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CORPORATE PROFILE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1.	Mr. Iftikhar Shaffi	Chief Executive	*(Executive)*
2.	Mr. Qaiser Saleem Khan	Director	*(Independent)*
3.	Mr. Imran Kabir	Director	*(Independent)*
4.	Mr. Abdul Shakoor	Director	*(Non-Executive)*
5.	Mr. Muhammad Sameer	Director	*(Non-Executive)*
6.	Mr. Hashim Aslam Butt	Director	*(Non-Executive)*
7.	Mr. Mohib Hussain	Director	*(Non-Executive)*

COMPANY SECRETARY

- Mr. Zahoor Ahmad

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

- Mr. Munawar Hussain

AUDIT COMMITTEE

1.	Mr. Imran Kabir	Chairman	*(Independent Director)*
2.	Mr. Muhammad Sameer	Member	*(Non-Executive Director)*
3.	Mr. Hashim Aslam Butt	Member	*(Non-Executive Director)*

HUMAN RESOURCE & REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

1.	Mr. Imran Kabir	Chairman	*(Independent Director)*
2.	Mr. Muhammad Sameer	Member	*(Non-Executive Director)*
3.	Mr. Hashim Aslam Butt	Member	*(Non-Executive Director)*

LEGAL ADVISOR

- A.K. Minhas Law Associates

AUDITORS

SARWARS Chartered Accountants
Office # 12-14, 2nd Floor, Lahore Centre, 77-D, Main Boulevard, Gulberg-III, Lahore`

BANKERS

- Allied Bank Limited
- Askari Commercial Bank Limited
- Bank Alfalah Limited
- Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited
- Silk Bank Limited
- Standard Chartered Bank Pakistan Limiated

REGISTERED OFFICE

- Plot No. 25, Gadoon Amazai, Industrial Estate, Swabi, Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa
  Tel: 0938-270597, 270297

FACTORY

- Plot No. 25, Gadoon Amazai, Industrial Estate, Swabi, Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa
  Tel: 0938-270597, 270297

PRINCIPLE OFFICE

- 23-Km, Multan Road, Mohlanwal, Lahore
  Tel: 042-37540336-7
  Fax: 042-37540335, 35300010
  E.mail: info@diamondfoam.com

SHARE REGISTRAR

- M/s Corplink (Pvt) Limited
  Wings Arcade, 1-K Commercial, Model Town, Lahore
  Tel: 042-35839182, 35887262
  Fax: 042-35869037

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Diamond Industries Limited will be held on Saturday 26th October, 2019 at 11:00 A.M. at Company's Registered Office at Plot No. 25, Gadoon Amazai, Industrial Estate, Swabi, Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa to transact the following business:

1. To confirm the minutes of Annual General Meeting held on 27th October, 2018.
2. To receive, consider and adopt the Annual Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ended 30th June, 2019 together with the Auditors' Report and Directors' Report thereon.
3. To appoint External Auditors for next financial year ending June 30, 2020 and to fix their remuneration. The retiring auditors, being eligible have offered themselves for their reappointment. Audit Committee of the Board has also recommended for re-appointment of M/s SARWARS Chartered Accountants, office# 12-14, 2nd Floor, Lahore Centre, 77-D, Main Boulevard, Gulberg-III, Lahore, as Auditors of the company for next financial year ending June 30, 2020.
4. To consider any other transactions with the permission of the chair.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

ZAHOOR AHMAD
Company Secretary

Lahore: 05-10-2019

Notes:

1. The share transfer books of the Company will remain closed from October 19, 2019 to October 26, 2019 (both days inclusive). Transfers received at the office of the Company's Registrars, Messrs CORPLINK (PVT) LTD, Wing Arcade, 1-K, Commercial Area, Model Town, Lahore by close of business on October 18, 2019, will be treated in time.

2. A member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting, may appoint another member as his / her proxy to attend, speak and vote on his/her behalf. Proxies effective must be receive at the office of the company not less than 48 hours before holding of meeting.

3. A member, who has deposited his/her shares in Central Depository Company of Pakistan, must bring his/her Participant ID number and account/sub account number alongwith original CNIC or Passport at the time of attending the meeting.

4. In case of corporate entities, Board of Directors' resolution/Power of Attorney with specimen signature of the nominee shall be produced at the time of attending the meeting.

5. To ensure compliance with the SECP Notification SRO 831(1)2012 dated July 05, 2012 read with Notification SRO 19(1)2014 dated January 10, 2014, all members who have not yet submitted their valid CNIC/NTN, are hereby once again requested to submit the same without further delay.

6. In pursuant to section 244 of the Companies Act 2017 and to ensure the compliance of SECP Direction No. 16 of 2017 dated 07 July 2017, the shareholders, who could not collect their dividend / physical shares are requested to contact our share registrar to collect / enquire about their unclaimed dividend or shares if any.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Dear Shareholders,

The Directors of **Diamond Industries Limited** feel pleasure to present before you the Directors' Report together with Audited Financial Statements of the company and Auditors' Report for the financial year ended June 30, 2019.

Financial Highlights----2019

	(Rs. in millions)
- Sales (Net)	0.000
- Gross Profit/(Loss)	0.000
- Operating Expenses	(30.946)
- Other Operating Income	18.000
- Loss from Operations	(12.945)
- Financial Cost	(0.004)
- Share of Profit/(Loss) of Associated Cos.	0.180
- Profit / (Loss) before taxation	(12.769)
- Taxation	(15.504)
- Profit/(Loss) after taxation	(28.273)

YEAR IN REVIEW:

As the company has rented out its manufacturing facility alongwith allied machinery to its associated concern M/s Diamond Tyres Limited, thus there is no sales & Gross Profit thereon. However the Company has incurred certain operating expenses resulting in operating Loss of Rs. (12.945) million as compared to Rs. (2.326) million of the preceding year and Profit /(Loss) after taxation is Rs. (28.273) million as against of Rs. 14.665 million of the corresponding year.

The company has settled all the disputes with Allied Bank Limited last year and the management intended to resume its business activities but due to non-clearance of eCIB report of State Bank, Increase in KIBOR rates coupled with sharp decline in Pak rupees value against US dollar, unprecedented price hike in rates of raw materials and increased working capital requirements, for now, it is not feasible to restart its core business activities. Hence, the management is of the view that the company is no longer a going concern, therefore, the financials for the period ended June 30, 2019 has been prepared on the basis of estimated realizable / settlement value of liabilities and assets.

VISION AND MISSION:

The statement reflecting the Vision and Mission of the company is annexed to the report.

EARNINGS PER SHARE:

Earnings per share for the year under review are Rs. (3.14) as compared to Rs. 1.63 for the immediate preceding year.

PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING:

Pattern of shareholding is annexed to this report.

BOARD MEETINGS:

During the year under review eight BOD meetings of the company were held and the attendance by each director in the meetings is as under:

S.No.	NAME	POSITION	ATTENDENCE
1.	Mr Iftikhar Shaffi	Chief Executive	08
2.	Mr Muhammad Sameer	Director	08
3.	Mr Abdul Shakoor	Director	06
4.	Mr Hashim Aslam Butt	Director	07
5.	Mr. Mohib Hussain	Director	07
6.	Mr. Qaiser Saleem Khan	Director	08
7.	Mr. Imran Kabir	Director	08

Board Audit Committee:

The Board Audit Committee of the Company is in place comprises of one independent director and two non-executive directors including the Chairman of the Board Audit Committee. Names of the members of audit committee are appended at corporate profile of this annual report. Five meetings of the committee were held during the year under review as required by the CCG for review of quarterly, half yearly & annual financial statements and other related matters. The meetings were also attended by the CFO, Head of Internal Audit and External Auditors as and when required.

Human Resources & Remuneration Committee:

Human Resources & Remuneration Committee is also in place and comprises of one independent director and two non-executive directors including the Chairman of the Committee. Names of the members of this Committee are appended at corporate profile of this annual report. The Committee looks into the requirements of manpower engaged by the company along with their remuneration and regularize the safety measures and environmental stewardship. Committee also recommend the board for review, consider & approve the management policies, compensation matters (including retirement benefits) of COO, CFO, Company Secretary and head of internal audit and all such matters for key management position who report directly to CEO. The Committee ensures all elements of compensation and welfare of the employees and holds its meetings as and when required.

TRANSFER PRICING:

The company has fully complied with the best practices on transfer pricing as contained in the listing regulations of stock exchanges.

CODE OF CONDUCT:

Our code is built on a set of shared values based on principles of honesty, integrity, diligence, truthfulness and honour.

FUTURE OUTLOOK:

As the company has settled all the disputes with ABL last year and now approaching various financial institutions for fresh financing facilities. However keeping in view the current economic conditions prevailing in the country and Govt. policy to reduce current account deficit, sharp devaluation of Pak Rupee against US Dollar, the management of the company is continuously monitoring the macroeconomic environment of the country and will resume its core activities upon clearance of ECIB, availability of financing facilities and stability of economic situation. The directors shall try to exploit every opportunity available in market to maximize the shareholders wealth and earn profit without taking unnecessary risk.

AUDITORS:

M/s SARWARS Chartered Accountants are retiring at the conclusion of forthcoming AGM of the company and eligible to offer themselves for their re-appointment. The Audit Committee has also recommended for the appointment of M/s SARWARS, Chartered Accountants as the statutory auditors of the Company for the financial year ending June 30, 2020. The Board of Directors has endorsed this recommendation.

CORPORATE AND FINANCIAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK:

The directors of the company are pleased to confirm that the Company has made compliance of provisions of the Code of Corporate Governance set out in the Regulation No. 5.19 of Listing Regulations of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan and there is no material departure from the best practices as detailed in the listing regulations. Our statements on corporate and financial reporting are as follows:

- The Financial statements, prepared by the management of the Company present a fair state of affairs of the Company, results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity;
- Proper books of accounts of the Company have been maintained as required under the Companies Act, 2017;
- Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in the preparation of financial statements and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment;
- International Accounting / Financial Reporting Standards, as applicable in Pakistan, have been followed in preparation of financial statements and there is no departure there from;
- The system of internal control is sound and has been effectively implemented and monitored;
- There are significant doubts about the company's ability to continue as a going concern;
- Financial highlights for the last 6 years are annexed.

QUALIFICATION OF AUDITORS' REPORT:

As regard to qualification No1. The company has rented out its manufacturing facility alongwith allied machinery to its associated concern M/s Diamond Tyres Limited. Initially this step was taken to keep the plant & Machinery in running condition and to earn rental income to meet the operating expenses of the company. All the value (Assets & Liabilities) appearing in the financials have been taken at their fair Market value. The board is of opinion that the property plant & equipment were valued by an independent valuator M/s Luckyhiya Associates (Pvt) Limited on December 26, 2014 and the plant & Allied Machinery is in sound working condition and due to strengthening of dollar value, the sale value of machinery have increased, therefore the value in use of these assets have not impaired.

Regarding qualification B, The Management has already circulated the notice to the shareholders of the company to proceed further in compliance and to deposit un-claim dividend of Rs. 432,544 into Govt Treasury in due course of time.

As regard to point No. C, the board is of opinion that the amount of Rs. 174,793,607 is not an income earned by the company, in-fact it is an adjustment / reversal entry in lieu of principal amount, Markup & cost of funds accrued in the last year financial statements relating to Allied Bank and thus need not to be reported directly in profit and loss statement.

Reference qualification No. D, for non-provisioning of entry disclosed at note 8 to the financial statements, represents the amount due to the company but wrongly withheld by the LSE because of an illegal order of temporary nature passed by the SEC on 12/06/2000 and thereafter the SECP has simply forgotten of its order. The amount is held by the LSE which is waiting for a final order of SECP. In view of the circumstances the board is of opinion that there is no need for making any provision in this respect.

Regarding qualification No. E, company has not reclassified its fixed assets into investment properties, as this is a mere disclosure as it has already been disclosed its fixed assets at liquidated values so it is agreed to be classified subsequently.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

The board joins me to thank all the staff members and management team for their concerted efforts and contribution.

