ANNUAL REPORT 2026



Funds Managed by:
AKD Investment Management Ltd

Partner with AKD
Profit form the Experience

AKD Investment Management Ltd.

CORPORATE 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. Khalid Mehmood

Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Imran Motiwala

Director(s)
Ms. Anum Dhedhi
Ms. Aysha Ahmed
Mr. Ali Wahab Siddiqi
Mr. Hasan Ahmed
Mr. Abid Hussain

COMPANY SECRETARY OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY
Mr. Munir Hussain

ACTING CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER/FINANCIAL CONTROLLER OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY
Mr. Obaid Qazi

HEAD OF INTERNAL AUDIT OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY
Mr. Khurram Ali

AUDIT AND RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
Mr. Abid Hussain (Chairman)
Ms. Aysha Ahmed (Member)
Mr. Ali Wahab Siddiqui (Member)
Mr. Hasan Ahmed (Member)
Mr. Khurram Ali (Secretary)

HUMAN RESOURCE AND REMUNERATION (HR & R) AND NOMINATION COMMITTEE
Mr. Khalid Mahmood (Chairman)
Mr. Imran Motiwala (Member)
Mr. Abid Hussain (Member)
Ms. Aysha Ahmed (Member)
Ms. Anum Dhedhi (Member)
Mr. Munir Hussain (Secretary)

RATING
AKD Investment Management Limited AM2 (AM Two) 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

- Keep primary focus on investing clients' interest
- Achieve highest standards of regulatory compliance and good governance
- Prioritize risk management while endeavouring 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 leading performance
- Foster and encourage technical, professional, ethical development of human capital to provide our people the best opportunities and environment for their personal growth.

AKD Investment
Management Ltd.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

The Board of Directors of AKD Investment Management Limited (AKDIML), the Management Company of AKD Opportunity Fund (AKDOF), Golden Arrow Stock Fund (GASF), AKD Index Tracker Fund (AKDITF), AKD Islamic Stock Fund (AKDISSF), AKD Cash Fund (AKDCF), AKD Aggressive Income Fund (AKDAIF), AKD Islamic Income Fund (AKDISIF), AKD Islamic Cash Fund (AKDICF) (Formerly: AKD Islamic Daily Dividend Fund), and AKD Alpha Income Fund (AKDALIF) is pleased to present its annual report along with the funds' audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2026.

FUNDS' FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

AKD Opportunity Fund (AKDOF)
For the FY26, the return of AKD Opportunity Fund stood at 37.01% compared to the benchmark KSE–100 Index return of 43.52%.

Distribution for the year ended June 30, 2026:
The Chief Executive under the authority granted by the Board of Directors approved total distribution of PKR 3.00 per unit to the unit holders during the year ended June 30, 2026.

Golden Arrow Stock Fund (GASF)
For the FY26, the return of Golden Arrow Stock Fund stood at 29.53% compared to the benchmark KSE–100 Index return of 43.52%.

Distribution for the year ended June 30, 2026:
The Chief Executive under the authority granted by the Board of Directors approved total distribution of PKR 0.50 per unit to the unit holders during the year ended June 30, 2026.

AKD Islamic Stock Fund (AKDISSF)
For the FY26, the return of AKD Islamic Stock Fund stood at 26.72% compared to the benchmark KMI–30 Index return of 39.18%.

Distribution for the year ended June 30, 2026:
The Chief Executive under the authority granted by the Board of Directors approved total distribution of PKR 1.00 per unit to the unit holders during the year ended June 30, 2026.

AKD Index Tracker Fund (AKDITF)
For the FY26, the return of AKD Index Tracker Fund stood at 41.64% compared to the benchmark KSE–100 Index return of 43.52%.

Distribution for the year ended June 30, 2026:
The Chief Executive under the authority granted by the Board of Directors approved total distribution of PKR 2.00 per unit to the unit holders during the year ended June 30, 2026.

AKD Cash Fund (AKDCF)
For the FY26, the return of AKD Cash Fund stood at 10.50% compared to the benchmark return of 10.73%.

Distribution for the year ended June 30, 2026:
The Chief Executive under the authority granted by the Board of Directors approved total distribution of PKR 5.31 per unit to the unit holders during the year ended June 30, 2026.

AKD Islamic Income Fund (AKDISIF)
For the FY26, the return of AKD Islamic Income Fund stood at 9.49% compared to the benchmark return of 9.43%.

Distribution for the year ended June 30, 2026:
The Chief Executive under the authority granted by the Board of Directors approved total distribution of PKR 3.50 per unit to the unit holders during the year ended June 30, 2026.

AKD Aggressive Income Fund (AKDAIF)
For the FY26, the return of AKD Aggressive Income Fund stood at 18.06% compared to the benchmark return of 11.31%.

Distribution for the year ended June 30, 2026:
The Chief Executive under the authority granted by the Board of Directors approved total distribution of PKR 8.33 per unit to the unit holders during the year ended June 30, 2026.

AKD Islamic Cash Fund (AKDICF) - (Formerly: AKD Islamic Daily Dividend Fund)
For the FY26, the return of AKD Islamic Cash Fund (Formerly: AKD Islamic Daily Dividend Fund) stood at 11.24% compared to the benchmark return of 9.37%.

Distribution for the year ended June 30, 2026:
The Chief Executive under the authority granted by the Board of Directors approved total distribution of PKR 5.18 per unit to the unit holders during the year ended June 30, 2026.

AKD Alpha Income Fund (AKDALIF)
For the FY26 (return from April 10, 2026 i.e. the fund's inception date), the annualized return of AKD Alpha Income Fund stood at 13.68% compared to the benchmark return of 11.31%.

Distribution for the year ended June 30, 2026:
The Chief Executive under the authority granted by the Board of Directors approved total distribution of PKR Nil per unit to the unit holders during the year ended June 30, 2026.

MACROECONOMIC REVIEW

FY26 marked a transition from post-stabilization recovery toward a more externally constrained macroeconomic environment. The economy entered the year with materially improved fundamentals,

supported by easing inflation, rebuilding foreign exchange buffers, fiscal consolidation and a more accommodative monetary stance. These gains gradually translated into a broader recovery in economic activity, with provisional real GDP growth rebounding to 3.70% from 3.18% in FY25. However, conditions became more challenging toward year-end as escalating geopolitical tensions in the Middle East triggered a sharp rise in global energy prices and associated supply-chain costs. The resulting external shock disrupted the disinflationary trajectory and prompted a reassessment of the monetary policy stance. Consequently, FY26 ended with Pakistan's macroeconomic position more resilient than during the earlier stabilization period, while the outlook remains sensitive to global commodity prices, external financing conditions and persistent inflationary pressures.

Monetary policy remained supportive of the recovery through the first three quarters of FY26. The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) began the fiscal year with the policy rate at 11.00%, before reducing it by 50 bps to 10.50% in December 2025. The escalation in Middle East tensions subsequently altered the risk assessment, with the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) highlighting elevated global energy prices, freight and insurance costs, and potential supply-chain disruptions as imminent risks to inflation. Against this backdrop, the SBP raised the policy rate by 100 bps to 11.50% in April 2026 and maintained it at this level through June and subsequent MPC meetings. While the MPC noted signs of moderation in domestic activity amid elevated prices and economic uncertainty, it considered the prevailing monetary policy stance appropriate given moderate external account pressures and continued reserve accumulation. The Committee noted that proactive macroeconomic management, underpinned by forward looking monetary policy and consistent fiscal consolidation, had helped sustain macroeconomic stability despite the notably prolonged Middle East conflict.

Inflation emerged as the principal macroeconomic inflection point during FY26. Headline CPI inflation accelerated sharply in the fourth quarter on a YoY basis, rising from 7.30% in March to 10.89% in April and 11.66% in May, before moderating to 11.07% in June. Average CPI inflation for FY26 stood at 7.05%, compared with 4.49% in the previous year. The acceleration reflected higher domestic energy and transportation costs, fading base effects and the pass-through from elevated global energy prices. Core inflation also remained elevated, reaching 8.7% YoY in June. The inflation outlook consequently became more uncertain, with upside risks stemming from global commodity prices particularly oil prices with supply disruptions, administered energy prices, fiscal developments and weather-related food pressures.

Real economic activity incidentally remained resilient, with provisional real GDP growth rebounding to 3.70% from 3.18% in FY25, although remaining well below the government's 4.20% target. The recovery extended across major sectors, with agriculture, industry and services growing by 2.89%, 6.61% and 4.09% YoY, respectively. The broadening of growth beyond agriculture points to a gradual normalization of economic activity following the stabilization measures undertaken earlier. Nevertheless, the pace of expansion remains moderate, underscoring the need for stronger investment and productivity gains to establish a more durable growth trajectory.

The Large-Scale Manufacturing (LSM) sector grew by 4.98% in FY26, reversing a 0.74% contraction in the preceding year and reflecting a broad-based recovery across key manufacturing segments. The growth

was primarily driven by Food (1.21%), Beverages (0.14%), Tobacco (0.19%), Garments (0.91%), Petroleum Products (0.72%), Cement (0.41%), Electrical Equipment (0.37%), Machinery and Equipment (0.01%), Automobiles (1.56%), other transport Equipment (0.27%), and Furniture (0.28%). In contrast, Textile (-0.11%), Chemicals (-0.20%), Pharmaceuticals (-0.54%), and Iron & Steel Products (-0.34%) remained in contraction. The recovery was supported by improved macroeconomic stability, better input availability and a gradual revival in domestic demand. However, the divergence across subsectors indicates that the improvement remains largely recovery-driven, with a sustained structural expansion in manufacturing yet to be firmly established.

Fiscal consolidation it seems remained a key anchor of the stabilization process. During July–May FY26, the fiscal deficit narrowed to 1.6% of GDP from 3.8% of GDP in the previous year. The primary surplus was recorded at 3.3% of GDP, compared to 3.2% of GDP in FY25. The improvement reflected stronger revenue mobilization and lower interest expenditure, with FBR tax collection rising 10.8% YoY to PKR 13.01 tn during FY26. Direct and indirect tax collections increased by 13.7% and 7.9%, respectively, while total expenditure declined by 9.4% to PKR 12.73 tn, primarily driven by a 21.7% reduction in markup payments. The fiscal position remained aligned with the consolidation path under the IMF-supported programme. While the improvement represents a meaningful strengthening of fiscal discipline, sustaining the adjustment will require continued revenue mobilization and expenditure rationalization given Pakistan's elevated debt-servicing burden.

On the external front, the recovery in domestic activity contributed to higher import demand, while the escalation in Middle East tensions and higher oil prices toward the fiscal year-end added further pressure to the import bill. Goods imports increased 9.00% YoY to $64.47 bn, while goods exports declined 4.71% to $30.82 bn, widening the trade deficit in goods to $33.65 bn from $26.80 bn in FY25. Despite the wider trade deficit, the current account remained broadly manageable, recording a deficit of $304 mn, compared with a surplus of $1.84 bn last year, supported by record workers' remittances of $41.59 bn, up 8.58% YoY. The deterioration in the trade balance nevertheless highlights the continued sensitivity of Pakistan's external position to import-led domestic growth and energy prices, while the near balanced current account remains significantly reliant on resilient remittance inflows.

External buffers strengthened materially during FY26, providing greater safeguards against external shocks. SBP foreign exchange reserves reached $18.38 bn by the year ended, while total liquid reserves stood at $23.21 bn. The improvement was supported by strong remittance inflows, continued official financing and progress under the IMF-supported reform programme, including completion of the third review under the EFF and the second review under the RSF. Pakistan also managed significant external repayments during the year, including $3.5 bn of bilateral deposits, while securing replacement bilateral financing and market funding. The Pakistani rupee remained broadly stable, averaging around PKR 280.6/$ during FY26, compared with PKR 279.3/$ in FY25. Stronger reserves and multilateral support have improved external resilience, although sustaining these gains will require prudent policies and stronger external earnings.

In aggregate, FY26 marked meaningful progress in Pakistan's macroeconomic normalization, although the deterioration in inflation and external conditions toward year-end highlighted the economy's continued vulnerability to external shocks. The stabilization process has strengthened fiscal, monetary and external buffers, while Pakistan's expanding diplomatic and strategic engagement in the Middle East—including its facilitative role in US–Iran dialogue and strengthening defence cooperation with key regional partners—has increased its strategic relevance amid heightened regional uncertainty. Going forward, maintaining macroeconomic discipline while supporting productivity and external earnings will remain critical, with global energy prices, geopolitical developments and external financing conditions continuing to shape the outlook.

EQUITY REVIEW

Pakistan's equity market delivered another strong year in FY26, although the headline performance masked a significant increase in volatility during the second half. The KSE-100 Index closed FY26 at 180,302 points, gaining 43.52% during the year after advancing nearly 39% in 1HFY26. The first half was supported by improving macroeconomic stability, progress under the IMF programme, easing inflation, stable interest rates and improving corporate earnings expectations. This momentum carried the index to a record intraday high of 191,033 points in January 2026. The subsequent escalation in Middle East tensions by the end of February triggered a sharp reversal in risk sentiment and a period of heightened volatility. Despite these pressures, the market recovered strongly toward year-end and closed near its record levels, underscoring the resilience of domestic equities and the depth of market liquidity.

The escalation of the conflict involving the US, Israel and Iran emerged as the principal external shock during 2HFY26, with its impact transmitted primarily through global energy prices and investor risk sentiment. Concerns over disruptions to energy flows through the Strait of Hormuz triggered a sharp increase in crude prices, with Brent surpassing $100/bbl in March and reaching above $118/bbl during the initial phase of the shock. For Pakistan, a structurally energy-import-dependent economy, the surge in oil prices heightened concerns over the import bill, inflation and corporate profitability. The impact was particularly profound during the March sell-off, with the KSE-100 falling to 146,480 points on March 9, after touching an intraday low of 144,119 points. The broad-based sell-off reflected a rapid shift toward risk aversion as investors reassessed the implications of higher energy costs for macroeconomic stability and activity.

The market arguably demonstrated a strong capacity to recover as immediate external risks moderated. Diplomatic developments surrounding a US–Iran ceasefire, together with easing concerns over energy supply disruptions and a subsequent decline in oil prices, plus Pakistan's defence pact with Saudi Arabia further endorsed the country's emerging role in the region with likely economic benefits from closer ties with its counterpart, triggered sharp relief rallies, with the KSE-100 rebounding materially from its March lows. Pakistan's facilitation of US–Iran dialogue provided an additional positive catalyst for sentiment, while the subsequent moderation in energy prices reduced near-term concerns over the external account. The recovery was particularly pronounced on April 8, when the KSE-100 gained 9.32% in a single session,

reflecting renewed risk appetite and strong domestic liquidity. By year-end, the index had recovered above 180,000 points, substantially reversing the losses incurred during the geopolitical sell-off.

The market's strong overall performance during the year was supported by improving earnings visibility, attractive valuations and robust domestic liquidity. The investment case increasingly shifted from a predominantly liquidity-driven recovery toward one supported by earnings growth, macroeconomic normalization and improving corporate fundamentals. Banks (+50.3%), Oil and Gas Exploration (+33.2%), Fertilizer (+44.9%), Cement (+26.9%) and other major sectors remained key contributors, while strong participation from domestic institutions, particularly corporates and mutual funds, helped absorb continued foreign selling, with foreign investors recording net sales of approximately $848 mn during FY26. Market activity also strengthened materially, with average daily traded volume reaching a record 960 mn shares and average daily traded value reaching an all-time high of $204 mn (PKR 57 bn), reflecting deeper liquidity and broader investor participation.

IPO activity gained significant momentum during FY26, with 11 companies listed on the main board raising approximately PKR 18.39 bn, marking the third-highest number of IPOs in 25 years and signaling renewed investor confidence and broader participation in Pakistan's capital markets. Investor appetite was particularly strong for notable offerings, with Pak-Qatar General Takaful's public tranche oversubscribed 9.6x, while Service Long March Tyres' book-building portion was oversubscribed 16.7x, attracting approximately PKR 85 bn in bids and raising PKR 7.8 bn.

Valuations remained supportive of the medium-term investment case at the start of FY26, although the subsequent re-rating has shifted the focus increasingly toward earnings delivery. The KSE-100 entered FY27 at a forward P/E of approximately 7.3x, below its long-term historical average of around 8.0x. While valuations expanded as macroeconomic conditions improved and investor confidence strengthened, the market continued to trade at a discount to regional peers.

Looking ahead, the KSE-100's trajectory is likely to remain closely linked to geopolitical developments, with global oil prices the most immediate source of volatility given their implications for inflation, the external account and investor risk appetite. Continued IMF engagement, fiscal consolidation, improving corporate fundamentals and greater macroeconomic stability provide a stronger domestic foundation. We retain a constructive medium-term view, although after the market's strong performance over the past three years, further gains are likely to depend increasingly on sustained earnings growth rather than valuation expansion. Pakistan's expanding diplomatic role, including its facilitative role in US–Iran dialogue, could provide additional support if it contributes to a durable reduction in regional tensions and energy-market risks.

FIXED INCOME REVIEW

Pakistan's fixed income market underwent a notable shift during FY26, transitioning from an easing environment toward a more cautious rate outlook. The market remained well supported during the first half, as easing inflation and expectations of monetary easing drove a broad based decline in government bond yields. The decline was most pronounced at the shorter end following the December policy rate cut,

while strong demand for longer-tenor securities reflected expectations of further easing and supported a decline in yields across the sovereign curve. This environment provided favorable conditions for fixed income investors, with falling yields supporting mark-to-market gains on existing holdings.

Market conditions changed materially toward the end of FY26 as the escalation in Middle East tensions and the resulting surge in global oil prices raised concerns over inflation and the external account. The resulting shift in rate expectations triggered a sharp repricing of government securities, with secondary market yields rising across maturities. By March end, yields had increased by 100 to over 200 bps across tenors, with the adjustment more notable at the longer end, while the April MPC review indicated a cumulative upward shift since the onset of the Middle East conflict. Despite the reversal, the market remained supported by strong domestic liquidity and continued government borrowing requirements, with yields ending the year reflecting a more cautious inflation and interest rate outlook. Overall, the fixed income market transitioned from a duration and capital gain environment toward a more carry focused and selective positioning, with the outlook increasingly dependent on the trajectory of inflation, global commodity prices and the SBP's monetary policy response.

Primary market activity remained robust during the period, reflecting continued reliance on domestic debt markets for fiscal financing. During FY26, the SBP conducted twenty-six (26) Market Treasury Bill (MTB) auctions, through which the government raised PKR 21.64 tn, exceeding the target of PKR 19.53 tn. The weighted average yields for 3-, 6-, and 12-month MTBs stood at 11.00%, 11.00%, and 11.19%, respectively, reflecting significant declines of 297 bps, 277 bps, and 222 bps compared with 13.97%, 13.77%, and 13.42% in the corresponding period last year. The weighted average yield on 1-month MTBs averaged 10.90% during the period.

To meet longer-term funding requirements, the SBP also conducted twelve (12) auctions of fixed-rate Pakistan Investment Bonds (PIBs) and raised PKR 6.24 tn. The weighted average yields for 3-, 5-, and 10-year PIBs declined to 11.35%, 11.56%, and 11.80%, respectively, representing a compression of 165 bps, 155 bps, and 128 bps compared with 13.00%, 13.12%, and 13.08% in the corresponding period last year.

In the Shariah-compliant segment, eighteen (18) GOP Ijara Sukuk auctions were conducted through the Pakistan Stock Exchange, covering Variable Rental Rate (VRR), Fixed Rental Rate (FRR), and Fixed Rate Discounted (FRD) instruments. The auctions raised PKR 3.30 tn against a target of PKR 4.05 tn.

Looking ahead, under the auction target calendars for August–October 2026, the SBP plans to raise PKR 4.10 tn through 1- to 12-month MTBs against maturities of PKR 5.32 tn. In addition, the SBP targets raising PKR 1.30tn through 2- to 15-year fixed-rate PIBs against maturities of PKR 307 bn.

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 Funds have 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 have been adequately disclosed.
(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) Statutory payments, taxes, duties, levies and charges, if any have been properly disclosed in the financial statements.
(h) Summary of key financial data / performance tables is appended to the Financial Statements of the Funds.
(i) The Pattern of unit holdings is appended to the Financial Statements of the Funds.
(j) The statement showing the attendance of Directors in BOD meetings and Audit Committee meetings is as under:

S.No.	Name of Director	MEETINGS ATTENDANCE					
		27-Apr-26	17-Feb-26	30-Oct-25	30-Sep-25	Attended	Leave
1	Mr. Khalid Mahmood	✓	✓	✓	✓	4	0
2	Mr. Imran Motiwala	✓	✓	✓	✓	4	0
3	Ms. Anum Dhedhi	✓	✓	✓	✓	4	0
4	Mr. Hasan Ahmed	✓	✓	✓	✓	4	0
5	Ms. Aysha Ahmed	✓	✓	✓	✓	4	0
6	Mr. Ali Wahab Siddiqui	✓	✓	✓	✓	4	0
7	Mr. Abid Hussain	✓	✓	✓	✓	4	0

S.No.	Name of Director	MEETINGS ATTENDANCE					
		27-Ap-26	17-Feb-26	30-Oct-25	26-Sep-25	Attended	Leave
1	Mr. Ali Wahab Siddiqui	✓	✓	✓	✓	4	0
2	Mr. Hasan Ahmed	✓	✓	✓	✓	4	0
3	Ms. Aysha Ahmed	✓	✓	✓	✓	4	0
4	Mr. Abid Hussain	✓	✓	✓	✓	4	0

(k) 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 ISLAMIC CASH FUND (FORMERLY: AKD ISLAMIC DAILY DIVIDEND FUND)				
1	Mr. Imran Motiwala	CEO & Director	31,660	61,910
2	Mrs. Sehr Imran Motiwala	Spouse - CEO & Director	88,885	386,456
3	Mr. Muhammad Yaqoob	COO & Company Secretary	29,100	29,100

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AKD ISLAMIC INCOME FUND				
1	Mr. Imran Motiwala	CEO & Director	177,892	142,680
2	Mrs. Sehr Imran Motiwala	Spouse - CEO & Director	434,469	146,716
3	Mr. Ameer Arif Dagha	Spouse - CIO & Director	-	96,259
4	Mr. Muhammad Yaqoob	COO & Company Secretary	16,618	10,893
5	Mrs. Maliha Yaqoob	Spouse - COO & Company Secretary	11,517	11,517
6	Mr. Ali Wahab	Director	271,459	277,459
GOLDEN ARROW STOCK FUND				
1	Mrs. Shifa Khalid	Spouse - Director	127,537	-
AKD ALPHA INCOME FUND				
1	Mr. Ali Wahab	Director	19,963	10,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

i. The total number of directors are seven as follows:
   a) Male: Five
   b) Female: Two

ii. The composition of the Board of Directors is as follows:
   - Independent Director: Two
   - Non-Executive Directors: Five
   - Executive Directors: Two
   - Female Directors: Two

RATING OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited (PACRA) has assigned Asset Manager Rating of AM2 (A M two) to AKD Investment Management Limited (AKDIML) on May 7, 2026.

