

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

We have audited the annexed Balance Sheet of **Moonlite (Pak) Limited** (the Company) as at June 30, 2017, the related profit & loss account, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement together with the notes forming part thereof, for the year then ended and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

It is the responsibility of the Company's management to establish and maintain a system of internal control, and prepare and present the above said statements in conformity with the approved accounting standards and the requirements of the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards as applicable in Pakistan. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the above said statements are free of any material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the above said statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting policies and significant estimates made by management, as well as, evaluating the overall presentation of the above said statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion and, after due verification, we report that -

- a) In our opinion, proper books of accounts have been kept by the company as required by the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984.
- b) In our opinion
 - (i) the balance sheet and profit and loss account together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Ordinance, 1984, and are in agreement with the books of account and are further in accordance with accounting policies consistently applied.
 - (ii) the expenditure incurred during the year was for the purpose of the company's business; and
 - (iii) the business conducted, investments made and the expenditure incurred during the year were in accordance with the objects of the company;
- (c) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the balance sheet, profit and loss account, statement of comprehensive income, cash flow statement and statement of changes in equity together with the notes forming part thereof conform with approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan, and give the information required by the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984, in the manner so required




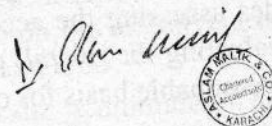
MOONLITE (PAK) LIMITED

and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at June 30, 2017 and of the Loss, its cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended, and

- (e) In our opinion, no Zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1.1 in the financial statements which indicates that the company has incurred the loss for the year is Rs. 1.063 million (2016: 0.073 million). As of the reporting date, company's accumulated loss amounted to Rs. 28.494 million (2016: loss Rs. 27.431 million) and its current liabilities exceed its current assets by Rs. 8.476 million (2016: Rs. 7.414 million). These conditions along with other matters as set forth in Note 1.2 indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cause significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, these financial statements prepared on going concern basis.

Place: Karachi
Date: February 16, 2018



(Aslam Malik & Co.)
Chartered Accountants

Audit Engagement Partner:
Mohammad Aslam Malik



MOONLITE (PAK) LIMITED

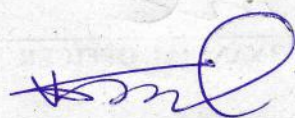
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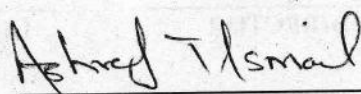
Balance Sheet

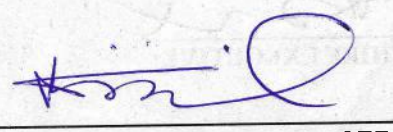
As at 30 June 2017

	Note	2017	2016
		----- Rupees -----	
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Long term investment	4	1,815,000	1,815,000
Long term deposits	5	162,800	162,800
		<u>1,977,800</u>	<u>1,977,800</u>
Current assets			
Taxation - Net	6	2,429,293	2,428,393
Cash and bank balances	7	89,032	497,152
		<u>2,518,325</u>	<u>2,925,545</u>
		<u><u>4,496,125</u></u>	<u><u>4,903,345</u></u>
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Authorised share capital			
4,000,000 (2016: 4,000,000) ordinary shares			
of Rs.10 each		<u>40,000,000</u>	<u>40,000,000</u>
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	8	21,595,860	21,595,860
Capital reserve		399,305	399,305
Unappropriated loss		(28,494,257)	(27,431,209)
		<u>(6,499,092)</u>	<u>(5,436,044)</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	10,995,217	10,339,389
		<u>10,995,217</u>	<u>10,339,389</u>
Contingencies and commitments	10	-	-
		<u><u>4,496,125</u></u>	<u><u>4,903,345</u></u>

The annexed notes form part of these financial statements.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE


DIRECTOR


CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER



MOONLITE (PAK) LIMITED

Moonlite (Pak) Limited Profit and Loss Account For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 ----- Rupees -----	2016
Processing Income		-	-
Cost of sales		-	-
Gross loss		-	-
Administrative expenses	11	(909,554)	-
Distribution cost		-	-
Operating loss		(909,554)	-
Finance cost		(153,494)	-
		(1,063,048)	-
Other income		-	-
Loss before taxation		(1,063,048)	-
Taxation		-	-
Loss after taxation from continuing operation		(1,063,048)	-
Loss after taxation from discontinued operation	12	-	(73,192)
Loss for the year		(1,063,048)	(73,192)
Loss per share - basic and diluted	13	(0.49)	(0.03)

The annexed notes form part of these financial statements.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE


DIRECTOR


CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER



MOONLITE (PAK) LIMITED

Moonlite (Pak) Limited Statement of Comprehensive Income For the year ended 30 June 2017

	2017	2016
	----- Rupees -----	
Loss for the year	(1,063,048)	(73,192)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	<u>(1,063,048)</u>	<u>(73,192)</u>

The annexed notes form part of these financial statements.

