UBL Fund Managers Limited
GIPS Compliant Presentation
UBL Savings Composite
October 14, 2010 through March 31, 2024

Composite:	UBL Savings Composite	Creation Date:	14-Oct-10
Benchmark:	6M PKRV	Reporting Currency:	Pak Rupees

	Total Net Return (%)	Benchmark Return (%)	Number of Portfolios	Total Assets at end of Period (mn)	Percentage of Firm's assets (%)	Total Assets of the Firm at end of Period (mn)
9MFY24	15.37	17.96	<5	4,184	2.3	179,399
1HFY24	10.96	9.90	<5	1,332	0.7	199,563
FY23	15.38	19.89	<5	914	0.6	155,342
FY22	9.10	11.26	<5	1,115	0.8	140,767
FY21	5.60	7.58	<5	2,035	1.9	104,890
FY20	14.9	12.9	<5	3,044	3.7	83,025
FY19	7.6	10.6	<5	1,534	2.7	56,767
FY18	4.7	6.4	<5	1,840	2.4	76,029
FY17	4.8	6.2	<5	3,227	4.2	76,490
FY16	9.0	6.6	<5	13,616	25.3	53,854
FY15	15.5	9.3	<5	5,330	12.4	42,838
FY14	7.95	10.2	<5	5,448	13.0	41,848
FY13	9.6	9.8	<5	4,401	12.7	34,638
FY12	12.1	12.2	<5	10,173	21.4	47,792
FY11*	8.4	9.3	<5	2,151	8.2	26,165

Head Office : 4th floor, STSM Building, Beaumont Road,
Civil Lines, Karachi, Tel + 92 -21 – 111 825262

* Returns since 14th October, 2010

Compliance Statement

UBL Fund Managers Ltd claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. UBL Fund Managers Ltd has been independently verified by KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co. for the periods July 2011 to June 2012. The verification report(s) is available upon request. Verification assesses whether;

(1) the firm has complied with all the composite construction requirements of the GIPS standards on a firm-wide basis and

(2) the firm's policies and procedures are designed to calculate and present performance in compliance with the GIPS standards.

Verification does not ensure the accuracy of any specific composite presentation.

Definition of the Firm

UBL Fund Managers Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of United Bank Limited licensed by SECP to undertake asset management and investment advisory services. The definition of Firm at UBL Fund Managers Limited encompasses the following:

(i) All Funds under Management (including investment plans)

(ii) All Non-Fee Paying and Fee Paying and Discretionary and Non-Discretionary Portfolios.

Policies

UBL Fund Managers Limited policies for valuing Portfolios, calculating performance, and preparing compliant presentations are available upon request.

Composite Description

The investment objective of UBL Savings Composite is to provide investors competitive returns by investing in medium risk and medium to long duration assets while maintaining liquidity as prescribed under applicable law. The composite primarily invests in government securities. Currently, the composite comprise of one Portfolio i.e. UBL Government Securities Fund (UGSF).

Benchmark

Benchmark is Average of 6M PKRV.

List of Composites

A list of all composite descriptions is available upon request.

Significant Event

1. The Finance Act, 2008 introduced an amendment to the Workers' Welfare Fund Ordinance, 1971 (WWF Ordinance). As a result of his amendment it may be construed that all Collective Investment Schemes /mutual funds (CISs) whose income exceeds Rs.0.5 million in a tax year, have been brought within the scope of the 'WWF Ordinance, thus rendering them liable to pay contribution to WF at the rate of two percent of their accounting or taxable income, whichever is higher. In this regard, a constitutional petition has been filed by certain CISs through their trustees in the Honourable High Court of Sindh (SHC), challenging the applicability of WWF to the CISs, which is pending adjudication. In July 2010, a clarification was issued by the Ministry of Labour and Manpower (the Ministry) which stated that mutual funds are not liable to contribute to WWF on the basis of their income. This clarification was forwarded by Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) (being the collecting agency of WWF on behalf of the Ministry) to its members for necessary action through letter dated October 06, 2010. Based on this clarification, the FBR also withdrew notice of demand which it had earlier issued to one of the mutual funds for collection of WWF. Notices of demand have also been issued to several other mutual funds and the matter has been taken up by the respective mutual funds with the FBR for their withdrawal on the basis of the above referred clarification of the Ministry. However, the Secretary (Income Tax Policy) Federal Board of Revenue vide letter dated January 04, 2011 subsequently cancelled ab-initio the clarification letter dated October 06, 2010 on applicability of WWF on mutual funds. On December 14, 2010, the Ministry had filed its response against the constitutional petition requesting the SHC to dismiss the petition. According to the legal counsel who is handling the case, there is a contradiction between the aforementioned clarification issued by the Ministry and the response filed by the Ministry in the SHC. During the current period, the Honorable Lahore High Court (LHC) in a similar Constitutional Petition relating to the amendments brought in the WWF Ordinance, 1971 through the Finance Act, 2006, and the Finance Act, 2008, has declared the said amendments as unlawful and unconstitutional. The Management Company is hopeful that the decision of the LHC, will lend further support to the constitutional petition which is pending in the SHC.

Based on the above, the Management Company believes that the Fund is not liable to contribute to WWF and, hence, provision in respect of WWF has not been made by the management.

The BoD further resolved that with effect from May 30, 2013, the Fund will make provision on account of WWF at the rate of 2% of net accounting income under the WWF Ordinance, 1971. Accordingly, the fund has recorded a provision for WWF of Rs. 19.5056 million for UGSF as at June 30, 2015. Further, consequent to amendments in tax laws through Finance Act 2015, where Mutual Funds & Collective Investment Schemes have been excluded from the definition of “Industrial Establishment”, no provision for WWF has been provided after June 30, 2015.

2. Effective from 01 July 2011, Sindh Revenue Board under Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 has applied Sales Tax on all services rendered by Non-Banking Financial Institution. The Sales Tax is being charged @16% on Management Fee paid/payable to the Management Company.

3. On 30 June 2016, the Honorable Sindh High Court of Pakistan has passed the Judgment that after 18th amendment in Constitution of Pakistan the Provinces alone have the legislative power to levy a tax on rendering or providing services therefore chargeability and collection of Federal Excise Duty (FED) after 01 July 2011 is Ultra Vires to the Constitution of Pakistan. The Management Company as a matter of abundant caution has not reversed the provision of FED, as the Federal Board of Revenue could file an appeal with Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan against the Judgment passed by Honorable Sindh High Court of Pakistan.

Furthermore, after the promulgation of Finance Act, 2016 FED is no longer applicable to Collective Investment Scheme with effect from July 01, 2016.

4. Further, as a consequence of the 18th amendment to the Constitution, levy for Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund (SWWF) was also introduced by the Government of Sindh through the Sindh Workers Welfare Fund Act 2014 (SWWF Act 2014). SWWF Act 2014, enacted on May 21, 2015, requires every Industrial Establishment located in the province of Sindh and having total income of Rs. 500,000 or more in any year of account commencing on or after the date of closing of account on or after December 31, 2013, to pay two percent of its total income declared to SWWF. The said Act includes any concern engaged in the Banking or Financial Institution in the definition of "Industrial Undertaking" but does not define Financial Institution. The Management Company, based on an opinion obtained by the Mutual Fund Association of Pakistan (MUFAP), believed that Mutual Funds are not liable to pay SWWF under the said law, for the reason that the Mutual Funds are not financial institutions and rather an investment vehicle. However, the Sindh Revenue Board has not accepted the said position of MUFAP and as a result, MUFAP has taken up this matter with the Sindh Finance Ministry for resolution.

In view of the above, MUFAP obtained a legal opinion on the applicability of WWF and SWWF on Mutual Funds, and based on such legal advice, recommended to all its members through letter dated January 12, 2017 the following:

i) The provision against the WWF held by the Mutual Funds till June 30, 2015 should be reversed on January 12, 2017; and

ii) Provision against SWWF, on prudent basis, should be made from the date of enactment of the SWWF Act, 2014 (i.e., May 21, 2015) with effect from January 12, 2017.

Accordingly, the Fund has recorded these adjustments in its books of account on January 12, 2017. Based on which the provision against WWF has been reversed and provision related to SWWF has been recorded. As per direction of MUFAP on behalf of SECP, provision of SWWF has reversed on August 13, 2021. The amount of provision till date was 31.42mn. This reversal cause increase of 1.33% in net asset value.

Fees
Returns are presented net of all expenses (including custodial expenses, SECP fee, Listing fee) in addition to the Management Fee and Trading Expenses.
Fee Schedule
Management Fee of UGSF is: ***Upto 2.5% of daily net assets not to exceed max. TER regulatory limit.**

***change in Management Fee effective from June 29, 2023.**

Minimum Portfolio Size
The Minimum Portfolio size for inclusion in the composite is as follows:
For Rs.100 Million per Fund (which is also the
Portfolio/Fund minimum regulatory requirement to start a fund)
For SMA Rs. 50 Million per Managed Account

Internal Dispersion
Since, the number of Portfolios in the composite is less than five therefore calculation of internal dispersion is not required.

Ex-Post Standard Deviation
The three-year annualized ex-post standard deviation of the composite and Benchmark as of each year end is as follows:

Year	Composite 3-Yr St Dev (%)	Benchmark 3-Yr St Dev (%)
9MFY24	1.13%	0.29%
1HFY24	1.11%	0.32%
FY23	1.11%	0.26%
FY22	1.29%	0.15%
FY21	0.99%	0.13%
FY20	0.96%	0.15%
FY19	0.31%	0.11%
FY18	0.68%	0.01%

FY17	1.44%	0.08%
FY16	1.54%	0.08%
FY15	1.43%	0.05%
FY14	0.74%	0.07%

Key Assumption for Portfolio valuation

Following are key assumption used in Portfolio valuation:

Financial instruments

All the financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Portfolio becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows related to the asset expire. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expires. Any gain or loss on derecognizing of the financial assets and financial liabilities is taken to the income statement in the period in which it arises.

Revenue recognition

Gains / (losses) arising on sale of investments are accounted for in the period in which they arise. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the dividend is established.

Income on reverse repurchase, certificates of investment, placements, government securities and investments in debt securities are recognized at rate of return implicit in the instrument/ arrangement on a time proportionate basis.

Profit on bank deposits is recorded on accrual basis.

Proprietary Assets in the Composite

The Composite does not contain investments of UBL Fund Managers Limited and UBL as of March 31, 2024.

Liability for Income Tax

Under the income tax law in Pakistan, the Fund is regarded as a public company for tax purposes. The income of the Fund is taxable, if 90% distribution is not made among the unit holders, certificate holders or shareholders as the case may be. The tax rate applicable to a public company, which is presently as under:

(a) Dividend income is taxable at the applicable tax rate as provided in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 for public companies on gross income basis.

(b) Capital gains arising on sale of securities, listed on any stock exchange in Pakistan at applicable tax rates in accordance with the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001;

Return from all other sources/instruments are taxable at the rate applicable to a public company.

Liability for Income Tax, if ninety per cent (90%) of the Fund's income is paid as dividend

Notwithstanding the tax rates and withholding tax, the income of the Fund will be exempt from tax, if not less than ninety per cent (90%) of the income for the year is distributed amongst the Unit Holders as dividend. This includes only cash dividend as consequent to amendments in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 through Finance Act, 2014, 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 ninety per cent (90%) of the income shall be calculated after excluding capital gains and as reduced by such expenses as are chargeable to the Fund under the Regulations.

Withholding Tax

Under the provisions of Clause 47(B) of Part 4 of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the Fund's income namely, dividend, profit on government securities, return on deposits/certificates of investment with banks/financial institutions, profits from money market transactions, profit from Profit or Loss sharing accounts with Banks of the Fund will not be subject to any withholding tax.

Taxation of Unit Holders and Liability to Zakat

(a) Withholding Tax:

Unless exempted from such taxation or at a reduced rate under any law or Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement, cash dividend paid to Unit holders of the Fund will be subject to withholding tax as per the prevailing tax law. In terms of the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the withholding tax shall be deemed to be full and final liability in respect of such distribution.

(b) Capital Gains:

Capital Gains arising on disposition of Units of the Fund will be subject to withholding Capital Gains Tax (CGT) at the applicable rates given in the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (ITO). There shall be no CGT, if holding period is more than 48 months (4 years). As per section 37(A) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, Capital gains shall be treated as a separate block of income and losses under this head can be adjusted by the unit holder from the capital gains in the same tax year. Any unadjusted loss under this head is not allowed to be carried forward to the subsequent tax years.

UBL Fund Managers Limited
GIPS Compliant Presentation
UBL Principal Protected Composite
July 01, 2009 to March 31, 2024

Composite:	UBL Principal Protected Composite			Creation Date:		15-Apr-10
Benchmark:	Refer to Benchmark disclosure			Reporting Currency:		Pak Rupees
	Total Net Return (%)	Internal Dispersion (%)	Number of Portfolios	Total Assets at end of Period (mn)	Percentage of Firm's assets (%)	Total Assets of the Firm at end of Period (mn)
9MFY24	16.0	N/A	<5	2,624	1.5	179,399
1HFY24	12.1	N/A	<5	3,571	1.9	199,563
FY23	16.4	N/A	8	2,799	1.8	155,342
FY22	10.4	N/A	7	2,319	1.6	140,767
FY21	5.1	N/A	5	1,285	1.2	104,890
FY20	16.7	N/A	11	7,785	9.4	83,025
FY19	-0.2	N/A	5	1,112	2.0	56,767
FY18	-2.0	N/A	7	1,403	1.8	76,029
FY17	16.6	N/A	9	2,056	2.7	76,490
FY16	10.2	3.23	14	2,067	3.8	53,854
FY15	12.3	4.69	14	4,111	9.6	42,838
FY14	20.5		6	3,512	8.4	41,848
FY13	39.4		<5	689	2	34,638
FY12	10.9		<5	504	1.1	47,792
FY11	8.8		<5	608	2.3	26,165
FY10	19.5		<5	887	4.4	19,874

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Compliance Statement

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(1) the firm has complied with all the composite construction requirements of the GIPS standards on a firm-wide basis and

(2) the firm's policies and procedures are designed to calculate and present performance in compliance with the GIPS standards.

Verification does not ensure the accuracy of any specific composite presentation.

Definition of the Firm

UBL Fund Managers Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of United Bank Limited licensed by SECP to undertake asset management and investment advisory services. The definition of Firm at UBL Fund Managers Limited encompasses the following:

(i) All Funds under Management (including investment plans)

(ii) All Non-Fee Paying and Fee Paying and Discretionary and Non-Discretionary Portfolios.

Policies

UBL Fund Managers Limited policies for valuing Portfolios, calculating performance, and preparing compliant presentations are available upon request.

Composite Description

The investment objective of the composite is to earn competitive return with capital protection for unit holders. Currently, the composite consists of UBL Special Savings Plan-V(USSP-V), UBL Special Savings Plan-XI (USSP-IX), UBL Special Savings Plan-X(USSP-X) & UBL Special Savings Plan-XI (USSP-XI).

Benchmark

No benchmark has been assigned to this composite.

List of Composites

A list of all composite descriptions is available upon request.

Fees
Returns are presented net of all expenses (including custodial expenses, SECP fee, Listing fee) in addition to the Management Fee and Trading Expenses. (Please refer to Schedule)
Fee schedule
The fee on the portfolio is based on the net assets or asset allocation.

Management Fee is Upto 2.5% of daily net assets not to exceed max. TER regulatory limit for all mentioned plans.

Minimum Portfolio Size

The Minimum Portfolio size for inclusion in the composite is as follows: **For Portfolio/Fund**	Rs.100 Million per Fund (which is also the minimum regulatory requirement to start a fund)
For SMA	Rs. 50 Million per Managed Account

Internal Dispersion
Internal dispersion is calculated using the equal-weighted standard deviation of annual net returns of those portfolios that were included in the composite for the entire year.

Ex-Post Standard Deviation
The three-year annualized ex-post standard deviation of the composite and Benchmark as of each year end is as follows:

Year	Composite 3-Yr St Dev (%)
9MFY24	30.44%
1HFY24	30.46%
FY23	1.70%
FY22	2.10%
FY21	3.32%

FY20	4.84%
FY19	7.51%
FY18	7.30%
2017	8.60%
2016	9.39%
2015	10.22%
2014	10.48%
2013	8.94%
2012	7.66%

Significant Event:

1. The Finance Act, 2008 introduced an amendment to the Workers' Welfare Fund Ordinance, 1971 (WWF Ordinance). As a result of this amendment it may be construed that all Collective Investment Schemes /mutual funds (CISs) whose income exceeds Rs.0.5 million in a tax year, have been brought within the scope of the 'WWF Ordinance, thus rendering them liable to pay contribution to WWF at the rate of two percent of their accounting or taxable income, whichever is higher. In this regard, a constitutional petition has been filed by certain CISs through their trustees in the Honorable High Court of Sindh (SHC), challenging the applicability of WWF to the CISs, which is pending adjudication.

In July 2010, a clarification was issued by the Ministry of Labour and Manpower (the Ministry) which stated that mutual funds are not liable to contribute to WWF on the basis of their income. This clarification was forwarded by Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) (being the collecting agency of WWF on behalf of the Ministry) to its members for necessary action through letter dated October 06, 2010. Based on this clarification, the FBR also withdrew notice of demand which it had earlier issued to one of the mutual funds for collection of WWF. Notices of demand have also been issued to several other mutual funds and the matter has been taken up by the respective mutual funds with the FBR for their withdrawal on the basis of the above referred clarification of the Ministry. However, the Secretary (Income Tax Policy) Federal Board of Revenue vide letter dated January 04, 2011 subsequently cancelled ab -initio the clarification letter dated October 06, 2010 on applicability of WWF on mutual funds. On December 14, 2010, the Ministry had filed its response against the constitutional petition requesting the SHC to dismiss the petition. According to the legal counsel who is handling the case, there is a contradiction between the aforementioned clarification issued by the Ministry and the response filed by the Ministry in the SHC. During the current period, the Honorable Lahore High Court (LHC) in a similar constitutional petition relating to the amendments brought on the WWF Ordinance, 1971 through the Finance Act, 2006, and the Finance Act, 2008, has declared the said amendments as unlawful and unconstitutional. The Management Company is hopeful that the decision of the LHC, will lend further support to the constitutional petition which is pending in the SHC.

The BoD further resolved that with effect from May 30, 2013, the Fund will make provision on account of WWF at the rate of 2% of net accounting income under the WWF Ordinance, 1971. Accordingly, the fund has recorded a provision for WWF of Rs. 4.3381 million and Rs 4.8273 million for UPPF-II and UPPF-III respectively as at June 30, 2015. Further, consequent to amendments in tax laws through Finance Act 2015, where Mutual Funds & Collective Investment Schemes have been excluded from the definition of “Industrial Establishment”, no provision for WWF has been provided after June 30, 2015.

2. Effective from 01 July 2011, Sindh Revenue Board under Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 has applied Sales Tax on all services rendered by Non-Banking Financial Institution. The Sales Tax is being charged @16% on Management Fee paid/payable to the Management Company.

3. UBL Principal Protected Fund – I (UPPF-I) has matured as on 3rd Feb' 14,

4. UBL Principal Protected Fund – II (UPPF-II) has matured as on July 22, 2015.

5. UBL Principal Protected Fund – III (UPPF-III) has matured as on March 05, 2016.

6. On 30 June 2016, the Honorable Sindh High Court of Pakistan has passed the Judgment that after 18th amendment in Constitution of Pakistan the Provinces alone have the legislative power to levy a tax on rendering or providing services therefore chargeability and collection of Federal Excise Duty (FED) after 01 July 2011 is Ultra Vires to the Constitution of Pakistan. The Management Company as a matter of abundant caution has not reversed the provision of FED, as the Federal Board of Revenue could file an appeal with Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan against the Judgment passed by Honorable Sindh High Court of Pakistan. Furthermore, after the promulgation of Finance Act, 2016 FED is no longer applicable to Collective Investment Scheme with effect from July 01, 2016.

7. Further, as a consequence of the 18th amendment to the Constitution, levy for Sindh Workers’ Welfare Fund (SWWF) was also introduced by the Government of Sindh through the Sindh Workers Welfare Fund Act 2014 (SWWF Act 2014). SWWF Act 2014, enacted on May 21, 2015, requires every Industrial Establishment located in the province of Sindh and having total income of Rs. 500,000 or more in any year of account commencing on or after the date of closing of account on or after December 31, 2013, to pay two percent of its total income declared to SWWF. The said Act includes any concern engaged in the Banking or Financial Institution in the definition of “Industrial Undertaking” but does not define Financial Institution. The Management Company, based on an opinion obtained by the Mutual Fund Association of Pakistan (MUFAP), believed that Mutual Funds are not liable to pay SWWF under the said law, for the reason that the Mutual Funds are not financial institutions and rather an investment vehicle. However, the Sindh Revenue Board has not accepted the said position of MUFAP and as a result, MUFAP has taken up this matter with the Sindh Finance Ministry for resolution.

In view of the above, MUFAP obtained a legal opinion on the applicability of WWF and SWWF on Mutual Funds, and based on such legal advice, recommended to all its members through letter dated January 12, 2017 the following:
1) The provision against the WWF held by the Mutual Funds till June 30, 2015 should be reversed on January 12, 2017; and

2) Provision against SWWF, on prudent basis, should be made from the date of enactment of the SWWF Act, 2014 (i.e., May 21, 2015) with effect from January 12, 2017.

8. USSP-I has been added in the composite list as period of 45 days has been completed for inclusion in portfolio (first NAV announced date November 09, 2018). The Fund/Scheme has maintained provisions against Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund.

9. USSP-II has been added in the composite list as period of 45 days has been completed for inclusion in portfolio (first NAV announced date February 06, 2019). The Fund/Scheme has maintained provisions against Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund.

10. USSP-III has been added in the composite list as period of 45 days has been completed for inclusion in portfolio (first NAV announced date April 17, 2019). The Fund/Scheme has maintained provisions against Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund.

11. USSP-IV has been added in the composite list as period of 45 days has been completed for inclusion in portfolio (first NAV announced date May 30, 2019). The Fund/Scheme has maintained provisions against Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund.

12. USSP-V has been added in the composite list as period of 45 days has been completed for inclusion in portfolio (first NAV announced date Sep 13, 2019). The Fund/Scheme has maintained provisions against Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund.

13. USSP-VI has been added in the composite list as period of 45 days has been completed for inclusion in portfolio (first NAV announced date August 05, 2019). The Fund/Scheme has maintained provisions against Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund.

14. USSP-VIII has been added in the composite list as period of 45 days has been completed for inclusion in portfolio (first NAV announced date August 05, 2019). The Fund/Scheme has maintained provisions against Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund.

15. During the quarter UBL Active Principal Preservation Plan-III (UAPPP-III) launched on October 24, 2018 under UBL Financial Planning Fund. The UAPPPP-III has made provision of SWWF w.e.f. inception.

16. UBL Active Principal Preservation Plan-I has matured as on Aug 21, 2020.

17. UBL Active Principal Preservation Plan-II has matured as on Nov 30, 2020.

18. As per direction of MUFAP on behalf of SECP, provision of SWWF has also reversed on August 13, 2021. The amount of provision till date in following funds was as follows including the impact of reversal;

Funds	Amount PKR mn	Increase in net asset (%)
UBL Special Savings Plan-I (USSP-I)	2.07mn	0.74%
UBL Special Savings Plan-II (USSP-II)	3.87mn	0.66%
UBL Special Savings Plan-III (USSP-III)	0.87mn	1.76%
UBL Special Savings Plan-IV (USSP-IV)	0.95mn	0.58%
UBL Special Savings Plan-V (USSP-V)	15.52mn	52.74%%
UBL Special Savings Plan-VI (USSP-VI)	0.72mn	0.66%
UBL Special Savings Plan-VIII (USSP-VIII)	0.29mn	0.21%
UBL Active Principal Preservation Plan-III (UAPPP-III)	0.26mn	0.61%

19. UBL Special Saving Plan –I has matured as on Dec 27, 2021.

20. UBL Active Principal Preservation Plan-III has matured as on Jan 14, 2022.

21. UBL Special Saving Plan –IX has launched on May 11, 2022.

22. UBL Special Saving Plan –VII has launched on Dec 05, 2022.

23. UBL Special Saving Plan –X has launched on March 29, 2023.

24. UBL Special Saving Plan –VII has matured as on June 20, 2023.

25. UBL Special Saving Plan –XI has launched on July 31, 2023.

26. UBL Special Saving Plan –II has matured as on Nov 15, 2024

27. UBL Special Saving Plan –III has matured as on Nov 15, 2024

28. UBL Special Saving Plan –IV has matured as on Nov 15, 2024

29. UBL Special Saving Plan –VI has matured as on Nov 15, 2024

30. UBL Special Saving Plan –VII has matured as on Nov 15, 2024

31. UBL Special Saving Plan –VIII has matured as on Nov 15, 2024

Key Assumption for Portfolio valuation

Following are key assumption used in Portfolio valuation:

Financial instruments

All the financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Portfolio becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows related to the asset expire. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expires. Any gain or loss on derecognizing of the financial assets and financial liabilities is taken to the income statement in the period in which it arises.

Revenue recognition

Gains / (losses) arising on sale of investments are accounted for in the period in which they arise. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the dividend is established.

Income on reverse repurchase, certificates of investment, placements, government securities and investments in debt securities are recognized at rate of return implicit in the instrument/ arrangement on a time proportionate basis.

Profit on bank deposits is recorded on accrual basis.

Propriety Assets in the Composite

The Composite does not contain investments of UBL Fund Managers Limited and investment of UBL Bank (UBL Fund Managers Limited parent company) as of March 31, 2024.

