



DIAMOND

INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Annual Report 2024



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CORPORATE PROFILE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. Mr. Iftikhar Shaffi	Chief Executive	<i>(Executive)</i>
2. Mr. Nazir Ahmad	Director	<i>(Independent)</i>
3. Mr. Imran Kabir	Director	<i>(Independent)</i>
4. Mrs. Seema Iftikhar	Director	<i>(Non-Executive)</i>
5. Mr. Muhammad Sameer	Director	<i>(Non-Executive)</i>
6. Mr. Hashim Aslam Butt	Director	<i>(Non-Executive)</i>
7. Mr. Mohib Hussain	Director	<i>(Non-Executive)</i>

COMPANY SECRETARY

- Mr. Zahoor Ahmad

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

- Mr. Munawar Hussain

AUDIT COMMITTEE

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

HUMAN RESOURCE & REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

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

LEGAL ADVISOR

- A.K. Minhas Law Associates

AUDITORS

ZAHID JAMIL & CO Chartered Accountants
Office # 702, 7th Floor, Eden Heights, Main Jail Road, Lahore

BANKERS

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

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, 2024 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:

Ordinary Business

1. To confirm the minutes of the last Annual General Meeting held on 09th day of December, 2023.
2. To receive, consider and adopt the Annual Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 30th June, 2024 together with the Directors' and Auditors' Reports thereon.
3. To appoint Auditors for the financial year ending June 30, 2025 and to fix their remuneration.
4. To consider any other transactions with the permission of the chair.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

ZAHOORAHMAD
Company Secretary

Lahore: 04-10-2024

Notes:

1. The share transfer books of the Company will remain closed from October 19, 2024 to October 26, 2024 (both days inclusive). Transfers received office of the at the Company's Registrars, M/s CORPLINK (PVT) LTD, Wing Arcade, 1-K, Commercial Area, Model Town, Lahore by close of business on October 18, 2024, will be treated in time.
2. A member may appoint another member as his / her proxy to attend and vote on his/her behalf. Proxies in order to be effective must be receive at the office of the company duly stamped and signed not less than 48 hours before holding of meeting. Copy of CNIC of member and proxy must be furnished with the proxy form.
3. 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.
4. 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.
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/Dividend Mandate (bank account detail i.e. Name & Address of Bank and IBAN), are hereby once again requested to submit the same without further delay.
6. The shareholders intending to participate in the meeting via video link, are hereby requested to share the following information with the company secretary 10-days before the holding of Annual General Meeting.



Folio / CDC Account No.	Shareholder Name	Mobile No	Email address

The aforesaid information can be provided through the following modes:

- Mobile / WhatsApp : 0322-9001210
- Email : zahoor.ahmad@diamondfoam.com

Video link details and login credentials (Zoom Application) will be shared with those shareholders who provide their intent to attend the meeting containing all the particulars as mentioned above 5 days before the date of the Annual General Meeting.

- Members can also avail video conference facility, in this regard, please fill the following and submit to registered address of the Company 10 days before holding of the Annual General Meeting. If the Company receives consent from members holding in aggregate 10% or more shareholding residing at a geographical location, to participate in the meeting through video conference at least 10 days prior to date of the meeting, the Company will arrange video conference facility in the city subject to availability of such facility in that city.

“I/We, _____ of _____, being a member of Diamond Industries Limited, holder of _____ ordinary share(s) as per Registered Folio No. _____ hereby opt for video conference facility at _____.”

The Company will intimate members regarding venue of video conference facility at least 5 days before the date of the Annual General Meeting along with complete information necessary to enable them to access the facility.

- As per Section 72 of the Act, all listed companies are required to replace shares issued by them in physical form to book-entry form within four years of the promulgation of the Act. Accordingly, all shareholders of Diamond Industries Limited having physical folios / share certificates are requested to convert their shares into book-entry form at the earliest. Maintaining shares in book- entry form will make the process of share handling more efficient and risk free and will facilitate shareholders in the safe custody of shares. Shareholders may contact the Company or Share Registrar, M/s. Corplink (Pvt.) Ltd. 1-K Commercial, Model Town, Lahore, for the conversion of physical shares into book- entry form.
- In accordance with Section 223 of the Companies Act 2017 and pursuant to the SRO 389(1)2023 of March 21, 2023 the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended June 30, 2024 together with Director's Report, Auditor's Report & the Chairman's Review Report thereon have been placed at the Company's website and can be accessed through following QR enabled code.



www.dil.com.pk/financial-report/

In addition to the above the printed copies of these financial statements can be provided to members upon request.



Chairman's Review Report

I am delighted to extend my greetings to our esteemed shareholders, the dedicated board of directors and our hardworking employees for their efforts in revival of business operation of Diamond Industries Limited (the company).

On the basis of these adverse/uncertain economic conditions/situations and non-availability of raw materials and high production cost, the company has to suspended its commercial/ manufacturing operations from January 10, 2023 duly intimated to its shareholders through PUCARS. However, the company intends to resume the commercial operations as the situation becomes worth some but the we neither intends to liquidate the assets and nor intends to remain non-operational for the long period. Further the company has also full financial and operational support from its Directors, Sponsors and Associated undertakings at hand to initiate production process as it becomes viable. Further the management is trying its level best to restart its core manufacturing operation during the current financial year.

All the board members including leadership team of the Company are humbled by your overwhelming response and are determined to deliver as per your expectations soon. I would like to thank our esteemed shareholders for entrusting me with guiding direction of the Company and assure that all my efforts will continue to be aimed at steering the Company towards consistent qualitative and quantitative growth in future as well. We are committed towards fulfilling our mission for revival of business operations of the company. Performance of members of our Board remained excellent throughout the year and their collective contributions and efforts allowed the Company to maintain its excellent market reputation.

The Board has played a pivotal role in achieving the Company's objectives and safeguarding interests of the shareholders. The Directors have rich and varied experience in the fields of business, finance, and regulations. The Board provides strategic direction to the management and is available for guidance. The Board ensures compliance of all regulatory requirements by the Management. The board committees provided valuable input and assistance to the Board. The Audit Committee particularly focused on detailed review of financial statements and effectiveness of internal controls. The HR Committee overviews HR policy framework and recommends selection and compensation of senior management team. An important role of the Committee is succession planning.

In acknowledgment of the confidence and trust shown by our esteemed shareholders during suspension of business operations of the company. I would like to praise the management for its immense efforts in revival of business operations of the company and I trust in the unwavering commitment of our management team and it is hoped that they will continue to steer the company with resolute leadership during these difficult times and guiding us toward a prosperous future.

Seema Iftikhar
Chairman

**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, 2024.

Financial Highlights	2024	2023
	(Rs. in Millions)	
Sales (Net)	-	959.924
Gross Profit	-	33.968
Operating Expenses	(23.726)	(63.519)
Other Operating Income	12.228	3.081
Profit / (Loss) from Operation	(11.497)	(26.468)
Financial Cost	(0.022)	(0.372)
Share of Profit/(Loss) of Associated Coys.	0.039	(0.265)
Profit / (Loss) before Taxation	(11.480)	(27.106)
Taxation	(12.572)	(16.540)
Profit / (Loss) after Taxation	(24.233)	(43.647)

Year in review:

As the company has suspended all its industrial activities since January 10, 2023, resulting in no sales & Gross Profit thereon, However company has incurred certain operating expenses resulting an operating Loss of Rs. (11.497) million as compared to Rs. (26.468) million of the preceding year and Profit/(Loss) after taxation is Rs. (24.233) million as against of Rs. (43.647) million of the corresponding year. However, the company intends to resume the commercial operations as the situation becomes worth some but the company neither intends to liquidate the assets and nor intends to remain non-operational for the long period of time. Further the company has also full financial and operational support from its Directors, Sponsors and Associated undertakings at hand to initiate production process as it becomes viable. Further the management is trying its level best to restart its core manufacturing operation during the current financial year

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. (2.69) as compared to Rs. (4.85) for the immediate receding year.

Pattern of shareholding:

Pattern of shareholding is annexed to this report.

Board meetings:

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

<u>S.no.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
1.	Mr Iftikhar Shaffi	Chief Executive	05
2.	Mr Muhammad Sameer	Director	05
3.	Mrs. Seema Iftikhar	Director	05
4.	Mr Hashim Aslam Butt	Director	05
5.	Mr. Mohib Hussain	Director	05
6.	Mr. Imran Kabir	Director	05
7.	Mr. Qaiser Saleem Khan	Director	03
8.	Mr. Nazir Ahmad	Director	02



Board Audit Committee:

The Board Audit Committee of the Company is in place comprising 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:

The management was contemplating to expand its business operation by market penetration strategy, but country's current economic situation have pose serious threats to the entire business community. Management has been continuously monitoring this situation and will try it best to resume its core business activities by taking necessary for increase its market share by expanding its business operations in order to maximize its shareholders' wealth. Further in order to cope with sharp devaluation of Pak Rupees vs US dollar price in the country and the sharp increase in the price of power and fuel has forced the company to square its profit margins in future.

Auditors:

The present auditors M/s Zahid Jamil & Co., 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 the name of M/s Zahid Jamil & Co. Chartered Accountants to be appointed as statutory auditors of the company for the next financial year ending June 30, 2025. The Board of Directors has endorsed these recommendations.

Corporate and financial reporting framework:

Diamond Industries Limited, is committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance without any exception. The Directors are pleased to state that the company is compliant with the provisions of the Code of Corporate Governance as required by SECP and formed as part of stock exchange listing regulations. Statement of Compliance with Code of Corporate Governance is as under.



