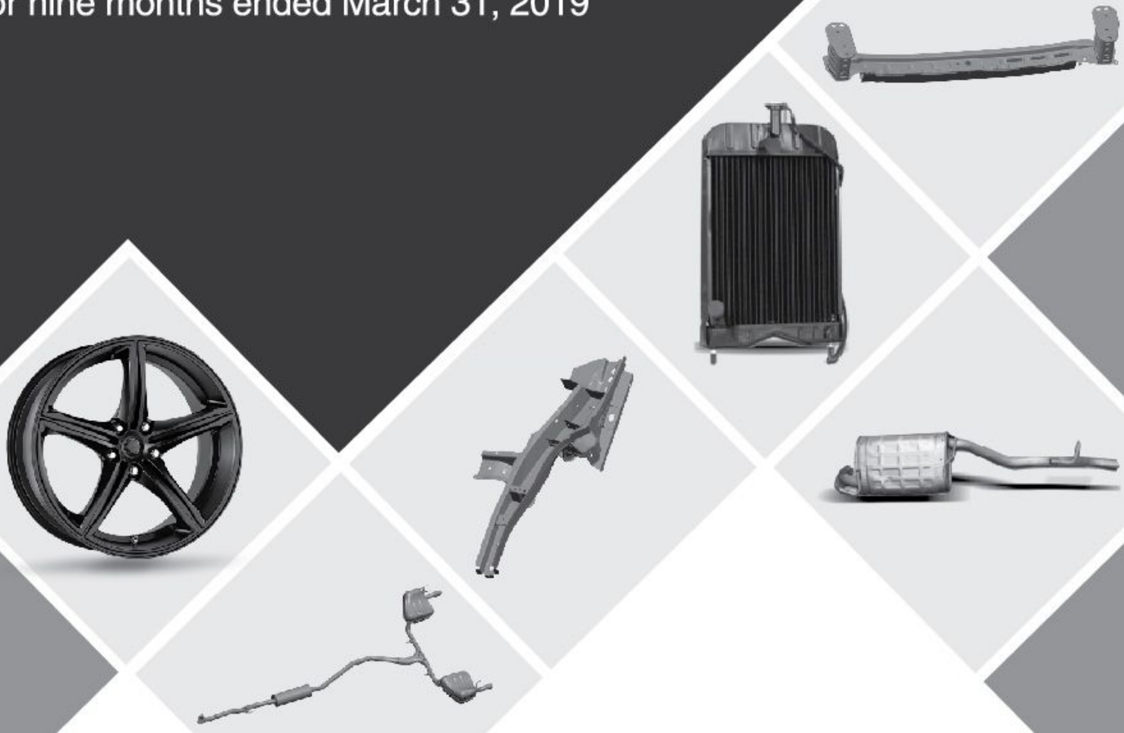
Report to the Shareholders

for nine months ended March 31, 2019



Loads Limited

Manufacturers of

Exhaust Systems, Radiators & Sheet Metal Components

Contents

Vision

"Seek innovation in quality, productivity & technology to ensure sustainable growth of the group and all the stakeholders."

Mission

“Satisfy customers with timely supplies of products conforming to quality standards at competitive prices.”

Company Information

Board of Directors

Syed Shahid Ali	– Chairman*
Mr. Saulat Said	– Vice Chairman*
Mr. Munir K. Bana	– Chief Executive
Syed Sheharyar Ali	– Non-Executive Director
Mr. Amir Zia	– Non-Executive Director
Mr. Sajid Zahid	– Independent Director
Mr. M.Z. Moin Mohajir	– Independent Director
Ms. Lubna S. Pervez	– Independent Director
Mr. Shamim A. Siddiqui	– Executive Director

* Chairman and Vice Chairman are Non-Executive Directors

Audit Committee

Mr. M.Z. Moin Mohajir	– Chairman
Mr. Saulat Said	– Member
Syed Sheharyar Ali	– Member
Mr. Amir Zia	– Member

Human Resources & Remuneration Committee

Ms. Lubna S. Pervez	– Chairperson
Mr. Saulat Said	– Member
Mr. Munir K. Bana	– Member
Syed Sheharyar Ali	– Member
Mr. Amir Zia	– Member
Mr. Shamim A. Siddiqui	– Member

Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Shamim A. Siddiqui

Company Secretary
Mr. Babar Saleem

Head of Internal Audit
Mr. Khawaja M. Akber

Auditors
KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co., Chartered Accountants

Legal Advisors
Altaf K. Allana & Co., Advocates

Corporate Advisors
Cornelius, Lane & Mufti, Advocates & Solicitors

Symbol
Loads

Exchange
Pakistan Stock Exchange

Bankers
Al Baraka Bank (Pakistan) Limited
Bank Al Habib Limited
Habib Bank Limited
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited
JS Bank Limited
MCB Bank Limited
Meezan Bank Limited
National Bank of Pakistan Limited
Soneri Bank Limited
Askari Bank Limited
Bank Islami Pakistan Limited

Subsidiaries
- Specialized Autoparts Industries (Private) Limited
- Multiple Autoparts Industries (Private) Limited
- Specialized Motorcycles (Private) Limited
- Hi–Tech Alloy Wheels Limited

Registered Office
Plot No. 23, Sector 19
Korangi Industrial Area, Karachi
Tel: +92-21-35065001-5
+92-302-8674683-9
Fax: +92-21-35057453-54
E-mail: inquiry@loads-group.pk

Shares Registrar
Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited
CDC House, 99-B, Block-B, S.M.C.H.S.
Main Shahra-e-Faisal, Karachi
Tel: Customer Support Services: 0800-23275
Fax: +92-21-34326053
E-mail: info@cdcpak.com

Registration with Authorities

Company Registration Number:	0006620
National Tax Number:	0944311-8
Sales Tax Number:	0205870801264

Website
www.loads-group.pk

Directors' Review

The Directors are pleased to present their report together with the consolidated unaudited accounts of the Loads Limited and its subsidiaries for the nine months period ended March 31, 2019.

SUMMARY OF COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL RESULTS

Rupees in million	2019		2018		% Change	
	Loads	Consolidated	Loads	Consolidated	Loads	Consolidated
Sales	4,536	4,536	3,456	3,456	31%	31%
Gross Profit	407	547	320	441	27%	24%
Operating Profit (OP)	331	391	227	319	46%	23%
Profit before Taxation (PBT)	155	131	147	257	5%	- 49%
Profit after Taxation (PAT)	96	27	122	200	-21%	- 86%
Earnings per share (EPS) – basic & diluted	0.63	0.2	0.8	1.33	-21%	- 85%

BUSINESS REVIEW

Your group recorded sales of Rs. 4.5 billion in the nine months, registering an increase of 31% over previous period, mainly on account of price adjustments to account for rupee devaluation, use of converters in Suzuki products and growth in sales of Toyota Corolla cars.

OP of Loads Limited has shown a healthy growth of 46%, while nominal growth of 5% in PBT reflects borrowing cost for investments made in subsidiary, M/s. Hi-Tech Alloy Wheels Limited. PAT has been affected because of minimum tax on turnover.

OP growth of the group is a healthy 23% but PBT and PAT reflect declines of 49% and 86% respectively, mainly on account of following losses aggregating Rs.260 million:

- Financial charges on equity and debt investment in new alloy wheels business through subsidiary, M/s. Hi-Tech Alloy Wheels Limited (Rs.174 million v/s Rs.58 million in previous year);
- Mark to market impact of “notional” loss on investment (Rs.15 million v/s Rs. 9 million in previous year);
- Share of loss from associated undertaking, M/s Treet Corporation Limited (Rs.71 million v/s nil last year).

EPS has registered substantial decline due to above factors, mainly due to heavy borrowing for new plant and building for alloy wheels subsidiary.

AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

(a) Passenger Cars / Light Commercial Vehicles (LCVs)/Jeeps (SUVs)

Sales of Cars, LCVs & SUVs for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 decreased from 192,738 units to 185,757 units (-4%) over previous period.

(b) Heavy Commercial Vehicles

Heavy vehicle volumes declined from previous period’s 7,305 units to 5,428 units, registering a decrease of 26%.

(c) Tractors

The tractor industry’s sales decreased by 28% from previous period’s 52,260 units to 37,742 units.

SALES PERFORMANCE

The overall sales of the group for the nine months period increased by 31%, over previous period. A product-wise analysis is given below:

Products	Rs in millions		
	Sales		
	9 months period ended 31 March 2019	9 months period ended 31 March 2018	+/- %
Exhaust Systems	3,362	2,249	49
Radiators	523	588	-11.1
Sheet Metal Components	651	618	5.2
Total	**4,536**	**3,455**	**31**

Comments on performance of various product groups are given below:

(a) Exhaust Systems

Sales of mufflers have increased substantially by 49%, mainly due to increase in selling prices on account of rupee devaluation, use of converters in Suzuki products and growth in sales of Toyota Corolla cars.

(b) Radiators

Decline of 11% reflects loss of copper and brass radiator sales due to discontinuation of 800cc Mehran cars (after launch of its replacement i.e. Alto 660cc),which uses imported aluminum radiators.

(c) Sheet Metal Components

This group of products has registered a growth of 5%, as compared to previous period, mainly due to increase in selling prices on account of rupee devaluation and growth in sales of Toyota Corolla cars.