Liability for Income Tax

Under the income tax law in Pakistan, the Fund is regarded as a public company for tax purposes. The income of the Fund is taxable, if 90% distribution is not made among the unit holders, certificate holders or shareholders as the case may be The tax rate applicable to a public company, which is presently as under:
(a) Dividend income is taxable at the applicable tax rate as provided in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 for public companies on gross income basis.

(b) Capital gains arising on sale of securities, listed on any stock exchange in Pakistan at applicable tax rates in accordance with the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001;

Return from all other sources/instruments are taxable at the rate applicable to a public company.

Liability for Income Tax, if ninety per cent (90%) of the Fund's income is paid as dividend

Notwithstanding the tax rates and withholding tax the income of the Fund will be exempt from tax, if not less than ninety per cent (90%) of the income for the year is distributed amongst the Unit Holders as dividend. This includes only cash dividend as consequent to amendments in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 through Finance Act, 2014, 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 ninety per cent (90%) of the income shall be calculated after excluding capital gains and as reduced by such expenses as are chargeable to the Fund under the Regulations.

Withholding Tax

Under the provisions of Clause 47(B) of Part 4 of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the Fund's income namely, dividend, profit on government securities, return on deposits/certificates of investment with banks/financial institutions, profits from money market transactions, profit from Profit or Loss sharing accounts with Banks of the Fund will not be subject to any withholding tax.

Taxation of Unit Holders and Liability to Zakat

(a) Withholding Tax:

Unless exempted from such taxation or at a reduced rate under any law or Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement, cash dividend paid to Unit holders of the Fund will be subject to withholding tax as per the prevailing tax law In terms of the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the withholding tax shall be deemed to be full and final liability in respect of such distribution.

(b) Capital Gains:

Capital Gains arising on disposition of Units of the Fund will be subject to withholding Capital Gains Tax (CGT) at the applicable rates given in the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (ITO). There shall be no CGT, if holding period is more than 48 months (4 years). As per section 37 (A) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, Capital gains shall be treated as a separate block of income and losses under this head can be adjusted by the unit holder from the capital gains in the same tax year. Any unadjusted loss under this head is not allowed to be carried forward to the subsequent tax years.

Treatment for Separately Managed Discretionary Account (SMA):

The SMA shall be liable for payment withholding tax and other taxes on the investment amount and on returns or growth of investment. The Investment Adviser shall be responsible for complying with the requirements of law with regard to any deductions at source.

UBL Fund Managers Limited
GIPS Compliant Presentation
UBL Liquid Composite
July 1, 2009 through March 31, 2024

Composite:	UBL Liquid Composite	Creation Date:	15-Apr-10
Benchmark:	3M TDR Con. 30% / 3M PKRV 70%	Reporting Currency:	Pak Rupees

	Total Net Return (%)	Benchmark Return (%)	Number of Portfolios	Total Assets at end of Period (mn)	Percentage of Firm's assets (%)	Total Assets of the Firm at end of Period (mn)
9MFY24	16.2	17.2	5	70,127	39.1%	179,399
1HFY24	10.8	11.41	<5	79,743	42.4	199,563
FY23	17.3	18.6	<5	54,151	34.9	155,342
FY22	10.4	10.46	<5	73,073	51.9	140,767
FY21	6.8	7.2	<5	40,333	38.5	104,890
FY20	12.5	12.7	<5	26,493	31.9	83,025
FY19	8.6	9.6	<5	9,078	16.0	56,767
FY18	5.4	5.9	<5	15,215	20.0	76,029
FY17	5.8	5.7	<5	5,287	6.9	76,490
FY16	5.4	6.1	<5	4,195	7.8	53,854
FY15	8.3	8.6	<5	5,664	13.2	42,838
FY14	8.0	9.3	<5	11,900,	28.4	41,848
FY13	8.9	8.2	<5	15,610	45.1	34,638
FY12	11.4	9.8	<5	27,897	58.4	47,792
FY11	11.9	10.3	<5	15,773	60.3	26,165
FY10	10.6	8.5	<5	7,967	40.1	19,874

Compliance Statement

UBL Fund Managers Ltd claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. UBL Fund Managers Ltd has been independently verified by KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co. for the period July 2011 to June 2012. The verification report(s) is available upon request. Verification assesses whether;

(1) the firm has complied with all the composite construction requirements of the GIPS standards on a firm-wide basis and

(2) the firm's policies and procedures are designed to calculate and present performance in compliance with the GIPS standards.

Verification does not ensure the accuracy of any specific composite presentation.

Definition of the Firm

UBL Fund Managers Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of United Bank Limited licensed by SECP to undertake asset management and investment advisory services. The definition of Firm at UBL Fund Managers Limited encompasses the following:

(i) All Funds under Management (including investment plans)

(ii) All Non-Fee Paying and Fee Paying and Discretionary and Non-Discretionary Portfolios.

Policies

UBL Fund Managers Limited policies for valuing Portfolios, calculating performance, and preparing compliant presentations are available upon request.

Composite Description

The investment objective of UBL Funds Liquid Composite is to provide investors competitive returns by investing in low risk short duration assets while maintaining high liquidity. The composite primarily invests in money market instruments and government holding. Currently, the composite comprises of four Portfolios i.e. UBL Liquidity Plus Fund (ULPF), UBL Retirement Savings Fund-Money Markey Sub Fund (URSF-MMSF) and UBL Money Market Fund (UMMF) Formerly UBL Savings Income Fund which category has been changed from Income Scheme to Money Market Scheme with the approval of Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan effective from May 23rd 2014 and UBL Cash Fund (UCF).

Benchmark

Benchmark is a combination of 70% Average of 3M PKRV rates + 30% 3M average deposit rate of three 3 AA rated scheduled Banks

List of Composites

A list of all composite descriptions is available upon request.

Significant Event

1. The Finance Act, 2008 introduced an amendment to the Workers' Welfare Fund Ordinance, 1971 (WWF Ordinance). As a result of this amendment it may be construed that all Collective Investment Schemes / mutual funds (CISs) whose income exceeds Rs.0.5 million in a tax year, have been brought within the scope of the 'WWF Ordinance, thus rendering them liable to pay contribution to WWF at the rate of two percent of their accounting or taxable income, whichever is higher. In this regard, a constitutional petition has been filed by certain CISs through their trustees in the Honourable High Court of Sindh (SHC), challenging the applicability of WWF to the CISs, which is pending adjudication. Subsequent to the year ended June 30, 2010, a clarification was issued by the Ministry of Labour and Manpower (the Ministry) which stated that mutual funds are not liable to contribute to WWF on the basis of their income. This clarification was forwarded by Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) (being the collecting agency of WWF on behalf of the Ministry) to its members for necessary action through letter dated October 06, 2010. Based on this clarification, the FBR also withdrew notice of demand which it had earlier issued to one of the mutual funds for collection of WWF. Notices of demand have also been issued to several other mutual funds and the matter has been taken up by the respective mutual funds with the FBR for their withdrawal on the basis of the above referred clarification of the Ministry. However, the Secretary (Income Tax Policy) Federal board of Revenue vide letter dated January 04, 2011 subsequently cancelled ab-initio the clarification letter dated October 6, 2010 on applicability of WWF on mutual funds.

On December 14, 2010, the Ministry had filed its response against the constitutional petition requesting the SHC to dismiss the petition. According to the legal counsel who is handling the case, there is a contradiction between the aforementioned clarification issued by the Ministry and the response filed by the Ministry in the SHC.

During the current period, the Honorable Lahore High Court (LHC) in a similar constitutional petition relating to the amendments brought in the WWF Ordinance, 1971 through the Finance Act, 2006, and the Finance Act, 2008, has declared the said amendments as unlawful and unconstitutional. The Management Company is hopeful that the decision of the LHC, will lend further support to the constitutional petition which is pending in the SHC.

Based on the above, the Management Company believes that the Fund is not liable to contribute to WWF and, hence, provision in respect of WWF has not been made by the management.

The BoD further resolved that with effect from May 30, 2013, the Fund will make provision on account of WWF at the rate of 2% of net accounting income under the WWF Ordinance, 1971. Accordingly, the fund has recorded a provision for WWF of Rs. 28.3860 million and 4.7818 million for ULPF & UMMF respectively as at June 30, 2015. Further, consequent to amendments in tax laws through Finance Act 2015, where Mutual Funds & Collective Investment Schemes have been excluded from the definition of “Industrial Establishment”, no provision for WWF has been provided after June 30, 2015.
However, fund has recorded a provision for WWF of Rs. 1.4648 million in URSF-MMSF as at December 31, 2016.
2. Effective from 01 July 2011, Sindh Revenue Board under Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 has applied Sales Tax on all services rendered by Non-Banking Financial Institution. The Sales Tax is being charged @16% on Management Fee paid/payable to the Management Company.

3. On 30 June 2016, the Honorable Sindh High Court of Pakistan has passed the Judgment that after 18th amendment in Constitution of Pakistan the Provinces alone have the legislative power to levy a tax on rendering or providing services therefore chargeability and collection of Federal Excise Duty (FED) after 01 July 2011 is Ultra Vires to the Constitution of Pakistan. The Management Company as a matter of abundant caution has not reversed the provision of FED, as the Federal Board of Revenue could file an appeal with Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan against the Judgment passed by Honorable Sindh High Court of Pakistan.

Furthermore, after the promulgation of Finance Act, 2016 FED is no longer applicable to Collective Investment Scheme with effect from July 01, 2016.

4. During the quarter (effective from November 09, 2017) the Management Fee of ULPF has been changed. The change / revision in Management Fee is within the limit as permitted under the NBFC Regulations, 2008.

5. Further, as a consequence of the 18th amendment to the Constitution, levy for Sindh Workers’ Welfare Fund (SWWF) was also introduced by the Government of Sindh through the Sindh Workers Welfare Fund Act 2014 (SWWF Act 2014). SWWF Act 2014, enacted on May 21, 2015, requires every Industrial Establishment located in the province of Sindh and having total income of Rs. 500,000 or more in any year of account commencing on or after the date of closing of account on or after December 31, 2013, to pay two percent of its total income declared to SWWF. The said Act includes any concern engaged in the Banking or Financial Institution in the definition of “Industrial Undertaking” but does not define Financial Institution. The Management Company, based on an opinion obtained by the Mutual Fund Association of Pakistan (MUFAP), believed that Mutual Funds are not liable to pay SWWF under the said law, for the reason that the Mutual Funds are not financial institutions and rather an investment vehicle. However, the Sindh Revenue Board has not accepted the said position of MUFAP and as a result, MUFAP has taken up this matter with the Sindh Finance Ministry for resolution.

In view of the above, MUFAP obtained a legal opinion on the applicability of WWF and SWWF on Mutual Funds, and based on such legal advice, recommended to all its members through letter dated January 12, 2017 the following:
i) The provision against the WWF held by the Mutual Funds till June 30, 2015 should be reversed on January 12, 2017; and

ii) Provision against SWWF, on prudent basis, should be made from the date of enactment of the SWWF Act, 2014 (i.e., May 21, 2015) with effect from January 12, 2017.

Accordingly, the Fund has recorded these adjustments in its books of account on January 12, 2017. Based on which the provision against WWF has been reversed and provision related to SWWF has been recorded.

As per direction of MUFAP on behalf of SECP, provision of SWWF has also reversed on August 13, 2021. The amount of provision till date in following funds was as follows including the impact of reversal;

Funds	Amount PKR mn	Increase in net asset (%)
UBL Liquidity Plus Fund (ULPF)	82.91	0.28%
UBL Retirement Savings Fund-Money Markey Sub Fund (URSF-MMSF)	4.48	0.39%
UBL Money Market Fund (UMMF)	20.08	0.72%
UBL Cash Fund (UCF)	5.78	0.12%

Fees
Returns are presented net of all expenses (including custodial expenses, SECP fee, Listing fee) in addition to the Management Fee and Trading Expenses.

Fee Schedule
Management Fee of UBL Funds Liquidity Composite is:
ULPF: Up to 2% of daily net assets not to exceed max. TER regulatory limit.
UMMF: Up to 2% of daily net assets not to exceed max. TER regulatory limit.
UCF: Up to 2% of daily net assets not to exceed max. TER regulatory limit.
URSF-MMSF: Upto 1.5% p.a.

Minimum Portfolio Size

The Minimum Portfolio size for inclusion in the composite is as follows: **For Portfolio/Fund**	Rs.100 Million per Fund (which is also the minimum regulatory requirement to start a fund)
For SMA	Rs. 50 Million per Managed Account

Internal Dispersion

Since, number of Portfolios in the composite is less than five therefore calculation of internal dispersion is not required.

Ex-Post Standard Deviation

The three-year annualized ex-post standard deviation of the composite and Benchmark as of each year end is as follows:

Year	Composite 3-Yr St Dev (%)	Benchmark 3-Yr St Dev (%)
9MFY24	0.34%	0.28%
1HFY24	0.35%	0.29%
FY23	0.32%	0.25%
FY22	0.30%	0.15%
FY21	0.24%	0.13
FY20	0.26%	0.17%
FY19	0.48%	0.10%
FY18	0.47%	0.01%
2017	0.49%	0.07%
2016	0.18%	0.08%
2015	0.22%	0.04%
2014	0.21%	0.06%
2013	0.20%	1.03%

2012	0.26%	0.35%

Key Assumption for Portfolio valuation
Following are key assumption used in Portfolio valuation:

Financial instruments
All the financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Portfolio becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows related to the asset expire. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expires. Any gain or loss on derecognizing of the financial assets and financial liabilities is taken to the income statement in the period in which it arises.

Revenue recognition
Gains / (losses) arising on sale of investments are accounted for in the period in which they arise. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the dividend is established.

Income on reverse repurchase, certificates of investment, placements, government securities and investments in debt securities are recognized at rate of return implicit in the instrument/ arrangement on a time proportionate basis.
Profit on bank deposits is recorded on accrual basis.

Proprietary Assets in the Composite
The Composite does not contain investments of UBL Fund Managers Limited and UBL as of March 31, 2024.

Liability for Income Tax
Under the income tax law in Pakistan, the Fund is regarded as a public company for tax purposes. The income of the Fund is taxable, if 90% distribution is not made among the unit holders, certificate holders or shareholders as the case may be The tax rate applicable to a public company, which is presently as under:
(a) Dividend income is taxable at the applicable tax rate as provided in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 for public companies on gross income basis.

(b) Capital gains arising on sale of securities, listed on any stock exchange in Pakistan at applicable tax rates in accordance with the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001;

Return from all other sources/instruments are taxable at the rate applicable to a public company.
The income of the newly added portfolio, being a pension fund, is exempt from Income Tax under clause 57(3)(viii) of Part I of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

Liability for Income Tax, if ninety per cent (90%) of the Fund's income is paid as dividend

Notwithstanding the tax rates and withholding tax, the income of the Fund will be exempt from tax, if not less than ninety per cent (90%) of the income for the year is distributed amongst the Unit Holders as dividend. This includes only cash dividend as consequent to amendments in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 through Finance Act, 2014, 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 ninety per cent (90%) of the income shall be calculated after excluding capital gains and as reduced by such expenses as are chargeable to the Funds under the Regulations.

Withholding Tax

Under the provisions of Clause 47(B) of Part 4 of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the Fund's income namely, dividend, profit on government securities, return on deposits/certificates of investment with banks/financial institutions, profits from money market transactions, profit from Profit or Loss sharing accounts with Banks of the Fund will not be subject to any withholding tax.

Taxation of Unit Holders and Liability to Zakat

(a) Withholding Tax:

Unless exempted from such taxation or at a reduced rate under any law or Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement, cash dividend paid to Unit holders of the Fund will be subject to withholding tax as per the prevailing tax law In terms of the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the withholding tax shall be deemed to be full and final liability in respect of such distribution.

(b) Capital Gains:

Capital Gains arising on disposition of Units of the Fund will be subject to withholding Capital Gains Tax (CGT) at the applicable rates given in the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (ITO). There shall be no CGT, if holding period is more than 48 months (4 years). As per section 37(A) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, Capital gains shall be treated as a separate block of income and losses under this head can be adjusted by the unit holder from the capital gains in the same tax year. Any unadjusted loss under this head is not allowed to be carried forward to the subsequent tax years.

UBL Fund Managers Limited
GIPS Compliant Presentation
UBL Islamic Savings Composite
November 07, 2010 through March 31, 2024

Composite:	UBL Islamic Savings Composite			Creation Date:		07-Nov-10
Benchmark:	PKISRV			Reporting Currency:		Pak Rupees
	Total Net Return (%)	Benchmark Return (%)	Number of Portfolios	Total Assets at end of Period (mn)	Percentage of Firm's assets (%)	Total Assets of the Firm at end of Period (mn)
9MFY24	15.25	17.31	<5	4,250	2.4%	179,399
1HFY24	10.39	11.77	<5	2,259	1.2	199,563
FY23	14.06	18.46	<5	2,073	1.3	155,342
FY22	8.10	9.62	<5	2,939	2.09	140,767
FY21	5.87	7.82	<5	2,673	2.55	104,890
FY20	9.9	8.2	<5	2,479	3.0	83,025
FY19	6.8	7.0	<5	585	1.0	56,767
FY18	3.0	5.0	<5	2,090	2.7	76,029
FY17	4.0	4.8	<5	1,311	1.7	76,490
FY16	4.4	5.6	<5	2,131	4.0	53,854
FY15	6.2	7.7	<5	1,365	3.2	42,838
FY14	8.1	7.5	<5	3,592	8.6	41,848
FY13	9.1	6.9	<5	4,092	11.8	34,638
FY12	11.4	7.8	<5	3,478	7.3	47,792
FY11*	7.6	4.8	<5	2,185	8.4	26,165
* Returns since 7th November, 2010						

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Compliance Statement
UBL Fund Managers Ltd claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. UBL Fund Managers Ltd has been independently verified by KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co. for the periods July 2011 to June 2012. The verification report(s) is available upon request. Verification assesses whether;

(1) the firm has complied with all the composite construction requirements of the GIPS standards on a firm-wide basis and

(2) the firm's policies and procedures are designed to calculate and present performance in compliance with the GIPS standards. Verification does not ensure the accuracy of any specific composite presentation.

Definition of the Firm
UBL Fund Managers Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of United Bank Limited licensed by SECP to undertake asset management and investment advisory services. The definition of Firm at UBL Fund Managers Limited encompasses the following:

(i) All Funds under Management (including investment plans)

(ii) All Non-Fee Paying and Fee Paying and Discretionary and Non-Discretionary Portfolios.

Policies
UBL Fund Managers Limited policies for valuing Portfolios, calculating performance, and preparing compliant presentations are available upon request.

Composite Description
The investment objective of UBL Islamic Savings Composite is to provide investors competitive returns by investing in medium risk and medium to long duration assets while maintaining liquidity as prescribed under applicable law. The composite primarily invests in shariah compliant government securities. Currently, the composite comprise of one Portfolio i.e. Al-Ameen Islamic Sovereign Fund (AISF) (Formerly; UBL Islamic Sovereign Fund (UISF) (formerly; UBL Islamic Savings Fund).

Benchmark
Benchmark is Average of 6M PKISRV rates

List of Composites
A list of all composite descriptions is available upon request.

Significant Event
1. The Finance Act, 2008 introduced an amendment to the Workers' Welfare Fund Ordinance, 1971 (WWF Ordinance). As a result of this amendment it may be construed that all Collective Investment Schemes /mutual funds (CISs) whose income exceeds Rs.0.5 million in a tax year, have been brought within the scope of the 'WWF Ordinance, thus rendering them liable to pay contribution to WWF at the rate of two percent of their accounting or taxable income, whichever is higher. In this regard, a constitutional petition has been filed by certain CISs through their trustees in the Honorable High Court of Sindh (SHC), challenging the applicability of WWF to the CISs, which is pending adjudication. In July 2010, a clarification was issued by the Ministry of Labour and Manpower (the Ministry) which stated that mutual funds are not liable to contribute to WWF on the basis of their income. This clarification was forwarded by Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) (being the collecting agency of WWF on behalf of the Ministry) to its members for necessary action through letter dated October 06, 2010. Based on this clarification, the FBR also withdrew notice of demand which it had earlier issued to one of the mutual funds for collection of WWF. Notices of demand have also been issued to several other mutual funds and the matter has been taken up by the respective mutual funds with the FBR for their withdrawal on the basis of the above referred clarification of the Ministry. However, the Secretary (Income Tax Policy) Federal Board of Revenue vide letter dated January 04, 2011 subsequently cancelled ab -initio the clarification letter dated October 06, 2010 on applicability of WWF on mutual funds. On December 14, 2010, the Ministry had filed its response against the constitutional petition requesting the SHC to dismiss the petition. According to the legal counsel who is handling the case, there is a contradiction between the aforementioned clarification issued by the Ministry and the response filed by the Ministry in the SHC. During the current period, the Honorable Lahore High Court (LHC) in a similar constitutional petition relating to the amendments brought on the WWF Ordinance, 1971 through the Finance Act, 2006, and the Finance Act, 2008, has declared the said amendments as unlawful and unconstitutional. The Management Company is hopeful that the decision of the LHC, will lend further support to the constitutional petition which is pending in the SHC. Based on the above, the Management Company believes that the Fund is not liable to contribute to WWF.

The BoD further resolved that with effect from May 30, 2013, the Fund will make provision on account of WWF at the rate of 2% of net accounting income under the WWF Ordinance, 1971. Accordingly, the fund has recorded a provision for WWF of Rs 7.6352 million for AISF as at June 30, 2015. Further, consequent to amendments in tax laws through Finance Act 2015, where Mutual Funds & Collective Investment Schemes have been excluded from the definition of “Industrial Establishment”, no provision for WWF has been provided after June 30, 2015.

2. Effective from 01 July 2011, Sindh Revenue Board under Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 has applied Sales Tax on all services rendered by Non-Banking Financial Institution. The Sales Tax is being charged @16% on Management Fee paid/payable to the Management Company.

3. On 30 June 2016, the Honorable Sindh High Court of Pakistan has passed the Judgment that after 18th amendment in Constitution of Pakistan the Provinces alone have the legislative power to levy a tax on rendering or providing services therefore chargeability and collection of Federal Excise Duty (FED) after 01 July 2011 is Ultra Vires to the Constitution of Pakistan. The Management Company as a matter of abundant caution has not reversed the provision of FED, as the Federal Board of Revenue could file an appeal with Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan against the Judgment passed by Honorable Sindh High Court of Pakistan.

Furthermore, after the promulgation of Finance Act, 2016 FED is no longer applicable to Collective Investment Scheme with effect from July 01, 2016.
4. The portfolio has been reconstituted from Islamic Income Fund to Islamic Government Securities Fund.

5. Further, as a consequence of the 18th amendment to the Constitution, levy for Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund (SWWF) was also introduced by the Government of Sindh through the Sindh Workers Welfare Fund Act 2014 (SWWF Act 2014). SWWF Act 2014, enacted on May 21, 2015, requires every Industrial Establishment located in the province of Sindh and having total income of Rs. 500,000 or more in any year of account commencing on or after the date of closing of account on or after December 31, 2013, to pay two percent of its total income declared to SWWF. The said Act includes any concern engaged in the Banking or Financial Institution in the definition of "Industrial Undertaking" but does not define Financial Institution. The Management Company, based on an opinion obtained by the Mutual Fund Association of Pakistan (MUFAP), believed that Mutual Funds are not liable to pay SWWF under the said law, for the reason that the Mutual Funds are not financial institutions and rather an investment vehicle. However, the Sindh Revenue Board has not accepted the said position of MUFAP and as a result, MUFAP has taken up this matter with the Sindh Finance Ministry for resolution.

In view of the above, MUFAP obtained a legal opinion on the applicability of WWF and SWWF on Mutual Funds, and based on such legal advice, recommended to all its members through letter dated January 12, 2017 the following:

i) The provision against the WWF held by the Mutual Funds till June 30, 2015 should be reversed on January 12, 2017; and

ii) Provision against SWWF, on prudent basis, should be made from the date of enactment of the SWWF Act, 2014 (i.e., May 21, 2015) with effect from January 12, 2017.
Accordingly, the Fund has recorded these adjustments in its books of account on January 12, 2017. Based on which the provision against WWF has been reversed and provision related to SWWF has been recorded.
As per direction of MUFAP on behalf of SECP, provision of SWWF has also reversed on August 13, 2021. The amount of provision till date was PKR 29.29mn. This reversal cause increase of 0.98% in net asset value

Fees

Returns are presented net of all expenses (including custodial expenses, SECP fee, Listing fee) in addition to the Management Fee and Trading Expenses.

Fee Schedule
Fund-AISF: *Up to 2.5% of daily net assets not to exceed max. TER regulatory limit.

***change in Management Fee effective from June 29, 2023.**

Minimum Portfolio Size
The Minimum Portfolio size for inclusion in the composite is as follows:
Rs.100 Million per Fund (which is also the **Portfolio/Fund** minimum regulatory requirement to start a fund)

For SMA Rs. 50 Million per Managed Account.
Internal Dispersion
Since number of Portfolios in the composite is less than five therefore calculation of internal dispersion is not required.

Ex-Post Standard Deviation
The three-year annualized ex-post standard deviation of the composite and Benchmark as of each year end is as follows:

Year	Composite 3-Yr St Dev (%)	Benchmark 3-Yr St Dev (%)
9MFY24	0.90%	0.30%
1HFY24	0.90%	0.30%
FY23	0.90%	0.24%
FY22	0.81%	0.11%
FY21	0.44%	0.09%
FY20	0.43%	0.11%
FY19	0.63%	0.09%
FY18	0.61%	0.04%
FY17	0.61%	0.07%

FY16	0.52%	0.05%
FY15	0.43%	0.02%
FY14	0.30%	0.02%

Key Assumption for Portfolio valuation
Following are key assumption used in Portfolio valuation:

Financial instruments
All the financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Portfolio becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows related to the asset expire. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expires. Any gain or loss on derecognizing of the financial assets and financial liabilities is taken to the income statement in the period in which it arises.

Revenue recognition
Gains / (losses) arising on sale of investments are accounted for in the period in which they arise. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the dividend is established. Income on reverse repurchase, certificates of investment, placements, government securities and investments in debt securities are recognized at rate of return implicit in the instrument/ arrangement on a time proportionate basis.
Profit on bank deposits is recorded on accrual basis.

Proprietary Assets in the Composite
The Composite as of March 31, 2024 does not contain any investments of UBL Fund Managers Limited and UBL (UBL Fund Managers Limited parent company).

Liability for Income Tax
Under the income tax law in Pakistan, the Fund is regarded as a public company for tax purposes. The income of the Fund is taxable, if 90% distribution is not made among the unit holders, certificate holders or shareholders as the case may be. The tax rate applicable to a public company, which is presently as under:
(a) Dividend income is taxable at the applicable tax rate as provided in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 for public companies on gross income basis.
(b) Capital gains arising on sale of securities, listed on any stock exchange in Pakistan at applicable tax rates in accordance with the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001;

Return from all other sources/instruments are taxable at the rate, applicable to a public company.

Liability for Income Tax, if ninety per cent (90%) of the Fund's income is paid as dividend

Notwithstanding the tax rates and withholding tax, the income of the Fund will be exempt from tax, if not less than ninety per cent (90%) of the income for the year is distributed amongst the Unit Holders as dividend. This includes only cash dividend as consequent to amendments in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 through Finance Act, 2014, 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 ninety per cent (90%) of the income shall be calculated after excluding capital gains and as reduced by such expenses as are chargeable to the Fund under the Regulations.

Withholding Tax

Under the provisions of Clause 47(B) of Part 4 of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the Fund's income namely, dividend, profit on government securities, return on deposits/certificates of investment with banks/financial institutions, profits from money market transactions, profit from Profit or Loss sharing accounts with Banks of the Fund will not be subject to any withholding tax.

Taxation of Unit Holders and Liability to Zakat

(a) Withholding Tax:

Unless exempted from such taxation or at a reduced rate under any law or Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement, cash dividend paid to Unit holders of the Fund will be subject to withholding tax as per the prevailing tax law In terms of the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the withholding tax shall be deemed to be full and final liability in respect of such distribution.

(b) Capital Gains:

Capital Gains arising on disposition of Units of the Fund will be subject to withholding Capital Gains Tax (CGT) at the applicable rates given in the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (ITO). There shall be no CGT, if holding period is more than 48 months (4 years). As per section 37(A) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, Capital gains shall be treated as a separate block of income and losses under this head can be adjusted by the unit holder from the capital gains in the same tax year. Any unadjusted loss under this head is not allowed to be carried forward to the subsequent tax years.

UBL FUNDS

GIPS Compliant Presentation
UBL Fund Managers Limited
UBL Islamic Principal Preservation Composite
April 26, 2013 through June 30, 2022

Composite:	**UBL Islamic Principal Preservation Composite**		**Creation Date:**		**26-Apr-13**
			Reporting Currency:		**Pak Rupees**
	Total Net Return (%)	**Number of Portfolios**	**Total Assets at end of Period (mn)**	**Percentage of Firm's assets (%)**	**Total Assets of the Firm at end of Period (mn)**
FY22	7.22	<5	203	0.14	140,767
FY21	6.4	<5	258	0.25	104,890
FY20	2.2	5	2,512	3.0	83,025
FY19	2.5	<5	283	0.5	56,767
***FY18	-0.2	<5	312	0.4	76,029
**FY17	15.5	<5	0	0	76,490
FY16	3.8	<5	2,211	4.1	53,854
FY15	12.4	6	6,478	15.1	42,838
FY14	22.9	<5	2,150	5.1	41,848
FY'13*	7.45	<5	770	2.2	34,638

*Returns are from April 26, 2013 to June 30, 2013

** The only portfolio in the composite failed to meet the qualification criteria on 20th June 2017. Returns are till 19th June 2017

*** Returns are from 29 Oct 2018

Compliance Statement

UBL Fund Managers Ltd claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards.

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Definition of the Firm

UBL Fund Managers Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of United Bank Limited licensed by SECP to undertake asset management and investment advisory services. The definition of Firm at UBL Fund Managers Limited encompasses the following:

(i) All Funds under Management (including investment plans)

(ii) All Non-Fee Paying and Fee Paying and Discretionary and Non-Discretionary Portfolios.

Policies

UBL Fund Managers Limited policies for valuing Portfolios, calculating performance, and preparing compliant presentations are available upon request.

Composite Description

The investment objective of the composite is to earn competitive return with capital preservation/protection for unit holders. The Management envisages the provision of 100% Principal Protection through the use of the Constant Proportion Portfolio Insurance (CPPI) Methodology for AIAPPP-IV. The CPPI Methodology is an internationally recognized, tried and tested methodology with a highly versatile and flexible framework, which allocates the Portfolio between equity and fixed income in a manner that increases exposure to equity as Portfolio value increases and reduces exposure to equity as Portfolio value decreases. However, under said composite all funds are not managed through CPPI Methodology, also none of portfolio qualify to add under said composite. Al-Ameen Islamic Special Savings Plan-II (AISSP-II) and Al Ameen Islamic Financial Planning Fund-III, fall below PKR 100mn and revoked . Al-Ameen Islamic Active Principal Preservation Plan-IV (AIAPPP-IV) was underlying plan of and Al Ameen Islamic Financial Planning Fund-III .

Benchmark

No benchmark has been assigned to this composite.

List of Composites

A list of all composite descriptions is available upon request.

Significant Event

1. The Finance Act, 2008 introduced an amendment to the Workers' Welfare Fund Ordinance, 1971 (WWF Ordinance). As a result of this amendment it may be construed that all Collective Investment Schemes /mutual funds (CISs) whose income exceeds Rs.0.5 million in a tax year, have been brought within the scope of the 'WWF Ordinance, thus rendering them liable to pay contribution to WWF at the rate of two percent of their accounting or taxable income, whichever is higher. In this regard, a constitutional petition has been filed by certain CISs through their trustees in the Honourable High Court of Sindh (SHC), challenging the applicability of WWF to the CISs, which is pending adjudication.

In July 2010, a clarification was issued by the Ministry of Labour and Manpower (the Ministry) which stated that mutual funds are not liable to contribute to WWF on the basis of their income. This clarification was forwarded by Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) (being the collecting agency of WWF on behalf of the

Ministry) to its members for necessary action through letter dated October 06, 2010. Based on this clarification, the FBR also withdrew notice of demand which it had earlier issued to one of the mutual funds for collection of WWF. Notices of demand have also been issued to several other mutual funds and the matter has been taken up by the respective mutual funds with the FBR for their withdrawal on the basis of the above referred clarification of the Ministry. However, the Secretary (Income Tax Policy) Federal Board of Revenue vide letter dated January 04, 2011 subsequently cancelled ab -initio the clarification letter dated October 06, 2010 on applicability of WWF on mutual funds. On December 14, 2010, the Ministry had filed its response against the constitutional petition requesting the SHC to dismiss the petition. According to the legal counsel who is handling the case, there is a contradiction between the aforementioned clarification issued by the Ministry and the response filed by the Ministry in the SHC. During the current period, the Honorable Lahore High Court (LHC) in a similar constitutional petition relating to the amendments brought on the WWF Ordinance, 1971 through the Finance Act, 2006, and the Finance Act, 2008, has declared the said amendments as unlawful and unconstitutional. The Management Company is hopeful that the decision of the LHC, will lend further support to the constitutional petition which is pending in the SHC.

The BoD further resolved that with effect from May 30, 2013, the Fund will make provision on account of WWF at the rate of 2% of net accounting income under the WWF Ordinance, 1971. Accordingly, the fund has recorded a provision for WWF of Rs.5.7948 million, Rs. 7.0367 million, 3.7189 million and Rs. Nil / Zero for AIPPF-II, AIPPF-III, AIPPF-IV & AIPPF-V respectively as at June 30, 2015. Further, consequent to amendments in tax laws through Finance Act 2015, where Mutual Funds & Collective Investment Schemes have been excluded from the definition of “Industrial Establishment”, no provision for WWF has been provided after June 30, 2015.

2. Effective from 01 July 2011, Sindh Revenue Board under Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 has applied Sales Tax on all services rendered by Non-Banking Financial Institution. The Sales Tax is being charged @16% on Management Fee paid/payable to the Management Company.

3. Al Ameen Islamic Principal Preservation Fund– I (AIPPF-I) has been matured on April 27, 2015,

4. Al-Ameen Islamic Principal Preservation Fund– II (AIPPF-II) has been matured on November 06, 2015

5. Al-Ameen Islamic Principal Preservation Fund-III (AIPPF-III) has been matured on June 19, 2016.

6. Al-Ameen Islamic Principal Preservation Fund-IV (AIPPF-IV) has been matured on October 15, 2016.

7. Al-Ameen Islamic Principal Preservation Fund-V (AIPPF-V) has been matured on December 25, 2016.

8. On 30 June 2016, the Honorable Sindh High Court of Pakistan has passed the Judgment that after 18th amendment in Constitution of Pakistan the Provinces alone have the legislative power to levy a tax on rendering or providing services therefore chargeability and collection of Federal Excise Duty (FED) after 01 July

2011 is Ultra Vires to the Constitution of Pakistan. The Management Company as a matter of abundant caution has not reversed the provision of FED, as the Federal Board of Revenue could file an appeal with Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan against the Judgment passed by Honorable Sindh High Court of Pakistan. Furthermore, after the promulgation of Finance Act, 2016 FED is no longer applicable to Collective Investment Scheme with effect from July 01, 2016.

9. Levy for Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund (SWWF) not applicable as all principal preservation series had been matured before effective date of application of SWWF i.e. January 12, 2017.

However due to re composition, AISSP-II and AIAPPP plans are now categorized in this composite. Therefore, Provision against SWWF, on prudent basis, should be made from the date of enactment of the SWWF Act, 2014 (i.e., May 21, 2015) with effect from January 12, 2017.

As per direction of MUFAP on behalf of SECP, provision of SWWF has also reversed on August 13, 2021. The amount of provision till date in following funds was as follows including the impact of reversal;

Funds	Amount PKR mn	Increase in net asset (%)
Al-Ameen Islamic Special Savings Plan-II (AISSP-II)	0.22	0.16%
Al-Ameen Islamic Active Principal Preservation Plan-IV (AIAPPP-IV)	0.66	0.65%

10. Al-Ameen Islamic Active Principal Preservation Plan-I (AIAPPP-I) has been matured on Sep 18, 2020.

11. Al-Ameen Islamic Active Principal Preservation Plan-II (AIAPPP-II) has been matured on Nov 27, 2020

12. Al-Ameen Islamic Active Principal Preservation Plan-III (AIAPPP-III) has been matured on Mar 24, 2021.

13. Al-Ameen Islamic Special Savings Fund's AL-Ameen Islamic special savings plan-II has been matured on October 09, 2022

Fees

Returns are presented net of all expenses.

Fee schedule

AIAPPP-IV: Upto 1% p.a. (on the value of underlying Funds not managed by UBL Fund Managers)

Minimum Portfolio Size

The Minimum Portfolio size for inclusion in the composite is as follows: **For Portfolio/Fund**	Rs.100 Million per Fund (which is also the minimum regulatory requirement to start a fund)
For SMA	Rs. 50 Million per Managed Account.

Internal Dispersion

Since number of Portfolios in the composite is less than five therefore calculation of internal dispersion is not required.

Ex-Post Standard Deviation

The three-year annualized ex-post standard deviation of the composite and Benchmark is as follows;

Year	Composite 3-Yr St Dev (%)
FY22	4.93%
FY21	5.12%
FY17	9.14%
FY16	10.24%

Key Assumption for Portfolio valuation

Following are key assumption used in Portfolio valuation:

Financial instruments

All the financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Portfolio becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows related to the asset expire. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expires. Any gain or loss on derecognizing of the financial assets and financial liabilities is taken to the income statement in the period in which it arises.

Revenue recognition

Gains / (losses) arising on sale of investments are accounted for in the period in which they arise. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the dividend is established.

Income on reverse repurchase, certificates of investment, placements, government securities and investments in debt securities are recognized at rate of return implicit in the instrument/ arrangement on a time proportionate basis.
Profit on bank deposits is recorded on accrual basis.

Propriety Assets in the Composite
The Composite neither contain investments of UBL Fund Managers Limited nor UBL as of June 30, 2022.

Liability for Income Tax
Under the income tax law in Pakistan, the Fund is regarded as a public company for tax purposes. The income of the Fund is taxable, if 90% distribution is not made among the unit holders, certificate holders or shareholders as the case may be. The tax rate applicable to a public company, which is presently as under:
(a) Dividend income is taxable at the applicable tax rate as provided in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 for public companies on gross income basis.

(b) Capital gains arising on sale of securities, listed on any stock exchange in Pakistan at applicable tax rates in accordance with the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001;

Return from all other sources/instruments are taxable at the rate applicable to a public company.

Liability for Income Tax, if ninety per cent (90%) of the Fund's income is paid as dividend
Notwithstanding the tax rates and withholding tax stated, the income of the Fund will be exempt from tax, if not less than ninety per cent (90%) of the income for the year is distributed amongst the Unit Holders as dividend. This includes only cash dividend as consequent to amendments in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 through Finance Act, 2014, 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 ninety per cent (90%) of the income shall be calculated after excluding capital gains and as reduced by such expenses as are chargeable to the Fund under the Regulations.

Withholding Tax
Under the provisions of Clause 47(B) of Part 4 of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the Fund's income namely, dividend, profit on government securities, return on deposits/certificates of investment with banks/financial institutions, profits from money market transactions, profit from Profit or Loss sharing accounts with Banks of the Fund will not be subject to any withholding tax.

Taxation of Unit Holders and Liability to Zakat
(a) Withholding Tax:

Unless exempted from such taxation or at a reduced rate under any law or Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement, cash dividend paid to Unit holders of the Fund will be subject to withholding tax as per the prevailing tax law. In terms of the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the withholding tax shall be deemed to be full and final liability in respect of such distribution.

(b) Capital Gains:

Capital Gains arising on disposition of Units of the Fund will be subject to withholding Capital Gains Tax CGT) at the applicable rates given in the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (ITO).There shall be no CGT, if holding period is more than 48 months (4 years).

As per section 37(A) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, Capital gains shall be treated as a separate block of income and losses under this head can be adjusted by the unit holder from the capital gains in the same tax year. Any unadjusted loss under this head is not allowed to be carried forward to the subsequent tax years.

Treatment for Separately Managed Discretionary Account (SMA):

The SMA shall be liable for payment withholding tax and other taxes on the investment amount and on returns or growth of investment. The Investment Adviser shall be responsible for complying with the requirements of law with regard to any deductions at source.

GIPS Compliant Presentation
UBL Fund Managers Limited
UBL Islamic Liquid Composite
September 18, 2012 through March 31, 2024

Composite:	**UBL Islamic Liquid Composite**	**Creation Date:**	**31-Mar-13**
Benchmark:	**Average of 3 months placement rates of three Islamic Banks**	**Reporting Currency:**	**Pak Rupees**

	Total Net Return (%)	Benchmark Return (%)	Number of Portfolios	Total Assets at end of Period (mn)	Percentage of Firm's assets (%)	Total Assets of the Firm at end of Period (mn)
9MFY24	15.90	7.79	<5	46,357	25.8	179,399
1HFY24	10.50	4.83	<5	45,054	24.0	199,563
FY23	16.62	6.43	<5	42,285	27.2	155,342
FY22	9.63	3.74	<5	28,264	20.1	140,767
FY21	6.22	3.47	<5	20,007	19.1	104,890
FY20	11.1	5.5	<5	9,208	11.1	83,025
FY19	8.3	3.4	<5	4,779	8.4	56,767
FY18	3.5	2.6	<5	1,307	1.7	76,029
FY17	3.7	3.2	<5	4,162	5.4	76,490
FY16	4.8	5.2	<5	519	1.0	53,854
FY15	6.5	7.2	<5	1,046	2.4	42,838
FY14	6.5	7.3	<5	283	0.7	41,848
FY’13*	5.2	5.4	<5	138	0.4	34,638

*Returns are from September 18, 2012 to June 30, 2013

Compliance Statement

UBL Fund Managers Ltd claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards.

Definition of the Firm

UBL Fund Managers Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of United Bank Limited licensed by SECP to undertake asset management and investment advisory services. The definition of Firm at UBL Fund Managers Limited encompasses the following:

(i) All Funds under Management (including investment plans)

(ii) All Non-Fee Paying and Fee Paying and Discretionary and Non-Discretionary Portfolios.

Policies

UBL Fund Managers Limited policies for valuing Portfolios, calculating performance, and preparing compliant presentations are available upon request.

Composite Description

The investment objective of UBL Islamic Liquid Composite is to provide high liquidity and competitive returns while seeking maximum possible preservation of capital by investing in low risk and liquid Shariah Compliant instruments. The composite primarily invests in short term government holding. Currently, the composite comprises of three Portfolios i.e. Al Ameen Islamic Cash Fund (AICF) (Formerly; UBL Islamic Cash Fund (UICF), Al-Ameen Islamic Retirement Saving Fund-Money Market Sub Fund (AIRSF-MMSF) (Formerly; UBL Islamic Retirement Savings Fund-Money Market Sub Fund (AIRSF-MMSF) and Al-Ameen Islamic Cash Plan-I (AICP-I).

Benchmark

The benchmark of the composite is average of 3 Months Placement Rate of 3 Islamic Banks (with AA or better banks)

List of Composites

A list of all composite descriptions is available upon request.

Significant Event

1. The Finance Act, 2008 introduced an amendment to the Workers' Welfare Fund Ordinance, 1971 (WWF Ordinance). As a result of this amendment it may be construed that all Collective Investment Schemes / mutual funds (CISs) whose income exceeds Rs.0.5 million in a tax year, have been brought within the scope of the 'WWF Ordinance, thus rendering them liable to pay contribution to WWF at the rate of two percent of their accounting or taxable income, whichever is higher. In this regard, a constitutional petition has been filed by certain CISs through their trustees in the Honourable High Court of Sindh (SHC), challenging the applicability of WWF to the CISs, which is pending adjudication. Subsequent to the year ended June 30, 2010, a clarification was issued by the Ministry of Labour and Manpower (the Ministry) which stated that mutual funds are not liable to contribute to WWF on the basis of their income. This clarification was forwarded

by Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) (being the collecting agency of WWF on behalf of the Ministry) to its members for necessary action through letter dated October 06, 2010. Based on this clarification, the FBR also withdrew notice of demand which it had earlier issued to one of the mutual funds for collection of WWF. Notices of demand have also been issued to several other mutual funds and the matter has been taken up by the respective mutual funds with the FBR for their withdrawal on the basis of the above referred clarification of the Ministry. However, the Secretary (Income Tax Policy) Federal board of Revenue vide letter dated January 04, 2011 subsequently cancelled ab-initio the clarification letter dated October 6, 2010 on applicability of WWF on mutual funds.

On December 14, 2010, the Ministry had filed its response against the constitutional petition requesting the SHC to dismiss the petition. According to the legal counsel who is handling the case, there is a contradiction between the aforementioned clarification issued by the Ministry and the response filed by the Ministry in the SHC.

During the current period, the Honorable Lahore High Court (LHC) in a similar constitutional petition relating to the amendments brought in the WWF Ordinance, 1971 through the Finance Act, 2006, and the Finance Act, 2008, has declared the said amendments as unlawful and unconstitutional. The Management Company is hopeful that the decision of the LHC, will lend further support to the constitutional petition which is pending in the SHC.

Based on the above, the Management Company believes that the Fund is not liable to contribute to WWF and, hence, provision in respect of WWF has not been made by the management. The unrecognized amount of WWF as on March 31, 2013 is Rs. 0.0118 million. The accumulated provision for WWF till May 29, 2013 amounted to Rs 0.0136 million. The BoD further resolved that with effect from May 30, 2013, the Fund will make provision on account of WWF at the rate of 2% of net accounting income under the WWF Ordinance, 1971. The accumulated provision for WWF amounted to Rs 6.4513 million for AICF as at June 30, 2015. Further, consequent to amendments in tax laws through Finance Act 2015, where Mutual Funds & Collective Investment Schemes have been excluded from the definition of “Industrial Establishment”, no provision for WWF has been provided after June 30, 2015.

However, fund has recorded a provision for WWF of Rs. 0.5320 million in AIRSF-MMSF as at December 31, 2016.
1. Effective from 01 July 2011, Sindh Revenue Board under Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 has applied Sales Tax on all services rendered by Non-Banking Financial Institution. The Sales Tax is being charged @16% on Management Fee paid/payable to the Management Company.

2. Al Ameen Islamic Retirement Saving Fund- Money Market Sub Fund was added 31 March 2014.

3. On 30 June 2016, the Honorable Sindh High Court of Pakistan has passed the Judgment that after 18th amendment in Constitution of Pakistan the Provinces alone have the legislative power to levy a tax on rendering or providing services therefore chargeability and collection of Federal Excise Duty (FED) after 01 July 2011 is Ultra Vires to the Constitution of Pakistan. The Management Company as a matter of abundant caution has not reversed the provision of FED, as the Federal Board of Revenue could file an appeal with Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan against the Judgment passed by Honorable Sindh High Court of Pakistan. Furthermore, after the promulgation of Finance Act, 2016 FED is no longer applicable to Collective Investment Scheme with effect from July 01, 2016.

4. Further, as a consequence of the 18th amendment to the Constitution, levy for Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund (SWWF) was also introduced by the Government of Sindh through the Sindh Workers Welfare Fund Act 2014 (SWWF Act 2014). SWWF Act 2014, enacted on May 21, 2015, requires every Industrial Establishment located in the province of Sindh and having total income of Rs. 500,000 or more in any year of account commencing on or after the date of closing of account on or after December 31, 2013, to pay two percent of its total income declared to SWWF. The said Act includes any concern engaged in the Banking or Financial Institution in the definition of "Industrial Undertaking" but does not define Financial Institution. The Management Company, based on an opinion obtained by the Mutual Fund Association of Pakistan (MUFAP), believed that Mutual Funds are not liable to pay SWWF under the said law, for the reason that the Mutual Funds are not financial institutions and rather an investment vehicle. However, the Sindh Revenue Board has not accepted the said position of MUFAP and as a result, MUFAP has taken up this matter with the Sindh Finance Ministry for resolution.

In view of the above, MUFAP obtained a legal opinion on the applicability of WWF and SWWF on Mutual Funds, and based on such legal advice, recommended to all its members through letter dated January 12, 2017 the following:
i) The provision against the WWF held by the Mutual Funds till June 30, 2015 should be reversed on January 12, 2017; and

ii) Provision against SWWF, on prudent basis, should be made from the date of enactment of the SWWF Act, 2014 (i.e., May 21, 2015) with effect from January 12, 2017.

Fees
Accordingly, the Fund has recorded these adjustments in its books of account on January 12, 2017. Based on which the provision against WWF has been reversed and provision related to SWWF has been recorded.

As per direction of MUFAP on behalf of SECP, provision of SWWF has also reversed on August 13, 2021. The amount of provision till date in following funds was as follows including the impact of reversal;

Funds	Amount PKR mn	Increase in net asset (%)
Al Ameen Islamic Cash Fund (AICF)	38.54	0.66%
Al-Ameen Islamic Cash Plan-I (AICP-I)	7.25	0.04%
Al-Ameen Islamic Retirement Saving Fund (AIRSF-MMSF)	3.33	0.27%

Returns are presented net of all expenses (including custodial expenses, SECP fee, Listing fee) in addition to the Management Fee and Trading Expenses.
Fee Schedule
AICF: * Upto 2% of daily net assets not to exceed max. TER regulatory limit.
AICP-I:* Upto 2% of daily net assets not to exceed max. TER regulatory limit.

AIRSF –MMSF: Upto 1.50%

*change in Management Fee effective from June 29, 2023.

Minimum Portfolio Size

The Minimum Portfolio size for inclusion in the composite is as follows:

The Minimum Portfolio size for inclusion in the composite is as follows: **For Portfolio/Fund**	Rs.100 Million per Fund (which is also the minimum regulatory requirement to start a fund)
For SMA	Rs. 50 Million per Managed Account

Internal Dispersion

Since number of Portfolios in the composite is less than five therefore calculation of internal dispersion is not required.

Ex-Post Standard Deviation

The three-year annualized ex-post standard deviation of the composite and Benchmark as of each year end is as follows:

Year	Composite 3-Yr St Dev (%)	Benchmark 3-Yr St Dev (%)
9MFY24	0.28%	0.14%
1HFY24	0.28%	0.12%
FY23	0.36%	0.07%
FY22	0.31%	0.05%
FY21	0.29%	0.06%
FY20	0.15%	0.07%
FY19	0.14%	0.04%
FY18	0.15%	0.09%

FY17	0.19%	0.09%
FY16	0.19%	0.05%

Key Assumption for Portfolio valuation

Following are key assumption used in Portfolio valuation:

Financial instruments

All the financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Portfolio becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows related to the asset expire. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expires. Any gain or loss on derecognizing of the financial assets and financial liabilities is taken to the income statement in the period in which it arises.

Revenue recognition

Gains / (losses) arising on sale of investments are accounted for in the period in which they arise. Income on reverse repurchase, certificates of investment, placements, government securities and investments in debt securities are recognized at rate of return implicit in the instrument/ arrangement on a time proportionate basis.

