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APOGEE ROBOTICS INC
Form 10KSB
August 28, 2007

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-KSB

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2000
OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 [No Fee Required]

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File No. 0-12792

APOGEE ROBOTICS, INC.

(Name of small business Issuer)

COLORADO

84-0916585

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

330 Clematis Street, Suite 217
West Palm Beach, Florida

33401

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

Zip Code

(800) 341-2684

Issuer's telephone number

Securities registered under Section 12 (b) of the Exchange Act: NONE

Securities registered under to Section 12 (g) of the Exchange Act:

Common Stock, No Par Value
(Title of Class)

Check whether the issuer is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

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 Registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. YES NO

Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-B contained herein, and no disclosure will be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-KSB or any amendment to this Form 10-KSB.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in

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Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act) YES [X] NO []

The issuer's revenues for its most recent fiscal year were \$0.

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State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by Non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of a specified date within the past 60 days (See definition of affiliate in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. \$12,737.00 (18,195,022 shares at \$0.0007).

Note: If determining whether a person is an affiliate will involve an unreasonable effort and expense, the issuer may calculate the aggregate market value of the common equity held by non-affiliates on the basis of reasonable assumptions, if the assumptions are stated.

ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS

Check whether the issuer has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Section 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act after the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. YES [] NO []

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE REGISTRANTS

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date. 49,695,022 as of August 27, 2007

Documents Incorporated by Reference into this Report: None
Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (check one) Yes No X

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PART I

ITEM 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

This annual report on Form 10-KSB contains forward-looking statements that are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about the Company, us, our future performance, our beliefs and our Management's assumptions. In addition, other written or oral statements that constitute forward-looking statements may be made by us or on our behalf. Words such as "expects," "anticipates," "targets," "goals," "projects," "intends," "plans," "believes," "seeks," "estimates," variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict or assess. Therefore, actual outcomes and results may differ materially from what is expressed or forecast in such forward-looking statements. Except as required under the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations of the SEC, we do not have any intention or obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements after the filing of this Form 10-KSB, whether as a result of new information, future events, changes in assumptions or otherwise.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements contained herein, which speak only as of the date hereof. We believe the information contained in this Form 10-KSB to be accurate as of the date hereof. Changes may occur after that date. We will not update that information except as required by law in the normal course of its public disclosure practices.

Additionally, the following discussion regarding our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and related notes.

History

Apogee Robotics, Inc. ("Apogee" or the "Company") was founded in 1983 for the purpose of developing advanced material handling systems utilizing automatic

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guided vehicle systems ("AGVS"), for use in manufacturing plants, warehouses, offices and other facilities. Apogee's AGVS were computer or microprocessor controlled, driverless vehicles equipped with various material handling devices to automatically transport materials for pick-up to various destinations under the supervision of computer systems.

On December 9, 1994 the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary AGV Acquisitions, Inc. filed voluntary Chapter 11 petitions under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Colorado (case nos. 94-22194-MSK and 94-22193-CEM) which cases were Jointly Administered. On June 17, 1997 the cases were converted to a Chapter 7 bankruptcy. As a result of the filing, all of our properties were transferred to a United States Trustee and we terminated all of our business operations. The Bankruptcy Trustee has disposed of all of the assets. On February 24, 2006 this Chapter 7 bankruptcy was closed by the U.S. Bankruptcy Court District of Colorado. On September 7, 2006 a Motion to Reopen Chapter 7 case was filed by the Trustee, which motion was granted, however the Motion was withdrawn in February 2007 and the case re-closed on March 5, 2007.

As a result of Apogee's bankruptcy filing on December 9, 1994, all development of AGVS technology and products, as well as all manufacturing, sales and marketing, were terminated

As a consequence of Apogee's inability to maintain listing requirements, the Company was delisted by NASDAQ on February 7, 1995.

For at least the past approximate ten years, the registrant has not engaged in any business operations, and has not filed the reports required by the Securities and Exchange Commission since the quarter ended March 31, 1997. In addition, on or about April 1, 1998 the Colorado Secretary of State revoked the registrant's corporate charter. Accordingly, the registrant had abandoned its business.

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Pursuant to its Order dated February 6, 2007 (the "Order"), the District Court, Larimer County, Colorado appointed Corporate Services International, Inc. custodian of the registrant for the purposes of appointing new officers and directors. The Order granted Corporate Services International, Inc. the full authority to conduct the affairs of the Registrant as stated in C.R.S.A. ss. 7-114-303(3)(II)(b) which allows the Custodian to exercise all powers of the Board of Directors and Officers. Corporate Services International, Inc. is a personal services corporation for which Michael Anthony is the sole shareholder, officer and director.

In accordance with the Order, and in furtherance of the purposes thereof, Corporate Services International appointed Michael Anthony as sole interim Director and President. In addition, the Registrant hired Corporate Services International for the purpose of assisting the Registrant in its efforts to salvage value for the benefit of its shareholders, including assisting in the preparation of all delinquent Securities Exchange Act filings. Corporate Services International has also agreed to advise the Registrant as to potential business combinations.

On March 16, 2007 Corporate Services International agreed to contribute a total of \$40,000 as paid in capital to the Registrant in exchange for 31,500,000 shares of restricted common stock. The registrant is to use these funds to pay the costs and expenses necessary to revive the registrant's business operations. Such expenses include, without limitation, fees to reinstate the registrant's corporate charter with the state of Colorado; payment of all past due franchise

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taxes; settling all past due accounts with the registrant's transfer agent; accounting and legal fees; costs associated with bringing the registrant current with its filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, etc.

As of August 27, 2007, Apogee Robotics is not in negotiations with, nor does it have any agreements with any potential merger candidate.

Current Business Plan

Apogee Robotics is a shell company in that it has no or nominal operations and either no or nominal assets. At this time, Apogee Robotics's purpose is to seek, investigate and, if such investigation warrants, acquire an interest in business opportunities presented to it by persons or firms who or which desire to seek the perceived advantages of an Exchange Act registered corporation. The Company will not restrict its search to any specific business, industry, or geographical location and the Company may participate in a business venture of virtually any kind or nature. This discussion of the proposed business is purposefully general and is not meant to be restrictive of the Company's virtually unlimited discretion to search for and enter into potential business opportunities. Management anticipates that it may be able to participate in only one potential business venture because the Company has nominal assets and limited financial resources. This lack of diversification should be considered a substantial risk to shareholders of the Company because it will not permit the Company to offset potential losses from one venture against gains from another.

Apogee Robotics's common stock has been subject to quotation on the pink sheets. There is not currently an active trading market in the Company's shares nor do we believe that any active trading market has existed for several years. In the event that an active trading market commences, there can be no assurance as to the market price of our shares of common stock, whether any trading market will provide liquidity to investors, or whether any trading market will be sustained.

Management has substantial flexibility in identifying and selecting a prospective new business opportunity. Apogee Robotics would not be obligated nor does management intend to seek pre-approval by our shareholders.

Apogee Robotics may seek a business opportunity with entities which have recently commenced operations, or which wish to utilize the public marketplace in order to raise additional capital in order to expand into new products or markets, to develop a new product or service, or for other corporate purposes. Apogee Robotics may acquire assets and establish wholly owned subsidiaries in various businesses or acquire existing businesses as subsidiaries.

Apogee Robotics intends to promote itself privately. The Company has not yet begun such promotional activities. The Company anticipates that the selection of a business opportunity in which to participate will be complex and risky. Due to general economic conditions, rapid technological advances being made in some industries and shortages of available capital, management believes that there are numerous firms seeking the perceived benefits of a publicly registered corporation. Such perceived benefits may include facilitating or improving the terms on which additional equity financing may be sought, providing liquidity for incentive stock options or similar benefits to key employees, providing liquidity (subject to restrictions of applicable statutes), for all shareholders, and other factors. Potentially, available business opportunities may occur in many different industries and at various stages of development, all of which will make the task of comparative investigation and analysis of such business opportunities difficult and complex.

