

UROPLASTY INC
Form 10QSB
August 10, 2005

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-QSB**

**Quarterly Report Under section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the Quarterly Period Ended June 30, 2005
Commission File No. 000-20989
UROPLASTY, INC.
(Name of Small Business Issuer in its Charter)**

Minnesota, U.S.A.
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

41-1719250
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

**2718 Summer Street NE
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55413-2820**
(Address of principal executive offices)
(612) 378-1180

(Issuer's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act: Common Stock, \$.01 par value (Title of class)
Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Company was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

YES NO

The number of shares outstanding of the issuer's only class of common stock on August 1, 2005 was 6,846,739.
Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format:

YES NO

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Certification of CEO and CFO Pursuant to Section 906

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

UROPLASTY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	June 30, 2005 (unaudited)	March 31, 2005
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,958,238	\$ 1,492,684
Accounts receivable, net	920,824	944,527
Inventories	700,390	547,476
Income tax receivable	91,636	114,189
Other	248,105	161,920
Total current assets	8,919,193	3,260,796
Property, plant, and equipment, net	1,077,918	1,040,253
Intangible assets, net	289,676	39,100
Deferred tax assets	89,001	103,075
Total assets	\$ 10,375,788	\$ 4,443,224

See accompanying notes to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	June 30, 2005 (unaudited)	March 31, 2005
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 41,616	\$ 44,606
Accounts payable	361,886	362,994
Accrued liabilities	613,220	478,682
Warrant liability	2,058,971	
Total current liabilities	3,075,693	886,282
Long-term debt less current maturities	419,950	461,265
Accrued pension liability	302,919	303,781
Total liabilities	3,798,562	1,651,328
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock \$.01 par value; 20,000,000 shares authorized, 6,846,739 and 4,699,597 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2005 and March 31, 2005, respectively	68,467	46,996
Additional paid-in capital	14,796,566	9,366,644
Accumulated deficit	(7,953,700)	(6,491,387)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(334,107)	(130,357)
Total shareholders' equity	6,577,226	2,791,896
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 10,375,788	\$ 4,443,224

See accompanying notes to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

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UROPLASTY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended	
	June 30,	
	2005	2004
Net sales	\$ 1,645,653	\$ 1,752,496
Cost of goods sold	420,828	463,558
Gross profit	1,224,825	1,288,938
Operating expenses		
General and administrative	690,564	391,112
Research and development	630,598	580,053
Selling and marketing	664,033	527,957
	1,985,195	1,499,122
Operating loss	(760,370)	(210,184)
Other income (expense)		
Interest income	27,380	5,879
Interest expense	(4,809)	(5,184)
Warrant expense	(686,295)	
Foreign currency exchange loss	(1,199)	(9,411)
	(664,923)	(8,716)
Loss before income taxes	(1,425,293)	(218,900)
Income tax expense	37,020	66,459
Net loss	\$(1,462,313)	\$ (285,359)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ (0.23)	\$ (0.06)
Weighted average common shares outstanding:		
Basic and diluted	6,351,245	4,591,136

See accompanying notes to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

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UROPLASTY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
Quarter ended June 30, 2005

	Common Stock		Additional	Accumulated	Accumulated	Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid-in	Deficit	Other	Shareholders
			Capital		Comprehensive	Equity
					Loss	
Balance at March 31, 2005	4,699,597	\$46,996	\$ 9,366,644	\$(6,491,387)	\$(130,357)	\$ 2,791,896
Private Placement	2,147,142	21,471	7,493,526			7,514,997
Costs of Private Placement			(690,928)			(690,928)
Net loss				(1,462,313)		(1,462,313)
Translation adjustment					(208,159)	(208,159)
Additional pension liability					4,409	4,409
Total comprehensive loss						(1,666,063)
Balance at June 30, 2005	6,846,739	\$68,467	\$16,169,242	\$(7,953,700)	\$(334,107)	\$ 7,949,902

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UROPLASTY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
Three Months Ended June 30, 2005 and 2004
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$(1,462,313)	\$ (285,359)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	54,319	40,822
Loss on disposal of assets		2,281
Warrant expense	686,295	
Deferred tax assets	7,453	16,220
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(37,436)	38,924
Inventories	(222,364)	39,201
Other current assets	(92,228)	(15,511)
Accounts payable	11,650	(2,301)
Accrued liabilities	165,265	(16,849)
Accrued pension liability	19,613	(3,851)
Additional pension liability		1,824
 Net cash used in operating activities	 (869,746)	 (184,599)
 Cash flows from investing activities:		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(129,474)	(38,748)
Payments for intangible assets	(266,667)	(2,656)
 Net cash used in investing activities	 (396,141)	 (41,404)
 Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayment of long-term debt	(10,819)	(10,381)
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock	6,824,069	41,130
 Net cash provided by financing activities	 6,813,250	 30,749
 Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	 (81,809)	 (214)
 Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	 5,465,554	 (195,468)

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Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,492,684	2,697,670
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 6,958,238	\$2,502,202
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for interest	\$ 5,056	\$ 5,496
Cash paid during the period for income taxes	15,281	24,133
See accompanying notes to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.		