The Directors confirm that:

- a. The financial statements prepared by the management of the company present fairly its state of affairs, the results of its operations, cash flow and changes in equity.
- b. Proper books of accounts of the company have been maintained.
- c. Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in the preparation of financial statements and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgement.
- d. International Financial Reporting Standards, as applicable in Pakistan and the requirements of Companies Act, 2017 have been followed in preparation of the financial statements; and any departure thereof has been adequately disclosed and explained.
- e. The system of internal control is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored.
- f. There are no significant doubts upon the company's ability to continue as a going concern
- g. There has been no material departure from the best practices of corporate governance, as detailed in the listing regulations
- h. Statements regarding the following are annexed or disclosed in the notes to the accounts:
 - Key financial data for the last six years
 - Pattern of shareholdings
 - Number of Board meetings held during the year and attendance by each director

Acknowledgement:

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

IFTIKHAR SHAFFI
Chief Executive
Lahore:- 4th October, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

IMRAN KABIR
Director



ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ

قابل احترام شیئر ہولڈرز،

ڈائمنڈ انڈسٹریز لمیٹڈ کے ڈائریکٹرز ۳۰ جون ۲۰۲۴ کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کے لئے کمپنی کے آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی بیانات اور آڈیٹرز کی رپورٹ کے ساتھ ڈائریکٹرز کی رپورٹ آپ کے سامنے پیش کرتے ہوئے خوشی محسوس کرتے ہیں۔

مالیاتی جھلکیاں

2024 (روپے ملین میں)	2023 (روپے ملین میں)	
-	959.924	سیلز (نیٹ)
-	33.968	مجموعی منافع
(23.726)	(63.519)	آپریٹنگ اخراجات
12.228	3.081	دیگر آپریٹنگ آمدنی
(11.497)	(26.468)	آپریٹنگ سے منافع / (نقصان)
(0.022)	(0.372)	مالی لاگت
0.039	(0.265)	ایسوسی ایٹڈ کونٹریس کے منافع / (نقصان) کا حصہ
(11.480)	(27.106)	ٹیکس لگانے سے پہلے منافع / (نقصان)
(12.572)	(16.540)	ٹیکس
(24.233)	(43.647)	ٹیکس کے بعد منافع / (نقصان)

جائزہ کا سال:

چونکہ کمپنی نے ۱۰ جنوری ۲۰۲۳ سے اپنی تمام صنعتی سرگرمیاں معطل کر رکھی ہیں جس کے نتیجے میں کوئی فروخت اور مجموعی منافع حاصل نہیں ہوا ہے، تاہم کمپنی نے کچھ آپریٹنگ اخراجات کیے ہیں جس کے نتیجے میں گزشتہ سال کے ۲۶,۴۶۸ ملین روپے کے مقابلے میں ۱۱,۴۹۷ ملین روپے کا آپریٹنگ نقصان ہوا ہے اور ٹیکس کے بعد منافع / نقصان اسی سال کے اسی سال (۴۳,۶۴۷) ملین روپے کے مقابلے میں ۲۴,۲۳۳ ملین روپے ہے۔ تاہم، کمپنی تجارتی آپریشنز کو دوبارہ شروع کرنے کا ارادہ رکھتی ہے کیونکہ صورتحال کچھ قابل قدر ہو جاتی ہے لیکن کمپنی نہ تو اثاثوں کو ختم کرنے کا ارادہ رکھتی ہے اور نہ ہی طویل عرصے تک غیر فعال رہنے کا ارادہ رکھتی ہے۔ مزید برآں کمپنی کو اپنے ڈائریکٹرز، سپائسرز اور ایسوسی ایٹڈ اداروں کی جانب سے مکمل مالی اور آپریشنل سپورٹ بھی حاصل ہے تاکہ پیداواری عمل شروع کیا جاسکے۔ مزید برآں انتظامیہ رواں مالی سال کے دوران اپنے بنیادی مینوفیکچرنگ آپریشن کو دوبارہ شروع کرنے کی پوری کوشش کر رہی ہے۔

وژن اور مشن:

کمپنی کے وژن اور مشن کی عکاسی کرنے والا بیان رپورٹ کے ساتھ منسلک ہے۔

فی حصص آمدنی:

زیر غور سال کے لئے فی حصص آمدنی (۲,۶۹ روپے) ہے جبکہ فوری طور پر کم ہونے والے سال کے لئے (۴,۸۵ روپے) ہے۔

حصص رکھنے کا طریقہ:

شیئر ہولڈنگ کا پیٹرن اس رپورٹ کے ساتھ منسلک ہے۔

بورڈ کے اجلاس:

زیر جائزہ سال کے دوران کمپنی کے پانچ بی او ڈی اجلاس منعقد ہوئے اور اجلاسوں میں ہر ڈائریکٹر کی حاضری درج ذیل ہے:

نمبر شمار	نام	عہدہ	حاضری
1	جناب افتخار شفیع	چیف ایگزیکٹو	05
2	جناب محمد سمیر	ڈائریکٹر	05
3	مسز سیما افتخار	ڈائریکٹر	05
4	جناب ہاشم اسلم بٹ	ڈائریکٹر	05
5	جناب محب حسین	ڈائریکٹر	05
6	جناب عمران کبیر	ڈائریکٹر	05
7	جناب قیصر سلیم خان	ڈائریکٹر	03
8	جناب نذیر احمد	ڈائریکٹر	02

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز:

کمپنی کی بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز ایک آزاد ڈائریکٹر اور دو نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز پر مشتمل ہے جس میں بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کے چیئرمین بھی شامل ہیں۔ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کے ممبران کے نام اس سالانہ رپورٹ کے کارپوریٹ پروفائل میں شامل کیے گئے ہیں۔ سہ ماہی، ششماہی اور سالانہ مالیاتی گوشواروں اور دیگر متعلقہ امور کا جائزہ لینے کے لئے سی سی جی کی ضرورت کے مطابق سال کے دوران کمیٹی کے پانچ اجلاس منعقد ہوئے۔ ان اجلاسوں میں سی ایف او، ہیڈ آف انٹرنل آڈٹ اینڈ ایکسٹرنل آڈیٹرز نے بھی شرکت کی۔

انسانی وسائل اور معاوضہ کمیٹی:

انسانی وسائل اور معاوضہ کمیٹی بھی قائم ہے اور اس میں ایک آزاد ڈائریکٹر اور دو نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز شامل ہیں جن میں کمیٹی کے چیئرمین بھی شامل ہیں۔ اس کمیٹی کے ممبران کے نام اس سالانہ رپورٹ کے کارپوریٹ پروفائل میں شامل ہیں۔ کمیٹی کمپنی کی جانب سے کام کرنے والی افرادی قوت کی ضروریات اور ان کے معاوضے کا جائزہ لیتی ہے اور حفاظتی اقدامات اور ماحولیاتی انتظام کو باقاعدہ بناتی ہے۔ کمیٹی بورڈ کو سی او، سی ایف او، کمپنی سیکرٹری اور انٹرنل آڈٹ کے سربراہ کی انتظامی پالیسیوں، معاوضے کے معاملات (بشمول ریٹائرمنٹ فوائد) اور کلیدی انتظامی عہدے کے لئے ایسے تمام معاملات پر نظر ثانی، غور اور منظوری دینے کی سفارش کرتی ہے جو براہ راست سی او کو رپورٹ کرتے ہیں۔ کمیٹی ملازمین کے معاوضے اور فلاح و بہبود کے تمام عناصر کو یقینی بناتی ہے اور ضرورت پڑنے پر اپنے اجلاس منعقد کرتی ہے۔

منتقلی کی قیمت:

کمپنی نے اسٹاک ایکسچینج کے لسٹنگ ریگولیشنز میں موجود ٹرانسفر پرائسنگ پر بہترین طریقوں کی مکمل تعمیل کی ہے۔

ضابطہ اخلاق:

ہمارا کوڈ آف ایمانداری، دیانتداری، محنت، صداقت اور عزت کے اصولوں پر مبنی مشترکہ اقدار کے ایک سیٹ پر بنایا گیا ہے۔

مستقبل کا نقطہ نظر:

انتظامیہ مارکیٹ تک رسائی کی حکمت عملی کے ذریعے اپنے کاروباری آپریشن کو وسعت دینے پر غور کر رہی تھی، لیکن ملک کی موجودہ معاشی صورتحال نے پوری کاروباری برادری کے لئے سنگین خطرات پیدا کر دیئے ہیں۔ انتظامیہ اس صورتحال کی مسلسل نگرانی کر رہی ہے اور اپنے شیئر ہولڈرز کی دولت کو زیادہ سے زیادہ کرنے کے لئے اپنے کاروباری آپریشن کو بڑھا کر اپنے مارکیٹ شیئر کو بڑھانے کے لئے ضروری اقدامات کرتے ہوئے اپنی بنیادی کاروباری سرگرمیوں کو دوبارہ شروع کرنے کی پوری کوشش کرے گی۔ مزید برآں ملک میں امریکی ڈالر کے مقابلے میں پاکستانی روپے کی قدر میں تیزی سے کمی اور بجلی اور ایندھن کی قیمتوں میں تیزی سے اضافے نے کمپنی کو مستقبل میں اپنے منافع کے مارجن کو کم کرنے پر مجبور کر دیا ہے۔

آڈیٹرز:

موجودہ آڈیٹرز زاہد جمیل اینڈ کمپنی، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس کمپنی کی آئندہ سالانہ سالانہ اجلاس کے اختتام پر ریٹائر ہو رہے ہیں اور اپنی دوبارہ تقرری کے لیے خود کو پیش کرنے کے اہل ہیں۔



آڈٹ کمیٹی نے ۳۰ جون ۲۰۲۵ کو ختم ہونے والے آئندہ مالی سال کے لئے میسرز زاہد جمیل اینڈ کمپنی کو کمپنی کا قانونی آڈیٹر مقرر کرنے کی بھی سفارش کی ہے۔ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے ان سفارشات کی توثیق کی ہے۔

کارپوریٹ اور مالیاتی رپورٹنگ فریم ورک:

ڈانمنڈ انڈسٹریز لمیٹڈ، بغیر کسی استثناء کے کارپوریٹ گورننس کے اعلیٰ معیار کو برقرار رکھنے کے لئے پرعزم ہے۔ ڈائریکٹرز کو یہ بتاتے ہوئے خوشی ہے کہ کمپنی ایس ای سی پی کی جانب سے مطلوبہ کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کی شقوں کی تعمیل کر رہی ہے اور اسٹاک ایکسچینج لسٹنگ ریگولیشنز کے حصے کے طور پر تشکیل دی گئی ہے۔ کارپوریٹ گورننس کوڈ کی تعمیل کا بیان درج ذیل ہے۔

ڈائریکٹرز اس بات کی تصدیق کرتے ہیں کہ:

- کمپنی کی انتظامیہ کی طرف سے تیار کردہ مالی بیانات اس کی صورتحال، اس کے آپریشنز کے نتائج، نقد بہاؤ اور ایکویٹی میں تبدیلیوں کو کافی حد تک پیش کرتے ہیں۔
- کمپنی کے اکاؤنٹس کی مناسب کتابیں برقرار رکھی گئی ہیں۔
- مالی بیانات کی تیاری میں مناسب اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیوں کو مستقل طور پر لاگو کیا گیا ہے اور اکاؤنٹنگ کے تخمینے معقول اور دانشمندانہ فیصلے پر مبنی ہیں۔
- فنانشل اسٹیٹمنٹ کی تیاری میں انٹرنیشنل فنانشل رپورٹنگ اسٹیٹنڈرڈز اور کمپنیز ایکٹ ۲۰۱۷ کے تقاضوں پر عمل کیا گیا ہے۔ اور اس کی کسی بھی روانگی کو کافی حد تک ظاہر اور وضاحت کی گئی ہے۔
- اندرونی کنٹرول کا نظام ڈیزائن میں مضبوط ہے اور مؤثر طریقے سے نافذ اور نگرانی کی گئی ہے۔
- کمپنی کی جاری تشویش کے طور پر جاری رکھنے کی صلاحیت پر کوئی اہم شک نہیں ہے
- کارپوریٹ گورننس کے بہترین طریقوں سے کوئی مادی انحراف نہیں ہوا ہے، جیسا کہ لسٹنگ ریگولیشنز میں تفصیل سے بیان کیا گیا ہے۔
- مندرجہ ذیل کے بارے میں بیانات اکاؤنٹس کے نوٹوں میں منسلک یا ظاہر کیے جاتے ہیں:
 - گزشتہ چھ سالوں کے اہم مالیاتی اعداد و شمار
 - حصص رکھنے کا نمونہ
 - سال کے دوران منعقد ہونے والے بورڈ اجلاسوں کی تعداد اور ہر ڈائریکٹر کی حاضری

اعتراف:

بورڈ تمام اسٹاف ممبران اور مینجمنٹ ٹیم کا ان کی مربوط کوششوں اور تعاون کے لئے شکریہ ادا کرنے کے لئے میرے ساتھ شامل ہے۔

عمران کبیر
ڈائریکٹر

افتخار شعیب
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 spirit when restructuring process is complemented and the Company starts its production and sales processes.

