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COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 02821769

SECURE OPTIONS LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 31 MARCH 2008

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Shacter Cohen & Bor Accountants & Registered Auditor 31 Sackville Street Manchester M1 3LZ

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

SECURE OPTIONS LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2008

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO SECURE OPTIONS LIMITED UNDER SECTION 247B OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

We have examined the abbreviated accounts, together with the financial statements of Secure Options Limited for the year ended 31 March 2008 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

29 January 2009

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 MARCH 2008

		2008		2007
	Note	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Intangible assets	_		2,348	2,935
Tangible assets			307,731	222,056
Investments			426,057	426,455
			736,136	651,446
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stocks		155,700		187,110
Debtors		1,468,923		1,646,858
Cash at bank and in hand		5,930		6,000
		1,630,553		1,839,968
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one ye	ar	1,472,111		1,702,882
NET CURRENT ASSETS			158,442	137,086
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIE	ES		894,578	788,532
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more th	an			
one year			374,733	361,433
			519,845	427,099
			<u> </u>	
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called-up equity share capital	3		5,000	5,000
Profit and loss account			514,845	422,099
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS			519,845	427,099

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 and authorised for issue on 29 January 2099, and are signed on their behalf by:

Mr R Worswick

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2008

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of financial instruments, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2007).

Consolidation

In the opinion of the directors, the company and its subsidiary undertakings comprise a small group. The company has therefore taken advantage of the exemption provided by Section 248 of the Companies Act 1985 not to prepare group accounts.

Turnover

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

Research and development

Research and development expenditure is written off to the profit and loss account in the year in which it is incurred.

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:

Provided over 5 years on Straight Line Basis

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:

Leasehold Property

10% Straight Line

Fixtures & Fittings

20% Straight Line

Motor Vehicles

25% Straight Line

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2008

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Stocks

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

Hire purchase agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

Finance lease agreements

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease. The asset is recorded in the balance sheet as a tangible fixed asset and is depreciated in accordance with the above depreciation policies. Future instalments under such leases, net of finance charges, are included within creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis, and the capital element which reduces the outstanding obligation for future instalments.

Operating lease agreements

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

Deferred taxation

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

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2008

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

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 Assets £	Tangible Assets £	Investments	Total £
COST				-
At 1 April 2007	2,935	323,478	426,455	752,868
Additions	_	178,202	_	178,202
Disposals	-	(73,073)	(398)	(73,471)
At 31 March 2008	2,935	428,607	426,057	857,599
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 April 2007	_	101,422	_	101,422
Charge for year	587	59,551	-	60,138
On disposals		(40,096)		(40,096)
Transfers		(1)		(1)
At 31 March 2008	587	120,876		121,463
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 March 2008	2,348	307,731	426,057	736,136
At 31 March 2007	2,935	222,056	426,455	651,446

The company owns 100% of the issued ordinary share capital of P.A.T. Security Systems Limited, which company was incorporated in England.

Profit/(la for the ye		Aggregate capital and reserves
P.A.T. Security Systems Limited	8,397	19,901

Under the provision of section 248 of the Companies Act 1985 the company is exempt from preparing consolidated accounts and has not done so, therefore the accounts show information about the company as an individual entity.

SECURE OPTIONS LIMITED NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2008

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

5,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each			2008 £ 5,000	2007 £ 5,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	2008		2007	
Ordinary shares of £1 each	No 5,000	£ 5,000	No 5,000	£ 5,000

4. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company is a 100% subsidiary of Secure Options Group Limited, a company registered and incorporated in England and Wales.