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Apogee Robotics has, and will continue to have, little or no capital with which to provide the owners of business opportunities with any significant cash or other assets. On June 30, 2007 Apogee Robotics had a cash balance of \$0. However, management believes the Company will be able to offer owners of acquisition candidates the opportunity to acquire a controlling ownership interest in a publicly registered company without incurring the cost and time required to conduct an initial public offering. The owners of the business opportunities will, however, incur significant legal and accounting costs in connection with the acquisition of a business opportunity, including the costs of preparing Form 8K's, 10K's or 10KSB's, agreements and related reports and documents. The Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "34 Act"), specifically requires that any merger or acquisition candidate comply with all applicable reporting requirements, which include providing audited financial statements to be included within the numerous filings relevant to complying with the '34 Act. The officer and director of Apogee Robotics has not conducted market research and is not aware of statistical data which would support the perceived benefits of a merger or acquisition transaction for the owners of a business opportunity.

The analysis of new business opportunities will be undertaken by, or under the supervision of, the officer and director of the Company with such outside assistance as he may deem appropriate. Management intends to concentrate on identifying preliminary prospective business opportunities, which may be brought to its attention through present associations of the Company's officer and director. In analyzing prospective business opportunities, management will consider such matters as the available technical, financial and managerial resources; working capital and other financial requirements; history of operations, if any; prospects for the future; nature of present and expected competition; the quality and experience of management services which may be available and the depth of that management; the potential for further research, development, or exploration; specific risk factors not now foreseeable but which then may be anticipated to impact the proposed activities of the Company; the potential for growth or expansion; the potential for profit; the perceived public recognition of acceptance of products, services, or trades; name identification; and other relevant factors. Management of Apogee Robotics expects to meet personally with management and key personnel of the business opportunity as part of the investigation. To the extent possible, the Company intends to utilize written reports and investigation to evaluate the above factors. The Company will not acquire or merge with any company for which audited financial statements are not available.

The foregoing criteria are not intended to be exhaustive and there may be other criteria that management may deem relevant. In connection with an evaluation of a prospective or potential business opportunity, management may be expected to conduct a due diligence review.

The Officer of Apogee Robotics has limited experience in managing companies similar to the Company and shall mainly rely upon his own efforts, in accomplishing the business purposes of the Company. The Company may from time to time utilize outside consultants or advisors to effectuate its business purposes described herein. No policies have been adopted regarding use of such consultants or advisors, the criteria to be used in selecting such consultants or advisors, the services to be provided, the term of service, or regarding the total amount of fees that may be paid. However, because of the limited resources of the Company, it is likely that any such fee the Company agrees to pay would be paid in stock and not in cash.

The Company will not restrict its search for any specific kind of firm, but may acquire a venture which is in its preliminary or development stage, which is already in operation, or in essentially any stage of its corporate life. It is impossible to predict at this time the status of any business in which the Company may become engaged, in that such business may need to seek

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additional capital, may desire to have its shares publicly traded, or may seek other perceived advantages which the Company may offer. However, Apogee Robotics does not intend to obtain funds in one or more private placements or public offerings to finance the operation of any acquired business opportunity until such time as the Company has successfully consummated such a merger or acquisition.

The time and costs required to pursue new business opportunities, which includes negotiating and documenting relevant agreements and preparing requisite documents for filing pursuant to applicable securities laws, can not be ascertained with any degree of certainty.

Management intends to devote such time as it deems necessary to carry out the Company's affairs. The exact length of time required for the pursuit of any new potential business opportunities is uncertain. No assurance can be made that we will be successful in our efforts. We cannot project the amount of time that our management will actually devote to our plan of operation.

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Apogee Robotics intends to conduct its activities so as to avoid being classified as an "Investment Company" under the Investment Company Act of 1940, and therefore avoid application of the costly and restrictive registration and other provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

Apogee Robotics is a Blank Check Company

At present, Apogee Robotics is a development stage company with no revenues and has no specific business plan or purpose. Apogee Robotics's business plan is to seek new business opportunities or to engage in a merger or acquisition with an unidentified company. As a result, Apogee Robotics is a blank check company and any offerings of our securities needs to comply with Rule 419 under the Act. Apogee Robotics has no current plans to engage in any such offerings.

Apogee Robotics's Common Stock is a Penny Stock

Apogee Robotics's common stock is a "penny stock," as defined in Rule 3a51-1 under the Exchange Act. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document that provides information about penny stocks and the nature and level of risks in the penny stock market. The broker-dealer also must provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker-dealer and its sales person in the transaction, and monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account. In addition, the penny stock rules require that the broker-dealer, not otherwise exempt from such rules, must make a special written determination that the penny stock is suitable for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction. These disclosure rules have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the secondary market for a stock that becomes subject to the penny stock rules. So long as the common stock of Apogee Robotics is subject to the penny stock rules, it may be more difficult to sell our common stock.

Acquisition of Opportunities

Management owns 31,501,000 shares or 63.39% of the total issued and

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outstanding shares of Apogee Robotics. As a result, management will have substantial flexibility in identifying and selecting a prospective new business opportunity. In implementing a structure for a particular business acquisition, the Company may become a party to a merger, consolidation, reorganization, joint venture, or licensing agreement with another corporation or entity. It may also acquire stock or assets of an existing business. On the consummation of a transaction, it is probable that the present management and shareholders of the Company will no longer be in control of the Company. In addition, the Company's directors may, as part of the terms of the acquisition transaction, resign and be replaced by new directors without a vote of the Company's shareholders or may sell their stock in the Company. Any and all such sales will only be made in compliance with the securities laws of the United States and any applicable state.

It is anticipated that any securities issued in any such reorganization would be issued in reliance upon an exemption from registration under applicable federal and state securities laws. In some circumstances, however, as a negotiated element of its transaction, the Company may agree to register all or a part of such securities immediately after the transaction is consummated or at specified times thereafter. If such registration occurs, of which there can be no assurance, it will be undertaken by the surviving entity after the Company has successfully consummated a merger or acquisition.

As part of Apogee Robotics's investigation, the officer and director of the Company may personally meet with management and key personnel, may visit and inspect material facilities, obtain analysis and verification of certain information provided, check references of management and key personnel, and take other reasonable investigative measures, to the extent of the Company's limited financial resources and management expertise.

With respect to any merger or acquisition, negotiations with target company management are expected to focus on the percentage of the Company which the target company shareholders would acquire in exchange for all of their shareholdings in the target company. Depending upon, among other things, the target company's assets and liabilities, the Company's shareholders will in all likelihood hold a substantially lesser percentage ownership interest in the Company following any merger or acquisition. The percentage ownership may be subject to significant reduction in the event the Company acquires a target company with substantial assets. Any merger or acquisition effected by the Company can be expected to have a significant dilutive effect on the percentage of shares held by the Company's then shareholders.

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Apogee Robotics will participate in a business opportunity only after the negotiation and execution of appropriate written agreements. Although the terms of such agreements cannot be predicted, generally such agreements will require some specific representations and warranties by all of the parties thereto, will specify certain events of default, will detail the terms of closing and the conditions which must be satisfied by each of the parties prior to and after such closing, will outline the manner of bearing costs, including costs associated with the Company's attorneys and accountants, will set forth remedies on default and will include miscellaneous other terms.

Apogee Robotics does not intend to provide it's security holders with any complete disclosure documents, including audited financial statements, concerning an acquisition or merger candidate and its business prior to the consummation of any acquisition or merger transaction.

Conflicts of Interest

Our management is not required to commit his full time to our affairs. As a result, pursuing new business opportunities may require a greater period of time than if he would devote his full time to our affairs. Management is not precluded from serving as an officer or director of any other entity that is engaged in business activities similar to those of Apogee Robotics, though management is not currently serving in such a position. Management has not identified and is not currently negotiating a new business opportunity for us. In the future, management may become associated or affiliated with entities engaged in business activities similar to those we intend to conduct. In such event, management may have conflicts of interest in determining to which entity a particular business opportunity should be presented. In general, officers and directors of a Colorado corporation are required to present certain business opportunities to such corporation. In the event that our management has multiple business affiliations, he may have similar legal obligations to present certain business opportunities to multiple entities. In the event that a conflict of interest shall arise, management will consider factors such as reporting status, availability of audited financial statements, current capitalization and the laws of jurisdictions. If several business opportunities or operating entities approach management with respect to a business combination, management will consider the foregoing factors as well as the preferences of the management of the operating company. However, management will act in what he believes will be in the best interests of the shareholders of Apogee Robotics and other respective public companies. Apogee Robotics shall not enter into a transaction with a target business that is affiliated with management.

