UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 8-K/A

CURRENT REPORT
Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported): June 6, 2014 (June 2, 2014)

MICRONET ENERTEC TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE	001-35850	27-0016420
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)	(Commission File Number)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

28 West Grand Avenue, Suite 3, Montvale, New Jersey	07645
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

(201) 225-0190
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

(Former name or former address, if changed since last report)

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions(*see* General Instruction A.2. below):

☐ Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)

☐ Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)

☐ Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))

☐ Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

In this Current Report on Form 8-K, the terms "we", "us" or "our" refer to Micronet Enertec Technologies, Inc.

Explanatory Note

On June 6, 2014, we filed a Current Report on Form 8-K (the "Original Form 8-K"), to report that Micronet Ltd. ("Micronet"), our majority owned subsidiary, had completed the acquisition of certain assets and liabilities of Beijer Electronics Inc's (the "Seller") U.S. vehicle business and operations business (the "Vehicle Business"). We are amending the Original Form 8-K to include historical financial information required by Item 9.01(a) of Form 8-K and pro forma financial information required by Item 9.01(b) of Form 8-K in connection with our acquisition of our Vehicle Business.

Item 9.01. Financial Statements and Exhibits.

This Current Report on Form 8-K/A includes: (a) the audited consolidated carve-out financial statements of the Vehicle Business as of and for the two years ended December 31, 2013, and the unaudited condensed consolidated carve-out financial statements of the Vehicle Business as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2014, and (b) certain unaudited pro forma financial statements for us which give effect to our acquisition of the Vehicle Business from the Seller. This historical and pro forma financial information is not necessarily indicative of the expected financial position or results of operations for any future period. Differences could result from numerous factors, including the pace and success of the integration of the Vehicle Business, gaining market share, broadening and diversifying our customer base, expansion of our operations, future growth, future product offerings and our ability to serve a broad range of verticals in the market in which we operate. Consequently, actual future results are likely to be different than amounts presented in the unaudited pro forma financial statements related to our acquisition of the Vehicle Business and such differences could be significant.

(a) Financial Statements of Businesses Acquired.

The audited carve-out balance sheets, carve-out statements of operations, carve-out statements of changes in parent's equity and carve-out statements of cash flows of the Vehicle Business as of and for the two years ended December 31, 2013, and the related notes to such financial statements, together with the independent auditor's report, are filed as Exhibit 99.1 to this Current Report on Form 8-K/A and are incorporated by reference in this Item 9.01(a).

The unaudited carve-out balance sheets as of March 31, 2014, carve-out statements of operations and carve-out statements of cash flows of the Vehicle Business as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2014, and the related notes to such financial statements, are filed as Exhibit 99.2 to this Current Report on Form 8-K/A and are incorporated by reference in this Item 9.01(a).

(b) Pro Forma Financial Information.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet as of March 31, 2014, the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2013, and the related notes to such financial statements, are filed as Exhibit 99.3 to this Current Report on Form 8-K/A and are incorporated by reference in this Item 9.01(b).

(d) Exhibits.

23.1 Consent of Ziv Haft, Certified Public Accountants, BDO Member firm.

99.1 Audited Carve-out Financial Statements of the Vehicle Business of Beijer Electronics, Inc. as of and for the two years ended December 31, 2013.

99.2 Unaudited Carve-out Financial Statements of Vehicle Business of Beijer Electronics, Inc. as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2014.

99.3 Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Balance Sheet of Micronet Enertec Technologies, Inc. as of March 31, 2014, Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statements of Operations of Micronet Enertec Technologies, Inc. for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statement of Operations of Micronet Enertec Technologies, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2013.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

MICRONET ENERTEC TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Dated: July 17, 2014

By: /s/ David Lucatz
Name: David Lucatz
Title: President and Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit Index

Exhibit No.	Description
23.1	Consent of Ziv Haft, Certified Public Accountants, BDO Member firm.
99.1	Audited Carve-out Financial Statements of the Vehicle Business of Beijer Electronics, Inc. as of and for the two years ended December 31, 2013.
99.2	Unaudited Carve-out Financial Statements of Vehicle Business of Beijer Electronics, Inc. as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2014.
99.3	Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Balance Sheet of Micronet Enertec Technologies, Inc. as of March 31, 2014, Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statements of Operations of Micronet Enertec Technologies, Inc. for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statement of Operations of Micronet Enertec Technologies, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Exhibit 23.1

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We have issued our report dated July 17, 2014, accompanying the audited carve-out financial statements of the Vehicle Business of Beijer Electronics Inc. for the two years ended December 31, 2013, included in this Current Report of Micronet Enertec Technologies, Inc. on Form 8-K/A filed on July 17, 2014. We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference of the said report in the registration statement of Micronet Enertec Technologies, Inc. on Form S-3 (File No. 333-196760) and in the related prospectus.