RATING OF THE FUNDS:

AKD OPPORTUNITY FUND

The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited (PACRA) has assigned 3-Star Performance Ranking in long term [based on performance review of trailing 36 months (3 Year) and trailing 60 months (5 Year), respectively] and also 3-Star Performance Ranking in short term [based on performance review of trailing 12 months (1 Year)] for the period ended December 31, 2025 to AKD Opportunity Fund on April 17, 2026.

AKD CASH FUND

The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited (PACRA) has assigned the stability rating of "AA+(f)" (Double A Plus; fund stability rating) for the period ended December 31, 2025 to AKD Cash Fund on June 12, 2026.

AKD AGGRESSIVE INCOME FUND

The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited (PACRA) has assigned the stability rating of "A+(f)" (Single A Plus; fund stability rating) for the period ended December 31, 2025 to AKD Aggressive Income Fund on June 12, 2026.

GOLDEN ARROW STOCK FUND

The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited (PACRA) has assigned 3-Star Performance Ranking in long term [based on performance review of trailing 36 months (3 Year) and trailing 60 months (5 Year), respectively] and also 3-Star Performance Ranking in short term [based on performance review of trailing 12 months (1 Year)] for the period ended December 31, 2025 to Golden Arrow Stock Fund on April 17, 2026.

AKD ISLAMIC INCOME FUND

The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited (PACRA) has assigned the stability rating of "AA-(f)" (Double A Minus; fund stability rating) for the period ended December 31, 2025 to AKD Islamic Income Fund on June 12, 2026.

AKD ISLAMIC STOCK FUND

The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited (PACRA) has assigned 2-Star and 4-Star Performance Ranking in long term [based on performance review of trailing 36 months (3 Year) and 60 months (5 Year), respectively] and 3-Star Performance Ranking in short term [based on performance review of trailing 12 months (1 Year)] for the period ended December 31, 2025 to AKD Islamic Stock Fund on April 17, 2026.

AKD ISLAMIC CASH FUND (FORMERLY: AKD ISLAMIC DAILY DIVIDEND FUND)

The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited (PACRA) has assigned the stability rating of "AA(f)" (Double A; fund stability rating) for the period ended December 31, 2025 to AKD Islamic Cash Fund (Formerly: AKD Islamic Cash Fund) on June 12, 2026.

HOLDING COMPANY

AKD Group Holdings (Private) Limited [Formerly: 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 BDO Ebrahim & Co., Chartered Accountants as the statutory auditors for AKD Opportunity Fund, AKD Index Tracker Fund, AKD Cash Fund, AKD Alpha Income Fund and AKD Aggressive Income Fund and M/s Riaz Ahmad & Company, Chartered Accountants as the statutory auditor for AKD Islamic Income Fund, AKD Islamic Stock Fund, and AKD Islamic Cash Fund (Formerly: AKD Islamic Daily Dividend Fund) for the fiscal year 2026-27 as recommended by the Audit Committee.

The present auditor M/s Riaz Ahmad & Company, Chartered Accountants are retiring and have completed their five years as auditors of the Golden Arrow Stock Fund. As per the requirements of the NBFC

Regulations, 2008 the auditors have to be changed this year. The Board appointed M/s BDO Ebrahim & Co., Chartered Accountants as the statutory auditors for Golden Arrow Stock Fund (GASF) for the fiscal year 2026-27 as recommend 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

As Pakistan enters FY27, the macro-financial environment presents a stronger starting point than in recent years, although the recovery remains exposed to a challenging external backdrop. The stabilization achieved during FY26, supported by fiscal consolidation, stronger external buffers, resilient remittances and continued progress under the IMF programme, has materially improved policy credibility and the economy's capacity to absorb external shocks. However, the resurgence in inflation and reversal of the monetary easing cycle highlight that the stabilization process remains vulnerable. Inflation is expected to remain above the SBP's medium-term target range in the near term, while the IMF projects average inflation of around 8.4% in FY27. The policy environment is therefore likely to remain cautious, with the balance between supporting economic activity and preserving price and external stability remaining central to the outlook.

Pakistan's evolving geopolitical role represents an increasingly important strategic dimension of the FY27 outlook. Islamabad's facilitation of US–Iran dialogue, together with its engagement with Saudi Arabia and other regional partners, has elevated Pakistan's diplomatic relevance at a time when regional stability remains critical to global energy markets. This positioning has been reinforced by expanding defence relationships. The Pakistan–Saudi Strategic Mutual Defence Agreement, signed in September 2025, strengthened the bilateral security framework by providing that aggression against either country would be considered aggression against both. Notably, post-year-end developments have further broadened Pakistan's regional defence engagements. On August 7, 2026, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Türkiye signed the Makkah Joint Defence Agreement, which provides that an armed attack against any one of the three countries shall be regarded as an attack against all and calls for enhanced defence cooperation among the three states while other regional partners have incidentally indicated their interests for an understanding of joint defence cooperation given the heightened security risks in the region.

These developments could enhance Pakistan's strategic relevance and create longer-term opportunities in defence, investment, energy and regional trade. Kuwait has also completed the ratification of its 2023 Defence Cooperation Agreement with Pakistan, which is now fully operational and provides for closer military cooperation, including training and joint exercises. Nevertheless, the economic benefits of this broader geopolitical positioning should be viewed as a medium-term opportunity rather than an

immediate macroeconomic catalyst. Their eventual impact will depend on Pakistan's ability to translate stronger strategic relationships into tangible investment, trade, defence-industry cooperation and external financing flows, while maintaining balanced relations with major regional and global partners.

From a macroeconomic perspective, Pakistan's high dependence on imported energy leaves the economy vulnerable to renewed regional disruptions, while sustained oil price pressures could weigh in on inflation, the current account and corporate margins. Maintaining monetary and fiscal discipline, exchange-rate flexibility and continued reserve accumulation will therefore remain critical to preserving recent stabilization gains. Stronger reserves, continued IMF engagement and improved fiscal fundamentals provide a more credible buffer against external shocks, while the IMF continues to emphasize sound policies and structural reforms to strengthen resilience.

Against this backdrop, we expect financial markets to remain positive but increasingly selective. Equities should benefit from improving earnings visibility, macroeconomic normalization and relatively attractive valuations, although geopolitical and commodity-price risks may sustain intermittent volatility. In fixed income, elevated policy rates and government security yields offer an attractive carry environment, while duration gains will depend on sustained disinflation and greater clarity on the monetary policy cycle. The SBP has maintained the policy rate at 11.50% into FY27 as far, with July money market rates broadly aligned with the prevailing stance. Overall, FY27 is likely to mark a shift toward a more fundamentals-driven investment environment, with earnings growth, carry and security selection becoming increasingly important sources of returns. Key upside catalysts include sustained macroeconomic stability, easing regional tensions, stronger external inflows and translating Pakistan's improving strategic position into tangible economic activity, while renewed energy-price shocks, persistent inflation and weaker external demand remain the principal risks.

For and on behalf of the board

Imran Motiwala
Chief Executive Officer

Khalid Mahmood
Chairman

Karachi: September 25, 2026

مینجمنٹ کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز کی رپورٹ

اے کے ڈی انویسٹمنٹ مینجمنٹ لمیٹڈ (اے کے ڈی آئی ایم ایل) کے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز جو کہ اے کے ڈی اپر چونیٹی فنڈ (اے کے ڈی او ایف)، گولڈن ایروسٹاک فنڈ (جی اے ایس ایف) اے کے ڈی انڈیکس ٹریکر فنڈ (اے کے ڈی آئی ٹی ایف)، اے کے ڈی اسلامک سٹاک فنڈ (اے کے ڈی آئی ایس ایس ایف)، اے کے ڈی کیش فنڈ (اے کے ڈی سی ایف)، اے کے ڈی ایگریسو انکم فنڈ (اے کے ڈی اے آئی ایف)، اے کے ڈی اسلامک انکم فنڈ (اے کے ڈی آئی ایس آئی ایف) اور اے کے ڈی اسلامک کیش فنڈ (اے کے ڈی آئی سی ایف) (سابقہ :اے کے ڈی اسلامک ڈیلی ڈیویڈنڈ فنڈ) اور اے کے ڈی الفا انکم فنڈ (اے کے ڈی اے ایل آئی ایف) مینجمنٹ کمپنی ہے، 30 جون، 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کیلئے اپنی سالانہ رپورٹ معہ فنڈز کے آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی گوشوارے پیش کرنے میں مسرت محسوس کرتے ہیں۔

فنڈز کی مالیاتی کارکردگی

اے کے ڈی اپر چونیٹی فنڈ (اے کے ڈی او ایف)

مالی سال 2026 کے لئے اے کے ڈی اپر چونیٹی فنڈ کا ریٹرن کے ایس ای 100 انڈیکس کے بینچ مارک 43.52 فیصد کے مقابلہ میں 37.01 فیصد رہا۔

30 جون 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کے لئے ڈسٹری بیوشن:

چیف ایگزیکٹو نے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی طرف سے تفویض کردہ اختیارات کے تحت 30 جون، 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کیلئے یونٹ ہولڈرز کیلئے 3.00 روپے فی یونٹ کے کل ڈسٹری بیوشن کی منظوری دی۔

گولڈن ایروسٹاک فنڈ (جی اے ایس ایف)

مالی سال 2026 کیلئے گولڈن ایروسٹاک فنڈ (جی اے ایس ایف) کا ریٹرن کے ایس ای۔ 100 انڈیکس کے بینچ مارک 43.52 فیصد کے مقابلہ میں 29.53 فیصد رہا۔

30 جون 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کے لئے ڈسٹری بیوشن:

چیف ایگزیکٹو نے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی طرف سے تفویض کردہ اختیارات کے تحت 30 جون، 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کیلئے یونٹ ہولڈرز کیلئے 0.50 روپے فی یونٹ کے کل ڈسٹری بیوشن کی منظوری دی۔

اے کے ڈی اسلامک سٹاک فنڈ (اے کے ڈی آئی ایس ایس ایف)

مالی سال 2026 کے لئے اے کے ڈی اسلامک سٹاک فنڈ (اے کے ڈی آئی ایس ایف) کا ریٹرن کے ایم آئی 30 انڈیکس کے بینچ مارک ریٹرن 39.18 فیصد کے مقابلہ میں 26.72 فیصد رہا۔

30 جون 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کے لئے ڈسٹری بیوشن:

چیف ایگزیکٹو نے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی طرف سے تفویض کردہ اختیارات کے تحت 30 جون، 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کیلئے یونٹ ہولڈرز کیلئے 1.00 روپے فی یونٹ کے ٹوٹل ڈسٹری بیوشن کی منظوری دی۔

اے کے ڈی انڈیکس ٹریکر فنڈ (اے کے ڈی آئی ٹی ایف)

مالی سال 2026 کے لئے اے کے ڈی انڈیکس ٹریکر فنڈ (اے کے ڈی آئی ٹی ایف) کا ریٹرن کے ایس ای 100 انڈیکس کے بینچ مارک 43.52 فیصد کے مقابلہ میں 41.64 فیصد رہا۔

30 جون 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کے لئے ڈسٹری بیوشن:

چیف ایگزیکٹو نے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی طرف سے تفویض کردہ اختیارات کے تحت 30 جون، 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کیلئے یونٹ ہولڈرز کیلئے 2.00 روپے فی یونٹ کے ٹوٹل ڈسٹری بیوشن کی منظوری دی۔

اے کے ڈی کیش فنڈ (اے کے ڈی سی ایف)

مالی سال 2026 کے لئے اے کے ڈی کیش فنڈ (اے کے ڈی سی ایف) کا ریٹرن بینچ مارک ریٹرن 10.73 فیصد کے مقابلہ میں 10.50 فیصد رہا۔

30 جون 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کے لئے ڈسٹری بیوشن:

چیف ایگزیکٹو نے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی طرف سے تفویض کردہ اختیارات کے تحت 30 جون، 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کیلئے یونٹ ہولڈرز کیلئے 5.31 روپے فی یونٹ کے ٹوٹل ڈسٹری بیوشن کی منظوری دی۔

اے کے ڈی اسلامک انکم فنڈ (اے کے ڈی آئی ایس آئی ایف)

مالی سال 2026 کے لئے اے کے ڈی اسلامک انکم فنڈ (اے کے ڈی آئی ایس آئی ایف) کا ریٹرن 9.43 فیصد کے بینچ مارک ریٹرن کے مقابلہ میں 9.49 فیصد رہا۔

30 جون 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کے لئے ڈسٹری بیوشن:

چیف ایگزیکٹو نے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی طرف سے تفویض کردہ اختیارات کے تحت 30 جون، 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کیلئے یونٹ ہولڈرز کیلئے 3.50 روپے فی یونٹ کے ٹوٹل ڈسٹری بیوشن کی منظوری دی۔

اے کے ڈی ایگریسوانکم فنڈ (اے کے ڈی اے آئی ایف)

مالی سال 2026 کے لئے اے کے ڈی ایگریسوانکم فنڈ (اے کے ڈی اے آئی ایف) کا بینچ مارک ریٹرن 11.31 فیصد کے مقابلہ میں 18.06 فیصد رہا۔

30 جون 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کے لئے ڈسٹری بیوشن:

چیف ایگزیکٹو نے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی طرف سے تفویض کردہ اختیارات کے تحت 30 جون، 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کیلئے یونٹ ہولڈرز کیلئے 8.33 روپے فی یونٹ کے ٹوٹل ڈسٹری بیوشن کی منظوری دی۔

اے کے ڈی اسلامک کیش فنڈ (اے کے ڈی آئی سی ایف) (سابقہ: اے کے ڈی اسلامک ڈیلی ڈیویڈیڈ فنڈ)

مالی سال 2026 کیلئے اے کے ڈی اسلامک کیش فنڈ (سابقہ: اے کے ڈی اسلامک ڈیلی ڈیویڈیڈ فنڈ) کا بینچ مارک ریٹرن 9.37 فیصد کے مقابلے میں سالانہ 11.24 فیصد رہا۔

30 جون 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کے لئے ڈسٹری بیوشن:

چیف ایگزیکٹو نے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی طرف سے تفویض کردہ اختیارات کے تحت 30 جون، 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کیلئے یونٹ ہولڈرز کیلئے **5.18** روپے فی یونٹ کے ٹوٹل ڈسٹری بیوشن کی منظوری دی۔

اے کے ڈی الفا انکم فنڈ (اے کے ڈی اے ایل آئی ایف)

مالی سال 2026 کیلئے (ریٹرن 10 اپریل، 2026 سے یعنی فنڈ کے قیام کی تاریخ)، اے کے ڈی الفا انکم فنڈ کا بینچ مارک ریٹرن 11.31 فیصد کے مقابلے میں سالانہ 13.68 فیصد رہا۔

30 جون 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کے لئے ڈسٹری بیوشن:

چیف ایگزیکٹو نے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی طرف سے تفویض کردہ اختیارات کے تحت 30 جون، 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کیلئے یونٹ ہولڈرز کیلئے زیرو روپے فی یونٹ کے ٹوٹل ڈسٹری بیوشن کی منظوری دی۔

میکرو منظر نامہ

مالی سال 26 معاشی بحالی کے بعد استحکام کے مرحلے سے نکل کر بیرونی طور پر محدود میکرو اکنامک ماحول میں داخل ہوا۔ سال کے آغاز میں معاشی لحاظ سے بہتری دیکھنے کو ملی جسے افراط زر میں کمی، غیر ملکی زرمبادلہ کے ذخائر میں اضافہ، مالیاتی استحکام اور زری پالیسی میں پہلے سے زیادہ نرمی کا سہارا ملا۔ یہ بہتری بتدریج معاشی سرگرمیوں میں وسیع تر بحالی میں تبدیل ہوئی اور حقیقی جی ڈی پی کی شرح نمو مالی سال 2025 کی 3.18 فیصد سے بڑھ کر 3.70 فیصد رہی۔ تاہم سال کے اختتام پر حالات اور زیادہ مشکل ہو گئے جس کی وجہ مشرق وسطی میں بڑھتی ہوئی کشیدگی ہے جس کی وجہ سے توانائی کی عالمی قیمتوں اور اس سے منسلک سپلائی چین کی لاگتوں میں تیزی سے اضافہ ہوا۔ نتیجتاً بیرونی جھٹکوں نے افراط زر میں کمی کے رجحان میں خلل ڈالا اور زری پالیسی کے موقف

کے ازسرنو جائزہ پر مجبور کیا۔ نتیجتاً مالی سال 2026 کا اختتام پاکستان کی میکرو اکنامک پوزیشن کی پہلے سے زیادہ مضبوطی پر ہوا جبکہ عالمی اجناس کی قیمتوں، بیرونی مالیاتی صورتحال اور افراطِ زر کے مسلسل دباؤ کی وجہ سے معاشی آؤٹ لک اب بھی متاثر ہوسکتا ہے۔

زری پالیسی مالی سال 2026 کی پہلی تین سہ ماہیوں میں بحالی میں معاون رہی۔ اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان (ایس بی پی) نے دسمبر 2025 میں 50 بی پی ایس کمی کر کے 10.50 فیصد تک لانے سے قبل مالی سال کا آغاز 11.00 فیصد کے پالیسی ریٹ سے کیا۔ مشرقِ وسطیٰ میں کشیدگی نے خطرات کے جائزہ کو تبدیل کر دیا، زری پالیسی کمیٹی (ایم پی سی) نے عالمی توانائی کی بڑھتی ہوئی قیمتوں، فریٹ اور انشورس کی لاگتوں اور ممکنہ سپلائی چین میں خلل کو افراطِ زر کے نمایاں خطرات کے طور پر اجاگر کیا۔ اس تناظر میں ایس بی پی نے اپریل میں پالیسی ریٹ میں 100 بی پی ایس اضافہ کر کے 11.50 فیصد کی اور جون اور ایم پی سی کی بعد کے اجلاسوں تک اس سطح کو برقرار رکھا۔ اگرچہ زری پالیسی کمیٹی (ایم پی سی نے بلند قیمتوں اور معاشی غیر یقینی صورتحال کے باعث ملکی معاشی سرگرمیوں میں کمی کے آثار کا ذکر کیا اور موجودہ زری پالیسی کو مناسب قرار دیا کیونکہ بیرونی حسابات پر دباؤ محدود ہے اور زرمبادلہ کے ذخائر میں مسلسل اضافہ ہو رہا ہے۔ کمیٹی کے مطابق مستقبل کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے زری پالیسی اور مسلسل مالیاتی استحکام کے اقدامات کے ذریعے موثر معاشی انتظام نے مشرقِ وسطیٰ میں طویل کشیدگی کے باوجود ملکی معاشی استحکام برقرار رکھنے میں مدد دی ہے۔

مالی سال 2026 کے دوران افراطِ زر میکرو اکنامک کیلئے اصولی تبدیلی کا باعث بنی۔ ہیڈلائن سی پی آئی افراطِ زر میں چوتھی سہ ماہی میں تیزی سے اضافہ ہوا جو مارچ میں سال بہ سال کی بنیاد پر 7.30 فیصد سے بڑھ کر اپریل میں 10.89 فیصد اور مئی میں 11.66 فیصد رہی جبکہ جون میں معمولی کمی کے ساتھ یہ 11.07 فیصد رہی۔ مالی سال 2026 کیلئے اوسط سی پی آئی افراطِ زر گزشتہ سال میں 4.49 فیصد کے مقابلے میں 7.05 فیصد رہی۔ افراطِ زر میں اضافہ ملکی توانائی اور ٹرانسپورٹیشن میں اضافہ، بنیادی اثرات میں کمی اور عالمی توانائی کی بلند قیمتوں کے اثرات کا منتقل ہونے کا عکاس ہے۔ بنیادی افراطِ زر میں زیادہ رہی جو جون میں 8.7 فیصد تک پہنچ گئی۔ افراطِ زر کا آؤٹ لک زیادہ غیر یقینی ہو گیا جس کی وجہ عالمی اجناس کی قیمتوں بالخصوص سپلائی میں خلل کے باعث تیل کی قیمتوں، انتظامی انرجی پرائسز، مالیاتی پیش رفت اور موسم سے خوراک کے نظام پر پڑنے والے دباؤ سے پیدا ہونے والے خطرات ہیں۔

حقیقی جی ڈی پی کی عارضی شرح نمو مالی سال 2025 میں 3.18 فیصد کے مقابلے میں بڑھ کر 3.70 فیصد کے ساتھ حقیقی معاشی سرگرمیاں مستحکم رہیں حالانکہ یہ شرح حکومتی 4.20 فیصد کے ہدف سے کم ہے۔ بڑے شعبوں میں بحالی دیکھنے کو ملی جس میں زراعت، صنعت اور خدمات میں سال بہ سال کی بنیاد پر بالترتیب 2.89 فیصد، 6.61 فیصد اور 4.09 فیصد نمو ہوئی۔ زراعت کے علاوہ دیگر شعبوں میں نمو میں اضافہ، استحکام کیلئے اٹھائے گئے اقدامات کے بعد معاشی سرگرمیوں کے بتدریج معمول پر آنے کی نشاندہی کرتی ہے۔ اس کے باوجود نمو میں اضافہ معمولی رہا جو زیادہ پائیدار ترقی کیلئے مضبوط سرمایہ کاری اور پیداواریت کی ضرورت کو اجاگر کرتا ہے۔

لارج سکیل مینوفیکچرنگ انڈسٹریز (ایل ایس ایم) شعبہ میں مالی سال 2026 میں 4.98 فیصد کی نمو ہوئی جس نے گزشتہ سال میں 0.74 فیصد کے سکڑاؤ کو ختم کیا جو اہم مینوفیکچرنگ شعبوں میں وسیع تر بحالی کا عکاس ہے۔ یہ ترقی آٹو موبائل (1.56 فیصد)، فوڈ (1.21 فیصد)، گارمنٹس (0.91 فیصد)، پٹرولیم مصنوعات (0.72 فیصد)، سیمنٹ (0.41)، الیکٹرانک سامان (0.37)، فرنیچر (0.28 فیصد) دیگر ٹرانسپورٹ سامان (0.27 فیصد)، ٹوبیکو (0.19 فیصد)، بیوریجز (0.14 فیصد) اور مشینری و آلات (0.01 فیصد) کی وجہ سے ممکن ہوئی۔ اس کے برعکس فارماسیوٹیکلز (0.54-)،