COMPETITION

Apogee Robotics will remain an insignificant participant among the firms which engage in the acquisition of business opportunities. There are many established venture capital and financial concerns which have significantly greater financial and personnel resources and technical expertise than the Company. In view of Apogee Robotics's combined extremely limited financial resources and limited management availability, the Company will continue to be at a significant competitive disadvantage compared to the Company's competitors

EMPLOYEES

Apogee Robotics currently has no employees. The business of the Company will be managed by its sole officer and director and such officers or directors which may join the Company in the future, who may become employees of the Company. The Company does not anticipate a need to engage any fulltime employees at this time.

RISK FACTORS

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report on Form 10-KSB contains forward-looking statements that are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about us, our future performance, the market in which we operate, our beliefs and our management's assumptions. In addition, other written or oral statements that constitute forward-looking statements may be made by us or on our behalf. Words such as "expects", "anticipates", "targets", "goals", "projects", "intends", "plans", "believes", "seeks", "estimates", variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. These

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statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict or assess. Therefore, actual outcomes and results may differ materially from what is expressed or forecast in such forward-looking statements.

DEPENDENCE ON KEY PERSONNEL

Apogee Robotics is dependent upon the continued services of its sole officer and director, Michael Anthony. To the extent that his services become unavailable, Apogee Robotics will be required to obtain other qualified personnel and there can be no assurance that it will be able to recruit and hire qualified persons upon acceptable terms.

LIMITED RESOURCES; NO PRESENT SOURCE OF REVENUES.

At present, our business activities are limited to seeking potential business opportunities. Due to our limited financial and personnel resources, there is only a limited basis upon which to evaluate our prospects for achieving our intended business objectives. We have only limited resources and have no operating income, revenues or cash flow from operations. Our management is providing us with funding, on an as needed basis, necessary for us to continue our corporate existence and our business objective to seek new business opportunities, as well as funding the costs, including professional accounting fees, and continuing to be a reporting company under the Exchange Act. We have no written agreement with our management to provide any interim financing for any period. In addition, we will not generate any revenues unless and until we enter into a new business, of which there can be no assurance.

BROAD DISCRETION OF MANAGEMENT

Any person who invests in our securities will do so without an opportunity to evaluate the specific merits or risks of any potential new prospective business in which we may engage. As a result, investors will be entirely dependent on the broad discretion and judgment of management in connection with the selection of a prospective business. There can be no assurance that determinations made by our management will permit us to achieve our business objectives.

ABSENCE OF SUBSTANTIVE DISCLOSURE RELATING TO PROSPECTIVE BUSINESS

As of the date of the filing of this Form 10-KSB, we have not yet identified any prospective business or industry in which we may seek to become involved and at present we have no information concerning any prospective business. There can be no assurance that any prospective business opportunity will benefit shareholders or prove to be more favorable to shareholders than any other investment that may be made by shareholders and investors.

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THERE IS NO ACTIVE MARKET FOR OUR COMMON STOCK AND NONE MAY DEVELOP OR BE SUSTAINED

There is currently no active trading market in our shares. There can be no assurance that there will be an active trading market for our securities following commencement of a new business. In the event that an active trading market commences, there can be no assurance as to the market price of our shares of common stock, whether any trading market will provide liquidity to investors, or whether any trading market will be sustained.

UNSPECIFIED INDUSTRY FOR NEW PROSPECTIVE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES; UNASCERTAINABLE

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RISKS

There is no basis for shareholders to evaluate the possible merits or risks of potential new business opportunities or the particular industry in which we may ultimately operate. To the extent that we effect a business combination with a financially unstable entity or an entity that is in its early stage of development or growth, including entities without established records of revenues or income, we will become subject to numerous risks inherent in the business and operations of that financially unstable company. In addition, to the extent that we effect a business combination with an entity in an industry characterized by a high degree of risk, we will become subject to the currently unascertainable risks of that industry. A high level of risk frequently characterizes certain industries that experience rapid growth. Although management will endeavor to evaluate the risks inherent in a particular new prospective business or industry, there can be no assurance that we will properly ascertain or assess all such risks or that subsequent events may not alter the risks that we perceive at the time of the consummation of any new business opportunity.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Our management is not required to commit his full time to our affairs. There may be a conflict of interest in allocating his time in the event that management engages in similar business efforts for other entities. Our management will devote such time, in his sole discretion, to conduct our business, including the evaluation of potential new business opportunities. As a result, the amount of time devoted to our business and affairs may vary significantly depending upon whether we have identified a new prospective business opportunity or are engaged in active negotiations related to a new business. In the event that a conflict of interest shall arise, management will consider factors such as reporting status, availability of audited financial statements, current capitalization and the laws of jurisdictions. If several business opportunities or operating entities approach management with respect to a business combination, management will consider the foregoing factors as well as the preferences of the management of the operating company. However, management will act in what they believe will be in the best interests of the shareholders of Apogee Robotics and other respective public companies. Apogee Robotics shall not enter into a transaction with a target business that is affiliated with management.

COMPETITION

Apogee Robotics expects to encounter intense competition from other entities seeking to pursue new business opportunities. Many of these entities are well-established and have extensive experience in identifying new prospective business opportunities. Many of these competitors possess greater financial, technical, human and other resources than we do and there can be no assurance that we will have the ability to compete successfully. Based upon our limited financial and personnel resources, we may lack the resources as compared to those of many of our potential competitors.

ADDITIONAL FINANCING REQUIREMENTS

Apogee Robotics has no revenues and is dependent upon the willingness of management to fund the costs associated with the reporting obligations under the Exchange Act, and other administrative costs associated with our corporate existence. As of June 30, 2007 Apogee Robotics has incurred approximately \$23,506 for general and administrative expenses, including accounting fees, reinstatement fees, and other professional fees related to the preparation and filing of this Form 10-KSB and the numerous Form 10-KSB's and Form 10-QSB's necessary to bring the Company current with its filing obligations under the Exchange Act. We may not generate any revenues unless and until the commencement

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of new business operations. We believe that management or an affiliate of management will continue to provide sufficient funds to pay accounting and professional fees and other expenses to fulfill our reporting obligations under the Exchange Act until we commence business operations. In the event that our available funds from our management and affiliates prove to be insufficient, we will be required to seek additional financing. Our failure to secure additional financing could have a material adverse affect on our ability to pay the accounting and other fees in order to continue to fulfill our reporting obligations and pursue our business plan. We do not have any arrangements with any bank or financial institution to secure additional financing and there can be no assurance that any such arrangement would be available on terms acceptable and in our best interests. We do not have any written agreement with our affiliates to provide funds for our operating expenses.

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STATE BLUE SKY REGISTRATION; POTENTIAL LIMITATIONS ON RESALE OF THE SECURITIES

The holders of our shares of common stock and those persons who desire to purchase our stock in any trading market that might develop, should be aware that there may be state blue-sky law restrictions upon the ability of investors to resell our securities. Accordingly, investors should consider the secondary market for Apogee Robotics's securities to be a limited one.

It is the present intention of Apogee Robotics's management, after the commencement of new business operations, to seek coverage and publication of information regarding our Company in an accepted publication manual which permits a manual exemption. The manual exemption permits a security to be distributed in a particular state without being registered if the Company issuing the security has a listing for that security in a securities manual recognized by the state. However, it is not enough for the security to be listed in a recognized manual. The listing entry must contain (1) the names of issuer's officers, and directors, (2) an issuer's balance sheet, and (3) a profit and loss statement for either the fiscal year preceding the balance sheet or for the most recent fiscal year of operations. Furthermore, the manual exemption is a nonissuer exemption restricted to secondary trading transactions, making it unavailable for issuers selling newly issued securities.

Most of the accepted manuals are those published in Standard and Poor's, Moody's Investor Service, Fitch's Investment Service, and Best's Insurance Reports, and many states expressly recognize these manuals. A smaller number of states declare that they "recognize securities manuals" but do not specify the recognized manuals. The following states do not have any provisions and therefore do not expressly recognize the manual exemption: Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont and Wisconsin.