IFTIKHAR SHAFFI
Chief Executive



Statement of Compliance with Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019

Name of Company:- DIAMOND INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Year Ended:- 30-06-2024

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 6
 - b) Female 1
2. The composition of Board is as follows:

Category	Names
Executive Director	Mr. Iftikhar Shaffi
Independent Director	Mr. Nazir Ahmad Mr. Imran Kabir
Non-Executive Directors	Mr. Muhammad Sameer Mr. Hashim Aslam Butt Mr. Mohib Hussain
Female Director	Mrs. Seema Iftikhar

3. The directors have confirmed that none of them is serving as a director on more than seven 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. The Board has ensured that complete record of particulars of significant policies along with their date of approval or updating is maintained by the company.
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 have a formal policy and transparent procedures for remuneration of directors in accordance with the Act and these Regulations.
9. All Directors are Exempt from Director Training Program. 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 14 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 Sameer	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 Sameer	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 committees 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 and all their partners are in compliance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on code of ethics as adopted by the ICAP and that the partners of the firm involved in the audit are not a close relative (spouse, parents, dependent and non-dependent children) of the Chief Executive Officer, CFO, Head of Internal Audit, Company secretary or director of the company.
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 requirements of regulations 3,6,7,8,27,32,33 and 36 of the Regulations have been complied with; and
19. Explanation for non-compliance with requirements, other than regulations 3,6,7,8,27,32,33 and 36 are below:



Sr. No	Non-Mandatory Requirement	Explanation	Reg. No.
1	Representation of Minority shareholders The minority members as a class shall be facilitated by the Board to contest election of directors by proxy solicitation	No one intended to contest election as director representing minority shareholder.	5
2	Responsibilities of the Board and its members: Adoption of the corporate governance practices	Non-mandatory provisions of the CCG Regulations are partially complied.	10(1)
3	Nomination Committee: The Board may constitute a separate committee, designated as the nomination committee, of such number and class of directors, as it may deem appropriate in its circumstances.	Currently, the Board has not constituted a separate Nomination Committee and the functions are being performed by the Executive Committee.	29(1)
4	Risk Management Committee: The Board may constitute the Risk Management Committee, of such number and class of directors, as it may deem appropriate in its circumstances, to carry out a review of effectiveness of risk management procedures and present a report to the Board.	Currently, the Board has not constituted a risk management committee and the company's Chief Internal Auditor, performs the requisite functions and appraises the board accordingly.	30(1)

IFTIKHAR SHAFFI
Chief Executive

SEEMA IFTIKHAR
Chairman

IMRAN KABIR
Director



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, 2019

We have reviewed the enclosed Statement of Compliance with the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 (the Regulations) prepared by the Board of Directors of Diamond Industries Limited (the Company) for the year ended June 30, 2024 in accordance with the requirements of regulation 36 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.

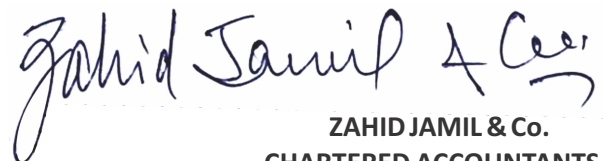
As a part of our audit of the financial statements we are required to obtain an understanding of the accounting and internal control systems sufficient to plan the audit and develop an effective audit approach. We are not required to consider whether the Board of Directors' statement on internal control 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 requires 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. 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.

Following instance of non-compliance with the requirement of the Regulations was observed which is not explained in the Statement of Compliance:

- i) Directors did not attend any training program / orientation course required by SECP (Regulation 18 of Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019).

Based on our review, except for the above instance of non-compliance, 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 30 June 2024.



ZAHID JAMIL & Co.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(Engagement Partner: Adeel Anwar, ACA)

Place: Lahore

Date: September 30, 2024

UDIN: CR202410366GUdvagFtk



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF DIAMOND INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of DIAMOND INDUSTRIES LIMITED, which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2024, and the statement of profit or loss, the statement of 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 purposes of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at June 30, 2024 and of the loss, other comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the 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 opinion.

Material Uncertainty Relating to Going Concern

As disclosed in note no.2, 37 & 38, the company has informed PSX (Pakistan Stock Exchange) through its letter dated 10-01-2023 as per the rules applicable that due to adverse/uncertain economic conditions/situations and non-availability of raw materials and high production costs, the Company has suspended its commercial/manufacturing operations from January 10, 2023 till further notice. The operations remained suspended during the current financial year also. However, these financial statements have been prepared on "going concern basis" in consideration of mitigating factors mentioned in Note 2 of these financial statements. Our opinion is not modified in this regard.

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. We have determined the matters below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.



Following are the audit matters:

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>Pending litigations</p> <p>As referred in note no. 11 to the accompanying financial statements, the Company faces a number of pending litigations. There is a high level of judgment required in estimating the level of provisioning and/or the level of disclosure required. Where the impact of possible and present obligations is not probable or not reliably measurable, and thus no provision is recorded, disclosure to adequately disclose the nature of these circumstances within the financial statements may distort the reader's view as to the potential risks faced by the Company.</p> <p>Given the nature and amounts involved in such cases and the appellate forums at which these are pending, the ultimate outcome and the resultant accounting in the financial statements is subject to significant judgment, which can change over time as new facts emerge and each legal case progresses, and therefore, we have identified this as key audit matter</p> <p>Revenue recognition</p> <p>As referred in note no.19. to the accompanying financial statements, the Company has no revenue in the current financial year, whereas it has generated sufficient revenue in the preceding fiscal year.</p> <p>We identified the revenue recognition as a key audit matter as it is one of the Key Performance Indicators of the Company and gives rise to an inherent risk of material misstatement</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - circularized confirmations to relevant third-party legal representatives; - assessed management's processes to identify new possible obligations and changes in existing obligations for compliance with Company policy and IAS 37 requirements; - analyzed significant changes from prior periods and obtained a detailed understanding of these items and assumptions applied - reviewed the subsequent position of pending litigations and - assessed the adequacy of disclosures in note no. 11. to the financial statements. <p>Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - obtained an understanding of the process relating to recording of revenue and testing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of relevant key internal controls over recording of revenue. - assessed the appropriateness of the Company's accounting policy for recording of revenue and its compliance with International Financial Reporting Standard - Revenue from contracts with customers (IFRS 15). - reviewed a sample of contractual arrangements entered into by the Company with its customers and checking the performance obligations involved, transaction price and recognition of revenue based on satisfaction of performance obligation. - assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements to be in accordance with the applicable accounting and reporting standard



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

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of 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 accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and the requirements of Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and for 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 is 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 ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the board of directors 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

- a) proper books of account 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, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- c) investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the period were for the purpose of the Company's business; and
- d) no Zakat was deductible at source under the Zalcata and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Adeel Anwar (ACA).

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2023 were audited by another auditor, M/S SARWARS, Chartered Accountants, whose report, dated November 14, 2023 expressed unmodified opinion on those statements.

Chartered Accountants

Place: Lahore

Date: September 30, 2024

UDIN: AR202410366J3D2i10kh



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As At June 30, 2024

	Note	June 2024	June 2023
Authorized share capital		400,000,000	400,000,000
40,000,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each			
Issued, subscribed and Paid Up Capital	5	90,000,000	90,000,000
Surplus on revaluation of fixed assets	6	102,729,230	107,587,220
Reserves		53,957,846	33,897,791
Share Holders' Equity		246,687,076	231,485,012
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Due to Sponsors	7	137,297,971	137,297,971
Deferred liabilities	8	41,803,535	24,853,377
		179,101,506	162,151,348
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	9	63,871,347	64,078,601
Provision for taxation	10	38,245,751	35,483,767
		102,117,098	99,562,368
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		527,905,680	493,198,728
Contingencies & Commitments	11	-	-
ASSETS			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property Plant And Equipment	12	143,053,892	151,343,763
Long Term Deposits	13	330,885	330,885
Investments Under equity Method	14	66,651,177	66,611,496
Investments available for sale	15	107,862,104	61,467,504
		317,898,057	279,753,647
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stock in trade	16	168,982,610	167,006,610
Loan and Advances	17	38,109,534	44,662,417
Cash and bank balances	18	2,915,479	1,776,054
		210,007,623	213,445,081
TOTAL ASSETS		527,905,680	493,198,728

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

Chief Executive

Chief Financial Officer

Director



STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Note	30-Jun-24 Rupees	30-Jun-23 Rupees
Sales - net	19	-	959,924,044
Cost of raw material sold	20	-	(925,955,275)
Gross profit		-	33,968,769
Administrative expenses	21	(23,726,474)	(20,784,093)
Selling and Distribution expenses	22	-	(42,734,995)
		(23,726,474)	(63,519,088)
		(23,726,474)	(29,550,319)
Other Charges		-	-
Other income	23	12,228,517	3,081,377
Loss from Operations		(11,497,957)	(26,468,942)
Other expenses	0	-	-
Finance Cost	24	(22,116)	(372,253)
Share of profit/(loss) of associated companies		39,681	(265,546)
Loss before Taxation		(11,480,393)	(27,106,741)
TAXATION	25		
- Current		(2,761,984)	(12,453,035)
- Deferred Tax		(9,990,968)	(4,087,845)
		(12,752,952)	(16,540,880)
Loss after Taxation		(24,233,345)	(43,647,621)
Earning per Share	26	(2.69)	(4.85)

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, 2024**

	June 30, 2024 Rupees	June 30, 2023 Rupees
(Loss) for the year	(24,233,345)	(43,647,621)
Other Comprehensive Income		
Items that cannot be reclassified to statement of profit or loss		
Actuarial gains/(losses) due to experience adjustments	-	-
Related deferred tax	-	-
Items that may be reclassified to statement of profit or loss		
Unrealized gain / (loss) arising on remeasurement of investments available for sale	46,394,599	(13,633,217)
Related Deferred tax	(6,959,190)	2,044,983
	39,435,409	(11,588,234)
Total Comprehensive Income /(loss) for the year	15,202,065	(55,235,855)