آئرن وسٹیل مصنوعات (0.34-)، کیمیکلز (0.20-) اور ٹیکسٹائل (0.11-) دباؤ کا شکار رہے۔

اس معاشی بحالی کو بہتر ہوتی ہوئی میکرو اکنامک استحکام، خام مال و دیگر وسائل کی بہتر دستیابی اور مقامی طلب میں تدریجی بحالی سے تقویت ملی۔ تاہم ذیلی شعبوں کے درمیان فرق سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ یہ بہتری بنیادی طور پر صرف بحالی کے عمل پر مبنی ہے، جبکہ مینوفیکچرنگ کے شعبے میں ایک پائیدار اور ساختی توسیع کا ہونا ابھی مکمل طور پر قائم نہیں ہو سکا ہے۔

ایسا نظر آتا ہے کہ مالیاتی استحکام بحالی اور استحکام کے عمل کا بنیادی عنصر رہا۔ مالی سال کے جولائی سے مئی کے دوران مالی خسارہ جی ڈی پی کا 1.6 فیصد رہا جبکہ گزشتہ سال یہ خسارہ 3.8 فیصد تھا۔ بنیادی سرپلس جی ڈی پی کا 3.3 فیصد ریکارڈ کیا گیا جبکہ مالی سال 2025 میں یہ سرپلس جی ڈی پی کا 3.2 فیصد تھا۔ بہتری کی عکاسی زیادہ موثر ریونیو موبلائزیشن اور سودی اخراجات میں کمی سے ہوئی۔ مالی سال 2026 کے دوران ایف بی آر کے محصولات کی وصولی سالانہ بنیادوں پر 10.8 فیصد سے بڑھ کر 13.01 ٹریلین روپے رہی۔ بلاواسطہ اور بالواسطہ ٹیکس محاصل میں بالترتیب 13.7 فیصد اور 7.9 فیصد اضافہ ہوا جبکہ اخراجات 9.4 فیصد کمی کے ساتھ 12.73 ٹریلین روپے رہے جس کو مارک اپ کی ادائیگیوں میں 21.7 فیصد کمی کا سہارا ملا۔

مالیاتی صورتحال آئی ایم ایف کے معاونتی پروگرام کے تحت استحکام کی طرف گامزن رہی۔ اگرچہ یہ بہتری مالیاتی نظم ونسق کی اہم اور مضبوط بحالی کی عکاسی کرتی ہے تاہم پاکستان پر قرضوں کی ادائیگیوں کے بھاری بوجھ کے پیش نظر اس مالیاتی ایڈجسمنٹ کو برقرار رکھنے کے لیے آمدنی میں مسلسل اضافے اور سرکاری اخراجات کی معقولیت کی ضرورت ہوگی۔

بیرونی محاذ پر ملکی سطح پر اقتصادی سرگرمی میں بحالی سے درآمدات کی طلب میں اضافہ ہوا جبکہ مالی سال کے اختتام پر مشرق وسطی میں کشیدگی اور تیل کی بہت زیادہ قیمتوں نے درآمدی بل پر مزید دباؤ ڈالا۔ اشیاء کی درآمدات سالانہ بنیادوں پر 9.00 فیصد اضافہ کے ساتھ 64.47 بلینڈالر رہی جبکہ اشیاء کی برآمدات 4.71 فیصد کمی کے ساتھ 30.82 نلین ڈالر رہی جس سے تجارتی خسارہ مالی سال 2025 میں 26.80 نلین ڈالر کے مقابلے میں 33.65 نلین ڈالر ہو گیا۔ تجارتی خسارے میں اضافہ کے باوجود حسابات جاریہ قابل انتظام سطح پر رہا جس میں گزشتہ مالی سال کے 1.84 نلین ڈالر کے سرپلس کے مقابلے میں 304 ملین ڈالر کا خسارہ ریکارڈ کیا گیا جسے 41.59 نلین ڈالر کے ترسیلات زر کا سہارا ملا جو سالانہ بنیادوں پر 8.58 فیصد زیادہ ہے۔

اس کے باوجود تجارتی توازن میں بگاڑ درآمدی معاشی نمو اور توانائی کی قیمتوں کے حوالے سے پاکستان کے بیرونی شعبے کی نازک صورتحال کو اجاگر کرتا ہے جبکہ متوازن حسابات جاریہ کا تمام تر دارومدار اب بھی سمندر پار پاکستانیوں کی ارسال کردہ مستحکم ترسیلاتِ زر پر ہے۔

مالی سال 2026 کے دوران بیرونی مالیاتی ذخائر میں نمایاں بہتری آئی، جس سے بیرونی جھٹکوں کے مقابلے میں معیشت کے تحفظ میں اضافہ ہوا۔ ایس بی پی کے غیر ملکی زرمبادلہ کے ذخائر سال کے اختتام پر 18.38 نلین ڈالر تک پہنچ گئے جبکہ کل لیکویڈ ذخائر 23.20 نلین ڈالر رہے۔ اس بہتری کو ترسیلات زر میں اضافہ، تسلسل کے ساتھ سرکاری فنانسنگ اور آئی ایم ایف کے معاونتی ریفارم پروگرام بشمول ای ایف ایف کے تحت تیسرے جائزے اور آر ایس ایف کے تحت دوسرے جائزے کی تکمیل کا سہارا ملا۔ پاکستان نے سال کے دوران نمایاں بیرونی ادائیگیاں کی جس میں 3.5 نلین ڈالر کے باہمی ڈیپازٹس

شامل ہیں جبکہ متبادل دوطرفہ فنانسنگ اور مارکیٹ سے فنڈنگ کا حصول بھی یقینی بنایا گیا۔ پاکستانی روپے کی قدر میں قدرے مستحکم رہی جو مالی سال 2025 میں 279.35 ڈالر کے مقابلے میں مالی سال 2026 کے دوران 280.65 ڈالر رہی۔ مضبوط زرمبادلہ کے ذخائر اور کثیرالجہتی اداروں کی معاونت سے بیرونی جھٹکوں سے نمٹنے کی صلاحیت میں بہتری آئی ہے تاہم ان فوائد کو برقرار رکھنے کے لیے محتاط پالیسیوں اور بیرونی ذرائع سے آمدنی میں اضافے کی ضرورت ہوگی۔

مجموعی طور پر، مالی سال 26 پاکستان کی میکرو اکنامک حالت کے معمول پر آنے کی سمت میں نمایاں پیش رفت کا حامل رہا اگرچہ سال کے اختتام کے قریب افراطِ زر اور بیرونی حالات میں ابتری نے بیرونی جھٹکوں کے سامنے معیشت کے مسلسل غیر محفوظ ہونے کو اجاگر کیا۔ استحکام کے عمل نے مالی، زری اور بیرونی ذخائر کو مضبوط بنایا جبکہ پاکستان کے مشرق وسطی میں سفارتی اور اسٹریٹجک کردار بشمول امریکہ اور ایران کے درمیان مذاکرات میں سہولت کاری اور اہم علاقائی شراکت داروں کے ساتھ دفاعی تعاون نے پاکستان کی اسٹریٹجک اہمیت کو بڑھایا۔

آگے بڑھتے ہوئے پیداواری صلاحیت اور بیرونی آمدنی کو فروغ دیتے ہوئے معاشی نظم ونسق برقرار رکھنا بدستور اہم رہے گا جبکہ عالمی توانائی کی قیمتیں، جغرافیائی سیاسی حالات اور بیرونی فنانسنگ کی صورتحال مستقبل کے معاشی منظرنامے پر اثرانداز ہوتی رہیں گی۔

ایکویٹی کا جائزہ

پاکستان کی ایکویٹی مارکیٹ نے مالی سال 2026 میں مضبوط کارکردگی دکھائی حالانکہ مجموعی کارکردگی نے دوسری ششماہی کے دوران ہونے والے غیر معمولی اتارچڑھاؤ کو چھپائے رکھا۔ مالی سال 2026 میں کے ایس ای۔100 انڈکس 180,302 پوائنٹس پر بند ہوا جس میں مالی سال 2026 کی پہلی سہ ماہی میں تقریباً 39 فیصد کی پیش رفت کے بعد سال کے دوران 43.52 فیصد اضافہ حاصل کیا۔ پہلی ششماہی کو مائیکرو اکنامک کی بہتر ہوتی صورتحال، آئی ایم ایف پروگرام کے تحت پیش رفت، افراطِ زر میں کمی، مستحکم شرح سود اور کارپوریٹ آمدن میں بہتری کی توقعات سے سہارا ملا۔ یہ رفتار انڈکس کو جنوری 2026 میں 191,033 پوائنٹس کی ریکارڈ سطح پر لے گئی۔

فروری کے اختتام تک مشرقِ وسطی میں کشیدگی میں اضافہ نے مارکیٹ خطرات کے رجحان کو تیزی سے الٹا کر دیا اور شدید عدم استحکام کا ایک دور شروع کر دیا۔ ان دباؤ کے باوجود مارکیٹ نے سال کے اختتام کی جانب زبردست واپسی کی اور اپنی ریکارڈ سطحوں کے قریب بند ہوئی جو ایکویٹیز کے استحکام اور مارکیٹ میں نقد لیکویڈیٹی میں توسیع کو اجاگر کرتی ہے۔

امریکہ، اسرائیل اور ایران کے مابین کشیدگی مالی سال 2026 کی دوسری سہ ماہی کے دوران نمایاں بیرونی جھٹکا ثابت ہوئی جس کے عالمی سطح پر توانائی کی قیمتوں اور سرمایہ کاروں کے خطرات سے متعلق رجحانات پر اثرات مرتب ہوئے۔ آبنائے ہرمز کے ذریعے جہازوں کی آمدورفت میں خلل کے خدشات سے کروڈ آئل کی قیمتوں میں تیزی سے اضافہ ہوا، برینٹ آئل مارچ کے وسط میں 100 ڈالر فی بیرل اور اس کشیدگی کے ابتدائی جھٹکے کے دوران تقریباً 118 ڈالر فی بیرل تک پہنچ گیا۔ پاکستان کی معیشت کیلئے جو پہلے ہی درآمدی توانائی پر انحصار کرتی ہے خام تیل کی قیمتوں میں اضافے نے درآمداتی بل، افراطِ زر (مہنگائی) اور کارپوریٹ منافع بخشیت سے متعلق خدشات کو مزید ہوا دی۔ مارچ کے دوران مارکیٹ میں دیکھی جانے والی شدید فروخت میں یہ

اثرات خاص طور پر نمایاں ہوئے، جب 9 مارچ کو KSE-100 انڈیکس گر کر 146,480 پوائنٹس پر آ گیا، جبکہ کاروباری دن کے دوران یہ 144,119 پوائنٹس کی نچلی ترین سطح کو بھی چھو گیا۔ مارکیٹ میں اس ہمہ گیر فروخت نے سرمایہ کاروں کے خطرات سے اجتناب کے تیز رفتار رجحان کی عکاسی کی کیونکہ انہوں نے توانائی کی بلند قیمتوں کے ملکی معاشی استحکام اور تجارتی سرگرمیوں پر مرتب ہونے والے اثرات کا ازسرِ نو جائزہ لیا۔

پاکستان جیسی درآمدی توانائی پر انحصار کرنے والی معیشت کے لیے تیل کی قیمتوں میں اضافے نے درآمدی بل، مہنگائی اور کارپوریٹ منافع کے حوالے سے خدشات بڑھا دیے۔ اس کے اثرات مارچ میں ہونے والی شدید مارکیٹ فروخت کے دوران خاص طور پر نمایاں ہوئے جب کے ایس ای 100 انڈیکس 9 مارچ کو 146,480 پوائنٹس پر آ گیا جبکہ دن کے دوران یہ 144,119 پوائنٹس کی کم ترین سطح تک بھی گر گیا۔ مارکیٹ میں وسیع پیمانے پر ہونے والی فروخت نے خطرات سے گریز کی جانب سرمایہ کاروں کے تیز رفتار رجحان کی عکاسی کی کیونکہ سرمایہ کاروں نے معاشی استحکام اور معاشی سرگرمیوں پر توانائی کی بلند قیمتوں کے اثرات کا ازسرِ نو جائزہ لیا۔

فوری نوعیت کے بیرونی خطرات کم ہوتے ہی مارکیٹ نے بحالی کی ایک مضبوط اور شاندار صلاحیت کا مظاہرہ کیا۔ امریکہ اور ایران کے درمیان کشیدگی کم کرانے کیلئے سفارتی پیش رفتوں اور توانائی کی سپلائی میں خلل کے حوالے سے خدشات میں کمی اور آئل کی قیمتوں میں کمی کے ساتھ ساتھ سعودی عرب کے ساتھ پاکستان کے دفاعی معاہدے نے ملک کے خطے میں ابھرتے ہوئے کردار کی توثیق کی، دوسرے ملک کے کے ساتھ قریبی تعلقات سے ممکنہ معاشی فوائد کی توقع نے مارکیٹ میں تیزی کی شدید لہر پیدا کی جس کے نتیجے میں کے ایس ای 100 انڈیکس مارچ کی کم ترین سطح سے نمایاں طور پر بحال ہوا۔ پاکستان نے امریکہ اور ایران کے درمیان مذاکرات میں سہولت فراہم کی جس نے مثبت رجحان کو فروغ دیا جبکہ توانائی کی قیمتوں میں اعتدال سے بیرونی حسابات سے متعلق قریب المیعاد خدشات کم ہوئے۔ بحالی 8 اپریل کو اس وقت نمایاں ہوئی جب کے ایس ای 100 انڈکس نے ایک سیشن میں 9.32 فیصد کا اضافہ حاصل کیا جو دوبارہ خطرہ مول لینے کے رجحان اور ملکی سطح پر وافر لیکویڈیٹی کی عکاسی کرتا ہے۔ مالی سال کے اختتام تک انڈیکس 180,000 پوائنٹس سے تجاوز کرتے ہوئے بحال ہو گیا اور جغرافیائی سیاسی صورتحال کے باعث مارکیٹ میں ہونے والی گراوٹ سے ہونے والے نقصانات کا بڑا حصہ ریکور ہوا۔

سال کے دوران مارکیٹ کی مجموعی مضبوط کارکردگی کو نمایاں آمدنیوں، پرکشش قدروں اور مضبوط ملکی لیکویڈیٹی کا سہارا ملا۔ سرمایہ کاری میں بہتری اب صرف مارکیٹ میں پیسے کی دستیابی کی وجہ سے نہیں رہی، بلکہ کمپنیوں کی آمدنی میں اضافے، معاشی حالات میں بہتری اور کاروباری کارکردگی مضبوط ہونے کی وجہ سے بھی سرمایہ کاروں کا اعتماد بڑھا۔ بینکوں (50.3+ فیصد)، آئل اینڈ گیس ایکسپلوریشن (33.2+ فیصد)، فرٹیلائزر (44.9+ فیصد)، سیمنٹ (26.9+ فیصد) اور دیگر بڑے شعبوں میں نمایاں سرمایہ کاری کی گئی۔ مقامی اداروں خصوصا کارپوریٹ اداروں اور میوچل فنڈز کی بھرپور شرکت نے حصص کی غیر ملکی مسلسل فروخت کو جذب کرنے میں مدد دی۔ مالی سال 26 کے دوران غیر ملکی کارپوریٹ سرمایہ کاروں نے تقریبا 848 ملین ڈالر کی خالص فروخت کی۔ مارکیٹ کی سرگرمی میں مضبوط ہوئی، اوسط یومیہ تجارتی حجم 980 ملین حصص تک ریکارڈ کیا گیا جبکہ یومیہ تجارتی قدر 205 ملین ڈالر (57 ملین) تک پہنچا جو سرمایہ کاروں کی طرف سے زیادہ سے زیادہ خریداری کا عکاس ہے۔ مالی سال 2026 کے دوران آئی پی اوسرگرمی میں نمایاں تیزی آئی۔ 11 آئی پی اوز کے ذریعے تقریبا 66 ملین ڈالر حاصل کیے گئے جو 25 سالوں میں آئی پی اوز کی تیسری سب سے زیادہ تعداد ہے۔ یہ پاکستان کی کیپیٹل مارکیٹ میں سرمایہ کاروں کے دوبارہ بڑھتے اعتماد اور وسیع تر شرکت کی نشاندہی کرتا ہے۔ نمایاں آئی پی اوز میں سرمایہ کاروں کی دلچسپی

خاص طور پر زیادہ رہی۔ پاک قطر جنرل تکافل کے عوامی حصے کو مطلوبہ حصص سے 9.6 گنا زیادہ طلب موصول ہوئی جبکہ سروس لانگ مارچ ٹیئرز کے بک بلڈنگ حصے کو 16.7 گنا زیادہ طلب ملی۔ اس میں تقریبا 85ارب روپے کی بولیاں موصول ہوئیں اور کمپنی نے 7.78ارب روپے حاصل کیے۔

مالی سال 2026 کے آغاز میں وسط مدتی سرمایہ کاری کے لئے ویلیوایشنز کی طرف سے معاونت ملی حالانکہ بعد میں حصص کی قدر میں دوبارہ اضافے کے باعث توجہ بتدریج کمپنیوں کی آمدنی اور منافع میں بہتری پر مرکوز ہونے لگی ہے۔ مالی سال 2026 میں کے ایس ای 100 تقریبا 7.3x کے فارورڈ پی/ای تناسب کے ساتھ داخل ہوا جو اس کی طویل المیعاد تاریخی اوسط جو تقریبا 8.0x ہے سے کم تھا۔ اگرچہ میکرو اکنامک حالات میں بہتری ہوئی اور سرمایہ کاروں کے اعتماد میں اضافہ ہوا۔

کے ایس ای 100 انڈیکس کی سمت کا تمام تر انحصار جغرافیائی سیاسی پیش رفت سے ہے، عالمی سطح پر تیل کی قیمتیں مارکیٹ میں اتار چڑھا کا سب سے فوری سبب بن سکتی ہیں، کیونکہ تیل کی قیمتوں میں تبدیلی سے مہنگائی، ملک کے بیرونی کھاتے اور سرمایہ کاروں کے خطرہ مول لینے کے رجحان پر براہِ راست اثر پڑتا ہے۔ آئی ایم ایف کے ساتھ مسلسل تعاون، مالیاتی نظم وضبط، کمپنیوں کی مالی کارکردگی میں بہتری اور مجموعی معاشی استحکام ملکی معیشت کے لیے ایک مضبوط بنیاد فراہم کر رہے ہیں۔ ہم درمیانی مدت کے حوالے سے مثبت معاشی نقطہ نظر برقرار رکھتے ہیں اگرچہ گزشتہ تین سالوں کے دوران مارکیٹ کی شاندار کارکردگی کے بعد، مزید محصولات کا انحصار اب ویلیوایشن میں اضافے کی بجائے پائیدار کارپوریٹ آمدن میں نمو پر بڑھتا جائے گا۔ پاکستان کا وسعت پذیر سفارتی کردار، بشمول امریکہ—ایران مذاکرات میں اس کا سہولت کاری کا کردار مزید مدد فراہم کرسکتا ہے بشرطیکہ یہ علاقائی کشیدگی اور توانائی کی منڈی کے خطرات میں پائیدار کمی کا باعث بنے۔

فکسڈ انکم کا جائزہ

پاکستان کی فکسڈ انکم مارکیٹ میں مالی سال 2026 کے دوران آسان ماحول سے محتاط آؤٹ لک میں نمایاں تبدیلی رونما ہوئی۔ پہلی ششماہی کے دوران مارکیٹ کو سہارا ملا، مہنگائی میں کمی اور شرحِ سود میں مزید کمی کی توقعات کے باعث حکومتی بانڈز کی شرحِ منافع میں مجموعی طور پر کمی واقع ہوئی۔ دسمبر میں پالیسی ریٹ میں کمی کے بعد قلیل مدتی تمسکات کے منافع کی شرح میں سب سے نمایاں کمی دیکھی گئی، جبکہ طویل مدتی سیکیورٹیز کی مضبوط طلب نے مزید پالیسی نرمی کی توقعات کو ظاہر کیا، جس سے سرکاری بانڈز کی مختلف مدتوں کے منافع کی شرح میں مجموعی کمی کو تقویت ملی۔ اس ماحول نے فکسڈ انکم سرمایہ کاروں کے لیے سازگار حالات فراہم کیے، جہاں گرتی ہوئی شرحِ منافع نے ان کی موجودہ ہولڈنگز پر مارک ٹو مارکیٹ منافع میں اضافہ کیا۔

مالی سال 2026 کے اختتام پر مارکیٹ کے حالات میں تبدیلی آئی جس کی وجوہات میں مشرق وسطی میں کشیدگی جس کے نتیجہ میں عالمی سطح تیل کی قیمتیں بڑھی جس نے افراط زر کے بارے میں خدشات پیدا کئے اور بیرونی حسابات شامل ہیں۔ شرحِ سود سے متعلق توقعات میں اس تبدیلی کے نتیجے میں سرکاری سیکیورٹیز کی قیمتوں میں نمایاں ردِعمل سامنے آیا اور ثانوی مارکیٹ میں تمام مدتوں کی شرحِ منافع میں اضافہ ہوا۔ مارچ تک مختلف مدت کی سیکیورٹیز کی شرحِ منافع میں 100 سے 200 بیس پوائنٹس سے زائد اضافہ ہو چکا تھا جس میں طویل مدتی سیکیورٹیز میں یہ ایڈجسٹمنٹ زیادہ نمایاں رہی جبکہ اپریل میں ہونے والے زری پالیسی کمیٹی کے جائزے میں مشرقِ وسطی کے تنازع کے آغاز سے اب تک شرحِ منافع میں مجموعی اضافے کی نشاندہی کی گئی۔