DIVIDENDS UNLIKELY

We do not expect to pay dividends for the foreseeable future because we have no revenues. The payment of dividends will be contingent upon our future revenues and earnings, if any, capital requirements and overall financial condition. The payment of any future dividends will be within the discretion of our board of directors. It is our expectation that after the commencement of new business operations that future management will determine to retain any earnings for use in business operations and accordingly, we do not anticipate declaring any dividends in the foreseeable future.

POSSIBLE ISSUANCE OF ADDITIONAL SECURITIES

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Our Articles of Incorporation, as amended, authorize the issuance of 50,000,000 shares of common stock, no par value. As of August 27, 2007, we have 49,695,022 shares issued and outstanding. We may conduct a reverse stock split or to issue additional shares in connection with our pursuit of new business opportunities and new business operations. To the extent that additional shares of common stock are issued, our shareholders would experience dilution of their respective ownership interests. If we issue shares of common stock in connection with our intent to pursue new business opportunities, a change in control of our Company may be expected to occur. The issuance of additional shares of common stock may adversely affect the market price of our common stock, in the event that an active trading market commences.

COMPLIANCE WITH PENNY STOCK RULES

Our securities will be considered a "penny stock" as defined in the Exchange Act and the rules thereunder, unless the price of our shares of common stock is at least \$5.00. We expect that our share price will be less than \$5.00. Unless our common stock is otherwise excluded from the definition of "penny stock", the penny stock rules apply. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document that provides information about penny stocks and the nature and level of risks in the penny stock market. The broker-dealer also must provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker-dealer and its sales person in the transaction, and monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account. In addition, the penny stock rules require that the broker-dealer, not otherwise exempt from such rules, must make a special written determination that the penny stock is suitable for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction. These disclosure rules have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the secondary market for a stock that becomes subject to the penny stock rules. So long as the common stock is subject to the penny stock rules, it may become more difficult to sell such securities. Such requirements could limit the level of trading activity for our common stock and could make it more difficult for investors to sell our common stock.

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GENERAL ECONOMIC RISKS

Apogee Robotics's current and future business plans are dependent, in large part, on the state of the general economy. Adverse changes in economic conditions may adversely affect our plan of operation.

ITEM 2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Apogee Robotics shares office space with its officer and director at 330 Clematis Street, Suite 217, West Palm Beach, Florida 33401. The Company does not have a lease and the Company pays no rent for the leased space. The Company does not own any properties nor does it lease any other properties. The Company does not believe it will need to maintain an office at any time in the foreseeable future in order to carry out its plan of operations as described herein.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On December 9, 1994 the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary AGV Acquisitions, Inc. filed voluntary Chapter 11 petitions under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Colorado (case nos. 94-22194-MSK and 94-22193-CEM) which cases were Jointly Administered. On June 17, 1997 the cases were converted to a Chapter 7 bankruptcy. As a result of

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the filing, all of our properties were transferred to a United States Trustee and we terminated all of our business operations. The Bankruptcy Trustee has disposed of all of the assets. On February 24, 2006 this Chapter 7 bankruptcy was closed by the U.S. Bankruptcy Court District of Colorado. On September 7, 2006 a Motion to Reopen Chapter 7 case was filed by the Trustee, which motion was granted, however the Motion was withdrawn in February 2007 and the case re-closed on March 5, 2007.

Pursuant to its Order dated February 6, 2007 (the "Order"), the District Court, Larimer County, Colorado appointed Corporate Services International, Inc. custodian of the registrant for the purposes of appointing new officers and directors. The Order granted Corporate Services International, Inc. full authority to conduct the affairs of the Registrant as stated in C.R.S.A. ss. 7-114-303(3)(II)(b) which allows the Custodian to exercise all powers of the Board of Directors and Officers. Corporate Services International, Inc. is a personal services corporation for which Michael Anthony is the sole shareholder, officer and director.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

Not Applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCK HOLDER MATTERS

MARKET INFORMATION

The Company's common stock is traded on the "Pink Sheets" under the symbol "APGE.PK". Such trading of our common stock is limited and sporadic. To the best knowledge of the Company, there has been no active trading activity for approximately the past two years.

The table below sets forth the high and low bid quotations for the Company's Common Stock for each quarter of fiscal 2000 and fiscal 1999. The quotations below reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not represent actual transactions:

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	Closing Bids	
	HIGH	LOW
	----	---
2007		

Quarter ended June 30, 2000	0.015	0.015
Quarter ended March 30, 2000	0.00	0.00
Quarter ended December 31, 1999	0.00	0.00
Quarter ended September 30, 1999	0.00	0.00
2006		

Quarter ended June 30, 1999	0.00	0.00
Quarter ended March 30, 1999	0.00	0.00
Quarter ended December 31, 1998	0.00	0.00
Quarter ended September 30, 1998	0.00	0.00

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At the time of filing of this Form 10-KSB, there is no common stock that is subject to outstanding options or warrants to purchase or securities convertible into, common equity of the Company.

It is the position of the Securities and Exchange Commission, in a No Action Letter to OTC Compliance at the NASD, dated January 21, 2000, that Rule 144 is not available for resale transactions involving securities sold by promoters and affiliates of a blank check company, and their transferees, and anyone else who has been issued securities from a blank check company, and that securities issued by a blank check company to promoters and affiliates, and their transferees, can only be resold through registration under the Act. Promoters and affiliates of a blank check company will be considered underwriters under the Securities Act when reselling the securities of a blank check company. At present, the Company is a development stage company with no revenues and has no specific business plan or purpose. The Company's business plan is to seek new business opportunities or to engage in a merger or acquisition with an unidentified company. As a result, the Company is a blank check company.

At the time of filing of this Form 10-KSB, there is approximately 1,496,439 shares of common stock that could be sold pursuant to Rule 144(k), all of which were issued while the Company was operating in the years 1983 through 1994.

The ability of individual shareholders to trade their shares in a particular state may be subject to various rules and regulations of that state. A number of states require that an issuer's securities be registered in their state or appropriately exempted from registration before the securities are permitted to trade in that state.

Apogee Robotics is not and is not proposing to publicly offer any securities at this time.

From time-to-time the Company may grant options or warrants, or promise registration rights to certain shareholders. The Company has no control over the number of shares of its common stock that its shareholders sell. The price of the Company's stock may be adversely affected if large amounts are sold in a short period.

The Company's shares most likely will be subject to the provisions of Section 15(g) and Rule 15g-9 of the Exchange Act, commonly referred to as the "penny stock" rule. Section 15(g) sets forth certain requirements for transactions in penny stocks and Rule 15g-9(d)(1) incorporates the definition of penny stock as that used in Rule 3a51-1 of the Exchange Act.

The SEC generally defines penny stock to be any equity security that has a market price less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. Rule 3a51-1 provides that any equity security is considered to be a penny stock unless that security is: registered and traded on a national securities exchange meeting specified criteria set by the SEC; authorized for quotation on The NASDAQ Stock Market; issued by a registered investment company; excluded from the definition on the basis of price (at least \$5.00 per share) or the issuer's net tangible assets; or exempted from the definition by the SEC. Broker-dealers who sell penny stocks to persons other than established customers and accredited investors (generally persons with assets in excess of \$1,000,000 or annual income exceeding \$200,000, or \$300,000 together with their spouse), are subject to additional sales practice requirements.

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For transactions covered by these rules, broker-dealers must make a special suitability determination for the purchase of such securities and must have received the purchaser's written consent to the transaction prior to the purchase. Additionally, for any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, the rules require the delivery, prior to the first transaction, of a risk disclosure document relating to the penny stock market. A broker-dealer also must disclose the commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative, and current quotations for the securities. Finally, monthly statements must be sent to clients disclosing recent price information for the penny stocks held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stocks. Consequently, these rules may restrict the ability of broker-dealers to trade and/or maintain a market in our common stock and may affect the ability of shareholders to sell their shares.

As of August 27, 2007, there were approximately 1,211 holders of record of our common stock. This number does not include an indeterminate number of shareholders whose shares are held by brokers in street name.

Dividends

The Company has not declared any dividends for at least ten years and does not anticipate paying any dividends in the foreseeable future. The payment of dividends is within the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend on the Company's earnings, capital requirements, financial condition, and other relevant factors. There are no restrictions that currently limit the Company's ability to pay dividends on its Common Stock other than those generally imposed by applicable state law.