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, 2024

	June 30, 2024 Rupees	June 30, 2023 Rupees
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before taxation	(11,480,393)	(27,106,741)
Adjustment for Non Cash and other items:		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	8,289,871	9,092,824
Share of loss of associated company	(39,681)	265,546
Un-realized Gain on long term investment	-	-
Provision for other receivable	-	-
Finance cost	22,116	372,253
Gratuity expense	-	-
Gratuity Transferred from Diamond Tyres	-	-
Gain On Disposal Of Fixed Assets	-	-
Interest Income	-	-
Dividend Income	(12,228,517)	(3,026,561)
Cash Flow Before Working Capital Changes	(15,436,603)	(20,402,679)
Working Capital Changes		
(Increase)/Decrease in Current Assets		
Stock in Trade	(1,976,000)	184,837,528
Trade Debts	-	167,197,407
Loans and Advances	(3,112,977)	2,854,519
Other Receivables	-	-
	(5,088,977)	354,889,454
Increase/(Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Trade and Other Payables	(207,257)	(285,622,901)
Cash Inflow / (Outflow) From Operations	(20,732,837)	48,863,874
Income tax (paid)/Refund	9,665,860	(629,302)
Finance cost paid	(22,116)	(372,253)
Gratuity paid / adjusted	-	(50,833,239)
Net Cash Inflow / (Outflow) From Operating Activities	(11,089,093)	(2,970,919)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Property, plant and equipment	-	-
Sale proceeds	-	-
Dividend Income	12,228,517	3,026,561
Purchase of fixed assets	-	-
Disposal Proceeds	-	-
Interest income	-	-
Net Cash Generated from /(used in) Investing Activities	12,228,517	3,026,561
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities	-	-
Net Increase in Cash & Cash Equivalents	1,139,424	55,641
Cash & Cash Equivalents at Beginning of the Year	1,776,054	1,720,412
Cash & Cash Equivalents at End of the year	2,915,478	1,776,054

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, 2024**

	Share Capital	Revaluation Surplus	RESERVES		TOTAL EQUITY
			CAPITAL	REVENUE	
			Fair value reserve	Accumulated Profits / Losses	
	----- (Rupees) -----				
Balance as at 01 July 2022	90,000,000	112,909,764	39,922,393	43,888,710	286,720,867
(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(43,647,621)	(43,647,621)
Realization of Revaluation Surplus	-	(5,322,544)	-	5,322,544	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(11,588,234)	-	(11,588,234)
Balance as at 30 June 2023	90,000,000	107,587,220	28,334,159	5,563,632	231,485,012
Balance as at 01 July 2023	90,000,000	107,587,220	28,334,159	5,563,632	231,485,012
(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(24,233,345)	(24,233,345)
Realization of Revaluation Surplus	-	(4,857,990)	-	4,857,990	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	39,435,409	-	39,435,409
Balance as at 30 June 2024	90,000,000	102,729,230	67,769,568	(13,811,722)	246,687,076

Chief Executive

Chief Financial Officer

Director



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

1-STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

The company was incorporated under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (Now Companies Act, 2017) 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 Pakistan Stock Exchange. The principal activity of the company is to manufacture and sale of 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. This Mill is located at Plot # 25, Gadoon Amazai Industrial Estate, Swabi, Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa.

2-GOING CONCERN ASSUMPTION

As disclosed in note no.2, 37 & 38, the company has informed PSX (Pakistan Stock Exchange) through its letter dated 10-01-2023 as per the rules applicable that due to adverse/uncertain economic conditions/situations, and non-availability of raw materials and high production cost, the company has suspended its commercial/manufacturing operations from January 10, 2023 till further notice. However, the company is intended to resume the commercial operations as the situation becomes worth some, and the company neither intends to liquidate the assets and nor intends to remain non-operational for the long period of time, also it has full financial and operational support from Directors, Sponsors and Associated undertakings at hand to initiate production process as it becomes viable. Therefore, the use of going concern assumption is appropriate in the given circumstances.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

3- Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention modified by application of following:

3.1- Basis Of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of "historical cost" convention except certain property, plant and equipment items carried at revaluation and employee retirement benefits carried at present value. Moreover, these financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis except for statement of cash flows.

3.2- 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.

3.3- Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupee (Rs./Rupees) which is the Company's functional currency.

3.4- Key judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the accounting and reporting standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historic experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In process of applying the Company's accounting policies, the management has made following estimates and judgements which are significant to financial statements:



Useful lives, residual values and depreciation method of property, plant and equipment – Note 4.6 and 12

Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies - Note 4.3,4.4 and 11

Recognition of deferred tax and estimation of income tax provisions -Note 4.22 and 25

Provisions for stock in trade - Note 4.12.

Impairment of financial assets and non-financial assets other than inventories - Note 4.1.3. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

3.5- Adoption of standards, amendments and framework effective during the year.

There are certain amendments to the accounting and reporting standards which became applicable to the Company on July 1, 2022. However, these amendments do not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are only effective for accounting periods, beginning on or after the date mentioned against each of them.

- IAS 1 (Amendments) 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and Disclosure of Accounting Policies';
- IAS 7 (Amendments) 'Statement of Cash Flows' and IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments Disclosures';
- IAS 8 (Amendments) 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors';
- IAS 12 (Amendments) 'Income Taxes' - Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction and 'Income Taxes' International Tax Reform-Pillar Two Model Rules';
- IFRS 16 (Amendments) 'Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback'

Standards and interpretations have been adopted by the Company to the extent relevant and applicable:

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are only effective for accounting periods, beginning on or after the date mentioned against each of them.

IAS 1	'Presentation of Financial Statements' (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023).	Amendment to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023). The amendments provide more general approach to the classification of liabilities under IAS 1 based on the contractual arrangements in place at the reporting date.
IAS 1	'Presentation of Financial Statements' (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023).	Amendment to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023). The amendments clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability.
IAS 1	"Disclosure of Accounting Policies' (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023).	Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 'Disclosure of Accounting Policies' (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023). The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.



- IAS 7 & IFRS 7** 'Statement of Cash Flows' and IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments Disclosures' (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024).
- Amendments to IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' and IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' - Supplier Finance Arrangements (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024). The amendments introduced new disclosure requirements in IFRS Standards to enhance the transparency and, thus, the usefulness of the information provided by entities about supplier finance arrangements.
- IAS 8** "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023)
- Amendments to IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors'- Definition of Accounting Estimates (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023). The amendments introduce a new definition for accounting estimates clarifying that they are monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. The amendments also clarify the relationship between accounting policies and accounting estimates by specifying that a company develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by an accounting policy. The amendments will apply prospectively to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period in which the company applies the amendments.
- IAS 12** "Income Taxes"- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 with earlier application permitted).
- Amendments to IAS 12 'Income Taxes'- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 with earlier application permitted). The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exemption (IRE) so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. As a result, companies will need to recognize a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for temporary differences arising on initial recognition of a lease and a decommissioning provision. For leases and decommissioning liabilities, the associated deferred tax asset and liabilities will need to be recognized from the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, with any cumulative effect recognized as an adjustment to retained earnings or other components of equity at that date.
- IAS 12** 'Presentation of Financial Statements' (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023).
- Amendment to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023). The amendments provide more general approach to the classification of liabilities under IAS 1 based on the contractual arrangements in place at the reporting date.
- IAS 12** 'Presentation of Financial Statements' (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023).
- Amendment to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023). The amendments clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability.



IAS 12	"Disclosure of Accounting Policies" (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023).	Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 'Disclosure of Accounting Policies' (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023). The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.
IAS 7 & IFRS 7	'Statement of Cash Flows' and IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments Disclosures' (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024).	Amendments to IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' and IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' - Supplier Finance Arrangements (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024). The amendments introduced new disclosure requirements in IFRS Standards to enhance the transparency and, thus, the usefulness of the information provided by entities about supplier finance arrangements.
IAS 8	"Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023)	Amendments to IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors'- Definition of Accounting Estimates (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023). The amendments introduce a new definition for accounting estimates clarifying that they are monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. The amendments also clarify the relationship between accounting policies and accounting estimates by specifying that a company develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by an accounting policy. The amendments will apply prospectively to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period in which the company applies the amendments.
IAS 12	"Income Taxes"- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 with earlier application permitted).	Amendments to IAS 12 'Income Taxes'- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 with earlier application permitted). The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exemption (IRE) so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. As a result, companies will need to recognize a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for temporary differences arising on initial recognition of a lease and a decommissioning provision. For leases and decommissioning liabilities, the associated deferred tax asset and liabilities will need to be recognized from the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, with any cumulative effect recognized as an adjustment to retained earnings or other components of equity at that date.



IAS 12 "Income Taxes' -
Deferred Tax related to
Assets and Liabilities
arising from a Single
Transaction (effective
for annual reporting
periods beginning on or
after January 1, 2023).

Amendments to IAS 12 'Income Taxes' - International Tax Reform-Pillar Two Model Rules (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023). The amendments introduce a mandatory temporary exception to the accounting for deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules and disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

IFRS 16 "Lease Liability in a Sale
and Leaseback'
(effective for annual
periods beginning on or
after 1 January 2024).

Amendments to IFRS 16 'Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024). The amendments clarify how a seller-lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in IFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale. It requires a seller-lessee to subsequently measure lease liabilities arising from a leaseback in a way that it does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. The new requirements do not prevent a seller-lessee from recognizing in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of a lease.

On June 25, 2020, the IASB issued Amendment to IFRS 4 'Insurance Contracts'. The fix expiry date for the exemption in IFRS 4 from applying IFRS 9 for an entity choosing to apply the deferral approach is now January 1, 2023

The above standards, amendments to approved accounting standards and interpretations are not likely to have any material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Further, the following standards and interpretations have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), which are yet to be notified or has been waived off by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP), for the purpose of their applicability in Pakistan.

- IFRS 1 (First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards)
- IFRS 17 (Insurance Contracts)
- IFRIC 12 (Service concession arrangements)

Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) through S.R.O 67(1)/2023 dated January 20, 2023, in partial modification of its previous S.R.O 1177 (1)/2021 dated September 13, 2021, has notified that in respect of companies holding financial assets due or ultimately due from the Government of Pakistan (GoP) in respect of circular debt, the requirements contained in IFRS 9 (Financial Instrument) with respect to application of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model shall not be applicable on such financial instruments for the year ending on or before December 31, 2024, provided that such companies shall follow relevant requirements of IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' in respect of above referred financial assets during the exemption period.

The Company has voluntarily not availed this exemption and has continued to apply the requirements contained in IFRS 9 with respect to application of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies



4.1 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.

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.

4.1.1 Financial Assets

Classification: The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Amortized cost where the effective interest rate method will apply;
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income (OCI). For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Recognition and De-recognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Further, financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership

Measurement:

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in statement of profit or loss.

Debt Instruments:

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company can classify its debt instruments.

Amortized Cost:

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition is recognized directly in profit or loss and presented in other income together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the profit or loss.



Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVTOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses and interest revenue, and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to statement of profit or loss and recognized in other income. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other income and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognized in profit or loss and presented net within other income in the period in which it arises.

Equity Instruments:

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the de-recognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognized in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established

4.1.2 - Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified in the following categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss; and
- Other financial liabilities

The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in case of other financial liabilities also include directly attributable transaction costs. The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss: Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held-for-trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as being at fair value through profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability upon recognition as being at fair value through profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities: After initial recognition, other financial liabilities which are interest bearing subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method. Gain and losses are recognized in profit or loss for the year, when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through effective interest rate amortization process.

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when and only when the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.1.3 - Impairment

Financial assets:

The Company assesses on a historical as well as on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) as associated with its trade debts, deposits, advances, other receivables and cash and bank balances carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade debts, the Company applies IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure the expected credit losses (loss allowance) which uses a life time expected loss allowance to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables while general 3-stage approach for deposits, advances and other receivables and cash and bank balances i.e. to measure ECL through loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL if credit risk on a financial instrument or a group of financial instruments has not increased significantly since initial recognition.



The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information (adjusted for factors that are specific to the counterparty, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate). As for the exposure at default for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date. Loss allowances are forward looking, based on 12 month expected credit losses where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk rating, otherwise allowances are based on lifetime expected losses.

Expected credit losses are a probability weighted estimate of credit losses. The probability is determined by the risk of default which is applied to the cash flow estimates. In the absence of a change in credit rating, allowances are recognized when there is reduction in the net present value of expected cash flows. On a significant increase in credit risk, allowances are recognized without a change in the expected cash flows, although typically expected cash flows do also change; and expected credit losses are rebased from 12 month to lifetime expectations.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

The following indicators are considered while assessing credit risk:

actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the debtor's ability to meet its obligations;

- actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the debtor;
- significant increase in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor; and
- Significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of third-party

guarantees, if applicable.

The Company considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that receivables that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable.

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the counterparty; or
- Information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to

pay its creditors, including the Company, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Company)

Irrespective of the above analysis, in case of trade debts, the Company considers that default has occurred when a debt is more than 365 days past due, unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

The Company recognizes life time ECL on trade debts, using the simplified approach. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions

Trade debts with individually significant balance are separately assessed for ECL measurement. All other receivables are grouped and assessed collectively based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix



approach based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

Where lifetime ECL is measured on a collective basis to cater for cases where evidence of significant increases in credit risk at the individual instrument level may not yet be available, the financial instruments are grouped on the following basis:

- Nature of financial instruments;
- Past - due status;
- Nature, size and industry of debtors; and
- External credit ratings where available.

The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure the constituents of each group continue to share similar credit risk characteristics.

The Company recognizes an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

The Company writes off financial assets, in whole or in part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The assessment of no reasonable expectation of recovery is based on unavailability of debtor's sources of income or assets to generate sufficient future cash flows to repay the amount.

The Company may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off will result in impairment gains.

Non-Financial Asset

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to depreciation/amortization and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to depreciation/amortization are reviewed for impairment at each statement of financial position date, or wherever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount for which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows. Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each statement of financial position date. Reversals of the impairment loss are restricted to the extent that asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no new impairment loss had been recognized. An impairment loss or reversal of impairment loss is recognized in income for the year.

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.

4.2 - 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.

4.3 - 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.

4.4 - Contingencies

The Company has disclosed significant contingent liabilities for the pending litigations and claims against the Company based on its judgment and the advice of the legal advisors for the estimated financial outcome. The actual outcome of these litigations and claims can have an effect on the carrying amounts of the liabilities recognized at the balance sheet date. However, based on the best judgment of the



Company and its legal advisors, the likely outcome of these litigations and claims is remote and there is no need to recognize any liability at the balance sheet date.

4.5 - Liabilities

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

4.6 - 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 statement of profit or loss 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 statement of financial position 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

Property, plant and equipment, except freehold land, are stated at cost / revaluation less accumulated depreciation and impairment in value, if any. Freehold land is stated at revalued amount less accumulated impairment in value, if any.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, 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 other repair and maintenance costs are charged to statement of profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

A revaluation surplus is recorded in other comprehensive income (OCI) and presented as a separate part of equity. However, the increase is recorded in the statement of profit or loss to the extent it reverses a revaluation deficit of the same asset previously. A decrease as a result of revaluation is recognized in the statement of profit or loss, however, a decrease is recorded in statement of other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance in revaluation surplus in respect of same assets. The revaluation reserve is not available for distribution to the Company's shareholders.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is charged from the month in which an asset is available for use while no depreciation is charged for the month in which the asset is de-recognized. Depreciation is charged to statement of profit or loss applying the reducing balance method. Residual value and the useful life of assets are reviewed at each financial year end and if expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as change in accounting estimate in accordance with IAS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is de-recognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset is included in statement of profit or loss in the year the asset is de-recognized.

Impairment

The Company assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is any indication that assets excluding inventory may be impaired. If such indication exists, the carrying amounts of such assets are reviewed to assess whether they are recorded in excess of their recoverable amounts. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, assets are written down to the recoverable amount and the difference is charged to the statement of profit or loss.

Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment



Surplus arising on acquisition being the difference between fair value of the assets acquired and the consideration paid is recognized as income over the remaining useful life of the assets acquired. Increase in carrying amounts arising on revaluation of property, plant and equipment are recognized, net of tax, in other comprehensive income and accumulated in revaluation surplus in shareholders' equity.

To the extent that increase reverses a decrease previously recognized in the statement of profit or loss, the increase is first recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Decreases that reverse previous increases of the same assets are first recognized in other comprehensive income to the extent of remaining surplus attributable to the asset; all other decreases are charged to the statement of profit or loss. Differences between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to the statement of profit or loss and depreciation based on the asset's original cost, net of tax, is reclassified from revaluation surplus on property plant and equipment to unappropriated profit.

4.7 - 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.

4.8 – Leases

Right of Use assets

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received as applicable. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized right-of-use assets are depreciated using straight line method over the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

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.

Lease Obligations

A contract is, or contains a lease if the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The entity recognizes a right-of-use asset and lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost and subsequently at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability. The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight line method over the shorter of the lease term and the asset's useful life. The estimated useful lives of assets are determined on the same basis as that for owned assets. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, and the entity's incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payments made. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, a change in assessment of whether extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.



The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line item in the statement of financial position as on the reporting date.

4.9 - 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.

4.10 - Staff Retirement benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Company operates an un-approved provident fund for its permanent employees. Equal monthly contributions are made, both by company and the employees, at the rate of 10% of basic salary

Employees' compensated absences

The Company accounts for all accumulated compensated absences when employees render services that increase their entitlement to future compensated absences.

4.11 - 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.

4.12 - Stock in Trade

These are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value less impairment loss, if any, except for goods in transit. The basis of cost valuations are as follows:

Particulars

Raw material

Work-in-process

Finished goods

Waste

Mode of Valuation

calculated on weighted average basis

at weighted average manufacturing cost

At lower of cost and net realizable value

at realizable value



Cost in relation to work-in-process and finished goods represents average manufacturing cost which consists of prime cost and proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal capacity.

Goods-in-transit are valued at purchase price, freight value and other charges incurred thereon up to the date of statement of financial position.

Provision is made in the financial statements against slow moving and obsolete stock in trade based on management's best estimate regarding their future usability whenever necessary and is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Net realizable value signifies selling price in ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion and estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

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.

4.13 - 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.

4.14- Provision

A provision is recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of time value of money and risk specific to the liability. The unwinding of discount is recognized as finance cost.

4.15- Borrowings

Loans and borrowings are recorded at the proceeds received. Financial charges are accounted for on the accrual basis.

4.16- 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.

4.17- 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.

4.18- Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in IFRS 15:

Step-1: Identify contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step-2: Identify performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer goods or services to the customer.

Step-3: Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.



Step-4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligations, the Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step-5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation.

Mentioned below are different revenue streams of the Company and their terms of recognition of revenue after satisfying all the five steps of revenue recognition in accordance with IFRS 15.

Sale of goods

Sale of goods is recognized when the Company has transferred control of the products to the customers and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products.

Contract assets

Contract assets arise when the Company performs its performance obligation by transferring goods to a customer before the customer pays its consideration or before payment is due, subject to customer having a choice of returning goods in specific time period.

Contract liabilities

Contract liability is the obligation of the Company to transfer goods to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs its performance obligations under the contract.

Others

- Scrap sales are recognized on delivery to customers at realized amounts.
 - Return on deposit is accrued on time proportion basis by reference to the principle outstanding and the applicable rate of return.
 - Commission on insurance premium is recognized on receipt. -
 - Dividend are included in income as and when received irrespective of the date of the dividend declaration.
- Expenses are based on mercantile basis unless and until otherwise stated.

4.19 - 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.

4.20 - Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade and other amounts payable are carried at cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid or given in the future for goods and services received or to be delivered or for any other amount, whether or not billed to the Company.

4.21- Related party transaction

All transactions between company and related parties are accounted for as an independent business in accordance with mutually agreed terms and conditions until unless disclosed specifically and are accounted for and disclosed in the financial statements accordingly. 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.

The accounting methods adopted for various types of transactions and balances with related parties are as follows:



a) Sale of goods and services

Revenue from sale of goods and services to related parties is recognized in accordance with the revenue recognition policy of the Company for such transactions.

Receivables against sale of goods outstanding at the reporting date are carried at amortized cost in accordance with the accounting policy of the Company for such balances.

b) Purchase of Goods and Services

Purchases of goods from related parties are recognized at actual cost to the Company.

Payables against purchases from related parties outstanding at the reporting date are carried at amortized cost in accordance with the accounting policy of the Company for such balances.

c) Dividend Distribution

Distribution to related parties having shareholding in the Company is recognized in accordance with the accounting policy of the Company for dividend distribution to ordinary shareholders.

4.22- 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

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for:

Temporary differences on initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss;

Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on business plans for the Company and the reversal of temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For this purpose, the carrying amount of investment property measured at fair value is presumed to be recovered through sale, and the Company has not rebutted this assumption. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if certain criteria are met.

4.23- 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 as per the relevant provisions of IFRS 08 and requirements of Companies, Act, 2017.

No segmentation is required for PVA plant because of closure of operational activities

4.24- 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 In the current year no dividend has been declared in the financial 2020 to June 30, 2021.

4.25- 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 number 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.

4.26- 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.

4.27- Investment Property

Properties which are held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or for both are classified as investment properties. Investment properties are initially recognized at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given. Subsequently these are stated at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal, or in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date.

Any gain or loss arising from a change in fair value is charged to profit or loss. Rental income from investment properties is accounted for.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized.

Latest fair market valuation was carried out by the independent valuer on 1st of May 2021, the date on which investment property is transferred to Property, Plant and Equipment (IAS-16).

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, the Company determines with sufficient regularity the fair value of the items of investment property based on available active market prices, adjusted, if necessary, for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. Valuations wherever needed are performed as of the reporting date by professional valuers who hold recognized and relevant professional qualifications and have recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued. These valuations form the basis for the carrying amounts in the financial statements. The fair value of investment property does not reflect future capital expenditure that will improve or enhance the property and does not reflect the related future benefits from this future expenditure other than those a rational market participant would take into account when determining the value of the property.

When an item of property, plant and equipment is transferred to investment property following a change in its use, any difference arising at the date of transfer between the carrying amount of the item immediately prior to transfer and its fair value is recognized in surplus on revaluation of fixed assets. Upon



disposal of the item, the related surplus on revaluation is transferred to retained earnings (accumulated loss). Any loss arising in this manner is immediately charged to profit or loss.

