

06th May, 2026

Mr. Ahmed Abbas

Head of Business Development & Listing
Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited
Stock Exchange Road
Karachi

Subject: **Initial Public Offering ("IPO") of Sitara Petroleum Service Limited ("SPSL")**

Dear Mr. Ahmed,

This is with reference to your approval of prospectus of Sitara Petroleum Service Limited. In this regard, we would like to inform you that strike price of PKR 18.90 per share has been determined through Book Building conducted on 04th and 05th May 2026. The key statistics of the same are given below.

We received total participation of c. PKR 11,737 million against the issue size of PKR 1,701 million, an over subscription of 6.9x. A total of 1,057 investors participated in the Book Building of SPSL, out of which 1,056 Investors were successful. The issue was subscribed in a record 8 minutes, setting a new benchmark for the capital market.

A category-wise breakup of successful investors is provided in the table below:

Category wise Investors	Shares Allocated
Development Financial Institutions	536,920
Mutual Funds	16,830,310
Insurance Companies	983,321
Employees' Provident / Pension Funds	201,935
TREC Holders	13,884,263
Other Institution/Corporates	26,334,844
High Net Worth Individuals	67,228,407
Total	126,000,000

The total IPO size, including Pre-IPO and IPO, stands at PKR 4,837 million, making it the 3rd largest private sector IPO in Pakistan.

Yours Sincerely,

For and on behalf of **Arif Habib Limited**



Hamza Rehan

AVP, Investment Banking



Farhan Rizvi

Manging Director, Investment Banking

Cement: Excess capacity looms

Although the cement sector's recovery story will not end in any record highs, the rebound is welcome for the industry that was facing pressures from mounting idle capacity and crumbling exports. In 10M FY26, growth in dispatches of 19 percent is driven by a strong domestic rebound. Dispatches rose 12 percent year on year, even as exports fell in the sales mix.

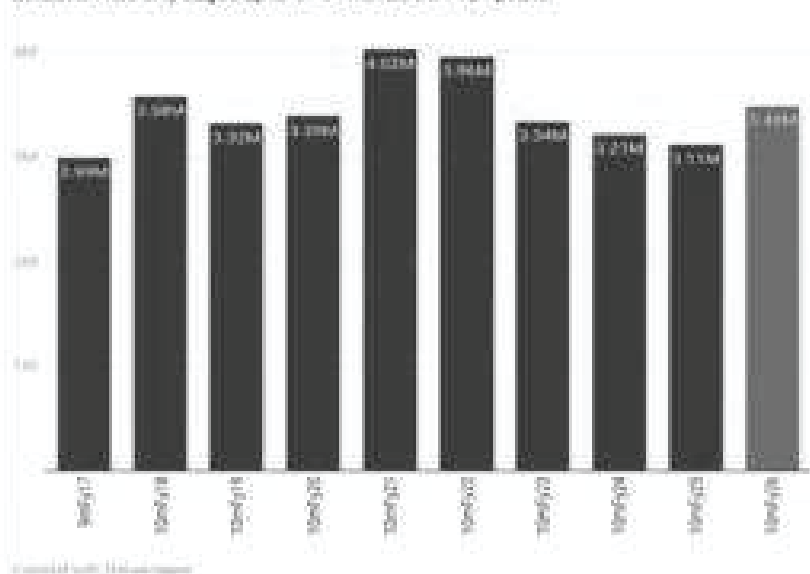
For the past three years, domestic demand remained dull as the macroeconomy trudged unhappily along troubling times. What prevented companies from slipping into losses were exports shouldering a greater share of the burden, climbing from just under 10 percent to 20 percent in a matter of a few years. They also held strong control over prices which enabled them to raise the price tag whenever costs rose. This is where tech-collusion always works in the favor of the cement industry. In FY23 for instance, when total offtake dropped by 16 percent year-on-year, the industry cumulatively made 9 percent higher pre-tax earnings and kept margins constant.