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UROPLASTY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation

We have prepared our condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-QSB, without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been condensed or omitted, pursuant to such rules and regulations. The consolidated results of operations for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of results for a full year. These condensed consolidated statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended March 31, 2005. The condensed consolidated financial statements presented herein as of June 30, 2005 and for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 reflect, in the opinion of management, all material adjustments consisting only of normal recurring adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods.

We have identified certain accounting policies that we consider particularly important for the portrayal of our results of operations and financial position and which may require the application of a higher level of judgment by our management, and as a result are subject to an inherent level of uncertainty. These are characterized as critical accounting policies and address revenue recognition, inventories, foreign currency translation and transactions, and impairment of long-lived assets, each of which is more fully described in our Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended March 31, 2005. Based upon our review, we have determined that these policies remain our most critical accounting policies for the three-month period ended June 30, 2005, and have made no changes to these policies during fiscal 2006.

2. Nature of Business and Corporate Liquidity

We currently sell our products outside of the United States and are pursuing regulatory approvals to market our products in the United States. We anticipate increasing our sales and marketing activities in the U.S. once we obtain such approvals. The FDA approval process can be costly, lengthy and uncertain.

In March 2005, we entered into a business loan agreement with Venture Bank, pursuant to which we may borrow up to \$500,000 on a revolving basis. All amounts which the bank advances to us are due in March 2006, unless the bank renews the agreement. Amounts advanced to us accrue interest at a variable rate of 1% in excess of the published prime rate in the Wall Street Journal, with a minimum rate of 6% per annum. We are obligated to pay interest monthly on the outstanding principal balance. Advances under this agreement are secured by substantially all our assets. At June 30, 2005 we had no outstanding balance under the agreement.

In April 2005, we conducted a private placement of common stock in which we sold 2,147,142 shares of our common stock at a price per share of \$3.50, together with warrants to purchase 1,180,928 shares of common stock, for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$7.5 million. The stock sale proceeds are offset by costs of approximately \$700,000, resulting in net proceeds of approximately \$6.8 million. The warrants are exercisable for five years at an exercise price of \$4.75 per share.

We believe that our current resources, funds generated from sale of our products outside the U.S. along with existing bank arrangements and the proceeds received from the recently completed private placement will be adequate to meet our cash flow needs, including regulatory activities associated with existing products, through fiscal 2006. Ultimately, we will need to achieve profitability and positive cash flows from operations to fund our operations and grow our business beyond fiscal 2006.

Table of Contents**3. Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out method) or market (net realizable value) and consist of the following:

	June 30, 2005	March 31, 2005
Raw materials	\$ 302,901	\$ 193,980
Work-in-process	121,735	75,337
Finished goods	275,754	278,159
	\$ 700,390	\$ 547,476

4. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are comprised of patents, trademarks and licensed technology which are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives or contractual terms, whichever is less.

	Estimated Lives (Years)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net value
			June 30, 2005	
Licensed technology	5	\$ 292,957	\$ 33,051	\$ 259,906
Patents and inventions	6	237,900	208,130	29,770
Totals		\$ 530,857	\$ 241,181	\$ 289,676
			March 31, 2005	
Licensed technology	5	\$ 26,290	\$ 19,718	\$ 6,572
Patents and inventions	6	237,899	205,371	32,528
Totals		\$264,189	\$225,089	\$39,100

Estimated annual amortization for these assets for the years ended March 31, are as follows:

Remainder of 2006	\$ 48,275
2007	59,656
2008	59,091
2009	58,987
2010	56,704
Thereafter	6,963
	\$289,676

Table of Contents**5. Comprehensive Loss**

Comprehensive loss consists of net loss, and the translation adjustments as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004
Net loss	\$(1,462,313)	\$(285,359)
Items of other comprehensive income (loss):		
Translation adjustment	(208,159)	(23,572)
Additional pension liability	4,409	941
Comprehensive loss	\$(1,666,063)	\$(307,990)

6. Reconciliation of Net Loss and Per Share Amounts Used in EPS Calculation

Basic and diluted loss per common share is calculated by dividing net loss by the weighted-average common shares outstanding during the period.

	Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share
For the three months ended:	
June 30, 2005	
Net loss	\$(1,462,313)
Weighted average shares	6,351,245
Per share amount	\$ (0.23)
For the three months ended:	
June 30, 2004	
Net loss	\$ (285,359)
Weighted average shares	4,591,136
Per share amount	\$ (0.06)

The following options and warrants outstanding at June 30, 2005 and 2004 to purchase shares of common stock were excluded from diluted loss per share, because of their anti-dilutive effect:

	Number of Options/Warrants	Range of Exercise Prices
For the three months ended:		
June 30, 2005	3,706,338	\$0.90 to \$10.50
June 30, 2004	1,710,069	\$0.90 to \$10.50

Table of Contents**7. Shareholders Equity**

We apply the intrinsic-value method to account for employee stock-based compensation. As such, compensation expense, if any, is recorded on the date of grant if the current market price of the underlying stock exceeds the exercise price.

We account for stock-based instruments granted to non-employees under the fair value method of SFAS No. 123 and Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) 96-18, *Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services*. Under SFAS No. 123, we record options at their fair value on the measurement date, which is typically the vesting date.

Consulting Agreements

On April 1, 2003, we executed a consulting agreement with CCRI Corporation (CCRI) to provide investor relations and development services. We pay CCRI a monthly fee of \$4,000 plus expenses. CCRI received 35,000 shares of fully vested restricted common stock, and vested warrants to purchase 50,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$3.00 per share, and received vested warrants to purchase 50,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$5.00 per share on November 2, 2003. We fully amortized the fair value of the common stock and warrants in fiscal 2004. On April 1, 2005, we extended the agreement for one year. The monthly fee of \$4,000 plus expenses remained the same.

Warrants

As a result of our suspension of the exercise of the 706,218 warrants originally issued in July 2002, in April 2005, we granted a like number of new common stock purchase warrants to the holders of the expired warrants. The new warrants will be exercisable at \$2.00 per share for 45 days after the effective date of a new registration statement that we plan to file covering the shares underlying these warrants. In April 2005, we recognized a liability of \$1.4 million associated with the grant of these new warrants. We reported additional expense of approximately \$686,000 in the first quarter due to the increase in the fair value of these warrants at June 30, 2005.

8. Stock-based Compensation

Had we determined compensation cost based on the fair value at the grant date for our stock options issued to employees under SFAS 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, our net loss and per share amounts would have increased to the pro forma amounts shown below:

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004
Net loss As reported	\$(1,462,313)	\$(285,359)
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards	(433,431)	(36,007)
Net loss Pro forma	\$(1,895,744)	\$(321,366)
Net loss per common share As reported: Basic and diluted	\$ (0.23)	\$ (0.06)
Net loss per common share Pro forma: Basic and diluted	\$ (0.30)	\$ (0.07)

Table of Contents**9. Savings and Retirement Plans**

We sponsor various plans for eligible employees in the United States, the United Kingdom (UK), and The Netherlands. Our retirement savings plan in the United States conforms to Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code and participation is available to substantially all employees. We may also make discretionary contributions ratably to all eligible employees. We made no contributions in association with these plans in the United States for the quarters ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Our international subsidiaries have defined benefit retirement plans for eligible employees. These plans provide benefits based on each employee's years of service and compensation during the years immediately preceding retirement, termination, disability, or death, as defined in the plans. Pension plan assets are invested in insurance contracts. The defined benefit plan in The Netherlands is closed for new employees effective April 2005. As of that date, the Dutch subsidiary established a defined contribution plan. We froze our UK subsidiary's defined benefit plan on December 31, 2004. On March 10, 2005, the UK subsidiary established a defined contribution plan.

The cost for our plan in The Netherlands includes the following components for the periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2004:

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004
Gross service cost, net of employee contribution	\$ 44,861	\$ 34,033
Interest cost	25,835	21,412
Expected return on assets	(14,911)	(13,486)
Amortization	7,267	13,702
Net periodic retirement cost	\$ 63,052	\$ 55,661

Major assumptions used in the above calculations include:

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004
Discount rate	4.50-5.25%	5.25-5.50%
Expected return on assets	4.00-5.00%	4.50-5.00%
Expected rate of increase in future		
General	3%	3%
Individual	0%-3%	0%-3%

10. Foreign Currency Translation

We translate all assets and liabilities using period-end exchange rates. We translate statements of operations items using average exchange rates for the period. We record the resulting translation adjustment within accumulated other comprehensive loss, a separate component of shareholders' equity. We recognize foreign currency transaction gains and losses in our consolidated statements of operations, including unrealized gains and losses on short-term intercompany obligations using period-end exchange rates. We recognize unrealized gains and losses on long-term intercompany obligations within accumulated other comprehensive loss, a separate component of shareholders' equity. We recognize exchange gains and losses primarily as a result of fluctuations in currency rates between the U.S. dollar (the functional reporting currency) and the euro and British pound (currencies of our subsidiaries), as well as their effect on the dollar denominated intercompany obligations between us and our foreign subsidiaries. All intercompany balances are revolving in nature and are not deemed to be long-term balances. For the three-months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, we recognized foreign currency losses of \$1,199 and \$9,411, respectively.