If an investment property becomes owner-occupied, it is reclassified as property, plant and equipment and its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for accounting purposes for subsequent recording.

An item of Investment property is derecognized either when disposed of or permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal.

4.28- Earning Per Share

The Company calculates both basic and diluted earnings per share in accordance with IAS 33 "Earnings per Share". Under IAS 33, basic EPS is computed using weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is computed using weighted average number of shares outstanding plus dilutive effect of stock options outstanding during the year.

4.29- Comprehensive income Comprehensive income is the change in equity resulting from transactions and other events, other than changes resulting from transactions with shareholders in their capacity as shareholders.

The total comprehensive income comprises of all the components of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Other comprehensive income comprises items of income and expense, including reclassification adjustments, that are not recognized in profit or loss as required or permitted by approved accounting standards, and is presented in 'statement of other comprehensive income'.

4.30- Ordinary share capital

Ordinary share capital is recognized as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognized as deduction from equity.

4.31 - Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with approved accounting standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and judgments are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances and are continually evaluated. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods. Judgments made by management in application of the approved accounting standards that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustments in the next year are discussed in respective policy note. The areas involving significant estimates or judgments are:

- a) Estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;
- b) Lease term and discount rate for calculation of lease liabilities;
- c) Provision for slow moving inventories;
- d) Estimate of payables and receivables in respect of staff retirement benefit schemes;
- e) Estimate of provision for warranty; and
- f) Estimation of current and deferred tax
- g) Fair Value Measurement

4.32- Government Grants

The Company recognizes the benefit of a government loan at below market rate of interest as a Government grant. The benefit of the below market rate of interest is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan determined in accordance with IFRS 9 and the proceeds received and is presented as deferred grant. The recognition of government grants in profit or loss is done on a systematic basis over the period of the loan.

4.33- Bonus Shares

Reserve for issue of bonus shares is created in the year in which such an issue is approved.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

		June 2024	June 2023
5	ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED & PAID UP CAPITAL		
	2024		2023
	Number of shares		
	6,000,000	6,000,000	
	3,000,000	3,000,000	
	<u>9,000,000</u>	<u>9,000,000</u>	
		Ordinary shares of Rupees 10 each fully paid up in cash	60,000,000
		Fully paid bonus shares	30,000,000
		90,000,000	90,000,000
		Total at the year end	90,000,000

The Company has only one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets. Holders of these shares are entitled to dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at general meetings of the Company.

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

Company name	Status	No of Shares	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

6 SURPLUS ON REVALUATION OF FIXED ASSETS

The latest Revaluation/ Fair Value was carried out by independent valuers M/s PROTECTORS on 1st May 2021 when investment property was transferred back to "own assets" of Diamond industries Limited from Diamond Tyres Limited. The valuation resulted in no material difference.

Fair Value determined by independent valuers M/s PROTECTORS on year end June 30, 2020 resulted in no material difference.

The fair value exercise carried out at the year end has resulted in no material difference from the earlier revaluation carried out by M/s PROTECTORS on July 02, 2019. The revaluation carried out on July 02, 2019 resulted in Further Surplus on Land of Rs. 45,700,000, Building was Impaired by Rs. 35,077,602 and Surplus on Plant and Machinery of Rs. 14,892,186. Net Revaluation Surplus arose amounting to Rs. 25,514,585.

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.

6.1 SURPLUS ON REVALUATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2024 As at 30 Jun 2024	Freehold land	Buildings on freehold land	Plant and machinery	Aggregate
	----- Rupees -----			
Revaluation surplus				
At beginning of the year	46,144,148	36,234,267	50,305,272	132,683,687
Add: during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: transfer of Revaluation surplus realised on disposal	-	(1,811,713)	(5,030,527)	(6,842,240)
Less: transfer of Incremental depreciation	-	-	-	-
At end of the year	<u>46,144,148</u>	<u>34,422,553</u>	<u>45,274,744</u>	<u>125,841,447</u>
Related deferred tax liabilities				
At beginning of the year	-	10,507,937	14,588,529	25,096,466
Transfer of Revaluation surplus realised on disposal	-	-	-	-
Incremental depreciation charged during the year	-	(525,397)	(1,458,853)	(1,984,250)
At end of the year	-	9,982,540	13,129,676	23,112,216
At end of the year (net)	<u>46,144,148</u>	<u>24,440,013</u>	<u>32,145,069</u>	<u>102,729,231</u>
	----- Rupees -----			
2023 As at 30 Jun 2023				
Revaluation surplus				
At beginning of the year	46,144,148	38,141,333	55,894,746	140,180,227
Add: during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: transfer of Revaluation surplus realised on disposal	-	-	-	-
Less: transfer of Incremental depreciation	-	(1,907,067)	(5,589,475)	(7,496,542)
At end of the year	<u>46,144,148</u>	<u>36,234,267</u>	<u>50,305,272</u>	<u>132,683,687</u>



Related deferred tax liabilities

At beginning of the year	-	11,060,987	16,209,476	27,270,463
Transfer of Revaluation surplus realised on disposal	-	-	-	-
Incremental depreciation charged during the year	-	(553,049)	(1,620,948)	(2,173,997)
At end of the year	-	10,507,937	14,588,529	25,096,466
At end of the year (net)	46,144,148	25,726,330	35,716,743	107,587,221

7 DUE TO SPONSORS

Due to sponsors

7.1

137,297,971

137,297,971

7.1 This amount is due to Sponsors against arrangements made earlier to settle the liability of Allied Bank Limited in previous years. No terms and conditions /repayment schedule has been defined as at the reporting date and is payable at the discretion of the Company. No provision has been made for any mark-up.

8 DEFERRED LIABILITIES

Gratuity Payable
Deferred Taxation

8.1

-

-

8.2

41,803,535

24,853,377

41,803,535

24,853,377

8.1 Gratuity Payable

Statement of Financial Position

Present value of defined benefit obligation as June 30, 2022

Liability transferred from Diamond Tyres Limited

Current service cost

Interest cost on defined benefit obligation

Benefits paid

Actuarial (gains)/losses

Present value of defined benefit obligation as June 30, 2023

Expenses to be Charged to Profit or Loss

Current service cost

Interest cost on defined benefit obligation

Amount Charged to Other Comprehensive Income

Actuarial (Gains)/Losses due to changes in Demographic Assumptions

Actuarial (Gains)/Losses due to changes in Financial Assumptions

Actuarial (Gains)/Losses due to experience adjustments

Return on Plan Assets

Effect of Changes in Asset Ceiling

8.1.1

-
-
-
-
-
-
-

50,833,239
-
-
-
(50,833,239)
-
-

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8.1.1 The company has switched from gratuity to Provident fund, during the year.

8.2 Deferred Taxation

Deferred Tax Liability on Taxable temporary difference

Accelerated Tax Depreciation

Revaluation surplus

Investments Under equity Method

Investments available for sale

2,060,437

23,112,217

4,671,545

11,959,336

41,803,535

2,095,777

25,096,467

4,660,038

5,000,146

36,852,428

Deferred Tax Asset on Deductible temporary difference

Minimum Tax

Provision for Gratuity

Deferred Tax Liability

-

-

41,803,535

(11,999,051)

-

24,853,377

8.2.1 Deferred Taxation Reconciliation

As at June 30, 2024

Accelerated Tax Depreciation

Revaluation surplus

Investments Under equity Method

Investments available for sale

Provision for Gratuity

Minimum Tax

As at June 30, 2024

Opening Balance	Profit or Loss	Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
2,095,777	(35,341)		2,060,437
25,096,467	(1,984,250)		23,112,217
4,660,038	11,507		4,671,545
5,000,146	-	6,959,190	11,959,336
-	-	-	-
(11,999,051)	11,999,051		-
24,853,377	9,990,968	6,959,190	41,803,535

As at June 30, 2023

Accelerated Tax Depreciation

Revaluation surplus

Investments Under equity Method

Investments available for sale

Opening Balance	Profit or Loss	Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
2,109,580	(13,802)	-	2,095,777
27,270,463	(2,173,996)	-	25,096,467
4,737,046	(77,008)	-	4,660,038
7,045,128	-	(2,044,983)	5,000,146



Minimum Tax	(3,610,063)	(8,388,988)	-	(11,999,051)
Provision for Gratuity	(14,741,639)	14,741,639	-	-
As at June 30, 2023	22,810,515	4,087,845	(2,044,983)	24,853,377

Other provisions have been realized/adjusted during the year.

No deferred tax reconciliation to normal tax has been provided as the company is charged to minimum tax.

The company has recognized deferred tax asset on minimum tax to the extent of its reversibility in future periods.

9 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade Creditors	62,153,041	57,067,432
Other Payables	-	3,453,735
Accrued Liabilities	1,470,308	1,807,382
Provident Fund	247,998	1,750,052
	63,871,347	64,078,601

No provision has been recognized due to losses incurred during the year. Furthermore, all outstanding payments has been made.

10 PROVISION FOR TAXATION

Opening Balance	35,483,767	23,030,733
Current Tax	-	11,999,051
Income Tax on dividend	2,761,984	453,984
	38,245,751	35,483,767

11 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. 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 adjudication.

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, 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

1. The legal advisor of the company is of the opinion that the matters discussed in para from I to IV do not attract any adversity. The company is contesting all the cases vigorously, hence no provision is required. In the matter of reference II (a) above the company is of the view that SECP has frozen such shares previously.
2. The company is title holder and owner of Shares of Quoted company and is receiving dividends.

Commitments

There were no commitments as at the reporting date (2023: NIL).

12	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	12.1	143,053,892	151,343,763
13	LONG TERM DEPOSITS			
	Security Deposits	13.1	330,885	330,885
13.1	Security Deposits			
	Utilities		101,494	101,494
	CDC		25,000	25,000
	Others		204,391	204,391
			330,885	330,885
	These are considered good.			
14	INVESTMENT UNDER EQUITY METHOD			
	Shaffi Chemical Industries Limited - Quoted Impairment loss	14.1	-	-
	Diamond Polymers (Private) Limited - Unquoted Impairment loss	14.2	66,651,177	66,611,496
			66,651,177	66,611,496
14.1	Shaffi Chemical Industries Limited - Associated Company			
	3754240 (2023 : 3754240) ordinary shares of Rupees 10 each Equity held 31.285% (2023 : 31.285%)		-	-
	Reconciliation			
	Share in net assets at the beginning of the year		-	-
	Add: Share of income/(loss) after income tax		312,096	312,096
	Share of other comprehensive income /(Loss)		56,929	56,929
	Not to be recognized in profit and loss account		(369,025)	(369,025)
	Carrying value of investment at the year end		-	-
	The company has impaired the carrying value of investment due to continuous losses in associated company Shaffi Chemical Industries Ltd. the company is non operational. Currently, 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.			
14.2	Diamond polymers - Associated Company			
	1300000 (2023 : 1300000) ordinary shares of Rupees 10/- each Equity held 43.33% (2023 : 43.33%)		66,651,177	66,611,496



Reconciliation

Share in net assets at the beginning of the year		66,611,496	66,877,042
Add: Share of profit / (loss) after income tax	14.3	23,407	(253,399)
Share of other comprehensive income /(loss)	14.3	16,274	(12,148)
		39,681	(265,546)
		<u>66,651,177</u>	<u>66,611,496</u>

Carrying value of investment at the year end

14.3 This value is based on management accounts of the associated company.

15 INVESTMENT AVAILABLE FOR SALE

Opening Balance on July, 01		61,467,504	75,100,721
Fair Value Gain/(loss) - OCI		46,394,599	(13,633,217)
Investment available for sale		<u>107,862,104</u>	<u>61,467,504</u>

16 STOCKS IN TRADE

Raw Material		1,976,000	-
Work in Process and Finished Goods		167,006,610	167,006,610
		<u>168,982,610</u>	<u>167,006,610</u>

The company has carried out NRV test and assessed the value of closing inventory, resultantly no impairment has been recorded.