/s/ Ziv Haft
Ziv Haft
Certified Public Accountants (Isr.)
BDO Member Firm

Tel Aviv, Israel
July 17, 2014

Exhibit 99.1

VEHICLE BUSINESS OF BEIJER ELECTRONICS INC.

CARVE- OUTFINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Independent Auditor's Report	1
Carve-out Balance Sheets	2-3
Carve-out Statements of Operations	4
Carve-out Statements of Changes in Parent’s Equity	5
Carve-out Statements of Cash Flows	6
Notes to carve-out financial statements	7-13

The amounts are stated in thousands of U.S. dollars ($).

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Beijer Electronics Inc.

We have audited the accompanying carve-out financial statements of the Vehicle Business of Beijer Electronics Inc., which are comprised of the balance sheets as of December 31, 2012 and 2013, and the related statements of operations, changes in parent's equity, and cash flows for the years then ended.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the carve-out financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Vehicle Business of Beijer Electronics Inc. as of December 31, 2012 and 2013, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We draw attention to the fact that, as described in Note 1, the Vehicle Business of Beijer Electronics Inc. has not operated as a separate entity. These carve-out financial statements are, therefore, not necessarily indicative of results that would have occurred if the Vehicle Business of Beijer Electronics Inc. had been a separate stand-alone entity for the years presented or of the future results of the Vehicle Business of Beijer Electronics Inc. Our opinion has not been modified with respect to this matter.

Tel Aviv, Israel
July 17, 2014

/s/ Ziv Haft
Ziv Haft
Certified Public Accountants (Isr.)
BDO Member Firm

VEHICLE BUSINESS OF BEIJER ELECTRONICS INC.
CARVE- OUT BALANCE SHEETS
(USD In Thousands)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Accounts receivable	$ 2,900	$ 803
Inventories	2,314	1,305
Other accounts receivable	62	42
Total current assets	5,276	2,150
Property, and equipment, net	170	192
Total assets	$ 5,446	$ 2,342

VEHICLE BUSINESS OF BEIJER ELECTRONICS INC.
CARVE- OUT BALANCE SHEETS
(USD In Thousands)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
LIABILITIES AND PARENT'S EQUITY		
Trade accounts payable	$ 1,606	$ 486
Other accounts payable	956	476
Total current liabilities	2,562	962
Equity:		
Parent's equity in business	2,884	1,380
Total Liabilities and parent's equity	$ 5,446	$ 2,342

VEHICLE BUSINESS OF BEIJER ELECTRONICS INC.
CARVE- OUTSTATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(USD In Thousands)

	Year ended December 31, 2013	Year ended December 31, 2012
Revenues	$ 10,732	$ 8,038
Cost of revenues	8,890	5,233
Gross profit	1,842	2,805
Operating expenses:		
Research and development	1,437	535
Selling and marketing	745	1,157
General and administrative	676	780
Total operating expenses	2,858	2,472
Income (loss) from operations	(1,016)	333
Taxes on income	-	-
Income (loss) for the year	$ (1,016)	$ 333

VEHICLE BUSINESS OF BEIJER ELECTRONICS INC.
CARVE- OUTSTATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN PARENT'S EQUITY
(USD In Thousands)

	Total Equity
Balance, January 1, 2012	$ 2,005
Changes in parent net investment	(958)
Net income	333
Balance, December 31, 2012	$ 1,380
Changes in parent net investment	2,520
Net loss	(1,016)
Balance, December 31, 2013	$ 2,884

VEHICLE BUSINESS OF BEIJER ELECTRONICS INC.
CARVE- OUTSTATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(USD In Thousands)

	Year ended December 31,	
	2013	**2012**
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income (loss)	$ (1,016)	$ 333
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation	94	101
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase) decrease in account receivables	(2,096)	700
Increase in inventories	(1,009)	(72)
Increase in other receivables	(20)	(8)
Increase in account payables	1,734	154
Decrease in other account payables	(134)	(195)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(2,447)	1,013
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(72)	(55)
Net cash used in operating activities	(72)	(55)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Net transfer (financed) to parent	2,520	(958)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	2,520	(958)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	-	-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	-	-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	$ -	$ -