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MOONLITE (PAK) LIMITED

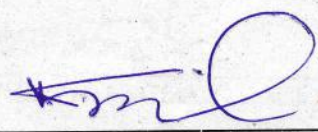
Moonlite (Pak) Limited Cash Flow Statement For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 ----- Rupees -----	2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before taxation		(1,063,048)	(73,192)
Adjustments for:			
Loss on disposal of Non Current Assets classified as 'held for sale'		-	22,800
Interest income on long term investment		-	(166,158)
Finance cost		153,494	1,300
		(909,554)	(215,250)
Changes in working capital	15	655,827.87	(1,210,578)
Cash generated from operations		(253,726)	(1,425,828)
Finance cost paid		(153,494)	(1,300)
Income tax paid		(900)	(198,235)
Net cash used in operating activities		(408,121)	(1,625,364)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from disposal of Non Current Assets as 'held for sale'		-	182,000
Long term investment		-	750,000
Interest received on long term investment		-	463,041
Net cash generated from investing activities		-	1,395,041
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
		-	-
(Decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year		(408,121)	(230,323)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		497,152	727,475
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	16	89,032	497,152

The annexed notes form part of these financial statements.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE


DIRECTOR


CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER



MOONLITE (PAK) LIMITED

Moonlite (Pak) Limited Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Share capital	Capital reserve	Unappropriated profits	Total
	-----Rupees-----			
Balance as at 30 June 2015	21,595,860	399,305	(27,358,017)	(5,362,852)
Total comprehensive loss for the year			(73,192)	(73,192)
Balance as at 30 June 2016	<u>21,595,860</u>	<u>399,305</u>	<u>(27,431,209)</u>	<u>(5,436,044)</u>
Total comprehensive loss for the year			(1,063,048)	(1,063,048)
Balance as at 30 June 2017	<u>21,595,860</u>	<u>399,305</u>	<u>(28,494,257)</u>	<u>(6,499,092)</u>

The annexed notes form part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

DIRECTOR

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER



MOONLITE (PAK) LIMITED

Judgments and estimates made by management that may have a significant risk of material adjustments to the financial statements in subsequent years are as follows:

- Useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment (Note 3.1)
- Current and deferred taxation (Note 3.10)
- Estimation for impairment in respect of trade debts (Note 3.4)
- Provision for obsolete stores and spares and stock in trade (Note 3.2 and 3.3)

2.5 Adoption of New And Revised Standards And Interpretations

The following are the standards, amendments & interpretations which have been issued but are not yet effective for the current financial year and have not been early adopted by the Company.

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
IFRS 2 Classification and Measurement of Share Based Payment Transactions (Amendment)	January 01, 2018
IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Not yet finalized
IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows (Amendment)	January 01, 2017
IAS 12 Income Taxes (Amendments) Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized losses	January 01, 2017
IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts: Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts - (Amendments)	January 01, 2018
IFRIC 22 Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration	January 01, 2018
IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax treatment	January 01, 2019

The Company expects that the adoption of the above standards and amendments will not have any material impact on the Company's financial statements in the period of initial application.

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

	Effective date beginning on or after
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement	January 01, 2018
IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts	January 01, 2018
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with the Customers	January 01, 2018
IFRS 1 Leases	January 01, 2019
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	January 01, 2021

The Company expects that above new standards will not have any material impact on the Company's financial statements in the period of initial application.

Standards, amendments and interpretations adopted during the year

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

New Standards

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

- IFRS 10** Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities and IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements: Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception (Amendment)
- IFRS 11** Joint Arrangements: Accounting for Acquisition of Interest in Joint Operation (Amendment)
- IFRS 1** Presentation of Financial Statements: Disclosure Initiative (Amendment)
- IAS 16** Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets: Clarification of Acceptable Method of Depreciation and Amortization (Amendment)



MOONLITE (PAK) LIMITED

- IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment IAS 41 Agriculture - Agriculture: Bearer Plants (Amendment)
IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (Amendment)

Annual improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle

- IFRS Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations - Changes in methods of disposal
IFRS Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Servicing contracts
IFRS Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Applicability of the offsetting disclosures to condensed interim financial statements
IAS 19 Employee Benefits - Discount rate: regional market issue
IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting - Disclosure of information elsewhere in the interim financial report

The adoption of the above revised standards, amendments and improvements does not have any material effect on these financial statements.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

3.1 Property, plant and equipment

Building, Plant and machinery are stated at revalued amount less accumulated depreciation. Freehold land is carried at revalued amounts. All other operating assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation except capital work-in-progress which is stated at cost.