Equity Compensation Plans

We have no equity compensation plans.

ITEM 6. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATIONS

The following presentation of management's discussion and analysis of the Company's financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements, the accompanying notes thereto and other financial information appearing elsewhere in this report. This section and other parts of this report contain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. The Company's actual results may differ significantly from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements.

OVERVIEW

Our current activities are related to seeking a new business opportunities. We will use our limited personnel and financial resources in connection with such activities. It may be expected that pursuing a new business opportunity will involve the issuance of restricted shares of common stock. At June 30, 2000 we had no cash assets and current liabilities of \$20,000. At June 30, 2007 we had no cash assets. At June 30, 2007 the Company had current liabilities of \$35,000. However, at June 30, 2007 the Company was due \$40,000 from Corporate Services International of which \$8,506 has been paid and the balance of which will be paid on or before September 15, 2007.

We had no revenues in either the year end June 30, 2000 or June 30, 1999 nor have we had any revenues since that time. In addition, as we had no operations, we had no operating expenses for the years end June 30, 2000 and June 30, 1999. We had no operating expenses for the fiscal years June 30, 1997 through June 30, 2006. We incurred operating expenses in the amount of \$23,506 for the fiscal year end June 30, 2007 comprised of transfer agent fees,

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accounting fees, legal fees and miscellaneous general and administrative fees.

CONTINUING OPERATIONS, LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

During the fiscal period ended June 30, 2007, we received \$40,000 through the sale of 31,500,000 restricted shares to Corporate Services International, Inc. an entity owned and controlled by our officer and director, Michael Anthony. Mr. Anthony has paid \$8,506 and has agreed to pay the balance of \$31,494 on or before September 15, 2007. While we are dependent upon interim funding provided by management to pay professional fees and expenses, we have no written finance agreement with management to provide any continued funding. Moreover, as of June 30, 2007 the Company had accounts payable of \$35,000. Although we believe management will continue to fund the Company on an as needed basis, we do not have a written agreement requiring such funding. In addition, future management funding, will more than likely be in the form of loans, for which the Company will be liable to pay back.

The Board of Directors of the Company has determined that the best course of action for the Company is to complete a business combination with an existing business. The Company has limited liquidity or capital resources. In the event that the Company cannot complete a merger or acquisition and cannot obtain capital needs for ongoing expenses, including expenses related to maintaining compliance with the Securities laws and filing requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company could be forced to cease operations.

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Apogee Robotics currently plans to satisfy its cash requirements for the next 12 months by borrowing from its officer and director or companies affiliated with its officer and director and believes it can satisfy its cash requirements so long as it is able to obtain financing from these affiliated entities. Apogee Robotics currently expects that money borrowed will be used during the next 12 months to satisfy the Company's operating costs, professional fees and for general corporate purposes. The Company may explore alternative financing sources, although it currently has not done so.

Apogee Robotics will use its limited personnel and financial resources in connection with seeking new business opportunities, including seeking an acquisition or merger with an operating company. It may be expected that entering into a new business opportunity or business combination will involve the issuance of a substantial number of restricted shares of common stock. If such additional restricted shares of common stock are issued, the shareholders will experience a dilution in their ownership interest in the Company. If a substantial number of restricted shares are issued in connection with a business combination, a change in control may be expected to occur.

In connection with the plan to seek new business opportunities and/or effecting a business combination, the Company may determine to seek to raise funds from the sale of restricted stock or debt securities. The Company has no agreements to issue any debt or equity securities and cannot predict whether equity or debt financing will become available at acceptable terms, if at all.

There are no limitations in the certificate of incorporation on the Company's ability to borrow funds or raise funds through the issuance of restricted common stock to effect a business combination. The Company's limited resources and lack of recent operating history may make it difficult to borrow funds or raise capital. Such inability to borrow funds or raise funds through the issuance of restricted common stock required to effect or facilitate a business combination may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and future prospects, including the ability to complete a

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business combination. To the extent that debt financing ultimately proves to be available, any borrowing will subject the Company to various risks traditionally associated with indebtedness, including the risks of interest rate fluctuations and insufficiency of cash flow to pay principal and interest, including debt of an acquired business.

The Company currently has no plans to conduct any research and development or to purchase or sell any significant equipment. The Company does not expect to hire any employees during the next 12 months.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

None.

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ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

MICHAEL F. CRONIN
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Board of Directors and Shareholders
Apogee Robotics, Inc.
Palm Beach, Florida

I have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Apogee Robotics, Inc. as of June 30, 2000 and 1999 and the related statements of operations; stockholders' deficiency; and cash flows for the years then ended. The financial statements are the responsibility of management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (UNITED STATES). Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The company is not required to have, nor was I engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. My audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, I express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Apogee Robotics, Inc. as of June 30, 2000 and 1999 and the results of its operations, its cash flows and changes in stockholders' deficiency for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

August 23, 2007

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/s/ Michael F. Cronin

 Michael F. Cronin
 Certified Public Accountant
 Orlando, Florida

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Apogee Robotics, Inc.
 Balance Sheets
 June 30,

	Successor
	2000

ASSETS	
Current assets	
Cash	\$0
Accounts receivable	0
Inventory	0
Prepaid expenses	0

Total current assets	0
Assets from discontinued operations held for sale:	
Equipment, net	0
Patents, net	0
Other assets	0

Total Assets	\$0

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable-trade	\$0
Accrued expenses	20,000
Notes payable -related parties	0

Total current liabilities	20,000
Liabilities subject to compromise	0
Stockholders' Deficiency:	
Common stock-50,000,000 authorized no par value	
18,195,022 issued & outstanding	0
Other capital	0
Accumulated Deficit	(20,000)

Total Stockholders' Deficiency	(20,000)

Total Liabilities & Stockholders' Deficiency	\$0

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See Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements

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Apogee Robotics Inc.
(As Successor)
Statement of Operations

	Years Ended Ju
	2000
Revenue	\$0
Costs & Expenses:	
Costs of goods sold	0
General & administrative	0
Other	0
Interest	0
Total Costs & Expenses	0
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes, extraordinary gain and discontinued operations	0
Extraordinary gain from extinguishment of debt	0
Loss from continuing operations before discontinued operations	0
Discontinued operations:	
Loss from discontinued operations (net of taxes)	0
Gain on disposal of assets used in discontinued operations	0
Income from discontinued operations	0
Net Income	0
Basic and diluted per share amounts:	
Continuing operations	Nil
Extraordinary gain	\$0.00
Discontinued operations	\$0.0
Basic and diluted net income (loss)	\$0.00
Weighted average shares outstanding (basic & diluted)	18,095,022

See Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements

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Apogee Robotics, Inc.
(As Successor)
Statement of Cash Flows

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	Years End
	2000
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Net Income (loss)	\$0
Adjustments required to reconcile net loss to cash used in operating activities:	
Gain from discontinued operations	0
(Increase) decrease in current assets:	
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable & accrued expenses	0
Cash flows used by operating activities:	0
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Proceeds from sale of other assets	0
Proceeds from AGVI settlement	0
Cash used in investing activities	0
Cash flows from financing activities:	
Cash generated by financing activities	0
Change in cash	0
Cash-beginning of period	0
Cash-end of period	\$0

See Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statement

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Apogee Robotics, Inc.
(As Successor)
Statement of Stockholders' Deficiency

	Common		
	Shares	Common Stock Amount	Other Capital
Balance at June 30, 1998	18,195,022	\$0	\$0
Net Income			
Balance at June 30, 1999	18,195,022	\$0	\$0
Net Income			
Balance at June 30, 2000	18,195,022	\$0	\$0

See Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statement

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APOGEE ROBOTICS, INC.
BACKGROUND AND
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
June 30, 2000

THE COMPANY

Apogee Robotics, Inc. ("Apogee" or the "Company") was founded as a Colorado corporation on June 29, 1983 and was reinstated by Colorado on March 15, 2007. Prior to filing for Chapter 11 bankruptcy on December 9, 1994, Apogee developed advanced material handling systems utilizing automatic guided vehicle systems ("AGVS"), for use in manufacturing plants, warehouses, offices and other facilities. Apogee's AGVS were computer or microprocessor controlled, driverless vehicles equipped with various material handling devices to automatically transport materials for pick-up to various destinations under the supervision of computer systems.