Profit on bank deposits is recorded on accrual basis.

Proprietary Assets in the Composite

The Composite neither contain investments of UBL Fund Managers Limited nor of UBL (UBL Fund Managers Limited parent company) as of March 31, 2024.

Liability for Income Tax

Under the income tax law in Pakistan, the Fund is regarded as a public company for tax purposes. The income of the Fund is taxable, if 90% distribution is not made among the unit holders, certificate holders or shareholders as the case may be. The tax rate applicable to a public company, which is presently as under:

(a) Dividend income is taxable at the applicable tax rate as provided in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 for public companies on gross income basis.

(b) Capital gains arising on sale of securities, listed on any stock exchange in Pakistan at applicable tax rates in accordance with the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001;

Return from all other sources/instruments are taxable at the rate, applicable to a public company.

The income of the newly added portfolio, being a pension fund, is exempt from Income Tax under clause 57(3) (viii) of Part I of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

Liability for Income Tax, if ninety per cent (90%) of the Fund's income is paid as dividend

Notwithstanding the tax rates and withholding tax, the income of the Fund will be exempt from tax, if not less than ninety per cent (90%) of the income for the year is distributed amongst the Unit Holders as dividend. This includes only cash dividend as consequent to amendments in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 through Finance Act, 2014, 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 ninety per cent (90%) of the income shall be calculated after excluding capital gains and as reduced by such expenses as are chargeable to the Funs under the Regulations.

Withholding Tax

Under the provisions of Clause 47(B) of Part 4 of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the Fund's income namely, dividend, profit on government securities, return on deposits/certificates of investment with banks/financial institutions, profits from money market transactions, profit from Profit or Loss sharing accounts with Banks of the Fund will not be subject to any withholding tax.

Taxation of Unit Holders and Liability to Zakat

(a) Withholding Tax:

Unless exempted from such taxation or at a reduced rate under any law or Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement, cash dividend paid to Unit holders of the Fund will be subject to withholding tax as per the prevailing tax law.

In terms of the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the withholding tax shall be deemed to be full and final liability in respect of such distribution.

(b) Capital Gains:

Capital Gains arising on disposition of Units of the Fund will be subject to withholding Capital Gains Tax (CGT) at the applicable rates given in the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (ITO). There shall be no CGT, if holding period is more than 48 months (4 years). As per section 37

(A) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, Capital gains shall be treated as a separate block of income and losses under this head can be adjusted by the unit holder from the capital gains in the same tax year. Any unadjusted loss under this head is not allowed to be carried forward to the subsequent tax years.

FUNDS

UBL Fund Managers Limited
GIPS Compliant Presentation
UBL Islamic Income Composite
October 20, 2007 through March 31, 2024

Composite:	UBL Islamic Income Composite	Creation Date:	15-Apr-10
Benchmark:	1Y TDR Isl	Reporting Currency:	Pak Rupees

	Total Net Return (%)	Benchmark Return (%)	Number of Portfolios	Total Assets at end of Period (mn)	Percentage of Firm's assets (%)	Total Assets of the Firm at end of Period (mn)
9MFY24	15.5	12.9	<5	3,373	1.9	179,399
1HFY24	10.4	8.4	<5	3,079	1.6	199,563
FY23	14.1	11.0	<5	3,164	2.0	155,342
FY22	7.9	6.5	<5	4,102	2.9	140,767
FY21	6.9	7.8	<5	3,849	3.7	104,890
FY20	8.9	8.2	<5	2,709	3.3	83,025
FY19	6.9	7.0	<5	1,100	1.9	56,767
FY18	3.3	5.0	<5	1,421	1.9	76,029
FY17	4.1	4.8	<5	1,478	1.9	76,490
FY16	6.0	5.6	<5	1,274	2.4	53,854
FY15	7.7	7.7	<5	1,296	3.0	42,838
FY14	12.8	7.5	<5	1,669	4.0	41,848
FY13	6.9	8.1	<5	595	1.7	34,638
FY12	6.1	9.0	<5	313	0.7	47,792
FY11	-4.0	7.8	<5	341	1.3	26,165
FY10	5.4	7.7	<5	890	4.5	19,874
FY09	3.3	8.7	<5	1,445	6.1	23,777
FY08*	6.4	7.3	<5	1,814	6.4	28,400

*Returns are from October 20, 2007 to June 30, 2008

Head Office : 4th floor, STSM Building, Beaumont Road,
Civil Lines, Karachi, Tel + 92 -21 – 111 825262

Compliance Statement
UBL Fund Managers Ltd claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. UBL Fund Managers Ltd has been independently verified by KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co. for the periods July 2011 to June 2012. The verification report(s) is available upon request. Verification assesses whether;
(1) the firm has complied with all the composite construction requirements of the GIPS standards on a firm -wide basis and
(2) the firm's policies and procedures are designed to calculate and present performance in compliance with the GIPS standards. Verification does not ensure the accuracy of any specific composite presentation.

Definition of the Firm
UBL Fund Managers Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of United Bank Limited licensed by SECP to undertake asset management and investment advisory services. The definition of Firm at UBL Fund Managers Limited encompasses the following:
(i) All Funds under Management (including investment plans)
(ii) All Non-Fee Paying and Fee Paying and Discretionary and Non-Discretionary Portfolios.

Policies
UBL Fund Managers Limited policies for valuing Portfolios, calculating performance, and preparing compliant presentations are available upon request.

Composite Description
The investment objective of UBL Islamic Income Composite is to provide attractive returns to its investors by investing in Shariah Compliant Income instruments while taking into account capital security and liquidity considerations. The composite currently comprises of 3 schemes .i.e. Al-Ameen Islamic Aggressive Income Fund (AIAIF), Al-Ameen Islamic Aggressive Income Plan-I (AIAIP-I) and Al Ameen Islamic Retirement Saving Fund - Debt Sub Fund (AIRSF-DSF).

The composite shall strive to take advantage of available opportunities in Shariah Compliant Income Instruments in order to realize a high level of total return from a diversified Portfolio. The composite shall not invest directly in equity securities or those instruments which add volatility to its performance.

Benchmark
The benchmark of the portfolio is Weighted average of 12 Month deposit rates of 3 different Islamic Banks and returns of Benchmark are not net of withholding taxes. Previously; the benchmark of the portfolio was Weighted average of 6 Month deposit rates of 3 different Islamic Banks and returns of Benchmark are not net of withholding taxes

List of Composites

A list of all composite descriptions is available upon request.

Significant Event

1. Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan issued Circular number 1 Dated January 6, 2009 regarding Valuation of Debt Securities Provisioning Criteria of Non Performing Debt Securities. The Provisioning Policy of UBL Fund Managers Limited is in accordance of the same. The Debt securities held by Collective Investment Schemes managed by UBL Fund Managers Limited were marked down during the year 2008-9. As of March 31, 2023, Rs. 163.46 million provisioning and mark to market adjustment were made in AIAIF against NPA's and other corporate debt instruments, in conformity with the SECP circular 1 of 2009.

2. The Finance Act, 2008 introduced an amendment to the Workers' Welfare Fund Ordinance, 1971 (WWF Ordinance). As a result of this amendment it may be construed that all Collective Investment Schemes / mutual funds (CISs) whose income exceeds Rs.0.5 million in a tax year, have been brought within the scope of the 'WWF Ordinance, thus rendering them liable to pay contribution to WWF at the rate of two percent of their accounting or taxable income, whichever is higher. In this regard, a constitutional petition has been filed by certain CISs through their trustees in the Honourable High Court of Sindh (SHC), challenging the applicability of WWF to the CISs, which is pending adjudication. Subsequent to the year ended June 30, 2010, a clarification was issued by the Ministry of Labour and Manpower (the Ministry) which stated that mutual funds are not liable to contribute to WWF on the basis of their income. This clarification was forwarded by Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) (being the collecting agency of WWF on behalf of the Ministry) to its members for necessary action through letter dated October 06, 2010. Based on this clarification, the FBR also withdrew notice of demand which it had earlier issued to one of the mutual funds for collection of WWF. Notices of demand have also been issued to several other mutual funds and the matter has been taken up by the respective mutual funds with the FBR for their withdrawal on the basis of the above referred clarification of the Ministry. However, the Secretary (Income Tax Policy) Federal Board of Revenue vide letter dated January 04, 2011 subsequently cancelled ab-initio the clarification letter dated October 06, 2010 on applicability of WWF on mutual funds.

On December 14, 2010, the Ministry had filed its response against the constitutional petition requesting the SHC to dismiss the petition. According to the legal counsel who is handling the case, there is a contradiction between the aforementioned clarification issued by the Ministry and the response filed by the Ministry in the SHC.

During the current period, the Honorable Lahore High Court (LHC) in a similar Constitutional Petition relating to the amendments brought in the WWF Ordinance, 1971 through the Finance Act, 2006, and the Finance Act, 2008, has declared the said amendments as unlawful and unconstitutional. The Management Company is hopeful that the decision of the LHC, will lend further support to the constitutional petition which is pending in the SHC. Based on the above, the Management Company believes that the Fund is not liable to contribute to WWF. The unrecognized amount of WWF as at March 31, 2013 is Rs. 3.717million.

The BoD further resolved that with effect from May 30, 2013, the Fund will make provision on account of WWF at the rate of 2% of net accounting income under the WWF Ordinance, 1971. Accordingly, the fund has recorded a provision for WWF of Rs 3.7127 million for AIAIF as at June 30, 2015. Further, consequent to amendments in tax laws through Finance Act 2015, where Mutual Funds & Collective Investment Schemes have been excluded from the definition of “Industrial Establishment”, no provision for WWF has been provided after June 30, 2015.

However, fund has recorded a provision for WWF of Rs. 1.0309million in AIRSF-DSF as at December 31, 2016.

3. Effective from 01 July 2011, Sindh Revenue Board under Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 has applied Sales Tax on all services rendered by Non-Banking Financial Institution. The Sales Tax is being charged @16% on Management Fee paid/payable to the Management Company.

4. Effective from April 2011 the benchmark of the composite was changed from weighted average of 6 Month deposit rates of 3 different Islamic Banks to weighted average of 12 Month deposit rates of 3 different Islamic Banks.

5. On 30 June 2016, the Honorable Sindh High Court of Pakistan has passed the Judgment that after 18th amendment in Constitution of Pakistan the Provinces alone have the legislative power to levy a tax on rendering or providing services therefore chargeability and collection of Federal Excise Duty (FED) after 01 July 2011 is Ultra Vires to the Constitution of Pakistan. The Management Company as a matter of abundant caution has not reversed the provision of FED, as the Federal Board of Revenue could file an appeal with Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan against the Judgment passed by Honorable Sindh High Court of Pakistan.

Furthermore, after the promulgation of Finance Act, 2016 FED is no longer applicable to Collective Investment Scheme with effect from July 01, 2016.

6. Further, as a consequence of the 18th amendment to the Constitution, levy for Sindh Workers’ Welfare Fund (SWWF) was also introduced by the Government of Sindh through the Sindh Workers Welfare Fund Act 2014 (SWWF Act 2014). SWWF Act 2014, enacted on May 21, 2015, requires every Industrial Establishment located in the province of Sindh and having total income of Rs. 500,000 or more in any year of account commencing on or after the date of closing of account on or after December 31, 2013, to pay two percent of its total income declared to SWWF. The said Act includes any concern engaged in the Banking or Financial Institution in the definition of “Industrial Undertaking” but does not define Financial Institution. The Management Company, based on an opinion obtained by the Mutual Fund Association of Pakistan (MUFAP), believed that Mutual Funds are not liable to pay SWWF under the said law, for the reason that the Mutual Funds are not financial institutions and rather an investment vehicle. However, the Sindh Revenue Board has not accepted the said position of MUFAP and as a result, MUFAP has taken up this matter with the Sindh Finance Ministry for resolution.

In view of the above, MUFAP obtained a legal opinion on the applicability of WWF and SWWF on Mutual Funds, and based on such legal advice, recommended to all its members through letter dated January 12, 2017 the following:
i) The provision against the WWF held by the Mutual Funds till June 30, 2015 should be reversed on January 12, 2017; and

ii) Provision against SWWF, on prudent basis, should be made from the date of enactment of the SWWF Act, 2014 (i.e., May 21, 2015) with effect from January 12, 2017.

Accordingly, the Fund has recorded these adjustments in its books of account on January 12, 2017. Based on which the provision against WWF has been reversed and provision related to SWWF has been recorded.

As per direction of MUFAP on behalf of SECP, provision of SWWF has also reversed on August 13, 2021. The amount of provision till date in following funds was as follows including the impact of reversal;

Funds	Amount PKR mn	Increase in net asset (%)
Al-Ameen Islamic Aggressive Income Fund (AIAIF)	3.73	1.09%
Al-Ameen Islamic Aggressive Income Plan-I (AIAIP-I)	3.92	0.15%
Al Ameen Islamic Retirement Saving Fund - Debt Sub Fund (AIRSF-DSF).	3.07	0.31%

Fees

Returns are presented net of all expenses (including custodial expenses, SECP fee, Listing fee) in addition to the Management Fee and Trading Expenses.

Fee Schedule

Management Fee is: **AIAIF: *Upto 2.5% of daily net assets not to exceed max. TER regulatory limit.**
AIAIP-I: *Upto 2.5% of daily net assets not to exceed max. TER regulatory limit.
AIRSF – DSF: Upto 1.5% p.a
***change in Management Fee effective from June 29, 2023.**

Minimum Account Size

The Minimum Portfolio size for inclusion in the composite is:

The Minimum Portfolio size for inclusion in the composite is as follows: **For Portfolio/Fund**	Rs.100 Million per Fund (which is also the minimum regulatory requirement to start a fund)

For SMA	Rs. 50 Million per Managed Account.

Internal Dispersion

Since, number of Portfolios in the composite is less than five therefore calculation of internal dispersion is not required.

Ex-Post Standard Deviation

The three-year annualized ex-post standard deviation of the composite and Benchmark as of each year end is as follows:

Year	Composite 3-Yr St Dev (%)	Benchmark 3-Yr St Dev (%)
9MFY24	1.00%	0.22%
1HFY24	0.99%	0.21%
FY23	0.99%	0.13%
FY22	1.01%	0.11%
FY21	0.55%	0.09%
FY20	0.51%	0.11%
FY19	0.35%	0.09%
FY18	0.61%	0.04%
2017	0.74%	0.07%
2016	1.41%	0.05%
2015	2.03%	0.02%
2014	9.39%	0.02%
2013	10.21%	0.03%
2012	10.13%	0.03%
2011	6.95%	0.03%

Key Assumption for Portfolio valuation
Following are key assumption used in Portfolio valuation:

Financial instruments
All the financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Portfolio becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows related to the asset expire. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expires. Any gain or loss on derecognizing of the financial assets and financial liabilities is taken to the income statement in the period in which it arises.

Revenue recognition
Gains / (losses) arising on sale of investments are accounted for in the period in which they arise. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the dividend is established.

Income on reverse repurchase, certificates of investment, placements, government securities and investments in debt securities are recognized at rate of return implicit in the instrument/ arrangement on a time proportionate basis.
Profit on bank deposits is recorded on accrual basis.

Subjective Unobservable Inputs
UBL Fund Managers Limited uses subjective unobservable inputs for valuing some of its debt instruments i.e., Sukuks and Term Finance Certificates. The criteria used for valuation is in accordance with the Guidelines issued by Regulator through Circular 1 of 2009 (as amended from time to time) and unobservable inputs are disclosed through **"Provisioning Policy"** on the website of the company. The Provisioning Policy will also be made available to clients upon request.

Proprietary Assets in the Composite
The Composite does not contain any investments of UBL Fund Managers Limited and UBL Bank Limited as of March 31, 2024.

Liability for Income Tax
Under the income tax law in Pakistan, the Fund is regarded as a public company for tax purposes. The income of the Fund is taxable, if 90% distribution is not made among the unit holders, certificate holders or shareholders as the case may be. The tax rate applicable to a public company, which is presently as under:
(a) Dividend income is taxable at the applicable tax rate as provided in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 for public companies on gross income basis.
(b) Capital gains arising on sale of securities, listed on any stock exchange in Pakistan at applicable tax rates in accordance with the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001; Return from all other sources/instruments are taxable at the rate applicable to a public company.

Liability for Income Tax, if ninety per cent (90%) of the Fund's income is paid as dividend

Notwithstanding the tax rates and withholding tax stated the income of the Fund will be exempt from tax, if not less than ninety per cent (90%) of the income for the year is distributed amongst the Unit Holders as dividend. This includes only cash dividend as consequent to amendments in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 through Finance Act, 2014, 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 ninety per cent (90%) of the income shall be calculated after excluding capital gains and as reduced by such expenses as are chargeable to the Fund under the Regulations.

Withholding Tax

Under the provisions of Clause 47(B) of Part 4 of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the Fund's income namely, dividend, profit on government securities, return on deposits/certificates of investment with banks/financial institutions, profits from money market transactions, profit from Profit or Loss sharing accounts with Banks of the Fund will not be subject to any withholding tax.

Taxation of Unit Holders and Liability to Zakat

(a) Withholding Tax:

Unless exempted from such taxation or at a reduced rate under any law or Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement, cash dividend paid to Unit holders of the Fund will be subject to withholding tax as per the prevailing tax law. In terms of the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the withholding tax shall be deemed to be full and final liability in respect of such distribution.

(b) Capital Gains:

Capital Gains arising on disposition of Units of the Fund will be subject to withholding Capital Gains Tax (CGT) at the applicable rates given in the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (ITO). There shall be no CGT, if holding period is more than 48 months (4 years). As per section 37(A) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, Capital gains shall be treated as a separate block of income and losses under this head can be adjusted by the unit holder from the capital gains in the same tax year. Any unadjusted loss under this head is not allowed to be carried forward to the subsequent tax years.

Treatment for Separately Managed Discretionary Account (SMA):

The SMA shall be liable for payment withholding tax and other taxes on the investment amount and on returns or growth of investment. The Investment Adviser shall be responsible for complying with the requirements of law with regard to any deductions at source.

UBL Fund Managers Limited
GIPS Compliant Presentation
UBL Islamic Fixed Return Composite
June 30, 2023 to March 31, 2024

Composite: Benchmark:	UBL Fixed Return Composite Refer to Benchmark disclosure			Creation Date: Reporting Currency:		30 - Jun - 2022 Pak Rupees
	Total Net Return (%)	**Internal Dispersion (%)**	**Number of Portfolios**	**Total Assets at end of Period (mn)**	**Percentage of Firm's assets (%)**	**Total Assets of the Firm at end of Period (mn)**
9MFY24	15.60	N/A	<5	490	0.3	179,399
1HFY24	10.86	N/A	<5	545	0.3	199,563

Compliance Statement

UBL Fund Managers Ltd claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards.

Definition of the Firm

UBL Fund Managers Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of United Bank Limited licensed by SECP to undertake asset management and investment advisory services. The definition of Firm at UBL Fund Managers Limited encompasses the following:

(i) All Funds under Management (including investment plans)

(ii) All Non-Fee Paying and Fee Paying and Discretionary and Non-Discretionary Portfolios.

Policies

UBL Fund Managers Limited policies for valuing Portfolios, calculating performance, and preparing compliant presentations are available upon request.

Composite Description

The investment objective of the composite is to provide market expected returns to earn fixed return (expected) for Unit Holders who held their investment within Plan till maturity. Currently, the composite comprise of Portfolio Al Ameen Islamic Fixed Return Plan – I (A) & Al Ameen Islamic Fixed Return Plan – I (F).

Benchmark
No benchmark has assigned to this composite as vary upon each plan duration.

List of Composites
A list of all composite descriptions is available upon request.

Significant Event

1. Al Ameen Islamic Fixed Return Plan – I (A) Fund has launched on May 29, 2023
2. Al Ameen Islamic Fixed Return Plan – I (F)Fund has launched on June 23, 2023

Fees
Returns are presented net of all expenses (including custodial expenses, SECP fee, Listing fee) in addition to the Management Fee and Trading Expenses.

Fee Schedule
Management fee is Up to 2% p.a.

Minimum Portfolio Size

The Minimum Portfolio size for inclusion in the composite is as follows:
Rs.100 Million per Fund (which is also the **Portfolio/Fund** minimum regulatory requirement to start a fund)

For SMA Rs. 50 Million per Managed Account

Ex-Post Standard Deviation
The Annual ex-post standard deviation of the composite and Benchmark is as follows:

Key Assumption for Portfolio valuation
Following are key assumption used in Portfolio valuation:

Financial instruments

All the financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Portfolio becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows related to the asset expire. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expires. Any gain or loss on derecognizing of the financial assets and financial liabilities is taken to the income statement in the period in which it arises.

Revenue recognition

Gains / (losses) arising on sale of investments are accounted for in the period in which they arise. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the dividend is established. Income on reverse repurchase, certificates of investment, placements, government securities and investments in debt securities are recognized at rate of return implicit in the instrument/ arrangement on a time proportionate basis.

Profit on bank deposits is recorded on accrual basis.

Proprietary Assets in the Composite

The Composite as of March 31, 2024 does not contain any investments of UBL Fund Managers Limited and UBL (UBL Fund Managers Limited parent company).

Liability for Income Tax

Under the income tax law in Pakistan, the Fund is regarded as a public company for tax purposes. The income of the Fund is taxable, if 90% distribution is not made among the unit holders, certificate holders or shareholders as the case may be. The tax rate applicable to a public company, which is presently as under:

(a) Dividend income is taxable at the applicable tax rate as provided in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 for public companies on gross income basis.

(b) Capital gains arising on sale of securities, listed on any stock exchange in Pakistan at applicable tax rates in accordance with the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001;

Return from all other sources/instruments are taxable at the rate, applicable to a public company.

Liability for Income Tax, if ninety per cent (90%) of the Fund's income is paid as dividend

Notwithstanding the tax rates and withholding tax, the income of the Fund will be exempt from tax, if not less than ninety per cent (90%) of the income for the year is distributed amongst the Unit Holders as dividend. This includes only cash dividend as consequent to amendments in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 through Finance Act, 2014, 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 ninety per cent (90%) of the income shall be calculated after excluding capital gains and as reduced by such expenses as are chargeable to the Fund under the Regulations.

Withholding Tax

Under the provisions of Clause 47(B) of Part 4 of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the Fund's income namely, dividend, profit on government securities, return on deposits/certificates of investment with banks/financial institutions, profits from money market transactions, profit from Profit or Loss sharing accounts with Banks of the Fund will not be subject to any withholding tax.

Taxation of Unit Holders and Liability to Zakat

(a) Withholding Tax:

Unless exempted from such taxation or at a reduced rate under any law or Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement, cash dividend paid to Unit holders of the Fund will be subject to withholding tax as per the prevailing tax law In terms of the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the withholding tax shall be deemed to be full and final liability in respect of such distribution.

(b) Capital Gains:

Capital Gains arising on disposition of Units of the Fund will be subject to withholding Capital Gains Tax (CGT) at the applicable rates given in the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (ITO). There shall be no CGT, if holding period is more than 48 months (4 years). As per section 37(A) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, Capital gains shall be treated as a separate block of income and losses under this head can be adjusted by the unit holder from the capital gains in the same tax year. Any unadjusted loss under this head is not allowed to be carried forward to the subsequent tax years.

UBL FUNDS

GIPS Compliant Presentation
UBL Fund Managers Limited
UBL Islamic Equity Composite
July 17, 2012 through March 31, 2024

Composite:	**UBL Islamic Equity Composite**	**Creation Date:**	**17-Jul-12**
Benchmark:	**KMI-30 Index**	**Reporting Currency:**	**Pak Rupees**

	Total Net Return (%)	Benchmark Return (%)	Number of Portfolios	Total Assets at end of Period (mn)	Percentage of Firm's assets (%)	Total Assets of the Firm at end of Period (mn)
9MFY24	61.1	58.8	<5	10,847	6.0	179,399
1HFY24	53.5	48.0	<5	6,914	3.7	199,563
FY23	-1.7	2.9	<5	6,841	4.4	155,342
FY22	-11.7	-10.3	<5	9,370	6.7	140,767
FY21	34.0	39.3	<5	11,905	11.4	104,890
FY20	9.9	1.6	<5	7,448	9.0	83,025
FY19	-17.8	-23.8	<5	6,549	11.5	56,767
FY18	-13.0	-9.6	<5	7,591	10.0	76,029
FY17	29.3	18.8	<5	9,235	12.1	76,490
FY16	13.8	15.5	<5	4,796	8.9	53,854
FY15	28.3	20.1	<5	3,147	7.3	42,838
FY14	34.9	29.9	<5	1,387	3.3	41,848
FY'13*	43.6	48.2	<5	1,263	3.6	34,638

*Returns are from July 17, 2012 to June 30, 2013

Compliance Statement

UBL Fund Managers Ltd claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards

Definition of the Firm

UBL Fund Managers Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of United Bank Limited licensed by SECP to undertake asset management and investment advisory services. The definition of Firm at UBL Fund Managers Limited encompasses the following:

(i) All Funds under Management (including investment plans)

(ii) All Non-Fee Paying and Fee Paying and Discretionary and Non-Discretionary Portfolios.

Policies

UBL Fund Managers Limited policies for valuing Portfolios, calculating performance, and preparing compliant presentations are available upon request.

Composite Description

UBL Funds Islamic Equity Composite includes shariah compliant equities that seek to maximize total returns and outperform its benchmark by investing in a combination of securities offering long term capital gains and dividend yield potential. The composite currently comprises of three portfolios i.e., Al-Ameen Shariah Stock Fund (ASSF), Al-Ameen Islamic Retirement Savings Fund - Equity Sub Fund (AIRSF-ESF), and Al Ameen Islamic Energy Fund (AIEF). Al Ameen Islamic Dedicated Fund does not qualify for inclusion in composite as portfolio size is less than PKR 100mn and now revoked.