اس رجحان میں تبدیلی کے باوجود ملکی سطح پر وافر لیکویڈیٹی اور حکومت کی مسلسل قرض لینے کی ضروریات نے مارکیٹ کو سہارا فراہم کیا جبکہ سال کے اختتام پر شرحِ منافع میں ہونے والی تبدیلیاں مہنگائی اور شرحِ سود کے حوالے سے سرمایہ کاروں کے محتاط نقطہ نظر کی عکاسی کرتی رہیں۔ مجموعی طور پر فکسڈ انکم مارکیٹ ایسی صورتحال سے نکل کر جس میں سرمایہ کار زیادہ مدت والی سیکیورٹیز کی قیمتوں میں اضافے اور اس کے نتیجے میں سرمائے میں اضافے پر توجہ مرکوز کیے ہوئے تھے، ایک ایسے ماحول کی طرف منتقل ہوگئی جہاں مستقل آمدنی کے حصول، محتاط حکمتِ عملی اور منتخب سیکیورٹیز میں سرمایہ کاری کو ترجیح دی گئی۔ آئندہ مارکیٹ کی سمت بڑی حد تک مہنگائی کے رجحان، عالمی اجناس کی قیمتوں اور اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان کی زری پالیسی کے ردِعمل پر منحصر ہوگی۔

مدت کے دوران بنیادی مارکیٹ کی سرگرمی مضبوط رہی جو مالی قرضہ جات کیلئے ملکی ڈیبٹ مارکیٹ پر مسلسل انحصار کا عکاس ہے۔ مالی سال 2026 کے دوران ایس بی پی نے مارکیٹ ٹریژری بل (ایم ٹی بی) کی 26 نیلامیاں کی جس سے حکومت 19.53 ٹریلین روپے کے ہدف کے مقابلے میں 21.64 ٹریلین روپے حاصل کرنے کے قابل ہوئی۔ 6,3 12 ماہ کے ایم ٹی بیز کی اوسط آمدن گزشتہ سال کی اسی مدت کے 13.97 فیصد، 13.77 فیصد اور 13.42 فیصد کے مقابلے میں 11.00 فیصد، 11.00 فیصد اور 11.19 فیصد رہی جو اسی ترتیب کے ساتھ 297 بی پی ایس، 277 بی پی ایس اور 222 بی پی ایس زیادہ تھی۔ ایک ماہ کی مارکیٹ ٹریژری بلز پر اوسط شرحِ منافع اس مدت کے دوران اوسطا 10.90 فیصد رہی۔

سرمائے کی ضرورت پر مزید توجہ دیتے ہوئے ایس بی پی نے فکسڈ ریٹ پاکستان انویسٹمنٹ بانڈز (پی آئی بی) کی 12 نیلامیاں کیں اور ان کے ذریعے 6.24 ٹریلین روپے جمع کرنے میں کامیاب ہوا۔ 3، 5 اور 10 سال کی پی آئی بیز کی اوسط آمدن گزشتہ سال کی اس مدت کی آمدن 13.00 فیصد، 13.12 فیصد اور 13.08 فیصد کے مقابلہ میں 11.35 فیصد، 11.56 فیصد اور 11.80 فیصد رہی جو اسی ترتیب کے ساتھ 165 بی پی ایس، 155 بی پی ایس اور 155 فیصد زیادہ تھی۔

شریعہ کمپلائنٹ انسٹرومنٹ کیلئے مارکیٹ میں ایس بی پی نے پاکستان اسٹاک ایک چینج کے ذریعے حکومتی اجارہ سکوک، ویرایبل رینٹل ریٹ (وی آر آر) اور فکسڈ رینٹل ریٹ (ایف آر آر) دونوں کی 18 نیلامیاں کیں جس سے 4.05 ٹریلین روپے کے ہدف کے برخلاف 3.30 نلین روپے اکھٹے کرنے میں کامیاب حاصل ہوئی۔

اگست تا اکتوبر، 2026 کے نیلامی کیلینڈر کے مطابق سٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان 3 سے 12 ماہ کی مدت کے ایم ٹی بی کے اجرا سے 5.32 ٹریلین روپے کی رقم میچور کرنے کے برخلاف 4.10 ٹریلین روپے حاصل کرنے کا ہدف رکھتا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ ایس بی پی اسی مدت کے دوران 2 سے 15 سال کی مدت کے فکسڈ ریٹ پی آئی بیز کے ذریعے 307 نلین روپے کی رقم میچور کرنے کے برخلاف 1.30 ٹریلین روپے کا ہدف رکھتا ہے

کارپورٹ اور فنانشل رپورٹنگ فریم ورک کا بیانیہ

اے) کمپنی کی طرف سے تیار کردہ مالیاتی گوشوارہ فنڈ کے امور کی صورتحال، اس کے آپریشنز کے نتائج، رقوم کی منتقلی اور یونٹ ہولڈرز کے فنڈز کی سرگرمیوں کی بڑی واضح تصویر پیش کرتا ہے۔

بی) فنڈز کے اکاؤنٹ کا باقاعدہ حساب کتاب رکھا گیا ہے۔

سی) معقول اور دانشمندانہ اندازوں کی بنیاد پر مالیاتی گوشواروں کی تیاری میں مناسب اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیوں کا تسلسل کے ساتھ اطلاق کیا گیا۔

ڈی) مالیاتی گوشواروں کی تیاری میں پاکستان میں قابل اطلاق انٹرنیشنل فنانشل رپورٹنگ سٹینڈرڈز کی پیروی کی گئی اور جہاں بھی ان معیارات سے انحراف کیا گیا وہاں اس کا واضح طور پر اظہار کر دیا گیا۔

ای) اندرونی کنٹرول کا نظام اپنے ڈیزائن کے لحاظ سے مضبوط ہے اور اس کی موثر نگرانی کی جاتی ہے۔

ایف) فنڈ کے بطور ادارہ کام کرتے رہنے کی اہلیت پر کوئی خاص شکوک موجود نہیں۔

جی) مالیاتی گوشواروں میں قانونی ادائیگیاں، ٹیکسز، ڈیوٹیز، لیویز اور چارجز اگر کوئی تھے تو وہ مالیاتی گوشواروں میں واضح انداز میں بیان کر دیئے گئے ہیں۔

ایچ) بنیادی مالیاتی اعداد و شمار/کارکردگی کے جدول فنڈ کے مالیاتی گوشواروں کے ساتھ منسلک کئے گئے ہیں۔

آئی) یونٹ ہولڈنگز کا پیٹرن فنڈز کے مالیاتی گوشواروں کے ساتھ منسلک ہے۔

جے) بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز اور آڈٹ کمیٹی کے اجلاسوں میں ڈائریکٹرز کی شرکت کی تفصیل ذیل میں دی گئی ہے۔

اجلاس میں شرکت							
نمبر شمار	ڈائریکٹر کا نام	27 اپریل 2026	17 فروری، 2026	30 اکتوبر، 2025	30 ستمبر 2025	شرکت	رخصت
1.	جناب خالد محمد	✓	✓	✓	✓	4	0
2.	جناب عمران موتی والا	✓	✓	✓	✓	4	0
3.	محترمہ انعم ڈھیڈی	✓	✓	✓	✓	4	0
4.	جناب حسن احمد	✓	✓	✓	✓	4	0
5.	محترمہ عائشہ احمد	✓	✓	✓	✓	4	0
6.	جناب علی وہاب صدیقی	✓	✓	✓	✓	4	0
7	جناب عابد حسین	✓	✓	✓	✓	4	0

اجلاس میں شرکت							
نمبر شمار	ڈائریکٹر کا نام	27 اپریل 2026	17 فروری، 2026	30 اکتوبر، 2025	26 ستمبر 2025	شرکت	رخصت
1.	جناب علی وہاب صدیقی	✓	✓	✓	✓	4	0
2.	جناب حسن احمد	✓	✓	✓	✓	4	0
3.	محترمہ عائشہ احمد	✓	✓	✓	✓	4	0
4	جناب عابد حسین	✓	✓	✓	✓	4	0

(کے) مینجمنٹ کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز، سی ای او، سی ایف او، سی آئی او، سی او او، کمپنی سیکرٹری اور ان کی شریک حیات اور کمسن بچوں نے فنڈز کے یونٹس میں کوئی لین دین نہیں کیا ماسوائے ذیل میں درج کے اور یہ مالیاتی گوشواروں کے نوٹ میں موجود ہے۔

نمبر شمار	ٹریڈ کنندہ	عہدہ	سرمایہ کاری (یونٹوں کی تعداد)	کیش کرائے گئے یونٹوں کی تعداد
اے کے ڈی اسلامک کیش فنڈ (سابقہ: اے کے ڈی اسلامک ڈیلی ڈیویڈنڈ فنڈ)				
1	عمران موتی والا	سی ای او۔ڈائریکٹر	31,660	61,910
2	سحر عمران موتی والا	شریک حیات۔سی ای او و ڈائریکٹر	88,885	386,456
3	محمد یعقوب	سی او او و کمپنی سیکرٹری	29,100	29,100
اے کے ڈی اسلامک انکم فنڈ				
1	عمران موتی والا	سی ای او۔ڈائریکٹر	177,892	142,680
2	سحر عمران موتی والا	شریک حیات۔سی ای او و ڈائریکٹر	434,469	146,716
3	امیر عارف ڈاگھا	شریک حیات۔سی آئی او و ڈائریکٹر	-	96,259
4	محمد یعقوب	سی او او و کمپنی سیکرٹری	16,618	10,893
5	ملیحہ یعقوب	شریک۔سی او او اور کمپنی سیکرٹری	11,517	11,517
6	علی وہاب	ڈائریکٹر	271,459	277,459
گولڈن ایرو اسٹاک فنڈ				
1	شفا خالد	شریک حیات۔ڈائریکٹر	127,537	-
اے کے ڈی الفا انکم فنڈ				
1	علی وہاب	ڈائریکٹر	19,963	10,000

مینجمنٹ کمپنی کے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی تشکیل

i۔ ڈائریکٹرز کی مجموعی تعداد درج ذیل ہے:

(اے) مرد 5

(بی) خاتون 2

ii۔ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹر کی تشکیل درج ذیل ہے:

☆ آزاد ڈائریکٹرز 2

☆ نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز 5

☆ ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز 2

☆ خاتون ڈائریکٹرز 2

مینجمنٹ کمپنی کی ریٹنگ

دی پاکستان کریڈٹ ریٹنگ ایجنسی لمیٹڈ (پی اے سی آر اے) نے اے کے ڈی انویسٹمنٹ مینجمنٹ لمیٹڈ (اے کے ڈی آئی ایم ایل) کو 7 مئی، 2026 کو AM2 (اے ایم ٹو) کی ایسٹ مینجر ریٹنگ دی ہے۔

فنڈز کی ریٹنگ

اے کے ڈی اپرچونیٹی فنڈ

پاکستان کریڈٹ ریٹنگ ایجنسی لمیٹڈ (پی اے سی آر اے) نے اے کے ڈی اپرچونیٹی فنڈ کو 17 اپریل 2026 و (گزشتہ 36 ماہ (3 سال) اور گزشتہ 60 ماہ (5 سال) کی مدت کے لئے کارکردگی کی بنیاد پر) طویل مدتی درجہ میں 3 سٹار اور 3 سٹار پرفارمنس رینکنگ دی ہے اور (31 دسمبر 2025 کو ختم ہونے والی گزشتہ 12 ماہ (1 سال) کی مدت کے لئے کارکردگی کی بنیاد پر قلیل مدتی درجہ میں 3 سٹار پرفارمنس رینکنگ دی ہے۔

اے کے ڈی کیش فنڈ

پاکستان کریڈٹ ریٹنگ ایجنسی لمیٹڈ (پی اے سی آر اے) نے اے کے ڈی کیش فنڈ کو 12 جون، 2026 کو 31 دسمبر 2025 کو ختم ہونے والی مدت کے لئے AA+(f) (ڈبل اے پلس فنڈ سٹیبلیٹی ریٹنگ) دی ہے۔

اے کے ڈی ایگریسو انکم فنڈ

پاکستان کریڈٹ ریٹنگ ایجنسی لمیٹڈ (پی اے سی آر اے) نے اے کے ڈی ایگریسو انکم فنڈ کو 12 جون، 2026 کو 31 دسمبر 2025 کو ختم ہونے والی مدت کے لئے A+(f) (سنگل اے پلس فنڈ سٹیبلیٹی ریٹنگ) دی ہے۔

گولڈن ایروسٹاک فنڈ

پاکستان کریڈٹ ریٹنگ ایجنسی لمیٹڈ (پی اے سی آر اے) نے گولڈن ایروسٹاک فنڈ (جی اے ایس ایف) کو 17 اپریل، 2026 کو (گزشتہ 36 ماہ (3 سال) اور گزشتہ 60 ماہ (5 سال) کی مدت کے لئے کارکردگی کی بنیاد پر طویل مدتی درجہ میں 3 سٹار پرفارمنس رینکنگ دی ہے اور 31 دسمبر 2025 کو ختم ہونے والی گزشتہ 12 ماہ (1 سال) کی مدت کے لئے کارکردگی کی بنیاد پر قلیل مدتی درجہ میں 3 سٹار پرفارمنس رینکنگ دی ہے۔

اے کے ڈی اسلامک انکم فنڈ

پاکستان کریڈٹ ریٹنگ ایجنسی لمیٹڈ (پی اے سی آر اے) نے اے کے ڈی اسلامک انکم فنڈ کو 12 جون، 2026 کو 31 دسمبر 2025 کو ختم ہونے والی مدت کے لئے AA-(f) (ڈبل اے مائنس فنڈ سٹیبلیٹی ریٹنگ) دی ہے۔

اے کے ڈی اسلامک سٹاک فنڈ

پاکستان کریڈٹ ریٹنگ ایجنسی لمیٹڈ (پی اے سی آر اے) نے اے کے ڈی اسلامک سٹاک فنڈ کو 17 اپریل، 2026 کو (گزشتہ 36 ماہ (3 سال) اور گزشتہ 60 ماہ (5 سال) کی مدت کے لئے کارکردگی کی بنیاد پر) طویل مدتی درجہ میں 2 سٹار اور 4 سٹار پرفارمنس رینکنگ دی ہے اور (31 دسمبر 2025 کو ختم ہونے والی گزشتہ 12 ماہ (1 سال) کی مدت کے لئے کارکردگی کی بنیاد پر قلیل مدتی درجہ میں 3 سٹار پرفارمنس رینکنگ دی ہے۔

اے کے ڈی اسلامک کیش فنڈ (سابقہ: اے کے ڈی اسلامک ڈیلی ڈیویڈنڈ فنڈ)

دی پاکستان کریڈٹ ریٹنگ ایجنسی لمیٹڈ (پی اے سی آر اے) نے اے کے ڈی اسلامک کیش فنڈ (سابقہ: اے کے ڈی اسلامک ڈیلی ڈیویڈنڈ فنڈ) کو 12 جون، 2026 کو AA(f) (ڈبل اے؛ فنڈ سٹیبلیٹی ریٹنگ) دی ہے۔

ہولڈنگ کمپنی

اے کے ڈی گروپ ہولڈنگز (پرائیویٹ) لمیٹڈ (قبل ازیں عقیل کریم ڈھیڈی سیکیورٹیز (پرائیویٹ) لمیٹڈ) اے کے ڈی انویسٹمنٹ مینجمنٹ لمیٹڈ کی ہولڈنگ کمپنی ہے اور کمپنی کے 99.97 فیصد آؤٹ سٹینڈنگ عمومی حصص رکھتی ہے۔

آڈیٹرز کی تعیناتی

بورڈ نے آڈٹ کمیٹی کی سفارش پر میسرز بی ڈی او ابراہیم اینڈ کو، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس کو اے کے ڈی اپر چونیٹی فنڈ، اے کے ڈی انڈیکس ٹریکر فنڈ، اے کے ڈی کیش فنڈ، اے کے ڈی الفا انکم فنڈ اور اے کے ڈی ایگریسو انکم فنڈ کا دوبارہ جبکہ اور میسرز ریاض احمد اینڈ کمپنی چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس کو اے کے ڈی اسلامک انکم فنڈ، اے کے ڈی اسلامک سٹاک فنڈ اور اے کے ڈی اسلامک کیش فنڈ (سابقہ ڈیلی ڈیویڈنڈ فنڈ) کا سال 2026-2027 کے لئے قانونی آڈیٹر زمقرر کیا ہے۔

موجودہ آڈیٹر میسرز ریاض احمد اینڈ کمپنی، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس، ریٹائر ہو رہے ہیں اور گولڈن ایرو اسٹاک فنڈ کے آڈیٹرز کی حیثیت سے اپنی پانچ سالہ مدت

مکمل کر چکے ہیں۔ این بی ایف سی ریگولیشنز، 2008 کے تقاضوں کے مطابق رواں سال آڈیٹرز کی تبدیلی ضروری ہے۔ آڈٹ کمیٹی کی سفارش پر بورڈ نے میسرز بی ڈی او ابراہیم اینڈ کمپنی، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس کو مالی سال 27-2026 کے لیے گولڈن ایرو اسٹاک فنڈ کا قانونی آڈیٹر مقرر کیا ہے۔

اظہار تشکر

ڈائریکٹر صاحبان اس موقع پر سکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان، وزارت خزانہ، سٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان اور پاکستان سٹاک ایکسچینج کی انتظامیہ کی طرف سے مسلسل معاونت اور تعاون پر ان کا شکریہ ادا کرتے ہیں۔ بورڈ اے کے ڈی انویسٹمنٹ مینجمنٹ لمیٹڈ کے عملہ اور افسران کی مخلصانہ کارکردگی کو بھی سراہتا ہے۔ بورڈ کمپنی پر اعتماد کا اظہار کرنے والے سرمایہ کاروں کا بھی شکر گزار ہے۔

مستقبل کی پیش بینی

جیسا کہ پاکستان مالی سال 2027 میں داخل ہو رہا ہے، میکروفنانشل ماحول حالیہ سالوں میں ایک مضبوط آغاز پیش کرتا ہے اگرچہ معاشی بحالی کو اب بھی مشکل بیرونی حالات کا سامنا ہے۔ مالی سال 2026 کے دوران حاصل کئے گئے استحکام جیسے مالیاتی مضبوطی، مضبوط بیرونی مالیاتی بفرز، مستحکم ترسیلات زر آئی ایم ایف پروگرام کے تحت مسلسل پیش رفت نے بنیادی طور پر پالیسی کی ساکھ اور بیرونی جھٹکوں کو جذب کرنے کی معیشت کی صلاحیت کو بہتر کیا۔ تاہم افراط زر میں دوبارہ اضافے اور زری پالیسی میں نرمی میں رکاوٹ سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ معاشی استحکام کا عمل اب بھی خطرات سے دوچار ہے۔ قلیل مدت میں مہنگائی اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان کے درمیانی مدت کے ہدف سے اوپر رہنے کی توقع ہے جبکہ آئی ایم ایف نے مالی سال 27-2026 میں اوسط مہنگائی تقریبا 8.4 فیصد رہنے کی پیش گوئی کی ہے۔ اس لیے زری پالیسی کا ماحول محتاط رہنے کا امکان ہے جبکہ معاشی سرگرمیوں کو سہارا دینے اور قیمتوں کے استحکام کے ساتھ ساتھ بیرونی شعبے کا استحکام برقرار رکھنے کے درمیان توازن آئندہ معاشی منظر نامے کا مرکزی نکتہ رہے گا۔

پاکستان کا بڑھتا ہوا جیو پولیٹیکل کردار مالی سال 2027 کے آؤٹ لک کا ایک اہم اسٹریٹجک پہلو ہے۔ امریکہ اور ایران کے درمیان مذاکرات میں سہولت، سعودی عرب اور دیگر شراکت داروں کے ساتھ روابط نے ایسے وقت میں پاکستان کی سفارتی اہمیت کو بڑھا دیا جب عالمی توانائی مارکیٹوں کیلئے علاقائی استحکام بدستور اہم ہے۔ پاکستان اور سعودی عرب کے درمیان اسٹریٹجک باہمی دفاعی معاہدہ نے، جس پر ستمبر 2025 میں دستخط کئے گئے، دوطرفہ سیکورٹی فریم ورک کو مضبوط بنایا کہ ایک ملک کے خلاف جارحیت دونوں کے خلاف جارحیت سمجھی جائے گی۔

قابل ذکر بات یہ ہے کہ سال کے اختتام کے بعد پاکستان علاقائی دفاعی مشغولیت وسیع ہوگئی۔ 17 اگست، 2026 کو پاکستان، سعودی عرب اور ترکیہ نے مکہ مشترکہ دفاعی معاہدہ پر دستخط کئے جس کے تحت کسی ایک ملک پر مسلح حملہ تینوں ملکوں پر حملہ تصور کیا جائے گا جبکہ تینوں ریاستوں کے درمیان دفاعی تعاون کو بڑھانے پر زور دیا گیا۔ جبکہ خطے میں بڑھتے ہوئے سکیورٹی خطرات کے پیشِ نظر دیگر علاقائی شراکت داروں نے بھی مشترکہ دفاعی تعاون کے حوالے سے مفاہمت میں دلچسپی کا اظہار کیا ہے۔

یہ پیش رفت پاکستان کی اسٹریٹجک اہمیت کو بڑھا سکتے ہیں اور دفاع، سرمایہ کاری، توانائی اور علاقائی تجارت میں طویل مدتی مواقع پیدا ہوں گے۔ کویت بھی پاکستان کے ساتھ اپنے 2023 دفاعی تعاون معاہدہ کی توثیق کی ہے جو مکمل طور پر فعال ہے۔ اس کے باوجود وسیع تر جغرافیائی و سیاسی پوزیشن کے

معاشی فوائد کو ایک فوری میکرو اکنامک محرک کے بجائے درمیانی مدت کے موقع کے طور پر دیکھا جانا چاہیے۔ ان کا حتمی اثر پاکستان کی اس صلاحیت پر منحصر ہوگا کہ وہ کس حد تک مضبوط اسٹریٹجک تعلقات کو ٹھوس سرمایہ کاری، تجارت، دفاعی صنعت میں تعاون اور بیرونی مالیاتی وسائل کے بہاؤ میں تبدیل کرسکتا ہے اور ساتھ ہی اہم علاقائی اور عالمی شراکت داروں کے ساتھ متوازن تعلقات کو برقرار رکھتا ہے۔

میکرو اکنامک تناظر سے پاکستان کے درآمدی توانائی پر انحصار سے علاقائی ممکنہ کشیدگی ورکاوٹوں سے معیشت کے متاثر ہونے کا خدشہ رہتا ہے جبکہ تیل کی قیمتوں پر مسلسل دباؤ افراط زر، حسابات جاریہ اور کارپوریٹ منافع کی شرح پر منفی اثرات مرتب کرسکتا ہے۔ زری اور مالی نظم ونسق برقرار رکھنا، ایکس چینج ریٹ میں لچک اور ذخائر میں مسلسل اضافہ حالیہ استحکام کے بچانے میں اہم ہیں۔ مضبوط ذخائر، آئی ایم ایف کے ساتھ مسلسل روابط اور مالیاتی صورتحال میں بہتری بیرونی جھٹکوں کے خلاف قابل بھروسہ تحفظ فراہم کرتے ہیں۔ دوسری طرف آئی ایم ایف تسلسل کے ساتھ مضبوط پالیسیوں اور ڈھانچہ جاتی اصطلاحات پر زور دے رہی ہے۔

اس صورتحال میں ہم توقع کرتے ہیں کہ مالیاتی منڈیاں مجموعی طور پر مثبت رہیں گی تاہم سرمایہ کاری کے لیے انتخاب پہلے سے زیادہ محتاط انداز میں کیا جائے گا۔ ایکویٹیز کو کمپنیوں کی آمدنی کے بہتر امکانات، معاشی حالات میں بہتری اور نسبتا پرکشش قیمتوں سے فائدہ پہنچ سکتا ہے تاہم علاقائی سیاسی حالات اور اجناس کی قیمتوں سے متعلق خطرات کے باعث وقفے وقفے سے اتار چڑھاؤ جاری رہ سکتا ہے۔ فکسڈ انکم مارکیٹ میں زیادہ پالیسی ریٹ اور حکومتی سیکیورٹیز پر زیادہ منافع سرمایہ کاروں کو بہتر آمدنی کے مواقع فراہم کررہے ہیں۔ تاہم طویل مدتی سیکیورٹیز سے فائدہ اس بات پر منحصر ہوگا کہ مہنگائی میں کمی کا عمل کتنی دیر تک برقرار رہتا ہے اور زری کے آئندہ لائحہ عمل کے بارے میں صورتحال کتنی واضح ہوتی ہے۔ ایس بی پی نے مالی سال 2027 میں پالیسی ریٹ 11.50 فیصد پر برقرار رکھا جبکہ جولائی میں منی مارکیٹ کے ریٹس موجود پالیسی موقف کے ساتھ ہم آہنگ ہیں۔ مجموعی طور پر مالی سال 2027

مجموعی طور پر مالی سال 2027 کا آغاز بنیادی حقائق اور ٹھوس عوامل پر مبنی سرمایہ کاری کے ماحول کی طرف منتقلی سے ہونے کا امکان ہے جہاں کمپنیوں کی آمدنی میں اضافہ، مستقل منافع اور سیکیورٹیز کا درست انتخاب منافع کے حصول کے اہم ذرائع بنیں گے۔ ترقی کے اہم مثبت محرکات میں مسلسل میکرو اکنامک استحکام، علاقائی کشیدگی میں کمی، بیرونی سرمائے کی آمد اور پاکستان کی بہتر ہوتی اسٹریٹجک پوزیشن کا ٹھوس معاشی سرگرمیاں شامل ہیں۔ دوسری جانب توانائی کی قیمتوں کا دوبارہ بڑھنا، مسلسل مہنگائی اور عالمی سطح پر طلب میں کمی بنیادی خطرات ہیں۔

برائے ومنجانب بورڈ

عمران موتی والا	خالد محمود
چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر	چیئرمین

کراچی: 25 ستمبر، 2026

FUND INFORMATION

AKD Index Tracker Fund

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

Legal Advisor
Sattar & Sattar
Attorneys-at-Law
3rd Floor, UBL Building
I.I Chundrigar Road, Karachi.

