SECURE OPTIONS LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 31 MARCH 2010

FRIDAY

A27 31/12/2010 COMPANIES HOUSE 36

Shacter Cohen & Bor Chartered Accountants and 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 2010

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO SECURE OPTIONS LIMITED

IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHAPTER 3 OF SECTION 16 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

We have examined the abbreviated accounts, together with the financial statements of Secure Options Limited for the year ended 31 March 2010 prepared under Section 396 of the Companies Act 2006

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Section 16 of the Companies Act 2006. 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 work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITOR

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section and to report our opinion to you

BASIS OF OPINION

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2008/4 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 Section 444(3) of the Companies Act 2006, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section

JEFFREY BOR (Senior Statutory

Auditor)

For and on behalf of SHACTER, COHEN & BOR

Chartered Accountants

& Statutory Auditor

31 Sackville Street Manchester M1 3LZ

29 December 2010

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 MARCH 2010

		2010		2009
	Note	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Intangible assets	-		2,348	2,348
Tangible assets			228,344	292,070
Investments			426,057	426,057
			656,749	720,475
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stocks		228,694		278,635
Debtors		2,330,934		1,748,808
Cash at bank and in hand		1,500		6,130
		2,561,128		2,033,573
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one	vear	2,440,318		1,975,250
CREDITORS. Amounts faming due within one	,			
NET CURRENT ASSETS			120,810	58,323
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITY	IES		777,559	778,798
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more	than			
one year			90,378	247,436
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			4,848	_
			-,	
			682,333	531,362
				····
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	_		7.00 0	5 000
Called-up equity share capital	3		5,000	5,000
Profit and loss account			677,333	526,362
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS			682,333	531,362
SHAREHULDER'S FUNDS			002,333	221,202

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 29 December 2010, and are signed on their behalf by

MR M BRADDOCK

Director

Company Registration Number 02821769

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

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010

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 April 2008)

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 398 of the Companies Act 2006 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 2010

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 2010

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	Tangible		
	Assets	_	Investments	Total
	£	£	£	£
COST				
At 1 April 2009	2,935	464,986	426,057	893,978
Additions	_	24,918	_	24,918
Disposals	_	(53,759)	_	(53,759)
At 31 March 2010	2,935	436,145	426,057	865,137
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 April 2009	587	172,916	_	173,503
Charge for year	_	85,370	_	85,370
On disposals	_	(50,485)	_	(50,485)
At 31 March 2010	587	207,801		208,388
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 March 2010	2,348	228,344	426,057	656,749
At 31 March 2009	2,348	292,070	426,057	720,475

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

	Profit/(loss) for the year	Aggregate capital and reserves	
PAT Security Systems Limited	(29,513)	(10,277)	

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

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

5,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each			2010 £ 5,000	2009 £ 5,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	2010		2009	
5,000 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