17 LOANS AND ADVANCES

Advance Sales Tax		35,155,817	30,340,145
Advance Income Tax		2,953,717	12,619,577
Other Advances		-	1,702,695
		<u>38,109,534</u>	<u>44,662,417</u>

18 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

Cash in hand		410,163	745,351
Cash at banks		2,505,316	1,030,703
		<u>2,915,479</u>	<u>1,776,054</u>

19 SALES

Sales Gross		-	1,122,884,142
Less: Sales Tax		-	(162,960,098)
		<u>-</u>	<u>959,924,044</u>

20 COST OF SALES

Raw material consumed	20.1	-	974,802,483
Salaries, wages & other benefits	20.2	-	58,294,438
Repair and maintenance		-	3,125,030
Utilities		-	19,695,499
Insurance		-	1,628,546
Vehicle running and maintenance		-	374,020
Travelling and conveyance		-	28,733
Printing and stationery		-	220,064
Legal and professional		-	101,899
Miscellaneous expenses		-	531,280
Depreciation		-	8,752,172
		<u>-</u>	<u>1,067,554,164</u>

Work-in-Process & Finished goods

Opening stock		167,006,610	25,407,721
Closing stock		(167,006,610)	(167,006,610)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(141,598,889)</u>
		<u>-</u>	<u>925,955,275</u>

20.1 Cost of raw material

Opening Stock		-	326,436,417
Purchases	20.1.1	1,976,000	820,883,366
Less: Discount Received		-	(172,517,300)
		1,976,000	974,802,483
Less Closing Stock		(1,976,000)	-
		<u>-</u>	<u>974,802,483</u>

20.1.1 The Company purchased the required raw material from Diamond Tyres Limited and other related parties/associated undertakings for manufacturing purposes.

20.2 Salaries, wages and benefits include gratuity expense during the year amounting to Rs. Nil (2023: 2,917,204/-).



21 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Salaries, wages & other benefits	10,154,903	18,475,673
Utilities expenses	3,414,197	-
Legal & professional charges	581,079	856,320
Travelling & conveyance	15,000	97,284
Telephone and postage	74,969	243,822
Depreciation	8,289,871	340,652
Insurance	410,490	330,307
Auditor's remuneration	475,000	425,000
Miscellaneous	310,965	15,035
	23,726,474	20,784,093

21.1

21.1 AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

Audit Fee	350,000	300,000
Half Yearly Review	125,000	125,000
	475,000	425,000

22 SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

Salaries, wages & other benefits	-	5,511,935
Utilities expenses	-	-
Vehicle Running and Maintenance	-	5,350,275
Freight & Forwarding	-	27,635,660
Other Selling	-	4,237,125
	-	42,734,995

23 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

Dividend Income	12,228,517	3,026,561
Income From Disposal of Assets	-	-
Other Income	-	54,816
	12,228,517	3,081,377

24 FINANCE COST

Bank Charges	22,116	81,702
Finance cost on Workers Welfare Fund	-	290,551
	22,116	372,253

25 TAXATION

Current tax

Provision for current tax	-	11,999,051
Tax on dividend	2,761,984	453,984
	2,761,984	12,453,035

Deferred tax

For the period	9,990,968	4,087,845
	12,752,952	16,540,880

Numerical reconciliation between average and applicable tax rate

Applicable tax rate	29%	29%
---------------------	------------	------------

Provision for current year's taxation has been made in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

No % reconciliation has been provided as the company has charged provision for taxation on minimum tax basis as per section 113 of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

26 EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED

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

Profit attributable to ordinary shares	(Rs.)	(24,233,345)	(43,647,621)
Average Ordinary Shares	(Nos.)	9,000,000	9,000,000
		(2.69)	(4.85)

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

CHIEF EXECUTIVE:

Remuneration and Retirement benefits	-	7,000,000
No. of persons	-	1

DIRECTORS:

Remuneration and Retirement benefits	-	5,300,000
No. of persons	-	6

EXECUTIVES:

Remuneration	-	15,423,903
Insurance premium paid on health insurance	-	80,562
	-	15,504,465
No. of persons	-	5



28 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The related parties comprises of Associated companies as defined in Companies Act, 2017 and other related parties. The company in the normal course of business carries out transactions with related parties at mutually agreed terms. Details of significant transactions with related parties, other than those which have been specifically disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements are as under:

Nature of Transaction	June 2024 Rs.	June 2023 Rs.
Purchase made from:		
Diamond Home Textile (Private) Limited	Related party	Excluding Sales Tax Value -
Diamond Tyres Limited	Related party	566,578,545
Symbol Industries (Private) Limited	Related party	241,666,543
Sales made to:		
Diamond Home Textile (Private) Limited	Related party	Excluding Sales Tax Value -
Diamond Tyres Limited	Related party	272,558,037
Loan from Associated Undertakings/ Related Parties		
Sponsors - Balance at the year end	Related party	137,297,971

29 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Total number of employees as at June 30

-Permanent	20	20
-Temporary	-	-
	20	20

Average number of employees as at June 30

-Permanent	20	20
-Temporary	-	-
	20	20

30 PLANT CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION

	Tonnes	Tonnes
Total capacity Available	12,000	12,000
Utilised Capacity	-	1,614

30.1 Reason for non-utilisation of production capacity is that the production has been stopped since January 2023, and the plant did not operate during the current year.

31 Disclosure Requirements for All Shares Islamic Index

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

32 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

32.1 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 not exposed to currency risks during this period as there is no import/export. The company purchased all the raw material required for production locally.

(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 statement of financial position date, the interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instruments was:

	Jun-24	Jun-23
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 (2023: 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 statement of financial position date 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-24	Jun-23	Jun-24	Jun-23
	----- (Rupees) -----			
KSE 100 (5% increase)	-	-	5,393,105	3,073,375
KSE 100 (5% decrease)	-	-	(5,393,105)	(3,073,375)

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 is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter-party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers, receivables from related parties, other receivables, bank balances and term deposits with banks.. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was as follows:

		Jun-24 Rupees	Jun-23 Rupees
Long Term Deposits	See note no. 13	330,885	330,885
Investments Under equity Method	See note no. 14	66,651,177	66,611,496
Investments available for sale	See note no. 15	107,862,104	61,467,504
Cash and bank balances	See note no. 18	2,915,479	1,776,054
		177,759,644	130,185,939

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		
Short Term	Long term	Agency

Banks

Allied Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	PACRA
Allied Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	PACRA
Allied Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	PACRA
HABIB BANK	A-1+	AAA	JCR-VIS
BANK ALFALAH -	A-1+	AA+	JCR-VIS
ASKARI COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.	A-1+	AA+	PACRA
BANK AL FALAH LTD.	A-1+	AA+	JCR-VIS
BANK ALFALAH LIMITED	A-1+	AA+	JCR-VIS
BANK ALFALAH LIMITED	A-1+	AA+	JCR-VIS
SILK BANK LTD.	A-2	A-	JCR-VIS
BANK ALFALAH LIMITED	A-1+	AA+	JCR-VIS
HABIB METROPOLITAN BANK	A-1+	AA+	PACRA
BANK ALHABIB	A1+	AA+	PACRA
HABIB METRO POLITAN BANK	A-1+	AA+	PACRA
HABIB BANK LIMITED	A-1+	AAA	JCR-VIS
HABIB BANK LIMITED	A-1+	AAA	JCR-VIS
MEEZAN BANK LTD	A-1+	AA+	JCR-VIS
HABIB BANK LIMITED	A-1+	AAA	JCR-VIS
HABIB BANK LIMITED	A-1+	AAA	JCR-VIS



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.

The Company has established a credit policy for its industrial and retail customers under which each new customer is analyzed individually for credit worthiness before the Company enters into a commercial transaction. The Company's review includes identity checks, minimum security deposits, bank guarantees and in some cases bank references. Credit limits are established for each customer in accordance with the security deposit or bank guarantee received, which represents the maximum open amount without requiring approval from the higher management; customer limits are reviewed on a regular basis and once the credit limits of individual customers are exhausted, further transactions are discontinued.

The Company recognises ECL for trade debts using the simplified approach described below,

	30-60 Days	61-120 Days	More than 120 Days	Total
	0%	0%	2%	
Balance as at June 30, 2024	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Balance as at June 30, 2023	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-

ECL on other receivables is calculated using general approach.

As at the reporting date, Company envisages that default risk on account of non-realisation of other receivables and advances is minimal and thus based on historical trends adjusted to reflect current and forward looking information, loss allowance has been estimated by the Company using a range of probable recovery pattern of related other receivables and assigning a time value of money to same. As per the aforementioned approach, the loss allowance for other receivables was determined as follows:

	2024	2023
Gross carrying amount (Others)	174,844,165	128,409,885
Loss allowance	-	-

(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, 2024, the company had Rupees 2,915,479 (2022: Rs.1,776,054) 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. The amounts disclosed in the table are undiscounted cash flows.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 30 June 2024

	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	63,871,347	63,871,347	-	63,871,347	-	-
Due to Sponsors	137,297,971	137,297,971	-	-	137,297,971	-
	<u>201,169,318</u>	<u>201,169,318</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>63,871,347</u>	<u>137,297,971</u>	<u>-</u>

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 30 June 2023

	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	64,078,601	64,078,601	-	64,078,601	-	-
Due to Sponsors	137,297,971	137,297,971	-	-	137,297,971	-
	<u>201,376,572</u>	<u>201,376,572</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>64,078,601</u>	<u>137,297,971</u>	<u>-</u>



There are no such transactions that are above 1 year.

The contractual cash flows relating to the above financial liabilities have been determined on the basis of actual disbursement having no markup.

Reconciliation of movement of liabilities to cashflows arising from financing activities is as follows:

	Long-Term Borrowings Used For Cash Management Purpose	TOTAL
Balance as at July 01,2023	137,297,971	137,297,971
Changes from financing cash flows		
Repayment of loan	-	-
Proceeds from loan	-	-
Receipts of security deposit	-	-
Disbursement of security deposit	-	-
Total changes from financing activities		
Other Changes , Interest Cost		
Interest expenses	-	-
Interest Paid	-	-
Exchange loss	-	-
Amortization of transaction cost	-	-
Finance cost capitalized	-	-
Changes in running finance	-	-
Balance as at June 30,2024	<u>137,297,971</u>	<u>137,297,971</u>

32.2 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 : Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;
- Level 2 : Observable inputs; and
- Level 3 : Unobservable inputs.