The present shift back to the local market is significant because producers enjoy better pricing in the domestic market. But as exports take a slow backseat, this also places the burden of sustaining offtake squarely on domestic consumption. Which in Pakistan's experience is fairly provisions.

Domestic demand is being driven by a short recovery in

Recovery gap

While cross border frictions continue to weigh on export momentum, the domestic market remains the industry's primary engine of recovery. In 10M FY26, total offtake rose 19%, driven by a 12% surge in local dispatches, while exports grew a slower 4% and saw their share ease. Average monthly domestic demand has climbed to 3.46 million tons, reinforcing the rebound from last year's loss. Despite this improvement, capacity utilization has only edged up to 59%—well below FY21 peaks.



Source: Industry Data

the broad macroeconomic environment, easing inflation and a rebirth of infrastructure and development projects stopped-short by a lack of funding. A new housing scheme that can dole out loans of up to Rs1 crore for 20 years will also begin to bear fruit in the form of rising construction demand.

However, the ongoing oil crisis due to tensions in the middle east have already started to bleed into inflation which will drain pockets faster, raise costs of production for firms using policy

rates slow down aggregate demand.

Current average domestic demand for cement certainly up, but still sits 13 percent below peak levels witnessed during the high-growth cycle of FY21. Nearly 40 percent of capacity remains idle. Cost pressures loom to complicate the recovery as

concrete production heavily relies on imported coal and fuel which are exposed to global price swings. Cement players maintain the ability to pass on the rising costs to consumers but that ability may not be as limitless as it may seem. Demand is more likely to face fatigue in coming months.

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Warning labels, hard choices

Pakistan's packaged food industry is pushing back against the proposed adoption of nutrient profile models and front-of-pack warning labels. Their concern is not with the public health objective, which is both valid and important but with the design and sequencing of the policy.

Few would argue against clearer information for consumers or healthier food choices. Pakistan's rising burden of obesity, diabetes, hypertension and other diet-related diseases makes food labelling a public-health issue, not just an industry concern. The state has a legitimate role in helping consumers identify products high in sugar, salt or fat. Front-of-pack labels are intended to cut through technical nutrition panels that many consumers either do not read or cannot easily interpret. If designed well, they can improve consumer awareness and push manufacturers to reformulate over time.

That said, the policy question is not as simple as putting a warning label on a pack. Pakistan's food market extends well beyond branded packaged goods. Loose, unpackaged, counterfeit, smuggled and informally produced items make up a substantial share of daily consumption. If warning labels are applied mainly to formal packaged food while the rest of the market remains outside effective enforcement, the likely result may not be healthier consumption. It may simply be substitution towards cheaper and less regulated products.

This is where the industry's concern deserves attention. Formal packaged food companies already operate under a heavy regulatory structure. They must comply with federal and provincial food laws, labelling requirements, quality standards and, in the case of exporters, the rules of destination markets. They are also under pressure from rising input costs, higher taxes, inflation, energy-price volatility and weak consumer purchasing power. A regulation that increases costs for compliant firms but does not improve enforcement across the broader market risks punishing the firms that are easiest to monitor: the documented, tax-paying ones.

PAFF has raised precisely this concern. The association says it supports the public health goal but objects to the proposed framework's design and sequencing. It represents a sector with annual turnover of more than Rs1,600 billion, tax contribution of over Rs200 billion, more than 100,000 jobs, and foreign-exchange earnings through exports. Its membership includes leading national and multinational food and beverage companies.

But the existence of informal and unregulated food markets cannot be used as a reason to delay all regulation of the formal sector. The formal packaged food industry is visible, scalable and capable of compliance. That makes it a natural starting point for policy. The regulator's challenge, however, is to ensure that the first phase does not become the only phase. If enforcement stops at documented firms, the policy will be easier to implement but weaker in impact.