Trustee
Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited
CDC House, 99-B, Block B, S.M.C.H.S.
Main Shahrah-e-Faisal
Karachi

Registrar
ITMinds Limited
Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited,
CDC House, 99B, Block B, S.M.C.H.S,
Main Shahrah-e-Faisal, Karachi.

Bankers
Askari Bank Limited
Bank Al Falah Limited
Faysal Bank Limited
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited
MCB Bank Limited
United Bank Limited

Distributor
ITMinds Limited

Auditors
M/s BDO Ebrahim & Co.
Chartered Accountants 2nd
Floor, Block- C, Lakson Square
Buiding No.1, Karachi-74200

Rating: Asset Management Company
PACRA: AM2

FUND MANAGER'S REPORT

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

Open - end Scheme investing in Equity Securities of KSE-100 Index.

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

The objective of the AKD Index Tracker Fund (AKDITF) is to track the return of the KSE-100 Index with up to 85% accuracy, providing investors with a high quality, in-depth diversification instrument.

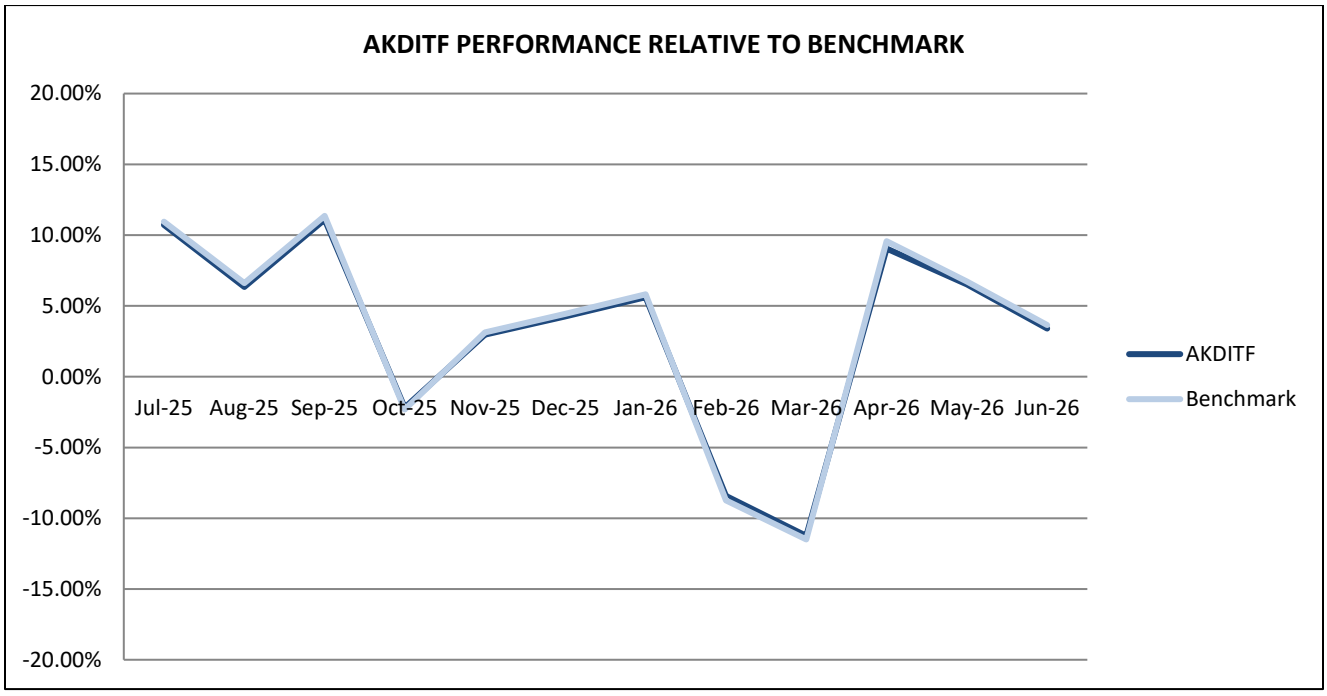
iii) Explanation as to whether Collective Investment Scheme achieved its stated objective:

For the FY26, the return of AKD Index Tracker Fund stood at 41.64% compared to the benchmark KSE–100 Index return of 43.52%.

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

KSE-100 Index

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



Monthly Return	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	Jun-26
AKDITF	10.73%	6.33%	11.10%	-2.19%	2.96%	4.26%	5.62%	-8.43%	-11.25%	9.06%	6.53%	3.40%
Benchmark	10.96%	6.62%	11.36%	-2.33%	3.12%	4.43%	5.81%	-8.75%	-11.50%	9.58%	6.73%	3.64%

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

AKD Index Tracker Fund is a passively managed open – end equity portfolio; its performance is directly linked to the performance of KSE-100 Index with up to 85% accuracy. The Fund Manager attempts to trail the movement of the Index by using the weights of the respective stocks in the KSE-100 Index.

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

Asset Allocation (% of Total Asset)	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
Equities	98.34%	98.32%
Cash	1.24%	1.49%
Other Assets including Receivables	0.43%	0.20%

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

FY26 Return	41.64%
Benchmark Return	43.52%

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

Net Assets Value			NAV Per Unit	
30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25	Change in Net Assets	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
(Rupees In "000")			Rs.	Rs.
2,116,143	1,301,928	62.54%	41.4956	30.7230

x) Statement on the characteristics and general composition of the index:

AKD Index Tracker Fund tracks the returns of the KSE-100 Index with up to 85% accuracy, providing investors with high quality, in depth diversification instrument.

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

MACROECONOMIC REVIEW

FY26 marked a transition from post-stabilization recovery toward a more externally constrained macroeconomic environment. The economy entered the year with materially improved fundamentals, supported by easing inflation, rebuilding foreign exchange buffers, fiscal consolidation and a more accommodative monetary stance. These gains gradually translated into a broader recovery in economic activity, with provisional real GDP growth rebounding to 3.70% from 3.18% in FY25. However, conditions became more challenging toward year-end as escalating geopolitical tensions in the Middle East triggered a sharp rise in global energy prices and associated supply-chain costs. The resulting external shock disrupted the disinflationary trajectory and prompted a reassessment of the monetary policy

stance. Consequently, FY26 ended with Pakistan's macroeconomic position more resilient than during the earlier stabilization period, while the outlook remains sensitive to global commodity prices, external financing conditions and persistent inflationary pressures.

Monetary policy remained supportive of the recovery through the first three quarters of FY26. The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) began the fiscal year with the policy rate at 11.00%, before reducing it by 50 bps to 10.50% in December 2025. The escalation in Middle East tensions subsequently altered the risk assessment, with the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) highlighting elevated global energy prices, freight and insurance costs, and potential supply-chain disruptions as imminent risks to inflation. Against this backdrop, the SBP raised the policy rate by 100 bps to 11.50% in April 2026 and maintained it at this level through June and subsequent MPC meetings. While the MPC noted signs of moderation in domestic activity amid elevated prices and economic uncertainty, it considered the prevailing monetary policy stance appropriate given moderate external account pressures and continued reserve accumulation. The Committee noted that proactive macroeconomic management, underpinned by forward looking monetary policy and consistent fiscal consolidation, had helped sustain macroeconomic stability despite the notably prolonged Middle East conflict.

Inflation emerged as the principal macroeconomic inflection point during FY26. Headline CPI inflation accelerated sharply in the fourth quarter on a YoY basis, rising from 7.30% in March to 10.89% in April and 11.66% in May, before moderating to 11.07% in June. Average CPI inflation for FY26 stood at 7.05%, compared with 4.49% in the previous year. The acceleration reflected higher domestic energy and transportation costs, fading base effects and the pass-through from elevated global energy prices. Core inflation also remained elevated, reaching 8.7% YoY in June. The inflation outlook consequently became more uncertain, with upside risks stemming from global commodity prices particularly oil prices with supply disruptions, administered energy prices, fiscal developments and weather-related food pressures.

Real economic activity incidentally remained resilient, with provisional real GDP growth rebounding to 3.70% from 3.18% in FY25, although remaining well below the government's 4.20% target. The recovery extended across major sectors, with agriculture, industry and services growing by 2.89%, 6.61% and 4.09% YoY, respectively. The broadening of growth beyond agriculture points to a gradual normalization of economic activity following the stabilization measures undertaken earlier. Nevertheless, the pace of expansion remains moderate, underscoring the need for stronger investment and productivity gains to establish a more durable growth trajectory.

The Large-Scale Manufacturing (LSM) sector grew by 4.98% in FY26, reversing a 0.74% contraction in the preceding year and reflecting a broad-based recovery across key manufacturing segments. The growth was primarily driven by Food (1.21%), Beverages (0.14%), Tobacco (0.19%), Garments (0.91%), Petroleum Products (0.72%), Cement (0.41%), Electrical Equipment (0.37%), Machinery and Equipment (0.01%), Automobiles (1.56%), other transport Equipment (0.27%), and Furniture (0.28%). In contrast, Textile (-0.11%), Chemicals (-0.20%), Pharmaceuticals (-0.54%), and Iron & Steel Products (-0.34%) remained in contraction. The recovery was supported by improved macroeconomic stability, better input availability and a gradual revival in domestic demand. However, the divergence across subsectors

indicates that the improvement remains largely recovery-driven, with a sustained structural expansion in manufacturing yet to be firmly established.

Fiscal consolidation it seems remained a key anchor of the stabilization process. During July–May FY26, the fiscal deficit narrowed to 1.6% of GDP from 3.8% of GDP in the previous year. The primary surplus was recorded at 3.3% of GDP, compared to 3.2% of GDP in FY25. The improvement reflected stronger revenue mobilization and lower interest expenditure, with FBR tax collection rising 10.8% YoY to PKR 13.01 tn during FY26. Direct and indirect tax collections increased by 13.7% and 7.9%, respectively, while total expenditure declined by 9.4% to PKR 12.73 tn, primarily driven by a 21.7% reduction in markup payments. The fiscal position remained aligned with the consolidation path under the IMF-supported programme. While the improvement represents a meaningful strengthening of fiscal discipline, sustaining the adjustment will require continued revenue mobilization and expenditure rationalization given Pakistan's elevated debt-servicing burden.

On the external front, the recovery in domestic activity contributed to higher import demand, while the escalation in Middle East tensions and higher oil prices toward the fiscal year-end added further pressure to the import bill. Goods imports increased 9.00% YoY to $64.47 bn, while goods exports declined 4.71% to $30.82 bn, widening the trade deficit in goods to $33.65 bn from $26.80 bn in FY25. Despite the wider trade deficit, the current account remained broadly manageable, recording a deficit of $304 mn, compared with a surplus of $1.84 bn last year, supported by record workers' remittances of $41.59 bn, up 8.58% YoY. The deterioration in the trade balance nevertheless highlights the continued sensitivity of Pakistan's external position to import-led domestic growth and energy prices, while the near balanced current account remains significantly reliant on resilient remittance inflows.

External buffers strengthened materially during FY26, providing greater safeguards against external shocks. SBP foreign exchange reserves reached $18.38 bn by the year ended, while total liquid reserves stood at $23.21 bn. The improvement was supported by strong remittance inflows, continued official financing and progress under the IMF-supported reform programme, including completion of the third review under the EFF and the second review under the RSF. Pakistan also managed significant external repayments during the year, including $3.5 bn of bilateral deposits, while securing replacement bilateral financing and market funding. The Pakistani rupee remained broadly stable, averaging around PKR 280.6/$ during FY26, compared with PKR 279.3/$ in FY25. Stronger reserves and multilateral support have improved external resilience, although sustaining these gains will require prudent policies and stronger external earnings.

In aggregate, FY26 marked meaningful progress in Pakistan's macroeconomic normalization, although the deterioration in inflation and external conditions toward year-end highlighted the economy's continued vulnerability to external shocks. The stabilization process has strengthened fiscal, monetary and external buffers, while Pakistan's expanding diplomatic and strategic engagement in the Middle East—including its facilitative role in US–Iran dialogue and strengthening defence cooperation with key regional partners—has increased its strategic relevance amid heightened regional uncertainty. Going forward, maintaining macroeconomic discipline while supporting productivity and external earnings will

remain critical, with global energy prices, geopolitical developments and external financing conditions continuing to shape the outlook.

EQUITY REVIEW

Pakistan's equity market delivered another strong year in FY26, although the headline performance masked a significant increase in volatility during the second half. The KSE-100 Index closed FY26 at 180,302 points, gaining 43.52% during the year after advancing nearly 39% in 1HFY26. The first half was supported by improving macroeconomic stability, progress under the IMF programme, easing inflation, stable interest rates and improving corporate earnings expectations. This momentum carried the index to a record intraday high of 191,033 points in January 2026. The subsequent escalation in Middle East tensions by the end of February triggered a sharp reversal in risk sentiment and a period of heightened volatility. Despite these pressures, the market recovered strongly toward year-end and closed near its record levels, underscoring the resilience of domestic equities and the depth of market liquidity.

The escalation of the conflict involving the US, Israel and Iran emerged as the principal external shock during 2HFY26, with its impact transmitted primarily through global energy prices and investor risk sentiment. Concerns over disruptions to energy flows through the Strait of Hormuz triggered a sharp increase in crude prices, with Brent surpassing $100/bbl in March and reaching above $118/bbl during the initial phase of the shock. For Pakistan, a structurally energy-import-dependent economy, the surge in oil prices heightened concerns over the import bill, inflation and corporate profitability. The impact was particularly profound during the March sell-off, with the KSE-100 falling to 146,480 points on March 9, after touching an intraday low of 144,119 points. The broad-based sell-off reflected a rapid shift toward risk aversion as investors reassessed the implications of higher energy costs for macroeconomic stability and activity.

The market arguably demonstrated a strong capacity to recover as immediate external risks moderated. Diplomatic developments surrounding a US–Iran ceasefire, together with easing concerns over energy supply disruptions and a subsequent decline in oil prices, plus Pakistan's defence pact with Saudi Arabia further endorsed the country's emerging role in the region with likely economic benefits from closer ties with its counterpart, triggered sharp relief rallies, with the KSE-100 rebounding materially from its March lows. Pakistan's facilitation of US–Iran dialogue provided an additional positive catalyst for sentiment, while the subsequent moderation in energy prices reduced near-term concerns over the external account. The recovery was particularly pronounced on April 8, when the KSE-100 gained 9.32% in a single session, reflecting renewed risk appetite and strong domestic liquidity. By year-end, the index had recovered above 180,000 points, substantially reversing the losses incurred during the geopolitical sell-off.

The market's strong overall performance during the year was supported by improving earnings visibility, attractive valuations and robust domestic liquidity. The investment case increasingly shifted from a predominantly liquidity-driven recovery toward one supported by earnings growth, macroeconomic normalization and improving corporate fundamentals. Banks (+50.3%), Oil and Gas Exploration (+33.2%), Fertilizer (+44.9%), Cement (+26.9%) and other major sectors remained key contributors, while strong

participation from domestic institutions, particularly corporates and mutual funds, helped absorb continued foreign selling, with foreign investors recording net sales of approximately $848 mn during FY26. Market activity also strengthened materially, with average daily traded volume reaching a record 960 mn shares and average daily traded value reaching an all-time high of $204 mn (PKR 57 bn), reflecting deeper liquidity and broader investor participation.

IPO activity gained significant momentum during FY26, with 11 companies listed on the main board raising approximately PKR 18.39 bn, marking the third-highest number of IPOs in 25 years and signaling renewed investor confidence and broader participation in Pakistan's capital markets. Investor appetite was particularly strong for notable offerings, with Pak-Qatar General Takaful's public tranche oversubscribed 9.6x, while Service Long March Tyres' book-building portion was oversubscribed 16.7x, attracting approximately PKR 85 bn in bids and raising PKR 7.8 bn.

Valuations remained supportive of the medium-term investment case at the start of FY26, although the subsequent re-rating has shifted the focus increasingly toward earnings delivery. The KSE-100 entered FY27 at a forward P/E of approximately 7.3x, below its long-term historical average of around 8.0x. While valuations expanded as macroeconomic conditions improved and investor confidence strengthened, the market continued to trade at a discount to regional peers.

Looking ahead, the KSE-100's trajectory is likely to remain closely linked to geopolitical developments, with global oil prices the most immediate source of volatility given their implications for inflation, the external account and investor risk appetite. Continued IMF engagement, fiscal consolidation, improving corporate fundamentals and greater macroeconomic stability provide a stronger domestic foundation. We retain a constructive medium-term view, although after the market's strong performance over the past three years, further gains are likely to depend increasingly on sustained earnings growth rather than valuation expansion. Pakistan's expanding diplomatic role, including its facilitative role in US–Iran dialogue, could provide additional support if it contributes to a durable reduction in regional tensions and energy-market risks.

FUTURE OUTLOOK:

As Pakistan enters FY27, the macro-financial environment presents a stronger starting point than in recent years, although the recovery remains exposed to a challenging external backdrop. The stabilization achieved during FY26, supported by fiscal consolidation, stronger external buffers, resilient remittances and continued progress under the IMF programme, has materially improved policy credibility and the economy's capacity to absorb external shocks. However, the resurgence in inflation and reversal of the monetary easing cycle highlight that the stabilization process remains vulnerable. Inflation is expected to remain above the SBP's medium-term target range in the near term, while the IMF projects average inflation of around 8.4% in FY27. The policy environment is therefore likely to remain cautious, with the balance between supporting economic activity and preserving price and external stability remaining central to the outlook.

Pakistan's evolving geopolitical role represents an increasingly important strategic dimension of the FY27 outlook. Islamabad's facilitation of US–Iran dialogue, together with its engagement with Saudi Arabia and other regional partners, has elevated Pakistan's diplomatic relevance at a time when regional

stability remains critical to global energy markets. This positioning has been reinforced by expanding defence relationships. The Pakistan–Saudi Strategic Mutual Defence Agreement, signed in September 2025, strengthened the bilateral security framework by providing that aggression against either country would be considered aggression against both. Notably, post-year-end developments have further broadened Pakistan's regional defence engagements. On August 7, 2026, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Türkiye signed the Makkah Joint Defence Agreement, which provides that an armed attack against any one of the three countries shall be regarded as an attack against all and calls for enhanced defence cooperation among the three states while other regional partners have incidentally indicated their interests for an understanding of joint defence cooperation given the heightened security risks in the region.

These developments could enhance Pakistan's strategic relevance and create longer-term opportunities in defence, investment, energy and regional trade. Kuwait has also completed the ratification of its 2023 Defence Cooperation Agreement with Pakistan, which is now fully operational and provides for closer military cooperation, including training and joint exercises. Nevertheless, the economic benefits of this broader geopolitical positioning should be viewed as a medium-term opportunity rather than an immediate macroeconomic catalyst. Their eventual impact will depend on Pakistan's ability to translate stronger strategic relationships into tangible investment, trade, defence-industry cooperation and external financing flows, while maintaining balanced relations with major regional and global partners.

From a macroeconomic perspective, Pakistan's high dependence on imported energy leaves the economy vulnerable to renewed regional disruptions, while sustained oil price pressures could weigh in on inflation, the current account and corporate margins. Maintaining monetary and fiscal discipline, exchange-rate flexibility and continued reserve accumulation will therefore remain critical to preserving recent stabilization gains. Stronger reserves, continued IMF engagement and improved fiscal fundamentals provide a more credible buffer against external shocks, while the IMF continues to emphasize sound policies and structural reforms to strengthen resilience.

