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P.A T SECURITY SYSTEMS LIMITED **ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS** 31 MARCH 2007 **COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 02306606** 

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24/01/2008 COMPANIES HOUSE

Shacter Cohen & Bor Accountants & Registered Auditor 31 Sackville Street Manchester **M13LZ** 

Shacter Cohen & Bor 1s the trading name of SCB (Accountants) Limited.

# P.A.T. SECURITY SYSTEMS LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2007

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# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO P.A.T. SECURITY SYSTEMS LIMITED

#### **UNDER SECTION 247B OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1985**

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 2 to 5, together with the financial statements of PAT Security Systems Limited for the year ended 31 March 2007 prepared under Section 226 of the Companies Act 1985

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with Section 247B of the Companies Act 1985. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to it in a special auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

#### RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS AND THE AUDITOR

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with Section 246 of the Companies Act 1985. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Sections 246(5) and (6) of the Act to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with those provisions and to report our opinion to you

#### **BASIS OF OPINION**

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2006/3 "The special auditor's report on abbreviated accounts in the United Kingdom" issued by the Auditing Practices Board In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts to be delivered are properly prepared

#### **OPINION**

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Sections 246(5) and (6) of the Companies Act 1985, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with those provisions

SHACTER, COHEN & BOR

Chartered Accountants & Registered Auditors 31 Sackville Street Manchester

M1 3LZ

applier

# ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

# 31 MARCH 2007

		2007	7	2006	
	Note	£	£	£	
FIXED ASSETS	2				
Intangible assets			18,954	24,679	
Tangible assets			9,106	12,936	
			28,060	37,615	
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		11,546		10,330	
Debtors		195,488		293,432	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,894		9,664	
		209,928		313,426	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within	one year	226,484		341,671	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		·	(16,556)	(28,245)	
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABI	LITIES		11,504	9,370	
				<del></del>	
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			550	550	
Called-up equity share capital	3		550	550	
Profit and loss account			10,954	8,820	
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS			11,504	9,370	

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors on  $23/\sqrt{68}$  and are signed on their behalf by

Mr R WORSWICK

Director

#### NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2007

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005)

#### Turnover

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

#### Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows

Goodwill

10 years

# Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows

Fixtures & Fittings

15% Reducing balance

Motor Vehicles

- 25% Reducing balance

Computer Equipment

- 15 % & 25% Reducing balance

#### Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items

#### **Deferred taxation**

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

provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold,

provision is made for deferred tax that would arise on remittance of the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, dividends have been accrued as receivable,

# NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2007

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

#### Financial instruments

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

#### 2. FIXED ASSETS

	Intangible	Tangible	
	Assets	Assets	Total
	£	£	£
COST			
At 1 April 2006	57,250	24,444	81,694
Disposals	_	(4,551)	(4,551)
At 31 March 2007	57,250	19,893	77,143
At of March 2007			
DEPRECIATION			
At I April 2006	32,571	11,508	44,079
Charge for year	5,725	2,587	8,312
On disposals	<u> </u>	(3,308)	(3,308)
At 31 March 2007	38,296	10,787	49,083
	·		
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 March 2007	18,954	9,106	28,060
At 31 March 2006	24,679	12,936	37,615

# P.A.T. SECURITY SYSTEMS LIMITED NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2007

# 3. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each			2007 £ 1,000	2006 £ 1,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	2007		2006	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	550	550	550	550

# 4. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Secure Options Group Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom