

20<sup>th</sup> May, 2026

**Mr. Ahmed Abbas**

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

Subject: **Initial Public Offering (“IPO”) of Service Long March Tyres Limited (“SLM”)**

Dear Mr. Ahmed,

This is with reference to your approval of prospectus of Service Long March Tyres Limited. In this regard, we would like to inform you that strike price of PKR 19.95 per share has been determined through Book Building conducted on 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> May 2026. The key statistics of the same are given below.

We received total participation of c. PKR 69.38 billion against the issue size of PKR 4.17 billion, an over subscription of 16.7x. A total of 2,378 investors participated in the Book Building of SLM, out of which 2,375 Investors were successful. The issue was subscribed in a record 5 seconds, 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   |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Commercial Banks                     | 17,258,150         |
| Development Financial Institutions   | 5,504,323          |
| Mutual Funds                         | 67,896,229         |
| Insurance Companies                  | 9,029,734          |
| Investment Companies                 | 2,505,110          |
| Employees' Provident / Pension Funds | 619,903            |
| TREC Holders                         | 16,534,752         |
| Other Institution/Corporates         | 48,658,042         |
| High Net Worth Individuals           | 124,297,285        |
| <b>Total</b>                         | <b>292,303,528</b> |

Yours Sincerely,

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



**Malik Harris Rehman**  
AVP, Investment Banking



**Farhan Rizvi**  
Managing Director, Investment Banking

# Pakistan's missing capital stack

Pakistan does not suffer from a shortage of credit, it suffers from a shortage of capital. Over the last few years, the state-owned banks have been a major source of credit, but they are not meeting the needs of the private sector. The government has been trying to attract foreign investment, but it has not been successful. The private sector is not getting the capital it needs to grow and create jobs. The government needs to find a way to attract private capital and to improve the regulatory environment. This is the only way to create a sustainable economy and to provide a better future for the people of Pakistan.

This situation matters because Pakistan is a developing country. It needs capital to build infrastructure, to create jobs, and to improve the standard of living. The government has been trying to attract foreign investment, but it has not been successful. The private sector is not getting the capital it needs to grow and create jobs. The government needs to find a way to attract private capital and to improve the regulatory environment. This is the only way to create a sustainable economy and to provide a better future for the people of Pakistan.

There are several reasons why Pakistan is not attracting private capital. One of the main reasons is the lack of a clear regulatory framework. The government has been changing the rules frequently, which makes it difficult for investors to do business. Another reason is the lack of transparency in the government's operations. Investors do not know what to expect, and they are often faced with corruption and bureaucracy. Finally, the government has not been doing enough to improve the infrastructure and the quality of the workforce. These are all factors that make Pakistan an unattractive investment destination.

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A government intervention, such as a loan guarantee, could be a way to attract private capital. The government could guarantee the loans of private companies, which would reduce the risk for lenders. This would encourage lenders to provide loans to private companies, which would help them to grow and create jobs. The government could also provide technical assistance to private companies to help them to improve their operations and to attract investment. This would be a more sustainable way to create a better future for the people of Pakistan.

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Comments & feedback at: research@br.com

# Pakistan's petroleum revenue machine gears up

Pakistan's fiscal dependence on petroleum is no longer cyclical. It is becoming structural. The latest IMF country report lays bare the scale of this dependence. By FY27, cumulative revenues from Petroleum Levy (PL) and the newly introduced carbon levy (CL) are projected to reach nearly Rs1.8 trillion, more than six times the level seen just five years ago. Excluding customs duties and import-stage taxes, petroleum products are quickly turning into one of the federal government's most reliable revenue engines.

The shift has been dramatic. A decade ago, the petroleum levy averaged less than Rs10/litre on motor gasoline and high-speed diesel (HSD). Today, the IMF framework effectively envisages PL averaging close to Rs100/litre by FY27. Add the carbon levy, expected to rise to Rs2.5/litre from the current Rs2.5/litre, and the tax burden embedded in fuel prices becomes difficult to ignore.

