MICROPOINT (UK) LIMITED
ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

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LUBBOCK FINE
Chartered Accountants
Russell Bedford House
City Forum, 250 City Road
London EC1V 2QQ

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO MICROPOINT (UK) LIMITED

UNDER SECTION 449 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

We have examined the abbreviated accounts, together with the financial statements of Micropoint (UK) Limited for the year ended 30 June 2009 prepared under Section 396 of the Companies Act 2006

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with Section 449 of the Companies Act 2006. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to it in a special auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTOR AND AUDITOR

The director is responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section and to report our opinion to you

BASIS OF OPINION

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2008/4 issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts to be delivered are properly prepared.

OPINION

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Section 444(3) of the Companies Act 2006, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section

OTHER INFORMATION

On 22 Morch 20 lowe reported, as auditor of the company, to the shareholders on the financial statements prepared under Section 396 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 June 2009, and the full text of the company audit report is reproduced on pages 2 to 3 of these financial statements

Naresh Shah (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of

Lubbock Fine

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

Date >> March 2010

Russell Bedford House City Forum, 250 City Road London EC1V 2QQ

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF MICROPOINT (UK) LIMITED

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

We have audited the financial statements of Micropoint (UK) Limited for the year ended 30 June 2009. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008) (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities)

This report is made solely to the company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTOR AND AUDITOR

As explained more fully in the Director's Responsibilities Statement set out on page 2, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

SCOPE OF THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

OPINION ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2009 and of its loss for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

OPINION ON OTHER MATTERS PRESCRIBED BY THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF MICROPOINT (UK) LIMITED

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- certain disclosures of director's remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or
- the director was not entitled to prepare the financial statements and the director's report in accordance with the small companies regime

Naresh Shah (Senior Statutory Auditor) For and on behalf of

Lubbock Fine Chartered Accountants

& Statutory Auditor

Date 22 March 2010

Russell Bedford House City Forum, 250 City Road London EC1V 2QQ

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2009

	Note	£	2009 £	£	2008 £
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	2		-		2,485
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		147,987		264,821	
Debtors		1,079,404		988,976	
Cash at bank and in hand		658,022		569,600	
		1,885,413		1,823,397	
CREDITORS. Amounts falling due wi	thin				
one year		(1,821,717)		(1,643,406)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			63,696		179,991
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			63,696		182,476
CREDITORS Amounts falling due af more than one year	ter				(5,809,175)
			63,696		(5,626,699)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called-up equity share capital Profit and loss account	4		5,809,176 (5,745,480)		1 (5,626,700)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS/(DEFICIT)			63,696		(5,626,699)

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006

These abbreviated accounts were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on

15 63 10 Rajendra Karnik Director

Company Registration Number 4203941

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

Going concern

The director believes that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis, which assumes that the company will continue in existence for the foreseeable future, on the grounds that the director will continue his financial support. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from the withdrawal of this support.

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts receivable during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset over the useful economic life of that asset as follows

Plant & Machinery - 25% straight line
Fixtures & Fittings - 25% straight line
Computer Equipment - 25% straight line

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exception

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the director considers that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST At 1 July 2008 and 30 June 2009	48,134
DEPRECIATION At 1 July 2008 Charge for year	45,649 2,485
At 30 June 2009	48,134
NET BOOK VALUE At 30 June 2009 At 30 June 2008	2,485

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital.

ordinary share) of £1 each

Authorised share capital				
		2009 £		2008 £
5,809,176 (2008 - 1,000) Ordinary shares of	of £1 each 5,8	309,176		1,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	2009 No	£	2008 No	£
5 809 176 Ordinary shares (2008 – 1				

On 26 May 2009, the company issued an additional 5,809,175 ordinary shares of £1 each at par

5,809,176

5,809,176

1

1

4 CONTROLLING PARTY

The company was under the control of Rajendra Karnik by virtue of his shareholding as described in the director's report