Benchmark

The Benchmark of UBL Funds Islamic Equity composite is KMI - 30 Index and returns of Benchmark are not net of withholding taxes.

List of Composites

A list of all composite descriptions is available upon request.

Significant Events

1. As on July 17, 2012 the conversion form Islamic Balanced Fund to Islamic Equity Fund was affected and the portfolio was restructured. The name of the portfolio changed from United Composite Islamic fund (UCIF) to UBL Shariah Stock Fund (USSF) and accordingly, from July 18, 2012 the Islamic Equity Composite begun.

2. Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan issued Circular number 1 Dated January 6, 2009 regarding Valuation of Debt Securities Provisioning Criteria of Non Performing Debt Securities. The Provisioning Policy of UBL Fund Managers Limited is in accordance of the same. The Debt securities held by Collective Investment Schemes managed by UBL Fund Managers Limited were marked down during the year 2008-9. As of March 31, 2013, Rs. 5.685 million provisioning

and mark to market adjustment were made against NPA's and other corporate debt instruments, in conformity with the SECP circular 1 of 2009. Subsequent to conversion of category from Islamic Balanced to Islamic Equity, the investment in NPA was disposed-off and there was no provisioning held in ASSF.

3. Management Fee of the Islamic Equity Fund Composite (previously UBL Islamic Balanced Fund) was reduced to 2% from 24th December 2011.

4. The Finance Act 2008 introduced an amendment to the Workers' Welfare Fund Ordinance, 1971 (WWF Ordinance). As a result of this amendment it may be construed that all Collective Investment Schemes /mutual funds (CISs) whose income exceeds Rs. 0.5 million in a tax year, have been brought within the scope of the WWF Ordinance, thus rendering them liable to pay contribution to WWF at the rate of two percent of their accounting or taxable income, whichever is higher. In this regard, a constitutional petition has been filed by certain CISs through their trustees in the Honorable High Court of Sindh, challenging the applicability of WWF to the CISs, which is pending adjudication. Subsequent to the year ended June 30, 2010, a clarification was issued by the Ministry of Labour and Manpower (the Ministry) which stated that mutual funds are not liable to contribute to WWF on the basis of their income. This clarification was forwarded by Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) (being the collecting agency of WWF on behalf of the Ministry) to its members for necessary action through letter dated October06, 2010. Based on this clarification, the FBR also withdrew notice of demand which it had earlier issued to one of the mutual funds for collection of WWF. Notices of demand were also issued to several other mutual funds and the matter was taken up by the respective mutual funds with the FBR for their withdrawal on the basis of the above referred clarification of the Ministry. However, the Secretary (Income Tax Policy) Federal Board of Revenue vide letter dated January 04, 2011 subsequently cancelled ab-initio the clarification letter dated October 06, 2010 on applicability of WWF on mutual funds.

On December 14, 2010, the Ministry had filed its response against the constitutional petition requesting the SHC to dismiss the petition. According to the legal counsel who is handling the case, there is a contradiction between the aforementioned clarification issued by the Ministry and the response filed by the Ministry in the SHC.

Subsequent to the year ended June 30, 2011, the Honourable Lahore High Court (LHC) in a Constitutional Petition relating to the amendments brought in the WWF Ordinance, 1971 through the Finance Act, 2006, and the Finance Act, 2008, has declared the said amendments as unlawful and unconstitutional and struck them down. The Management Company is hopeful that the decision of the LHC will lend further support to the Constitutional Petition which is pending in the SHC. As the management is confident that the matter will be eventually settled in its favour and the WWF will not be levied on the Fund, no provision has been made in respect of any WWF liability.

The BoD further resolved that with effect from May 30, 2013, the Fund will make provision on account of WWF at the rate of 2% of net accounting income under the WWF Ordinance, 1971. Accordingly, the fund has recorded a provision for WWF of Rs 50.5478 million for ASSF as at June 30, 2015. Further, consequent to amendments in tax laws through Finance Act 2015, where Mutual Funds & Collective Investment Schemes have been excluded from the definition of "Industrial Establishment", no provision for WWF has been provided after June 30, 2015.

However, fund has recorded a provision for WWF of Rs. 16.0587million in AIRSF-ESF as at December 31, 2016.

5. Effective from 01 July 2011, through Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act 2011, general sales tax on fund management services has been imposed at the rate 16% effective July 1, 2011. Management fee charged during the period includes general sales tax.

6. On 30 June 2016, the Honorable Sindh High Court of Pakistan has passed the Judgment that after 18th amendment in Constitution of Pakistan the Provinces alone have the legislative power to levy a tax on rendering or providing services therefore chargeability and collection of Federal Excise Duty (FED) after 01 July 2011 is Ultra Vires to the Constitution of Pakistan. The Management Company as a matter of abundant caution has not reversed the provision of FED, as the Federal Board of Revenue could file an appeal with Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan against the Judgment passed by Honorable Sindh High Court of Pakistan.

Furthermore, after the promulgation of Finance Act, 2016 FED is no longer applicable to Collective Investment Scheme with effect from July 01, 2016.

7. Further, as a consequence of the 18th amendment to the Constitution, levy for Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund (SWWF) was also introduced by the Government of Sindh through the Sindh Workers Welfare Fund Act 2014 (SWWF Act 2014). SWWF Act 2014, enacted on May 21, 2015, requires every Industrial Establishment located in the province of Sindh and having total income of Rs. 500,000 or more in any year of account commencing on or after the date of closing of account on or after December 31, 2013, to pay two percent of its total income declared to SWWF. The said Act includes any concern engaged in the Banking or Financial Institution in the definition of "Industrial Undertaking" but does not define Financial Institution. The Management Company, based on an opinion obtained by the Mutual Fund Association of Pakistan (MUFAP), believed that Mutual Funds are not liable to pay SWWF under the said law, for the reason that the Mutual Funds are not financial institutions and rather an investment vehicle. However, the Sindh Revenue Board has not accepted the said position of MUFAP and as a result, MUFAP has taken up this matter with the Sindh Finance Ministry for resolution.

In view of the above, MUFAP obtained a legal opinion on the applicability of WWF and SWWF on Mutual Funds, and based on such legal advice, recommended to all its members through letter dated January 12, 2017 the following:
i) The provision against the WWF held by the Mutual Funds till June 30, 2015 should be reversed on January 12, 2017; and

ii) Provision against SWWF, on prudent basis, should be made from the date of enactment of the SWWF Act, 2014 (i.e., May 21, 2015) with effect from January 12, 2017.

Accordingly, the Fund has recorded these adjustments in its books of account on January 12, 2017. Based on which the provision against WWF has been reversed and provision related to SWWF has been recorded.

As per direction of MUFAP on behalf of SECP, provision of SWWF has also reversed on August 13, 2021. The amount of provision till date in following funds was as follows including the impact of reversal;

Funds	Amount	Increase in net asset
	PKR mn	(%)
Al Ameen Shariah Stock Fund (ASSF)	117.71	1.28%
Al Ameen Islamic Retirement Savings Fund (AIRSF-ESF)	26.53	1.50%
Al-Ameen Islamic Energy Fund (AIEF)	0.76	0.20%

Fees

Returns are presented net of all expenses (including custodial expenses, SECP fee, Listing fee) in addition to the Management Fee and Trading Expenses.

Fees Schedule

Management Fee is
ASSF: Upto 3.00% p.a
AIRSF-ESF: Upto 3%p.a*
AIDEF : Upto 2.00% p.a (Revoked at March 27, 2024)
AIEF: Upto 3.00% p.a

***** Change in Management fee has been effective from April 11, 2022.

Minimum Account Size

The Minimum Portfolio size for inclusion in the composite is **For Portfolio/Fund**	Rs.100 Million per Fund (which is also the minimum regulatory requirement to start a fund)
For SMA	Rs. 50 Million per Managed Account.

Internal Dispersion

Since number of Portfolios in the composite is less than five therefore calculation of internal dispersion is not required.

Ex-Post Standard Deviation

The three-year annualized ex-post standard deviation of the composite and Benchmark as of each year end is as follows:

Year	Composite 3-Yr St Dev (%)	Benchmark 3-Yr St Dev (%)
9MFY24	18.25%	18.40%
1HFY24	17.57%	18.09%
FY23	16.43%	17.90%
FY22	21.20%	23.33%
FY21	21.60%	24.40%
FY20	21.90%	24.89%
FY19	16.76%	19.64%
FY18	15.55%	17.15%
FY17	14.96%	15.52%
FY16	15.65%	15.50%

Following are key assumption used in Portfolio valuation:

Financial instruments

All the financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Portfolio becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows related to the asset expire. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expires. Any gain or loss on derecognizing of the financial assets and financial liabilities is taken to the income statement in the period in which it arises.

Revenue recognition

Gains / (losses) arising on sale of investments are accounted for in the period in which they arise. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the dividend is established.

Income on reverse repurchase, certificates of investment, placements, government securities and investments in debt securities are recognized at rate of return implicit in the instrument/ arrangement on a time proportionate basis. Profit on bank deposits is recorded on accrual basis.

Proprietary Assets in the Composite

The Composite neither contain investments of UBL Fund Managers Limited nor UBL as at March 31, 2024.

Liability for Income Tax

Under the income tax law in Pakistan, the Fund is regarded as a public company for tax purposes. The income of the Fund is taxable, if 90% distribution is not made among the unit holders, certificate holders or shareholders as the case may be. The tax rate applicable to a public company, which is presently as under:
(a) Dividend income is taxable at the applicable tax rate as provided in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 for public companies on gross income basis.
(b) Capital gains arising on sale of securities, listed on any stock exchange in Pakistan at applicable tax rates in accordance with the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001;

Return from all other sources/instruments are taxable at the rate, applicable to a public company.

Liability for Income Tax, if ninety per cent (90%) of the Fund's income is paid as dividend

Notwithstanding the tax rates and withholding tax, the income of the Fund will be exempt from tax, if not less than ninety per cent (90%) of the income for the year is distributed amongst the Unit Holders as dividend. This includes only cash dividend as consequent to amendments in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 through Finance Act, 2014, 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 ninety per cent (90%) of the income shall be calculated after excluding capital gains and as reduced by such expenses as are chargeable to the Fund under the Regulations.

Withholding Tax

Under the provisions of Clause 47(B) of Part 4 of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the Fund's income namely, dividend, profit on government securities, return on deposits/certificates of investment with banks/financial institutions, profits from money market transactions, profit from Profit or Loss sharing accounts with Banks of the Fund will not be subject to any withholding tax.

Taxation of Unit Holders and Liability to Zakat

(a) Withholding Tax:

Unless exempted from such taxation or at a reduced rate under any law or Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement, cash dividend paid to Unit holders of the Fund will be subject to withholding tax as per the prevailing tax law. In terms of the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the withholding tax shall be deemed to be full and final liability in respect of such distribution.

(b) Capital Gains:

Capital Gains arising on disposition of Units of the Fund will be subject to withholding Capital Gains Tax (CGT) at the applicable rates given in the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (ITO).There shall be no CGT, if holding period is more than 48 months (4 years). As per section 37(A) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, Capital gains shall be treated as a separate block of income and losses under this head can be adjusted by the unit holder from the capital gains in the same tax year. Any unadjusted loss under this head is not allowed to be carried forward to the subsequent tax year.

FUNDS

GIPS Compliant Presentation
UBL Fund Managers Limited
UBL Islamic Dynamic Allocation Composite
August 6, 2015 through March 31, 2024

Composite:	UBL Islamic Dynamic Allocation Composite		Creation Date:		6-Aug-15
			Reporting Currency:		Pak Rupees
	Total Net Return (%)	Number of Portfolios	Total Assets at end of Period (mn)	Percentage of Firm's assets (%)	Total Assets of the Firm at end of Period (mn)
9MFY24	27.2	<5	1,294	0.7	179,399
1HFY24	22.1	<5	1,137	0.6	199,563
FY23	8.6	<5	1,101	0.7	155,342
FY22	5.6	<5	1,691	1.2	140,767
FY21	4.2	<5	2,623	2.5	104,890
FY20	7.6	6	2,522	3.0	83,025
FY19	-6.1	11	9,154	16.1	56,767
FY18	-7.9	12	17,814	23.4	76,029
FY17	22.6	9	13,094	17.1	76,490
FY16*	7.1	<5	7,998	14.9	53,854
*Returns are from August 6, 2015 to June 30, 2016					

Compliance Statement

UBL Fund Managers Ltd claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards.

Definition of the Firm

UBL Fund Managers Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of United Bank Limited licensed by SECP to undertake asset management and investment advisory services. The definition of Firm at UBL Fund Managers Limited encompasses the following:

(i) All Funds under Management (including investment plans)

(ii) All Non-Fee Paying and Fee Paying and Discretionary and Non-Discretionary Portfolios.

Policies

UBL Fund Managers Limited policies for valuing Portfolios, calculating performance, and preparing compliant presentations are available upon request.

Composite Description

The objective of the UBL Islamic Dynamic Allocation Composite is to earn a potentially high return through active asset allocation among various shariah compliant asset classes/instruments based on the Fund Manager’s outlook. Currently, the composite comprised of Fund Al Ameen Islamic Asset Allocation Fund and one SMA. Fund size of Al Ameen Islamic Financial Planning Fund-III (AIFPF-III) fall below PKR 100mn and AIACTAP XI is underlying plan of AIFPF-III. Therefore, Al-Ameen Islamic Active Allocation Plan – XI (AIACTAP XI) has revoked and does not qualify to become a part-of composite.

Benchmark

No benchmark has been assigned to this composite.

List of Composites

A list of all composite descriptions is available upon request.

Significant Event

1. The BoD resolved that with effect from May 30, 2013, the Fund will make provision on account of WWF at the rate of 2% of net accounting income under the WWF Ordinance, 1971. Accordingly, AIActAP-I has maintained provisions against Workers’ Welfare Fund liability to the tune of Rs. 0.088 million as at June 30, 2015. However, ‘Nil / Zero’ WWF provision for AIActAP-II, III,IV & V. Further, consequent to amendments in tax laws through Finance Act 2015, where Mutual Funds & Collective Investment Schemes have been excluded from the definition of “Industrial Establishment”, no provision for WWF has been provided after June 30, 2015.

2. Effective from 01 July 2011, Sindh Revenue Board under Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 has applied Sales Tax on all services rendered by Non-Banking Financial Institution. The Sales Tax is being charged @16% on Management Fee paid/payable to the Management Company.

3. On 30 June 2016, the Honorable Sindh High Court of Pakistan has passed the Judgment that after 18th amendment in Constitution of Pakistan the Provinces alone have the legislative power to levy a tax on rendering or providing services therefore chargeability and collection of Federal Excise Duty (FED) after 01 July

2011 is Ultra Vires to the Constitution of Pakistan. The Management Company as a matter of abundant caution has not reversed the provision of FED, as the Federal Board of Revenue could file an appeal with Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan against the Judgment passed by Honorable Sindh High Court of Pakistan. Furthermore, after the promulgation of Finance Act, 2016 FED is no longer applicable to Collective Investment Scheme with effect from July 01, 2016.

4. Further, as a consequence of the 18th amendment to the Constitution, levy for Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund (SWWF) was also introduced by the Government of Sindh through the Sindh Workers Welfare Fund Act 2014 (SWWF Act 2014). SWWF Act 2014, enacted on May 21, 2015, requires every Industrial Establishment located in the province of Sindh and having total income of Rs. 500,000 or more in any year of account commencing on or after the date of closing of account on or after December 31, 2013, to pay two percent of its total income declared to SWWF. The said Act includes any concern engaged in the Banking or Financial Institution in the definition of "Industrial Undertaking" but does not define Financial Institution. The Management Company, based on an opinion obtained by the Mutual Fund Association of Pakistan (MUFAP), believed that Mutual Funds are not liable to pay SWWF under the said law, for the reason that the Mutual Funds are not financial institutions and rather an investment vehicle. However, the Sindh Revenue Board has not accepted the said position of MUFAP and as a result, MUFAP has taken up this matter with the Sindh Finance Ministry for resolution.

In view of the above, MUFAP obtained a legal opinion on the applicability of WWF and SWWF on Mutual Funds, and based on such legal advice, recommended to all its members through letter dated January 12, 2017 the following:

i) The provision against the WWF held by the Mutual Funds till June 30, 2015 should be reversed on January 12, 2017; and

ii) Provision against SWWF, on prudent basis, should be made from the date of enactment of the SWWF Act, 2014 (i.e., May 21, 2015) with effect from January 12, 2017.

Accordingly, the Fund has recorded these adjustments in its books of account on January 12, 2017. Based on which the provision against WWF has been reversed and provision related to SWWF has been recorded. As per direction of MUFAP on behalf of SECP, provision of SWWF has also reversed on August 13, 2021. The amount of provision till date was PKR 36.63mn. This reversal cause increase of 1.40% in net asset value.

5. Al-Ameen Islamic Active Allocation Plan - I (AIActAP-I) has matured on June 22, 2017.

6. Al-Ameen Islamic Active Allocation Plan - II (AIActAP-II) has matured on September 27, 2017.

7. Al-Ameen Islamic Active Allocation Plan - III (AIActAP-III) has matured on December 22, 2017.

8. Al-Ameen Islamic Active Allocation Plan - IV (AIActAP-IV) has matured on March 28, 2018.

9. Al-Ameen Islamic Principal Preservation Fund (AICONAP) removed from composite as entire investment is zero as of June 30, 2018.

10. Al-Ameen Islamic Principal Preservation Fund (AIAPPP-I) launched on March 20, 2019 and added in the composite.

11. Al-Ameen Islamic Active Allocation Plan - V (AIActAP-V) has matured on August 15, 2018.

12. Al-Ameen Islamic Principal Preservation Fund-II (AIAPPP-II) launched on May 28, 2018 and added in the composite.

13. Al-Ameen Islamic Principal Preservation Fund-III (AIAPPP-III) launched on September 25, 2018 and added in the composite.

14. Al-Ameen Islamic Active Allocation Plan - VI (AIACTAP-VI) maturity has been extended to further period of one (1) year from November 21, 2018 to November 20, 2019.

15. Al-Ameen Islamic Principal Preservation Fund-IV (AIAPPP-IV) launched on December 18, 2018 and added in the composite.

16. Al-Ameen Islamic Active Allocation Plan - VII (AIACTAP-VII) maturity has been extended to further period of one (1) year from February 21, 2019 to February 20, 2020.

17. Al-Ameen Islamic Active Allocation Plan - VIII (AIACTAP-VIII) maturity has been extended to further period of one (1) year from May 30, 2019 to May 30, 2020.

18. Al-Ameen Islamic Active Allocation Plan - IX (AIACTAP-IX) maturity has been extended to further period of one (1) year from August 31, 2019 to August 31, 2020.

19. Al-Ameen Islamic Active Allocation Plan - VI (AIActAP-VI) has matured on Nov 21, 2019.

20. Al-Ameen Islamic Active Allocation Plan - VII (AIActAP-VII) has matured on Feb 20, 2020.

21. Al-Ameen Islamic Active Allocation Plan - VIII (AIActAP-VIII) has matured on May 30, 2020.

22. Al-Ameen Islamic Active Allocation Plan - IX (AIActAP-IX) has matured on Aug 28, 2020.

23. Al-Ameen Islamic Active Allocation Plan - X (AIActAP-X) has matured on Dec 15, 2020.

24. Al-Ameen Islamic Active Allocation Plan - XI (AIActAP-XI) has revoked on Sep 30, 2022.

Fees

Returns are presented net of all expenses (including custodial expenses, SECP fee, Listing fee) in addition to the Management Fee and Trading Expenses. (Please refer to Schedule)

Fee schedule

The fee on the portfolio is based on the asset allocation between equity and money market/ fixed income funds which changes on daily basis. Further, Management Fee of 1% p.a. on the value of underlying Funds not managed by UBL Fund Managers.

AIAAF: 2% p.a

AIACTAP-XI: Upto 1% p.a. (on the value of underlying Funds not managed by UBL Fund Managers-Revoked on Sep 30, 2022)

Minimum Portfolio Size

The Minimum Portfolio size for inclusion in the composite is as follows: **For Portfolio/Fund**	Rs.100 Million per Fund (which is also the minimum regulatory requirement to start a fund)
For SMA	Rs. 50 Million per Managed Account.

Revenue recognition

Gains / (losses) arising on sale of investments are accounted for in the period in which they arise. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the dividend is established.

Income on reverse repurchase, certificates of investment, placements, government securities and investments in debt securities are recognized at rate of return implicit in the instrument/ arrangement on a time proportionate basis.

Profit on bank deposits is recorded on accrual basis.

Propriety Assets in the Composite

The Composite does not contain investments of UBL Fund Managers Limited and UBL as of March 31, 2024.

Liability for Income Tax

Under the income tax law in Pakistan, the Fund is regarded as a public company for tax purposes. The income of the Fund is taxable, if 90% distribution is not made among the unit holders, certificate holders or shareholders as the case may be. The tax rate applicable to a public company, which is presently as under:

(a) Dividend income is taxable at the applicable tax rate as provided in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 for public companies on gross income basis.

(b) Capital gains arising on sale of securities, listed on any stock exchange in Pakistan at applicable tax rates in accordance with the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001;

Return from all other sources/instruments are taxable at the rate applicable to a public company.

Liability for Income Tax, if ninety per cent (90%) of the Fund's income is paid as dividend

Notwithstanding the tax rates and withholding tax stated, the income of the Fund will be exempt from tax, if not less than ninety per cent (90%) of the income for the year is distributed amongst the Unit Holders as dividend. This includes only cash dividend as consequent to amendments in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 through Finance Act, 2014, 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 ninety per cent (90%) of the income shall be calculated after excluding capital gains and as reduced by such expenses as are chargeable to the Fund under the Regulations.

Withholding Tax

Under the provisions of Clause 47(B) of Part 4 of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the Fund's income namely, dividend, profit on government securities, return on deposits/certificates of investment with banks/financial institutions, profits from money market transactions, profit from Profit or Loss sharing accounts with Banks of the Fund will not be subject to any withholding tax.

Taxation of Unit Holders and Liability to Zakat

(a) Withholding Tax:

Unless exempted from such taxation or at a reduced rate under any law or Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement, cash dividend paid to Unit holders of the Fund will be subject to withholding tax as per the prevailing tax law. In terms of the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the withholding tax shall be deemed to be full and final liability in respect of such distribution.

(b) Capital Gains:

Capital Gains arising on disposition of Units of the Fund will be subject to withholding Capital Gains Tax CGT) at the applicable rates given in the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (ITO).There shall be no CGT, if holding period is more than 48 months (4 years). As per section 37(A) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, Capital gains shall be treated as a separate block of income and losses under this head can be adjusted by the unit holder from the capital gains in the same tax year. Any unadjusted loss under this head is not allowed to be carried forward to the subsequent tax years.

UBL Fund Managers Limited
GIPS Compliant Presentation
UBL Fixed Return Composite
September 13, 2022 to March 31, 2024

Composite:	UBL Fixed Return Composite		Creation Date:		13-Sep-2022	
Benchmark:	Refer to Benchmark disclosure		Reporting Currency:		Pak Rupees	
	Total Net Return (%)	Internal Dispersion (%)	Number of Portfolios	Total Assets at end of Period (mn)	Percentage of Firm's assets (%)	Total Assets of the Firm at end of Period (mn)
9MFY24	15.42	N/A	14	13,686	7.6	179,399
1HFY24	10.70	N/A	10	30,126	16.0	199,563
FY23	14.29	N/A	10	24,094	15.5	155,342

Compliance Statement

UBL Fund Managers Ltd claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards.

Definition of the Firm

UBL Fund Managers Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of United Bank Limited licensed by SECP to undertake asset management and investment advisory services. The definition of Firm at UBL Fund Managers Limited encompasses the following:

(i) All Funds under Management (including investment plans)

(ii) All Non-Fee Paying and Fee Paying and Discretionary and Non-Discretionary Portfolios.

Policies

UBL Fund Managers Limited policies for valuing Portfolios, calculating performance, and preparing compliant presentations are available upon request.

Composite Description

The investment objective of the composite is to provide market expected returns to its Unit-Holders subject to conditions such as holding period as defined in the offering document Currently, the composite comprise of (UBL FIXED RETURN PLAN-II-D) - (UBL FIXED RETURN PLAN-II-F) - (UBL FIXED RETURN PLAN-III-H) - (UBL FIXED RETURN PLAN-III-J) - (UBL FIXED RETURN PLAN-I-H) - (UBL FIXED RETURN PLAN-I-J) - (UBL FIXED RETURN PLAN-I-M) - (UBL FIXED RETURN PLAN-II-K) - (UBL FIXED RETURN PLAN-III-G) - (UBL FIXED RETURN PLAN-III-K) - (UBL FIXED RETURN PLAN-III-L) - (UBL FIXED RETURN PLAN-III-M) - (UBL FIXED RETURN PLAN-IV-B) - (UBL FIXED RETURN PLAN-III-N), (UBL FIXED RETURN PLAN-II-L),
The Inception dates for plans, UBL Fixed Return Plan IV-(D), UBL Fixed Return Plan IV-(C) and UBL Fixed Return Plan III-(O) are below 45 Days limit, therefore couldn't make part of composite.

Benchmark
No benchmark has assigned to this composite as vary upon each plan duration.

List of Composites
A list of all composite descriptions is available upon request.