Against this backdrop, we expect financial markets to remain positive but increasingly selective. Equities should benefit from improving earnings visibility, macroeconomic normalization and relatively attractive valuations, although geopolitical and commodity-price risks may sustain intermittent volatility. In fixed income, elevated policy rates and government security yields offer an attractive carry environment, while duration gains will depend on sustained disinflation and greater clarity on the monetary policy cycle. The SBP has maintained the policy rate at 11.50% into FY27 as far, with July money market rates broadly aligned with the prevailing stance. Overall, FY27 is likely to mark a shift toward a more fundamentals-driven investment environment, with earnings growth, carry and security selection becoming increasingly important sources of returns. Key upside catalysts include sustained macroeconomic stability, easing regional tensions, stronger external inflows and translating Pakistan's improving strategic position into tangible economic activity, while renewed energy-price shocks, persistent inflation and weaker external demand remain the principal risks.

xii) 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 the Fund manager's report, not otherwise disclosed in the financial statements.

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs during the period under review.

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

There were no unit splits during the period.

xiv) Break down of unit holdings by size:

Range (Units)	No. of Investors
0.0001 to 9,999	818
10,000 to 49,999	83
50,000 - 99,999	14
100,000 - 499,999	19
500,000 and above	7
Total	**941**

xv) Disclosure of circumstances that materially affect any interests of unit holders:

Investments are subject to credit and market risk.

xvi) 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 brokers or dealers by virtue of transactions conducted by the Collective Investment Scheme.

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TRUSTEE REPORT TO THE UNIT HOLDERS

AKD INDEX TRACKER FUND

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

We, Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited, being the Trustee of AKD Index Tracker Fund (the Fund) are of the opinion that AKD Investment Management Limited being the Management Company of the Fund has in all material respects managed the Fund during the year ended June 30, 2026 in accordance with the provisions of the following:

(i) Limitations imposed on the investment powers of the Management Company under the constitutive documents of the Fund;

(ii) The pricing, issuance and redemption of units are carried out in accordance with the requirements of the constitutive documents of the Fund;

(iii) The management fee, fee payable to Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan and other expenses paid from the Fund during the period are in accordance with the applicable regulatory framework; and

(iv) The Non-Banking Finance Companies (Establishment and Regulations) Rules, 2003, the Non-Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulations, 2008 and the constitutive documents of the Fund.

Badiuddin Akber
Chief Executive Officer
Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited

Karachi, September 30, 2026

BDO

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE UNIT HOLDERS OF AKD INDEX TRACKER FUND

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **AKD INDEX TRACKER FUND ("the Fund")**, which comprise the statement of assets and liabilities as at June 30, 2026, and the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of movement in unit holders' fund and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at June 30, 2026, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the 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 in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. 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.	**Existence of bank balances and existence and valuation of investments** As disclosed in note 6 and 7 to the accompanying financial statements of the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2026, the bank balances and investment amounting to Rs. 20.849 million and Rs. 2,096.886 million which represent 99.28% of total assets. The existence of bank balances and existence and valuation of investments are significant components of statement of asset and liabilities for the determination of net asset value of the Fund as at June 30, 2026.	Our audit procedures amongst others included the following: • Obtained independent confirmations for verifying the existence of the investment portfolio and bank balances as at June 30, 2026 and traced it with the books and records of the Fund; • Re-performed valuation to assess that investments are carried as per the valuation methodology specified in the accounting policies;

BDO Ebrahim & Co. Chartered Accountants
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S.NO	Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
	We considered existence of bank balance and existence and valuation of investment as Key audit matter due to significance of these in relation to total assets.	• Obtained bank reconciliation statements and tested reconciling items on a sample basis. • Assessed the Funds' compliance with the requirements of the Non-Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulations, 2008 in relation to the concentration of investments and exposure limits prescribed in such Regulations and the applicability of disclosures in this regard. • Evaluated the adequacy of the disclosures in the financial statements in respect of the investment portfolio and bank balances in accordance with the requirements of accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's report thereon

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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 the Management Company.

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

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

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

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Based on our audit, in our opinion the financial statements have been prepared in all material respects in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Non-Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulations, 2008.

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

KARACHI

DATED: 08 OCT 2026

BDO Ebrahim

BDO EBRAHIM & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

UDIN: AR202610110Ia3R2UeXg

BDO Ebrahim & Co. Chartered Accountants
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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF AKD INDEX TRACKER FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

AKD INDEX TRACKER FUND
STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
AS AT JUNE 30, 2026

	Note	2026	2025
		(Rupees in '000)	
ASSETS			
Bank balances	6	20,849	25,477
Investments	7	2,096,887	1,288,102
Dividend and profit receivable	8	1,340	699
Advances, deposits and other receivable	9	2,680	2,695
Receivable against sale of units		11,329	-
Total assets		2,133,085	1,316,973
LIABILITIES			
Payable to AKD Investment Management Limited - Management Company	10	2,827	1,292
Payable to Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited - Trustee	11	233	434
Payable to Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan	12	159	143
Payable against redemption of units		10	925
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	13	6,595	5,436
Dividend payable		7,068	6,816
Total liabilities		16,943	15,046
NET ASSETS		2,116,142	1,301,927
UNIT HOLDERS' FUND (AS PER STATEMENT ATTACHED)		2,116,142	1,301,927
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	14		
		(Number of units)	
NUMBER OF UNITS IN ISSUE	15	50,996,749	42,376,284
		(Rupees)	
NET ASSETS VALUE PER UNIT		41.4956	30.7230

The annexed notes from 1 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For AKD Investment Management Limited
(Management Company)

Chief Executive Officer | **Acting Chief Financial Officer / Financial Controller** | **Director**

AKD INDEX TRACKER FUND
INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

	Note	2026	2025
		(Rupees in '000)	
INCOME			
Dividend income		102,930	79,367
Mark-up on bank deposits		3,535	3,608
Realised gain on sale of investments classified as 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss'		5,584	60,177
Net unrealised gain / (loss) on re-measurement of Investment classified as 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss'	7.2	477,961	338,454
Total Income		590,010	481,606
EXPENSES			
Remuneration of AKD Investment Management Company	10.1	13,683	10,790
Sindh sales tax on remuneration of Management Company	10.2	2,052	1,616
Allocated expense by the Management Company	10.3	-	868
Remuneration of Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited-Trustee	11.1	2,834	2,385
Sindh sales tax on remuneration of Trustee	11.2	427	318
Fee to the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan	12	1,733	1,008
Auditor's remuneration	16	500	347
Transaction Charges		1,307	477
Legal and professional charges		301	215
Fee and subscription		-	31
Annual listing fee		31	-
Taxation Expense		170	-
Bank and settlement charges		18	20
Total expenses		23,055	18,075
Net income before taxation		566,955	463,531
Taxation	17	-	-
Net income for the year		566,955	463,531
Allocation of net income for the year			
Net income for the year after taxation		566,955	463,531
Income already paid on units redeemed		(10,932)	(18,281)
		556,023	445,250
Accounting income available for distribution			
Relating to capital gains		455,691	368,539
Excluding capital gains		100,332	76,711
		556,023	445,250

The annexed notes from 1 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For AKD Investment Management Limited
(Management Company)

Chief Executive Officer | **Acting Chief Financial Officer / Financial Controller** | **Director**

AKD INDEX TRACKER FUND
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

	2026	2025
	(Rupees in '000)	
Net income / (loss) for the year	566,955	463,531
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	566,955	463,531

The annexed notes from 1 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For AKD Investment Management Limited
(Management Company)

Chief Executive Officer | **Acting Chief Financial Officer / Financial Controller** | **Director**

AKD INDEX TRACKER FUND
STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT IN UNITHOLDERS' FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

	2026			2025		
	Capital value	Undistributed income	Total	Capital value	Undistributed income	Total
	(Rupees in '000)			(Rupees in '000)		
Net assets at beginning of the year	590,733	711,194	1,301,927	487,409	336,097	823,506
Issuance of 19,078,172 units (2025:15,212,242 units)						
- Capital Value	585,605	-	585,605	320,562	-	320,562
- Element of income	174,863	-	174,863	102,051	-	102,051
Total proceeds on issuance of units	760,469	-	760,469	422,613	-	422,613
Issue of 101,244 units in lieu of Refund of capital	-	-	-	3042	-	3042
Redemption of 10,457,706 units (2025:12,276,816 units)						
- Capital Value	(321,292)	-	(321,292)	(256,994)	-	(256,994)
- Element of loss	(84,165)	(10,932)	(95,096)	(62,295)	(18,281)	(80,576)
Total payments on redemption of units	(405,457)	(10,932)	(416,388)	(319,289)	(18,281)	(337,570)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	566,955	566,955	-	463,531	463,531
Distribution during the year	-	(96,820)	(96,820)	-	(70,153)	(70,153)
Refund of capital	-	-	-	(3,042)	-	(3,042)
Net income for the year less distribution	-	470,134	470,134	(3,042)	393,378	390,336
Net assets at end of the year	945,745	1,170,396	2,116,142	590,733	711,194	1,301,927
Undistributed income brought forward						
- Realised income		372,740			39,393	
- Unrealised income		338,454			296,704	
		711,194			336,097	
Accounting income available for distribution						
Relating to capital gains		455,691			368,539	
Excluding capital gains		100,332			76,711	
		556,023			445,250	
Distribution during the year		(96,820)			(70,153)	
Undistributed income carried forward		1,170,396			711,194	
Undistributed income carried forward						
- Realised income		692,435			372,740	
- Unrealised income		477,961			338,454	
		1,170,396			711,194	
		Rupees			Rupees	
Net assets value per unit at beginning of the year		30.7230			20.9300	
Net assets value per unit at end of the year		41.4956			30.7230	

The annexed notes from 1 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For AKD Investment Management Limited
(Management Company)

Chief Executive Officer

Acting Chief Financial Officer /
Financial Controller

Director

AKD INDEX TRACKER FUND
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

	Note	2026	2025
		(Rupees in '000)	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income for the year before taxation		566,955	463,531
Adjustments for non-cash items and other items:			
Net unrealised gain on re-measurement of Investment classified as 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss'	7.2	(477,961)	(338,454)
		88,993	125,077
(Increase) / decrease in assets			
Investments		(330,823)	(131,072)
Dividend and profit receivable		(641)	(205)
Advances, deposits and other receivable		15	(15)
Receivable against sale of units		(11,329)	-
Increase / (decrease) in liabilities			
Payable to AKD Investment Management Limited - Management Company		1,535	(631)
Payable to Central Despository Company of Pakistan Limited - Trustee		(151)	166
Payable to Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan		16	36
Payable against redemption of units		(915)	925
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		1,159	495
Dividend payable		252	3,045
Net cash used in operating activities		(251,888)	(2,179)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from issuance of units		760,469	356,895
Payment made against redemption of units		(416,388)	(337,570)
Distribution during the year		(96,820)	(4,435)
Net cash generated from financing activities		247,260	14,890
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(4,628)	12,711
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		25,477	12,766
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	6	20,849	25,477

The annexed notes from 1 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For AKD Investment Management Limited
(Management Company)

Chief Executive Officer | **Acting Chief Financial Officer / Financial Controller** | **Director**

AKD INDEX TRACKER FUND
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

1. LEGAL STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

1.1 AKD Index Tracker Fund ("The Fund") was established under a Trust Deed, dated January 03, 2005 which was amended by a supplemental trust deed dated May 02, 2007 executed between AKD Investment Management Limited (AKDIML) as Asset Management Company and Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited (CDC) as the Trustee. The Trust Deed was executed on May 02, 2007 and was approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan ("SECP") on April 12, 2007 in accordance with the Non-Banking Finance Companies (Establishment and Regulation) Rules, 2003 (the "NBFC Rules") as an open-ended mutual fund. The Fund commenced its operations from October 11, 2005.

1.2 The Management Company of the Fund has been registered as a Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC) under the NBFC Rules and has obtained a requisite license from 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.

1.3 The Fund is categorised as an open-ended Equity market fund under the Equity Scheme as per circular 7 of 2009 by SECP, Listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. Units are offered for public subscription on a continuous basis. The units are transferable and can be redeemed by surrending them to the Fund.

1.4 The Fund is categorised as Index Tracker Scheme as per circular 7 of 2009 by SECP. As per the circular, the Fund shall strive to remain fully invested in accordance with the stated index (i.e. KSE-100 index), however, under no circumstances shall it be invested less than 85% of its net assets in securities covered in the index or its subsets during the year based on monthly average investment calculated on daily basis. The units invested amount shall be kept in cash and / or near cash instrument where near cash instrument include deposits with bank (excluding TDRs), and treasury bills not exceeding 90 days maturity.

1.5 The principal activity of the Fund is to make investments in listed securities and deposits with banks.

1.6 The Management Company has been assigned a quality rating of 'AM2' by the Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited (PACRA) dated May 7, 2026 (June 30, 2025: 'AM2' dated May 7, 2025) . Due to specialised nature of the Fund, performance rating has not been taken, as the comparable benchmark is not available.

1.7 Title to the assets of the Fund are held in the name of the Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited as Trustee of the Fund.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

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

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

2.2 Accounting convention

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

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees, which is the Fund's functional and presentation currency. The amounts are rounded off to the nearest thousand rupees except stated otherwise.

2.4 Significant accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates, judgements and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities.Actual results differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

The estimates and judgements that have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Fund relate to following:

		Note
(i)	Classification and valuation of financial assets	4.1.2
(ii)	Impairment of financial assets	4.1.4
(iii)	Provisions	4.3

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS TO ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING STANDARDS AS APPLICABLE IN PAKISTAN

3.1 New accounting standards, amendments and IFRS interpretations that are effective for the year ended June 30, 2026

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

	Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)
Amendmends to IAS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates' - Lack of Exchangeability	January 01, 2025

The IASB issued Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements - Illustrative examples, which amended multiple IFRS Accounting Standards to include illustrative examples demonstrating how companies can apply IFRS Accounting Standards when reporting the effects of uncertainties in their financial statements.

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

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

	Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)
Amendments to IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' - Amendments regarding the classification and measurement of financial instrumentsc	January 01, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' - Amendments regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments	January 01, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' - Amendments regarding nature-dependent electricity contracts that are often structured as power purchase agreements (PPAs)	January 01, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' - Amendments regarding nature-dependent electricity contracts that are often structured as power purchase agreements (PPAs)	January 01, 2026
Amendmends to IAS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates' - Amendments regarding translations to a hyperinflationary presentation currency	January 01, 2027
Amendments to IAS 28 'Investments in Associates' - Amendments to the Fair Value Option for Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	January 01, 2027
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	January 01, 2027

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

IFRS 1 'First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards' has been issued by IASB effective from July 01, 2009. However, it has not been adopted yet locally by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP).

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	January 01, 2027
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	January 01, 2027
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	January 01, 2027

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

IFRS 1 'First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards' has been issued by IASB effective from July 01, 2009. However, it has not been adopted yet locally by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP).

IFRS 17 - 'Insurance contracts' has been notified by the IASB to be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. However SECP has notified the timeframe for the adoption of IFRS - 17 which will be adopted by January 01, 2027.

IFRS 20 'Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities' has been issued by IASB effective from January 01, 2029. However, it has not been adopted yet locally by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP)

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which was issued by the IASB in April 2024 supersedes IAS 1 and will result in major consequential amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards including IAS 8 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements (renamed from Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors). Even though IFRS 18 will not have any effect on the recognition and measurement of items in the financial statements, it is expected to have a significant effect on the presentation and disclosure of certain items. These changes include categorisation and sub-totals in the statement of profit or loss, aggregation/disaggregation and labelling of information, and disclosure of management-defined performance measures.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These accounting policies have been consistently applied for years presented.

4.1 Financial instruments

4.1.1 Initial recognition and measurement

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

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost which is the fair value of the consideration given or received. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of financial assets or liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs pertaining to financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the income statement.

Classification and subsequent measurement

4.1.2 Financial assets

There are three principal classification categories for financial assets:

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

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVPL;

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial asset classified at amortised cost is subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Profit / markup income, foreign exchange gains and losses, gain / loss on derecognition and modification and impairment charge and reversals are recognised in income statement.

Financial assets at FVOCI

A financial asset is classified at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVPL;

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at FVOCI are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in OCI, except for the recognition of impairment losses. In case of debt instrument, when the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from OCI to income statement.

FVOCI financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in OCI.

Financial asset at FVPL

All other financial assets are classified as FVPL (Debt securities not classified either as Amortised Cost or FVOCI).

In addition, on initial recognition, the Fund may irrevocably designate a financial asset, that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI, as at FVPL, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets designated at FVPL are subsequently carried at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any profit / markup or dividend income, are recognised in income statement.

There are three principal classification categories for financial assets:

- At amortised cost ;
- At fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and
- At fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at FVOCI

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition, for an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Fund may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI), only dividend income is recognised in income statement. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

Financial assets at FVTPL

All other financial assets are classified at FVTPL.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Fund may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirement to measure at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Financial assets at FVOCI

All financial assets at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income.

For debt instruments classified as financial assets at FVOCI, the amounts are already recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the income statement on derecognition of financial assets. This treatment is in contrast to equity instruments classified as financial assets at FVOCI, where there is no reclassification on derecognition.

Financial assets at FVTPL

All financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recorded in the income statement.

4.1.3 Fair value measurement principles and provision

The fair value of financial instruments is determined as follows:

Basis of valuation of equity securities

The fair value of shares of listed companies is based on their prices quoted on the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited at the reporting date without any deduction for estimated future selling costs.

4.1.4 Impairment

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

- Financial assets that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- Other financial assets for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the asset) has not increased significantly since initial recognition

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, 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.

As disclosed in note 2.1.2 of these financial statements, the Fund follows requirements of circular 33 of 2012 (the circular) for impairment of debt securities. Under the circular, provision for non performing debt securities is made on the basis of time based criteria as prescribed under the circular. Impairment loss recognised on debt securities can be reversed through the income statement.

As allowed under circular no. 33 of 2012 dated October 24, 2012 issued by the SECP, the Management Company may also make provision against debt securities over and above minimum provision requirement prescribed in aforesaid circular, in accordance with the provisioning policy approved by the Board of Directors and disseminated by the Management Company on its website.

4.1.5 Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

4.1.6 Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the entity has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

4.1.7 Regular way contracts

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.

4.1.8 Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

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

4.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of saving accounts maintained with banks. Cash equivalents are short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short term cash commitments rather than for investments and other purposes.

4.3 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 are regularly reviewed and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

4.4 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 accumulated losses and capital gains, whether realised or unrealised, is distributed in cash to the unit holders.

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

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

4.5 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.

4.6 Element of income / loss included in prices of units issued less those in units redeemed

Element of income represents the difference between net assets value on the issuance or redemption date, as the case may be, of units and the Net Assets Value (NAV) at the beginning of the relevant accounting period.

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 same ex-dividend net asset value of all units outstanding on accounting date, net element of income contributed on issue of units lying in unit holders fund is refunded on units (refund of capital) in the same proportion as dividend bears to accounting income available for distribution. As per guideline provided by MUFAP (MUFAP Guidelines consented upon by SECP) the refund of capital is made in the form of additional units at zero price.

MUFAP, in consultation with the SECP, has specified methodology for determination of income paid on units redeemed (income already paid) during the period under which such income is paid on gross element received and is calculated from the latest date at which the Fund achieved net profitability during the period. The income already paid (Element of Income) on redemption of units during the period are taken separately in statement of movement in unit holders' fund.

4.7 Net asset value per unit

The Net Asset Value (NAV) per unit, as disclosed in the statement of assets and liabilities, is calculated by dividing the net assets of the Fund by the number of units in issue at the year end.

4.8 Revenue recognition

- Realised capital gain or loss on sale of investment are classified as 'fair value through profit or loss' is accounted for in the income statement on the date at which the sale transaction takes place.

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

- Profit on balances with banks is recognised on time proportionate basis using effective interest rate method.

- Dividend income from equity securities is recognised when the right to receive dividend is established.

4.9 Expenses

All expenses chargeable to the Fund including remunerations of the Management Company and Trustee and annual fee of the SECP are recognised in the income statement as and when incurred.

4.10 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 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.

		Note	2026	2025
			(Rupees in '000)	
6	**BANK BALANCES**			
	Saving accounts	6.1	20,849	25,477

These carry mark-up rates ranging from 7.50% to 8.00% per annum (2025: 8% to 19%) per annum.