Consumers do not stop eating because a label appears on a pack. Many simply adjust to price. For lower-income households, affordability often matters

more than nutrition messaging. If labelled products become more expensive, more heavily regulated, or less attractive because of warning symbols, demand could shift to products where quality, safety and ingredients are harder to monitor. That would be a poor outcome for both public health and formulation. A better approach would be evidence-based, phased and consultative. It should distinguish between product categories, serving sizes, reformulation potential and local dietary patterns. It should give companies enough time to adjust formulations, packaging, procurement and supply chains. It should also ensure that enforcement gradually extends across the market, including informal and unbranded players who currently sit outside effective monitoring.

International experience offers cleaner models. Singapore's voluntary Healthier Choice Symbol, run by the Health Promotion Board, identifies healthier products within each food category rather than simply warning against unhealthy ones. The market share of products carrying the symbol rose from 18 percent in 2016 to 38 percent in 2020. Today, more than 4,000 products across 100-plus food categories display it, and Singapore credits the system with encouraging companies to reformulate. This

framework offers a useful lesson for Pakistan: work with industry, follow evidence, and guide consumer choice instead of relying only on penalties for producers.

Pakistani manufacturers have already moved onto reformulations in several categories, with reductions in sugar, sodium and fat content across various product lines reflecting both global parent-company commitments and shifting domestic consumer demand. A structured incentive framework would accelerate that work, a punitive labelling regime risks slowing it.

The better debate, therefore, is not whether public health should prevail over industry concerns. It should. The real question is how to design a labelling regime that is credible,

enforceable, and fair. Regulators are right to push for clearer consumer information and healthier choices. Industry is right to ask for consultation, transition time and local evidence. Pakistan needs a framework that does both: protects public health while avoiding another onerous compliance burden on the documented sector.

For Pakistan, the lesson is broader. Regulation has to be judged on four elements: intent, design, enforceability and economic consequences. Front-of-pack warning labels may look like a straightforward public-health tool. But in a fragile economy, where the formal sector already carries a heavy compliance load and the informal market remains large, even a simple rule can carry complex costs.

HESCO HYDERABAD ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY (AMENDMENT)

The HESCO Invitation of bid for Procurement of Asset Performance Management (APMS) 25, 50, 100 & 200 kVA, published on 22-04-2026 vide PID (H) 380/2025. The tender No. 1961/26 will now be opened on 14.05.2026 instead of 07.05.2026. All other terms and conditions shall remain unchanged.

MANAGER MATERIAL MANAGEMENT HESCO HYDERABAD

NATIONAL ELECTRIC POWER REGULATORY AUTHORITY (NEPRA)

NOTICE OF HEARING

HEARING REGARDING QUARTERLY ADJUSTMENTS OF KWDCOS ON ACCOUNT OF CAPACITY CHARGES, TRANSMISSION CHARGES & MOP, VARIABLE OPERATION & MAINTENANCE CHARGES, IMPACT OF INCREMENTAL UNITS AND IMPACT OF TAG LOSSES ON FGA FOR THE 1st QUARTER OF CY 2026

1. Pursuant to the notified tariff, the NWERSCOs have filed their requests for adjustments on account of capacity charges, transmission charges & market operator fee, the impact of incremental units and impact of T&D losses on ICA and variable operation & maintenance charges for the 1st quarter of CY 2026 i.e. January to March 2026, in line with the notified mechanism in this regard.

2. A summary of adjustments requested by NWERSCOs is as under:

Company	Capacity Charge	Transmission Charge	Market Operator Fee	Variable Operation & Maintenance Charge	Impact of T&D Losses on ICA	Impact of Tag Losses on FGA
EDC	12.00%	1.00%	0.50%	0.20%	0.10%	0.05%
KEPSCO	12.00%	1.00%	0.50%	0.20%	0.10%	0.05%
KEPZCO	12.00%	1.00%	0.50%	0.20%	0.10%	0.05%
KEWAPCO	12.00%	1.00%	0.50%	0.20%	0.10%	0.05%
KEBAPCO	12.00%	1.00%	0.50%	0.20%	0.10%	0.05%
KEPFCO	12.00%	1.00%	0.50%	0.20%	0.10%	0.05%
KEPSCO	12.00%	1.00%	0.50%	0.20%	0.10%	0.05%
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