Table of Contents**11. Income Tax Expense**

During the quarters ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, our Dutch subsidiaries recorded income tax expense of \$37,020 and \$66,459, respectively, as we have fully utilized our net operating loss carryforwards. We cannot use our U.S. net operating loss carryforwards to offset taxable income in foreign jurisdictions.

12. Business Segment Information

We sell Macroplastique®, a soft tissue bulking material, for the treatment of urinary incontinence. In addition, we market our soft tissue bulking material for additional indications, including for the treatment of vocal cord rehabilitation, fecal incontinence and soft tissue facial augmentation. At this time, we make sales only outside the United States. Our current objectives are to focus on obtaining U.S. regulatory approvals for Macroplastique and the I-Stop sling for treating stress urinary incontinence, or SUI, on obtaining U.S. regulatory approvals for the Urgent PC device for treating overactive bladder and on increasing market penetration and sales of Macroplastique for the treatment of SUI and vesicoureteral reflux and of PTQ Implants for the treatment of fecal incontinence in markets outside the U.S. We anticipate initiating marketing in the U.S. once we obtain the requisite approvals. The Macroplastique product line accounted for 70% and 79% of total net sales for the three-months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. In addition, we sell specialized wound care products in The Netherlands and United Kingdom as a distributor.

Based upon the above, we operate in only one reportable segment consisting of medical products primarily for the urology market.

Information regarding operations in different geographies for the three-months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 is as follows:

	United States	The Netherlands	United Kingdom	Adjustments and Eliminations	Consolidated
Fiscal 2006					
Sales to customers, three-months ended June 30, 2005	\$	\$1,337,601	\$457,770	\$(149,718)	\$ 1,645,653
Income tax expense, three-months ended June 30, 2005		37,020			37,020
Net income (loss), three-months ended June 30, 2005	(1,656,475)	(12,104)	44,414	161,852	(1,462,313)
Long-lived assets at June 30, 2005	619,125	741,071	7,398		1,367,594
Fiscal 2005					
Sales to customers, three-months ended June 30, 2004		1,445,453	459,831	(152,788)	1,752,496
Income tax expense, three-months ended June 30,		66,459			66,459

2004

Net income (loss),
three-months ended June 30,
2004

(554,046)	133,251	14,332	121,104	(285,359)
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Long-lived asset at June 30,
2004

327,924	767,538	17,643	1,113,105
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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

We recommend that you read this Report on Form 10-QSB in conjunction with our Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended March 31, 2005.

Forward-looking Statements

We may from time to time make written or oral forward-looking statements, including our statements contained in this filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission and in our reports to stockholders, as well as elsewhere.

Forward-looking statements are statements such as those contained in projections, plans, objectives, estimates, statements of future economic performance, and assumptions related to any of the foregoing, and may be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, such as may, expect, anticipate, estimate, goal, continue, or other similar terminology. By their very nature, forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties relating to our future performance that may cause our actual results, performance, or achievements, or industry results, to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any such forward-looking statements. Any such statement is qualified by reference to the following cautionary statements.

Our business operates in highly competitive markets and is subject to changes in general economic conditions, competition, customer and market preferences, government regulation, the impact of tax regulation, foreign exchange rate fluctuations, the degree of market acceptance of products, the uncertainties of potential litigation, as well as other risks and uncertainties detailed elsewhere herein and from time to time in our Securities and Exchange Commission filings.

In this filing, the section entitled Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains forward-looking statements. Various factors and risks (not all of which are identifiable at this time) could cause our results, performance, or achievements to differ materially from that contained in our forward-looking statements, and investors are cautioned that any forward-looking statement contained herein or elsewhere is qualified by and subject to the warnings and cautionary statements contained above and in our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

We do not undertake, nor assume obligation, to update any forward-looking statement that we may make from time to time.

Overview

We are a medical device company that develops, manufactures and markets innovative, proprietary products for the treatment of voiding dysfunctions. We have developed, and are developing, minimally invasive products primarily for the treatment of urinary and fecal incontinence and overactive bladder symptoms. All products we currently sell have received CE marking and are being sold outside the United States in approximately 40 countries, including Europe, Canada, Australia and Latin America.

Our goal is to develop and commercialize a portfolio of minimally invasive products for the treatment of voiding dysfunctions. We believe that, with a suite of innovative products, we can increasingly garner the attention of key physicians and distributors and enhance market acceptance of our products. The key elements of our strategy are to:

Pursue regulatory approval in the U.S. for our Macroplastique, I-Stop and Urgent PC products.