VEHICLE BUSINESS OF BEIJER ELECTRONICS INC.
NOTES TO CARVE- OUT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Overview

On June 2, 2014, Micronet Enertech Technologies, Inc. through its subsidiary Micronet Ltd. completed the acquisition of certain assets and liabilities of Beijer Electronics Inc. ("Beijer" or the "Parent)" which comprise the vehicle business and operations (the "Business" or "we" or "our") for the design, development, manufacturing and selling of rugged mobile computing devices that provide fleet operators and field workforces with computing solutions in challenging work environments. The Business is not a substantial portion of the Beijer entity.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

These financial statements were prepared on a stand-alone basis derived from the financial statements and accounting records of Beijer as if the business had been operating as a stand-alone business for all periods presented. These statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S. (" U.S. GAAP"). The assets and liabilities in the financial statements have been reflected on a historical cost basis, as included in the historical statements of financial position of Beijer.

The statement of operations include allocations for certain functions and employees that are provided on a centralized basis by the Parent and subsequently recorded at the business unit level, such as expenses related to mutual employee salaries, production, finance, human resources, information technology, facilities, and legal, among others. These expenses have been allocated to the business on the basis of direct usage when identifiable, with the remainder allocated on a proportional basis of combined sales, headcount or other measures of the Business or the Parent. Management believes the assumptions underlying the combined financial statements, including the assumptions regarding allocating general corporate expenses from the Parent, are reasonable. Nevertheless, the financial statements may not include all actual expenses that would have been incurred by the Business and may not reflect the results of operations, financial position and cash flows had it been a stand-alone business during the periods presented. Actual costs that would have been incurred if the Business had been a stand-alone business would depend on multiple factors, including organizational structure and strategic decisions made in various areas, including information technology and infrastructure.

Functional Currency

The currency of the primary economic environment in which the operations of the business are conducted is the U.S. dollar ("dollar").

Use of Estimate

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the combined financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The combined financial statements reflect management's estimates as of the reporting date. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The business does not maintain any cash balances as all our cash generated or used is distributed to or contributed by our Parent, respectively.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair values of accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate their carrying values.

Revenue Recognition

Revenues from the sales of products are recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; delivery has occurred, fee to its customer is fixed and determinable; and collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. The title and risk of loss passes to the customer, delivery is occurred and acceptance is satisfied as the product leaves the business premises.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Business establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts to ensure trade and financing receivables are not overstated due to uncollectability. The allowance for doubtful accounts was based on specific receivables, as to which their collection, in the opinion of Business's management, is in doubt. Trade receivables are charged off in the period in which they are deemed to be uncollectible.

Inventories

Inventories of raw materials are stated at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out basis) or realizable value. Cost of work in process comprises direct materials, direct production costs and an allocation of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.
The Business identifies the inventory items to be written down for obsolescence based on the item's current sales status and condition. The Business writes down discontinued or slow moving inventories based on an estimate of the markdown to retail price needed to sell through our current stock level of the inventories.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated by the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Annual rates of depreciation are as follows:

Lab Equipment	10 years
Production Equipment	10 years
Office Equipment	14 years
Leasehold Improvements	6-8 years
Furniture & Fixtures	14 years

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (continued)

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs are charged to the statements of operations as incurred.

Income Taxes

The income tax provision in the statements of operations has been calculated as if the Business filed separate tax returns and was operating as a stand-alone business for each period presented. Therefore, cash tax payments and items of current and deferred taxes may not be reflective of the Business's actual tax balances prior to or subsequent to the separation. The Business's operations have historically been included in the Parent's U.S. federal and state tax returns or non-U.S. jurisdiction tax returns.

The Business accounts for income taxes in accordance with Accounting Standards Codifications (ASC) 740, Income Taxes. ASC 740 requires an asset and liability approach for financial accounting and reporting for income taxes. Under the asset and liability approach, deferred taxes are provided for the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Valuation allowances are established where management determines that it is more likely than not that some portion or all of a deferred tax asset will not be realized.