PROSPECTS

The general economic slowdown, monetary tightening and devaluation of Rupee has impacted performance of the company. However, in the recent supplementary budget, the Government has taken steps to improve business climate and support the auto industry, through removal of regulatory duty on raw material imports, flexibility introduced for sale of cars to non-filers and imposing controls on used cars imports.

The Company’s subsidiary, M/s. Hi-Tech Alloy Wheels Limited, has appointed M/s. AKD Securities Limited as Consultant in place of M/s. Arif Habib Limited for initial public offering (IPO) of its shares, which is expected to generate positive response from the public.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Board wishes to thank all the employees and our customers for their continued support.

By order of the Board

MUNIR K. BANA
Chief Executive

M .Z. Moin Mohajir
Director

April 29, 2019
Karachi

فروخت کی کارکردگی

نوماہی مدت کے دوران گروپ کی مجموعی فروخت میں گزشتہ مدت کی بہ نسبت 31 فیصد اضافہ ہوا۔مصنوعات وار تجزیہ درج ذیل ہے:

مصنوعات	9 ماہی مدت مختتمہ 31 مارچ 2019	9 ماہی مدت مختتمہ 31 مارچ 2018	کمی/بیشی (-/+)
ایگزاسٹ سسٹم	3,362	2,249	49
ریڈی ایٹر	523	588	-11.1
شیٹ میٹل کے اجزاء	651	618	5.2
کل	**4,536**	**3,455**	**31**

گروپ کی مختلف مصنوعات کا جائزہ درج ذیل ہیں:

(a) **ایگزاسٹ سسٹم**

مفلرز کی فروخت میں 49 فیصد کا قابل ذکر اضافہ ہو جس کی بنیادی وجوہات میں روپے کی قدر میں کمی کی وجہ سے قیمتوں میں اضافہ، سوزوکی کی مصنوعات میں کنورٹر کا استعمال اور ٹویوٹا کرولا کاروں کی فروخت میں اضافہ ہے۔

(b) **ریڈی ایٹرز**

تانبے اور پیتل کے ریڈی ایٹرز کی فروخت میں 11 فیصد کمی کی عکاسی ہوتی ہے جس کی وجوہات میں 800cc مہران کاروں کی پیداوار (اس کی جگہ آلٹو 660cc آنے کے بعد) کا منقطع ہونا ہے جس میں درآمدی المونیم ریڈی ایٹرز استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔

(c) **شیٹ میٹل کے اجزاء**

گروپ کی اس مصنوعات کی فروخت میں گزشتہ مدت کی بہ نسبت 5 فیصد اضافہ ہوا جس کی بنیادی وجوہات میں روپے کی قدر میں کمی کی وجہ سے قیمتوں میں اضافہ اور ٹویوٹا کرولا کاروں کی فروخت میں اضافہ ہے۔

امکانات

عمومی معاشی کساد بازاری، مالیاتی گرفت اور روپے کی قدر میں کمی کی وجہ سے کمپنی کی کارکردگی متاثر ہوئی۔تاہم حالیہ ضمنی بجٹ میں حکومت نے کاروباری فضا میں بہتری لانے کے لئے اقدامات کئے ہیں اور آٹوموٹو انڈسٹری کے درآمدی خام مال پر ریگولیٹری ڈیوٹی کے خاتمے، نان فائلرز کو کاریں فروخت کرنے میں لچک کی فراہمی اور استعمال شدہ کاروں کی درآمد کو قابو کرنے کی وجہ سے آٹو انڈسٹری کو سہارا ملا۔

کمپنی کی ذیلی کمپنی میسرز ہائی ٹیک الائے وہیلز لمیٹڈ نے میسرز اے کے ڈی سیکیوریٹیز لمیٹڈ کو ابتدائی عوامی پیشکش (IPO) کے لئے عارف حبیب لمیٹڈ کی جگہ پر مشاورت کار مقرر کیا ہے جس سے توقع ہے کہ عوام سے مثبت جواب ملے گا۔

اعتراف

بورڈ اس موقع پر اپنے تمام ملازمین اور کسٹمرز کے مسلسل تعاون پر ان کا مشکور ہے۔

بحکم

منیر کے بانا
چیف ایگزیکٹو

ایم. زیڈ معین مہاجر
ڈائریکٹر

کراچی 29 اپریل 2019

لوڈز لمیٹڈ

ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ برائے حصص یافتگان

ڈائریکٹرز اپنی رپورٹ کے ساتھ لوڈز لمیٹڈ اوراس کی ذیلی کمپنیوں کے مجموعی غیر آڈٹ شدی مالیاتی گوشوارے مختتمہ 31 مارچ 2019 پیش کرتے ہوئے اظہار مسرت کرتے ہیں-

مختصراًمتقابلہ مالیاتی نتائج

	2019		2018		تبدیلی (فیصد)	تبدیلی (فیصد)
	روپے ملین					
	لوڈز	مجموعی	لوڈز	مجموعی	لوڈز	مجموعی
فروخت	4,536	4,536	3,456	3,456	31%	31%
خام منافع (GP)	407	547	320	441	27%	24%
کاروباری منافع (OP)	331	391	227	319	46%	23%
منافع قبل از ٹیکس (PBT)	155	131	147	257	5%	- 49%
منافع بعد از ٹیکس (PAT)	96	27	122	200	-21%	- 86%
فی حصص آمدن (EPS) - بنیادی اور رقیق	0.63	0.2	0.8	1.33	-21%	- 85%

کاروباری جائزہ

نو ماہی مدت میں آپ کے گروپ کی فروخت 4.5 بلین روپے رہی جو کہ گزشتہ مدت کی بہ نسبت 31 فیصد زیادہ ہے جس کی بنیادی وجوہات میں روپے کی قدر میں کمی کی وجہ سے قیمتوں میں درستگی، سوزوکی کی مصنوعات میں کنورٹر کا استعمال اور ٹویوٹا کرولا کاروں کی فروخت میں اضافہ ہے-

لوڈز لمیٹڈ کے OP میں 46 فیصد کی قابل ذکر نمو ہوئی جبکہ PBT میں عمومی طور پر 5 فیصد نمو کی عکاسی ہوئی ہے جس کی وجہ ذیلی کمپنی میسرز ہائی ٹیک الائے وہیلز لمیٹڈ میں قرضہ جاتی سرمایہ کاری کی لاگتیں ہیں-PAT بھی ٹرن اوور پر کم از کم ٹیکس کی وجہ سے متاثر ہوا-

گروپ کے OP میں 23 فیصد قابل ذکر نمو ہوئی, PBT اور PAT میں بالترتیب 49 فیصد اور 86 فیصد کمی کی عکاسی ہوئی ہے-مندرجہ ذیل وجوہات کی بناء پر 260 ملین روپے کا مجموعی خسارہ ہوا:

- ذیلی کمپنی میسرز ہائی ٹیک الائے وہیلز کے الائے وہیلز کے نئے کاروبار میں حصص اور تمسکات کی سرمایہ کاری کی وجہ سے مالیاتی اخراجات ہوئے (174 ملین روپے جبکہ گزشتہ سال 58 ملین روپے)
- مارکیٹ سے مارکیٹ سرمایہ کاری پر قیاسی خسارہ ہوا (15 ملین جبکہ گزشتہ سال 9 ملین روپے کا)
- ملحقہ کمپنی میسرز ٹریٹ کارپوریشن لمیٹڈ کے خسارہ میں حصہ (71 ملین روپے جبکہ گزشتہ کوئی نہیں تھا)

مندرجہ بالا عوامل کی وجہ سے EPS میں قابل ذکر کمی ہوئی جس کی بنیادی وجہ الائے وہیلز کی ذیلی کمپنی کے نئے پلانٹ اور بلڈنگ کے لئے بھاری قرضہ کا حصول ہے-

آٹوموٹو انڈسٹری

(a) **مسافر کاریں/ہلکی تجاری گاڑیاں (LCVs) /جیپیں (SUVs)**

نو ماہی مدت مختتمہ 31 مارچ 2019 کے دوران کاروں، LCVs اور SUVs کی فروخت گزشتہ سال کے 192,738 یونٹوں کے مقابلے میں کم ہو کر 185,757 یونٹ رہ گئی (4 فیصد کمی)

(b) **بھاری تجارتی گاڑیاں**

بھاری گاڑیوں کے فروخت کا حجم گزشتہ مدت کے 7,305 یونٹوں کے مقابلے میں 5,428 یونٹ رہ گئی یعنی 26 فیصد کمی ہوئی-

(c) **ٹریکٹرز**

ٹریکٹر کی صنعت کی فروخت گزشتہ سال کے 52,260 یونٹ کے مقابلے میں 28 فیصد کم ہو کر 37,742 یونٹ رہ گئی-

Loads Limited

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSTION

As at 31 March 2019

ASSETS	Note	31 March 2019 (Un-audited)	30 June 2018 (Audited)
		(Rupees)	
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	**3,444,344,801**	1,879,663,053
Intangible assets		**1,415,854**	2,248,940
Long term investments		**336,714,774**	399,117,546
Long term loan and receivable		**1,599,674**	18,257,596
Employee benefits - gratuity		**3,894,221**	5,317,208
		3,787,969,324	2,304,604,343
Current assets			
Stores and spares		**66,106,271**	44,933,529
Stock-in-trade		**1,565,762,023**	1,662,758,743
Trade debts - net		**383,818,491**	350,809,641
Loans and advances		**105,350,603**	155,422,463
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables		**531,798,197**	247,070,821
Current maturity of long term receivables		**18,398,184**	47,104,408
Taxation - net		**150,231,242**	165,957,057
Short term investments		**44,755,218**	74,292,038
Cash and bank balances		**20,134,383**	535,897,253
		2,886,354,612	3,284,245,953
Total assets		**6,674,323,936**	5,588,850,296
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital and reserves			
Authorised capital			
200,000,000 (30 June 2018: 200,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs.10/- each		**2,000,000,000**	2,000,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital		**1,512,500,000**	1,512,500,000
Share premium		**1,095,352,578**	1,095,352,578
Reserve		**6,595,342**	13,240,378
Unappropriated profit		**726,996,367**	696,944,970
		3,341,444,287	3,318,037,926
Non-Controlling Intrest		**330,723,441**	333,304,662
		3,672,167,728	3,651,342,588
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Liabilities against assets subject to finance lease		**1,180,987**	5,014,204
Loans and borrowings		**554,919,719**	-
Deferred tax liabilities		**91,325,057**	91,325,057
		647,425,763	96,339,261
Current liabilities			
Current maturity of liabilities against assets subject to finance lease		**9,478,540**	14,049,148
Short term financing		**1,857,017,430**	1,439,632,009
Trade and other payables		**415,603,043**	364,664,760
Unclaimed Dividend		**3,538,189**	3,574,008
Accrued mark-up on short term financing		**69,093,243**	19,248,522
		2,354,730,445	1,841,168,447
Total equity and liabilities		**6,674,323,936**	5,588,850,296
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	5		

The annexed notes 1 to 9 form an integral part of the condensed interim Consolidated financial information.

Cheif Financial Officer	Chief Executive	Director

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED PROFIT OR LOSS ACCOUNT (UN-AUDITED)

For the Nine months period ended 31 March 2019

	Note	For the Nine months period ended		For the three months period ended	
		31 March 2019	31 March 2018	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2018
		----------------------------------(Rupees)------------------------------------			
Turnover		**4,535,848,948**	3,455,620,494	**1,445,903,333**	1,265,493,568
Cost of sales	6	**(3,988,702,046)**	(3,014,816,057)	**(1,256,503,663)**	(1,094,803,785)
Gross profit		**547,146,902**	440,804,437	**189,399,670**	170,689,783
Administrative and selling expenses		**(160,265,633)**	(145,823,123)	**(54,768,630)**	(55,183,383)
		386,881,269	294,981,314	**134,631,040**	115,506,400
Other expenses		**(22,570,361)**	(19,066,943)	**(7,969,023)**	(7,545,492)
Other income		**26,362,081**	43,099,730	**2,115,386**	10,891,138
		3,791,720	24,032,787	**(5,853,637)**	3,345,646
Operating profit		**390,672,989**	319,014,101	**128,777,403**	118,852,046
Financial charges		**(173,948,615)**	(58,053,530)	**(53,275,124)**	(35,669,629)
Equity investments at FVTPL - net change in fair value		**(15,055,745)**	(9,358,809)	**(1,609,953)**	(1,515,633)
Share of profit in associates-net		**(71,073,192)**	5,640,859	**(49,025,824)**	2,820,430
Profit before taxation		**130,595,437**	257,242,621	**24,866,502**	84,487,214
Taxation		**(103,125,261)**	(56,821,529)	**(40,507,406)**	(18,146,958)
Profit after taxation		**27,470,176**	200,421,092	**(15,640,904)**	66,340,256
Profit attributable To:					
Owners of the Company		**30,051,397**	200,421,092		
Non-controlling interest		**(2,581,221)**	-		
		27,470,176	200,421,092		
Earnings per share - basic and diluted		**0.20**	1.33	**(0.10)**	0.44

The annexed notes 1 to 9 form an integral part of the condensed interim Consolidated financial information.

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

Loads Limited

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UN-AUDITED)

For the Nine months period ended 31 March 2019

	For the nine months period ended		For the three months period ended	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	**31 March 2019**	31 March 2018
	--------(Rupees)--------			
Profit after taxation	**27,470,176**	200,421,092	**(15,640,904)**	66,340,256
Other comprehensive income:				
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss				
Equity investments at FVOCI - net change in fair value	**(6,645,036)**	(12,205,868)	**723,411**	7,581,218
Total comprehensive income for the period	**20,825,140**	188,215,224	**(14,917,493)**	73,921,474

The annexed notes 1 to 9 form an integral part of the condensed interim Consolidated financial information.

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

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (UN-AUDITED)

For the Nine months period ended 31 March 2019

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
	----------------(Rupees)----------------	
Profit before taxation	**130,595,437**	257,242,621
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation	**78,683,271**	73,441,111
Amortisation	**833,086**	702,583
Mark-up expense	**123,164,218**	35,736,826
Finance lease charges	**352,800**	837,295
Mark-up income	**(14,760,905)**	(38,178,555)
Dividend income	**(7,629,320)**	(42,446)
Gain on disposal of item of property, plant and equipment	**(3,396,027)**	(900,433)
Provision for gratuity	**1,432,987**	1,847,062
Share of profit in associates - net	**71,073,192**	(5,640,859)
Equity investments at FVTPL - net change in fair value	**15,055,745**	9,358,809
	395,404,484	334,404,014
Working capital changes		
(Increase) / decrease in current assets		
Stores and spares	**(21,172,742)**	2,878,215
Stock-in-trade	**96,996,720**	(374,866,262)
Trade debts	**(33,008,850)**	(45,809,557)
Loans and advances	**50,071,860**	(36,325,387)
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	**(239,363,230)**	1,828,081
	(146,476,242)	(452,294,910)
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	**50,374,196**	56,549,183
Cash generated from operations	**299,302,438**	(61,341,713)
Mark-up paid	**(72,755,410)**	(21,016,970)
Gratuity Paid	**(10,000)**	(16,406,834)
Tax paid	**(87,399,446)**	(45,318,760)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	**139,137,582**	(144,084,277)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	**(1,634,656,051)**	(533,932,418)
Mark-up received	**14,760,905**	38,178,555
Dividend received	**7,629,320**	42,446
Proceeds from disposal of item of property, plant and equipment	**5,976,484**	2,876,564
(Purchase)/Redemptionof investments - net	**(834,381)**	55,120,281
Net cash used in investing activities	**(1,607,123,723)**	(437,714,572)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Lease rentals paid	**(20,046,050)**	(10,854,526)
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	**554,919,719**	-
Dividend Paid	**(35,819)**	(134,578,688)
Share deposit money	**-**	200,040,000
Net cash generated from financing activities	**534,837,850**	54,606,786
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(933,148,291)**	(527,192,063)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	**(1,836,883,047)**	(212,465,953)

The annexed notes 1 to 9 form an integral part of the condensed interim Consolidated financial information.

Cheif Financial Officer | **Chief Executive** | **Director**

Loads Limited

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (UN-AUDITED)

For the Nine months period ended 31 March 2019

	Share capital	Capital reserve		Revenue reserve	
	Issued, subscribed and paid up Capital	Share premium	Fair value reserve of equity securities - FVOCI	Unappropriated profit	Total
	(Rupees)				
Balance as at 01 July 2017	1,375,000,000	1,095,352,578	33,726,169	898,499,945	3,402,578,692
Profit after taxation		-	-	200,421,092	200,421,092
Other comprehensive income			(12,205,868)		(12,205,868)
	-	-	(12,205,868)	200,421,092	188,215,224
Transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-
Final cash dividend at the rate of 10% (i.e. Re. 1 per share) for the year ended 30 June 2017	-	-	-	(137,500,000)	(137,500,000)
Issue of bonus shares at the rate of 10% (i.e. 10 shares for every 100 shares held)	137,500,000	-	-	(137,500,000)	-
	137,500,000	-	-	(275,000,000)	(137,500,000)
Balance as at 31 March 2017	1,512,500,000	1,095,352,578	21,520,301	823,921,037	3,453,293,916
Balance as at 01 July 2018	**1,512,500,000**	**1,095,352,578**	**13,240,378**	**696,944,970**	**3,318,037,926**
Profit after taxation	**-**	**-**	**-**	**30,051,397**	**30,051,397**
Other comprehensive income			**(6,645,036)**	**-**	**(6,645,036)**
	-	**-**	**(6,645,036)**	**30,051,397**	**23,406,361**
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**1,512,500,000**	**1,095,352,578**	**6,595,342**	**726,996,367**	**3,341,444,287**

The annexed notes 1 to 9 form an integral part of the condensed interim Consolidated financial information.

Cheif Financial Officer	Chief Executive	Director

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UN-AUDITED)

For the Nine months period ended 31 March 2019

1. STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

1.1 Loads Limited ("the Parent Company") was incorporated in Pakistan on 1 January 1979 as a private limited the Company under the Companies Act 1913 (repealed with the enacment of the Companies Ordanance1984, repealed with the enacment of the Companies Act, 2017) on May 30, 2017).

1.2 On 19 December 1993, the Parent Company was converted from private to unlisted public limited company and subsequently on 1 November 2016, the shares of the Parent Company were listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. The registered office of the Parent Company is situated at Plot No. 23, Sector 19, Korangi Industrial Area, Karachi.

1.3 The principal activity of the Parent Company is to manufacture and sale of radiators, exhaust systems and other components for automotive industry.

1.4 There are four subsidiaries and one associate (Treet Corporation Limited) of the Parent Company.

Name of the Company	Incorporation date	Principle line of business
Subsidiaries		
Specialized Autoparts Industries (Private) Limited (SAIL)	2 June 2004	Manufacture and sell components for the automotive industry.
Multiple Autoparts Industries (Private) Limited (MAIL)	14 May 2004	Manufacture and sell components for the automotive industry.
Specialized Motorcycles (Private) Limited (SMPL)	28 September 2004	Acquire, deal in, purchase, import, sales, supply and export motorcycles and auto parts.
Hi-Tech Alloy Wheels Limited (Hi-Tech)	13 January 2017	Manufacture modern autoparts, dies, moulds, and fabrication of different products. Hi-Tech has yet to commence its operations

1.5 The operations of the subsidiary company, SMPL have been ceased from 1 July 2015. Accordingly, the financial statements of SMPL were not prepared on going concern basis. Therefore, all assets and liabilities of SMPL have been classified as current and assets are measured at lower of their carrying amounts and fair value less cost to sell.

1.6 Summary of significant events and transactions in the current reporting period

The Company's financial position and performance was particularly affected by the following events and transactions during the reporting period:

- Utilized short-term running finance facilities from different banks amounting to Rs. 1,857 million

- Capital expenditure incurred for the purchase of plants for manufacturing and painting of Alloy Wheels and the Company has also entered into a contract for construction of building.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The condensed interim consolidated financial information has been presented in condensed form in accordance with accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan for interim financial reporting and provisions of and directives to shareholders in accordance with the requirements of Section 237 of the Companies Act, 2017.This condensed interim financial information does not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with annual audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UN-AUDITED)

For the Nine months period ended 31 March 2019

2.1 Functional and presentation currency

The condensed interim consolidated financial information is presented in Pak Rupee which is also the functional currency of the Group and rounded off to the nearest rupee.

2.2 Accounting Estimates, Judgments and Financial Risk Management

The preparation of the condensed interim consolidated financial information in conformity with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan. These standards require management to make estimates, assumptions and use judgments that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Estimates, assumptions and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including reasonable expectations of future events. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively commencing from the period of revision.

In preparing the condensed interim consolidated financial information, the significant judgments made by the management in applying the Group accounting policies and the key sources of estimation and uncertainty were the same as those that applied to the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 30 June 2018 except for new significant judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty related to application of IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 which are discussed in note 3 The Company's financial risk management objectives and policies are consistent with those disclosed in the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 30 June 2018.

2.3 Standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved accounting standards that are not yet effective

The following International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Standards) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017 and the amendments and interpretations thereto will be effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2019:

- IFRIC 23 'Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019) clarifies the accounting for income tax when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under IAS 12. The interpretation requires the uncertainty over tax treatment be reflected in the measurement of current and deferred tax. The application of interpretation is not likely to have an impact on Company's financial statements.

- IFRS 16 'Leases' (effective for annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2019). IFRS 16 replaces existing leasing guidance, including IAS 17 'Leases', IFRIC 4 'Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease', SIC-15 'Operating Leases- Incentives' and SIC-27 'Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease'. IFRS 16 introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognizes a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are recognition exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low-value items. Lessor accounting remains similar to the current standard i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance or operating leases. The Company is currently in the process of analyzing the potential impact of its lease arrangements that will result in recognition of right to use assets and liabilities on adoption of the standard.

- Amendment to IAS 28 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures' - Long Term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (effective for annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2019). The amendment will affect companies that finance such entities with preference shares or with loans for which repayment is not expected in the foreseeable future (referred to as long-term interests or 'LTI'). The amendment and accompanying example state that LTI are in the scope of both IFRS 9 and IAS 28 and explain the annual sequence in which both standards are to be applied. The amendments are not likely to have an impact on Company's financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 19 'Employee Benefits'- Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019). The amendments clarify that on amendment, curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan, a company now uses updated actuarial assumptions to determine its current service cost and net interest for the period; and the effect of the asset ceiling is disregarded when calculating the gain or loss on any settlement of the plan and is dealt with separately in other comprehensive income. The application of amendments is not likely to have an impact on Company's financial statements.

- Amendment to IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' - Definition of a Business (effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2020). The IASB has issued amendments aiming to resolve the difficulties that arise when an entity determines whether it has acquired a business or a group of assets. The amendments clarify that to be considered a business, an acquired set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The amendments include an election to use a concentration test. The standard is effective for transactions in the future and therefore would not have an impact on past financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020). The amendments are intended to make the definition of material in IAS 1 easier to understand and are not intended to alter the underlying concept of materiality in IFRS Standards. In addition, the IASB has also issued guidance on how to make materiality judgments when preparing their general purpose financial statements in accordance with IFRS Standards. Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015–2017 Cycle - the improvements address amendments to following approved accounting standards:

- IFRS 3 Business Combinations and IFRS 11 Joint Arrangement - the amendment aims to clarify the accounting treatment when a company increases its interest in a joint operation that meets the definition of a business. A company remeasures its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains control of the business. A company does not remeasure its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains joint control of the business.

- IAS 12 Income Taxes - the amendment clarifies that all income tax consequences of dividends (including payments on financial instruments classified as equity) are recognized consistently with the transaction that generates the distributable profits.

- IAS 23 Borrowing Costs - the amendment clarifies that a company treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop an asset when the asset is ready for its intended use or sale.

The above amendments are effective from annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2019 and are not likely to have an impact on Company's financial statements.

3. CHANGES IN SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company has initially applied IFRS-15 and IFRS-9 from 1 July 2018. The effect of initially applying these standards is disclosed below:

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UN-AUDITED)

For the Nine months period ended 31 March 2019

3.1 IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It replaced IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of the goods or services. Determining the timing of the transfer of control - at a point in time or over time - requires judgment. The adoption of IFRS 15 did not impact the timing or amount of revenue, dividend, markup, other investment income and related assets and liabilities recognised by the Company. All contracts with customers are short term and the revenue is recognised at the point of sale. Accordingly, there is no impact on comparative information. The details of the new significant accounting policies and the nature of the changes to previous accounting policies in relation to the Company's goods are set out below:

Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of the goods. Determining the timing of the transfer of control - at a point in time or over time - requires judgments.

The following table provides information about the nature and timing of tile satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies.

Type of Product	Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, including significant payment terms	Revenue recognition under IFRS 15 (applicable from 1 July 2018)	Revenue recognition under IAS 18 (applicable before 1 July 2018)
Standard products	Customers obtain control of products when the goods are delivered to and have been accepted at their premises. Invoices are generated at the point in time.	Revenue is recognised when the goods are delivered and have been accepted by customers at their premises.	Revenue was recognized when the goods were delivered to the customers' premises which was taken to be the point in time at which the customer accepted the goods and the related risks and reward of ownership transfered
	Some contract permit the customer to return an item. Return goods are exchanged only for new goods - i.e. no cash refunds are offered.	For contracts that permit the customer to return an item,revenue is recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. Therefore, the amount of revenue recognised is adjusted for expected returns, which are estimated based on the historical data for specific types of product. In these circumstances, a refund liability and a right to recover returned goods asset are recognised. The right to recover returned goods asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory less any expected costs to recover goods. The refund liability is included	Goods and the related risks and rewards of ownership transferred, provided that a reasonable estimate of the returns could be made. If a reasonable estimate could not be made, then revenue recognition was deferred until the return period lapsed or a reasonable estimate of returns could be made.

		in other payables and the right to recover returned goods is included in inventory. The Group reviews its estimate of expected returns at each reporting date and updates the amounts of the asset and liability accordingly.	
Made-to-order products	The Company has determined that for made-to-order products, the customer controls all of the work in progress as the products are being manufactured. This is because under those contract products are made to a customer's specification and if a contract is terminated by the customer, then the Company is entitled to reimbursement of the costs incurred to date, including a reasonable margin. Invoices are issued according to contractual terms. Uninvoiced amounts are presented as contract assets.	Revenue and associated costs are recognised over time - i.e. before the goods are delivered to the customers premises. Progress is determined based on the cost-to-cost method.	Revenue was recognised when the goods were delivered to the customer premises, which was taken to be the point in time at which customer accepted the goods and the related risk and reward of ownership transfer. Revenue was recognised at that point provided that the revenue and cost could be measured reliably, the recovery of the consideration was probable and there was no continuing managerial involvement with the goods.

3.1.1 Sales to customers are made pursuant to the sales agreements, Under which, tentative schedules are provided to the Company which are later confirmed by monthly schedules. Since the monthly schedules are short-term in nature, revenue is recognised at the point of sale and no contract asset / liability is recognized.

3.2 IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 sets out requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non - financial items. This standard replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

As a result of adoption of IFRS 9, the Company has adopted consequential amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, which require impairment of financial assets to be presented in a separate line item in the statements of profit or loss and OCI. Previously, the Company’s approach was to include the impairment of trade receivables in other expenses.

Additionally, the Company has adopted consequential amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures.

The details of new significant accounting policies and the nature and effect of the changes to previous accounting policies are set out below:

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UN-AUDITED)
For the Nine months period ended 31 March 2019

3.2.1 Effect of change in accounting policies due to adoption of IFRS 9

(i) Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. IFRS 9 eliminates the previous IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale.

IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities.

The adoption of IFRS 9 has not had a significant on the Company's accounting policies related to financial liabilities. For an explanation of how the Company classifies and measures financial instruments and accounts for related gains and losses under IFRS 9, refer note 3.2.2.2.

The following table and the accompanying notes below explain the original measurement categories under IAS 39 and the new measurement categories under IFRS 9 for each class of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities as at 1 July 2018. The below mentioned re-classifications did not have any impact on the amounts of Company's financial assets and financial liabilities as at 1 July 2018.

	Note	Original classification under IAS 39	New classification under IFRS 9
Financial assets			
Equity securities	*(a)*	Designated as at FVTPL	Mandatorily at FVTPL
Equity securities	*(b)*	"Available for sale"	FVOCI - equity instrument
Participation Term Certificates	*(a)*	Designated as at FVTPL	Mandatorily at FVTPL
Trade debts		Loans and receivables	Amortised cost
Loans		Loans and receivables	Amortised cost
Deposits and other receivables		Loans and receivables	Amortised cost
Cash and bank balances		Loans and receivables	Amortised cost
Financial liabilities			
Short term financing		Other financial liabilities	Other financial liabilities
Trade and other payables		Other financial liabilities	Other financial liabilities
Liabilities against assets subject to finance lease		Other financial liabilities	Other financial liabilities
Accrued mark-up on short term financing*		Other financial liabilities	Other financial liabilities
Unclaimed dividend		Other financial liabilities	Other financial liabilities

(a) Under IAS 39, these equity securities (ordinary shares of listed companies and PTCs) were designated as at FVTPL because they were managed on a fair value basis and their performance was monitored on this basis. These assets have been classified as mandatorily measured at FVTPL under IFRS 9.

(b) These equity securities represent investments that the Company intends to hold for the long term for strategic purposes. As permitted by IFRS 9, the Company has designated these investments at the date of initial application as measured at FVOCI. Unlike IAS 39, the accumulated fair value reserve related to these investments will never be reclassified to profit or loss.

* Accrued markup have been presented separately in accordance with the requirements of fourth schedule of the Companies Act, 2017.

Adoption of IFRS 9 did not have any impact on the profit or loss and OCI for the year ended 30 June 2018, except for presentation of certain items as mentioned above.

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(ii) Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost, contract assets and debt investments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments. Under IFRS 9, credit losses are recognised earlier than under IAS 39 (refer note 3.2.2.5).

For assets in the scope of the IFRS 9 impairment model, impairment losses are generally expected to increase and become more volatile. The Company has determined that the application of IFRS 9's impairment requirements as at 1 July 2018 did not have any impact on the financial assets of the Company.

(iii) Transition

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 is only limited to the classification of financial instruments as described in note 3.2.2.2.

3.2.2 Financial instruments - Policies applicable from 1 July 2018

3.2.2.1 Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

3.2.2.2 Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost, FVOCI -debt investment, FVOCI -equity investment, or FVTPL Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrecoverably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets- Business model assessment:

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;

- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;

- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;

- how managers of the business are compensated - e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and

- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UN-AUDITED)

For the Nine months period ended 31 March 2019

Financial assets - Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest:

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;

- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;

- prepayment and extension features; and

- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets- Subsequent measurement and gains and losses:

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities- Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

3.2.2.3 Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

3.2.2.4 Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.2.2.5 Impairment

(i) Financial assets

Financial instruments - financial assets measured at amortized cost

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime Expected Credit Losses (ECLs).

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and inducing forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or

- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired ' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;

- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;

- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or

- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial liabilities.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. Financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The Company's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows. If there is an indication that a corporate asset may be impaired, then the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the corporate asset belongs. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are Companied together into the smallest Company of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or Companys of assets (the "cash-generating unit, or CGU").

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss account."

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	31 March 2019	30 June 2018
	(Rupees)	
Operating property, plant and equipment	**1,472,493,512**	782,741,778
Capital work-in-progress	**1,971,851,289**	1,096,921,275
	3,444,344,801	1,879,663,053

5. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

5.1 Contingencies

There is no change in the status of contingencies as disclosed under note 15 of the annual Consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2018.

5.2 Commitments

Commitments in respect of letters of credit amounted to Rs. 1,045.33 million (30 June 2018: Rs. 1 ,744.3 million).

6. COST OF SALES

	For the Nine months period ended		For the three months period ended	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
	(Rupees)			
Raw materials and components consumed	**3,332,172,500**	2,384,812,209	**973,628,012**	796,257,769
Ancillary materials consumed	**70,761,622**	72,903,232	**14,624,990**	20,368,753
Manufacturing Expenses				
Salaries, wages and other employee benefits	**385,097,953**	300,352,031	**129,896,899**	101,850,437
Subcontracting costs	**86,865,747**	78,924,888	**24,173,302**	22,753,603
Depreciation	**71,021,778**	66,939,105	**24,216,202**	23,264,817
Gas, power and water	**30,505,581**	32,243,164	**8,232,207**	8,551,793
Others	**92,590,220**	65,168,513	**34,311,295**	20,960,038
Manufacturing cost	**4,069,015,401**	3,001,343,142	**1,209,082,907**	994,007,210
Opening stock of work-in-process	**150,978,815**	140,014,359	**177,240,188**	176,721,607
Closing stock of work-in-process	**(149,355,087)**	(147,092,627)	**(149,355,087)**	(147,092,627)
	1,623,728	(7,078,268)	**27,885,101**	29,628,980
Opening stock of finished goods	**49,683,031**	110,143,067	**151,155,769**	160,759,479
Closing stock of finished goods	**(131,620,114)**	(89,591,884)	**(131,620,114)**	(89,591,884)
	(81,937,083)	20,551,183	**19,535,655**	71,167,595
	3,988,702,046	3,014,816,057	**1,256,503,663**	1,094,803,785

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UN-AUDITED)

For the Nine months period ended 31 March 2019

7. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related parties comprise of subsidiaries, associated company and other companies with common directorship and significant influence, employees retirement benefit funds and key management personnel. Transactions with related parties are at terms determined in accordance with the agreed rates.

Transactions and balances with related parties are disclosed below:

	31 March 2019	30 June 2018
	(Rupees)	
Investment in Treet Corporation		
Participation Term Certificates (PTCs): 1,831,500 PTCs (30 June 2018: 1,831,500 PTCs)	**10,908,141**	32,948,685
Receivable from / (payable to) provident fund	**9,335,372**	8,701,174
Employee benefits - gratuity	**3,894,221**	5,317,208
Treet Corporation Limited		
Interest income from PTCs	**7,574,410**	12,655,665

The Company enters into transactions with related parties on an arm's length basis. Prices for transactions with related parties are determined using admissible valuation methods.

8. DATE OF AUTHORIZATION

This un-audited condensed interim financial information was authorized for issue by the Board Of Directors on April 29, 2019.

9. GENERAL

9.1 The directors in their meeting held on 1 October 2018 have recommended final dividend of Re Nil per share (30 June 2017: Re. 1 per share) in respect of 'year ended 30 June 2018 and have announced issue of bonus shares at the rate Nil (30 June 2017: 10%).

9.2 The amounts have been rounded off to nearest rupee.

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

Loads Limited

CONDENSED INTERIM UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSTION

As at 31 March 2019

ASSETS	Note	31 March 2019 (Un-audited)	30 June 2018 (Audited)
		(Rupees)	
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	**613,532,285**	623,616,093
Intangible assets		**1,415,854**	2,248,940
Long term investments		**1,509,777,475**	1,502,195,065
Long term loan and receivables		**1,599,674**	18,257,596
Employee benefits - gratuity		**3,894,221**	5,317,208
		2,130,219,509	2,151,634,902
Current assets			
Stores and spares		**41,889,886**	29,276,306
Stock-in-trade		**1,565,762,023**	1,662,758,743
Trade debts - net		**383,818,491**	350,809,641
Loans and advances		**63,055,543**	146,214,779
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables		**393,284,842**	224,544,009
Current maturity of long term receivables		**18,398,184**	47,104,408
Due from related parties		**707,852,751**	518,518,738
Taxation - net		**116,594,581**	146,796,591
Investments		**36,525,058**	66,083,341
Cash and bank balances		**3,163,262**	8,959,843
		3,330,344,621	3,201,066,399
Total assets		**5,460,564,130**	5,352,701,301
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital and reserves			
Authorised capital			
200,000,000 (30 June 2018: 200,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each		**2,000,000,000**	2,000,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital		**1,512,500,000**	1,512,500,000
Share premium		**1,095,352,578**	1,095,352,578
Capital reserve			
Unrealised gain on re-measurement of available-for-sale investments		**8,423,224**	15,068,260
Revenue reserve			
Unappropriated profit		**530,030,946**	434,398,893
		3,146,306,748	3,057,319,731
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Liabilities against assets subject to finance lease		**1,180,987**	5,014,204
Deferred tax liabilities		**49,060,762**	49,060,762
		50,241,749	54,074,966
Current liabilities			
Current maturity of liabilities against assets subject to finance lease		**9,478,540**	14,049,148
Short term borrowings		**1,857,017,430**	1,439,632,009
Due to related parties - net		**-**	464,530,779
Trade and other payables		**342,490,998**	300,272,138
Unclaimed dividend		**3,538,189**	3,574,008
Accrued mark-up on short term borrowings		**51,490,476**	19,248,522
		2,264,015,633	2,241,306,604
Total equity and liabilities		**5,460,564,130**	5,352,701,301
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	5		

The annexed notes 1 to 9 form an integral part of this condensed interim unconsolidated financial information.

Cheif Financial Officer	Chief Executive	Director

CONDENSED INTERIM UNCONSOLIDATED PROFIT OR LOSS ACCOUNT (UN-AUDITED)

For the Nine months period ended 31 March 2019

	Note	For the Nine months period ended		For the three months period ended	
		31 March 2019	31 March 2018	**31 March 2019**	31 March 2018
		---(Rupees)---			
Turnover		**4,535,848,948**	3,455,620,494	**1,445,903,333**	1,265,493,568
Cost of sales	6	**(4,128,239,764)**	(3,135,335,927)	**(1,293,772,824)**	(1,145,990,076)
Gross profit		**407,609,184**	320,284,567	**152,130,509**	119,503,492
Administrative and selling expenses		**(116,993,504)**	(112,888,070)	**(37,976,661)**	(38,408,408)
		290,615,680	207,396,497	**114,153,848**	81,095,084
Other expenses		**(11,694,455)**	(11,074,256)	**(4,704,286)**	(3,531,216)
Other income		**52,254,024**	30,320,579	**15,385,549**	1,488,023
		40,559,569	19,246,323	**10,681,263**	(2,043,193)
Operating profit		**331,175,249**	226,642,820	**124,835,111**	79,051,891
Finance cost		**(160,750,311)**	(70,154,613)	**(53,370,880)**	(36,928,406)
Equity investments at FVTPL - net change in fair value		**(15,055,745)**	(9,358,809)	**(1,609,953)**	(1,515,633)
Profit before taxation		**155,369,193**	147,129,398	**69,854,278**	40,607,852
Taxation		**(59,737,140)**	(25,596,906)	**(25,215,895)**	(3,909,921)
Profit after taxation		**95,632,053**	121,532,492	**44,638,383**	36,697,931
Earnings per share - basic and diluted		**0.63**	0.80	**0.30**	0.24

The annexed notes 1 to 9 form an integral part of this condensed interim unconsolidated financial information.

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

CONDENSED INTERIM UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UN-AUDITED)

For the Nine months period ended 31 March 2019

	For the nine months period ended		For the three months period ended	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	**31 March 2019**	31 March 2018
	(Rupees)			
Profit after taxation	**95,632,053**	121,532,492	**44,638,383**	36,697,931
Other comprehensive income:				
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss				
Unrealized (loss) / gain on re-measurement of available-for-sale investments	**(6,645,036)**	(12,205,868)	**400,390**	7,581,218
Total comprehensive income for the period	**88,987,017**	109,326,624	**45,038,773**	44,279,149

The annexed notes 1 to 9 form an integral part of this condensed interim unconsolidated financial information.

Cheif Financial Officer | **Chief Executive** | **Director**

CONDENSED INTERIM UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (UN-AUDITED)

For the Nine months period ended 31 March 2019

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
	(Rupees)	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before taxation	**155,369,193**	147,129,398
Adjustments for		
Depreciation	**67,336,663**	64,224,956
Amortisation	**833,086**	702,583
Mark-up expense	**136,877,546**	35,736,826
Finance lease charges	**352,800**	837,295
Mark-up income	**(41,228,677)**	(27,897,200)
Dividend income	**(7,629,320)**	(42,446)
Gain on disposal of item of property, plant and equipment	**(3,396,027)**	(900,433)
Provision for gratuity	**1,432,987**	1,847,062
Equity investments at FVTPL - net change in fair value	**15,055,745**	9,358,809
	325,003,996	230,996,850
Working capital changes		
Decrease / (increase) in current assets		
Stores and spares	**(12,613,580)**	(10,504,784)
Stock-in-trade	**96,996,720**	(347,348,404)
Trade debts - net	**(33,008,850)**	(45,809,557)
Loans and advances	**83,159,236**	(19,463,247)
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	**(123,376,687)**	4,394,999
	11,156,839	(418,730,993)
Increase in current liabilities		
Due to related parties - net	**(258,821,113)**	(343,588,113)
Trade and other payables	**42,218,860**	67,314,458
	(216,602,253)	(276,273,655)
Cash used in operations	**119,558,582**	(464,007,798)
Mark-up paid	**(104,635,592)**	(22,077,381)
Gratuity paid	**(10,000)**	(16,406,834)
Tax paid - net	**(29,535,130)**	(6,118,924)
Net cash used in operating activities	**(14,622,140)**	(508,610,937)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	**(48,543,887)**	(112,523,898)
Mark-up received	**3,885,342**	42,446
Dividend received	**7,629,320**	27,897,200
Proceeds from disposal of item of property, plant and equipment	**5,976,484**	2,876,564
Redemption/(Purchase) of investments - net	**275,092**	(416,451,954)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(30,777,649)**	(498,159,642)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Lease rentals paid	**(20,046,050)**	(10,854,526)
Dividend paid	**(35,819)**	(134,578,688)
Repayment of loan to subsidiaries - unsecured	**(357,700,344)**	(201,384,000)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(377,782,213)**	(346,817,214)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents during the period	**(423,182,002)**	(1,353,587,793)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	**(1,430,672,166)**	187,575,940
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	**(1,853,854,168)**	(1,166,011,853)

The annexed notes 1 to 9 form an integral part of this condensed interim unconsolidated financial information.

Cheif Financial Officer	Chief Executive	Director

CONDENSED INTERIM UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (UN-AUDITED)

For the Nine months period ended 31 March 2019

	Share capital	Capital reserve		Revenue reserve	
	Issued, subscribed and paid up	Share premium	Fair value reserve of equity securities - FVOCI	Unappropriated profit	Total
	(Rupees)				
Balance as at 1 July 2017	1,375,000,000	1,095,352,578	35,554,051	637,288,686	3,143,195,315
Total comprehensive income for the Nine months period ended 31 March 2018					
Profit after taxation	-	-	-	121,532,492	121,532,492
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(12,205,868)	-	(12,205,868)
	-	-	(12,205,868)	121,532,492	109,326,624
Transactions with owners of the Company					
Contributions and distributions					
Final cash dividend at the rate of 10% (i.e. Re. 1 per share) for the year ended 30 June 2017	-	-	-	(137,500,000)	(137,500,000)
Issue of bonus shares at the rate of 10% (i.e. 10 shares for every 100 shares held)	137,500,000	-	-	(137,500,000)	-
	137,500,000	-	-	(275,000,000)	(137,500,000)
Balance as at 31 March 2018	1,512,500,000	1,095,352,578	23,348,183	483,821,178	3,115,021,939
Balance as at 1 July 2018	**1,512,500,000**	**1,095,352,578**	**15,068,260**	**434,398,893**	**3,057,319,731**
Total comprehensive income for the Nine months period ended 31 March 2019					
Profit after taxation	**-**	**-**	**-**	**95,632,053**	**95,632,053**
Other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**(6,645,036)**	**-**	**(6,645,036)**
	-	**-**	**(6,645,036)**	**95,632,053**	**88,987,017**
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**1,512,500,000**	**1,095,352,578**	**8,423,224**	**530,030,946**	**3,146,306,748**

The annexed notes 1 to 9 form an integral part of this condensed interim unconsolidated financial information.

Cheif Financial Officer	Chief Executive	Director

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UN-AUDITED)

For the Nine months period ended 31 March 2019

1. STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

1.1 Legal status and operations

Loads Limited (the Company) is a public listed company, which was incorporated in Pakistan on 1 January 1979, as a private limited company under Companies Act, 1913 (Repealed with the enactment of the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (repealed with the enactment of the Companies Act, 2017) on May 30, 2017).

On 19 December 1993, the status of the Company was converted from private limited company to public unlisted company. On 1 November 2016, the shares of the Company were listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited (PSX).

The principal activity of the Company is to manufacture and sale of radiators, exhaust systems and other components for automotive industry.

The Company's registered office and plant is situated at Plot No. 23, Sector 19, Korangi Industrial Area, Karachi.

There are four subsidiaries and one associate (Treet Corporation Limited) of the Company which are carried at cost. The details are as follows:

Name of the Company	Incorporation date	Effective holding %		Principle line of business
		31 March 2019	30 June 2018	
Subsidiaries				
Specialized Autoparts Industries (Private) Limited (SAIL)	2 June 2004	**91%**	91%	Manufacture and sell components for the automotive industry.
Multiple Autoparts Industries (Private) Limited (MAIL)	14 May 2004	**92%**	92%	Manufacture and sell components for the automotive industry.
Specialized Motorcycles (Private) Limited (SMPL)	28 September 2004	**100%**	100%	Acquire, deal in, purchase, import, sales, supply and export motorcycles and auto parts. The operations have been ceased from 1 July 2015.
Hi-Tech Alloy Wheels Limited (HAWL)	13 January 2017	**80%**	80%	It will manufacture alloy wheels of various specifications and sell them to local car assemblers.
Associate				
Treet Corporation Limited	22 January 1977	**5.32%**	5.42%	Manufacture and sale of razors, razor blades and other trading activities

1.2 Plants of SAIL and MAIL are situated at DSU-19 and DSU-38 respectively in Downstream Industrial Estate Pakistan Steel Mills Bin Qasim Town, Karachi. HAWL has acquired land for establishing industrial unit which is located at National Industrial Park, Bin Qasim, the Special Economic Zone declared by Government of Sindh.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UN-AUDITED)

For the Nine months period ended 31 March 2019

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

This condensed interim unconsolidated financial information of the Company for the nine months period ended 31 March 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the International Accounting Standard 34 - Interim Financial Reporting and provisions of and directives issued under Companies Act, 2017. In case where requirements differ, the provisions of or directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 have been followed.