An assets carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the carrying amount is greater than the recoverable amount.

Depreciation on all property, plant and equipment is charged to profit and loss account using the reducing balance method over the asset's useful life at the rates stated in note 4 after taking into account residual values, if any. Depreciation on additions to property, plant and equipment is charged from the date the asset is available for intended use upto the date preceding the date of disposal.

Gains or losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the profit and loss account in the period in which they arise.

3.2 Stores and spares

These are valued using moving average cost method, less impairment loss, if any, other than stores and spares in transit, which are valued at cost comprising invoice value plus other charges paid thereon less impairment loss, if any. Provision is made in the financial statements for obsolete and slow moving stores and spares on management's best estimate.

3.3 Impairment of non financial assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation / amortization are reviewed at each balance sheet date to identify circumstances indicating occurrence of impairment loss or reversal of previous impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sale and value in use. Reversal of impairment loss is restricted to the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

3.4 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are carried at original invoice amount / cost, which is the fair value of the consideration to be received, less an estimate made for doubtful receivables which is determined based on management review of outstanding amounts and previous repayment pattern. Balance considered bad and irrevocable are written off.

3.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the balance sheet at cost. For the purpose of cash flow statement cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances and short term running finance under mark up arrangements.

3.6 Financial assets

3.6.1 Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, held to maturity loans and receivables, and available-for-sale. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term. Derivatives are also categorized as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets. There were no financial assets which are carried at fair value through profit and loss at the balance sheet date.

b) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case these are classified as non-current assets. The Company's loans and receivables comprise 'loans and deposits', 'trade debts and other receivables' and 'cash and bank balances' in the balance sheet.

c) Held to maturity financial assets

Held to maturity financial assets are non derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity with a positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Long term investment is classified as held to maturity financial assets at the balance sheet date.

d) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose off it within 12 months of the end of the reporting date.

A financial asset is assessed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics. All impairment losses are recognized in profit and loss account.

The carrying amount of the Company's non-financial assets carried at cost are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of impairment loss, if any. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

3.6.2 Recognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss category are presented in the profit and loss account within 'other operating income/expenses' in the period in which they arise. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account as part of other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in fair value of monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available-for-sale are recognized in other comprehensive income. When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in equity are included in the profit and loss account as 'gains and losses from investment securities'.



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Interest on available-for-sale securities calculated using the effective interest method is recognized in the profit and loss account as part of other income. Dividends on available for sale equity instruments are recognized in the profit and loss account as part of other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss is removed from equity and recognized in the profit and loss account. Impairment losses recognized in the profit and loss account on equity instruments are not reversed through the profit and loss account.

3.7 Employee retirement benefits - Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contribution into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

The Company operates an approved defined contribution provident fund for its eligible employees. Monthly contributions are made both by the Company and employees to the fund at the rate of 8.33% of basic salary.

3.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect current best estimate.

3.9 Taxation

Income tax expenses comprises of current and deferred tax. Income tax expenses is recognized in profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current

Provision for current tax is based on the taxable income for the year determined in accordance with the prevailing law for taxation of income. The charge for current tax is calculated using prevailing tax rates or tax rates expected to apply to the profit for the year if enacted. The charge for current tax also includes adjustments, where considered necessary, to provision for tax made in previous years from assessments framed during the year for such years.

In view of the section 113 of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 amended through Finance Act, 2010, due to tax losses the Company made a provision for minimum turnover tax @ 1.0% for current tax.

Deferred

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of all temporary difference arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of the taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and tax credits can be utilized.

Deferred tax is calculated at the rates that are expected to apply to the period when the differences reverse based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except in the case of items credited or charged to equity in which case it is included in equity.

3.10 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. These are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

3.11 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the profit and loss account over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.



3.12 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity and recognized at their face value. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

3.13 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual right to the cash flow from the financial assets expire or is transferred. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. All financial liabilities are initially recognized at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration received at initial recognition. After initial recognition financial liabilities are carried at fair value and all other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost. Any gain or loss on derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities is included in the profit and loss account currently. Financial instruments carried on the balance sheet include long term investment, long term deposits, trade debts and other receivables, advances, cash and bank balances, short term running finance and trade and other payables. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item.

3.14 Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset and financial liability is offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if the company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.15 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of any direct expenses.

3.16 Foreign currency transactions and translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Pak rupees using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Pak rupees at rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange gains and losses on translation are recognized in the profit and loss account. All non-monetary items are translated into Pak. rupees at exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction or on the date when fair values are determined.

3.17 Borrowing costs

Mark up, interest and other charges on borrowings are capitalized up to the date of commissioning of the related property, plant and equipment, acquired and constructed out of the proceeds of such borrowings, if such an asset is a qualifying asset. All other mark up, interest and other charges are charged to profit and loss account.

3.18 Dividend and appropriation to reserve

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders and appropriation to reserves are recognized in the financial statements in the year in which these are approved.



MOONLITE (PAK) LIMITED

	Note	2017 ----- Rupees -----	2016 ----- Rupees -----
4 LONG TERM INVESTMENT		1,815,000	1,815,000
Term Deposit Receipts - Soneri Bank Limited			
5 LONG TERM DEPOSITS		162,800	162,800
Other deposits		162,800	162,800
6 TAXATION - Net		2,429,293	2,428,393
Income Tax		-	-
Advance income tax		-	-
Provision for taxation		2,429,293	2,428,393
7 CASH AND BANK BALANCES		-	-
Cash in hand		89,032	497,152
Cash at bank - current accounts		89,032	497,152
8 ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP CAPITAL		2017	2016
		----- Rupees -----	----- Rupees -----
2017	2016		
(Numbers of shares)			
1,234,050	1,234,050	12,340,500	12,340,500
	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid in cash		
925,536	925,536	9,255,360	9,255,360
	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each issued as fully paid bonus shares		
2,159,586	2,159,586	21,595,860	21,595,860
9 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		4,265,314	4,265,314
Trade creditors		6,298,744	5,923,744
Accrued expenses		150,331	150,331
Unclaimed dividend		280,828	-
Temporary loan payable		10,995,217	10,339,389
10 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS			
10.1 Contingencies			
Nil (2016: Nil)			
10.2 Commitments			
Letter of Guarantee issued in favour of SSGPL Rs. 1.8 million.			
11 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		53,500	-
Rent and taxes		500,000	-
Fee and Subscription		175,000	-
Professional/Legal Fees		109,500	-
Auditors' remuneration		48,393	-
Temporary Staff Salaries and wages		11,000	-
Electricity		12,161	-
Computer Accessories		909,554	-
Entertainment			-

12 LOSS AFTER TAXATION FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATION
Results of discontinued operation:

Administrative expenses	12.1	-	215,250
Other operating (expenses) / income	12.2	-	22,800
Loss from operations		-	238,050
Interest Income	12.3	-	(166,158)
Finance cost	12.4	-	1,300
Loss before taxation from discontinued operations		-	73,192
Taxation		-	-
Loss after taxation from discontinued operations		-	<u>73,192</u>

12.1 Administrative expenses

Rent and taxes	-	-
Fee and Subscription	-	50,000
Professional/Legal Fees	-	90,250
Auditors' remuneration	12.1.1	75,000
Temporary Staff Salaries and wages	-	-
Electricity	-	-
Computer Accessories	-	-
Entertainment	-	-
	-	<u>215,250</u>

12.1.1 Auditors' remuneration

Statutory audit	-	75,000
	-	<u>75,000</u>

12.2 Other Operating Expenses / (Income)

Loss on disposal of Non Current Assets classified as 'held for sale'	-	22,800
Gain on settlement of short term running finance & accrued markup	-	-
Reversal of Impairment Loss on Land	-	-
Fuel & Power - Electricity	-	-
Fuel & Power - Gas	-	-
	-	<u>22,800</u>

12.3 Interest Income

Interest income on long term investment	-	166,158
	-	<u>166,158</u>

12.4 Finance cost

Mark up on short term running finance	-	-
Bank charges	-	1,300
	-	<u>1,300</u>

12.5 Cash flow statement - discontinued operation

Net cash flow from operating activities	-	-
Net cash flow from investing activities	-	1,395,041
Net cash flow from financing activities	-	-
	-	<u>1,395,041</u>

13 LOSS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED

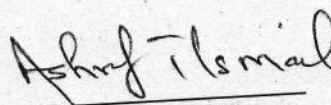
Loss for the year after taxation - continuing operation	(1,063,048)	-
Loss for the year after taxation - discontinued operation	-	(73,192)
	<u>(1,063,048)</u>	<u>(73,191)</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	<u>2,159,586</u>	<u>2,159,586</u>