Significant Event

1. Fixed Return Plan I-(A) under UBL Fixed Return Fund has launched on Aug 23, 2022
2. Fixed Return Plan I-(B) under UBL Fixed Return Fund has launched on Sep 08, 2022
3. Fixed Return Plan I-(A) under UBL Fixed Return Fund has matured on Nov 21, 2022
4. Fixed Return Plan I-(C) under UBL Fixed Return Fund has launched on Dec 08, 2022
5. Fixed Return Plan I-(E) under UBL Fixed Return Fund has launched on Dec 19, 2022
6. Fixed Return Plan I-(D) under UBL Fixed Return Fund has launched on Dec 20, 2022
7. Fixed Return Plan I-(G) under UBL Fixed Return Fund has launched on Dec 21, 2022
8. Fixed Return Plan I-(B) under UBL Fixed Return Fund has matured on Feb 07, 2023
9. Fixed Return Plan II-(A) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-II has launched on Feb 15, 2023
10. Fixed Return Plan III-(A) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-III has launched on Feb 17, 2023
11. Fixed Return Plan III-(D) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-III has launched on Feb 24, 2023
12. Fixed Return Plan I-(I) under UBL Fixed Return Fund has launched on Feb 28, 2023
13. Fixed Return Plan III-(C) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-III has launched on Feb 28, 2023
14. Fixed Return Plan III-(E) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-III has launched on Mar 09, 2023
15. Fixed Return Plan II-(D) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-II has launched on March 21, 2023
16. Fixed Return Plan III-(B) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-III has launched on Mar 28, 2023

17. Fixed Return Plan II-(I) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-II has launched on March 30, 2023
18. Fixed Return Plan I-(B) under UBL Fixed Return Fund has relaunched on June 22, 2023
19. Fixed Return Plan II-(B) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-II has launched on June 08, 2023
20. Fixed Return Plan II-(C) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-II has launched on June 13, 2023
21. Fixed Return Plan II-(H) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-II has launched on May 15, 2023
22. Fixed Return Plan III-(F) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-II has launched on May 04, 2023
23. Fixed Return Plan III-(I) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-III has launched on June 21, 2023
24. Fixed Return Plan I-(K) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-II has launched on April 07, 2023
25. Fixed Return Plan III-(C) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-III has matured on June 19, 2023
26. Fixed Return Plan I-(K) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-II has matured on June 21, 2023
27. Fixed Return Plan I-(D) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-II has Matured on June 19, 2023
28. Fixed Return Plan I-(G) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-II has Matured on June 26, 2023
29. Fixed Return Plan I-(B) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-II has Matured on Sep 20, 2023
30. Fixed Return Plan I-(I) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-II has Matured on Sep 06, 2023
31. Fixed Return Plan II-(B) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-II has relaunched on June 08, 2023
32. Fixed Return Plan II-(H) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-II has launched on May 11, 2023
33. Fixed Return Plan III-(I) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-III has launched on June 21, 2023
34. Fixed Return Plan II-(E) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-II has launched on June 23, 2023
35. Fixed Return Plan II-(F) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-II has launched on June 27, 2023
36. UBL Fixed Return Plan III-(J) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-III has launched on July 13, 2023
37. UBL Fixed Return Plan III-(H) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-III has launched on July 14, 2023
38. UBL Fixed Return Plan II-(G) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-III has launched on Aug 15, 2023
39. UBL Fixed Return Plan I-(H) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-III has launched on Oct 18, 2023
40. UBL Fixed Return Plan I-(J) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-III has launched on Nov 20, 2023
41. UBL Fixed Return Plan I-(M) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-III has launched on Dec 06, 2023
42. UBL Fixed Return Plan II-(J) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-III has launched on Oct 19, 2023
43. UBL Fixed Return Plan II-(K) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-III has launched on Oct 10, 2023
44. UBL Fixed Return Plan II-(L) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-III has launched on Dec 21, 2023
45. UBL Fixed Return Plan III-(G) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-III has launched on Nov 23, 2023
46. UBL Fixed Return Plan II-(K) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-III has launched on Oct 10, 2023
47. UBL Fixed Return Plan III-(K) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-III has launched on Dec 07, 2023

48. UBL Fixed Return Plan III-(L) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-III has launched on Dec 20, 2023
49. UBL Fixed Return Plan III-(M) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-III has launched on Dec 14, 2023
50. UBL Fixed Return Plan III-(N) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-III has launched on Feb 15, 2024
51. UBL Fixed Return Plan III-(0) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-III has launched on Feb 16, 2024
52. UBL Fixed Return Plan IV-(B) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-III has launched on Dec 27, 2023
53. UBL Fixed Return Plan IV-(C) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-III has launched on Mar 04, 2024
54. UBL Fixed Return Plan IV-(D) under UBL Fixed Return Fund-III has launched on Mar 13, 2024

Fees

Returns are presented net of all expenses (including custodial expenses, SECP fee, Listing fee) in addition to the Management Fee and Trading Expenses.

Fee Schedule

Fund: All plans under UBL Fixed Return Fund-I, UBL Fixed Return Fund-II and UBL Fixed Return Fund-III are charging management fee @ 2%p.a

Minimum Portfolio Size

The Minimum Portfolio size for inclusion in the composite is as follows:
Rs.100 Million per Fund (which is also the **Portfolio/Fund** minimum regulatory requirement to start a fund)

For SMA Rs. 50 Million per Managed Account

Ex-Post Standard Deviation

The Annual ex-post standard deviation of the composite and Benchmark is as follows:

Key Assumption for Portfolio valuation

Following are key assumption used in Portfolio valuation:

Financial instruments

All the financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Portfolio becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows related to the asset expire. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expires. Any gain or loss on derecognizing of the financial assets and financial liabilities is taken to the income statement in the period in which it arises.

Revenue recognition

Gains / (losses) arising on sale of investments are accounted for in the period in which they arise. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the dividend is established. Income on reverse repurchase, certificates of investment, placements, government securities and investments in debt securities are recognized at rate of return implicit in the instrument/ arrangement on a time proportionate basis.

Profit on bank deposits is recorded on accrual basis.

Proprietary Assets in the Composite

The Composite as of March 31, 2024 does not contain any investments of UBL Fund Managers Limited and UBL (UBL Fund Managers Limited parent company).

Liability for Income Tax

Under the income tax law in Pakistan, the Fund is regarded as a public company for tax purposes. The income of the Fund is taxable, if 90% distribution is not made among the unit holders, certificate holders or shareholders as the case may be. The tax rate applicable to a public company, which is presently as under:

(a) Dividend income is taxable at the applicable tax rate as provided in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 for public companies on gross income basis.

(b) Capital gains arising on sale of securities, listed on any stock exchange in Pakistan at applicable tax rates in accordance with the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001;

Return from all other sources/instruments are taxable at the rate, applicable to a public company.

Liability for Income Tax, if ninety per cent (90%) of the Fund's income is paid as dividend

Notwithstanding the tax rates and withholding tax, the income of the Fund will be exempt from tax, if not less than ninety per cent (90%) of the income for the year is distributed amongst the Unit Holders as dividend. This includes only cash dividend as consequent to amendments in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 through Finance Act, 2014, 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 ninety per cent (90%) of the income shall be calculated after excluding capital gains and as reduced by such expenses as are chargeable to the Fund under the Regulations.

Withholding Tax

Under the provisions of Clause 47(B) of Part 4 of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the Fund's income namely, dividend, profit on government securities, return on deposits/certificates of investment with banks/financial institutions, profits from money market transactions, profit from Profit or Loss sharing accounts with Banks of the Fund will not be subject to any withholding tax.

Taxation of Unit Holders and Liability to Zakat

(a) Withholding Tax:

Unless exempted from such taxation or at a reduced rate under any law or Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement, cash dividend paid to Unit holders of the Fund will be subject to withholding tax as per the prevailing tax law In terms of the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the withholding tax shall be deemed to be full and final liability in respect of such distribution.

(b) Capital Gains:

Capital Gains arising on disposition of Units of the Fund will be subject to withholding Capital Gains Tax (CGT) at the applicable rates given in the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (ITO). There shall be no CGT, if holding period is more than 48 months (4 years). As per section 37(A) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, Capital gains shall be treated as a separate block of income and losses under this head can be adjusted by the unit holder from the capital gains in the same tax year. Any unadjusted loss under this head is not allowed to be carried forward to the subsequent tax years.

UBL Fund Managers Limited
GIPS Compliant Presentation
UBL Fixed Income Composite
March 02, 2006 through March 31, 2024

Composite:	UBL Fixed Income Composite	Creation Date:	15-Apr-10
Benchmark:	1Y KIBOR Avg	Reporting Currency:	Pak Rupees

	Total Net Return (%)	Benchmark Return (%)	Number of Portfolios	Total Assets at end of Period (mn)	Percentage of Firm's assets (%)	Total Assets of the Firm at end of Period (mn)
9MFY24	17.5	18.1	9	5,137	2.9	179,399
1HFY24	12.5	12.0	7	3,466	1.8	199,563
FY23	18.5	20.2	6	3,225	2.1	155,342
FY22	9.3	11.6	<5	4,720	3.4	140,767
FY21	7.6	8.0	6	4,660	4.4	104,890
FY20	14.7	13.6	7	2,152	2.6	83,025
FY19	8.4	9.2	<5	2,044	3.6	56,767
FY18	5.0	6.3	<5	1,218	1.6	76,029
FY17	6.6	6.2	<5	4,209	5.5	76,490
FY16	11.8	7.0	<5	1,165	2.2	53,854
FY15	11.9	10.0	<5	3,384	7.9	42,838
FY14	17.4	10.0	<5	3,762	9.0	41,848
FY13	10.6	10.4	<5	3,740	10.8	34,638
FY12	-12.3	12.7	<5	2,805	5.9	47,792
FY11	-10.4	12.9	<5	3,431	13.1	26,165
FY10	9.3	12.5	<5	7,343	36.9	19,874
FY09	6.4	13.5	<5	15,859	66.7	23,777
FY08	9.5	10.0	<5	14,626	51.5	28,400
FY07	11.5	10.0	<5	11,479	48.8	23,515

Compliance Statement

UBL Fund Managers Ltd claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. UBL Fund Managers Ltd has been independently verified by KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co for the periods July 2011 to June 2012. The verification report(s) is available upon request. Verification assesses whether;

(1) the firm has complied with all the composite construction requirements of the GIPS standards on a firm -wide basis and

(2) the firm's policies and procedures are designed to calculate and present performance in compliance with the GIPS standards.

Verification does not ensure the accuracy of any specific composite presentation.

Definition of the Firm

UBL Fund Managers Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of United Bank Limited licensed by SECP to undertake asset management and investment advisory services. The definition of Firm at UBL Fund Managers Limited encompasses the following:

(i) All Funds under Management (including investment plans)

(ii) All Non-Fee Paying and Fee Paying and Discretionary and Non-Discretionary Portfolios.

Policies

UBL Fund Managers Limited policies for valuing Portfolios, calculating performance, and preparing compliant presentations are available upon request.

Composite Description

UBL Fixed Income Composite shall seek to provide its investors attractive daily returns from investment in medium to long-term fixed income instruments as well as short-tenor money market instruments and seeks to generate superior, long-term and risk-adjusted returns. In line with the investment objective UBL Funds Fixed Income Composite will invest in Government Securities, Investment grade Term Finance Certificates, rated Corporate Debt, Certificates of Investment, other money market instruments and other instruments. UBL Funds Fixed Income Composite initially comprises of United Money Market Fund (UMF) and United Growth and Income Funds (UGIF) . However on June 29, 2009 both the Funds were merged and now it comprises of UGIF, UBL Income Opportunity Fund (UIOF) and UBL Retirement Saving Fund- Debt Sub Fund (URSF-DSF). Composite also include sixr (6) separately managed accounts.

Benchmark

The Benchmark of UBL Funds Fixed Income Composite is 6M Rolling Average of 6M KIBOR. The Benchmark of UGIF is Average of 1year KIBOR rate. Prior to Oct 2016, benchmark returns of UGIF were 6 Month rolling average of 6 Month KIBOR and UMF 6 Month rolling average of 1 month KIBOR.

The Benchmark of UIOF is Average of 6M KIBOR rate. Prior to Oct 2016, benchmark of UBL Income Opportunity Fund (UIOF) was 70% 6M PKRV rate& 30% average of 3M deposit rate of AA-and above rated banks.

The Fund’s performance will be compared to its benchmark after deducting from the return all expenses which are charged to the Fund as per the Regulations.

List of Composites

A list of all composite descriptions is available upon request.

Significant Event

1. On June 29, 2009, UMF was merged into United Growth & Income Fund (UGIF). The Unit Holdings of all UMF investors (as of June 29, 2009) were converted to UGIF Income Units.

2. Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan issued Circular number 1 Dated January 6, 2009 regarding Valuation of Debt Securities Provisioning Criteria of Non Performing Debt Securities. The Provisioning Policy of UBL Fund Managers Limited is in accordance of the same. The Debt securities held by Collective Investment Schemes managed by UBL Fund Managers Limited were marked down during the year 2008- 2009. As of March 31, 2023 Rs. 913.07 million provisioning and mark to market adjustment were made in UGIF against NPA’s and other corporate debt instruments, in conformity with the SECP circular 1 of 2009.

3. Further sale of units in United Growth & Income Fund was temporarily suspended on 12th October 2011.

4. The Finance Act, 2008 introduced an amendment to the Workers' Welfare Fund Ordinance, 1971 (WWF Ordinance). As a result of this amendment it may be construed that all Collective Investment Schemes / mutual funds (CISs) whose income exceeds Rs.0.5 million in a tax year, have been brought within the scope of the 'WWF Ordinance, thus rendering them liable to pay contribution to WWF at the rate of two percent of their accounting or taxable income, whichever is higher. In this regard, a constitutional petition has been filed by certain CISs through their trustees in the Honourable High Court of Sindh (SHC), challenging the applicability of WWF to the CISs, which is pending adjudication. Subsequent to the year ended June 30, 2010, a clarification was issued by the Ministry of Labour and Manpower (the Ministry) which stated that mutual funds are not liable to contribute to WWF on the basis of their income. This clarification was forwarded by Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) (being the collecting agency of WWF on behalf of the Ministry) to its members for necessary action through letter dated October 6, 2010. Based on this clarification, the FBR also withdrew notice of demand which it had earlier issued to one of the mutual funds for collection of WWF. Notices of demand have also been issued to several other mutual funds and the matter has been taken up by the respective mutual funds with the FBR for their withdrawal on the basis of the above referred clarification of the Ministry. However, the Secretary (Income Tax Policy) Federal Board of Revenue vide letter dated January 04, 2011 subsequently cancelled ab-initio the clarification letter dated October 06, 2010 on applicability of WWF on mutual funds.

On December 14, 2010, the Ministry had filed its response against the constitutional petition requesting the SHC to dismiss the petition. According to the legal counsel who is handling the case, there is a contradiction between the aforementioned clarification issued by the Ministry and the response filed by the Ministry in the SHC.

During the current period, the Honorable Lahore High Court (LHC) in a similar Constitutional Petition relating to the amendments brought in the WWF Ordinance, 1971 through the Finance Act, 2006, and the Finance Act, 2008, has declared the said amendments as unlawful and unconstitutional. The Management Company is hopeful that the decision of the LHC, will lend further support to the constitutional petition which is pending in the SHC. Based on the above, the Management Company believes that the Fund is not liable to contribute to WWF. The unrecognized amount of WWF as at May 29, 2013 amounts to Rs. 46.396 million, 0.138 million and Rs. 4.7340 for UGIF, UIOF and URSF-DSF respectively.

However, considering the open ended nature of the Fund, the Board of Directors (BoD) of the Management Company in their meeting held on May 29, 2013, have decided that accumulated unrecorded WWF provision from the date of its application till May 29, 2013 will be borne by the Management Company subject to the court decision.

The BoD further resolved that with effect from May 30, 2013, the Fund will make provision on account of WWF at the rate of 2% of net accounting income under the WWF Ordinance, 1971. Accordingly, the fund has recorded a provision for WWF of Rs. 19.1509 million for UGIF as at June 30, 2015 and Rs. 0.635 Million for UIOF Formerly (UFBF) as at June 30, 2015. Accordingly, the fund has recorded a provision for WWF of Rs. 4.7340 million for URSF - DSF as at December 31, 2016. Further, consequent to amendments in tax laws through Finance Act 2015, where Mutual Funds & Collective Investment Schemes have been excluded from the definition of "Industrial Establishment", no provision for WWF has been provided after June 30, 2015.

5. The management company is entitled to remuneration for services rendered to the Fund under the provisions of the NBFC Regulations, of an amount not exceeding 3 percent of the average annual net assets of the Fund and is paid in arrears on monthly basis during the first five years of the Fund's existence and thereafter an amount equal to 2 percent of such assets of the Fund. The management company charged remuneration at the rate of 1.5 percent per annum of the average daily net assets of the Fund during the period. Effective from 01 July 2011, Sindh Revenue Board under Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 has applied Sales Tax on all services rendered by Non- Banking Financial Institution. The Sales Tax is being charged @16% on Management Fee paid/payable to the Management Company.

6. As of June 30, 2015, the UBL Financial Sector Bond Fund (UFBF) has been removed from the composite since it does not qualify the criteria for inclusion in the composite as minimum portfolio size is less than Rs. 100 million. However, as at September 30, 2015, UFBF again included in the composite since minimum portfolio criteria has been met.

7. The Board of Directors of UBL Fund Managers Limited, the Management Company of UGIF has removed the temporary suspension on sale of units which was imposed on October 12, 2011 effective from **April 27, 2015.**

8. Effective from April 05, 2016, the Name of UBL Financial Sector Bond Fund (UFBF) has been changed to UBL Income Opportunity Fund (UIOF) vide SECP approval dated December 03, 2015. The Fund was converted into generic income scheme thereby investing in quality TFCs / Sukuk, Government Securities, Bank Deposits, and short and long term debt instruments.

9. On 30 June 2016, the Honorable Sindh High Court of Pakistan has passed the Judgment that after 18th amendment in Constitution of Pakistan the Provinces alone have the legislative power to levy a tax on rendering or providing services therefore chargeability and collection of Federal Excise Duty (FED) after 01 July 2011 is Ultra Vires to the Constitution of Pakistan. The Management Company as a matter of abundant caution has not reversed the provision of FED, as the Federal Board of Revenue could file an appeal with Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan against the Judgment passed by Honorable Sindh High Court of Pakistan. Furthermore, after the promulgation of Finance Act, 2016 FED is no longer applicable to Collective Investment Scheme with effect from July 01, 2016.

10. Further, as a consequence of the 18th amendment to the Constitution, levy for Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund (SWWF) was also introduced by the Government of Sindh through the Sindh Workers Welfare Fund Act 2014 (SWWF Act 2014). SWWF Act 2014, enacted on May 21, 2015, requires every Industrial Establishment located in the province of Sindh and having total income of Rs. 500,000 or more in any year of account commencing on or after the date of closing of account on or after December 31, 2013, to pay two percent of its total income declared to SWWF. The said Act includes any concern engaged in the Banking or Financial Institution in the definition of "Industrial Undertaking" but does not define Financial Institution. The Management Company, based on an opinion obtained by the Mutual Fund Association of Pakistan (MUFAP), believed that Mutual Funds are not liable to pay SWWF under the said law, for the reason that the Mutual Funds are not financial institutions and rather an investment vehicle. However, the Sindh Revenue Board has not accepted the said position of MUFAP and as a result, MUFAP has taken up this matter with the Sindh Finance Ministry for resolution.

In view of the above, MUFAP obtained a legal opinion on the applicability of WWF and SWWF on Mutual Funds, and based on such legal advice, recommended to all its members through letter dated January 12, 2017 the following:
i) The provision against the WWF held by the Mutual Funds till June 30, 2015 should be reversed on January 12, 2017; and

ii) Provision against SWWF, on prudent basis, should be made from the date of enactment of the SWWF Act, 2014 (i.e., May 21, 2015) with effect from January 12, 2017.

Accordingly, the Fund has recorded these adjustments in its books of account on January 12, 2017. Based on which the provision against WWF has been reversed and provision related to SWWF has been recorded.

As per direction of MUFAP on behalf of SECP, provision of SWWF has also reversed on August 13, 2021. The amount of provision till date in following funds was as follows including the impact of reversal;

Funds	Amount PKR mn	Increase in net asset (%)
UBL Income Opportunity Fund (UIOF)	7.27	0.19%
UBL Retirement Savings Fund (URSF-DSF)	5.64	0.59%
United Growth and Income Funds (UGIF)	19.48	1.08%

11. The Management Company of UGIF has placed the temporary suspension on sale of units from February 15, 2021 till further notice under clause 13.5.1 of the Trust Deed and clause 4.11.2 of the Offering Document of the Fund.

Fees

Returns are presented net of all expenses (including custodial expenses, SECP fee, Listing fee) in addition to the Management Fee and Trading Expenses. (Please refer to Schedule)

Fee Schedule

Before Merger
United Money Market Fund 1.5%
United Growth and Income Fund 1.5%
After Merger (applicable currently) Management Fee is
United Growth & Income Fund: upto 2.5% of daily net assets not to exceed max. TER regulatory limit*
UBL Income Opportunity Fund: upto 2.5% of daily net assets not to exceed max. TER regulatory limit**
UBL Retirement Savings Fund-Debt Sub Fund (URSF- DSF) 1.5%
*Amended as per 7th SOD effective from June 29, 2023
**Amended as per 14th SOD effective from June 29, 2023

Minimum Portfolio Size

The Minimum Portfolio size for inclusion in the composite is as follows: **For Portfolio/ Fund**	Rs. 100 million per Fund (which is also the minimum regulatory requirement to start a fund)
For SMA	Rs. 50 million per Managed Account

Internal Dispersion

Internal dispersion is calculated using the equal-weighted standard deviation of annual net returns of those portfolios that were included in the composite for the entire year.

Ex-Post Standard Deviation

The three-year annualized ex-post standard deviation of the composite and Benchmark as of each year end is as follows:

Year	Composite 3-Yr St Dev (%)	Benchmark 3-Yr St Dev (%)
9MFY24	1.32%	0.29%

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Civil Lines, Karachi, Tel + 92 -21 – 111 825262

1HFY24	1.32%	0.30%
FY23	1.23%	0.26%
FY22	1.22%	0.15%
FY21	1.19%	0.13%
FY20	1.09%	0.15%
FY19	0.97%	0.08%
FY18	1.61%	0.02%
2017	1.98%	0.08%
2016	2.82%	0.07%
2015	2.96%	0.04%
2014	8.92%	0.08%
2013	9.09%	0.06%
2012	9.02%	0.03%
2011	5.19%	0.04%
2010	4.42%	0.08%
2009	4.34%	0.09%

Key Assumption for Portfolio valuation

Following are key assumption used in Portfolio valuation:

Financial instruments

All the financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Portfolio becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows related to the asset expire. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expires. Any gain or loss on derecognizing of the financial assets and financial liabilities is taken to the income statement in the period in which it arises.

Revenue recognition

Gains / (losses) arising on sale of investments are accounted for in the period in which they arise. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the dividend is established. Income on reverse repurchase, certificates of investment, placements, government securities and investments in debt securities are recognized at rate of return implicit in the instrument/ arrangement on a time proportionate basis.

Profit on bank deposits is recorded on accrual basis.

Subjective Unobservable Inputs

UBL FUNDS

UBL Fund Managers Limited uses subjective unobservable inputs for valuing some of its debt instruments i.e., Sukuks and Term Finance Certificates. The criteria used for valuation is in accordance with the Guidelines issued by Regulator through Circular 1 of 2009 (as amended from time to time) and unobservable inputs are disclosed through "Provisioning Policy" on the website of the company. The Provisioning Policy will also be made available to clients upon request.

Proprietary Assets in the Composite

The Composite contain investments of UBL Fund Managers Limited as at March 31, 2024.

Liability for Income Tax

Under the income tax law in Pakistan, the Fund is regarded as a public company for tax purposes. The income of the Fund is taxable, if 90% distribution is not made among the unit holders, certificate holders or shareholders as the case may be. The tax is chargeable at the rate applicable to a public company, which is presently as under:

(a) Dividend income is taxable at the applicable tax rate as provided in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 for public companies on gross income basis.

(b) Capital gains arising on sale of securities, listed on any stock exchange in Pakistan at applicable tax rates in accordance with the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001;

Return from all other sources/instruments are taxable at the rate applicable to a public company.

Liability for Income Tax, if ninety per cent (90%) of the Fund's income is paid as dividend

Notwithstanding the tax rates and withholding tax the income of the Fund will be exempt from tax, if not less than ninety per cent (90%) of the income for the year is distributed amongst the Unit Holders as dividend. This includes only cash dividend as consequent to amendments in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 through Finance Act, 2014, 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 ninety per cent (90%) of the income shall be calculated after excluding capital gains and as reduced by such expenses as are chargeable to the Fund under the Regulations.

Withholding Tax

Under the provisions of Clause 47(B) of Part 4 of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the Fund's income namely, dividend, profit on government securities, return on deposits/certificates of investment with banks/financial institutions, profits from money market transactions, profit from Profit or Loss sharing accounts with Banks of the Fund will not be subject to any withholding tax.

Taxation of Unit Holders and Liability to Zakat

(a) Withholding Tax:

Unless exempted from such taxation or at a reduced rate under any law or Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement, cash dividend paid to Unit Holders of the Fund will be subject to withholding tax as per the prevailing tax law.

In terms of the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the withholding tax shall be deemed to be full and final liability in respect of such distribution.

(b) Capital Gains:

Capital Gains arising on disposition of Units of the Fund subject to withholding Capital Gains Tax (CGT) at the applicable rates given in the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (ITO). There shall be no CGT, if holding period is more than 48 months (4 years). As per section 37(A) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, Capital gains shall be treated as a separate block of income and losses under this head can be adjusted by the unit holder from the capital gains in the same tax year. Any unadjusted loss under this head is not allowed to be carried forward to the subsequent tax years.