Build our own U.S. marketing and sales organization, using a combination of direct and independent reps;

Expand distribution of our products outside of the U.S.; and

Acquire or license complimentary products if appropriate opportunities arise.

In furtherance of our first key strategy above, we are concluding a multi-center human clinical trial using Macroplastique in a minimally invasive, office-based procedure for treating adult female stress urinary incontinence resulting from intrinsic sphincter deficiency. This is the weakening of the muscles that control the flow of urine from the bladder. We filed a pre-market approval (PMA) submission with the FDA describing Macroplastique use for this indication. In July 2005, the FDA recommended we conduct further testing, which we expect will delay possible approval of Macroplastique until late 2007. For the I-Stop tape, we submitted to the FDA a 510(k) pre-market

notification

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application in August 2005. We are also responsible for obtaining and/or maintaining FDA and foreign regulatory approvals for the Urgent PC system. Although the Urgent PC device currently has U.S. pre-market clearance, in August 2005, we submitted our own 510(k) pre-market notification application for the version of the device we intend to sell. We will incur substantial expense in connection with these regulatory activities.

In the United States, we intend to build our own sales and marketing organization to market our products directly and support our distributor organizations. We will incur significant additional expenses to establish this sales and marketing team. We likely will begin to incur some of these expenses in advance of any anticipated regulatory approval, which we could not recoup if we do not receive such approval.

Critical Accounting Policies

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, which require us to make estimates and assumptions in certain circumstances that affect amounts reported. In preparing these consolidated financial statements, we have made our best estimates and judgments of certain amounts, giving due consideration to materiality. We believe that of our significant accounting policies, the following are particularly important to the portrayal of our results of operations and financial position. They may require the application of a higher level of judgment by Uroplasty management, and as a result are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty.

Revenue Recognition. We market and distribute our products through a network of distributors and through direct sales to end-users in the United Kingdom and The Netherlands. We recognize revenue upon shipment of product to our distributors and direct customers. We have no customer acceptance provisions or installation obligations. Our sales terms to our distributors and customers provide no right of return outside of our standard warranty, and payment terms consistent with industry standards apply. Sales terms and pricing to our distributors are governed by the respective distribution agreements. Our distribution partners purchase the Uroplasty products to meet sales demand of their end-user customers as well as to fulfill their internal requirements associated with the sales process and, if applicable, contractual purchase requirements under the respective distribution agreements. Internal and other requirements include purchases of products for training, demonstration and evaluation purposes, clinical evaluations, product support, establishing inventories, and meeting minimum purchase commitments. As a result, the level of our net sales during any period is not necessarily indicative of our distributors' sales to end-user customers during that period, which are estimated not to be substantially different than our sales to those distributors in each of the last two years. Our distributors' level of inventories of our products, their sales to end-user customers and their internal product requirements may impact our future revenue growth.

Accounts Receivable. We carry our accounts receivable at the original invoice amount less an estimate made for doubtful receivables based on a periodic review of all outstanding amounts. We determine the allowance for doubtful accounts based on customer health, and both historical and expected credit loss experience. We write off our accounts receivable when we deem them uncollectible. We record recoveries of accounts receivable previously written off when received.

Inventories. We state inventories at the lower of cost or market using the first-in, first-out method. We provide lower of cost or market reserves for slow moving and obsolete inventories based upon current and expected future product sales and the expected impact of product transitions or modifications. While we expect our sales to grow, a reduction in sales could reduce the demand for our products and may require additional inventory reserves.

Foreign Currency Translation/Transactions. The financial statements of our foreign subsidiaries were translated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 52 Foreign Currency Translation. Under this Statement, we translate all assets and liabilities using period-end exchange rates, and we translate statements of operations items using average exchange rates for the period. We record the resulting translation adjustment within accumulated other comprehensive loss, a separate component of shareholders' equity. We recognize foreign currency transaction gains and losses in the statement of operations, including unrealized gains and losses on short-term intercompany obligations using period-end exchange rates, resulting in an increase in the volatility of our consolidated statements of operations. We recognize unrealized gains and losses on long-term intercompany obligations within accumulated other comprehensive loss, a separate component of shareholders' equity.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets. Long-lived assets at June 30, 2005 consist of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. We review our long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or business circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. We measure the recoverability of assets to be held and used by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If we consider such assets impaired, we measure the impairment to be recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. We report assets to be disposed of at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

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Set forth below is management's discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations for the three-months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004.

Results of Operations

Three-month period ended June 30, 2005 compared to three-month period ended June 30, 2004

Net Sales: In the first quarter ended June 30, 2005, net sales of all products were \$1.6 million, representing a \$107,000 or 6% decrease when compared to net sales of \$1.8 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2004. Excluding fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, we had a sales decrease of approximately 10%. The Macroplastique product line accounted for 70% and 79% of total net sales, respectively, for the first quarter of fiscal 2006 and 2005.