This condensed interim unconsolidated financial information does not include information required for full annual financial statements and therefore should be read in conjunction with the audited unconsolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018.

2.2 Basis of measurement

This condensed interim unconsolidated financial information has been prepared on the historical cost convention, except for certain investments which are stated at fair value and provision for staff gratuity which is stated at present value.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The condensed interim unconsolidated financial information is presented in Pak Rupee which is also the functional currency of the Company and rounded off to the nearest rupee.

2.4 Accounting Estimates, Judgments and Financial Risk Management

The preparation of the condensed interim unconsolidated financial information in conformity with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan requires management to make estimates, assumptions and use judgments that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Estimates, assumptions and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including reasonable expectations of future events. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively commencing from the period of revision.

In preparing the condensed interim unconsolidated financial information, the significant judgments made by the management in applying the Company's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation and uncertainty were the same as those that applied to the unconsolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 30 June 2018 except for new significant judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty related to application of IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 which are discussed in note 3. The Company's financial risk management objectives and policies are consistent with those disclosed in the unconsolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 30 June 2018.

2.5 Standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved accounting standards that are not yet effective

The following International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Standards) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017 and the amendments and interpretations thereto will be effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2019:

- IFRIC 23 'Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019) clarifies the accounting for income tax when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under IAS 12. The interpretation requires the uncertainty over tax treatment be reflected in the measurement of current and deferred tax. The application of interpretation is not likely to have an impact on Company's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UN-AUDITED)

For the Nine months period ended 31 March 2019

- IFRS 16 'Leases' (effective for annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2019). IFRS 16 replaces existing leasing guidance, including IAS 17 'Leases', IFRIC 4 'Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease', SIC-15 'Operating Leases- Incentives' and SIC-27 'Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease'. IFRS 16 introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognizes a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are recognition exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low-value items. Lessor accounting remains similar to the current standard i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance or operating leases. The Company is currently in the process of analyzing the potential impact of its lease arrangements that will result in recognition of right to use assets and liabilities on adoption of the standard.

- Amendment to IAS 28 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures' - Long Term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (effective for annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2019). The amendment will affect companies that finance such entities with preference shares or with loans for which repayment is not expected in the foreseeable future (referred to as long-term interests or 'LTI'). The amendment and accompanying example state that LTI are in the scope of both IFRS 9 and IAS 28 and explain the annual sequence in which both standards are to be applied. The amendments are not likely to have an impact on Company's financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 19 'Employee Benefits'- Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019). The amendments clarify that on amendment, curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan, a company now uses updated actuarial assumptions to determine its current service cost and net interest for the period; and the effect of the asset ceiling is disregarded when calculating the gain or loss on any settlement of the plan and is dealt with separately in other comprehensive income. The application of amendments is not likely to have an impact on Company's financial statements. Amendment to IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' - Definition of a Business (effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2020). The IASB has issued amendments aiming to resolve the difficulties that arise when an entity determines whether it has acquired a business or a group of assets. The amendments clarify that to be considered a business, an acquired set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The amendments include an election to use a concentration test. The standard is effective for transactions in the future and therefore would not have an impact on past financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020). The amendments are intended to make the definition of material in IAS 1 easier to understand and are not intended to alter the underlying concept of materiality in IFRS Standards. In addition, the IASB has also issued guidance on how to make materiality judgments when preparing their general purpose financial statements in accordance with IFRS Standards.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015–2017 Cycle - the improvements address amendments to following approved accounting standards:

- IFRS 3 Business Combinations and IFRS 11 Joint Arrangement - the amendment aims to clarify the accounting treatment when a company increases its interest in a joint operation that meets the definition of a business. A company remeasures its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains control of the business. A company does not remeasure its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains joint control of the business.

- IAS 12 Income Taxes - the amendment clarifies that all income tax consequences of dividends (including payments on financial instruments classified as equity) are recognized consistently with the transaction that generates the distributable profits.

- IAS 23 Borrowing Costs - the amendment clarifies that a company treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop an asset when the asset is ready for its intended use or sale.

The above amendments are effective from annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2019 and are not likely to have an impact on Company's financial statements.

3. CHANGES IN SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company has initially applied IFRS-15 and IFRS-9 from 1 July 2018. The effect of initially applying these standards is disclosed below:

3.1 IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It replaced IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of the goods or services. Determining the timing of the transfer of control - at a point in time or over time - requires judgment.

The adoption of IFRS 15 did not impact the timing or amount of revenue, dividend, markup, other investment income and related assets and liabilities recognised by the Company. All contracts with customers are short term and the revenue is recognised at the point of sale. Accordingly, there is no impact on comparative information. The details of the new significant accounting policies and the nature of the changes to previous accounting policies in relation to the Company's goods are set out below:

Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of the goods. Determining the timing of the transfer of control - at a point in time or over time - requires judgments.

The following table provides information about the nature and timing of tile satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies.

Type of Product	Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance	Revenue recognition under IFRS 15 (applicable from 1 July 2018)	Revenue recognition under IAS 18 (applicable before 1 July 2018)
Standard products	Customers obtain control of products when the goods are delivered to and have been accepted at their premises. Invoices are generated at the point in time.	Revenue is recognised when the goods are delivered and have been accepted by customers at their premises.	Revenue was recognized when the goods were delivered to the customers' premises which was taken to be the point in time at which the customer accepted the goods and the related risks and rewards of ownership transferred.
	Some contract permit the customer to return an item. Return goods are exchanged only for new goods - i.e. no cash refunds are offered.	For contracts that permit the customer to return an item, revenue is recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur.	goods and the related risks and rewards of ownership transferred, provided that a reasonable estimate of the returns could be made. If a reasonable estimate could not be made, then revenue recognition was deferred until the return period

		Therefore, the amount of revenue recognised is adjusted for expected returns, which are estimated based on the historical data for specific types of product. In these circumstances, a refund liability and a right to recover returned goods assets are recognised. The right to recover returned goods asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory less any expected costs to recover goods. The refund liability is included in other payables and the right to recover returned goods is included in inventory. The Company reviews its estimate of expected returns at each reporting date and updates the amounts of the asset and liability accordingly.	lapsed or a reasonable estimate of returns could be made.
Made-to-order products	The Company has determined that for made-to-order products, the customer controls all of the work in progress as the products are being manufactured. This is because under those contract products are made to a customer's specification and if a contract is terminated by the customer, then the Company is entitled to reimbursement of the costs incurred to date, including a reasonable margin. Invoices are issued according to contractual terms. Uninvoiced amounts are presented as contract assets.	Revenue and associated costs are recognised over time - i.e. before the goods are delivered to the customers premises. Progress is determined based on the cost-to-cost method .	Revenue was recognised when the goods were delivered to the customer premises, which was taken to be the point in time at which customer accepted the goods and the related risk and reward of ownership transfer. Revenue was recognised at that point provided that the revenue and cost could be measured reliably, the recovery of the consideration was probable and there was no continuing managerial involvement with the goods.

3.1.1 Sales to customers are made pursuant to the sales agreements, Under which, tentative schedules are provided to the Company which are later confirmed by monthly schedules. Since the monthly schedules are short-term in nature, revenue is recognised at the point of sale and no contract asset / liability is recognized.

3.2 IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 sets out requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non - financial items. This standard replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement As a result of adoption of IFRS 9, the Company has adopted consequential amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, which require impairment of financial assets to be presented in a separate line item in the statements of profit or loss and OCI. Previously, the Company's approach was to include the impairment of trade receivables in other expenses.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UN-AUDITED)
For the Nine months period ended 31 March 2019

Additionally, the Company has adopted consequential amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures.

The details of new significant accounting policies and the nature and effect of the changes to previous accounting policies are set out below:

3.2.1 Effect of change in accounting policies due to adoption of IFRS 9

(i) Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. IFRS 9 eliminates the previous IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale.

IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities.

The adoption of IFRS 9 has not had a significance on the Company's accounting policies related to financial liabilities.

For an explanation of how the Company classifies and measures financial instruments and accounts for related gains and losses under IFRS 9, refer note 3.2.2.2.

The following table and the accompanying notes below explain the original measurement categories under IAS 39 and the new measurement categories under IFRS 9 for each class of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities as at 1 July 2018. The below mentioned re-classifications did not have any impact on the amounts of Company's financial assets and financial liabilities as at 1 July 2018.

	Note	Original classification under IAS 39	New classification under IFRS 9
Financial assets			
Equity securities	(a)	Designated as at FVTPL	Mandatorily at FVTPL
Equity securities	(b)	Available for sale"	FVOCI - equity instrument
Participation Term Certificates	(a)	Designated as at FVTPL	Mandatorily at FVTPL
Trade debts		Loans and receivables	Amortised cost
Loans		Loans and receivables	Amortised cost
Deposits and other receivables		Loans and receivables	Amortised cost
Due from related parties		Loans and receivables	Amortised cost
Cash and bank balances		Loans and receivables	Amortised cost
Financial liabilities			
Short term financing		Other financial liabilities	Other financial liabilities
Trade and other payables		Other financial liabilities	Other financial liabilities
Due to related parties		Other financial liabilities	Other financial liabilities
Liabilities against assets subject to finance lease		Other financial liabilities	Other financial liabilities
Accrued mark-up on short term financing*		Other financial liabilities	Other financial liabilities
Unclaimed dividend		Other financial liabilities	Other financial liabilities

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UN-AUDITED)

For the Nine months period ended 31 March 2019

(a) Under IAS 39, these equity securities (ordinary shares of listed companies and PTCs) were designated as at FVTPL because they were managed on a fair value basis and their performance was monitored on this basis. These assets have been classified as mandatorily measured at FVTPL under IFRS 9.