Because portions of the Business's operations are included in the Parent's tax returns, payments to certain tax authorities are made by the Parent, and not by the Business. The Business does not maintain taxes payable to/from the Parent and the balances are deemed to settle the annual current tax payable balances immediately with the legal tax-paying entities in the respective jurisdictions. These settlements are reflected as changes in the Parent's net investment.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Business evaluates property and equipment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. The Business assesses the recoverability of the assets based on the undiscounted future cash flow and recognizes an impairment loss when the estimated undiscounted future cash flow expected to result from the use of the asset plus the net proceeds expected from disposition of the asset, if any, are less than the carrying value of the asset. When the Business identifies an impairment, it reduces the carrying amount of the asset to its estimated fair value based on a discounted cash flow approach or, when available and appropriate, to comparable market values. During the years ended December 31, 2013, and 2012, no indicators of impairment have been identified.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (continued)

Financial Instruments

1. Concentration of credit risks:

   Financial instruments that have the potential to expose the Business to credit risks are trade receivables.

   With respect to trade receivables, the risk is limited due to the geographic spreading, nature and size of the entities that constitute the Business's customer base. The Business assesses the financial position of its customers prior to the engagement with them.

   The Business performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers for the purpose of determining the appropriate allowance for doubtful accounts and generally does not require collateral. An appropriate allowance for doubtful accounts is included in the accounts.

2. Fair value measurement:

   The Business measures fair value and discloses fair value measurements for financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

   The applicable accounting standard establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes observable and unobservable inputs used to measure fair value into three broad levels, which are described below:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for assets or liabilities. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs.
Level 2: Observable prices that are based on inputs not quoted on active markets, but corroborated by market data.
Level 3: Unobservable inputs are used when little or no market data is available. The fair value hierarchy gives the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs.

In determining fair value, the Business utilizes valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs to the extent possible and considers counterparty credit risk in its assessment of fair value.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (continued)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued guidance that requires that a non-recognized tax benefit be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward. This net presentation is required unless a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward is not available at the reporting date or the tax law of the jurisdiction does not require, and the entity does not intend to use, the deferred tax asset to settle any additional income tax that would result from the disallowance of the unrecognized tax benefit. This guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2013, with early adoption permitted. The Business is assessing whether the adoption of this standard will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2013, the FASB issued further guidance on accounting for the release of a cumulative translation adjustment into net income when a parent Business either sells a part or all of its investment in a foreign entity or no longer holds a controlling financial interest in a subsidiary or group of assets and provides guidance for the acquisition in stages of a controlling interest in a foreign entity. This guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2013, with early adoption permitted. The Business believes that the adoption of this standard will not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from contracts with customers (Topic 606). The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. To achieve that core principle, an entity should apply a five step methodology:

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer.
Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract.
Step 3: Determine the transaction price.
Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract.
Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

An entity should apply the amendments in this Update using one of the following two methods:

1. Retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented (along with some practical expedients), or
2. Retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying this Update recognized at the date of initial application.

The amendments in this Update will be effective prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period.

Parent's Net Investment/Parent equity in the business

Parent's net investment or Parent equity in the Business includes the Parent's investment in the Business and the net amounts due to or due from the Parent. Recorded amounts reflect capital contributions and/or dividends.

(USD In Thousands)

NOTE 3 - INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, computed using the first-in, first-out method. Inventories consist of the following:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Raw materials	$ 2,281	$ 1,290
Work in process and finished product	232	238
Allowance for obsolescence	(199)	(223)
	$ 2,314	$ 1,305

NOTE 4- OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Miscellaneous Prepaid Expenses	$ 62	$ 34
Other Receivables	1	8
	$ 62	$ 42

NOTE 5 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consists of the following as of December 31, 2013 and 2012:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Lab Equipment	$ 133	$ 135
Production Equipment	387	379
Office Equipment	397	367
Leasehold Improvements	138	101
Furniture & Fixtures	11	12
	1,066	994
Less accumulated depreciation	(896)	(802)
	$ 170	$ 192

Depreciation expenses totaled $94 and $101, for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

NOTE 6 - OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Salaries & Wages Payable	$ 291	$ 337
Provision for warranty	623	8
Others	42	131
	$ 956	$ 476

NOTE 7 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Business is subject to risks and uncertainties in the normal course of our business, including legal proceedings; governmental regulation, such as the interpretation of tax and labor laws; and consumer sensitivity to changes in general economic conditions. The Business has accrued for probable and estimatable costs that may be incurred with respect to identified risks and uncertainties based upon the facts and circumstances currently available to us. Due to uncertainties in the estimating process, actual costs could vary from those accruals.