Two of our top six distributor markets, generated minimal sales in the quarter ended June 30, 2005, due in part to reimbursement changes which we expect to adversely impact our future sales in those markets. Additionally, the sling adoption rate for converting physician use of competitive sling devices to our I-Stop product in the United Kingdom was below our forecast. In those markets affected by reimbursement issues, and in the United Kingdom, we have launched a two-fold strategy to increase sales of our products. First, we are conducting workshops targeted to key incontinence surgeons. Second, we are seeking to broaden our patient base to include treatments for fecal incontinence and overactive bladder (OAB), which we will support with our platform of new products.

Gross Profit: Gross profit was \$1.2 million and \$1.3 million for the quarters ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively, or 74% of net sales in both periods. Gross profit as a percentage of net sales in any one specific period may fluctuate, based on the following factors: our unit sales, our utilization of manufacturing capacity, the mix of products sold with different gross margins, the mix of customers (and different discounts to them), the mix of direct sales versus sales through distributors (with higher margins on direct sales), and currency fluctuations. Historically, the gross margin has ranged from approximately 70-80% of net sales.

General and Administrative Expense: General and administrative (G&A) expenses increased from \$391,000 during the first quarter of fiscal 2005 to \$691,000 during the first quarter of fiscal 2006. The G&A expense increase related to increased salary costs of \$160,000, a \$65,000 increase in accounting and legal professional fees, a \$70,000 information technology (IT) consulting expense, and general price increases and fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The increased salary cost relates to added personnel. The IT consulting expense relates to the expected implementation of a new computer software system.

Research and Development Expense: Research and development (R&D) expenses increased from \$580,000 during the first quarter of fiscal 2005 to \$631,000 during the first quarter of fiscal 2006. The increase in R&D expense is due to added personnel, general price increases and fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

Selling and Marketing Expenses: Selling and marketing (S&M) costs increased from \$528,000 during the first quarter of fiscal 2005 to \$664,000 during the first quarter of fiscal 2006. The increase resulted from an \$85,000 increase in personnel costs, increase in travel expenses, increased costs relating to trade-shows, conventions and congresses, and general price increases and fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The increased personnel cost relates to added personnel.

Other Income (Expense): Other income (expense) includes interest income, interest expense, warrants expense, foreign currency exchange gains and losses and other non-operating costs when incurred. Our financial results are subject to material fluctuations based on changes in currency exchange rates. Other expense was \$665,000 and \$8,700 for the first quarters ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

In July 2002, we conducted a rights offering pursuant to which our stockholders purchased certain units consisting of shares of our common stock and common stock purchase warrants exercisable for two years at \$2.00 per share.

However, we suspended the exercise of the warrants when we delayed the filing of our annual report on Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2004. As a result, 706,218 of the warrants lapsed unexercised at July 31, 2004. In April 2005, we granted a like number of new common stock purchase warrants to the holders of the expired warrants. The new warrants will be exercisable at \$2.00 per share for 45 days after the effective date of a new registration

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statement that we currently plan to file covering the shares underlying these warrants. In April 2005, we recognized a liability of \$1.4 million associated with the grant of these warrants. We reported expense of approximately \$686,000 in the first quarter due to the increase in the fair value of these warrants at June 30, 2005.

We recognize exchange gains and losses primarily as a result of fluctuations in currency rates between the U.S. dollar (the functional reporting currency) and the euro and British pound (currencies of our subsidiaries), as well as their effect on the dollar denominated short-term intercompany obligations between us and our foreign subsidiaries. We recognized foreign currency losses of \$1,200 and \$9,400 for the first quarters ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Income Tax Expense: Our Dutch subsidiaries recorded income tax expense of \$37,000 and \$66,000 for the quarters ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively, as they have fully utilized their net operating loss carryforwards. We cannot use the U.S. net operating loss carryforwards to offset taxable income in foreign jurisdictions. We expect continued profits for our Dutch subsidiaries and therefore continued income tax expenses. The Dutch income tax rate is 27% for 22,689 (approximately \$27,000) of profit and 31.5% for amounts above 22,689.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Flows. As of June 30, 2005, our cash and cash equivalent balances totaled \$7.0 million.