For at least the past approximate ten years, the registrant has not engaged in any business operations, and has not filed the Exchange Act reports required by the Securities and Exchange Commission since the quarter ended March 31, 1997. In addition, on or about April 1, 1998 the Colorado Secretary of State revoked the registrant's corporate charter. Accordingly, the registrant had abandoned its business.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS: On December 9, 1994 the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary AGV Acquisitions, Inc. filed voluntary Chapter 11 petitions under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Colorado (case nos. 94-22194-MSK and 94-22193-CEM) which cases were Jointly Administered. On June 17, 1997 the cases were converted to a Chapter 7 bankruptcy. As a result of the filing, all of our properties were transferred to a United States Trustee and we terminated all of our business operations. The Bankruptcy Trustee has disposed of all of the assets. On February 24, 2006 this Chapter 7 bankruptcy was closed by the U.S. Bankruptcy Court District of Colorado. On September 7, 2006 a Motion to Reopen Chapter 7 case was filed by the Trustee, which motion was granted, however the Motion was withdrawn in February 2007 and the case re-closed on March 5, 2007.

LARIMER COUNTY COURT, COLORADO PROCEEDINGS: Pursuant to its Order dated February 6, 2007 (the "Order"), the District Court, Larimer County, Colorado appointed Corporate Services International, Inc. custodian of the registrant for the purpose of appointing new officers and directors and with full authority to conduct the affairs of the Registrant as stated in C.R.S.A. ss. 7-114-303(3)(II)(b) which allows the Custodian to exercise all powers of the Board of Directors and Officers. Corporate Services International, Inc. is a personal services corporation for which Michael Anthony is the sole shareholder, officer and director.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION: We adopted "fresh-start" accounting as of June 18, 1997 in accordance with procedures specified by AICPA Statement of Position ("SOP") No. 90-7, "Financial Reporting by Entities in Reorganization under the Bankruptcy Code. The results of the discontinued component have been reclassified from continuing operations to discontinued operations.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

USE OF ESTIMATES The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statement and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from the estimates.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS: For financial statement presentation purposes, the Company considers those short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash or cash equivalents.

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT New property and equipment are recorded at cost. Property and equipment included in the bankruptcy proceedings and transferred to the Trustee had been valued at liquidation value. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally 5 years. Expenditures for renewals and betterments are capitalized. Expenditures for minor items, repairs and maintenance are charged to operations as incurred. Gain or loss upon sale or retirement due to obsolescence is reflected in the operating results in the period the event takes place.

VALUATION OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS: We review the recoverability of our long-lived assets including equipment, goodwill and other intangible assets, when events or changes in circumstances occur that indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable. The assessment of possible impairment is based on our ability to recover the carrying value of the asset from the expected future pre-tax cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) of the related operations. If these cash flows are less than the carrying value of such asset, an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between estimated fair value and carrying value. Our primary measure of fair value is based on discounted cash flows. The measurement of impairment requires management to make estimates of these cash flows related to long-lived assets, as well as other fair value determinations.

STOCK BASED COMPENSATION: Stock-based awards to non-employees are accounted for using the fair value method in accordance with SFAS No. 123R, ACCOUNTING FOR STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION, and EITF Issue No. 96-18, ACCOUNTING FOR EQUITY INSTRUMENTS THAT ARE ISSUED TO OTHER THAN EMPLOYEES FOR ACQUIRING, OR IN CONJUNCTION WITH SELLING GOODS OR SERVICES.

On January 1, 2006, we adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") 123R, "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS 123(R)"), which requires that companies measure and recognize compensation expense at an amount equal to the fair value of share-based payments granted under compensation arrangements. Prior to January 1, 2006, we accounted for our stock-based compensation plans under the recognition and measurement principles of Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and related interpretations, and would typically recognize no compensation expense for stock option grants if options granted had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant.

We adopted SFAS 123(R) using the "modified prospective" method, which results in no restatement of prior period amounts. Under this method, the provisions of SFAS 123(R) apply to all awards granted or modified after the date of adoption. In addition, compensation expense must be recognized for any unvested stock option awards outstanding as of the date of adoption on a straight-line basis

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over the remaining vesting period. We calculate the fair value of options using a Black-Scholes option pricing model. We do not currently have any outstanding options subject to future vesting. SFAS 123(R) also requires the benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation expense to be reported in the Statement of Cash Flows as a financing cash inflow rather than an operating cash inflow. In addition, SFAS 123(R) required a modification to the Company's calculation of the dilutive effect of stock option awards on earnings per share. For companies that adopt SFAS 123(R) using the "modified prospective" method, disclosure of pro forma information for periods prior to adoption must continue to be made.

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ACCOUNTING FOR OBLIGATIONS AND INSTRUMENTS POTENTIALLY TO BE SETTLED IN THE COMPANY'S OWN STOCK: We account for obligations and instruments potentially to be settled in the Company's stock in accordance with EITF Issue No. 00-19, ACCOUNTING FOR DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS INDEXED TO, AND POTENTIALLY SETTLED IN A COMPANY'S OWN STOCK. This issue addresses the initial balance sheet classification and measurement of contracts that are indexed to, and potentially settled in, the Company's own stock.

Under EITF Issue No. 00-19 contracts are initially classified as equity or as either assets or liabilities, in the following situations:

Equity

- o Contracts that require physical settlement or net-share settlement; and
- o Contracts that give the company a choice of net-cash settlement or settlement in its own shares (physical settlement or net-share settlement), assuming that all the criteria for equity classification have been met.

Assets or Liabilities

- o Contracts that require net-cash settlement (including a requirement to net-cash settle the contract if an event occurs and if that event is outside the control of the company); and
- o Contracts that give the counterparty a choice of net-cash settlement or settlement in shares (physical settlement or net-share settlement).

All contracts are initially measured at fair value and subsequently accounted for based on the current classification. Contracts initially classified as equity do not recognize subsequent changes in fair value as long as the contracts continue to be classified as equity. For contracts classified as assets or liabilities, the Company reports changes in fair value in earnings and discloses these changes in the financial statements as long as the contracts remain classified as assets or liabilities. If contracts classified as assets or liabilities are ultimately settled in shares, any previously reported gains or losses on those contracts continue to be included in earnings. The classification of a contract is reassessed at each balance sheet date.

In accordance with EITF Issue No. 00-19, a transaction which includes a potential for net-cash settlement, including liquidated damages, requires that derivative financial instruments, including warrants and additional investment rights, initially be recorded at fair value as an asset or liability and subsequent changes in fair value be reflected in the statement of operations. The recorded value of the liability for such derivatives can fluctuate significantly based on fluctuations in the market value of the underlying common stock of the issuer of the derivative instruments, as well as in the volatility of the stock price during the term used for observation and the remaining term.

Warrant Derivative Liabilities

We account for warrants issued in connection with financing arrangements in accordance with EITF Issue No. 00-19, ACCOUNTING FOR DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS INDEXED TO, AND POTENTIALLY SETTLED IN, A COMPANY'S OWN STOCK. Pursuant to EITF Issue No. 00-19, an evaluation of specifically identified conditions is made to determine whether the fair value of warrants issued is required be classified as a derivative liability. The fair value of warrants classified as derivative liabilities is adjusted for changes in fair value at each reporting period, and the corresponding non-cash gain or loss is recorded in current period earnings

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS: Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 107, "Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments," requires disclosure of fair value information about financial instruments. Fair value estimates discussed herein are based upon certain market assumptions and pertinent information available to management. The respective carrying value of certain on-balance sheet financial instruments approximated their fair values.

These financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable and accrued expenses. Fair values were assumed to approximate carrying values for these financial instruments since they are short-term in nature and their carrying amounts approximate fair values or they are receivable or payable on demand.

EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE: Basic net loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net loss per common share is computed using the weighted average number of common and dilutive equivalent shares outstanding during the period. Dilutive common equivalent shares consist of options to purchase common stock (only if those options are exercisable and at prices below the average share price for the period) and shares issueable upon the conversion of our Preferred Stock. Due to the net losses reported, dilutive common equivalent shares were excluded from the computation of diluted loss per share, as inclusion would be anti-dilutive for the periods presented.