(b) These equity securities represent investments that the Company intends to hold for the long term for strategic purposes. As permitted by IFRS 9, the Company has designated these investments at the date of initial application as measured at FVOCI. Unlike IAS 39, the accumulated fair value reserve related to these investments will never be reclassified to profit or loss.

* Accrued markup have been presented separately in accordance with the requirements of fourth schedule of the Companies Act, 2017.

Adoption of IFRS 9 did not have any impact on the profit or loss and OCI for the year ended 30 June 2018, except for presentation of certain items as mentioned above.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost, contract assets and debt investments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments. Under IFRS 9, credit losses are recognised earlier than under IAS 39 (refer note 3.2.2.5).

For assets in the scope of the IFRS 9 impairment model, impairment losses are generally expected to increase and become more volatile. The Company has determined that the application of IFRS 9's impairment requirements as at 1 July 2018 did not have any impact on the financial assets of the Company.

(iii) Transition

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 is only limited to the classification of financial instruments as described in note 3.2.2.2.

3.2.2 Financial instruments - Policies applicable from 1 July 2018

3.2.2.1 Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

3.2.2.2 Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost, FVOCI -debt investment, FVOCI -equity investment, or FVTPL. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrecoverably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets- Business model assessment:

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;

- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;

- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;

- how managers of the business are compensated - e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and

- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UN-AUDITED)

For the Nine months period ended 31 March 2019

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets - Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest:

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin. In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets- Subsequent measurement and gains and losses:

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UN-AUDITED)

For the Nine months period ended 31 March 2019

Financial liabilities- Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

3.2.2.3 Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

3.2.2.4 Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.2.2.5 Impairment

(i) Financial assets

Financial instruments - financial assets measured at amortized cost

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime Expected Credit Losses (ECLs).

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and inducing forward-looking information.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UN-AUDITED)

For the Nine months period ended 31 March 2019

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or

- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit-impaired.

A financial asset is 'credit-impaired ' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;

- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;

- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or

- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial liabilities.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. Financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UN-AUDITED)

For the Nine months period ended 31 March 2019

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The Company's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows. If there is an indication that a corporate asset may be impaired, then the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the corporate asset belongs. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are Companied together into the smallest Company of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or Companys of assets (the "cash-generating unit, or CGU").

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss account."

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	**31 March 2019**	30 June 2018
	---------------(Rupees)	**--------------**
Operating property, plant and equipment	**590,006,114**	604,432,210
Capital work-in-progress	**23,526,171**	19,183,883
	613,532,285	623,616,093

5. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

5.1 Contingencies

There is no change in the status of contingencies as disclosed under note 15 of the annual unconsolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2018.

5.2 Commitments

Commitments in respect of letters of credit amounted to Rs. 305.33 million (30 June 2018: Rs. 604.132 million).

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UN-AUDITED)

For the Nine months period ended 31 March 2019

6. COST OF SALES

	For the nine months period ended		For the three months period ended	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
	(Rupees)			
Raw materials and components consumed	**3,332,172,500**	2,384,812,209	**973,628,012**	796,257,769
Ancillary materials consumed	**28,226,474**	27,042,055	**8,197,894**	6,499,085
Manufacturing expenses				
Salaries, wages and other employee benefits	**193,633,468**	155,578,070	**63,374,520**	53,590,764
Toll manufacturing	**529,505,034**	449,053,073	**157,324,711**	154,192,898
Depreciation	**60,813,392**	58,140,017	**20,667,771**	20,168,130
Gas, power and water	**13,479,456**	13,375,261	**3,500,211**	3,430,088
Others	**50,722,795**	33,862,327	**19,658,949**	11,054,766
Manufacturing cost	**848,154,145**	710,008,748	**264,526,162**	242,436,646
Opening stock of work-in-process	**150,978,815**	140,014,359	**177,240,188**	176,721,608
Closing stock of work-in-process	**(149,355,087)**	(147,092,627)	**(149,355,087)**	(147,092,627)
	1,623,728	(7,078,268)	**27,885,101**	29,628,981
Opening stock of finished goods	**49,683,031**	110,143,067	**151,155,769**	160,759,479
Closing stock of finished goods	**(131,620,114)**	(89,591,884)	**(131,620,114)**	(89,591,884)
	(81,937,083)	20,551,183	**19,535,655**	71,167,595
	4,128,239,764	3,135,335,927	**1,293,772,824**	1,145,990,076

7. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related parties comprise of subsidiaries, associated company and other companies with common directorship and significant influence, employees retirement benefit funds and key management personnel. Transactions with related parties are at rates determined in accordance with the agreed terms. Transactions and balances with related parties, other than those disclosed elsewhere in this condensed interim unconsolidated financial information, are disclosed below:

	31 March 2019	30 June 2018
	(Rupees)	
Balance as at		
Investment in Treet Corporation Limited		
Ordinary shares: 8,741,438 shares (30 June 2018: 8,613,233 shares)	**349,817,475**	342,235,065
Participation Term Certificates (PTCs): 1,831,500 PTCs (30 June 2018: 1,831,500 PTCs)	**10,908,141**	32,948,685
Balance as at		
(Due to) / due from related party - net		
- Specialized Motorcycles (Private) Limited	**3,706,788**	(67,496,966)
- Specialized Autoparts Industries (Private) Limited	**137,867,672**	(249,292,684)
- Multiple Autoparts Industries (Private) Limited	**24,353,544**	(137,273,803)
- Hi-Tech Alloy Wheels Limited	**541,924,747**	508,051,412
	707,852,751	53,987,959
Receivable from provident fund	**9,335,372**	8,701,174
Employee benefits - gratuity	**3,894,221**	5,317,208

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UN-AUDITED)

For the Nine months period ended 31 March 2019

	For the Nine months period ended	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Transactions for the period	---------------(Rupees)--------------	
Toll manufacturing from:		
- Specialized Autoparts Industries (Private) Limited	**349,735,119**	245,107,779
- Multiple Autoparts Industries (Private) Limited	**97,797,435**	129,045,873
Payments made during the period (net):		
- Specialized Autoparts Industries (Private) Limited	**(799,673,827)**	(433,548,662)
- Multiple Autoparts Industries (Private) Limited	**(279,586,905)**	(171,353,411)
- Specialized Motorcycles (Private) Limited	**(74,922,662)**	(1,384,000)
- Hi-Tech Alloy Wheels Limited	**-**	(393,876,577)
Mark-up charged by subsidiary companies	**14,035,919**	12,382,255
Mark-up Income by subsidiary company	**37,343,335**	-
Treet Corporation Limited		
Interest income from PTCs	**7,574,410**	12,655,665
Employee retirement benefits		
- Expense for the period	**1,432,987**	1,847,062
- Contribution paid during the period	**10,000**	17,537,517

The Company enters into transactions with related parties on an arm's length basis. Prices for transactions with related parties are determined using admissible valuation methods.

8. DATE OF AUTHORIZATION

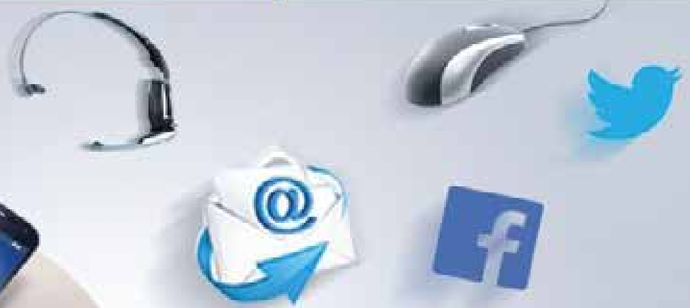
This un-audited condensed interim financial information was authorized for issue by the Board Of Directors on April 29, 2019.

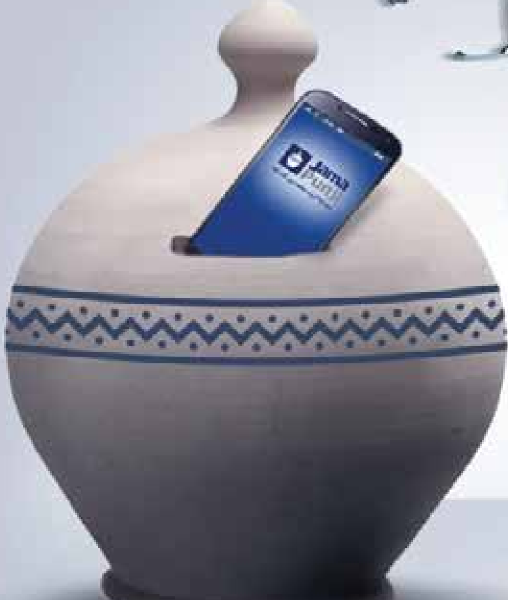
9. GENERAL

9.1 The directors in their meeting held on 1 October 2018 have recommended final dividend of Re Nil per share (30 June 2017: Re. 1 per share) in respect of 'year ended 30 June 2018 and have announced issue of bonus shares at the rate Nil (30 June 2017: 10%).

9.2 The amounts have been rounded off to nearest rupee.

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





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