At June 30, 2005, we had working capital of approximately \$5.8 million. During the first quarter of fiscal 2006, we used \$900,000 of cash in operating activities, compared to \$200,000 of cash used in the first quarter of fiscal 2005. The usage of cash was primarily attributable to the net loss incurred of \$1,500,000 (adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities totaled \$750,000). Inventory increased by \$200,000, due to production planning requirements and manufacturing lead times. Accounts receivable, other current assets, accounts payable and accrued expenses fluctuated due to the timing of payments and fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

Our financial condition and results of operations could be materially affected by fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and weak economic conditions in foreign markets where we sell and distribute our products. The effects of these conditions could include reduced unit sales and reduced sales in dollars when converted from foreign currency amounts and material gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Furthermore, because our U.S. operations are funded by sales denominated in foreign currency, strengthening of the U.S. dollar against the euro, and/or the British pound could have an adverse effect on our cash flow and results of operations.

Sources of Liquidity. In March 2005, we entered into a business loan agreement with Venture Bank, pursuant to which we may borrow up to \$500,000 on a revolving basis. All amounts which the bank advances to us are due in March 2006, unless the bank renews the agreement. Amounts advanced to us accrue interest at a variable rate of 1% in excess of the published prime rate in the Wall Street Journal, with a minimum rate of 6% per annum. We are obligated to pay interest monthly on the outstanding principal balance. Advances under this agreement are secured by substantially all our assets. At June 30, 2005 we had no outstanding balance under the agreement.

In April 2005, we conducted a private placement of common stock in which we sold 2,147,142 shares of our common stock at a price per share of \$3.50, together with warrants to purchase 1,180,928 shares of common stock, for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$7.5 million. These proceeds were offset by costs of approximately \$700,000, resulting in net proceeds of approximately \$6.8 million. The warrants are exercisable for five years at an exercise price of \$4.75 per share.

In connection with our April 2005 private placement, we agreed to file a registration statement with the SEC covering the resale of the shares (including those underlying the warrants) that we sold. We also agreed that, for each month after May 21, 2005, that we failed to file this registration statement, and for each month after July 20, 2005 that the SEC did not declare it effective, we would pay liquidated damages at a rate of 1% of the aggregate investment. We filed the registration statement on July 20, 2005 and the SEC declared it effective on July 29, 2005. Accordingly, we owe approximately \$148,500 of liquidated damages to the investors, which will continue to accrue interest at 10% per annum until paid. We intend to seek a waiver from the investors of these liquidated damages, but we cannot assure that all or any of the investors will grant us this waiver. We recorded a liability in our financial statements beginning in the first quarter of fiscal 2006 related to these liquidated damages.

Commitments and Contingencies. We believe that our current resources, funds generated from sale of our products outside the U.S. along with existing bank arrangements and the proceeds received from the recently completed private

placement will be adequate to meet our cash flow needs, including regulatory activities associated with existing products, through fiscal 2006. Ultimately, we will need to achieve profitability and positive cash flows from operations to fund our operations and grow our business beyond fiscal 2006.

We expect to continue to incur significant costs for regulatory activities associated with obtaining regulatory approval in the United States for Macroplastique, the I-Stop sling and Urgent PC device. For fiscal 2006, we have budgeted approximately \$4.2 million for our R&D expenses, including those we expect to incur in connection with the additional testing on Macroplastique recently recommended by the FDA. We also expect that during fiscal 2006, our selling and marketing expenses will increase as we prepare for the initial U.S. marketing of our products. In addition, we currently expect general and administrative expenses in fiscal 2006 to increase as we prepare to implement the provisions of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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In April 2005, we entered into an exclusive manufacturing and distribution agreement with CystoMedix for the Urgent PC product. We paid CystoMedix an initial royalty payment of \$225,000 which has been capitalized as licensed technology and will be amortized over the term of the agreement. Also, we are paying an additional \$250,000 in 12 monthly installments of \$20,833. We will also pay CystoMedix a 7% royalty on product sales. However, the 7% royalty is first offset against the monthly royalty installments.

CystoMedix has also granted us an exclusive option to acquire its assets. The option price is \$3,485,000, reduced by up to \$50,000 of liabilities assumed by us. However, the \$3,485,000 amount used to compute the option price will increase at a rate of 10% per year after April 2007. The option price is payable in shares of our common stock valued at the average of the closing bid price of our shares for the 20 trading days prior to our exercise of the option. We may exercise the option between January 2006 and June 2008. If we exercise the option, we will also assume up to \$1.4 million of bridge loan advances made to CystoMedix by its Chairman. We would repay up to \$1.1 million of the bridge loan advances at closing and would issue our common stock for the balance of the bridge loan based on the above option price. We also have certain rights of first refusal to acquire CystoMedix's assets in the event CystoMedix receives a third party offer in advance of any exercise of our option. Depending on our available cash, we might need to raise additional equity or debt funds in order to consummate the CystoMedix acquisition, should we elect to do so. We are obligated to pay royalties of 5% of net sales in the U.S. of Macroplastique products with a minimum of \$50,000 per year. The duration of this royalty agreement is through May 1, 2006. Under another royalty agreement we pay royalties, in the aggregate, of three to five percent of net sales of Macroplastique, Bioplastique, and PTQ Implants subject to a monthly minimum of \$4,500. The royalties payable under this agreement will continue until the patent referenced in the agreement expires in 2010. Under a license agreement for the Macroplastique Implantation System, we pay a royalty of 10 British pounds for each unit sold during the life of the patent.