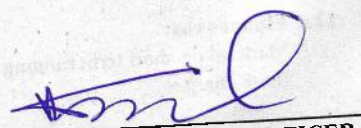


MOONLITE (PAK) LIMITED

	Note	2017	2016
		Rupees	
Loss per share- basic and diluted - continuing operation		0.49	-
Loss per share - basic and diluted - discontinued operation		0.00	(0.03)
Loss per share - basic and diluted		(0.49)	(0.03)
14 CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL			
(Increase) / decrease in current assets		-	3,787,429
Trade debts		-	296,883
Other receivables		-	4,084,312
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities		655,828	(5,294,890)
Trade and other payable		655,828	(1,210,577)
15 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash and bank balances		89,032	497,152
		89,032	497,152
16 CORRESPONDING FIGURES			
Corresponding figures have been rearranged for the purpose of better presentation and comparison, wherever necessary.			
17 DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE			
These financial statements have been authorized for issue on February 16, 2018 by the Board of Directors of the Company.			
18 GENERAL			
Figures have been rounded off to the nearest Pak rupee.			


CHIEF EXECUTIVE


DIRECTOR


CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER



MOONLITE (PAK) LIMITED

MOONLITE (PAK) LTD.

Pattern of Shareholding as on December 31, 2017

Number of Shareholders	Shareholdings	Total Shares Held
1968	Shareholding From 1	To 100 59374
185	Shareholding From 101	To 500 36772
15	Shareholding From 501	To 1000 11761
18	Shareholding From 1001	To 5000 32621
1	Shareholding From 5001	To 10000 9500
2	Shareholding From 10001	To 15000 20863
1	Shareholding From 15001	To 20000 17325
2	Shareholding From 20001	To 25000 45000
4	Shareholding From 30001	To 35000 127242
1	Shareholding From 45001	To 50000 48500
1	Shareholding From 55001	To 60000 58846
1	Shareholding From 115001	To 120000 115477
1	Shareholding From 120001	To 125000 123793
3	Shareholding From 125001	To 130000 381288
2	Shareholding From 130001	To 135000 263393
1	Shareholding From 145001	To 150000 146437
1	Shareholding From 185001	To 190000 189829
1	Shareholding From 230001	To 235000 234318
1	Shareholding From 235001	To 240000 237247
2209		2,159,586

S.NO	CATEGORIES OF SHAREHOLDERS	NUMBERS	SHARES HELD	PERCENTAGE %
1	INDIVIDUALS	2,200	1,953,103	90.44%
2	INVESTMENT COMPANIES	-	-	-
3	INSURANCE COMPANIES	-	-	-
	JOINT STOCK COMPANIES	4	867	0.04%
	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	2	79,212	3.67%
	MODARBA COMPANIES	-	-	-
	MUTUAL FUNDS	1	115,477	5.35%
	OTHERS	2	10,927	0.51%
	TOTAL	2,209	2,159,586	100.00%

*Administrator Abandoned Properties Government of Pakistan



MOONLITE (PAK) LIMITED

DISCLOSURE TO PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING AS AT, December 31, 2017

S. No.	CATEGORIES	NUMBER OF SHARES HELD	PERCENTAGE
1.	Directors, CEO and their spouse and minor Children		
	Mr. Muhammad Sohail Umer	237,247	10.99
	Mr. Muhammad Ashraf T. Ismail	133,282	6.17
	Mr. Shahid Umer	234,318	10.85
	Mr. Faraz Ashraf	1,250	0.06
	Mrs. Parsa Sohail	128,443	5.95
	Mrs. Nasreen Ashraf	130,111	6.02
	Mrs. Afshan Shahid	123,793	5.73
		988,444	45.77
2	<u>BANKS, DEVELOPMENT FINANCE INSTITUTIONS, NON-BANKING FINANCE INSTITUTIONS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, MODARBAS & MUTUAL FUNDS:</u>		
	M/S NATIONAL BANK OF PAKISTAN	58,712	2.70%
	M/S NATIONAL BANK OF PAKISTAN PENSION FUND	10,557	0.49%
	M/S NATIONAL BANK OF PAKISTAN BENEFIT FUNDS	370	0.02%
	NATIONAL INVESTMENT (UNIT) TRUST	115,477	5.35%
	BANK OF PUNJAB LTD.	20,500	0.95%
	M/S SATTAR MOTIWALA SEC. (PVT.) LTD	50	0.00%
	M/S SARFARAZ MEHMOOD (PVT) LTD.	117	0.01%
	M/S CAPITAL VISION SECURITIES (PVT) LTD.	500	0.02%
	M/S FIKREE'S (PVT) LTD	200	0.01%
		206,483	9.55%
3	<u>GOVERNMENT DEPAERTMENT</u>		
		1,225	0.06%
4	<u>ADMINISTRATOR ABANDONED</u>	963,434	44.61%
	INDIVIDUALS (2200)		
	TOTAL	2,159,586	100.00%