At December 31, 2013, total minimum non-cancelable operating leases with an initial or remaining lease term of one year or more are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2013
Fiscal 2014	$ 16
Fiscal 2015	17
Fiscal 2016 and thereafter	108
	$ 141

The Business is not subject to any pending or threatened legal proceedings, nor is our property the subject of a pending or threatened legal proceeding, guarantees or collaterals. None of our directors, officers or affiliates is involved in a proceeding adverse to our business or has a material interest adverse to our business.

NOTE 8 – EQUITY

The Business is a component of Beijer and, as such, does not have separately reportable additional paid-in capital or retained earnings.

Exhibit 99.2

VEHICLE BUSINESS OF BEIJER ELECTRONICS INC.
CARVE- OUT BALANCE SHEETS
(USD In Thousands)

	March 31, 2014 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2013
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Accounts receivable	$ 2,132	$ 2,900
Inventories	1,909	2,314
Other accounts receivable	62	62
Total current assets	4,103	5,276
Property and equipment, net	122	170
Total assets	$ 4,225	$ 5,446

	March 31, 2014 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2013
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Trade accounts payable	$ 878	$ 1,606
Other accounts payable	657	956
Total current liabilities	1,535	2,562
Equity:		
Parent equity in Business	2,691	2,884
Total Liabilities and equity	$ 4,226	$ 5,446

VEHICLE BUSINESS OF BEIJER ELECTRONICS INC.
CARVE- OUTSTATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(USD In Thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31, 2014	Three months ended March 31, 2013
Revenues	$ 2,551	$ 1,739
Cost of revenues	1,872	1,317
Gross profit	679	422
Operating expenses:		
Research and development	187	233
Selling and marketing	185	133
General and administrative	264	158
Total operating expenses	636	524
Income (loss) from operations	43	(102)
Taxes on income	-	-
Income (loss) for the period	$ 43	$ (102)

VEHICLE BUSINESS OF BEIJER ELECTRONICS INC.
CARVE- OUTSTATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(USD In Thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31, 2014	Three months ended March 31, 2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income (loss)	$ 43	$ (102)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	48	42
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Increase (decrease) in account receivables	768	112
Increase in inventories	405	168
Increase in other receivables	-	6
Increase in account payables	(728)	(68)
Decrease in other account payables	(299)	(67)
Net cash provided by operating activities	237	91
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property and equipment	-	-
Net cash used in operating activities	-	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Net transfer (financed) to parent	(237)	(91)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(237)	(91)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASHEQUIVALENTS	-	-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	-	-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	$ -	$ -

VEHICLE BUSINESS OF BEIJER ELECTRONICS INC.
NOTES TO CARVE- OUT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(USD In Thousands)
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Overview

On June 2, 2014, Micronet Enertech Technologies, Inc. through its subsidiary Micronet Ltd. completed the acquisition of certain assets and liabilities of Beijer Electronics Inc. ("Beijer" or the "Parent") which comprise the vehicle business and operations (the "Business" or "We" or “Our”) for the design, development, manufacturing and selling of rugged mobile computing devices that provide fleet operators and field workforces with computing solutions in challenging work environments. The Business is not a substantial portion of the Beijer entity.

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

No changes were made to our significant accounting policies during the three months ended March 31, 2014.

Basis of Presentation

These financial statements were prepared on a stand-alone basis derived from the financial statements and accounting records of Beijer as if the business had been operating as a stand-alone business for all periods presented. These statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S. (“U.S. GAAP”). The assets and liabilities in the financial statements have been reflected on a historical cost basis, as included in the historical statements of financial position of Beijer.

The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2014 are not necessarily indicative of the operating results for the full fiscal year or any future period. These condensed financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto of the Business for the year ended December 31, 2013 included in this Current Report on Form 8-K/A. The Business’s accounting policies are described in the notes to such financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013.