For and on behalf of the Board

IFTIKHAR SHAFFI
Chief Executive

Lahore:- 04th October, 2019

ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ

محترم شیئر ہولڈرز: ڈائمنڈ انڈسٹریز لمیٹڈ کے ڈائریکٹر 30 جون 2019ء کو ختم ہونے والے سال کیلئے آپ کو ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ بمع آڈیٹرز رپورٹ اور آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی بیانات پیش کرنے پر خوش محسوس کرتے ہیں۔

	(روپے ملین میں)
سیلز	0.000
مجموعی منافع	0.000
انتظامی اخراجات	(30.946)
آپریٹنگ آمدن	18.000
انتظامی نقصان	(12.945)
مالیاتی خرچہ	(0.004)
اشتراکی منافع/(نقصان) ایسوسی ایٹیڈ کمپنی سے	0.180
منافع/(نقصان) قبل از ٹیکس	(12.769)
ٹیکس	(15.504)
منافع/(نقصان) بعد از ٹیکس	(28.273)

جائزہ سال : جیسا کہ کمپنی نے اپنی مینوفیکچرنگ سہولیات بمع مشینری اپنی ایسوسی ایٹیڈ کمپنی (ڈائمنڈ ٹائرز لمیٹڈ) کو کرائے پر دی ہیں۔ سیلز اور مجموعی منافع NIL ہے۔ کمپنی نے کچھ انتظامی اخراجات ادا کئے ہیں۔ جسکے نتیجے میں انظامی نقصان، پچھلے سال (2.236) ملین روپے کے مقابلے میں (12.945) ملین روپے رہا۔ اور نفع/(نقصان) بعد از ٹیکس پچھلے سال 14.665 ملین روپے کے مقابلے میں (28.273) ملین روپے رہا۔

جیسا کہ کمپنی نے ABL کے ساتھ اپنے تمام اختلافات حل کر لئے ہیں۔ مینجمنٹ اپنی کاروباری سرگرمیوں کو دوبارہ شروع کرنا چاہتی تھی مگر سٹیٹ بینک کی ECIB رپورٹ کی نان کلیئرنس (اگرچہ الائیڈ بینک کے واجبات ادا کر دیئے ہیں)، کابسر میں اضافہ جو کہ یو ایس ڈالر

کے مقابلے میں پاک روپے کی قدر میں تیزی سے کمی، خام مال کے نرخ میں تیزی سے اضافہ اور بڑھتی ہوئی ورکنگ کیپٹل کی ضروریات کے پیشِ نظر اسکی کاروباری سرگرمیوں کو دوبارہ شروع کرنا ممکن نہیں ہے۔لہذا مینجمنٹ کا خیال ہے کہ کمپنی مستقبل میں چلنے والی نہیں ہے لہذا کمپنی نے 30 جون 2019ء کو ختم ہونے والے دورانیے کیلیئے مالی واجبات اور اثاثوں کا تخمینہ وصولی/تصفیہ قدر کی بنیاد پر تیار کیا گیا ہے۔

وژن اور مشن: کمپنی کے وژن اور مشن کی عکاسی کرتی رپورٹ منسلک ہے۔

فی حِصص شیئر: فی حصص آمدنی / (نقصان) 30 جون 2019ء میں پچھلے سال 1.63 روپے فی حِصص کے مقابلے میں (3.14) روپے فی حِصص رہا۔

پیٹرن آف شیئر ہولڈنگ: پیٹرن آف شیئر ہولڈنگ رپورٹ کے ساتھ منسلک ہے۔

بورڈ میٹنگ: اختتامی سال 30 جون 2019ء میں بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی آٹھ میٹنگز منعقد کی گئی ہیں۔اور ڈائریکٹرز کی حاضری درج ذیل ہے۔

سیریل نمبر	نام	عہدہ	حاضری کی تعداد
۱)۔	مسٹر افتخار شفیع	چیف ایگزیکٹو	08
۲)۔	مسٹر محمد سمیر	ڈائریکٹر	08
۳)۔	مسٹر عبدالشکور	ڈائریکٹر	06
۴)۔	مسٹر ہاشم اسلم بٹ	ڈائریکٹر	07
۵)۔	مسٹر محب حسین	ڈائریکٹر	07
۶)۔	مسٹر قیصر سلیم خان	ڈائریکٹر	08
۷)۔	مسٹر عمران کبیر	ڈائریکٹر	08

بورڈ آف کمیٹی: کمپنی کی بورڈ آڈٹ کمیٹی میں ایک غیر جانبدار ڈائریکٹر اور دو نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز، جن میں ایک چیئرمین بورڈ آڈٹ کمیٹی ہے، موجود ہیں۔ بورڈ آڈٹ کمیٹی کے ممبرز کے نام اس اینول رپورٹ کی کارپوریٹ پروفائل میں درج ہیں۔اس سال کمیٹی کی پانچ

میٹنگز منعقد کی گئی ہیں۔ CCG کی ضرورت کے مطابق، کمیٹی نے کواٹری، ہاف ایئرلی اور سالانہ مالی بیانات اور دیگر اُمور کا جائزہ لیا ہے۔ میٹنگز میں CFO، انٹرآڈٹ کیئر ہیڈ اور ایکسٹرنل آڈیٹر نے بھی ضرورت کے مطابق شمولیت اختیار کی۔

افرادوسائل اور معاوضہ کمیٹی : افرادی وسائل اور معاوضہ کی کمیٹی موجود ہے اور یہ ایک غیر جانبدار ڈائریکٹر اور دو نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز جن میں سے ایک کمیٹی کا چیئرمین ہے پر مشتمل ہے۔ کمیٹی کے ممبرز کے نام اس رپورٹ کی کاربوریٹ پروفائل میں درج ہیں۔ کمیٹی افرادی قوت اور ان کے معاوضے کا جائزہ لیتی ہے اور حفاظتی انتظامات اور ماحولیات قیادت کو مستقل کرتی ہے۔ کمیٹی بورڈ کی سفارش کرتی ہے کہ وہ انتظامی پالیسیوں، معاوضے کے معاملات (ریٹائرمنٹ کی سہولیات)، سی او او، سی ایف او، کمپنی سیکرٹری اور اندرونی آڈٹ کے سربراہ اور وہ تمام انتظامی معاملات جو ڈائریکٹلی سی ای او کو رپورٹ کرتے ہیں کا جائزہ کرے، غور کرے اور منظور کرے۔

منتقلی کی قیمتوں کا تعین : کمپنی مکمل طور پر سٹاک ایکسچینز کی فہرست سازی کے ضابطے میں موجود ٹرانسفر پرائسنگ کے بہترین طریقوں پر عمل پیرا ہے۔

ضابطہ اخلاق : ہمارا ضابطہ، ایمانداری، سالمیت، صداقت وعزت کے اُصولوں کی بنیاد پر مشترکہ اقدار کے ایک سیٹ پر بنایا گیا ہے۔

مستقبل کے نقطہ نظر : جیسا کہ کمپنی نے پچھلے سال ABL کے ساتھ تمام اختلافات کو حل کر لیا تھا اور اب مختلف مالی اداروں سے فریش مالی سہولیات حاصل کرنے کی کوشش کر رہی ہے۔ تاہم موجودہ معاشی حالتوں کے پیشِ نظر اور کرنٹ اکاؤنٹ خسارے کو کم کرنے والی سرکاری پالیسیوں اور تیزی سے ڈالر کے مقابلے میں پاک روپے کی قدر کم ہوتے ہوئے، کمپنی ملک کے بڑے لیول پر معاشی ماحول کو مانیٹر کر رہی ہے۔ اور ECIB کی کلیئرنس پر، مالی سہولتوں کی فراہمی اور معاشی حالت کی بہتری پر اپنی کور سرگرمیوں کو دوبارہ شروع کرے گی۔

آڈیٹرز : سرورز چارٹرز اکاؤنٹنٹس کمپنی کے آئندہ سالانہ اجلاس کے اختتام پر ریٹائرڈ ہو رہے ہیں۔ اور دوبارہ تقرری کیلئے خود کو پیش کرنے کے اہل ہیں۔ آڈٹ کمپنی نے سرورز چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹس کو 30 جون 2020ء کو ختم ہونیوالے مالی سال کیلئے کمپنی کے قانونی آڈیٹرز کی تقرری کو پیش کیا ہے۔ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے اس سفارش کی تائید کی ہے۔

کارپوریٹ اور مالیاتی رپورٹنگ فریم ورک : کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز خوش ہیں کہ کمپنی نے سیکورٹیز اور ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان کی

طرف سے جاری کردہ سٹاک ایکسچینج کی لسٹنگ ریگولیشنز نمبر 5.19 میں درج لسٹنگ ریگولیشنز کی تعمیل کی ہے۔لسٹنگ قواعد وضوابط میں دی گئی بہترین پریکٹیسیز سے کوئی بڑا انحراف نہیں ہے۔کارپوریٹ اور مالیاتی رپورٹنگ پر ہمارے بیانات درج ذیل ہیں۔

(ا)۔ کمپنی کی مینجمنٹ کی طرف سے تیار کردہ مالی بیانات، کمپنی کے اُمور، اسکے آپریشنز، کیش فلوز، اور چینجز اِن ایکویٹی کی ایک منصفانہ شکل ہے۔اور کمپنی کی اکاؤنٹس کی کتابوں کو کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017ء کی ضرورت کے مطابق رکھا گیا ہے۔

(۲)۔ مالیاتی بیانات کی تیاری میں مناسب اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیوں کو مستقل طور پر لاگو کیا گیا اور اکاؤنٹنگ اسٹیمیٹس مناسب اور عقلمندانہ فیصلوں پر منحصر ہیں۔

(۳)۔ انٹرنیشنل اکاؤنٹنگ اور مالیاتی رپورٹنگ معیارات جو کہ پاکستان میں قابل عمل ہیں، مالیاتی بیانات کی تیاری میں پیروی کئے گئے ہیں اور کوئی انحراف نہیں ہے۔

(۴)۔ اندرونی کنٹرول کے نظام کو مضبوط اور موثر طریقے سے نافذ کیا گیا اور نگرانی کی گئی ہے۔

(۵)۔ کمپنی کے مستقبل میں چلنے کی صلاحیت کے بارے میں اہم شکوک وشبہات ہیں۔

(٦)۔ گذشتہ چھ سال کی مالیاتی جھلکیاں منسلک ہیں۔

کوالیفیکیشن آف آڈیٹرز رپورٹ : کوالیفیکیشن نمبرا کے لحاظ سے کمپنی نے اپنی مینوفیکچرنگ سہولیات بمع مشینری اپنی ایسوسیٹڈ کمپنی (ڈائمنڈ ٹائرز لمیٹڈ) کو کرائے پر دی ہیں۔ابتداء میں یہ قدم پلانٹ اور مشینری کو چلتی حالت میں لانے کیلئے کیا۔اور کرائے کی آمدنی حاصل کی جائے تا کہ کمپنی کے انتظامی اخراجات پورے کئے جائیں۔ مالیات میں ظاہر ہونیوالے تمام واجبات اور اثاثوں کی قیمتیں جائز مارکیٹ قیمتوں سے حاصل کی گئی ہیں۔ بورڈ کا خیال ہے کہ پراپرٹی پلانٹ اور مشینری کی قیمت خودمختار ویلیوایٹر (Luckyhiya Assiciate) پرائیویٹ لمیٹڈ سے 26 دسمبر 2014ء کو کروائی گئی تھی۔ پلانٹ اور مشینری اچھی حالت میں ہیں ڈالر ریٹ کے بڑھنے سے ان اثاثوں میں ایمپئر منٹ نہیں ہوئی ہے۔

کوالیفیکیشن بی کے حوالے سے مینجمنٹ نے کمپنی کی حِصص داروں کو نوٹس جاری کر دیا ہے کہ غیر دعویدار ڈیویڈنڈ جسکی مالیت 432,544 روپے ہے سرکاری خزانے میں وقت پر جمع کرائے۔

پوائنٹ سی کے حوالے سے بورڈ کا خیال ہے کہ 174,793,607 روپے کمپنی کی کمائی شدہ آمدنی نہیں ہے۔ درحقیقت یہ ایک اصل رقم، مارک اپ اور کوسٹ آف فنڈ کی مد میں ایڈجسٹمنٹ انٹری ہے جو کہ پچھلے مالیاتی بیانات میں الائیڈ بینک سے متعلق ایکروہونے پر کی گئی تھی اور نفع/(نقصان) کے بیان میں ڈائریکٹلی رپورٹ نہیں ہونی چاہیے۔

کوالیفکیشن نمبر ڈی کے لحاظ سے مالیاتی بیانات کے نوٹ نمبر 8 ظاہر کی گئی نان پروویژننگ کی انٹری بتاتی ہے کہ رقم کمپنی کو ڈیوٹھی مگر LSE نے غلطی سے وِدہیلڈ کر لی جس کی وجہ SECP کی طرف سے 12/06/2000 کی جاری کردہ ایک غیر قانونی حکم نامہ تھا اور اس کے بعد SECP آسانی سے اس حکم نامہ کو بھول گئی۔ رقم LSE میں موجود ہے جو SECP کی طرف سے حتمی حکم نامہ انتظار کر رہی ہے۔ ان حالات کے تناظر میں بورڈ کا یہ خیال ہے کہ اس حوالے سے کسی قسم کی کوئی پروو‌ژن بنانے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔

کوالیفکیشن نمبر ای کے لحاظ سے کمپنی نے اپنے فِکسڈ ایسٹس کو ایویسٹمنٹ پراپرٹیز میں شمار نہیں کیا۔ یہ ایک محض ڈسکلیور ہے کیونکہ یہ پہلے ہی فکس ایسڈ میں لیکویٹیڈ ویلیو پر ڈسکلوز کر دیا گیا ہے۔ لہٰذا اسے بعد میں شمار کر لیا جائے گا۔

اعتراف : ڈائریکٹرز مجھے ملے اور اُنہوں نے تمام عملے کے ارکان اور انتظامی ٹیم کا ان کی کوششوں اور تعاون کا شکریہ ادا کیا۔

بتاریخ: 04 اکتوبر 2019ء

لاہور

افتخار شفیع

چیف ایگزیکٹو

VISION / MISSION STATEMENT AND CORPORATE STRATEGY

Vision

The Company's vision is to be a market leader as manufacturing organization and to play a meaningful role on sustainable basis in the economy of Pakistan in the best possible manners with customer satisfaction as its premier goal.

Mission

Its objects as outlined in the mission statement are to conduct company's business through good governance with responsibility to all our stake holders and foster a sound & dynamic team for maintaining the professional standards and optimum use of resources while achieving the unique position in the market by meeting the requirements of high quality products for the customers and proving a stimulating environment to all the employees for their growth and development and fostering a feeling of job satisfaction, by following the highest of ethical and fiduciary standards and serving the interest of the society.

Corporate strategy

To produce and market high quality products, consistently exceeding customer expectations, ensure right usage of company's resources, create employment opportunities and protect the interest of stakeholders.

Note: The company is in process of restructuring hence mission, vision and corporate strategy will be followed and implemented in letter and split when restructuring process is completed and starts its production and sales processes.

IFTIKHAR SHAFFI
Chief Executive

Statement of Compliance with Listed Companies
(Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2017

Name of Company:- DIAMOND INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Year Ended:- 30-06-2019

The company has applied the principles contained in the CCG in the following manner:

1. The total number of directors are seven as per following:
   a) Male 7
   b) Female 0

2. The composition of Board is as follows:

Category	Names
Executive Director	Mr. Iftikhar Shaffi
Independent Director	Mr. Qaiser Saleem Mr. Imran Kabir
Non-Executive Directors	Mr. Muhammad Sameer Mr. Hashim Aslam Butt Mr. Abdul Shakoor Mr. Mohib Hussain

3. The directors have confirmed that none of them is serving as a director on more than five listed companies, including this company.

4. The company has prepared a Code of Conduct and has ensured that appropriate steps have been taken to disseminate it throughout the company along with its supporting policies and procedures.

5. The board has developed a vision/mission statement, overall corporate strategy and significant policies of the company. A complete record of particulars of significant policies along with the dates on which they were approved or amended has been maintained.

6. All the powers of the board have been duly exercised and decisions on relevant matters have been taken by board/ shareholders as empowered by the relevant provisions of the Act and these Regulations.

7. The meetings of the board were presided over by the Chairman and, in his absence, by a director elected by the board for this purpose. The board has complied with the requirements of Act and the Regulations with respect to frequency, recording and circulating minutes of meeting of board.

8. The board of directors have a formal policy and transparent procedures for remuneration of directors in accordance with the Act and these Regulations.

9. All the directors of the company have 16 to 40 years of working experience in their respective areas of specialization and are well aware of their duties & responsibilities and powers as per code of Corporate Governance and the Companies Act, 2017 which are crucial to the running and development of companies. Directors of the company have inculcated good governance practices in the corporate sector and have more than 15 years of education as well and thus fall under the exemption available in the Code of Corporate Governance. Further Mr Iftikhar Shaffi Chief Executive of the company and

Chairman of Diamond Group of Industries is well known industrialist with vast and rich experience of about 40 years in managing large industrial units.

10. The board has approved appointment of CFO, Company Secretary and Head of Internal Audit, including their remuneration, terms, and conditions of employment and complied with relevant requirements of the Regulations.

11. CFO and CEO duly endorsed the financial statements before approval of the board.

12. The board has formed committees comprising of members given below:

a) **Audit Committee:-** It comprise three members, of whom two are non-executive directors and the chairman of the committee is an independent director.

1	Mr. Imran Kabir	Chairman	Independent Director
2	Mr. Muhammad Sameed	Member	Non-Executive director
3	Mr. Hashim Aslam Butt	Member	Non-Executive director

b) **HR and Remuneration Committee:-** It comprise three members, of whom two are non-executive directors and the chairman of the committee is an independent director.

1	Mr. Imran Kabir	Chairman	Independent Director
2	Mr. Muhammad Sameed	Member	Non-Executive director
3	Mr. Hashim Aslam Butt	Member	Non-Executive director

13. The terms of reference of the afore-said committees have been formed, documented and advice to the committee for compliance.

14. The frequency of meetings of the committee were duly been held as and when required but at least once of every quarter before approval of financial statements of the company.

15. The board has set up an effective internal audit function who are considered suitably qualified and experienced for the purpose and are conversant with the policies and procedures of the company.

16. The statutory auditors of the company have confirmed that they have been given a satisfactory rating under the quality control review program of the ICAP and registered with Audit Oversight Board of Pakistan, that they or any of the partners of the firm, their spouses and minor children do not hold shares of the company and that the firm and all its partners are in compliance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on code of ethics as adopted by the ICAP

17. The statutory auditors or the persons associated with them have not been appointed to provide other services except in accordance with the Act, these regulations or any other regulatory requirement and the auditors have confirmed that they have observed IFAC guidelines in this regard.

18. We confirm that all other requirements of the Regulations have been complied with.

IFTIKHAR SHAFFI
Chief Executive

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT

To the members of Diamond Industries Limited

Review Report on the Statement of Compliance contained in Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2017

We have reviewed the enclosed Statement of Compliance with the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2017 (the Regulations) prepared by the Board of Directors of Diamond Industries Limited for the year ended June 30, 2019, in accordance with the requirements of regulation 40 of the Regulations.

The responsibility for compliance with the Regulations is that of the Board of Directors of the Company. Our responsibility is to review whether the Statement of Compliance reflects the status of the Company's compliance with the provisions of the Regulations and report if it does not and to highlight any non-compliance with the requirements of the Regulations. A review is limited primarily to inquiries of the Company's personnel and review of various documents prepared by the Company to comply with the Regulations.

As a part of our audit of the financial statements we are required to obtain an understanding of the accounting and internal control systems sufficient to plan the audit and develop an effective audit approach. We are not required to consider whether the Board of Directors' statement on internal control covers all risks and controls or to form an opinion on the effectiveness of such internal controls, the Company's corporate governance procedures and risks.

The Regulations require the Company to place before the Audit Committee, and upon recommendation of the Audit Committee, place before the Board of Directors for their review and approval, its related party transactions and also ensure compliance with the requirements of section 208 of the "Companies Act, 2017. We are only required and have ensured compliance of this requirement to the extent of the approval of the related party transactions by the Board of Directors upon recommendation of the Audit Committee. We have not carried out procedures to assess and determine the Company's process for identification of related parties and that whether the related party transactions were undertaken at arm's length price or not.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Statement of Compliance does not appropriately reflect the Company's compliance, in all material respects, with the requirements contained in the Regulations as applicable to the Company for the year ended June 30, 2019.

SARWARS

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ENGAGEMENT PARTNER: SHAN IBRAHIM

Place: Lahore

Date: October 04, 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF DIAMAOND INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Adverse Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of DIAMOND INDUSTRIES LIMITED (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2019 and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In our opinion, because of the effect of the matters described in paragraphs (A) to (D) *Basis for Adverse Opinion* section of our report and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof do not conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and do not give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and respectively do not give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at June 30, 2019 and of the loss and other comprehensive loss, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Adverse Opinion

(A) We draw attention to note 2 to the financial statements, which states that the company is no longer a going concern, therefore, these financial statements have been prepared on the basis of estimated realisable / settlement values of assets other than fixed assets and liabilities respectively. The management has estimated the realisable / settlement values equivalent to historical cost. The management is of the view that the fixed assets valued on dated December 31, 2014 need no further revaluation.

We are of the opinion that the management's estimates may need revision as changes occur in the circumstances on which the estimates are based or as a result of new information. Hence, the values declared at which assets will be realised and liabilities will be settled may be different from those carried in these financial statements.

(B) The company has not complied with the requirements of section (244) of the Companies, Act 2017 regarding unclaimed dividend amounting to Rs. 432,544.

(C) The company has classified the financial liabilities, written off, amounting to Rs. 174,793,607 in year ended June 30, 2018 in “statement of other comprehensive income” rather than charging the same in the “statement of profit or loss” in compliance to International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in Pakistan. The management has not rectified the error in the current year.

(D) As stated in note 20 and note 8 to the financial statements, no provisions have been made for receivables pending final settlement.

(E) The company has leased out its fixed assets and operational activities to Diamond Tyres limited to earn rentals. The company has not reclassified its fixed assets into investment properties and has not complied with applicable requirements of IAS. See note no. 4.30 annexed.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the international standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our adverse opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the *Basis for Adverse Opinion* section we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated.

Following are the Key Audit Matters:

S. No. Key Audit Matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
(i) Re-statement of error as per IAS-8 Refer to note no. 4.1.1, the company has rectified error regarding classification of deferred tax on revaluation surplus to statement of other comprehensive income in previous year. This matter is significant regarding its impact on comparative figures of statement of profit or loss and statement of other comprehensive income only, we consider it as a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included the following: Re-calculation of deferred tax as per IAS-12. Assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of its presentation, classification and disclosure in the financial statements as per the applicable requirements.

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

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and the requirements of Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Board of directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting. When such use is inappropriate and management uses an alternative basis of accounting, we conclude whether the alternative bases used by management are acceptable in the circumstances. We also evaluate the adequacy of the disclosures describing the alternative basis of accounting and reasons for its use, refer to note no. 2 annexed. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report.

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Based on our audit, we further report that in our opinion:

(a) proper books of accounts have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX) of 2017);

(b) the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of accounts and returns;

(c) investment made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Company's business; and

(d) in our opinion, no zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).

The engagement partner on audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Shan Ibrahim FCA

SARWARS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Lahore
Date: October 04, 2019

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2019

ASSETS	Note	2019 Book value	2019 Estimated Realizable/ settlement value	2018 Book value	2018 Estimated Realizable/ settlement value
Cash and bank balances	5	**701,212**	701,212	4,006,996	4,006,996
Trade Debts	6	**4,226,629**	4,226,629	17,774,569	17,774,569
Loan and Advances	7	**59,112,488**	59,112,488	56,115,285	56,115,285
Other Receivables	8	**1,969,309**	1,969,309	1,969,309	1,969,309
Stock in trade	9	**8,415,706**	8,415,706	8,415,705	8,415,705
Long Term Deposits	10	**330,885**	330,885	330,885	330,885
Investments Under equity Method	11	**66,122,810**	66,122,810	65,942,665	65,942,665
Investments available for sale	12	**71,313,512**	71,313,512	82,648,866	82,648,866
Property, Plant and Equipment		**173,838,698**	173,838,698	186,822,186	186,822,186
TOTAL ASSETS		**386,031,249**	**386,031,249**	**424,026,466**	**424,026,466**
LIABILITIES					
Trade and other payables	13	**26,487,787**	26,487,787	37,707,191	37,707,191
Unclaimed Dividend		**432,544**	432,544	432,544	432,544
Due to related parties and others	14	**137,297,971**	137,297,971	138,978,187	138,978,187
Deferred liabilities	15	**41,638,470**	41,638,470	26,134,218	26,134,218
Provision for taxation	16	**-**	-	990,701	990,701
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**205,856,772**	**205,856,772**	**204,242,841**	**204,242,841**
NET ASSETS		**180,174,477**	**180,174,477**	**219,783,625**	**219,783,625**
REPRESENTED BY:-					
Authorized share capital					
12,000,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each		**120,000,000**	**120,000,000**	**120,000,000**	**120,000,000**
Issued, subscribed and Paid Up Capital	17	**90,000,000**	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000
Surplus on revaluation of fixed assets	18	**138,921,659**	138,921,659	146,268,076	146,268,076
Reserves	19	**(48,747,182)**	(48,747,182)	(16,484,451)	(16,484,451)
					-
Share Holders' Equity		**180,174,477**	**180,174,477**	**219,783,625**	**219,783,625**
Contingencies & Commitments	20	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		180,174,477	**180,174,477**	**219,783,625**	**219,783,625**

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive	Chief Financial Officer	Director

STATEMENT PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Note	30-Jun-19 Rupees	Restated 30-Jun-18 Rupees
Sales - net	**21**	-	96,742,285
Cost of sales	**22**	-	(93,895,780)
Gross profit		-	2,846,505
Depreciation for the year		**(12,983,488)**	(14,187,266)
Administrative expenses	**23**	**(17,962,960)**	(15,253,661)
		(30,946,448)	(29,440,928)
		(30,946,448)	(26,594,423)
Other Operating income	**24**	**18,000,929**	24,268,057
Loss from Operations		**(12,945,519)**	(2,326,366)
Finance Cost	**25**	**(4,199)**	(1,797,140)
Share of profit/(loss) of associated companies		**180,145**	(4,419,579)
Loss before Taxation		**(12,769,573)**	(8,543,085)
TAXATION	**26**		
- Current		-	(1,645,531)
- Deferred Tax		**(15,504,252)**	24,853,641
		(15,504,252)	23,208,110
Profit / (Loss) after Taxation		**(28,273,825)**	14,665,026
Earning/ (Loss) per Share	**27**	**(3.14)**	1.63

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive **Chief Financial Officer** **Director**

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	June 30, 2019 Rupees	Restated June 30, 2018 Rupees
Profit / (Loss) for the year	**(28,273,825)**	14,665,026
Other Comprehensive Income		
Items that cannot be reclassified to profit and loss account		
Long term liabilities written off	-	174,793,607
Items that may be reclassified to profit and loss account		
Unrealized gain / (loss) arising on remeasurement of available for sale investments	**(11,335,354)**	8,720,940
	(11,335,354)	183,514,547
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year	**(39,609,179)**	198,179,573

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive   Chief Financial Officer   Director

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	June 30, 2019 Rupees	June 30, 2018 Rupees
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before taxation	**(12,769,573)**	(8,543,085)
Adjustment for Non Cash and other items:		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	**12,983,488**	14,187,266
Share of loss of associated company	**(180,145)**	6,488,079
Un-realized Gain on long term investment		(2,068,500)
Provision for gratuity	**-**	(27,891,581)
Finance cost	**4,199**	1,797,140
Interest Income	**(929)**	(26,802)
Dividend Income	**-**	(2,900,763)
Disposal income	**-**	(1,991,867)
Cash Flow Before Working Capital Changes	**37,040**	(20,950,112)
Working Capital Changes		
(Increase)/Decrease in Current Assets		
Stock in Trade	**-**	89,381,390
Trade Debts	**13,547,940**	53,402,852
Loans and Advances	**(3,254,502)**	106,808,990
Other Receivables	**-**	40,075,000
	10,293,438	289,668,232
Increase/(Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Trade and Other Payables	**(11,219,404)**	(311,343,032)
Cash Inflow / (Outflow) From Operations	(888,926)	(42,624,912)
Income tax paid	**(733,395)**	(4,177,374)
Finance cost paid	**(4,199)**	(1,797,140)
Gratuity paid / adjusted		-
Net Cash Inflow / (Outflow) From Operating Activities	**(1,626,520)**	(48,599,425)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Property, plant and equipment	-	(23,000)
Sale proceeds	-	2,000,000
Interest income	**929**	26,802
Dividend received	-	2,900,763
Net Cash Generated from /(used in) Investing Activities	**929**	4,904,565
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Short term borrowings	**-**	(97,401,270)
Due to Related Parties and others	**(1,680,216)**	138,978,187
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities	**(1,680,216)**	41,576,917
Net (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	**(3,305,807)**	(2,117,943)
Cash & Cash Equivalents at Beginning of the Year	**4,007,016**	6,124,939
Cash & Cash Equivalents at End of the year	**701,210**	4,006,996

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive **Chief Financial Officer** **Director**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Share Capital	Revaluation Surplus	RESERVES		TOTAL EQUITY
			CAPITAL	REVENUE	
			Fair value reserve	Accumulated Profits /Losses	
	(Rupees)				
Balance as at 01 July 2017- Restated	90,000,000	154,153,373	21,827,880	(244,377,199)	21,604,052
Incremental depreciation on surplus on revaluation of property, plant & equipment	-	(7,885,297)	-	7,885,297	-
Profit / (Loss) for the year	-			14,665,026	14,665,026
Other comprehensive income for the year	-		8,720,940	174,793,607	183,514,547
Balance as at 30 June 2018	90,000,000	146,268,076	30,548,820	(47,033,269)	219,783,625
Balance as at 01 July 2018	90,000,000	146,268,076	30,548,820	(47,033,269)	219,783,627
Incremental depreciation on surplus on revaluation of property, plant & equipment		(7,346,446)		7,346,446	-
Profit / (Loss) for the year				(28,273,825)	(28,273,825)
Other comprehensive income for the year			(11,335,354)		(11,335,354)
Balance as at 30 June 2019	90,000,000	138,921,630	19,213,466	(67,960,648)	180,174,448

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive **Chief Financial Officer** **Director**

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

`1-STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

The company was incorporated under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 as a private limited company on June 18, 1989 in the name of Diamond Industries (Pvt.) Limited and converted into public limited Company on August 03, 1994 as Diamond Industries Limited. The shares of the Company are quoted on Karachi, Islamabad and Lahore Stock Exchanges. The principal activity is to manufacture and sale foam products and PVA products consumed in industry and domestically. The registered office of the company is situated at Industrial Estate Gadoon, Amazai, K.P.K Pakistan. The company has fixed assets located in Lahore, Rawalpindi and Gadoon. The company at present has leased out its operations / manufacturing unit.

2-GOING CONCERN

a) The company has leased out its manufacturing facility along with allied machinery to its associated undertaking M/s Diamond Tyres Limited. The lease period has been extended up to December 31, 2019 with mutual consent. The company at present is dependent upon the financial assistance of the associated undertakings. The management is of the view that the company is no longer a going concern, therefore, these financial statements have been prepared on the basis of estimated realizable / settlement value of liabilities and assets, other than fixed assets. The management has estimated the realizable / settlement values equivalent to historical cost. The management is of the view that the fixed assets valued on December 31, 2014 need no further revaluation.

b) The Company in the year under audit declared a net loss after tax of Rs.28.273 million after charging deferred tax expense of Rs.15.504 million for the year ended June 30, 2019, the deferred tax loss when excluded (see note no. 26) the company will report a net loss of Rs.12.769 million. The company's net equity after including the revaluation surplus of fixed assets is of Rs.180.174 million (2018: Restated Rs.219.783 million).Total assets exceed total liabilities by amount of Rs.180.174 million.

c) The management has prepared these financial statements on the basis of non-going concern assumptions and has considered the historical values at the year end as fair values other than those specifically declared.

2.1-RECOGNIZED FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques based on assumptions that are dependent on conditions existing at balance sheet date.

Estimates with respect to residual values and useful lives and pattern of flow of economic benefits are based on the analysis of the management of the Company. Further, the Company reviews the value of assets for possible impairment on an annual basis. Any change in the estimates in the future might affect the carrying amount of respective item of property, plant and equipment, with a corresponding effect on the depreciation charge and impairment.

The management's estimates may need revision as changes occur in the circumstances on which the estimates are based or as a result of new information. Hence, the values declared at which assets will be realized and liabilities will be settled may be different from those carried in these financial statements.

The fair values assigned to the assets and liabilities are as under;

	2019		2018
	Book Value	**Estimate Realizable/ Settlement Value**	**Book Value**
	Rupees	**Rupees**	**Rupees**
ASSETS			
Cash and bank balances	701,212	701,212	4,006,996
Investment available for sale	71,313,512	71,313512	82,648,866
Other receivables	1,969,309	1,969,309	1,969,309
Loans and advances	59,112,488	59,112,488	56,115,285
Trade debts	4,226,629	4,226,629	17,774,569
Stock in trade	8,415,706	8,415,706	8,415,706
Security deposits	330,885	330,885	330,885
Investments	66,122,810	66,122,810	65,942,665
Property, plant and equipment	173,838,698	173,838,698	186,822,186
TOTAL ASSETS	**386,031,249**	**386,031,249**	**424,026,466**
LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	26,487,787	26,487,787	38,228,934
Borrowings	137,297,971	137,297,971	138,978,187
Unclaimed dividend	432,544	432,544	432,544
Deferred income tax	41,638,470	41,638,470	26,134,218
Provision for taxation	-	-	990,701
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**205,856,772**	**205,856,772**	**204,242,841**
NET ASSETS	**180,174,477**	**180,174,477**	**219,783,625**

The management is of the considered opinion that the book values as at June 30, 2019 reflect true and fair values of the total assets and liabilities. The company has not carried any revaluations of its fixed assets and considers that there are no major factors that could affect the valuation of fixed assets deter mined by the independent valuer on December 31, 2014. Therefore no valuation of fixed assets has been carried out as at June 30, 2019.

2.2- STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017; and
- Provision of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017.

Where provision of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 differ from the IFRS, the provision of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 have been followed.

3- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the approved accounting standards and other IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The areas where various assumptions and estimates are significant to the Company's financial statements or where judgments were exercised in application of accounting policies are as follows:

3.1-Financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques based on assumptions that are dependent on conditions existing at balance sheet date.

3.2-Useful lives, patterns of economic benefits and impairments

Estimates with respect to residual values and useful lives and pattern of flow of economic benefits are based on the analysis of the management of the Company. Further, the Company reviews the value of assets for possible impairment on an annual basis. Any change in the estimates in the future might affect the carrying amount of respective item of property, plant and equipment, with a corresponding effect on the depreciation charge and impairment.

3.3-Inventories:

Net realizable value of inventories is determined with reference to currently prevailing selling prices less estimated expenditure to make sales.

3.4-Taxation

In making the estimates for income tax currently payable by the Company, the management takes into account the current income tax laws and the decisions of appellate authorities on certain issues invoking legal cases in the past relevant the company.

3.5-Provision for doubtful debts

The Company reviews its receivable against any provision required for any doubtful balances on an ongoing basis. The provision is made while taking into consideration expected recoveries, if any.

3.6- Staff retirement benefits

The company has not provided any staff retirement benefits for the current year except. The company is of the view that in view of the leasing out of the operations of the company the current employees do not meet the minimum qualification for employee's retirement benefits.

3.7- Contingencies

The assessment of the contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment as the outcome of the future events cannot be predicted with certainty. The Company, based on the availability of the latest information, estimates the value of contingent assets and liabilities which may differ on the occurrence/ non-occurrence of the uncertain future events.

3.8- Liabilities

The liabilities are accounted for on accrual basis, unless or otherwise stated otherwise.

4-SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT POLICIES

4.1- Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on fair value basis; (See Note (2C) also)

- The Land, Building, Plant and machinery which is stated on revalued amount
- Investment in associates accounted for using applicable method
- Financial instruments which are carried at fair value.
- The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques based on assumptions that are dependent on conditions existing at balance sheet date.

4.1.1-RESTATEMENT OF ERROR

The company committed inadvertent error in previous year relating to classification of deferred tax arising on surplus on the
revaluation of fixed Assets as per IAS-12.There is no change in statement of financial position and net equity.
The existing & revised impact on the statement of profit or loss and statement of other comprehensive income is given below.

Effect on statements,

	As stated before at 1st July,2018	Impact of error	Re-stated
Total comprehensive income (Deferred tax relating to revaluation surplus)	(3,379,415)	3,379,415	-
Statement of profit/loss (Deferred tax income)	28,233,056	(3,379,415)	24,853,641

4.2-Standards, interpretation and amendments to approved accounting standards that are effective in current year

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those of previous financial year except as described below:

New/Revised Standards, Interpretation and Amendments

The Company has adopted the following revised standards, amendments and interpretation of IFRSs which became effective for the current year:

IAS 19- Employee Benefits-(Amendments) Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions

IAS 32- Financial instruments: Presentation-(Amendments)-Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

IAS 36- Impairments of Assets-(Amendments)-Recoverable Amounts Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets

IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement- (Amendment) - Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting

IFRIC 21 Levies

Improvements to Accounting Standards Issued by the IASB

IFRS 2 Share based payments-Definitions of vesting conditions

IFRS 3 Business Combinations-Accounting for contingent consideration in a business combination

IFRS 3 Business Combination- Scope exception for joint ventures

IFRS 8 Operating Segments-Aggregation of operating segments

IFRS 8 Operating Segments-Reconciliation of total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurements-Scope of paragraph 52 (portfolio exception)

IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets- Revaluation method- proportionate Restatements of accumulated depreciation/ amortization

IAS 24 Related Party Disclosure – Key management personnel and applicable accounting policies

IAS 40 Investment Property – Interrelationship between IFRS 3 and IAS 40 (ancillary services)

The adoption of the above amendments, improvements to accounting standards and interpretations will not have any effect on the financial statements in the period of initial application and relating to disclosure of financial statements without effecting consistent accounting policy subject to applicability.

4.3-Standards, interpretation and amendments to approved accounting standards that are effective from,

The following amendments and interpretations with respect to the approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan would be effective from the dates mentioned below against the respective standard or interpretations:

Standards or interpretation	Effective date (annual period beginning on or after)
IFRS 10- Consolidated Financial Statements	January 01,2018
IFRS 10- Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 12- Disclosure Of Interests In Other Entities and IAS 27- Separate Financial Statements-Investments Entities (Amendments)	January 01,2018
IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 12 - Disclosure Of Interests In Other and Entities IAS 27 - Separate Financial Statements -Investments Entities: Applying these Consolidations Exceptions (Amendments)	January 01,2018
IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investment in Associate and Joint Ventures- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendment)	January 01,2018
IFRS 11- Joint Arrangements	January 01,2017
IFRS 11 - Joint Arrangements -Accounting for Acquisition of Intere st in Joint Operations (Amendment)	January 01,2017
IFRS 12- Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities	January 01,2017

IFRS 13- Fair Value Measurement	January 01,2017
IAS 1- Presentation of Financial Statements-Disclosure Initiative (Amendment)	January 01,2017
IAS 27 -Separate Financial Statements - Equity method in Separate Financial Statements (Amendments)	January 01,2017
IAS 16- Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 -Intangible Assets- Clarification Of Acceptable Method of Depreciation and Amortization(Amendments)	January 01,2017
IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 41 - Agriculture-Agriculture: B earer Plants (Amendments)	January 01,2017

In addition to the above standards and amendments, improvements to various accounting standards have also been issued by the IASB. Such improvements are generally effective for accounting periods beginning on or after generally January 01, 2017. The adoption of the above amendments, improvements to accounting standards and interpretations will neither have any effect on the financial statements in the period of initial application, nor on the consistent adopted accounting policies.

Further, following new standards have been issued by IASB which have been notified by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) for the purpose of applicable in Pakistan.

Standards	**Effective date (annual period beginning on or after)**
IFRS 9- Financial Instrument: Classification and Measurement	1 July 2019
IFRS 15- Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 July 2018

The Company expects that the adoption of the above amendments, improvements to accounting standards and interpretations will not have any effect on the financial statements in the period of initial application except for IFRS 9-Financial Instrument: Classification and Measurement and IFRS 15-, which may affect certain disclosures, without effecting accounting policies and financial statements.

4.4- Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses except for land, building and plant and machinery which are stated at revalued amount less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses if any.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as separate assets, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All the repair and maintenance costs are charged to profit and loss account during the period in which they incurred.

Assets' residual values, the method of depreciation and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

Gain / loss on disposal of fixed assets, if any is taken to profit and loss account except that the related surplus on revaluation of fixed assets is transferred directly to un-appropriated profits.

Normal repair & maintenance costs are charged to the profit and loss account as and when incurred. Major renewals and improvements which increase the assets' remaining useful economic life or the performance beyond the current estimated levels are capitalized and assets so replaced, if any, are retired

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged on diminishing balance method at the rates specified in the relevant note so as to write off depreciable amount of the asset over its useful life. The Company charges the depreciation on monthly basis.

4.5- Intangible assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance.

Intangible assets are recognized when it is probable that the expected future economic benefits will flow to the entity and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Cost of the intangible asset (i.e. computer software) includes purchase cost and directly attributable expenses incidental to bring the asset for its intended use.

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any Amortization is charged over the estimated useful life of the asset on the systematic basis applying the straight line method.

4.6- Leased assets

The leases, where all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased assets have been transferred to the company are classified as finance leases. Assets subject to finance lease are capitalized at the commencement of lease term at the lower of present value of minimum lease payments under the lease agreements or the fair value of the leased assets each determined at the inception of lease.

The related rental obligations, net of finance cost, are included in liabilities against assets subject to finance leases. The liabilities are classified as current and long term depending upon the timing of the payment.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the balance outstanding. The interest element of the rental is charged to income over the lease term.

Depreciation

Assets acquired under a finance lease are depreciated over the lower of lease term or useful life of assets on reducing balance method at the specified rates. Depreciation of leased assets is charged to profit and loss account. The Company charges the depreciation on month basis.

4.7- Capital work in progress

Capital work in progress is stated at cost and includes capital expenditure on that asset, labor and appropriate overheads directly relating to the project. These costs are transferred to fixed assets as and when assets are available for intended use. Where the overheads cannot be directly related to the asset, these are proportionately charged.

4.8- Staff Retirement benefits

Defined benefit plan

Defined benefit plans define an amount of gratuity that an employee will receive on or after retirement, usually depend upon on one or more factors such as age, years of services and compensation. The liability recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefits obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets, if any. The defined benefits obligation is calculated annually by independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflow using interest rates of highly-quality corporate bonds or the market rates on government bonds.

The company operates a defined benefit plan i.e. an unapproved gratuity scheme covering all the permanent employees. Actuarial valuation is carried out using the Projected Unit credit method. Currently the company has no employees/ shifted all employees to Diamond Tyres Limited , therefore no provision for gratuity is accounted for.

Staff retirement benefits are payable to staff on completion of prescribed qualifying period of service under the scheme.

All actuarial gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income as they occur, immediately recognize all past service costs and replace interest cost and expected return on plan assets with a net interest amount that is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability/asset.

Past service costs are immediately recognized in profit and loss account.

Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a plan under which the Company pays fixed contribution into a separate entity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contribution if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefit relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contribution is recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

The Company also operates an approved employee benefit (old age) plan for all its permanent employees to which monthly contribution are made, both by the Company and the employee, to the fund at the rate of 5% and 1% of basic minimum salary as determined by the Govt. of Pakistan.

4.9- Investments

Classification of investments is made on the basis of intended purpose for holding such investment. Management determines the appropriate classification of its investments at the time of purchase and re-evaluates such designation on regular basis.

Investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to acquisitions, except for "Investments at fair value through profit or loss" which is initially measured at fair value.

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that investments are impaired. If any such evidence exists, the Company applies the provision of IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments; Recognition and Measurement' to all investments, except investments under equity method accounted for associates, which are tested for impairment in accordance with the provisions of IAS 36 'Impairment of Assets'.

Investments with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as held at amortized cost when the company has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Investments intended to be held for an undefined period are not included in this classification. Other long term investments that are intended to be held to maturity are subsequently measured at amortized cost. The cost is computed as the amount initially recognized minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization, using the effective interest method, of any difference between the initially recognized amount and the maturity amount. For investments carried at amortized costs, gains and losses are recognized in profit and loss account when the investments are de-recognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

Investment in associates is accounted for using the equity and applicable methods and is initially recognized at cost.

Investments intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to need for liquidity, or changes to interest rates or equity prices are classified as at fair value which is initially recognized at fair value. Gains or losses on available for sale investments are recognized directly in statement of other comprehensive income until the investment is sold, de-recognized or is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in statement of other comprehensive income is included in profit and loss account.

Investments that are actively traded in organized capital markets, fair value is determined by reference to stock exchange quoted market bids at the close of business on the balance sheet date. Fair value of investments in open-end mutual funds is determined using redemption period.
Other investments made in un-quoted companies are recorded by using valuation techniques.

4.10- Stocks in trade

These are stated at lower of cost or net realizable value. The methods used for the calculation of cost are as follows:

Raw Material	Weighted Average Cost
Work in process	Estimated Average Manufactured cost
Finished goods	Lower of Average Manufactured Cost or NRV

Net realizable value signifies the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs necessary to make the sale.
Average manufacturing cost in relation to work in progress and finished goods consists of direct material, labor and production overheads based on normal capacity.

4.11- Stores, spares and loose tools

These are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Provision for slow moving, damaged and obsolete item are charged to profit and loss account. Value of items is being reviewed at each balance sheet date to record the provision for slow moving items, damaged and obsolete items.

4.12- Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the balance sheet at cost. For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash in hand and balance with banks on current and deposit accounts.

4.13- Financial instruments

Financial instruments are carried on the balance sheet date include investments, trade debts, loans and advances, other receivables, cash and bank balances, accrued mark up and trade and other payables etc. Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the company becomes party to the contractual provision of the instrument. Initial recognition is made at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to acquisition, except for "financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" which are initially measured at fair value.
Financial assets are de-recognized when the company loses control of the contractual rights that comprise the financial asset. The Company loses such control if it realizes the rights to benefits specified in contract, the rights expire or the Company surrenders those rights. Financial liabilities are de-recognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. Any gain or loss on subsequent measurement and de-recognition is charged to the profit or loss currently. The particular measurement methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item.

4.14- Off-setting of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset and financial liability are off set and the net amount reported in the balance sheet, if the company has a legal enforcement right to set off the transaction and also intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.15- Provision

Provisions are recognized when the company has legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an out flow of resources embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made. However, provision are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current reliable estimates.

4.16- Borrowings

Loans and borrowings in Pakistan Rupees are recorded at the proceeds received. In subsequent periods finance cost is accounted for on an accrual basis and is included in current liabilities to the extent of amount remaining unpaid, if any.

4.17- Borrowing cost:

Borrowing and other related costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. All other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

4.18- Foreign currencies

Transaction in foreign currencies other than Pak rupees are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. At each balance sheet, monetary assets and liabilities that are dominated in foreign currencies are translated in rupees at the exchange rate ruling on the balance sheet date, except where forward exchange contracts have been entered in to for repayments of liabilities, in that case, rates contracted for, are used.

Gains and losses arising on re-translation are included in net profit & loss for the year.

4.19- Revenue and Expense recognition

Revenue from different sources is recognized as under:

Revenue from sale is recognized on dispatch of goods to the customers.

Dividend on equity instruments is recognized when the right to receive the dividend/receipt is established, irrespective of the year of declaration.

Profit on deposits with banks is recognized on time proportion basis taking into account the amounts outstanding and rates applicable thereon.

Lease income is recognized at the beginning of the period.

Expenses are based on mercantile basis unless and until otherwise stated.

4.20-Trade debts and other Receivables

Trade debtors and other receivables are carried at original invoice amount less an estimate made for doubtful debts based on review of all outstanding amounts at year end. Bad debts, if any, are written off when identified. Provision for bad and doubtful debt, if any, is made after ascertaining the status.

4.21- Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade and other amounts payable are carried at original invoice less an estimate made for doubtful debts based on review of all outstanding amounts at year end. Bad debts, if any, are written off when identified. Provision for bad and doubtful debts, if any, is made after ascertaining the status.

4.22- Related party transaction

All transactions between company and related party are accounted for as an independent business in accordance with 'comparable Uncontrolled Price Method'. The company voluntarily places before the board of directors for their consideration and approval of related party transactions distinguishing between transactions carried out on terms equivalent to those that prevail in accordance with normal business price recording proper justification for using if any, alternate pricing mechanism.

4.23- Taxation

Current

The charge for current tax is based on the taxable income at the current rate of taxation after taking in to account applicable tax credit, rebates and exemptions available. However, for income covered under final tax regime. The charge for current tax also include prior year adjustments, where considered, arising due to assessments finalized during the year, commencing from current tax year, where no taxable income is earned, the minimum tax as laid down in law is provided.

Deferred

The company accounts for deferred tax, if any, using the liability method, on all major temporary differences at the balance sheet date, between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for the financial reporting purposes. In this regard, the effects on deferred taxation of the portion of income subject to final tax regime are also considered in accordance with the requirement of "Technical Release-27" of the institute of chartered accountants of Pakistan.

Provision for deferred tax has been made in these financial statements in accordance with treatment spelled in IAS-12 (Income Taxes), using the tax rate enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets, if any, is recognized to the extent that is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the assets can be recognized.

The company also recognizes the asset/liability on deficit/surplus on revaluation, which is adjusted against the deficit/surplus in accordance with the requirement of revised IAS-12 (Income taxes).

4.24- Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component within the company that is engaged in providing products and under a common control environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other segments. Segments results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis, segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the period to acquire property, plant and equipment. The company is operating in manufacturing and sale of varied interrelated consumer home products for and management has distinguished its business into main division called "foam products division" therefore no segmentation has been provided. No segmentation is required for PVA plant because of closure of operational activities. No segmentation of income has been made currently because of lease income.

4.25- Impairment

Financial Assets

A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicate that one or more events had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as a difference between its carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. An impairment loss in respect of available for sale financial asset is calculated with reference to its current fair value.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

Financial instruments are carried on the balance sheet date include investments, trade debts, loans and advances, other receivables, cash and bank balances, accrued mark up and trade and other payables etc. Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the company becomes party to the contractual provision of the instrument. Initial recognition is made at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to acquisition, except for "financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" which are initially measured at fair value.

Financial assets are de-recognized when the company loses control of the contractual rights that comprise the financial asset. The Company loses such control if it realizes the rights to benefits specified in contract, the rights expire or the Company surrenders those rights. Financial liabilities are de-recognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. Any gain or loss on subsequent measurement (except available for sale investments) and de-recognition is charged to the profit or loss currently. The particular measurement methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item.

Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of such asset is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit and loss account. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in profit and loss account.

4.26-Dividends and other appropriations

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the company's financial statements in the period in which dividends are declared and other appropriations are recognized in the period in which these are approved by the Board of Directors.

4.27- Investment in associate

Associates are entities over which the company has significant influence, but not controlled. Investment in associates is accounted for using equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the investment in associate is initially recognized at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the company's shares of profit or loss of the associate after the date of acquisition. The company's share of the profit or loss of the associate is recognized in the company's profit and loss account, whenever it is applicable. The carrying amount of investment in associate is reduced by the amount of distribution received from the associate. The carrying amount is also adjusted by the amount of changes in the company's proportionate interest in the associate arising from changes in associate's equity that is recognized directly in equity of the company account.

The carrying amount of investment is tested for impairment by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less cost to sell) with its carrying amount and loss, if any, is recognized in profit or loss. When impairment losses subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of investment is increased to the revised recoverable amounts but limited to the extent of initial cost of investment. A reversal of impairment loss is recognized in the profit and loss account. To be read with relevant IAS to the extent and manner as applicable.

4.28- Functional and Presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Pak Rupees, which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency. All financial information presented in Pak rupees has been rounded off to nearest rupees unless otherwise stated.

4.29- Special Note

The company has prepared these financial statements on the basis non going concern. The assets and liabilities other than fixed assets have been valued by the management at realizable/settlement values. The management has considered the estimated realizable / settlement values to be equivalent to historical cost and has determined that no reassessment is required. The management is of the view that the fixed assets valued on December 31, 2014 need no further revaluation, and is of the view that there is no significant change in declared values. Therefore the policies adopted have not been subjected to any change other than that declared. See note no. 2 and 2.1.

4.30

The company claims that the fixed assets and operational activities have been temporarily leased out to Diamond Tyres Limited to tide over the financial constraints, hence the provisions of IAS 16 remains applicable.

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

		Notes	Jun-19 Rupees	Jun-18 Rupees
5	**CASH AND BANK BALANCES**			
	Cash in hand		300,006	275,717
	Cash at banks			
	Current accounts		401,206	3,731,279
			701,212	4,006,996
6	**TRADE DEBTS**			
	Considered good		4,226,629	17,774,569
			4,226,629	17,774,569
7	**LOANS AND ADVANCES**			
	Advances to Employees		43,666	43,666
	Advance Sales Tax		31,368,724	28,114,222
	Advance Income Tax		27,700,098	27,957,397
			59,112,488	56,115,285
8	**OTHER RECEIVABLES**			
	Receivable from Mr. Tanveer Malik	**8.1**	1,969,309	1,969,309
			1,969,309	1,969,309
	Retail Sales Tax - considered doubtful		125,000	125,000
	Less: Provision for doubtful retail sales tax		(125,000)	(125,000)
			1,969,309	1,969,309
8.1	See Note 20(II) (a)			
9	**STOCK IN TRADE**			
	Raw Materials		8,415,706	8,415,705
	Less: Provision for slow moving stock		-	-
			8,415,706	8,415,705
10	**LONG TERM DEPOSITS**			
	Security Deposits	**10.1**	330,885	330,885
10.1	**Security Deposits**			
	Utilities		101,494	101,494
	CDC		25,000	25,000
	Others		204,391	204,391
			330,885	330,885

11 INVESTMENT UNDER EQUITY METHOD

Investment under equity method	11.1	66,122,810	72,430,744
Impairment loss		-	(6,488,079)
		66,122,810	65,942,665

11.1 Investment under equity method

Shaffi Chemical Industries Limited - Quoted	11.1.1	-	6,488,079
Impairment loss		-	(6,488,079)
		-	-
Diamond Polymers (Private) Limited - Unquoted	11.1.2	66,122,810	65,942,665
		66,122,810	65,942,665

11.1.1 SHAFFI CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED - associated company

3754240 (2018 : 3754240) ordinary shares of Rupees 10 each	-	-
Equity held 31.285% (2018 : 31.285%)		
Reconciliation		
Share in net assets at the beginning of the year	-	6,488,079
Add: Share of income/(loss) after income tax	(1,899,315)	(18,656,009)
Share of other comprehensive income /(Loss)	(150,311)	70,529
Loss not to be recognized in profit and loss account	(2,049,626)	-
	(4,099,253)	(18,585,480)
Carrying value of investment at the year end	-	(12,097,401)

The company has impaired the carrying value of investment due to continious losses in associated company. There was no substantial shares trading transactions during the year, however as at the reporting date the market price of shares of the company was Rs. 6.49 per share.

11.1.2 DIAMOND POLYMERS (PRIVATE) LIMITED - Associated Company

1300000 (2018: 1300000) ordinary shares of Rupees 10/- each	66,122,810	65,942,665
Equity held 43.33% (2018 : 43.33%)		
Reconciliation		
Share in net assets at the beginning of the year	65,942,665	63,874,165
Add: Share of profit / (loss) after income tax	186,072	2,077,006
Share of other comprehensive income /(loss)	(5,928)	(8,506)
	180,145	2,068,500
Carrying value of investment at the year end	66,122,810	65,942,665

12 INVESTMENT AVAILABLE FOR SALE

Investment available for sale	12.1	71,313,512	82,648,866

13 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade Creditors		8,866,932	19,781,252
Other Payables		9,261,786	9,784,684
Accrued Liabilities		1,706,069	617,320
Sales Tax Payable		101,577	972,512
Workers Profit Participation Fund Payable		6,551,423	6,551,423
		26,487,787	37,707,191

14 DUE TO RELATED PARTIES AND OTHERS

Due to associated company	**14.1**	-	1,680,216
Others	**14.2**	137,297,971	137,297,971
		137,297,971	138,978,187

14.1 The company has settled off outstanding balance with M/s Capital Industrial Enterprises (Private) Limited during the year.

14.2 This amount is due against arrangement to pay off the outstanding liability of Allied Bank Limited. No terms and conditions /repayment schedule has been defined as at the reporting date and is payable on demand.

No demand has been made by the lender.

15 DEFFERED LIABILITIES

Provision for Deferred Taxation	**15.1**	41,638,470	26,134,218
		41,638,470	26,134,218

15.1 Deferred Taxation

Deferred tax on taxable temporary differences;

Revaluation surplus		3,000,661	3,379,415
Accelerated Tax Depreciation		38,637,809	42,781,758
		41,638,470	46,161,173
Deferred tax on deductible temporary differences;		-	-
Net Taxable / (deductible) temporary difference		41,638,470	46,161,173
Minimum tax for the year	15.1.1	-	(1,209,279)
Effect of prior year adjustments	15.1.1	-	(18,817,676)
		41,638,470	26,134,218

15.1.1 The company recognized deferred tax asset on minimum tax in previous year with the expectation of future taxable profits against which deferred tax asset could be utilized subject to hope of company becoming operational again, as the circumstances and situations hindered the company to revive again, deferred tax asset on minimum tax is de-recognized in the current year

16 PROVISION FOR TAXATION

Opening Balance	990,701	9,028,910
Current Tax	-	1,209,279
Income Tax on dividend	-	436,252
Adjustment of last year provisions	(990,701)	(9,683,740)
	-	990,701

17 ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED & PAID UP CAPITAL

2019	2018			
Number of shares				
6000000	6000000	Ordinary shares of Rupees 10 each fully paid up in cash	60,000,000	60,000,000
3000000	3000000	Fully paid bonus shares	30,000,000	30,000,000
9000000	9000000		90,000,000	90,000,000

17.1 Pattern of shareholding of related parties in Diamond Industries Limited is as follow:

Company name	Status	No of Shares	
Shaffi Chemical Industries Limited	Associated Company	1,422,450	1,422,450
Capital Industrial Enterprises (Pvt) Limited	Related party	1,076,383	1,076,383
Diamond products (Pvt) Limited	Related party	150,000	150,000
Capital Industries (Pvt) Limited	Related party	12,000	12,000

18 SURPLUS ON REVALUATION OF FIXED ASSETS

The Land, building, plant and machinery have been revalued by an independent Valuer on the basis of present market values and replacement values on December 31, 2014 resulting in the further surplus of Rs Nil on land and Rs 62,387,440 on building situated at Gadoon, surplus of Rs 3,300,000 on land and of Rs 1,850,547 on building situated at Lahore, Surplus of Rs 4,472,000 on land and of Rs 3,734,145 on building situated at Rawalpindi and Surplus of Rs 54,126,205 on Plant and Machinery of foam and Chemical. previously, revaluation of building was carried out by Hamid Mukhtar & Co (Pvt) Ltd on April 11, 2005. The company is of the view that there is no impairment in values and that the US $ to Rupees parity is favorable to the company.

Movement in revaluation surplus

Surplus on Land		
Opening balance	12,272,750	12,272,750
Add: during the year		-
Total Revaluation	12,272,750	12,272,750
Surplus on Buildings		
Opening balance	116,731,436	116,731,436
Add: during the year	-	-
Total revaluation surplus on building	116,731,436	116,731,436
less: Incremental depreciation charged in previous years	37,362,626	33,185,320
less: Incremental depreciation charged in current year	3,968,441	4,177,306
	41,331,067	37,362,626
Revaluation surplus on building net off incremental depreciation	75,400,369	79,368,810
Related deferred tax liability	(4,624,049)	(5,877,242)
less: Related deferred tax liability on incremental depreciation transferred to retained earnings	1,150,848	- 1,253,193
	(3,473,201)	(4,624,049)
Net revaluation surplus on buildings	71,927,168	74,744,761

Surplus on Plant and machinery

Opening balance	206,612,556	206,612,556
Add: during the year	-	-
Total revaluation surplus on plant and machinery	206,612,556	206,612,556
less: Incremental depreciation charged in previous year	142,825,900	135,738,494
less: Incremental depreciation charged in current year	6,378,666	7,087,406
	149,204,566	142,825,900
Revaluation surplus on plant and machinery net off incremental depreciation	57,407,990	63,786,656
Related deferred tax liability	(4,536,094)	(6,662,316)
less: Related deferred tax liability on incremental depreciation transferred to retained earnings	1,849,845	2,126,222
	(2,686,249)	(4,536,094)
Net revaluation surplus on plant & machinery	54,721,741	59,250,562
Closing balance	138,921,659	146,268,076

19 Reserves

Movement in and composition of reserves is as follows:

Capital Reserve		
Fair value reserve		
At the beginning of the year	30,548,820	21,827,880
Fair Value gain/ (loss) during the year	(11,335,354)	8,720,940
At the end of the year	19,213,466	30,548,820
Revenue Reserve		
Un-appropriated losses	(67,960,648)	(47,033,269)
	(48,747,182)	(16,484,449)

20 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

I- HIGH COURT OF SINDH AT KARACHI

a. First Capital ABN Amro Equities etc. Vs Iftikhar Shaffi etc. (Suit No. 808/2000)

M/s. First Capital ABN Amro Equities (Pakistan) Ltd etc. filed a Suit for Recovery of Rs. 552,344,051 against Mr. Iftikhar Shaffi and five others including this Company and is pending before the High Court of Sindh at Karachi and is at the stage of evidence.

b. DIL Vs Arif Habib and others. (Suit No. 480/2003)

The Company filed a Suit for Declaration, Injunction and Recovery of Damages amounting to Rs. 10,989,948,199/- against Arif Habib and others which is pending. The case is still pending adjudication before the Court.

c. Aqeel Karim Dhedhi Securities Vs Iftikhar Shaffi etc. (Suit No 607/2003)

M/s. Aqeel Karim Dhedhi Securities Pvt. Ltd filed a suit for Recovery amounting to Rs.80,297,282/- against Mr. Iftikhar Shaffi and others including this company which is still pending.

d. Muhammed Hanif Moosa Vs Iftikhar Shaffi etc.(Suit No. 843/2003)

Muhammad Hanif Musa Ex-Member KSE filed a Suit for Declaration, Injunction and Recovery of Damages amounting to Rs. 447,587,159/- against Mr. Iftikhar Shaffi and five others including this company and which is still pending before the Court.

II- LAHORE HIGH COURT LAHORE

a. DIL Vs SECP and Others. (Commercial Appeal No. 13/2002)

The company filed an appeal before the Lahore High Court Lahore against illegal freezing by SECP of company's CDC sub Account maintained with Mr. Tanvir Malik (Member LSE). The case is still pending before the Court.

b. DIL etc. Vs Lahore Stock Exchange etc. (Civil Revision No.1847 of 2003)

The Company filed a Revision Petition against an interim order of the Civil Judge Lahore passed in Civil Suit No. 297/2003. The case is still pending before the Court.

III- CIVIL COURT LAHORE

a. LSE Vs Iftikhar Shaffi etc.

The Lahore Stock Exchange (G) Limited filed a Suit for recovery of Rs. 190,704,373/- against Mr. Iftikhar Ahmed Shaffi and 5 others including this Company. The said case was consolidated with the suit titled as "Iftikhar Shaffi Vs LSE & Others" and the proceedings of joint evidence were being conducting in the said cases. An order dated 13-9-2013 was passed by the Civil Judge refusing an application for summoning of certain witnesses filed by Mr. Iftikhar Shaffi and the said order was challenged in the Lahore High Court through Civil Revision No.2928/2014.Now the case has been fixed for further proceedings.

b. Aslam Motiwala Vs Lahore Stock Exchange etc.

Aslam Motiwala filed suit No.561 in 2003 against Lahore Stock Exchange and two others including M/s Diamond Industries Ltd. An application was filed by the LSE thereby seeking rejection of plaint and now the case is fixed for arguments on the said application.

IV- ATIR PESHAWAR

In the matter of taxation during the period of exemption available to the company the CIR appeals has ruled in favour of the company. The department has filed appeal on this issue before the ATIR Peshawar. The management is of the opinion that they have a strong case and the orders of CIR appeals shall be accepted by the ATIR. the quantum of tax involved is Rs. 70 million. No further provision has been made.

LEGAL ADVISOR

The legal advisor of the company is of the opinion that the matters discussed in para from I to IV do not attracts any adversity. The company is contesting all the cases vigorously, hence no provision is required.

Commitments

There were no commitments as at the reporting date (2018 NIL).

21	**SALES**			
	Sales Gross		-	113,188,473
	Less: Sales Tax		-	(16,446,188)
			-	96,742,285
22	**COST OF SALES**			
	Raw material consumed	22.1	-	87,873,440
	Cost of goods manufactured		-	87,873,440
	Work-in-Process & Finished goods adjustment			
	Opening stock		-	6,022,340
	Closing stock		-	-
			-	6,022,340
			-	93,895,780
22.1	**RAW MATERIAL CONSUMED**			
	Opening Stock		8,415,706	91,774,755
	Purchases		-	4,514,390
			8,415,706	96,289,145
	Less Closing Stock		(8,415,706)	(8,415,705)
			-	87,873,440
23	**ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**			
	Salaries, wages & other benefits		13,200,000	7,860,000
	Printing and stationery		-	165,330
	Vehicle Running and Maintenance		-	85,074
	Repair and maintenance		36,000	-
	Legal & professional charges		4,350,764	2,764,775
	Travelling & conveyance		-	14,980
	Telephone and postage		752	1,037,367
	Miscellaneous		25,444	2,880,135
	Auditor's remuneration	**23.1**	350,000	446,000
			17,962,960	15,253,661
23.1	**AUDITORS' REMUNERATION**			
	Audit Fee		310,000	385,000
	Half Yearly Review		40,000	40,000
	Out of Pocket Expenses		-	21,000
			350,000	446,000
24	**OTHER OPERATING INCOME**			
	Dividend Income		-	2,900,763
	Income From Disposal of Assets		-	1,991,867
	Rental income		18,000,000	18,000,000
	Other income		929	1,375,427
			18,000,929	24,268,057

25 FINANCE COST

Bank Charges	4,199	63,560
Foreign Exchange Loss	-	57,292
Markup	-	1,676,288
	4,199	1,797,140

26 TAXATION

Current tax		
Provision for current tax	-	1,209,279
Tax on dividend	-	436,252
	-	1,645,531
Deferred tax		
For the year	15,504,252	24,853,641
	15,504,252	23,208,110

27 EARNING/ (LOSS) PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED

There is no dilutive effect on earnings per share which is based on:

(Loss) / Profit attributable to ordinary shares	(Rupees)	(28,273,825)	18,044,441
Average Ordinary Shares	(Numbers)	9,000,000	9,000,000
		(3.14)	2.00

28 REMUNERATION OF MANAGING DIRECTOR/ CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

	MANAGING DIRECTOR/ CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS		EXECUTIVES	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Managerial remuneration and allowances	6,000,000	1,920,000	7,200,000	5,905,380
Health insurance	-	-	-	34,620
	6,000,000	1,920,000	7,200,000	5,940,000
Number of Persons	1	1	6	6

29 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES:-

The related parties comprise associated undertakings, directors of the Company and key management personnel. The Company enters into transaction with related parties at normal course of business on the basis of mutually agreed terms with subject to BOD approval. Details of significant transactions with related parties, other than those which have been specifically disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, are as follows:

Sales of goods:	**Nature**	**2019**	**2018**
Capital Industrial Enterprises (Private) Limited	Associated Company	-	23,784,489
Symbol Industries (Private) Limited	Related party	-	14,870,690
Diamond Tyres Limited	Associated Company	-	40,129,422
Englander Industries (Private) Limited	Related party	-	17,859,706
Loan from Associated undertakings/Related Parties			
Capital Industrial Enterprises (Private) Limited	Associated Company	-	1,680,216
Others		-	137,297,971

30 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

The total number of employees as at June 30, 2019 and 2018 and average number of employees during the year are as follows:

	Jun-19	Jun-18
	No of employees	No of employees
Number of employees as on June 30		
-Permanent	7	7
Average number of employees during the year		
-Permanent	7	7

31 PLANT CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION

The factory along with plant & machinery has been leased out to Diamond Tyres Limited an associated undertaking, on mutually agreed terms.

32 Disclosure Requirements for All Shares Islamic Index

Company has no relationship with bank having Shariah based Operations or operating through Islamic windows.

33 NUMERICAL RECONCILIATION BETWEEN THE NORMAL TAX AND DEFERRED TAX:

	Amount	Amount
Applicable tax	-	(1,645,531)
Tax effect of minimum tax liability	(20,026,955)	20,026,955
Tax effect relating to deferred tax current year including Rev. surplus	4,522,703	6,472,217
	(15,504,252)	**24,853,641**

34 Management is of view that the income tax provision for the year is sufficient to discharge the tax liability. Comparison of tax provision as per accounts viz a viz tax assessment for last three years is as follows:

Tax year	As per tax Assesment.	As per Accounts
	Income / (Expense) ....Rupees..............	
2016	17,024,879	17,024,879
2017	10,028,910	10,028,910
2018	1,645,531	1,645,531

Chief Executive Chief Financial Officer Director

35 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

35.1 FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, other price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance. The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures.

Risk management is carried out by the Company's finance department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Company's finance department evaluates and hedges financial risks. The Board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas such as currency risk, other price risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non derivative financial instruments and investment of excess liquidity.

(a) Market risk

(i) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises mainly from future commercial transactions or receivables and payables that exist due to transactions in foreign currencies.

The Company is exposed to currency risk on import of raw materials mainly denominated in US Dollar. At June 30, 2019, had Pakistani rupees weakened/ strengthened by 5% against the USD with all other variables held constant, profit before taxation for the year would have been lower/ higher by Rs. Nil (2018: Nil). This will mainly result due to foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of USD.

(ii) Interest rate risk

This represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The company has no interest bearing assets. The Company's interest rate risk arising from short term borrowings and bank balances in saving accounts. Financial instruments at variable rates expose the company to cash flow interest rate risks. Financial instruments at fixed rate expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk.

At the balance sheet date the interest rate profile of the Company’s interest bearing financial instruments was:

	Jun-19 Rupees	Jun-18 Rupees
Floating rate instruments		
Financial assets		
Bank balances- deposit accounts	-	-
Financial liabilities		
Short term borrowings	-	-

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

If interest rates at the year end date, fluctuates by 1% higher / lower with all other variables held constant, profit after taxation for the year would have been Rupees nil (2018: Rupees nil) lower / higher, mainly as a result of higher / lower interest expense/income on floating rate financial instruments. This analysis is prepared assuming the amounts of financial instruments outstanding at balance sheet dates were outstanding for the whole year.

(iii) Other price risk

Other price risk represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The effect of changes in fair value of such investments made by the company, on the future profits are not considered to be material in the overall context of these financial statements. Furthermore, the Company is not exposed to commodity price risk.

Sensitivity analysis

The table below summarizes the impact of increase / decrease in the Karachi Stock Exchange (KSE) Index on the Company's profit after taxation for the year and on equity (fair value reserve). The analysis is based on the assumption that the equity index had increased / decreased by 5% with all other variables held constant and all the Company's equity instruments moved according to the historical correlation with the index:

Index	Impact on profit after taxation		Statement of comprehensive income (fair value reserve)	
	Jun-19	Jun-18	Jun-19	Jun-18
	(Rupees)			
KSE 100 (5% increase)	-	-	-	3,297,133
KSE 100 (5% decrease)	-	-	-	(3,297,133)

Equity (fair value reserve) would increase / decrease as a result of gain / loss on equity investment classified as available for sale.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

		Jun-19 Rupees	Jun-18 Rupees
Long Term Deposits	See note no. 10	330,885	330,885
Trade Debts	See note no. 6	4,226,629	17,774,569
Loan and Advances	See note no. 7	59,112,488	56,115,285
Other Receivables	See note no. 8	1,969,309	1,969,309
Investments available for sale	See note no. 12	71,313,512	82,648,866
Cash and bank balances	See note no. 5	701,212	4,006,996
		137,654,035	162,845,910

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (If available) or to historical information about counterparty default rate:

	Rating			Jun-19	Jun-18
	Short Term	Long term	Agency	Rupees	Rupees
Banks					
Allied Bank Limited	A1+	AA+	PACRA	1,082,768	300,289
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	A1+	AA+	PACRA	789	71,121
Habib Bank AG Zurich Limited	A1+	AA+	PACRA	(726,311)	3,302,860
Bank Al-habib Limited	A1+	AA+	PACRA	31,400	44,603
Bank Al-falah Limited	A1+	AA	PACRA	1,487	1,133
Askari Bank Limited	A-1+	AA	JCR-VIS	376	376
Silk Bank	A-2	A-	JCR-VIS	301	501
Summit Bank	A-1	A	JCR-VIS	386	386
Meezan Bank	A-1+	AA	JCR-VIS	10,010	10,010
Cash In Hand				300,006	275,717
				701,212	**4,006,996**

The Company's exposure to credit risk and impairment losses related to trade debts is disclosed in Note 6.

Due to the Company's long standing business relationships with these counterparties and after giving due consideration to their strong financial standing, the management does not expect non-performance by these counter parties on their obligations to the Company. Accordingly the credit risk is minimal.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. At 30 June, 2019 the comapany had Rupees 701,212 (2018: Rs.4,006,996) Cash and Bank Balances. The management believes the liquidity risk to be low. Following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including interest payments.The company follows an effective cash management and planning policy to ensure availability of funds and to take appropriate measures for new requirements. Following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are undiscounted cash flows.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 30 June 2019

	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows	6 month or less	6-12 month	1-2 Year	More than 2 Years
	(Rupees)					
Non-derivative financial liabilities:						
Trade and other payables	26,487,787	26,487,787		26,487,787	-	-
Loan from related party	137,297,971	137,297,971		137,297,971		
	163,785,758	163,785,758	-	163,785,758	-	-

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 30 June 2018

	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows	6 month or less	6-12 month	1-2 Year	More than 2 Years
	(Rupees)					
Non-derivative financial liabilities:						
Trade and other payables	37,707,191	37,707,191	-	37,707,191	-	-
Loan from related party	138,978,187	138,978,187	-	138,978,187		
	176,685,378	176,685,378	-	176,685,378	-	-

35.2 Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values of all financial assets and liabilities reflected in financial statements approximate their fair values. The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which fair value is observable:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(Rupees)			
As at 30 June 2019				
Assets				
Available for sale financial assets	71,313,512	-	-	71,313,512
As at 30 June 2018				
Assets				
Available for sale financial assets	82,648,866	-	-	82,648,866

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market price used for financial instruments held by the Company is the current bid price. These financial instruments are classified under level 1 in above referred table.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value a financial instrument are observable, those financial instruments are classified under level 2 in above referred table. The Company has no such type of financial instruments as at 30 June 2019.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the financial instrument is classified under level 3.The carrying amount less impairment provision of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the company for similar financial instruments. The Company has no such type of financial instruments.

35.3 Financial instruments by categories

	At Fair Value	At Amortized Cost	Total
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
As at 30 June 2019			
Assets as per balance sheet			
Long Term Deposits	330,885	-	330,885
Trade Debts	4,226,629	-	4,226,629
Loans and Advances	59,112,488	-	59,112,488
Other Receivables	1,969,309	-	1,969,309
Investment -Available for Sale	71,313,512	-	71,313,512
Cash and Bank Balances	701,212	-	701,212
	137,654,035	-	137,654,035

	At Fair Value
	Rupees
Liabilities as per balance sheet	
Trade and other payables	26,487,787
Loan from related party	137,297,971
	163,785,758
	163,785,758

	At Fair Value	At Amortized Cost	Total
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
As at 30 June 2018			
Assets as per balance sheet			
Long Term Deposits	330,885	-	330,885
Trade Debts	17,774,569	-	17,774,569
Loans and Advances	56,115,285	-	56,115,285
Other Receivables	1,969,309	-	1,969,309
Investment -Available for Sale	82,648,866	-	82,648,866
Cash and Bank Balances	4,006,996	-	4,006,996
	162,845,910	-	162,845,910

	At Fair Value
	Rupees
Liabilities as per balance sheet	
Trade and other payables	37,707,191
Loan from related party	138,978,187
	176,685,378

35.4 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. Consistent with others in the industry and the requirements of the lenders, the Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as borrowings dividend by total capital employed. Borrowings represent short term borrowings obtained by the company as refred to in Note 9. Total Capital employeed includes 'total equity' as shown in balance sheet .

		Jun-19	Jun-18
Borrowings	Rupees in thousand	137,298	138,978
Total Equity	Rupees in thousand	180,174	219,784
Total Capital Employed (2017: restated)	Rupees in thousand	317,472	358,762
Gearing ratio	Percentage	43%	39%

36 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements have been approved and authorised for issue on October 04, 2019 by the Board of Directors of the company.

37 Events Subsequent to balance sheet date.

The company has sold out stock of raw material above caring value.

38 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS

There were no significant transactions worth reportable during the year except rental income of diamond tyres limited.

See note no. 24.

39 GENERAL

Figures have been rounded off to nearest rupee.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Jun - 2019								
	Annual Rate of Depreciation %	Costs as at 1-Jul-18	Additions / (Deletions)	Revaluation -	Cost as at 30-Jun-19	Accumulated Depreciation as at July 01, 2018	Depreciation charge / (deletions) for the year	Accumulated depreciation as at Jun 30, 2019	Book Value as at Jun 30, 2019
-Leasehold									
Land	0%	3,600,000			3,600,000	-	-	-	3,600,000
-Freehold									
Land	0%	10,700,000			10,700,000	-	-	-	10,700,000
Building (Also includes building on leasehold land)	5%	137,924,441			137,924,441	51,763,439	4,308,050	56,071,489	81,852,952
Plant and Machinery - Foam & Chemical	10%	278,367,746			278,367,746	194,914,620	8,345,313	203,259,932	75,107,814
Office Equipment	10%	6,101,669			6,101,669	3,888,841	221,283	4,110,124	1,991,545
Furniture and fixtures	10%	4,097,033			4,097,033	3,794,993	30,204	3,825,197	271,836
Vehicles	20%	1,333,324			1,333,324	940,134	78,638	1,018,772	314,552
Vehicles not plying for hire									
		442,124,213	-	-	442,124,213	255,302,027	12,983,488	268,285,515	173,838,698

	Jun - 2018								
	Annual Rate of Depreciation %	Costs as at 1-Jul-17	Additions / (Deletions)	Revaluation -	Cost as at 30-Jun-18	Accumulated Depreciation as at July 01, 2017	Depreciation charge / (deletions) for the year	Accumulated depreciation as at JUN 30, 2018	Book Value as at Jun 30, 2018
-Leasehold									
Land	0%	3,600,000	-		3,600,000	-	-	-	3,600,000
-Freehold									
Land	0%	10,700,000	-		10,700,000	-	-	-	10,700,000
Building (Also includes building on leasehold land)	5%	137,924,441			137,924,441	47,228,650	4,534,790	51,763,439	86,161,002
Plant and Machinery - Foam & Chemical	10%	278,367,746			278,367,746	185,642,050	9,272,570	194,914,620	83,453,126
Office Equipment	10%	6,078,669	23,000	-	6,101,669	3,642,972	245,870	3,888,841	2,212,828
Furniture and fixtures	10%	4,097,033		-	4,097,033	3,761,433	33,560	3,794,993	302,040
Vehicles	20%	3,461,961		-	3,461,961	2,960,173	100,478	3,060,651	401,310
Vehicles not plying for hire			(2,128,637)		(2,128,637)		(2,120,517)	(2,120,517)	(8,120)
		444,229,850	(2,105,637)	-	442,124,213	243,235,278	12,066,749	255,302,027	186,822,186

	Jun-2019 Rupees	Jun-2018 Rupees
Cost of sales	8,345,313	9,272,570
Administrative expenses	4,638,175	4,914,697
	12,983,488	14,187,266

The company claims that the fixed assets & operational activities have been temporarily leased out Diamond tyres limited to tide over the financial constraints. Hence the provisions of IAS 16 remains applicable.

Operating Highlights

		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
KEY INDICATORS							
OPERATING							
GROSS MARGIN	%	15.11	14.17	16.93	0.36	2.94	-
OPERATING MARGIN	%	(4.39)	(1.36)	11.30	(64.95)	(2.40)	-
PRE TAX MARGIN	%	(8.30)	(7.30)	10.64	(65.92)	(8.83)	-
NET MARGIN	%	(9.20)	(9.01)	4.32	(67.36)	**15.16**	-
PERFORMANCE							
RETURN ON ASSETS	%	(4.88)	(4.17)	15.10	(315.30)	**3.46**	(7.32)
ASSETS TURNOVER	Times	0.59	0.57	0.84	1.28	0.23	-
FIXED ASSETS TURNOVER	Times	5.22	2.76	3.49	4.70	0.52	-
INVENTORY TURNOVER	Times	3.00	2.21	2.19	5.01	**1.87**	-
RETURN ON EQUITY	%	(7.71)	(8.66)	5.06	(21.604)	**6.67**	(15.69)
LEVERAGE							
DEBT : EQUITY	Times	0.43	0.53	0.17	4.5	0.63	0.76
LIQUIDITY							
CURRENT	Times	2.35	1.67	3.00	0.73	2.08	1.88
QUICK	Times	1.55	0.93	1.86	0.58	2.03	1.83
VALUATION							
EARNING PER SHARE (PRE TAX)	Rs.	(4.49)	(5.17)	0.92	(68.91)	(0.95)	(1.42)
EARNING PER SHARE (AFTER TAX)	Rs.	(4.98)	(6.38)	3.72	(70.42)	1.63	(3.14)
BREAK UP VALUE	Rs.	64.60	73.67	73.46	2.40	24.42	20.02
HISTORICAL TRENDS							
TRADING RESULTS							
TURNOVER	Rs.	487,164	637,194	774,114	940,884	96,742	-
GROSS PROFIT / (LOSS)	Rs.	73,629	90,322	131,059	3,421	2,846	-
OPERATING PROFIT / (LOSS)	Rs.	(21,397)	(8,667)	87,545	(611,148)	(2,326)	(12,946)
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX	Rs.	(40,419)	(46,492)	82,403	(620,202)	(8,543)	(12,770)
PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAX	Rs.	(44,830)	(57,423)	33,470	(633,741)	**14,665**	(28,274)
FINANCIAL POSITION							
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	Rs.	581,439	663,069	661,104	21,604	219,784	180,174
PROPERY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT	Rs.	93,258	231,138	221,680	200,995	186,822	173,839
NET CURRENT ASSETS	Rs.	310,708	281,515	440,605	(171,204)	219,784	180,174
LONG TERM ASSETS	Rs.	287,555	413,238	289,775	271,688	-	-
LONG TERM LIABILITIES	Rs.	16,824	31,683	69,277	78,879	-	-

FORM 34

THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017
(Section 227(2)(f))
PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING

1.1 Name of the Company **DIAMOND INDUSTRIES LIMITED**

2.1. Pattern of holding of the shares held by the shareholders as at **30-06-2019**

	------Shareholdings------		
2.2 No. of Shareholders	**From**	**To**	**Total Shares Held**
70	1	100	2,747
133	101	500	45,862
26	501	1,000	22,750
32	1,001	5,000	65,549
4	5,001	10,000	30,124
2	10,001	15,000	24,500
3	20,001	25,000	66,500
1	25,001	30,000	28,500
1	120,001	125,000	121,500
1	145,001	150,000	150,000
1	345,001	350,000	348,090
1	475,001	480,000	476,855
1	520,001	525,000	520,480
1	555,001	560,000	559,060
1	1,420,001	1,425,000	1,422,450
1	1,450,001	1,455,000	1,453,650
1	1,705,001	1,710,000	1,710,000
1	1,950,001	1,955,000	1,951,383
281			**9,000,000**

2.3 Categories of shareholders	Share held	Percentage
2.3.1 Directors, Chief Executive Officers, and their spouse and minor children	3,167,150	35.1906%
2.3.2 Associated Companies, undertakings and related parties. (Parent Company)	3,546,333	39.4037%
2.3.3 NIT and ICP	700	0.0078%
2.3.4 Banks Development Financial Institutions, Non Banking Financial Institutions.	559,060	6.2118%
2.3.5 Insurance Companies	-	0.0000%
2.3.6 Modarabas and Mutual Funds	500	0.0056%
2.3.7 Share holders holding 10% or more	6,537,983	72.6443%
2.3.8 General Public		
a. Local	1,309,666	14.5518%
b. Foreign	-	0.0000%
2.3.9 Others (to be specified)		
Joint Stock Companies	416,591	4.6288%

Catagories of Shareholding required under Code of Corporate Governance (CCG)
As on June 30, 2019

Sr. No.	Name	No. of Shares Held	Percentage
Associated Companies, Undertakings and Related Parties (Name Wise Detail):			
1	DIAMOND PRODUCTS (PVT) LTD	150,000	1.6667
2	SHAFFI CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD. (CDC)	1,422,450	15.8050
3	CAPITAL INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES (PVT) LTD.(CDC)	1,951,383	21.6820
4	SYMBOL INDUSTRIES (PVT) LTD. (CDC)	22,500	0.2500
Mutual Funds (Name Wise Detail)			
1	FIRST CAPITAL MUTUAL FUND LTD	500	0.0056
Directors and their Spouse and Minor Children (Name Wise Detail):			
1	MR. IFTIKHAR A. SHAFFI	1,710,500	19.0056
2	MR. SHARIQ IFTIKHAR (CDC)	1,453,650	16.1517
3	MR. ABDUL SHAKOOR	500	0.0056
4	MR. MUHAMMAD SAMEER	500	0.0056
5	MR. HASHIM ASLAM BUTT	500	0.0056
6	MR. MOHIB HUSSAIN	500	0.0056
7	MR. QASIER SALEEM KHAN	500	0.0056
8	MR. IMRAN KABIR	500	0.0056
Executives:		-	-
Public Sector Companies & Corporations:		-	-
Banks, Development Finance Institutions, Non Banking Finance Companies, Insurance Companies, Takaful, Modarabas and Pension Funds:		559,060	6.2118

Shareholders holding five percent or more voting intrest in the listed company (Name Wise Detail)

S. No.	Name	Holding	Percentage
1	CAPITAL INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES (PVT) LTD.(CDC)	1,951,383	21.6820
2	MR. IFTIKHAR A. SHAFFI	1,710,500	19.0056
3	MR. SHARIQ IFTIKHAR (CDC)	1,453,650	16.1517
4	SHAFFI CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD. (CDC)	1,422,450	15.8050
5	BANK ALFALAH LIMITED- LAHORE STOCK EXCHANGE (CDC)	559,060	6.2118
6	MR. MUDASSAR IFIKHAR (CDC)	520,480	5.7831
7	MR. MUZAMMIL EJAZ (CDC)	476,855	5.2984

All trades in the shares of the listed company, carried out by its Directors, Executives and their spouses and minor children shall also be disclosed:

S.No	NAME	SALE	PURCHASE
	NIL		

FORM OF PROXY

I/We ____

of ____

being a member of DIAMOND INDUSTRIES LIMITED, hereby appoint

______________________ of ______________________

another member of the Company or failing him/her

______________________ of ______________________

another member of the Company (being a member of the company) as my/our proxy to attend and vote for and on my/our behalf, at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held at its registered office, Plot # 25, Gadoon Amazai Industrial Estate Estate, Swabi Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa on Saturday 26th October, 2019 at 11:00 a.m. and any adjournment thereof.

As witnessed given under my/our hand(s) ______________ day of ______________ 2019.

1)Witness:
Signature ______________
Name ______________
Address ______________

____
Signature of Member

2)Witness:
Signature ______________
Name ______________
Address ______________
____

Shares Held ______________
Shareholder's Folio No.______________
CDC A/c No. ______________
CNIC No. ______________

Note :
-Proxies, in order to be effective, must be received at the Company's Registrar office, not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting and must be duly stamped, signed and witnessed.

CDC shareholders, entitled to attend and vote at this meeting, must bring with them their Computerised National Identity Cards/Passport in original to prove his/her identity, and in case of Proxy, must enclose an attested copy of his/her CNIC or Passport. Representatives of corporate members should bring the usual documents required for such purpose.

-For CDC Account Holders / Corporate Entities

In addition to the above the following requirements have to be met.

(I) The proxy form shall be witnessed by two persons whose names, addresses and CNIC numbers shall be stated on the form.
(ii) Attested copies of CNIC or the passport of the beneficial owners and the proxy shall be provided with the proxy form.
(iii) The proxy shall produce his original CNIC or original passport at the time of the meeting.

In case of a corporate entity, the Board of Directors resolution / power of attorney with specimen signature hall be submitted (unless it has been provided earlier) along with proxy form to the Company.

پراکسی کا فارم

ڈائمنڈ انڈسٹریز لمیٹڈ

میں/ہم ____

کے ____

ڈائمنڈ انڈسٹریز لمیٹڈ کا ممبر ہونے کے ناطے بطور پراکسی تقرر کرتا ہوں/ کرتے

کے __________ کے ______________________

کمپنی سالانہ اجلاس عام جو کہ 26 اکتوبر 2019 بروز ہفتہ صبح 11 بجے ہمارے رجسٹرڈ آفس، پلاٹ نمبر، 25 گدون امازے انڈسٹریل اسٹیٹ اسٹیٹ صوابی خیبر پختونخواہ میں منعقد ہوگا میں کمپنی کا کوئی دوسرا ممبر (کمپنی کے ممبر ہونے کے ناطے) جو میری/ہماری پراکسی کے طور پر شرکت کرے گا اور میری/ہماری جانب سے ووٹ دے گا۔

گواہی میں نے/ہم نے بقلم خود دی __________ بروز __________ 2019__________

1) گواہ

دستخط __________

نام __________

پتہ __________

____

ممبر کے دستخط

دستخط	__________	زیر ملکیت حصص	__________
نام	__________	شیئر ہولڈر کا فولیو نمبر	__________
پتہ	__________	سی ڈی سی اے/سی نمبر	__________
	__________	کمپیوٹرائزڈ شناختی کارڈ نمبر	__________

نوٹ:

پراکسیز کو موثر بنانے کے لئے دستخط شدہ، تصدیق شدہ اور مہر شدہ پراکسیز کا کمپنی رجسٹرار کے دفتر میں اجلاس شروع ہونے سے 48 گھنٹے قبل پہنچ جانا ضروری ہے۔

سی ڈی سی شیئر ہولڈرز جو کہ اس اجلاس عام مے شرکت اور ووٹ دینے کا حق رکھتے ہیں، اپنی شناخت کی تصدیق کے لئے اپنے ہمراہ اپنا اصل کمپیوٹرائزڈ شناختی کارڈ/پاسپورٹ لانا ضروری ہے اور پراکسی کی صورت میں اس کے /اس کی کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ یا پاسپورٹ کی تصدیق شدہ نقل جمع کروانی ضروری ہے۔ کارپوریٹ ممبرز کے نمائندے اپنے ہمراہ کاغذات لائیں گے جو اس مقصد کے لئے درکار ہیں۔

کارپوریٹ اِداروں/سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ ہولڈرز کے لئے درج بالا کے ساتھ ساتھ نیچے دی گئی ضروریات بھی پوری کرنا ضروری ہے۔

(i) پراکسی فارم تصدیق دو افراد سے کروانا ہوگی، جن کے نام، پتے اور کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر فارم پر درج ہوں۔

(ii) مالکان کے کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ یا پاسپورٹ کی تصدیق نقول اور پراکسی فارم کے ساتھ تقرر کیا جائے گا۔

(iii) پراکسی اپنا اصل کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ یا اصل پاسپورٹ اجلاس کے وقت فراہم کرے گا۔

کارپوریٹ ادارہ ہونے کی صورت میں، کمپنی کو بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز ریزرویشن/پاور آف اٹارنی کے ساتھ نمونے کے دستخط جمع کروانے ہوں گے (جب تک یہ پہلے فراہم نہیں کئے گئے)۔