The implications are straightforward. Even if global oil prices soften materially, retail petroleum prices may not provide proportional relief to consumers. Islamabad increasingly lacks fiscal space to pass through lower international prices in full. Every decline in crude prices now creates temptation to absorb the benefit through higher levy collections instead.

That reality has already been visible over the past two years. As global oil prices eased from post-Ukraine-war highs, petroleum levy rates rose aggressively. The result was a sharp divergence between international price trends and domestic consumer relief. Petroleum taxation effectively became a fiscal shock absorber.

The IMF programme, particularly under the Resilience and Sustainability Facility (RSF), reinforces this direction. The logic is not entirely without merit. Fossil fuel consumption carries environmental and externality costs, and carbon pricing mechanisms are increasingly becoming part of global policy architecture. Pakistan's adoption of a carbon levy is therefore consistent with broader IMF-backed climate financing frameworks.

However, the speed and scale of reliance raise important questions. At nearly Rs1.7 trillion, petroleum levy alone is set to become one of the single largest federal tax streams. Unlike direct taxation, however, fuel levies are inherently regressive. They cascade across transport, logistics, food, manufacturing, and household energy costs. In an economy where inflationary scars remain fresh and real incomes compressed, the room to keep extracting more from petroleum consumers is not infinite.

More importantly, the FY27 revenue arithmetic leaves little margin for slippage elsewhere. The same IMF framework projects provincial tax revenues to rise from roughly Rs1.26 trillion to Rs1.94 trillion within two years. Embedded within that target is nearly Rs430 billion in additional provincial tax mobilisation measures. That is an extraordinarily ambitious expectation, especially given the historical weaknesses in provincial tax administration, agricultural taxation inertia, and fragmented enforcement capacity.

If provincial revenues underperform, the pressure inevitably shifts back to federally controlled revenue handles. Petroleum taxation then becomes the path of least resistance. That is where the real risk lies. If international oil prices remain elevated, Islamabad's flexibility to keep increasing PL and CL levels narrows considerably without triggering political and inflationary backlash. But if other revenue assumptions fall simultaneously, the fiscal body could widen rapidly. In effect, the government may find itself trapped between IMF targets on one side and consumer affordability on the other.



**CHINA POWER HUB GENERATION COMPANY (PVT.) LTD.**  
A Project of China Pakistan Economic Corridor

**TENDER NOTICE**

CPHG is inviting competitive bids from qualified contractors for the **Third-Party Manpower Provision Services** project. The project encompasses the supply and deployment of qualified, skilled, and competent manpower as per the operational requirements of CPHG, ensuring timely mobilization and full compliance with applicable labor laws, statutory regulations, and safety standards at our Power Plant in Mouza Kund, Tehsil Gaddani, Balochistan, Pakistan.

**MINIMUM QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:**

- The bidder should have at least 5-years' experience in the supply and deployment of qualified, skilled, and competent manpower and has performed at least 3 projects of similar nature.
- The bidder must be registered in compliance with the laws and regulations of Pakistan.
- Type of company, i.e. private limited, public limited, consortium, JV.
- In case of consortium or JV, a lead applicant should be appointed through a Power of Attorney and a JV agreement shall be submitted.

**BIDDING PROCEDURE**

- Interested parties may obtain the Request for Proposal (RFP) by following the steps below:
- Deposit a non-refundable fee of PKR 25,000 into the following account:  
Account Title: China Power Hub Generation Company (Pvt.) Limited  
Account Number: 25257001677901  
IBAN: PK29 HABB 0025 2570 0167 7901
- Email proof of payment to receive the RFP documents.
- RFP collection deadline is 06 June 2026 (1500 hours), and the bid submission deadline is 22nd June 2026 (1500 hours).
- Contact Person: Muhammad Haroon Humayun
- E-mail: haroon.humayun@cpbg.com.pk
- CC: Yunha.Balakzai@cpbg.com.pk, Huang.Jia@cpbg.com.pk
- Phone: +92 313 530 3531, +92 3122404550.

state's growing dependence on a narrow, politically sensitive, consumption-based revenue stream to hold together an already stretched fiscal framework. And that dependence is becoming harder to unwind with every passing year.