The statement of operations include allocations for certain functions and employees that are provided on a centralized basis by the Parent and subsequently recorded at the business unit level, such as expenses related to mutual employee salaries, production, finance, human resources, information technology, facilities, and legal, among others. These expenses have been allocated to the business on the basis of direct usage when identifiable, with the remainder allocated on a proportional basis of combined sales, headcount or other measures of the Business or the Parent. Management believes the assumptions underlying the combined financial statements, including the assumptions regarding allocating general corporate expenses from the Parent, are reasonable. Nevertheless, the financial statements may not include all actual expenses that would have been incurred by the Business and may not reflect the results of operations, financial position and cash flows had it been a stand-alone business during the periods presented. Actual costs that would have been incurred if the Business had been a stand-alone business would depend on multiple factors, including organizational structure and strategic decisions made in various areas, including information technology and infrastructure.

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the combined financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The combined financial statements reflect management's estimates as of the reporting date. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

On January 1, 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Account Standards Update (“ASU”) 2013-05, Foreign Currency Matters (Topic 830): Parent's Accounting for the Cumulative Translation Adjustment upon Derecognition of Certain Subsidiaries or Groups of Assets within a Foreign Entity or of an Investment in a Foreign Entity (“ASU 2013-05”). Under ASU 2013-05 when: a parent sells an investment in a foreign entity and ceases to have a controlling interest in that foreign entity or a foreign subsidiary disposes of substantially all of its assets; or, control of a foreign entity is obtained in which it held an equity interest before the acquisition date, the cumulative translation adjustment should be released into net income. The Business does not expect material impacts on the financial statements upon adoption in 2015.

On January 1, 2014 the FASB issued ASU 2013-11, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists (“ASU 2013-11”). ASU 2013-11 eliminates diversity in practice regarding the presentation of an unrecognized tax benefit when a net operating loss carryforward or a tax credit carryforward exists. The Business does not expect material impacts on the financial statements upon adoption in 2015.

In April 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-08, Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity. This ASU changes the requirements for reporting discontinued operations in subtopic 205-20 as well as the related disclosures. This ASU is effective prospectively for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2014. The Business does not expect material impacts on the financial statements upon adoption in 2015.

VEHICLE BUSINESS OF BEIJER ELECTRONICS INC.
NOTES TO CARVE- OUT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(USD In Thousands)
(Unaudited)

NOTE 3- INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, computed using the first-in, first-out method. Inventories consist of the following:

	March 31, 2014 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2013
Raw materials	$ 2,124	$ 2,281
Work in process and finished product	159	232
Allowance for obsolescence	(374)	(199)
	$ 1,909	$ 2,314

NOTE 4 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Business is subject to risks and uncertainties in the normal course of our Business, including legal proceedings; governmental regulation, such as the interpretation of tax and labor laws; and consumer sensitivity to changes in general economic conditions. The Business has accrued for probable and estimatable costs that may be incurred with respect to identified risks and uncertainties based upon the facts and circumstances currently available to us. Due to uncertainties in the estimating process, actual costs could vary from those accruals.

At December 31, 2013, total minimum cars and lease rentals under non-cancelable operating leases with an initial or remaining lease term of one year or more are as follows:

	Three months ended March 31, 2014
Fiscal 2014	$ 12
Fiscal 2015	17
Fiscal 2016 and thereafter	108
	$ 137

The Business is not subject to any pending or threatened legal proceedings, nor is our property the subject of a pending or threatened legal proceeding, guaranteesor collaterals. None of our directors, officers or affiliates is involved in a proceeding adverse to our Business or has a material interest adverse to our Business.

Exhibit 99.3

MICRONET ENERTEC TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MICRONET ENERTEC TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

INTRODUCTION TO THE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED BALANCE SHEET AND CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

The accompanying unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet combines the unaudited historical balance sheets of Micronet Enertec Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the “Company") and the Vehicle business of Beijer Electronics Inc. ("Vehicle business") as at March 31, 2014 as if the Company had consummated the acquisition of the Vehicle business on March 31, 2014 instead of June 2, 2014.

The accompanying unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of operations combine the unaudited historical statements of operations of each of the Company and Vehicle business for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and for the year ended December 31, 2013, as if the Company had consummated the acquisition of the Vehicle business on January 1, 2013.

The Company has presented the accompanying unaudited pro forma condensed balance sheet and statements of operations for informational purposes only. The accompanying unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet and unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of operations are not necessarily indicative of what the Company’s results of operations actually would have been had the Company completed the acquisition of the Vehicle business on March 31, 2014 or January 1, 2013, respectively. In addition, the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of operations do not purport to project the future operating results of the combined companies due to allocated costs that may not continue in the future. The accompanying unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements should be read in connection with the audited and unaudited historical financial statements of the Vehicle business included elsewhere in the Current Report on form 8K/A, and the audited historical financial statements of the Company included in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 and the unaudited historical condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company included in its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2014 previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”).