There were no common equivalent shares required to be added to the basic weighted average shares outstanding to arrive at diluted weighted average shares outstanding.

INCOME TAXES: The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes," ("SFAS 109") which requires recognition of estimated income taxes payable or refundable on income tax returns for the current year and for the estimated future tax effect attributable to temporary differences and carry-forwards. Measurement of deferred income tax is based on enacted tax laws including tax rates, with the measurement of deferred income tax assets being reduced by available tax benefits not expected to be realized.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections," which replaces APB Opinion No. 20 "Accounting Changes," and FASB Statement No. 3 "Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements," and changes the requirements for the accounting for and reporting of a change in accounting principle. This Statement requires retrospective application to prior periods' financial statements of changes in accounting principle, unless it is

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impracticable to determine either the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change. This Statement shall be effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. Early adoption is permitted for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after the date this Statement is issued. We do not believe that adoption of SFAS 154 will have a material impact on our financial statements.

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In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (SFAS 157). SFAS 157 provides guidance for using fair value to measure assets and liabilities. It also responds to investors' requests for expanded information about the extent to which companies measure assets and liabilities at fair value, the information used to measure fair value, and the effect of fair value measurements on earnings. SFAS 157 applies whenever other standards required (or permit) assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value, and does not expand the use of fair value in any new circumstances. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We are currently evaluating the effect that the adoption of SFAS 157 will have on our results of operations and financial condition and are not yet in a position to determine such effects.

In September 2006, the SEC staff issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, CONSIDERING THE EFFECTS OF PRIOR YEAR MISSTATEMENTS WHEN QUANTIFYING MISSTATEMENTS IN CURRENT YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ("SAB 108"). SAB 108 establishes an approach that requires quantification of financial statement misstatements based on the effects of the misstatements on each of the Company's consolidated financial statements and the related financial statement disclosures. SAB 108 is effective for the year ending December 31, 2006. We are currently evaluating the effect that the adoption of SFAS 157 will have on our results of operations and financial

In June 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, ACCOUNTING FOR UNCERTAINTY IN INCOME TAXES--AN INTERPRETATION OF FASB STATEMENT 109 ("FIN 48"), which clarifies the accounting for uncertain tax positions. This Interpretation allows the tax effects from an uncertain tax position to be recognized in the Company's financial statements if the position is more likely than not to be sustained upon audit, based on the technical merits of the position. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. We do not expect the adoption of FIN 48 to have a material impact on our financial statements.

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APOGEE ROBOTICS, INC. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2000

1. "FRESH START" ACCOUNTING:

On June 17, 1997 all assets were transferred to the Chapter 7 trustee in settlement of all outstanding corporate obligations. We adopted "fresh-start" accounting as of June 18, 1997 in accordance with procedures specified by AICPA Statement of Position ("SOP") No. 90-7, "Financial Reporting by Entities in Reorganization under the Bankruptcy Code."

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All results for periods subsequent to June 17, 1997 are referred to as those of the "Successor Company". The results of operations and cash flows as presented on the 1997 and 1996 financial statements reflect the predecessor company. The successor company had no transactions between June 17, 1997 and June 30, 1997.

In accordance with SOP No. 90-7, the reorganized value of the Company was allocated to the Company's assets based on procedures specified by SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations". Each liability existing at the plan sale date, other than deferred taxes, was stated at the present value of the amounts to be paid at appropriate market rates. It was determined that the Company's reorganization value computed immediately before June 17, 1997 was \$0. We adopted "fresh-start" accounting because holders of existing voting shares immediately before filing and confirmation of the sale received less than 50% of the voting shares of the emerging entity and its reorganization value is less than its post-petition liabilities and allowed claims.

2. COURT PROCEEDINGS:

On June 17, 1997, the Registrant filed a voluntary Chapter 11 petition under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court District of Colorado was converted to Chapter 7 (case no. 94-22193). On March 05, 2007 this Chapter 7 bankruptcy was closed by the U.S. Bankruptcy Court District of Colorado.

On February 6, 2007, Larimer County Court, Colorado approved an Order granting the custodianship of the company to CSII. The appointment requires the custodian to continue the business of the corporation and not to liquidate its affairs or distribute its assets. The material terms of the transaction confirmed by the Larimer County Court generally authorize CSII to appoint new members to the Registrant's board of directors and to take any and all actions on behalf of the Company permitted by Colorado Statutes Section 7-114-303, including actions to:

- o settle affairs, collect outstanding debts, sell and convey property, real and personal
- o demand, sue for, collect, receive and take into his or their possession all the goods and chattels, rights and credits, moneys and effects, lands and tenements, books, papers, choses in action, bills, notes and property, of every description of the corporation
- o institute suits at law or in equity for the recovery of any estate, property, damages or demands existing in favor of the corporation
- o exercise the rights and authority of a Board of Directors and Officers in accordance with state law, the articles and bylaws

The accounts of the former subsidiaries were not included and have not been carried forward.

RESULTANT CHANGE IN CONTROL: On March 16, 2007 Apogee issued 31,500,000 shares to CSII or 63% of outstanding common shares. In connection with the Order confirming custodianship of the company to CSII approved on February 6, 2007, Michael Anthony became our sole director on March 15, 2007.

Mr. Anthony is the managing member of CSII and has sole voting and dispositive control.

3. INCOME TAXES:

Our net operating loss carryovers available to reduce future income taxes were reduced or eliminated through our bankruptcy proceedings. We have adopted SFAS 109 which provides for the recognition of a deferred tax asset based upon the value the loss carry-forwards will have to reduce future income taxes and management's estimate of the probability of the realization of these tax

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benefits.

Utilization of federal and state NOL and tax credit carry forwards may be subject to a substantial annual limitation due to the ownership change limitations provided by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended and similar state provisions. The annual limitation may result in the expiration of NOL and tax credit carry forwards before full utilization.

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4. COMMITMENTS:

The Company, prior to its bankruptcy, was a party to numerous claims and threatened litigation. As a result of the bankruptcy and the subsequent transfer by the Bankruptcy Trustee of the Company's corporate shell entity free of all liens, claims and encumbrances pursuant to Section 363(f) of the US Bankruptcy Code, the Company is no longer party to any litigation.

The Company is not a party to any leases and does not have any commitments

5. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:

COMMON STOCK

In March, 2007, we issued 31,500,000 shares to Corporate Services International, Inc, an entity controlled by our sole director.

STOCK BASED COMPENSATION

Stock based compensation is accounted for by using the intrinsic value based method in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" ("APB 25"). The Company has adopted Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting for Stock Based Compensation, ("SFAS 123") which allows companies to either continue to account for stock based compensation to employees under APB 25, or adopt a fair value based method of accounting. The Company has elected to continue to account for stock based compensation to employees under APB 25. APB 25 recognizes compensation expense for options granted to employees only when the market price of the stock exceeds the grant exercise price at the date of the grant. The amount reflected as compensation expense is measured as the difference between the exercise price and the market value at the date of the grant.

There are no employee or non-employee options granted

ITEM 8. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

The Company's previous independent accountants were Hein & Associates, LLP in Denver, Colorado. Since approximately June 1997, Apogee Robotics has not had any contact with Hein & Associates, LLP. At the time that the Company ceased communicating with Hein & Associates, LLP there were no disagreements on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure and as of the date of this filing no such disagreements have arisen.

On April 20, 2007, the registrant engaged Michael F. Cronin, CPA, Winter Springs Florida as its independent auditor.

ITEM 8A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

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The chief executive officer and chief financial officer of the Company, after conducting an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2007, has concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by it in its reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") is recorded, processed summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). There were no significant changes in the Company's internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to that evaluation, and there were no significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in such controls requiring corrective actions.

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PART III

ITEM 9. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND CONTROL PERSONS; COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16(a) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

The following table sets forth the name, age and position held with respect to our present directors and executive officers:

NAME	AGE	POSITION	EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND DIRECTOR SINCE
Michael Anthony	41	Chief Executive Officer, President, Secretary, Treasurer, Director	March 15, 2007

Our directors are elected to serve until the next annual meeting of shareholders and until their respective successors will have been elected and will have qualified. Officers are not elected for a fixed term of office but hold office until their successors have been elected.