GIPS Compliant Presentation
UBL Fund Managers Limited
UBL Equity Composite
August 4, 2006 through March 31, 2024

Composite:	UBL Equity Composite	Creation Date:	15-Apr-10
Benchmark:	KSE100 Index	Reporting Currency:	Pak Rupees

	Total Net Return (%)	Benchmark Return (%)	Internal Dispersion (%)	Number of Portfolios	Total Assets at end of Period (mn)	Percentage of Firm's assets (%)	Total Assets of the Firm at end of Period (mn)
9MFY24	65.8	61.6	N/A	6	8,096	4.5	179,399
1HFY24	55.9	50.7	N/A	8	5,747	3.1	199,563
FY23	0.6	-0.2	N/A	8	4,431	2.9	155,342
FY22	-10.38	-12.28	N/A	7	8,118	5.8	140,767
FY21	31.5	37.6	N/A	9	10,891	10.4	104,890
FY20	3.3	1.5	N/A	10	7,559	9.1	83,025
FY19	-15.7	-19.1	N/A	16	7,499	13.2	56,767
FY18	-11.2	-10.0	N/A	20	8,243	10.8	76,029
FY17	31.2	23.2	N/A	13	9,115	11.9	76,490
FY16	15.6	9.8	3.83	8	4,459	8.3	53,854
FY15	25.2	16.0		6	3,091	7.2	42,838
FY14	32.4	41.2		<5	1,972	4.7	41,848
FY13	55.6	52.2		<5	1,228	3.5	34,638
FY12	12.4	10.4		<5	940	2.0	47,792
FY11	35.5	28.5		<5	1,232	4.7	26,165
FY10	24.1	35.7		<5	1,042	5.3	19,874
FY09	-35.3	-41.7		<5	1,649	6.9	23,777
FY08	-4.1	-10.8		<5	2,521	8.9	28,400
FY07*	29.7	29.1		<5	1,254	5.3	23,515

*Returns are from August 04, 2006 to June 30, 2007

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Civil Lines, Karachi, Tel + 92 -21 – 111 825262

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

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(1) the firm has complied with all the composite construction requirements of the GIPS standards on a firm -wide basis; and

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(i) All Funds under Management (including investment plans)
(ii) All Non-Fee Paying and Fee Paying and Discretionary and Non-Discretionary Portfolios.

Policies

UBL Fund Managers Limited policies for valuing Portfolios, calculating performance, and preparing compliant presentations are available upon request.

Composite Description

UBL Equity Composite includes Equity Portfolios with local equity and International Investment mandates that will aim to provide investors long-term capital appreciation by investing primarily in a mix of equities that offer capital gains and dividend yield potential. The Management Company will aim to maximize total returns and outperform its Benchmark. The composite currently comprises of UBL Stock Advantage Fund (USF), UBL Retirement Savings Fund – Equity Sub Fund (URSF-ESF), UBL Financial Sector Fund (UFSF), and three (3) Separately Managed Accounts. UBL Pakistan Enterprise Exchange Traded Fund and UBL dedicated equity fund do not qualify for inclusion in composite as portfolio size is less than PKR 100mn. UBL dedicated equity fund is now revoked.

At times of high volatility or when the Fund Manager feels that equities as an asset class are in the over-valued zone, they may seek short term opportunities in authorized fixed income and money market instruments to reduce the risk profile of the composite and provide industry leading returns. This composite enables the investor with limited knowledge of direct investment in the equity market to attain diversification and capitalize on the professional fund management expertise available with UBL Fund Managers Limited.

Benchmark

The Benchmark of UBL Funds Equity composite is KSE - 100 Index and returns of Benchmark are not net of withholding taxes. The Portfolios in this composite also may have International Exposure, whereas Benchmark does not represent the same.

List of Composites

A list of all composite descriptions is available upon request

Significant Event

1. The Finance Act 2008 introduced an amendment to the Workers' Welfare Fund Ordinance, 1971 (WWF Ordinance). As a result of this amendment it may be construed that all Collective Investment Schemes / mutual funds (CISs) whose income exceeds Rs. 0.5 million in a tax year, have been brought within the scope of the WWF Ordinance, thus rendering them liable to pay contribution to WWF at the rate of two percent of their accounting or taxable income, whichever is higher. In this regard, a constitutional petition has been filed by certain CISs through their trustees in the Honorable High Court of Sindh, challenging the applicability of WWF to the CISs, which is pending adjudication. Subsequent to the year ended June 30, 2010, a clarification was issued by the Ministry of Labour and Manpower (the Ministry) which stated that mutual funds are not liable to contribute to WWF on the basis of their income. This clarification was forwarded by Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) (being the collecting agency of WWF on behalf of the Ministry) to its members for necessary action through letter dated October 06, 2010. Based on this clarification, the FBR also withdrew notice of demand which it had earlier issued to one of the mutual funds for collection of WWF. Notices of demand have also been issued to several other mutual funds and the matter was taken up by the respective mutual funds with the FBR for their withdrawal on the basis of the above referred clarification of the Ministry. However, the Secretary (Income Tax Policy) Federal Board of Revenue vide letter dated January 04, 2011 subsequently cancelled ab-initio the clarification letter dated October 06, 2010 on applicability of WWF on mutual funds.

On December 14, 2010, the Ministry had filed its response against the constitutional petition requesting the SHC to dismiss the petition. According to the legal counsel who is handling he case, there is a contradiction between the aforementioned clarification issued by the Ministry and the response filed by the Ministry in the SHC. Subsequent to the year ended June 30, 2011, the Honorable Lahore High Court (LHC) in a Constitutional Petition relating to the amendments brought in the WWF Ordinance, 1971 through the Finance Act, 2006, and the Finance Act, 2008, has declared the said amendments as unlawful and unconstitutional and struck them down. The Management Company is hopeful that the decision of the LHC will lend further support to the Constitutional Petition which is pending in the SHC. As the management is confident that the matter will be eventually settled in its favor and the WWF will not be levied on the Fund, no provision has been made in respect of any WWF liability.

The BoD further resolved that with effect from May 30, 2013, the Fund will make provision on account of WWF at the rate of 2% of net accounting income under the WWF Ordinance, 1971. Accordingly, the fund has recorded a provision for WWF of Rs 35.341 million for USF as at June 30, 2015. Further, consequent to amendments in tax laws through Finance Act 2015, where Mutual Funds & Collective Investment Schemes have been excluded from the definition of "Industrial Establishment", no provision for WWF has been provided after June 30, 2015.

However, fund has recorded a provision for WWF of Rs. 17.4444 million in URSF-ESF as at December 31, 2016.
2. In FY 2012, through Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act 2011, general sales tax on fund management services has been imposed at the rate 16% effective July 1, 2011. Management fee charged during the period includes general sales tax.

3. Management Fee of the United Stock Advantage Fund included in this portfolio has been reduced to 2% from August 2011.

4. On 30 June 2016, the Honorable Sindh High Court of Pakistan has passed the Judgment that after 18th amendment in Constitution of Pakistan the Provinces alone have the legislative power to levy a tax on rendering or providing services therefore chargeability and collection of Federal Excise Duty (FED) after 01 July 2011 is Ultra Vires to the Constitution of Pakistan. The Management Company as a matter of abundant caution has not reversed the provision of FED, as the Federal Board of Revenue could file an appeal with Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan against the Judgment passed by Honorable Sindh High Court of Pakistan.

Furthermore, after the promulgation of Finance Act, 2016 FED is no longer applicable to Collective Investment Scheme with effect from July 01, 2016.

5. Further, as a consequence of the 18th amendment to the Constitution, levy for Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund (SWWF) was also introduced by the Government of Sindh through the Sindh Workers Welfare Fund Act 2014 (SWWF Act 2014). SWWF Act 2014, enacted on May 21, 2015, requires every Industrial Establishment located in the province of Sindh and having total income of Rs. 500,000 or more in any year of account commencing on or after the date of closing of account on or after December 31, 2013, to pay two percent of its total income declared to SWWF. The said Act includes any concern engaged in the Banking or Financial Institution in the definition of "Industrial Undertaking" but does not define Financial Institution. The Management Company, based on an opinion obtained by the Mutual Fund Association of Pakistan (MUFAP), believed that Mutual Funds are not liable to pay SWWF under the said law, for the reason that the Mutual Funds are not financial institutions and rather an investment vehicle. However, the Sindh Revenue Board has not accepted the said position of MUFAP and as a result, MUFAP has taken up this matter with the Sindh Finance Ministry for resolution.

In view of the above, MUFAP obtained a legal opinion on the applicability of WWF and SWWF on Mutual Funds, and based on such legal advice, recommended to all its members through letter dated January 12, 2017 the following:
i) The provision against the WWF held by the Mutual Funds till June 30, 2015 should be reversed on January 12, 2017; and

ii) Provision against SWWF, on prudent basis, should be made from the date of enactment of the SWWF Act, 2014 (i.e., May 21, 2015) with effect from January 12, 2017.

Accordingly, the Fund has recorded these adjustments in its books of account on January 12, 2017. Based on which the provision against SWWF has been reversed and provision related to SWWF has been recorded.

As per direction of MUFAP on behalf of SECP, provision of SWWF has also reversed on August 13, 2021. The amount of provision till date in following funds was as follows including the impact of reversal;

Funds	Amount PKR mn	Increase in net asset (%)
UBL Stock Advantage Fund (USF)	90.87	1.11%
UBL Retirement Savings Fund (URSF-ESF)	25.23	1.46%
UBL Financial Sector Fund (UFSF)	2.75	0.31%

Fees

Returns are presented net of all expenses (including custodial expenses, SECP fee, Listing fee) in addition to the Management Fee and Trading Expenses.

Fees Schedule

Management Fee is **3% (USF),** Management Fee is **3% (URSF-ESF)* and** Management Fee is **3% (UFSF)**
Management Fee is **2% (UDEF)** - Revoked at March 01, 2024

* Change in Management fee has been effective from April 11, 2022.

Minimum Account Size

The Minimum Portfolio size for inclusion in the composite is: **For Portfolio/Fund**	Rs.100 Million per Fund (which is also the minimum regulatory requirement to start a fund)
For SMA	Rs. 50 Million per Managed Account.

Internal Dispersion

Internal dispersion is calculated using the equal-weighted standard deviation of annual net returns of those portfolios that were included in the composite for the entire year.

UBL FUNDS

Ex-Post Standard Deviation

The three-year annualized ex-post standard deviation of the composite and Benchmark as of each year end is as follows:

Year	Composite 3-Yr St Dev (%)	Benchmark 3-Yr St Dev (%)
9MFY24	16.38%	15.63%
1HFY24	16.09%	15.51%
FY23	14.97%	14.99%
FY22	19.48%	19.51%
FY21	20.14%	20.08%
FY20	20.64%	20.57%
FY19	16.30%	16.35%
FY18	15.21%	14.80%
FY17	15.04%	13.91%
FY16	15.27%	13.94%
FY15	15.19%	13.38%
FY14	15.53%	13.91%
FY13	15.37%	14.00%
FY12	16.81%	16.50%
FY11	22.39%	22.75%
FY10	24.01%	25.22%

Key Assumption for Portfolio valuation

Following are key assumption used in Portfolio valuation:

Financial instruments

All the financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Portfolio becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows related to the asset expire. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expires. Any gain or loss on derecognizing of the financial assets and financial liabilities is taken to the income statement in the period in which it arises.

Revenue recognition

Gains / (losses) arising on sale of investments are accounted for in the period in which they arise. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the dividend is established.

Income on reverse repurchase, certificates of investment, placements, government securities and investments in debt securities are recognized at rate of return implicit in the instrument/ arrangement on a time proportionate basis.
Profit on bank deposits is recorded on accrual basis.

Proprietary Assets in the Composite

The Composite contain investments of UBL Fund Managers Limited and UBL Bank Limited (Parent Company of UBL Fund Managers) as of March 31, 2024.

Liability for Income Tax

Under the income tax law in Pakistan, the Fund is regarded as a public company for tax purposes. The income of the Fund is taxable, if 90% distribution is not made among the unit holders, certificate holders or shareholders as the case may be. The tax rate applicable to a public company, which is presently as under:
(a) Dividend income is taxable at the applicable tax rate as provided in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 for public companies on gross income basis.
(b) Capital gains arising on sale of securities, listed on any stock exchange in Pakistan at applicable tax rates in accordance with the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001;

Return from all other sources/instruments are taxable at the rate applicable to a public company.

Liability for Income Tax, if ninety per cent (90%) of the Fund's income is paid as dividend

Notwithstanding the tax rates and withholding tax the income of the Fund will be exempt from tax, if not less than ninety per cent (90%) of the income for the year is distributed amongst the Unit Holders as dividend. This includes only cash dividend as consequent to amendments in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 through Finance Act, 2014, 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 ninety per cent (90%) of the income shall be calculated after excluding capital gains and as reduced by such expenses as are chargeable to the Fund under the Regulations.

Withholding Tax

Under the provisions of Clause 47(B) of Part 4 of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the Fund's income namely, dividend, profit on government securities, return on deposits/certificates of investment with banks/financial institutions, profits from money market transactions, profit from Profit or Loss sharing accounts with Banks of the Fund will not be subject to any withholding tax.

Taxation of Unit Holders and Liability to Zakat

(a) Withholding Tax:

Unless exempted from such taxation or at a reduced rate under any law or Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement, cash dividend paid to Unit holders of the Fund will be subject to withholding tax as per the prevailing tax law. In terms of the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the withholding tax shall be deemed to be full and final liability in respect of such distribution.

(b) Capital Gains:

Capital Gains arising on disposition of Units of the Fund subject to withholding Capital Gains Tax (CGT) at the applicable rates given in the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (ITO). There shall be no CGT, if holding period is more than 48 months (4 years). As per section 37(A) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, Capital gains shall be treated as a separate block of income and losses under this head can be adjusted by the unit holder from the capital gains in the same tax year. Any unadjusted loss under this head is not allowed to be carried forward to the subsequent tax years.

Treatment for Separately Managed Discretionary Account (SMA):

The SMA shall be liable for payment withholding tax and other taxes on the investment amount and on returns or growth of investment. The Investment Adviser shall be responsible for complying with the requirements of law with regard to any deductions at source.

UBL FUNDS

GIPS Compliant Presentation
UBL Fund Managers Limited
UBL Dynamic Allocation Composite
December 20, 2012 through March 31, 2024

Composite:	UBL Dynamic Allocation Composite	Creation Date:	20-Dec-12
		Reporting Currency:	Pak Rupees

	Total Net Return (%)	Number of Portfolios	Total Assets at end of Period (mn)	Percentage of Firm's assets (%)	Total Assets of the Firm at end of Period (mn)
9MFY24	26.08	20	5,078	2.8	**179,399**
1HFY24	20.08	19	4,286	2.3	**199,563**
FY23	13.9	18	3,999	2.6	**155,342**
FY22	4.8	18	4,014	2.9	**140,767**
FY21	16.5	21	3,935	3.8	**104,890**
FY20	-9.1	30	5,756	6.9	**83,025**
FY19	-6.8	17	1,604	2.8	**56,767**
FY18	-5.1	25	2,660	3.5	**76,029**
FY17	22.3	25	2,470	3.2	**76,490**
FY16	3.2	6	342	0.6	**53,854**
FY15**	11.3	<5	33	0.1	**42,838**
1H’FY14	14.7	<5	38	0.1	**34,057**
FY’13*	33.3	<5	66	0.2	**34,638**

*Returns are from December 20, 2012 to June 30, 2013

**Returns are from 4-Sep-14

Compliance Statement

UBL Fund Managers Ltd claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards.

Definition of the Firm

UBL Fund Managers Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of United Bank Limited licensed by SECP to undertake asset management and investment advisory services. The definition of Firm at UBL Fund Managers Limited encompasses the following:

(i) All Funds under Management (including investment plans)

(ii) All Non-Fee Paying and Fee Paying and Discretionary and Non-Discretionary Portfolios.

Policies

UBL Fund Managers Limited policies for valuing Portfolios, calculating performance, and preparing compliant presentations are available upon request.

Composite Description

The objective of the UBL Funds Dynamic Allocation Composite is income and growth by in various asset classes/instruments. Secondary objective is to grow the value of assets over the long-term. UBL Dynamic Allocation Composite comprises of UBL asset allocation Fund (UAAF) and nineteen (19) separately managed accounts.

Benchmark

Currently, no Benchmark has been assigned to UBL Dynamic Allocation Composite.

List of Composites

A list of all composite descriptions is available upon request.

Fees

Returns are presented net of all expenses (including custodial expenses, SECP fee, Listing fee) in addition to the Management Fee and Trading Expenses.

Fees Schedule

Fees are charged as per different agreements as agreed with the clients. UAAF: 1%

Minimum Portfolio Size

The Minimum Portfolio size for inclusion in the composite is as follows:
For Portfolio/Fund Rs.100 Million per Fund
For SMA Rs.50 Million per Managed Account

Significant Event:

1. The BoD further resolved that with effect from May 30, 2013, the Fund will make provision on account of WWF at the rate of 2% of net accounting income under the WWF Ordinance, 1971. Accordingly, the fund has recorded a provision for WWF of Rs 5.9470 million for UAAF as at June 30, 2015. Further, consequent to amendments in tax laws through Finance Act 2015, where Mutual Funds & Collective Investment Schemes have been excluded from the definition of "Industrial Establishment", no provision for WWF has been provided after June 30, 2015.

2. Effective from 01 July 2011, Sindh Revenue Board under Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 has applied Sales Tax on all services rendered by Non-Banking Financial Institution. The Sales Tax is being charged @16% on Management Fee paid/payable to the Management Company.

3. On 30 June 2016, the Honorable Sindh High Court of Pakistan has passed the Judgment that after 18th amendment in Constitution of Pakistan the Provinces alone have the legislative power to levy a tax on rendering or providing services therefore chargeability and collection of Federal Excise Duty (FED) after 01 July 2011 is Ultra Vires to the Constitution of Pakistan. The Management Company as a matter of abundant caution has not reversed the provision of FED, as the Federal Board of Revenue could file an appeal with Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan against the Judgment passed by Honorable Sindh High Court of Pakistan.

Furthermore, after the promulgation of Finance Act, 2016 FED is no longer applicable to Collective Investment Scheme with effect from July 01, 2016.

4. Further, as a consequence of the 18th amendment to the Constitution, levy for Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund (SWWF) was also introduced by the Government of Sindh through the Sindh Workers Welfare Fund Act 2014 (SWWF Act 2014). SWWF Act 2014, enacted on May 21, 2015, requires every Industrial Establishment located in the province of Sindh and having total income of Rs. 500,000 or more in any year of account commencing on or after the date of closing of account on or after December 31, 2013, to pay two percent of its total income declared to SWWF. The said Act

includes any concern engaged in the Banking or Financial Institution in the definition of "Industrial Undertaking" but does not define Financial Institution. The Management Company, based on an opinion obtained by the Mutual Fund Association of Pakistan (MUFAP), believed that Mutual Funds are not liable to pay SWWF under the said law, for the reason that the Mutual Funds are not financial institutions and rather an investment vehicle. However, the Sindh Revenue Board has not accepted the said position of MUFAP and as a result, MUFAP has taken up this matter with the Sindh Finance Ministry for resolution.

In view of the above, MUFAP obtained a legal opinion on the applicability of WWF and SWWF on Mutual Funds, and based on such legal advice, recommended to all its members through letter dated January 12, 2017 the following:
i) The provision against the WWF held by the Mutual Funds till June 30, 2015 should be reversed on January 12, 2017; and

ii) Provision against SWWF, on prudent basis, should be made from the date of enactment of the SWWF Act, 2014 (i.e., May 21, 2015) with effect from January 12, 2017.

Accordingly, the Fund has recorded these adjustments in its books of account on January 12, 2017. Based on which the provision against WWF has been reversed and provision related to SWWF has been recorded.

As per direction of MUFAP on behalf of SECP, provision of SWWF has also reversed on August 13, 2021. The amount of provision till date was 16.74mn. This reversal cause increase of 1.88% in net asset value.

Internal Dispersion
Internal dispersion is calculated using the equal-weighted standard deviation of annual net returns of those portfolios that were included in the composite for the entire year.

Ex-Post Standard Deviation
The three-year annualized ex-post standard deviation of the composite as of each year end is as follows;

Year	Composite 3-Yr St Dev (%)
9MFY24	4.06%
1HFY24	4.22%

FY23	4.33%
FY22	6.10%
FY21	11.91%
FY20	14.21%
FY19	10.69%
FY18	12.64%

Key Assumption for Portfolio valuation

Following are key assumption used in Portfolio valuation:

Financial instruments

All the financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Portfolio becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows related to the asset expire. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expires. Any gain or loss on derecognizing of the financial assets and financial liabilities is taken to the income statement in the period in which it arises.

Revenue recognition

Gains / (losses) arising on sale of investments are accounted for in the period in which they arise. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the dividend is established. Income on reverse repurchase, certificates of investment, placements, government securities and investments in debt securities are recognized at rate of return implicit in the instrument/ arrangement on a time proportionate basis.
Profit on bank deposits is recorded on accrual basis.

Proprietary Assets in the Composite

The Composite contain investment of UBL Fund Managers Limited and UBL Bank as at Mar 31, 2024.

Treatment of Separately Managed Discretionary Account (SMA):

The SMA shall be liable for payment withholding tax and other taxes on the investment amount and on returns or growth of investment unless any SMA is recognized as tax-exempted by the Commissioner of Income Tax. The Investment Adviser shall be responsible for complying with the requirements of law with regard to any deductions at source.

UBL Fund Managers Limited
GIPS Compliant Presentation
UBL Bond Savings Composite
November 4, 2011 through March 31, 2020

Composite:	UBL Bond Savings Composite		Creation Date: Reporting Currency:		30-Jun-12 Pak Rupees
	Total Net Return (%)	Number of Portfolios	Total Assets at end of Period (mn)	Percentage of Firm's assets (%)	Total Assets of the Firm at end of Period (mn)
9MFY20	12.3	8	7,678	11.7%	65,809
FY19	6.0	<5	2,319	4.1	56,767
FY18	4.6	<5	724	1.0	76,029
FY17	5.2	<5	732	1.0	76,490
FY16	12.0	6	1,923	3.6	53,854
FY15	20.1	<5	1,509	3.5	42,838
FY14	8.5	<5	555	1.3	41,848
FY13	11.5	<5	843	2.4	34,638
FY12*	5.8	<5	535	1.1	47,792
* Returns since 4th November, 2011					

Compliance Statement

UBL Fund Managers Ltd claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. UBL Fund Managers Ltd has been independently verified by KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co. for the periods July 2011 to June 2012. The verification report(s) is available upon request. Verification assesses whether

(1) the firm has complied with all the composite construction requirements of the GIPS standards on a firm-wide basis and

(2) the firm's policies and procedures are designed to calculate and present performance in compliance with the GIPS standards. Verification does not ensure the accuracy of any specific composite presentation.

Definition of the Firm

UBL Fund Managers Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of United Bank Limited licensed by SECP to undertake asset management and investment advisory services. The definition of Firm at UBL Fund Managers Limited encompasses the following:

(i) All Funds under Management (including investment plans)

(ii) All Non-Fee Paying and Fee Paying and Discretionary and Non-Discretionary Portfolios.

Policies

UBL Fund Managers Limited policies for valuing Portfolios, calculating performance, and preparing compliant presentations are available upon request.

Composite Description

The investment objective of UBL Bond Savings Composite is to provide investors with competitive returns by investing in debt market securities. The composite primarily invests in debt securities. Currently, the composite comprises of nil portfolio as a result of re composition.

Note

Previously, the composite comprised of UBL Retirement Savings Fund-Debt Sub Fund (URSF- DSF),UBL Special Savings Plan-I(USSP-I), UBL Special Savings Plan-II(USSP-II), UBL Special Savings Plan (USSP-III), UBL Special Savings Plan (USSP-IV), UBL Special Savings Plan (USSP-V), UBL Special Savings Plan (USSP-VI) & UBL Special Savings Plan (USSP-VIII) . However, re-composition has done to make it more presentable and as a result UBL Retirement Savings Fund-Debt Sub Fund (URSF- DSF) has transferred into UBL Fixed Income Composite. Accordingly, USSP series has transferred in UBL Principal Protected Composite which is presenting all principle protected schemes and mandates. However, this change will apply prospectively and transfer has effective from June 2020.

Benchmark

Currently no Benchmark has been assigned to UBL Bonds Saving Composite.

List of Composites

A list of all composite descriptions is available upon request.

Fees
Returns are presented net of all expenses (including custodial expenses, SECP fee, Listing fee) in addition to the Management Fee and Trading Expenses.

Fee Schedule
Management Fee is **1.5% p.a. (URSF-DSF),** Management Fee is Upto 1.00% (USSP-I), Management Fee is Upto 1.00% (USSP-II), Management Fee is Upto 1.00% (USSP-III), Management Fee is Upto 1.00% (USSP-IV), Management Fee is Upto 1.00% (USSP-VI), Management Fee is Upto 0.1% (USSP-V) & Management Fee is Upto 0.75% (USSP-VIII)

Minimum Portfolio Size
The Minimum Portfolio size for inclusion in the composite is as follows:

Internal Dispersion
For Rs.100 Million per Fund (which is also the **Portfolio/Fund** minimum regulatory requirement to start a fund)
For SMA Rs. 25 Million per Managed Account

Since number of Portfolios in the composite is less than five for the entire (full) year therefore calculation of internal dispersion is not required.

Significant Event
1. The BoD further resolved that with effect from May 30, 2013, the Fund will make provision on account of WWF at the rate of 2% of net accounting income under the WWF Ordinance, 1971. Accordingly, the fund has recorded a provision for WWF of Rs. 4.7340 million for URSF - DSF as at December 31, 2016.

Effective from 01 July 2011, Sindh Revenue Board under Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 has applied Sales Tax on all services rendered by Non-Banking Financial Institution. The Sales Tax is being charged @16% on Management Fee paid/payable to the Management Company.

3. On 30 June 2016, the Honorable Sindh High Court of Pakistan has passed the Judgment that after 18th amendment in Constitution of Pakistan the Provinces alone have the legislative power to levy a tax on rendering or providing services therefore chargeability and collection of Federal Excise Duty (FED) after 01 July 2011 is Ultra Vires to the Constitution of Pakistan. The Management Company as a matter of abundant caution has not reversed the provision of FED, as the Federal Board of Revenue could file an appeal with Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan against the Judgment passed by Honorable Sindh High Court of Pakistan. Furthermore, after the promulgation of Finance Act, 2016 FED is no longer applicable to Collective Investment Scheme with effect from July 01, 2016.

4. Further, as a consequence of the 18th amendment to the Constitution, levy for Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund (SWWF) was also introduced by the Government of Sindh through the Sindh Workers Welfare Fund Act 2014 (SWWF Act 2014). SWWF Act 2014, enacted on May 21, 2015, requires every Industrial Establishment located in the province of Sindh and having total income of Rs. 500,000 or more in any year of account commencing on or after the date of closing of account on or after December 31, 2013, to pay two percent of its total income declared to SWWF. The said Act includes any concern engaged in the Banking or Financial Institution in the definition of "Industrial Undertaking" but does not define Financial Institution. The Management Company, based on an opinion obtained by the Mutual Fund Association of Pakistan (MUFAP), believed that Mutual Funds are not liable to pay SWWF under the said law, for the reason that the Mutual Funds are not financial institutions and rather an investment vehicle. However, the Sindh Revenue Board has not accepted the said position of MUFAP and as a result, MUFAP has taken up this matter with the Sindh Finance Ministry for resolution.

In view of the above, MUFAP obtained a legal opinion on the applicability of WWF and SWWF on Mutual Funds, and based on such legal advice, recommended to all its members through letter dated January 12, 2017 the following:
i) The provision against the WWF held by the Mutual Funds till June 30, 2015 should be reversed on January 12, 2017; and

ii) Provision against SWWF, on prudent basis, should be made from the date of enactment of the SWWF Act, 2014 (i.e., May 21, 2015) with effect from January 12, 2017.
Accordingly, the Fund has recorded these adjustments in its books of account on January 12, 2017. Based on which the provision against WWF has been reversed and provision related to SWWF has been recorded. The provision against SWWF has been charged to the tune of Rs. 4.040 million in URSF-DSF as at March 31, 2020.

5. USSP-I has been added in the composite list as period of 45 days has been completed for inclusion in portfolio (first NAV announced date November 09, 2018). The Fund/Scheme has maintained provisions against Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund as of March 31, 2020 to the tune of Rs. 1.11 million.

6. USSP-II has been added in the composite list as period of 45 days has been completed for inclusion in portfolio (first NAV announced date February 06, 2019). The Fund/Scheme has maintained provisions against Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund as of March 31, 2020 to the tune of Rs. 1.92 million.

7. USSP-III has been added in the composite list as period of 45 days has been completed for inclusion in portfolio (first NAV announced date April 17, 2019). The Fund/Scheme has maintained provisions against Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund as of March 31, 2020 to the tune of Rs.0.52 million.

8. USSP-IV has been added in the composite list as period of 45 days has been completed for inclusion in portfolio (first NAV announced date May 30, 2019). The Fund/Scheme has maintained provisions against Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund as of March 31, 2020 to the tune of Rs. 0.403 million.

9. USSP-V has been added in the composite list as period of 45 days has been completed for inclusion in portfolio (first NAV announced date Sep 13, 2019). The Fund/Scheme has maintained provisions against Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund as of March 31, 2020 to the tune of Rs. 8.31 million.

10. USSP-VI has been added in the composite list as period of 45 days has been completed for inclusion in portfolio (first NAV announced date August 05, 2019). The Fund/Scheme has maintained provisions against Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund as of March 31, 2020 to the tune of Rs. 0.273 million.

11. USSP-VIII has been added in the composite list as period of 45 days has been completed for inclusion in portfolio (first NAV announced date August 05, 2019). The Fund/Scheme has maintained provisions against Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund as of March 31, 2020 to the tune of Rs. 0.273 million.

Ex-Post Standard Deviation

The three-year annualized ex-post standard deviation of the composite as of each year end is as follow**;**

Year	Composite 3-Yr St Dev (%)
9MFY20	1.05%
FY19	0.68%
FY18	1.01%
FY17	2.22%
FY16	2.32%
FY15	1.01%

Key Assumption for Portfolio valuation

Following are key assumption used in Portfolio valuation:

Financial instruments

All the financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Portfolio becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows related to the asset expire. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expires. Any gain or loss on derecognizing of the financial assets and financial liabilities is taken to the income statement in the period in which it arises.

Revenue recognition

Gains / (losses) arising on sale of investments are accounted for in the period in which they arise.

Income on reverse repurchase, certificates of investment, placements, government securities and investments in debt securities are recognized at rate of return implicit in the instrument/ arrangement on a time proportionate basis.

Profit on bank deposits is recorded on accrual basis.

Proprietary Assets in the Composite

The Composite does not contain any investment of UBL Fund Managers Limited and UBL Bank Limited (Parent Company of UBL Fund Managers Limited) as at March 31, 2020.

Liability for Income Tax

Under the income tax law in Pakistan, the Fund is regarded as a public company for tax purposes. The income of the Fund is taxable, if 90% distribution is not made among the unit holders, certificate holders or shareholders as the case may be. The tax rate applicable to a public company, which is presently as under:

(a) Dividend income is taxable at the applicable tax rate as provided in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 for public companies on gross income basis.

(b) Capital gains arising on sale of securities, listed on any stock exchange in Pakistan at applicable tax rates in accordance with the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001;

Return from all other sources/instruments are taxable at the rate applicable to a public company.

Liability for Income Tax, if ninety per cent (90%) of the Fund's income is paid as dividend

Notwithstanding the tax rates and withholding tax the income of the Fund will be exempt from tax, if not less than ninety per cent (90%) of the income for the year is distributed amongst the Unit Holders as dividend. This includes only cash dividend as consequent to amendments in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 through Finance Act, 2014, 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 ninety per cent (90%) of the income shall be calculated after excluding capital gains and as reduced by such expenses as are chargeable to the Fund under the Regulations.

Withholding Tax

Under the provisions of Clause 47(B) of Part 4 of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the Fund's income namely, dividend, profit on government securities, return on deposits/certificates of investment with banks/financial institutions, profits from money market transactions, profit from Profit or Loss sharing accounts with Banks of the Fund will not be subject to any withholding tax.

Taxation of Unit Holders and Liability to Zakat

(a) Withholding Tax:

Unless exempted from such taxation or at a reduced rate under any law or Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement, cash dividend paid to Unit holders of the Fund will be subject to withholding tax as per the prevailing tax law In terms of the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the withholding tax shall be deemed to be full and final liability in respect of such distribution.

(b) Capital Gains:

Capital Gains arising on disposition of Units of the Fund subject to withholding Capital Gains Tax (CGT) at the applicable rates given in the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (ITO).There shall be no CGT, if holding period is more than 48 months (4 years). . As per section 37(A) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, Capital gains shall be treated as a separate block of income and losses under this head can be adjusted by the unit holder from the capital gains in the same tax year. Any unadjusted loss under this head is not allowed to be carried forward to the subsequent tax years.

Treatment for Separately Managed Discretionary Account (SMA):

The SMA shall be liable for payment withholding tax and other taxes on the investment amount and on returns or growth of investment unless any SMA is recognized as tax-exempted by the Commissioner of Income Tax. The Investment Adviser shall be responsible for complying with the requirements of law with regard to any deductions at source.

UBL Fund Managers Limited
GIPS Compliant Presentation
UBL Capital Protected Composite
April 15, 2008 through March 31, 2020

Composite:	UBL Capital Protected Composite		Creation Date: Reporting Currency:	15-Apr-10 Pak Rupees	
	Total Net Return (%)	Number of Portfolios	Total Assets at end of Period (mn)	Percentage of Firm's assets (%)	Total Assets of the Firm at end of Period (mn)
9MFY20	4.90	0	0	0	65,809
FY19	3.01	<5	312	0.5	56,767
FY18	0.49	<5	413	0.5	76,029
FY17***	1.7	<5	427	0.6	76,490
FY12**	6.3	<5	0	0	47,792
FY11	8.0	<5	205	0.8	26,165
FY10	9.5	<5	787	3.9	19,874
FY09	4.2	<5	730	3.1	23,777
FY08*	-1.4	<5	689	2.4	28,400

*Returns are from April 15, 2008 to June 30, 2008
**Only surviving portfolio in the composite matured on 22nd May 2012
*** Returns are from 26 Jan 2017

Compliance Statement
UBL Fund Managers Ltd claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. UBL Fund Managers Ltd has been independently verified by KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co. for the periods July 2011 to June 2012. The verification report(s) is available upon request. Verification assesses whether
(1) the firm has complied with all the composite construction requirements of the GIPS standards on a firm-wide basis and

(2) the firm's policies and procedures are designed to calculate and present performance in compliance with the GIPS standards. Verification does not ensure the accuracy of any specific composite presentation.

Definition of the Firm

UBL Fund Managers Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of United Bank Limited licensed by SECP to undertake asset management and investment advisory services. The definition of Firm at UBL Fund Managers Limited encompasses the following:

(i) All Funds under Management (including investment plans)

(ii) All Non-Fee Paying and Fee Paying and Discretionary and Non-Discretionary Portfolios.

Policies

UBL Fund Managers Limited policies for valuing Portfolios, calculating performance, and preparing compliant presentations are available upon request.

Composite Description

The investment objective of the UBL Funds Capital Protected Composite is to protect the principal investment of the investors upon maturity by placing a significant portion of the Trust Property as TDR with a minimum AA- rated Bank, and remaining in equity market or any other SECP permitted investments to provide investors with better returns. The composite comprised of nil portfolio due to maturity of UCPF-III.

Benchmark

No benchmark has been assigned to this composite.

List of Composites

A list of all composite descriptions is available upon request.

Significant Event

1) As a consequence of the 18th amendment to the Constitution, levy for Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund (SWWF) was also introduced by the Government of Sindh through the Sindh Workers Welfare Fund Act 2014 (SWWF Act 2014). SWWF Act 2014, enacted on May 21, 2015, requires every Industrial Establishment located in the province of Sindh and having total income of Rs. 500,000 or more in any year of account commencing on or after the date of closing of account on or after December 31, 2013, to pay two percent of its total income declared to SWWF. The said Act includes any concern engaged in the Banking or Financial Institution in the definition of "Industrial Undertaking" but does not define Financial Institution. The Management Company, based on an opinion obtained by the Mutual Fund Association of Pakistan (MUFAP), believed that Mutual Funds are not liable to pay SWWF under the said law, for the reason that

the Mutual Funds are not financial institutions and rather an investment vehicle. However, the Sindh Revenue Board has not accepted the said position of MUFAP and as a result, MUFAP has taken up this matter with the Sindh Finance Ministry for resolution.

In view of the above developments regarding the applicability of Sindh WWF on Mutual Funds, the MUFAP obtained a legal opinion on these matters and based on such legal advice (which also stated that even if a review petition is filed by any party, such petition can only be based on very limited grounds and the chances of any major change in the SCP judgment are very limited), has recommended to all its members on January 12, 2017 to start making the provision of Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund.

Accordingly, only SWWF provision has been recorded in UCPF-III*. The provision against SWWF has been charged to the tune of Rs. 0.66mn million as at Jan 27, 2020. The fund has matured on this date.
* Date of Inception: January 26, 2017.

Fees
Returns are presented net of all expenses (including custodial expenses, SECP fee, Listing fee) in addition to the Management Fee and Trading Expenses. (Please refer to Schedule)

Fee schedule
Management Fee: 0.75% per annum (UCPF-III)
Minimum Portfolio Size

The Minimum Portfolio size for inclusion in the composite is as follows: **For Portfolio/Fund**	Rs.100 Million per Fund (which is also the minimum regulatory requirement to start a fund)
For SMA	Rs. 25 Million per Managed Account.

Internal Dispersion
Since number of Portfolios in the composite is less than five therefore calculation of internal dispersion is not required.

Ex-Post Standard Deviation
The three-year annualized ex-post standard deviation of the composite and Benchmark as of each year end is as follows:

Year	Composite 3-Yr St Dev (%)
FY12	2.85

Key Assumption for Portfolio valuation
Following are key assumption used in Portfolio valuation:

Financial instruments
All the financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Portfolio becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows related to the asset expire. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expires. Any gain or loss on derecognizing of the financial assets and financial liabilities is taken to the income statement in the period in which it arises.

Revenue recognition
Gains / (losses) arising on sale of investments are accounted for in the period in which they arise. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the dividend is established.

Income on reverse repurchase, certificates of investment, placements, government securities and investments in debt securities are recognized at rate of return implicit in the instrument/ arrangement on a time proportionate basis.
Profit on bank deposits is recorded on accrual basis.

Propriety Assets in the Composite
The Composite does not contain any investment of UBL Fund Managers Limited and UBL Bank Limited (Parent Company of UBL Fund Managers Limited) as at March 31, 2020.

Liability for Income Tax

Under the income tax law in Pakistan, the Fund is regarded as a public company for tax purposes. The income of the Fund is taxable, if 90% distribution is not made among the unit holders, certificate holders or shareholders as the case may be. The tax rate applicable to a public company, which is presently as under:

(a) Dividend income is taxable at the applicable tax rate as provided in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 for public companies on gross income basis.

(b) Capital gains arising on sale of securities, listed on any stock exchange in Pakistan at applicable tax rates in accordance with the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001;

Return from all other sources/instruments are taxable at the rate applicable to a public company.

Liability for Income Tax, if ninety per cent (90%) of the Fund's income is paid as dividend

Notwithstanding the tax rates and withholding tax stated, the income of the Fund will be exempt from tax, if not less than ninety per cent (90%) of the income for the year is distributed amongst the Unit Holders as dividend. This includes only cash dividend as consequent to amendments in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 through Finance Act, 2014, 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 ninety per cent (90%) of the income shall be calculated after excluding capital gains and as reduced by such expenses as are chargeable to the Fund under the Regulations.

Withholding Tax

Under the provisions of Clause 47(B) of Part 4 of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the Fund's income namely, dividend, profit on government securities, return on deposits/certificates of investment with banks/financial institutions, profits from money market transactions, profit from Profit or Loss sharing accounts with Banks of the Fund will not be subject to any withholding tax.

Taxation of Unit Holders and Liability to Zakat

(a) Withholding Tax:

Unless exempted from such taxation or at a reduced rate under any law or Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement, cash dividend paid to Unit holders of the Fund will be subject to withholding tax as per the prevailing tax law. In terms of the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the withholding tax shall be deemed to be full and final liability in respect of such distribution.

(b) Capital Gains:

Capital Gains arising on disposition of Units of the Fund will be subject to withholding Capital Gains Tax CGT) at the applicable rates given in the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (ITO).There shall be no CGT, if holding period is more than 48 months (4 years). As per section 37(A) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, Capital gains shall be treated as a separate block of income and losses under this head can be adjusted by the unit holder from the capital gains in the same tax year. Any unadjusted loss under this head is not allowed to be carried forward to the subsequent tax years.

FUNDS

UBL Fund Managers Limited
GIPS Compliant Presentation
UBL Conventional Balance Composite
December 1, 2008 through March 31, 2020

Composite:	UBL Conventional Balance Composite	Creation Date:	15-Apr-10
Benchmark:	Refer to Benchmark Disclosure	Reporting Currency:	Pak Rupees

	Total Net Return (%)	Internal Dispersion (%)	Number of Portfolios	Total Assets at end of Period (mn)	Percentage of Firm's assets (%)	Total Assets of the Firm at end of Period (mn)
9MFY20	1.4	N/A	1	858	1.3	65,809
FY19	10.8	N/A	16	4,547	8.0	56,767
FY18	24.4	N/A	18	5,578	7.3	76,029
FY17	21.6	N/A	19	6,308	8.2	76,490
FY16	14.8	4.44	17	4,371	8.1	53,854
FY15	23.5	3.53	12	2,295	5.4	42,838
FY14	16.9		12	2,445	5.8	41,848
FY13	29.8		<5	201	0.6	34,638
FY12	12.4		<5	88	0.2	47,792
FY11	20.1		<5	41	0.2	26,165
FY10	18.6		<5	31	0.2	19,874
FY09*	20.3		<5	20	0.1	23,777

Compliance Statement

UBL Fund Managers Ltd claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. UBL Fund Managers Ltd has been independently verified by KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co. for the periods July 2011 to June 2012. The verification report(s) is available upon request. Verification assesses whether;

(1) the firm has complied with all the composite construction requirements of the GIPS standards on a firm-wide basis and

(2) the firm's policies and procedures are designed to calculate and present performance in compliance with the GIPS standards.

Verification does not ensure the accuracy of any specific composite presentation.

Definition of the Firm

UBL Fund Managers Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of United Bank Limited licensed by SECP to undertake asset management and investment advisory services. The definition of Firm at UBL Fund Managers Limited encompasses the following:

(i) All Funds under Management (including investment plans)

(ii) All Non-Fee Paying and Fee Paying and Discretionary and Non-Discretionary Portfolios.

Policies

UBL Fund Managers Limited policies for valuing Portfolios, calculating performance, and preparing compliant presentations are available upon request.

Composite Description

The objective of the UBL Funds Conventional Balanced Composite is income and growth by investing in Domestic listed equities & Domestic fixed income instruments. Secondary objective is to grow the value of assets over the long-term. UBL Funds Conventional Balanced Composite currently comprises of nil portfolio due to re-composition of composite.

Note

Previously, the composite comprised of UBL Asset Allocation Fund (UAAF). However, re-composition has done to make it more presentable and as a result, this scheme has transferred into Dynamic Asset Allocation Composite. However, this change will apply prospectively and transfer has effective from June 2020.

Benchmark

Currently, no Benchmark has been assigned to UBL Funds Conventional Balanced Composite.

List of Composites

A list of all composite descriptions is available upon request.

Significant Event:

1. The BoD further resolved that with effect from May 30, 2013, the Fund will make provision on account of WWF at the rate of 2% of net accounting income under the WWF Ordinance, 1971. Accordingly, the fund has recorded a provision for WWF of Rs 5.9470 million for UAAF as at June 30, 2015. Further, consequent to amendments in tax laws through Finance Act 2015, where Mutual Funds & Collective Investment Schemes have been excluded from the definition of “Industrial Establishment”, no provision for WWF has been provided after June 30, 2015.

2. Effective from 01 July 2011, Sindh Revenue Board under Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 has applied Sales Tax on all services rendered by Non-Banking Financial Institution. The Sales Tax is being charged @16% on Management Fee paid/payable to the Management Company.

3. On 30 June 2016, the Honorable Sindh High Court of Pakistan has passed the Judgment that after 18th amendment in Constitution of Pakistan the Provinces alone have the legislative power to levy a tax on rendering or providing services therefore chargeability and collection of Federal Excise Duty (FED) after 01 July 2011 is Ultra Vires to the Constitution of Pakistan. The Management Company as a matter of abundant caution has not reversed the provision of FED, as the Federal Board of Revenue could file an appeal with Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan against the Judgment passed by Honorable Sindh High Court of Pakistan.

Furthermore, after the promulgation of Finance Act, 2016 FED is no longer applicable to Collective Investment Scheme with effect from July 01, 2016.

4. Further, as a consequence of the 18th amendment to the Constitution, levy for Sindh Workers’ Welfare Fund (SWWF) was also introduced by the Government of Sindh through the Sindh Workers Welfare Fund Act 2014 (SWWF Act 2014). SWWF Act 2014, enacted on May 21, 2015, requires every Industrial Establishment located in the province of Sindh and having total income of Rs. 500,000 or more in any year of account commencing on or after the date of closing of account on or after December 31, 2013, to pay two percent of its total income declared to SWWF. The said Act includes any concern engaged in the Banking or Financial Institution in the definition of “Industrial Undertaking” but does not define Financial Institution. The Management Company, based on an opinion obtained by the Mutual Fund Association of Pakistan (MUFAP), believed that Mutual Funds are not liable to pay SWWF under the said law, for the reason that the Mutual Funds are not financial institutions and rather an investment vehicle. However, the Sindh Revenue Board has not accepted the said position of MUFAP and as a result, MUFAP has taken up this matter with the Sindh Finance Ministry for resolution.

In view of the above, MUFAP obtained a legal opinion on the applicability of WWF and SWWF on Mutual Funds, and based on such legal advice, recommended to all its members through letter dated January 12, 2017 the following:

i) The provision against the WWF held by the Mutual Funds till June 30, 2015 should be reversed on January 12, 2017; and

ii) Provision against SWWF, on prudent basis, should be made from the date of enactment of the SWWF Act, 2014 (i.e., May 21, 2015) with effect from January 12, 2017.

Accordingly, the Fund has recorded these adjustments in its books of account on January 12, 2017. Based on which the provision against WWF has been reversed and provision related to SWWF has been recorded. The provision against SWWF has been charged to the tune of Rs. 11.73mn million in UAAF as at March 31, 2020.

Fees
Returns are presented net of all expenses (including custodial expenses, SECP fee, Listing fee) in addition to the Management Fee and Trading Expenses.

Fees Schedule
Fees are charged as per different agreements as agreed with the clients. UAAF : **1%**

Minimum Portfolio Size
The Minimum Portfolio size for inclusion in the composite is as follows:

For Rs.100 Million per Fund (which is also the
Portfolio/Fund minimum regulatory requirement to start a fund)
For SMA Rs. 25 Million per Managed Account

Internal Dispersion
Internal dispersion is calculated using the equal-weighted standard deviation of annual net returns of those portfolios that were included in the composite for the entire year.

Ex-Post Standard Deviation
The three-year annualized ex-post standard deviation of the composite and Benchmark as of each year end is as follows:

Year	Composite 3-Yr St Dev (%)
9MFY20	8.34%
FY19	28.81%
FY18	5.44%
FY17	5.49%
2016	5.40%
2015	9.81%
2014	9.64%
2013	9.48%
2012	5.1%

Key Assumption for Portfolio valuation

Following are key assumption used in Portfolio valuation:

Financial instruments

All the financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Portfolio becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows related to the asset expire. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expires. Any gain or loss on derecognizing of the financial assets and financial liabilities is taken to the income statement in the period in which it arises.

Revenue recognition

Gains / (losses) arising on sale of investments are accounted for in the period in which they arise. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the dividend is established.

Income on reverse repurchase, certificates of investment, placements, government securities and investments in debt securities are recognized at rate of return implicit in the instrument/ arrangement on a time proportionate basis.

Profit on bank deposits is recorded on accrual basis.

Proprietary Assets in the Composite

The Composite not contain investments of UBL Fund Managers Limited. However, contain ordinary shares of UBL Bank (UBL Fund Managers Limited Parent Company) as of March 31, 2020.

Liability for Income Tax

Under the income tax law in Pakistan, the Fund is regarded as a public company for tax purposes. The income of the Fund is taxable, if 90% distribution is not made among the unit holders, certificate holders or shareholders as the case may be. The tax rate applicable to a public company, which is presently as under:

(a) Dividend income is taxable at the applicable tax rate as provided in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001for public companies on gross income basis.

(b) Capital gains arising on sale of securities, listed on any stock exchange in Pakistan at applicable tax rates in accordance with the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001;

Return from all other sources/instruments are taxable at the rate applicable to a public company.

Liability for Income Tax, if ninety per cent (90%) of the Fund's income is paid as dividend

Notwithstanding the tax rates and withholding tax the income of the Fund will be exempt from tax, if not less than ninety per cent (90%) of the income for the year is distributed amongst the Unit Holders as dividend. This includes only cash dividend as consequent to amendments in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 through Finance Act, 2014, 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 ninety per cent (90%) of the income shall be calculated after excluding capital gains and as reduced by such expenses as are chargeable to the Fund under the Regulations.

Withholding Tax

Under the provisions of Clause 47(B) of Part 4 of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the Fund's income namely, dividend, profit on government securities, return on deposits/certificates of investment with banks/financial institutions, profits from money market transactions, profit from Profit or Loss sharing accounts with Banks of the Fund will not be subject to any withholding tax.

Taxation of Unit Holders and Liability to Zakat

(a) Withholding Tax:

Unless exempted from such taxation or at a reduced rate under any law or Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement, cash dividend paid to Unit holders of the Fund will be subject to withholding tax as per the prevailing tax law In terms of the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the withholding tax shall be deemed to be full and final liability in respect of such distribution.

(b) Capital Gains:

Capital Gains arising on disposition of Units of the Fund subject to withholding Capital Gains Tax (CGT) at the applicable rates given in the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (ITO). There shall be no CGT, if holding period is more than 48 months (4 years). As per section 37(A) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, Capital gains shall be treated as a separate block of income and losses under this head can be adjusted by the unit holder from the capital gains in the same tax year. Any unadjusted loss under this head is not allowed to be carried forward to the subsequent tax years.

Treatment of Separately Managed Discretionary Account (SMA):

The SMA shall be liable for payment withholding tax and other taxes on the investment amount and on returns or growth of investment unless any SMA is recognized as tax-exempted by the Commissioner of Income Tax. The Investment Adviser shall be responsible for complying with the requirements of law with regard to any deductions at source.