We have a pension plan covering 16 employees in The Netherlands, reported as a defined benefit plan. We pay premiums to an insurance company to fund annuities for these employees. However, we are responsible for funding additional annuities based on continued service and future salary increases. This defined benefit plan is closed for new employees effective April 2005. As of that date, the Dutch subsidiary established a defined contribution plan that now covers new employees. We also closed our UK subsidiary's defined benefit plan to further accrual for all employees effective December 31, 2004. In March 2005, the UK subsidiary established a defined contribution plan that now covers new employees.

Under our agreement with CL Medical for the I-Stop product, we have agreed to purchase our entire requirement of product components from CL Medical. Contingent on U.S. FDA clearance of the product for U.S. sale, we also have specified minimum purchase requirements of \$240,000 of units in the first year thereafter, increasing to approximately \$1.9 million of units over a five year period subject to periodic adjustment based on the value of the euro.

Repayments of our contractual obligations, consisting of royalties, notes payable, and operating leases, are summarized below:

	Total	Payments Due by Period		
		Remainder of Fiscal 2006	Fiscal 2007	Fiscal 2008 and thereafter
Minimum royalty payments	\$ 546,333	228,000	124,833	193,500
Notes payable	461,565	31,204	41,605	388,756
Operating lease commitments	356,805	228,900	96,490	31,415
Total contractual obligations	\$ 1,364,703	488,104	262,928	613,671

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ITEM 3. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures. Within the 90 days prior to the date of this report, our President and Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15b under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Based on this evaluation, these officers concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms.

Internal Control Matters. We also maintain a system of internal accounting controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that our books and records accurately reflect our transactions and that our policies and procedures are followed. Except as described below, there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2005, or thereafter, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

In connection with a review of our consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2005 and the audit of those statements by our independent registered public accounting firm, we determined that our year-end financial statement closing process did not ensure that all significant elements of our consolidated financial statements were adequately reviewed. In our post-closing and audit processes, certain issues were discovered by us and our independent registered public accounting firm that resulted in adjustments to our consolidated financial statements, specifically with respect to our inventory valuation and income tax provision. We discovered these matters before our consolidated financial statements were completed, and they were properly accounted for in our financial statements. However, we have concluded that the failure to discover these items in our regular closing process was a result of a significant deficiency, resulting primarily from a lack of segregation of duties due to the size of our company and the geographic distance between our key financial personnel, that constitutes a material weakness in the design or operation of our internal controls over financial reporting.

A significant deficiency is defined as a control deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, that adversely affects a company's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process or report external financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the company's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that result in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected.

Although the items described above were properly accounted for before completing our consolidated financial statements, we have concluded that the failure to discover these items in our regular closing process was a material weakness because the elements of our consolidated financial statements that were not adequately reviewed were material to our consolidated financial statements and there was more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of our consolidated financial statements would not be prevented or detected.

We have discussed the material weakness described above with our Audit Committee. Our management is working with our Audit committee to identify and implement corrective actions where required to improve the effectiveness of our internal controls, including the enhancement of our systems and procedures. Specifically, we are enhancing and formalizing our period-end closing processes to ensure that all significant elements of our consolidated financial statements are adequately reviewed.

Any control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. The design of a control system inherently has limitations, and the benefits of controls must be weighed against their costs. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the control. Therefore, no evaluation of a cost-effective system of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, will be detected.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Except as indicated below, none of the items contained in PART II of Form 10-QSB are applicable to us for the three months ended June 30, 2005.

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On July 15, 2005, our former Vice President of Research and Development and Managing Director of our United Kingdom subsidiary filed a petition in Dutch court. The petition requested the Dutch court to terminate his employment agreement with us and made a claim for 528,058 (or approximately \$636,000) in severance compensation as well as other damages. We opposed the petition and sought to pay no more than approximately \$100,000 in total severance compensation under the employment agreement. In August 2005, the Dutch court granted a total award to the former employee of 177,000 (or approximately \$219,000). We do not plan to appeal this determination.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS.

(a) Exhibits

31.1 Certifications by the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

32.1 Certifications by the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (this Exhibit is furnished pursuant to SEC rules, but is deemed not filed)

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SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

UROPLASTY, INC.

Date: August 10, 2005

by: /s/ SAM B. HUMPHRIES

Sam B. Humphries
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: August 10, 2005

by: /s/ DANIEL G. HOLMAN

Daniel G. Holman
Chief Financial Officer

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