MICRONET ENERTEC TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Pro Forma Condensed Combined Balance Sheet
As of March 31, 2014
(USD in thousands, unaudited)

	Micronet Enertec Technologies, Inc. (1)	Vehicle business(2)	Pro forma Adjustments	Pro forma consolidated
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 11,959	-	$ (2,046)(b)	9,913
Marketable securities	6,964	-	-	6,964
Trade account receivables	11,454	-	-	11,454
Inventories	4,417	1,360	-	5,777
Other account receivables	1,326	-	-	1,326
Call option	532	-	-	532
Total current assets	36,652	1,360	(2,046)	35,966
Property and equipment, net	2,369	47	-	2,416
Long term deposit	139	-	-	139
Intangible assets, net	1,000	4,232	-	5,232
Goodwill	-	1,466		1,466
Total long term assets	3,508	5,745	-	9,253
Total assets	$ 40,160	$ 7,105	$ (2,046)	$ 45, 219
Liabilities and equity				
Current liabilities:				
Short term bank loans and current portion of long term loans	5,080	-	3,233(a)	8,313
Trade account payables	3,645	-	-	3,645
Current portion of long term notes, net of discount	983	-	-	983
Other account payables	2,352	-	209(c)	2,561
Total current liabilities	12,060	-	3,442	15,502
Long term loans from banks and others	2,374	-	1,617(a)	3,991
Accrued severance pay, net	138	-	-	138
Finance lease	97	-	-	97
Deferred tax liability	99	-	-	99
Total long term liabilities	2,708	-	1,617	4,325
Equity				
Common stock	6	-	-	6
Additional Paid in capital	8,059	-	-	8,059
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,440	-	-	1,440
Retained earnings	8,090	-	-	8,090
Micronet Enertec stockholder's equity	17,595	-	-	17,595
Non controlling interests	7,797	-	-	7,797
Total equity	25,392	-	-	25,392
total liability and equity	$ 40,160	-	$ 5,059	$ 45,219

(1) As reported in the Company’s unaudited quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2014 filed with the SEC on May 15, 2014.

(2) Acquired assets of the Vehicle business as described in note 1.

MICRONET ENERTEC TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Pro Forma Condensed combined Statements of Operations
Three months ended March 31, 2014
(USD in thousands, except share and per share data, unaudited)

	Micronet Enertec Technologies, Inc. (1)	Vehicle business (2)	Pro froma Adjustments	Consolidated
Revenues	$ 5,567	$ 2,551	-	$ 8,118
Cost of revenues	3,515	1,871	-	5,386
Gross profit	2,052	680	-	2,732
Operating expenses:				
Selling and marketing	391	185	-	576
Administrative and general	884	265	-	1,149
Research and development	744	187	-	931
Amortization of intangible assets	93	-	212(e)	305
Total operating expenses	2,112	637	212	2,961
Income (loss) from operations	(60)	43	(212)	(229)
Financial expenses, net	46	-	41(f)	87
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	(106)	43	(253)	(316)
Taxes on Income	79	-	-	79
Net income (loss)	(185)	43	(253)	(395)
Net income (loss) attribute to non-controlling interests	147	-	(101)(g)	46
Net income (loss) attribute to Micronet Enertec Technologies	$ (332)	$ 43	$ (152)	$ (441)
Loss per share attributable to Micronet Enertec				
Basic and Diluted	$ (0.06)			(0.07)
Weighted average common shares outstanding:				
Basic and Diluted	5,831,246			5,831,246

(1) As reported inthe Company's unaudited quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2014 filed with the SEC on May 15, 2014.

(2) As reported in the Vehicle business financial statements appearing elsewhere in this Current Report on 8- K/A.