7. INVESTMENTS	Note	2026	2025
		-------- (Rupees in '000) --------	
At fair value through profit or loss			
Listed equity securities	7.1	**2,096,887**	1,288,102

7.1 Listed equity securities

Name of investee company	As at July 1, 2025	Purchases during the year	Bonus / right issued during the year	Sales during the year	As at June 30, 2026	Balance as at June 30, 2026			Market value as percentage of investments	Market value as percentage of net assets
						Carrying cost	Market value	Gain/ (Loss)		
	---------- (Number of shares / certificates) ----------					---------- (Rupees in '000) ----------				
Fully paid ordinary shares / certificates										
Automobile Assembler										
Atlas Honda Limited	4,200	500	-	-	4,700	5,287	8,034	2,747	0.38%	0.38%
Honda Atlas Cars (Pakistan) Limited	9,690	-	-	-	9,690	2,667	2,329	(338)	0.11%	0.11%
Indus Motor Company Limited	4,609	1,045	-	-	5,654	10,236	11,638	1,402	0.56%	0.55%
Millat Tractors Limited	31,020	43,100	-	-	74,120	20,632	22,603	1,971	1.08%	1.07%
Sazgar Engineering Works Limited	6,959	1,690	-	-	8,649	11,068	17,847	6,779	0.85%	0.84%
Ghandhara Automobiles Limited	-	8,300	-	-	8,300	4,922	4,665	(257)	0.22%	0.22%
Ghandhara Industries Limited	-	5,300	-	-	5,300	4,394	5,133	739	0.24%	0.24%
						59,207	72,250	13,043		
Automobile Parts & Accessories										
Thal Limited	13,327	1,360	-	1,300	13,387	5,537	8,638	3,101	0.41%	0.41%
						5,537	8,638	3,101		
Cable & Electrical Goods										
Pak Elektron Limited	175,513	33,000	-	-	208,513	8,679	9,477	798	0.45%	0.45%
						8,679	9,477	798		
Cement										
Bestway Cement Limited	21,620	2,900	-	-	24,520	10,325	12,014	1,689	0.57%	0.57%
Cherat Cement Company Limited	39,155	4,200	-	-	43,355	12,625	14,998	2,372	0.72%	0.71%
D.G. Khan Cement Company Limited	81,127	9,000	-	-	90,127	15,634	20,123	4,489	0.96%	0.95%
Fauji Cement Company Limited	300,460	62,340	-	7,800	355,000	16,393	20,430	4,037	0.97%	0.97%
Kohat Cement Company Limited	19,730	72,060	-	3,340	88,450	6,918	9,740	2,822	0.46%	0.46%
Lucky Cement Limited	153,815	32,430	-	5,000	181,245	67,089	85,098	18,009	4.06%	4.02%
Maple Leaf Cement Factory Limited	164,977	28,710	-	-	193,687	16,836	20,707	3,871	0.99%	0.98%
Power Cement Limited	-	195,000	-	-	195,000	3,183	4,491	1,308	0.21%	0.21%
Pioneer Cement Limited	33,700	28,870	-	47,851	14,719	3,946	4,171	225	0.20%	0.20%
						152,950	191,772	38,822		
Asset Allocation										
Javeden Corporation Limited	51,057	25,818	-	-	76,875	5,958	11,316	5,358	0.54%	0.53%
						5,958	11,316	5,358		
Chemicals										
Engro Polymer & Chemicals Limited	75,910	-	-	75,910	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lucky Core Industries Limited	4,558	32,862	-	-	37,420	11,492	8,855	(2,637)	0.42%	0.42%
Lotte Chemical Pakistan Limited	127,369	28,000	-	-	155,369	3,388	4,361	973	0.21%	0.21%
						14,880	13,216	(1,664)		
Close - End Mutual Fund										
HBL Growth Fund - Class A	89,112	-	-	-	89,112	998	1,595	597	0.08%	0.08%
						998	1,595	597		
Commercial Banks										
Allied Bank Limited	38,259	7,275	-	-	45,534	6,708	8,091	1,383	0.39%	0.38%
Askari Bank Limited	143,024	36,160	-	-	179,184	10,349	19,751	9,403	0.94%	0.93%
Bank Alfalah Limited	248,389	329,669	-	-	578,058	24,498	32,759	8,260	1.56%	1.55%
Bank Al Habib Limited	272,287	80,500	-	7,100	345,687	56,276	58,642	2,367	2.80%	2.77%
Faysal Bank Limited	124,810	62,640	-	-	187,450	13,851	18,603	4,752	0.89%	0.88%
Habib Bank Limited	202,714	45,540	-	5,350	242,904	48,656	70,979	22,323	3.38%	3.35%
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	165,018	29,810	-	-	194,828	19,786	22,616	2,829	1.08%	1.07%
MCB Bank Limited	145,155	28,690	-	2,150	171,695	52,195	69,624	17,429	3.32%	3.29%
Meezan Bank Limited	157,033	33,570	-	5,000	185,603	65,583	95,857	30,273	4.57%	4.53%
National Bank of Pakistan	178,328	35,000	-	2,300	211,028	26,278	41,889	15,611	2.00%	1.98%
Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan) LTD.	65,128	9,000	-	-	74,128	4,616	4,857	241	0.23%	0.23%
The Bank of Punjab	464,915	97,880	-	-	562,795	7,687	19,748	12,062	0.94%	0.93%
United Bank Limited	309,392	61,910	-	9,900	361,402	107,420	161,789	54,369	7.72%	7.65%
						443,901	625,205	181,303		
Engineering										
International Industries Limited	19,950	-	-	-	19,950	3,531	3,369	(162)	0.16%	0.16%
International Steels Limited	51,220	7,000	-	-	58,220	5,495	5,283	(212)	0.25%	0.25%
Mughal Iron And Steel Industries Ltd	28,205	-	-	28,205	-	-	-	-	-	-
						9,027	8,652	(375)		
Fertilizer										
Engro Fertilizers Limited	207,115	44,740	-	3,100	248,755	47,453	49,490	2,037	2.36%	2.34%
Fatima Fertilizer Company Limited	105,198	25,090	-	-	130,288	14,012	21,537	7,525	1.03%	1.02%
Arif Habib Corporation Limited	-	342,000	-	-	342,000	4,641	5,469	828	0.26%	0.26%
Agritech Limited	72,570	-	-	72,570	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fauji Fertilizer Company Limited	298,835	52,650	-	25,150	326,335	134,311	187,147	52,836	8.92%	8.84%
						200,417	263,642	63,225		

Name of investee company	As at July 1, 2025	Purchases during the year	Bonus / right issued during the year	Sales during the year	As at June 30, 2026	Balance as at June 30, 2026			Market value as percentage of investments	Market value as percentage of net assets
						Carrying cost	Market value	Gain/ (Loss)		
	(Number of shares / certificates)					(Rupees in '000)				
Food & Personal Care Products										
Frieslandcampina Engro Pakistan Limited	25,784	-	-	25,784	-	-	-			
Colgate-Palmolive (Pakistan) Limited	8,496	1,450	-	-	9,946	13,100	12,378	(722)	0.59%	0.58%
Murree Brewery Company Limited	3,732	700	-	-	4,432	3,674	4,075	402	0.19%	0.19%
Fauji Foods Limited	-	183,600	-	-	183,600	3,891	3,283	(608)	0.16%	0.16%
National Foods Limited	19,622	2,710	-	-	22,332	7,488	8,652	1,164	0.41%	0.41%
Unilever Pakistan Foods Limited	104	100	-	-	204	5,030	5,223	193	0.25%	0.25%
Rafhan Maize Products Company Limited.	265	245	-	-	510	4,888	4,855	(33)	0.23%	0.23%
Nestle Pakistan Limited	758	1,090	-	-	1,848	13,988	14,162	174	0.68%	0.67%
Unity Foods Limited	117,832	-	-	117,832	-	-	-	-	-	-
						52,059	52,629	570		
Glass & Ceramics										
Ghani Glass Limited	118,007	15,800	-	-	133,807	5,919	5,348	(571)	0.26%	0.25%
Tariq Glass Industries Limited	23,170	3,000	-	-	26,170	6,474	5,056	(1,418)	0.24%	0.24%
						12,393	10,404	(1,989)		
Insurance										
Adamjee Insurance Company Limited	86,350	21,600	-	-	107,950	6,235	8,641	2,406	0.41%	0.41%
EFU General Insurance Limited	16,447	-	-	16,447	-	-	-	-	-	-
						6,235	8,641	2,406		
Inv. Banks/Inv. Cos./ Securities Cos.										
Dawood Lawrencepur Limited	-	5,526	-	5,526	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engro Holdings Limited (Formerly Dawood Hercules Corp. Ltd.)	337,165	70,800	-	10,750	397,215	77,238	114,287	37,048	5.45%	5.40%
Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited	161,800	16,500	-	-	178,300	5,219	9,582	4,363	0.46%	0.45%
						82,457	123,869	41,411		
Leather & Tanneries										
Service Industries Limited	6,955	2,659	-	-	9,614	12,391	22,504	10,113	1.07%	1.06%
						12,391	22,504	10,113		
Miscellaneous										
Pakistan Aluminium Beverage Cans Limited	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	4,328	3,340	(989)	0.16%	0.16%
Pakistan Services Limited	7,741	4,662	-	-	12,403	11,814	11,706	(108)	0.56%	0.55%
Shifa International Hospitals Limited	-	10,500	-	-	10,500	5,559	5,308	(252)	0.25%	0.25%
						21,702	20,353	(1,348)		
Modarabas										
First Habib Modaraba	31,550	-	-	-	31,550	780	1,064	285	0.05%	0.05%
						780	1,064	285		
Oil & Gas Exploration Companies										
Mari Energies Limited	84,039	17,580	-	2,471	99,148	62,938	66,855	3,916	3.19%	3.16%
Oil & Gas Development Company Limited	225,785	47,380	-	5,900	267,265	62,061	89,499	27,438	4.27%	4.23%
Pakistan Oilfields Limited	45,474	7,970	-	-	53,444	31,945	36,765	4,819	1.75%	1.74%
Pakistan Petroleum Limited	234,124	46,100	-	3,000	277,224	49,352	67,260	17,908	3.21%	3.18%
						206,296	260,378	54,082		
Oil & Gas Marketing Companies										
Attock Petroleum Limited	8,287	3,500	-	-	11,787	6,096	6,344	249	0.30%	0.30%
Pakistan State Oil Company Limited	72,985	24,900	1,050	-	96,835	37,137	33,151	(3,986)	1.58%	1.57%
Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited	95,780	14,000	5,100	-	104,680	12,221	12,659	438	0.60%	0.60%
Sui Southern Gas Company Limited	-	112,300	-	-	112,300	4,659	3,603	(1,057)	0.17%	0.17%
						60,113	55,757	(4,355)		
Paper & Board										
Packages Limited	8,820	1,906	-	-	10,726	6,265	8,687	2,422	0.41%	0.41%
						6,265	8,687	2,422		
Pharmaceuticals										
Abbott Laboratories (Pakistan) Limited	6,942	1,127	-	-	8,069	8,048	7,943	(105)	0.38%	0.38%
Agp Limited	28,256	4,000	-	-	32,256	6,234	6,655	422	0.32%	0.31%
Citi Pharma Limited	-	49,600	-	-	49,600	4,654	3,862	(792)	0.18%	0.18%
Glaxosmithkline Pakistan Limited	21,358	3,040	-	-	24,398	9,584	9,033	(551)	0.43%	0.43%
Haleon Pakistan Limited	5,360	500	-	-	5,860	4,404	4,718	315	0.23%	0.22%
Highnoon Laboratories Limited	6,977	1,410	-	-	8,387	8,458	8,410	(49)	0.40%	0.40%
The Searle Company Limited	85,833	25,430	13,914	10,800	112,986	9,660	10,682	1,022	0.51%	0.50%
						51,042	51,304	261		
Power Generation & Distribution										
The Hub Power Company Limited	340,480	94,870	-	32,250	403,100	62,781	94,104	31,323	4.49%	4.45%
Kot Addu Power Company Limited	150,114	17,275	-	-	167,389	5,585	4,740	(844)	0.23%	0.22%
K-Electric Limited	929,748	210,000	-	-	1,139,748	6,360	9,733	3,373	0.46%	0.46%
Pakgen Power Limited	48,150	3,500	-	51,650	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nishat Power Limited	58,000	65,500	-	58,000	65,500	4,254	4,815	561	0.23%	0.23%
						78,980	113,393	34,413		
Real Estate Investment Trust										
Dolmen City REIT	187,000	41,000	-	-	228,000	6,460	8,767	2,306	0.42%	0.41%
						6,460	8,767	2,306		

Name of investee company	As at July 1, 2025	Purchases during the year	Bonus / right issued during the year	Sales during the year	As at June 30, 2026	Balance as at June 30, 2026			Market value as percentage of investments	Market value as percentage of net assets
						Carrying cost	Market value	Gain/ (Loss)		
	(Number of shares / certificates)					(Rupees in '000)				
Refinery										
Attock Refinery Limited	14,328	2,790	-	-	17,118	11,922	14,562	2,639	0.69%	0.69%
Cnergyico Pk Limited	554,500	-	-	63,400	491,100	3,502	4,012	511	0.19%	0.19%
						15,424	18,574	3,150		
Sugar & Allied Industries										
JDW Sugar Mills Limited	1	3,080	-	-	3,081	2,927	2,911	(16)	0.14%	0.14%
						2,927	2,911	(16)		
Synthetics And Rayon										
Ibrahim Fibres Limited	4,790	-	-	-	4,790	1,632	1,082	(550)	0.05%	0.05%
						1,632	1,082	(550)		
Technology & Communication										
Air Link Communication Limited	39,410	8,570	-	-	47,980	7,345	7,530	185	0.36%	0.36%
Hum Network Limited	193,800	-	-	-	193,800	2,469	2,165	(304)	0.10%	0.10%
Pakistan Telecommunication Company Ltd.	195,127	38,500	-	-	233,627	6,659	15,307	8,648	0.73%	0.72%
Systems Limited	328,210	58,060	-	20,250	366,020	41,579	53,838	12,259	2.57%	2.54%
Trg Pakistan Limited - Class 'A'	118,995	26,000	-	-	144,995	8,470	9,232	762	0.44%	0.44%
Avanceon Limited	41,883	-	-	41,883	-	-	-	-	-	-
						66,522	88,072	21,550		
Textile Composite										
Interloop Limited	92,520	15,660	-	-	108,180	7,475	11,634	4,158	0.55%	0.55%
Kohinoor Textile Mills Limited	5	103,020	-	-	103,025	5,177	5,688	511	0.27%	0.27%
Mahmood Textile Mills Limited	7,569	-	-	-	7,569	2,321	1,811	(510)	0.09%	0.09%
Nishat Mills Limited	53,112	7,370	-	-	60,482	7,928	9,548	1,620	0.46%	0.45%
						22,901	28,680	5,780		
Textile Spinning										
Gadoon Textile Mills Limited	2,937	-	-	-	2,937	960	899	(61)	0.04%	0.04%
						960	899	(61)		
Textile Weaving										
Yousaf Weaving Mills Limited	9,500	-	-	-	9,500	54	56	2	0.00%	0.00%
						54	56	2		
Tobacco										
Pakistan Tobacco Company Limited	4,360	500	-	-	4,860	6,366	6,940	574	0.33%	0.33%
						6,366	6,940	574		
Transport										
Pakistan International Bulk Terminal Limited	270,335	39,500	-	-	309,835	3,180	5,912	2,731	0.28%	0.28%
						3,180	5,912	2,731		
Vanaspati & Allied Industries										
Punjab Oil Mills Limited	720	-	-	720	-	-	-	-	-	-
S. S. Oil Mills Limited	-	400	-	-	400	146	184	38	0.01%	0.01%
						146	184	38		
Woollen										
Bannu Woollen Mills Limited	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	87	67	(21)	0.00%	0.00%
						87	67	(21)		
As at June 30, 2026						**1,618,925**	**2,096,887**	**477,961**		
As at June 30, 2025						949,648	1,288,102	338,454		

7.1.1 All shares have a nominal face value of Rs. 10 each except for shares of Thal Limited, First Habib Modarba & National Foods Limited which have a nominal face value of Rs. 5 each and K-electric Limited which have a nominal face value of Rs. 3.5 each.

7.1.3 Crescent Jute Product Limited has been ceased due to non-compliance of Clause 5.11.1.(b)(I) of the PSX Regulations.

7.1.4 These investments held by the Fund exceeded the maximum limit prescribed by the regulation 55 of the Non-banking finance companies and notified entities regulations 2008. The said regulation states that the weight of the security invested into shall not exceed the weight of the security in the index or its subset.

7.1.5 These include 100,000 shares of Oil and Gas Development Company Limited) as pledged with National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited as on June 30, 2026.

	Note	2026	2025
		------- (Rupees in '000) -------	
7.2	**Unrealised appreciation on re-measurement of investments classified as 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' - net**		
	Market value of investments	2,096,887	1,288,102
	Less: carrying value of investments	1,618,925	949,648
		477,961	338,454
8	**DIVIDEND AND PROFIT**		
	Dividend receivables	350	40
	Profit receivable on balances with banks	989	659
		1,340	699
9	**ADVANCES, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLE**		
	Security deposits:		
	- National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited	2,500	2,500
	- Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited	100	100
		2,600	2,600
	Advance tax	9.1 80	80
	Prepaid against listing fees	0	15
		2,680	2,695

9.1 As per clause 47(B) of part IV of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (the Ordinance) payments made to collective investment schemes (CISs) are exempt from withholding tax under section 151 and 150 of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. However, uptill year ended June 30, 2022, withholding tax on profit on debt and dividend 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 May 12, 2015 which requires every withholding agent to withhold income tax at applicable rates in case a valid exemption certificate under section 159(1) issued by the concerned Commissioner of Inland Revenue (CIR) is not produced before him by the investor/customer.

For this purpose, the Mutual Funds Association of Pakistan (MUFAP) on behalf of various mutual funds had filed a petition on the Honourable Sindh High Court (SHC) challenging the above mentioned interpretation of the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) which was decided by the SHC in the favour of FBR. A petition was filed in the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan (SCP) by the Funds together with other CISs (managed by the other Asset Management Companies) whereby Supreme Court granted the petitioners leave to appeal from the initial judgement of the SHC. Pending resolution of the matter, the amount of withholding tax deducted on profit on bank deposits has been shown as advance tax, as in the opinion of the management, the amount of tax deducted at source will be refunded.

	Note	2026	2025
		(Rupees in '000)	

10. PAYABLE TO AKD INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT LIMITED - MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Management remuneration Payable	10.1	1,266	1,112
Sindh sales tax Payable	10.2	190	167
Provision for Federal Excise Duty on remuneration of Management Company	10.3	1,357	1,357
Sales Load Payable		13	96
Expenses payable allocated by the Management Company	10.3	-	13
		2,827	2,745

10.1 During the year ended June 30, 2026, the SECP, vide S.R.O.600(I)/2025 dated April 10, 2025, revised the management fee cap to 0.75% to be calculated on a per annum basis of the average daily net assets, applicable to an "Income Schemes".

Keeping in view the maximum allowable threshold, the Management Company has charged remuneration at the following rates:

Period	Rate Applicable
From July 01, 2025 to June 30, 2026	____% of average annual net assets

The remuneration is payable to the Management Company monthly in arrears.

10.2 Sindh sales tax on management remuneration is charged under the provisions of the Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011, at a rate of 15% (2025: 15%).

10.3 Until April 09, 2025, In accordance with Regulation 60 of the NBFC Regulations, Management Company was entitled to charge fees and expenses related to registrar services, accounting, operation and valuation services, related to Collective Investment Scheme (CIS). Such expense has to charge upto April 10, 2025 at a rate upto 0.10% per annum on daily net assets of the fund.

SECP through SRO 600(I)/2025 dated April 10, 2025, has amended Schedule XX of the Non-Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulations, 2008 whereby the charging of expenses shall not include the following:

(a) Printing costs and related expenses for issuing the quarterly, half-yearly, and annual reports of the CIS;

(b) Fees and expenses related to registrar services, accounting, operations, and valuation services of the CIS;

(c) Selling and marketing expenses for the purpose of opening and maintenance of branches;

(d) Payment of salaries/commission to the sales team and distributors;

(e) Advertising and publicity expenses, and development of alternate delivery/distribution channels for the CIS.

In view of above, the Management Company has not charged such expenses to the Fund during the year.

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

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

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

In view of the above, the Fund has discontinued making further provision in respect of FED on remuneration of the Management Company and sales load with effect from July 01, 2016. However, as a matter of abundant caution the provision for FED made for the period from June 13, 2013 till June 30, 2016 amounting to Rs 20.79 million has been retained in these financial statements as the matter is pending before the Honourable Supreme Court of Pakistan. Had the provision for FED not been made, the net asset value per unit of the Fund as at June 30, 2026 would have been higher by Rs 1.357 (2025: Rs 1.357).

	Note	2026	2025
		(Rupees in '000)	
11. PAYABLE TO CENTRAL DEPOSITORY COMPANY OF PAKISTAN LIMITED - TRUSTEE			
Trustee remuneration Payable	11.1	249	377
Sales tax payable on trustee remuneration	11.2	34	57
		283	434

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

The tariff structure applicable to the Fund is as follows:

Net Assets of the Fund	Remuneration Rate (Per annum)
Upto Rs 1 billion	Rs.0.7 million or 0.20% per annum of the daily average net assets of the Fund, whichever is higher.
Exceeding Rs 1 billion	Rs. 2.0 million plus 0.10% per annum of the daily aveage net assets value of the Fund exceeding Rs 1 billion.

11.2 This represents Sindh Sales Tax levied at the rate of 15% (2025 : 15%) on Trustee remuneration.

	Note	2026	2025
		(Rupees in '000)	
12. PAYABLE TO THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE COMMISSION OF PAKIST			
Fee payable to SECP	12.1	159	143

12.1 In accordance with the NBFC Regulations, a Collective Investment Scheme (CIS) is required to pay annual fee to the SECP as a revised amount equal to 0.095% (2025 : 0.095%) of average annual net assets of the Fund as per S.R.O 592 (1) / 2023 dated May 17, 2023.

13. ACCRUED EXPENSE AND OTHER LIABILITIES

Auditor's remuneration Payable	273	266
Brokerage payable	642	517
Withholding tax payable	2,637	1,437
Payable to NCCPL	18	31
Payable against Purchase of investment	36	36
Capital Gain Tax Payable	557	132
Others	2,433	1,564
	6,595	3,982

14. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

There are no contingencies and commitments outstanding as at June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025.

	Note	2026	2025
		(Rupees in '000)	

15. NUMBER OF UNITS IN ISSUE

Opening units in issue	42,376,284	39,339,614
Units issued during the year	19,078,172	15,313,486
Less: Units redeemed during the year	(10,457,706)	(12,276,816)
Total units in issue at the end of the year	50,996,749	42,376,284

16. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

Annual audit fee	305	212
Half yearly fee	91	61
Other certification	27	19
Out of pocket	41	29
Sindh sales tax	37	26
	500	347

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 accumulated losses and capital gains whether realised or unrealised is distributed amongst the unit holders. Provided that for the purpose of determining distribution of at least 90% of accounting income, the income distributed through bonus shares, units or certificates as the case may be, shall not be taken into account. The Fund has not recorded any tax liability in respect of income relating to the current period as the Management Company intends to distribute in cash at least 90 percent of the Fund's accounting income for the year ending June 30. 2026 as reduced by accumulated losses and capital gains (whether realised or unrealised) to its unit holders.

Furthermore, as per regulation 63 of the Non-Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulations, 2008, the Fund is required to distribute 90% of the net accounting income other than capital gains to the unit holders.

18. TOTAL EXPENSE RATIO

The total expense ratio of the fund as at June 30, 2026 based on the current period result is as follows:

	2026
Management fee	0.75%
Regulatory fee	0.09%
Trustee fee and custody charges	0.16%
Levies and taxes	0.14%
Transaction expenses	0.07%
Third party expenses	0.05%
Other expenses	0.01%
Total TER with levies	1.26%
Total TER without levies	1.03%

SECP, vide SRO 600(I)/2025 dated April 10, 2025, has removed the Total Expense Ratio (TER) limit with effect from July 1, 2025. The TER limit, previously applicable, has been replaced with the management fee cap, which has been disclosed in Note 7.1 of these financial statements. The TER for

19. TRANSACTIONS WITH CONNECTED PERSONS / RELATED PARTIES

19.1 Related parties/ connected persons include AKDIML being the Management Company, Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited being the Trustee, other collective investment schemes managed by the Management Company, any person or company beneficially owning directly or indirectly ten percent or more of the capital of the Management Company or the net assets of Fund and the directors and officers of the Management Company and the Trustee and unit holders holding ten percent or more units of the Fund.