Mr. Anthony, age 41, has been an officer and director of the Company since March 15, 2007. Mr. Anthony is the Managing Member of Century Capital Partners, LLC., a personal use business consulting company which he formed in May 2001. Mr. Anthony is also President and sole shareholder of Corporate Services International, a personal use business consulting company which he formed in September, 2006.

In addition, since November 2004, Mr. Anthony has been President and CEO of Union Equity, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary Home Sales 24/7, Inc. Union Equity, Inc. is an Internet based real estate marketing firm.

On or about July 15, 2005 Mr. Anthony became an officer and director of Ubrandit.com, Inc. a reporting blank check company and resigned his position on October 31, 2006. On or about July 30, 2006 Mr. Anthony became an officer and director of Standard Commerce, Inc. a reporting blank check company and resigned his position effective August 24, 2007

COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16(a) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, requires the registrant's officers and directors, and persons who own more than 10% of a registered class of the registrant's equity securities, to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership of equity securities of the Registrant with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Officers, directors and greater-than 10% shareholders are required by the Securities and Exchange Commission regulation

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to furnish the registrant with copies of all Section 16(a) forms that they file. Based solely on a review of Forms 3 and 4 and amendments thereto filed with the Commission during the fiscal year end June 30, 2000, all Section 16(a) forms were filed.

ITEM 10. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The following table sets forth in summary form the compensation received during each of the Company's fiscal years ended June 30, 1998, 1999 and 2000 by (I) the chief Executive Officer of the Company, and (ii) by each other executive officer of the Company who received annual compensation in the form of salary and bonus in excess of \$100,000.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name/Principal Position	Fiscal Year	Salary	Other Annual Compensation	All Other Compensation
Michael Anthony(1) President/CEO	2007	\$0	\$0	\$0

(1) Mr. Anthony became president and chairman on March 15, 2007 and has not received any compensation for serving as president and chairman.

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The following tables show, as to the named executive officers, certain information concerning stock options:

OPTION GRANTS DURING THE PERIOD JUNE 30, 1997 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2007

NAME	NUMBER OF SECURITIES UNDERLYING OPTIONS	PERCENT OF TOTAL OPTIONS GRANTED TO EMPLOYEES IN FISCAL YEAR	EXERCISE OR BASE PRICE (\$/SH)	EXPIRATION DATE
NONE				

AGGREGATED OPTIONS EXERCISES IN LAST FISCAL YEAR AND FY-END OPTION VALUES

NAME	SHARES ACQUIRED ON EXERCISE	VALUE REALIZED	NUMBER OF SECURITIES UNDERLYING UNEXERCISED OPTIONS AT FY-END (#)		VALUE OF UNEXERCISED THE MONEY OPTI	
			EXERCISABLE	UNEXERCISABLE	EXERCISABLE	UNE
NONE						

EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS

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We do not have an employment contract with any executive officers. Any obligation to provide any compensation to any executive officer in the event of his resignation, retirement or termination, or a change in control of the Company, or a change in any named Executive Officers' responsibilities following a change in control would be negotiated at the time of the event.

We may in the future create retirement, pension, profit sharing and medical reimbursement plans covering our Executive Officers and Directors.

(h) The company has made no Long Term Compensation payouts (LTIP or other)

COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS

Apogee Robotics's directors were not compensated for their services as directors of the Company for the fiscal year end June 30, 2000 or since that time.

ITEM 11. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth as of August 27, 2007, the number of outstanding common shares of Company beneficially owned by (i) each person known to the Company to beneficially own more than 5% of its outstanding common shares, (ii) each director, (iii) each nominee for director, (iv) each executive officer listed in the Summary Compensation Table, and (iv) all executive officers and directors as a group.

Owner	Common Shares	Percentage (1)
Michael Anthony (2)	31,501,000	63.39%
Officers and directors as a group (1 persons)		

(1) Based on 49,695,022 shares of common stock outstanding as of August 27, 2007

(2) Held by Corporate Services International, Inc., a corporation of which Mr. Anthony is the sole officer, director and shareholder.

There are no arrangements which may result in a change in control of Apogee Robotics.

ITEM 12. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

During the last three years, to the knowledge of the Company, there was no person who had or has a direct or indirect material interest in any transaction or proposed transaction to which the Company was or is a party. Transactions in this context relate to any transaction which exceeds \$120,000 or one percent of the average of the Company's total assets at year end for the last three completed fiscal years.

The Company hired Corporate Services International, Inc. ("CSI"); a business consulting firm for the purpose of assisting the Company in its efforts to salvage value for the benefit of its shareholders. CSI has also agreed to advise the Company as to potential business combinations. Mr. Anthony is the

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sole officer, director and shareholder of CSI.

The officers and directors of the Company will not devote more than a portion of their time to the affairs of the Company. There may be occasions when the time requirements of the Company's business conflict with the demands of their other business and investment activities. Such conflict may require that the company attempt to employ additional personnel. There is no assurance that the services of such persons will be available or that they can be obtained upon terms favorable to the company.

There is no procedure in place which would allow officers or directors to resolve potential conflicts in an arms-length fashion. Accordingly, they will be required to use their discretion to resolve them in a manner in which they consider appropriate.

Laura Anthony, Esquire is corporate and securities counsel to the Company. Laura Anthony is Michael Anthony's wife. Ms. Anthony's legal fees for the fiscal year end June 30, 2007 totaled \$10,000.

Apogee Robotics does not have any outside directors.

PART IV

ITEM 13. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

a) Financial Statements and Schedules. The following financial statements and schedules for the Company as of June 30, 1996 and June 30, 1997 are filed as part of this report.

(1) Financial statements of Apogee Robotics, Inc..

(2) Financial Statement Schedules:

All schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is shown in the financial statements or notes thereto.

(3) Exhibits

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibits	
-----	-----	
	(a) Exhibits	-----
3	(a) Articles of Incorporation	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3 (a) to the Registration Statement on Form S-18, Registration
	(b) Amended Articles	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(c) of the Registration Statement, Registration No. 33-7805.
	(c) Bylaws	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3 (b) to the Registration Statement on Form S-18, Registration
	(d) Amended Bylaws	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3 (d) to the

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Registration Statement, Registration No. 33-7805.

- | | | | |
|------|-----|---|---|
| 10 | (a) | Asset Purchase Agreement
Between FMC Corporation
and Apogee | Filed as Exhibit 10 (j) to the Company's report o
10-K dated January 29, 1996. |
| | (k) | Settlement Agreement
between SI and Apogee | Filed as Exhibit 10 (k) to the Company's report o
10-K dated January 29, 1996. |
| 31.1 | | Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial
Officer of the Company pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley
Act of 2002 | |
| 32.1 | | Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial
Officer of the Company pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes Oxley
Act of 2002 | |

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ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

AUDIT FEES

The Company was billed a total of \$10,000 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1997 through June 30, 2007 inclusive, for professional services rendered by the principal accountant for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements, the review of our quarterly financial statements, and other services performed in connection with our statutory and regulatory filings. These services also included updating the audits for our registration statement and review of the quarterly financial statements of the Company's acquiree.

AUDIT RELATED FEES

There were \$0 in audit related fees for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1999 and 2000. Audit related fees include fees for assurance and related services rendered by the principal accountant related to the audit or review of our financial statements, not included in the foregoing paragraph.

TAX FEES

There were no tax fees for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1999 and 2000. Tax fees include fees for professional services rendered by the principal accountant for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning.

ALL OTHER FEES

There were no other professional services rendered by our principal accountant during the last two fiscal years that were not included in the above paragraphs.

The Company's Board of Directors reviews and approves audit and permissible non-audit services performed by its independent accountants, as well as the fees charged for such services. In its review of non-audit service fees and its appointment of Michael F. Cronin, CPA as the Company's independent accountants, the Board of Directors considered whether the provision of such services is compatible with maintaining independence.

SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934,

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the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: August 28, 2007

APOGEE ROBOTICS, INC.

By: /s/ Michael Anthony

Name: Michael Anthony
Title: Chief Executive Officer