MICRONET ENERTEC TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Pro Forma Condensed combined Statements of Operations
Year ended December 31, 2013
(USD in thousands, except share and per share data, unaudited)

	Micronet Enertec Technologies, Inc. (1)	Vehicle business (2)	Pro forma Adjustments	Consolidated
Revenues	$ 35,571	$ 10,732	-	$ 46,303
Cost of revenues	22,298	8,890	413(d)	31,601
Gross profit	13,273	1,842	(413)	14,702
operating expenses:				
Research and development	2,675	1,437	-	4,112
Selling and marketing	1,170	745	-	1,915
Administrative and general	4,179	676	-	4,855
Amortization of intangible assets	657	-	848(e)	1,505
Total operating expenses	8,681	2,858	848	12,387
Income (loss) from operations	4,592	(1,016)	(1,261)	2,315
Interest expenses, net	2,293	-	165(f)	2,458
Other expense	2	-	-	2
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	2,297	(1,016)	(1,426)	(145)
Provision for income taxes	496	-	-	496
Net Income (loss)	1,801	(1,016)	(1,426)	(641)
Net income (loss) attribute to non-controlling interests	2,296	-	(1,172)(g)	1,124
Net loss attribute to Micronet Enertec Technologies	$ (495)	$ (1,016)	$ (254)	$ (1,765)
Loss per share attributable to Micronet Enertec Technologies:				
Basic and Diluted	(0.097)			(0.35)
Weighted average common shares outstanding:				
Basic and Diluted	5,089,122			5,089,122

(1) As reported in the Company's audited annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 as filed with the SEC on March 19, 2014.

(2) As reported in the Vehicle business financial statements appearing in this Current Report on 8- K/A.

MICRONET ENERTEC TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

NOTES TO PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(USD In thousands, unaudited)

NOTE 1 -ACQUISITION

On June 2, 2014, the Company through its subsidiary Micronet Ltd. completed the acquisition of certain assets relates to the Vehicle business and operations related to the supply of panels to various transportation segments, pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement dated May 6, 2014 (the "Asset Purchase Agreement"). The total purchase price of the transaction was $ 7.1 million out of which $209 will be paid following 90 days from the closing subject to certain inventory review.

In order to finance a portion of the acquisition the company borrowed a $4.85 million bank loan (the "Loan"). Pursuant to the terms of the applicable loan agreement, $2.425 million of the Loan shall bear interest at a quarterly adjustable rate of Prime plus 1.5 percent (3.75% percent as of the date of the Loan) (the "Long Term Portion"). The Long Term Portion plus interest shall be due and payable in twelve equal consecutive quarterly installments beginning at August 29, 2014. The balance of the Loan in the amount of $2.425 million shall bear interest at a quarterly adjustable rate of Prime plus 1.2 percent (3.45% percent as of the date of the Loan) (the "Short Term Portion"). The Short Term Portion shall be due and payable within one year from the date of the Loan, subject to renewal, and the interest on the Short Term Portion shall be due and payable every quarter beginning at August 29, 2014.

The purchase consideration was allocated to the tangible assets and intangible assets acquired based on their estimated fair values. The fair value assigned to identifiable intangible assets acquired has been determined by using valuation methods that discount expected future cash flows to present value using estimates and assumptions determined by management. The Company determined that the fair values of assets acquired exceeded the purchase price by approximately $1.46 million. These estimates are subject to revision, which may result in significant adjustments to the values presented below, when certain appraisals are finalized. Purchased identifiable intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the respective useful lives. The table below summarizes the estimates of the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the purchase, which the Company accrued on March 31, 2014.

	March 31, 2014 (in Thousands)
Inventories	$ 1,360
Property and equipment	47
Identifiable intangible assets:	
Customer relations	2,552
Core technology	1,680
Goodwill	1,466
Total assets acquired	$ 7,105

MICRONET ENERTEC TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

NOTES TO PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(USD In thousands, unaudited)

NOTE 2 - PRO FORMA ADJUSTMENTS

The unaudited pro forma combined statements of operations and balance sheet reflect the effect of the following pro forma adjustments :

a. Adjusted to record the borrowing of $4,850 ($3,233 - were recorded as current portion) of the Loan from the bank.
b. Adjustment to record the cash payment of the acquisition of $2,046.
c. Adjusted to record the amount which will be paid 90 days following the closing of $209.
d. Adjusted to record the decrease in the inventory step up follow the acquisition of $413 for the year ended December 31, 2013.
e. Adjusted to record the amortization of intangibles assets amounting to $212 for the three months ended in March 31, 2014 and $848 for the year ended December 31, 2013. Customer relations and Core technology are amortized over 5 years.
f. Adjusted to record the interest expenses derived from the $4,850 Loan to finance the acquisition of $41 for three months ended March 31, 2014 and $165 for the year ended December 31, 2013.
g. Adjusted to record the 48% non-controlling interests hold in Micronet Ltd.