As at 30 June 2024

Assets

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Available for sale financial assets	107,862,104	-	-	107,862,104
Investment in associates	-	66,651,177	-	66,651,177

As at 30 June 2023

Assets

Available for sale financial assets	61,467,504	-	-	61,467,504
Investment in associates	-	66,611,496	-	66,611,496

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position 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 2024.

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.

32.3 Financial instruments by categories

As at 30 June 2024

Assets as per statement of financial position

	At Fair Value Rupees	At Amortized Cost Rupees	Total Rupees
Long Term Deposits	-	330,885	330,885
Investment -Available for Sale	107,862,104	-	107,862,104
Cash and Bank Balances	2,915,479	-	2,915,479
	<u>110,777,582</u>	<u>330,885</u>	<u>111,108,467</u>



Liabilities as per statement of financial position

	At Amortized Cost Rupees
Trade and other payables	63,871,347
Loan from related party	137,297,971
	201,169,318
Net Financial gap at the year end (Assets)/Liabilities	90,060,851
Interest Bearing financial Liabilities	-
Non-Interest Bearing financial Liabilities	201,169,318

As at 30 June 2023

Assets as per statement of financial position

	At Fair Value Rupees	At Amortized Cost Rupees	Total Rupees
Long Term Deposits	-	330,885	330,885
Investment -Available for Sale	61,467,504	-	61,467,504
Cash and Bank Balances	1,776,054	-	1,776,054
	63,243,558	330,885	63,574,443

Liabilities as per statement of financial position

	At Fair Value Rupees
Trade and other payables	64,078,601
Loan from related party	137,297,971
	201,376,572
Net Financial gap at the year end (Assets)/Liabilities	137,802,129
Interest Bearing financial Liabilities	-
Non-Interest Bearing financial Liabilities	201,376,572

32.4 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 14. Total Capital employed includes 'total equity' as shown in balance sheet .

		Jun-24	Jun-23
Borrowings	Rupees in thousand	137,297,971	137,297,971
Total Equity	Rupees in thousand	246,687,076	231,485,012
Total Capital Employed	Rupees in thousand	383,985,047	368,782,983
Gearing ratio	Percentage	36%	37%

33 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements have been approved and authorised for issue on September 30,2024 by Board of Directors of the company.

34 GENERAL

Figures have been rounded off to nearest rupee.



35 DISCLOSURE OF MATERIAL INFORMATION

The Company through its letter dated 10-01-2023 has informed PSX as per the rules applicable that due to adverse economic conditions, and non availability of raw materials, the company has suspended its commercial/ manufacturing operations from January 10, 2023 till further notice .

36 EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE SHEET DATE

The Company has not yet commenced its commercial operations till BOD meeting, however the Company intends to start the commercial operations during the year ending June 30, 2025.

Chief Executive

Chief Financial Officer

Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

12.1 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

		2024						2023							
	Annual Rate of Depreciation %	Cost as at 1-Jul-23	Revaluation	Addition/ (Deletion)	Transfers	Cost as at 30-Jun-24	Accumulated Depreciation as at 01-Jul-23								
Freehold Land	0%	47,757,763	-	-	-	47,757,763	-								
Building	5%	46,517,587	-	-	-	46,517,587	4,885,316								
Plant and Machinery - Foam & Chemical	10%	90,000,000	-	-	-	90,000,000	30,951,000								
Office Equipment	10%	7,562,169	-	-	-	7,562,169	4,964,633								
Furniture and fixtures	10%	4,097,033	-	-	-	4,097,033	3,918,681								
Vehicles	20%	1,333,324	-	-	-	1,333,324	1,204,483								
		197,267,876	-	-	-	197,267,876	45,924,113								
Cost of sales			June-2024 Rupees	June-2023 Rupees											
Administrative expenses			7,986,514	8,752,172											
			303,358	340,652											
			8,289,871	9,846,269											
Freehold Land	0%	47,757,763	-	-	-	47,757,763	-								
Building	5%	46,517,587	-	-	-	46,517,587	2,694,144								
Plant and Machinery - Foam & Chemical	10%	90,000,000	-	-	-	90,000,000	24,390,000								
Office Equipment	10%	7,562,169	-	-	-	7,562,169	4,676,008								
Furniture and fixtures	10%	4,097,033	-	-	-	4,097,033	3,898,865								
Vehicles	20%	1,333,324	-	-	-	1,333,324	1,172,273								
		197,267,876	-	-	-	197,267,876	36,831,289								
Cost of sales			June-2023 Rupees	June-2022 Rupees											
Administrative expenses			8,752,172	9,596,497											
			340,652	249,772											
			9,092,824	9,846,269											



Operating Highlights

		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
KEY INDICATORS								
OPERATING								
GROSS MARGIN	%	2.94	0.00	9.00	10.22	9.86	3.54	0.00
OPERATING MARGIN	%	-2.40	0.00	1.15	17.75	4.10	-2.76	0.00
PRE TAX MARGIN	%	-8.83	0.00	1.12	16.59	3.77	-2.82	0.00
NET MARGIN	%	18.65	0.00	0.89	20.53	2.96	-5.80	0.00
PERFORMANCE								
RETURN ON ASSETS	%	4.26	-7.32	2.05	6.49	6.08	-8.85%	-0.05
ASSETS TURNOVER	Times	0.23	0.00	0.02	0.32	2.05	1.95	0.00
FIXED ASSETS TURNOVER	Times	0.52	0.00	0.05	0.97	10.85	6.34	0.00
INVENTORY TURNOVER	Times	1.77	0.00	0.00	0.90	6.93	3.70	0.00
RETURN ON EQUITY	%	8.21	-15.69	0.04	37.24	30.44	-18.86	-0.10
LEVERAGE								
DEBT : EQUITY	Times	0.63	0.76	0.71	1.72	0.79	1.13	1.14
LIQUIDITY								
CURRENT	Times	2.08	1.88	1.92	1.71	1.52	2.14	2.06
QUICK	Times	2.03	1.83	1.92	0.84	0.58	0.47	0.40
VALUATION								
EARNING PER SHARE (PRE TAX)	RS.	-0.95	-1.42	1.14	0.03	7.47	-3.01	-1.28
EARNING PER SHARE (AFTER TAX)	RS.	2.00	-3.14	0.91	0.04	5.88	-4.85	-2.69
BREAK UP VALUE	RS.	24.42	20.02	21.42	235.26	286.72	231.49	246.69
HISTORICAL TRENDS								
TRADING RESULTS								
TURNOVER	RS.	96,742	-	9,230	163,264	1,785,557	959,924	-
GROSS PROFIT / (LOSS)	RS.	2,846	-	814	16,686	175,994	33,969	-
OPERATING PROFIT / (LOSS)	RS.	(2,326)	(12,946)	10,631	28,972	73,152	(26,469)	(11,497)
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX	RS.	(8,543)	(12,770)	10,294	27,090	67,245	(27,107)	(11,480)
PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAX	RS.	18,044	(28,274)	8,231	33,515	52,907	(43,647)	(24,233)
FINANCIAL POSITION								
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	RS.	219,783	180,174	192,758	235,257	286,721	231,485	246,687
PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT	RS.	186,822	173,839	199,295	168,822	160,437	151,344	145,054
NET CURRENT ASSETS	RS.	219,783	180,174	192,758	320,570	567,650	213,445	210,008



FORM 20

**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

30-06-2024

2.2 No. of Shareholders	-----Shareholdings-----		Total Shares Held
	From	To	
70	1	100	2,696
126	101	500	43,455
24	501	1,000	20,750
31	1,001	5,000	68,007
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	125,001	130,000	126,000
1	145,001	150,000	150,000
1	475,001	480,000	476,855
1	520,001	525,000	520,480
1	780,001	785,000	783,150
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
271			9,000,000



2.3 Categories of Shareholders	Shares Held	Percentage
2.3.1 Directors, Chief Executive Officer, and their spouse and minor children	1,713,500	19.0389%
2.3.2 Associated Companies, undertakings and related parties. (Parent Company)	3,674,333	40.8259%
2.3.3 NIT and ICP	700	0.0078%
2.3.4 Banks Development Financial Institutions, Non Banking Financial Institutions.	-	0.0000%
2.3.5 Insurance Companies	-	-
2.3.6 Modarabas and Mutual Funds	500	0.0056%
2.3.7 Shareholders holding 10% or more	6,663,983	74.0443%
2.3.8 General Public		
a. Local	2,759,316	30.6591%
b. Foreign	-	0.0000%
2.3.9 Others (to be specified) - Joint Stock Companies	851,651	9.4628%



**Categories of Shareholding required under Code of Corporate Governance (CCG)
As on June 30, 2024**

Sr. No.	Name	No. of Shares Held	Percentage
----------------	-------------	---------------------------	-------------------

Associated Companies, Undertakings and Related Parties (Name Wise Detail):

1	DIAMOND PRODUCTS (PVT) LIMITED	150,000	1.6667
2	SHAFFI CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD. (CDC)	1,422,450	15.8050
3	CAPITAL INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES (PVT) LTD.(CDC)	2,077,383	23.0820
4	SYMBOL INDUSTRIES (PVT) LTD. (CDC)	24,500	0.2722

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	MRS. SEEMA IFTIKHAR	500	0.0056
3	MR. MUHAMMAD SAMEER	500	0.0056
4	MR. HASHIM ASLAM BUTT	500	0.0056
5	MR. MOHIB HUSSAIN	500	0.0056
6	MR. QASIER SALEEM KHAN	500	0.0056
7	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:

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

S. No.	Name	Holding	Percentage
1	CAPITAL INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES (PVT) LTD.(CDC)	2,077,383	23.0820
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	VALUE STOCK AND COOMODITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED (CDC)	783,150	8.7017
6	MR. MUDDASAR IFTIKHAR (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:



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, 2024 at 11:00 a.m. and any adjournment thereof.

As witnessed given under my/our hand(s) _____ day of _____ 2024.

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 shall be submitted (unless it has been provided earlier) along with proxy form to the Company.

پراکسی فارم
ڈائمنڈ انڈسٹریز لمیٹڈ

میں / ہم _____ کے
_____ 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 2024 بروز ہفتہ صبح 11 بجے ہمارے رجسٹرڈ آفس، پلاٹ نمبر 25 گدون اماڑے انڈسٹریل اسٹیٹ
اسٹیٹ صوابی خیبر پختونخواہ میں منعقد ہوگا 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۔

_____ 2024 _____ بروز _____ گواہی میں نے / ہم نے بقلم خود دی
(1) گواہ

_____ دستخط
_____ نام
_____ پتہ

_____ ممبر کے دستخط

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

نوٹ:

پراکسی 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 سے 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 اداروں / 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 / پاور آف اٹارنی کے ساتھ نمونے کے دستخط جمع کروانے ہوں گے (جب تک
یہ پہلے فراہم نہیں کئے گئے)۔