19.2 The transactions with connected persons / related parties are in the normal course of business, at contractual terms determined in accordance with the market rates.

19.3 Remuneration payable to the Management Company and the Trustee is determined in accordance with the provisions of the NBFC Regulations and constitutive documents of the Fund.

19.4 The details of significant transactions carried out by the Fund with related parties/ connected persons and balances with them at the end of reporting period are as follows:

	2026	2025
	(Rupees in '000)	
19.4.1 Details of Transactions with connected persons/related parties during the period		
Transaction during the period:		
AKD Investment Management Limited - Management Company		
Remuneration of the Management Company	13,683	10,790
Sindh sales tax on remuneration of the Management Company	2,052	1,616
Allocated expenses by the Management Company	-	868
Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited - Trustee		
Remuneration of the Trustee	2,834	2,385
Sindh sales tax on trustee remuneration	427	318
CDS charges inclusive of sales tax	27	-
Toqir Hussain		
Issue of units 1,389 units (2025: Nil) units	57	-
Dividend Re-invest 11 units (2025: 21) units	0	1
Mr. Aqeel Karim Dhedhi - Chairman of the Group		
Issue of units 1,389 units (2025: Nil) units	750	1

		2026	2025
		(Rupees in '000)	
	Ubaid Ur Rehman		
	Issuance of units 12,427 units (2025: Nil) units	499	1
	redemption of units 12,427 units (2025: Nil) units	499	1
	National Bank of Pakistan Employees Pension Fund (having invested more than 10% in the units of the Fund)		
	Dividend Re-invest 1,761,024 units (2025: 1,991,536) units	72,361	59,831
19.4.2	**Balances outstanding at the period / year end**		
	AKD Investment Management Limited - Management Company of the Fund		
	Management remuneration Payable	1,266	1,112
	Expense allocated by Management Company	-	13
	Sindh Sales tax	190	167
	Sales load Payable	13	96
	Federal Excise Duty on management fee	1,357	1,357
	Payable to Central Depository Company of Pakistan - Trustee		
	Trustee remuneration payable	249	377
	CDS charges payable	-	-
	Sindh Sales Tax payable on trustee remuneration	34	57
	Security deposit	-	100
	Mr. Aqeel Karim Dhedhi - Chairman of the Group		
	Units outstanding: 461 (2025: 443) units	19	14
	Touqir Hussain		
	Units outstanding: 1,401 (2025: Nil) units	58	-
	Unit holders having more than 10% units		
	National Bank of Pakistan Employees Pension Fund		
	Number of units outstanding: 37,941,432 units (2025: 36,180,408 units)	1,574,403	1,111,571

20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

As at June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025, the financial assets and liabilities carried on the statement of assets and liabilities are categorised as follows:

	2026		
	At amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Total
	(Rupees in '000)		
Financial assets			
Investments	-	2,096,887	2,096,887
Bank balances	20,849	-	20,849
Dividend and profit receivable	1,340	-	1,340
Deposits	2,680	-	2,680
	24,869	2,096,887	2,121,756
Financial liabilities			
Payable to AKD Investment Management Limited - Management Company	2,827	-	2,827
Payable to the Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited - Trustee	283	-	283
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	6,595	-	6,595
Payable against redemption and conversion of units	10	-	10
Dividend payable	7,068	-	7,068
	16,784	-	16,784

	2025		
	At amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Total
	(Rupees in '000)		
Financial assets			
Investments	-	1,288,102	1,288,102
Bank balances	25,477	-	25,477
Dividend and profit receivable	699	-	699
Deposits	2,600	-	2,600
	28,776	1,288,102	1,316,878
Financial liabilities			
Payable to AKD Investment Management Limited - Management Company	1,292	-	1,292
Payable to the Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited - Trustee	434	-	434
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	3,867	-	3,867
Payable against redemption and conversion of units	925	-	925
Dividend payable	6,816	-	6,816
	13,334	-	13,334

21. 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, interest rate and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. Risks of the Fund are being managed by the Management Company in accordance with the approved policies of the investment committee which provides broad guidelines for management of above mentioned 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's financial assets primarily comprise of bank balances and investment in equity securities of listed companies classified at 'fair value through profit or loss'. The Fund also has dividend, profit receivable on bank balances and deposits. The Fund's principal financial liabilities include remuneration payable to the Management Company, the Trustee and accrued and other liabilities.

21.1 Market risk

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

The Management Company manages market risk by monitoring exposure in marketable securities by following the internal risk management policies and investment guidelines approved by the Investment Committee of the Fund and the regulations laid down by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan.

21.1.1 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 its operations are geographically restricted to Pakistan and all transactions are carried out in Pakistan Rupees.

21.1.2 Yield / Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The investment Committee of the Fund reviews the portfolio of the Fund on a regular basis to ensure that the risk is managed within acceptable limits. The interest rate profile of the Fund's interest bearing financial statements as at June 30, 2026 is as follows:

a) **Sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments**

At the reporting date the Fund has bank balances in savings accounts on which interest rate is 7.50% to 8.00% (2025: 8% to 19%) that could expose the Fund to cash flow interest rate risk. The net income for the year would have increased / (decreased) by Rs. 0.208 million (2025: Rs.0.036 million) had the interest rates on profit and loss sharing accounts accounts with the banks increased / (decreased) by 100 basis points.

b) **Sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments**

At the reporting date the Fund does not hold any fixed rate instruments that could expose the Fund to fair value interest rate risk.

Exposure to interest rate risk and maturity

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

	2026				
		Exposed to interest rate risk			
	Effective interest rate (%)	Upto three months	More than three months and upto one year	More than one year	Not exposed to interest rate risk	Total
		Rupees in '000				
Financial assets						
Investments		-	-	2,096,887	-	2,096,887
Balances with banks	7.5% - 8.00%	21	-	-	-	21
Dividend and profit receivable		-	-	-	1,340	1,340
Receivable against sale of units		-	-	-	11,329	
Deposits		-	-	-	2,680	2,680
		21	-	2,096,887	15,350	2,100,928
Financial liabilities						
Payable to AKD Investment Management Limited - Management Company		-	-	-	2,827	2,827
Payable to the Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited - Trustee		-	-	-	283	283
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		-	-	-	6,595	6,595
Payable against redemption and conversion of units		-	-	-	10	10
Dividend payable		-	-	-	7,068	7,068
		-	-	-	16,784	16,784
On-balance sheet gap		21	-	2,096,887	(1,434)	2,084,144
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap		21	-	-		

	2025				
	Exposed to interest rate risk				
	Effective interest rate (%)	Upto three months	More than three months and upto one year	More than one year	Not exposed to interest rate risk	Total
		Rupees in '000				
Financial assets						
Investments		-	-	1,288,102	-	1,288,102
Balances with banks	8.00% - 21.50%	25,477	-	-	-	25,477
Dividend and profit receivable		-	-	-	699	699
Deposits		-	-	-	2,600	2,600
		25,477	-	1,288,102	3,299	1,316,878
Financial liabilities						
Payable to AKD Investment Management Limited - Management Company		-	-	-	1,292	1,292
Payable to the Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited - Trustee		-	-	-	434	434
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		-	-	-	3,867	3,867
Payable against redemption and conversion of units		-	-	-	925	925
Dividend payable		-	-	-	6,816	6,816
		-	-	-	13,334	13,334
On-balance sheet gap		25,477	-	1,288,102	(10,035)	1,303,544
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap		25,477	-	-		

21.1.3 Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value of the financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether caused by factor specific to an individual investment, its issuer or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Fund also manages its exposure to price risk by analysing the investment portfolio by industrial sectors and benchmarking the sector weighting to that of the KSE 100 Index. The Fund's policy is to concentrate the investment portfolio in sectors where management believes that the Fund can maximise the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Fund is exposed. The table below is a summary of the significant sector concentrations within the equity portfolio.

Sector wise portfolio	2026		Sector wise portfolio	2025	
	Fund's equity portfolio	KSE-100 benchmark		Fund's equity portfolio	KSE-100 benchmark
	——%——			——%——	
Automobile Assembler	3.45	3.41	Automobile Assembler	3.13	3.88
Automobile Parts & Accessor	0.26	0.22	Automobile Parts & Accessories	0.41	0.57
Cable & Electrical Goods	0.45	0.41	Cable & Electrical Goods	0.56	0.54
Cement	9.15	9.11	Cement	10.04	9.73
Chemical	9.15	9.11	Chemical	0.95	2.12
Close - End Mutual Fund	0.08	0.04	Close - End Mutual Fund	0.08	0.04
Commercial Banks	29.82	29.78	Commercial Banks	26.72	23.44
Engineering	0.41	0.37	Engineering	0.80	0.94
Fertilizer	12.57	12.53	Fertilizer	13.21	7.08
Food & Personal Care Produc	2.51	2.47	Food & Personal Care Products	2.82	8.19
Glass & Ceramics	0.50	0.46	Glass & Ceramics	0.87	0.69
Insurance	0.41	0.37	Insurance	0.49	1.17
Inv. Banks / Inv. Cos. / Securities Cos.	5.91	5.87	Inv. Banks / Inv. Cos. / Securities Cos.	5.13	3.34
Leather & Tanneries	1.07	1.03	Leather & Tanneries	0.67	0.53
Miscellaneous	0.97	0.93	Miscellaneous	0.83	0.79
Modarabas	0.05	0.01	Modarabas	0.06	0.09
Oil & Gas Exploration Compa	12.42	12.38	Oil & Gas Exploration Companies	13.13	14.71
Oil & Gas Marketing Compan	2.66	2.62	Oil & Gas Marketing Companies	3.32	2.43
Paper & Board	0.41	0.37	Paper & Board	0.38	0.74
Pharmaceuticals	2.45	2.41	Pharmaceuticals	3.02	3.54
Power Generation & Distributi	5.41	5.37	Power Generation & Distribution	5.20	2.96
Property	-	-	Property	0.00	0.25
Real Estate Investment Trust	0.42	0.38	Real Estate Investment Trust	0.39	0.55
Refinery	0.89	0.85	Refinery	1.06	0.87
Sugar & Allied Industries	0.14	0.10	Sugar & Allied Industries	0.00	0.92
Synthetic & Rayon	0.05	0.01	Synthetic & Rayon	0.13	0.69
Technology & Communication	4.20	4.16	Technology & Communication	4.45	2.69
Textile Composite	1.37	1.33	Textile Composite	1.19	2.60
Textile Spinning	0.04	0.00	Textile Spinning	0.07	0.60
Textile Weaving	-	-	Textile Weaving	0.00	0.03
Tobacco	0.33	0.29	Tobacco	0.43	2.57
Transport	0.28	0.24	Transport	0.18	0.67
Vanaspati & Allied Industries	0.01	0.01	Vanaspati & Allied Industries	0.01	0.03
Woollen	-	-	Woollen	0.01	0.00

The Fund has exposure to equity price risk arising from its investments in equity securities. The Fund manages its price risk arising from investment in the equity securities by diversifying its portfolio within the eligible limits prescribed in the Fund's Constitutive Documents, the NBFC Regulations and circulars issued by SECP from time to time.

In case of 1% increase or decrease in the fair values of the Fund's equity securities on the June 30, 2026, with all other variables held constant, the total income of the Fund for the year would increase / decrease by Rs. 2.097 million (2025: Rs. 1.288 million) and the net assets of the Fund would increase / decrease by the same amount as a result of gains / losses on equity securities classified as 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss'.

The sensitivity analysis has been prepared on the assumption that the fair value of the Fund's equity securities had increased or decreased by 1%, with all other variables held constant. This shift represents management's best estimate of a reasonably possible change in equity prices, taking into account the historical volatility of the market. The Fund's portfolio composition and its correlation with movements in the Pakistan Stock Exchange are subject to change over time. Accordingly, the sensitivity analysis as at June 30, 2026, may not necessarily be indicative of the future impact on the Fund's net assets from changes in the fair values of equity securities.

21.2 Credit risk

21.2.1 Credit risk represents the risk of a loss if the counterparties fail to perform as contracted. The Fund's credit risk mainly arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions and credit exposure arising as a result of dividend receivable (if any) on equity securities.

For banks and financial institutions, the Fund keeps deposits with reputed financial institutions with reasonably high credit ratings. Credit risk on account of dividend receivable is minimal due to the statutory protection. All transactions in listed securities are settled / paid for upon delivery using the system of National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited. The risk of default in these transactions is considered minimal due to inherent systematic measures taken therein. The Fund's policy is to enter into financial contracts in accordance with the investment guidelines approved by the Investment Committee, its Trust Deed and the requirements of the NBFC rules and the regulations and the guidelines given by the SECP from time to time. The maximum exposure to credit risk before considering any collateral as at June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 is the carrying amount of the financial assets. None of these assets are 'impaired' nor 'past due but not impaired'.

The Fund's maximum exposure to credit risk as at June 30, 2026 is the carrying amounts of financial assets.

	2026		2025	
	Balance as per statement of assets and liabilities	Maximum Exposure	Balance as per statement of assets and liabilities	Maximum Exposure
	(Rupees in '000)			
Balances with banks	20,849	20,849	25,505	25,505
Investments	2,096,887	-	1,288,102	-
Dividend and profit receivable	1,340	1,340	599	699
	2,119,076	22,189	1,314,306	26,204

21.2.2 Credit quality of financial

The fund's significant credit risk (excluding credit risk relating to settlement of equity securities) arises mainly on account of its placements in banks and profit receivable thereon, dividend receivable and receivable against conversion of units and sale of investments. The credit rating profile of balances with banks is as follows:□

Rating Agency	Rating	Note	% of financial assets exposed to credit risk	
			2026	2025
PACRA	AA+/A1+		(43)	-43.26
PACRA	AAA/A1+		63	62.51
PACRA	AA/A1+		77	76.94
PACRA	AAA/A1+		2	1.65
PACRA	AAA/A1+		2	2.16

Above ratings are on the basis of latest available ratings at June 30, 2026 and 2025 assigned by PACRA and VIS Credit Rating Company Limited.

Balance with bank is assessed to have low credit risk of default since the bank is highly regulated by the State Bank of Pakistan. None of the balance with bank at the end of the reporting period is past due, and taking into account the historical default experience and the current credit ratings of the bank, the management of the Fund have assessed that there is no impairment as at June 30, 2026.

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. As transactions are entered with credit worthy parties and within regulatory limits, therefore any significant concentration of credit risk is mitigated.

21.3 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 settlement of equity securities and daily cash redemptions, if any, at the option of unit holders. The Fund 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.

In order to manage the Fund's overall liquidity, the Fund also has the ability to withhold daily redemption requests in excess of 10% of the units in issue and such requests would be treated as redemption requests qualifying for being processed on the next business day. Such procedure would continue until the outstanding redemption requests come down to a level below 10% of the units then in issue. The Fund did not withhold any redemptions during the current year.

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

	2026						
	Within 1 Month	More than one month and upto three months	More than three months and upto one year	More than one year and upto five years	More than five years	Financial instrument with no fixed maturity	Total
	(Rupees in '000)						
Financial liabilities							
Payable to AKD Investment Management Limited - Management Company	-	2,827	-	-	-	-	2,827
Payable to Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited - Trustee	-	283	-	-	-	-	283
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	-	6,595	-	-	-	-	6,595
Payable against purchase of securities	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
Payable against redemption and conversion of units	-	36	-	-	-	-	36
Dividend payable	-	7,068	-	-	-	-	7,068
	-	16,820	-	-			16,820

	2025						
	Within 1 Month	More than one month and upto three months	More than three months and upto one year	More than one year and upto five years	More than five years	Financial instrument with no fixed maturity	Total
	(Rupees in '000)						
Financial liabilities							
Payable to AKD Investment Management Limited - Management Company	1,292	-	-	-	-	-	1,292
Payable to Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited - Trustee	434	-	-	-	-	-	434
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	3,867	-	-	-	-	-	3,867
Payable against purchase of securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable against redemption and conversion of units	925	-	-	-	-	-	925
Dividend payable	6,816	-	-	-	-	-	6,816
	13,334	-	-	-			13,334

22. UNIT HOLDERS' FUND RISK MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

In accordance with the risk management policies as stated in note 17, the Fund endeavours to invest the subscriptions received in appropriate investment avenues while maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet redemptions, such liquidity being augmented by short term borrowings or disposal of investments, where necessary.

23. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

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

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

Fair value hierarchy

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

Level 1: quoted prices 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).

As at June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025, the Fund held the following financial instruments measured at fair value:

	2026			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(Rupees in '000)			
ASSETS				
Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss'				
Listed equity securities - 'ordinary shares'	2,096,887	-	-	2,096,887

	2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(Rupees in '000)			
ASSETS				
Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss'				
Listed equity securities - 'ordinary shares'	1,288,102	-	-	1,288,102

During the year, there were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfer into and out of level 3 fair value measurements. The Fund has not disclosed the fair values of other financial assets and financial liabilities, as these are either short term in nature or repriced periodically. Therefore, their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

24. TOP TEN BROKERS / DEALERS BY PERCENTAGE OF COMMISSION CHARGE

2026		2025	
Name of broker	Percentage of commission paid	Name of broker	Percentage of commission paid
Pearl Securities Limited	8.17%	Creative Capital Securities (Pvt) Ltd	23.79
Integrated Equities Limited	7.84%	Alfalah CLSA Securities (Private) Limited	13.10
Optimus Capital Management (Private) Limited	6.75%	Optimal Capital Management (Pvt) Ltd	12.09
M. R. A. Securities (Pvt) Limited	6.74%	Shajar Capital Pakistan (Pvt.) Ltd.	11.92
Trust Securities & Brokerage Limited	6.26%	Next Capital Limited	7.19
Darson Securities (Pvt) Limited	5.41%	Integrated Equities Limited	6.09
Nael Capital (Pvt) Limited	4.98%	Vector Securities (Pvt) Ltd.	5.97
Vector Securities (Pvt) Ltd	4.18%	Spectrum Securities Limited	4.70
Mohammad Munir Mohammad Ahmed Khanani Sec	4.14%	Topline Securities Limited	4.66
Sherman Securities (Private) Limited	4.00%	Chase Securities Pakistan (Private) Limited	3.70

25. PARTICULARS OF THE INVESTMENT COMMITTEE AND THE FUND MANAGER

Details of members of the Investment Committee of the Fund as on June 30, 2026 are as follows:

Name	Designation	Qualification	Overall Experience
Mr. Imran Motiwala	Chief Executive Officer	B.Sc. - Marketing	33
Mr. Muhammad Faisal	Chief Strategic Officer	B.COM	43
Ms. Anum Dhedhi	Chief Investment Officer	B.Sc. - Financial Economics	15
Mr. Danish Aslam	Senior Fund Manager	BS Joint (Honors) Accounting and Finance, Passed CFA Exam Level I	8
Mr. Raheel Farooque	Senior Manager Operation	MBA (Finance)	23

Ms. Anum Dhedhi is the Fund manager of the Fund. Other funds being managed by the Fund manager are as follows:

- AKD Opportunity Fund
- AKD Index Tracker Fund
- AKD Golden Arrow Stock Fund

26. PATTERN OF UNIT HOLDING OF THE FUND

Category	2026			2025		
	Number of unit holders	Number of units held	Percentage of total (%)	Number of unit holders	Number of units held	Percentage of total (%)
Individuals	2	1,577,492	0.75	694	5,462,819	12.89
Retirement Funds	930	510,382	0.24	2	36,254,813	85.55
Corporate	9	28,270	0.01	9	658,652	1.55
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	941	2,116,143	1.00	705	42,376,284	100

27. ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MANAGEMENT

During the year 106th, 107th, 108th and 109th board meetings were held on 30 September 2025, 30 October 2025, 17 February 2026 and 27 April 2026 respectively. Information in respect of attendance by Directors in these meetings is given below:

Name of Director	Meetings			
	Held	Attended	Leave granted	Not attended
Mr. Khalid Mahmood	4	4	-	
Mr. Imran Motiwala	4	4	-	
Ms. Anum Dhedhi	4	4	-	
Mr. Hasan Ahmed	4	4	-	
Ms.Aysha Ahmed	4	4	-	
Mr. Ali Wahab Siddiqui	4	4	-	
Mr. Abid Hussain	4	4	-	

28. GENERAL

28.1 Figures have been rounded off to the nearest thousand Rupees.

28.2 The comparative information has been reclassified or rearranged in these financial statements, wherever necessary, to facilitate comparative and to confirm with changes in presentation in the current year.

29. **DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE** 25 SEP 2026

These financial statements were authorised for issue on _____ by the Board of Directors of the Management Company.

AKD Investment Management Limited
(Management Company)

Chief Executive Officer | **Acting Chief Financial Officer / Financial Controller** | **Director**

AKD Index Tracker Fund
Proxy details issued by Fund
For the year ended June 30, 2026

As per the requirement of Non-Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulations, 2008, The Board of Directors of AKD Investment Management Limited (the Management Company of the Fund) has formulated Proxy Voting Policy, which is available on Management Company's website (www.akdinvestment.com).

During the year, the Management Company on behalf of the Fund participated in 4 shareholders' meetings. Moreover, details of summarized proxies voted are as follows:

AKDITF	Resolutions	For	Against	Abstain	Reason for Abstaining
Number	13	13	0	0	-
(%ages)	100	100	0	0	-

Detailed information regarding actual proxies voted by the Management Company on behalf of the Fund will be provided to the unit holders without any charges upon request.

AKD INDEX TRACKER FUND
PERFORMANCE TABLE

	2026	2025	2024
Total net assets value (Rs '000)*	2,116,142	1,301,928	823,506
Net assets value per unit - (Rs)*	41.4956	30.7230	20.9300
Selling price as at June 30 (Rs)*	41.9106	31.0400	21.1500
Repurchase price as at June 30 (Rs)*	41.4956	30.7230	20.9300
Highest selling price (Rs)	46.2775	32.5907	23.2900
Lowest selling price (Rs)	31.6800	20.7600	13.3700
HIghest repurchase price (Rs)	45.7514	32.2202	23.0500
Lowest repurchase price (Rs)	31.3566	20.5500	13.2300
Distribution (%)			
Interim	20.00	1.75	2.00
Final			
Date of distribution			
Interim	24-Jun-2026	30-Jun-2025	28-Jun-2024
Final			
Total return of the Fund (%)	41.64	55.32	84.42

	One Year	Two Year	Three Year
Average Annual Return as at June 30, 2026 (%)	41.64	48.32	59.49

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