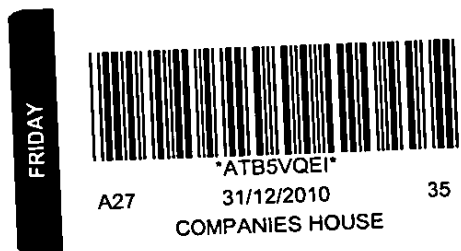


COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 03413892

**SECURE OPTIONS HIGH SECURITY DIVISION
LTD**

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

31 MARCH 2010



**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 HIGH SECURITY DIVISION LTD

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010

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SECURE OPTIONS HIGH SECURITY DIVISION LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO SECURE OPTIONS HIGH SECURITY DIVISION LTD

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 High Security Division Ltd 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

SECURE OPTIONS HIGH SECURITY DIVISION LTD

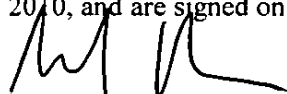
ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 MARCH 2010

	Note	2010 £	£	2009 £
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Tangible assets			23,544	32,271
Investments			17,713	4,645
			<u>41,257</u>	<u>36,916</u>
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stocks		57,142		90,353
Debtors		466,458		755,250
Cash at bank and in hand		115,732		215,152
		639,332		1,060,755
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		<u>665,694</u>		<u>1,070,051</u>
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(26,362)	(9,296)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>14,895</u>	<u>27,620</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called-up equity share capital	3		12,500	12,500
Profit and loss account			2,395	15,120
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS			<u>14,895</u>	<u>27,620</u>

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

Company Registration Number 03413892

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts

SECURE OPTIONS HIGH SECURITY DIVISION LTD

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, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

Turnover

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

The company recognises revenue on exchange transactions with customers when, and to the extent that, the company obtains a right to consideration in exchange for its performance

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

Plant & Machinery - 2-5 years straight line

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

SECURE OPTIONS HIGH SECURITY DIVISION LTD

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

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

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

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,

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.

Investments

Investments are held at cost and no depreciation is provided.

SECURE OPTIONS HIGH SECURITY DIVISION LTD

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £	Investments £	Total £
COST			
At 1 April 2009	164,693	4,645	169,338
Additions	670	13,068	13,738
Disposals	(119,573)	—	(119,573)
At 31 March 2010	<u>45,790</u>	<u>17,713</u>	<u>63,503</u>
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 April 2009	132,422	—	132,422
Charge for year	9,397	—	9,397
On disposals	(119,573)	—	(119,573)
At 31 March 2010	<u>22,246</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>22,246</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 March 2010	<u>23,544</u>	<u>17,713</u>	<u>41,257</u>
At 31 March 2009	<u>32,271</u>	<u>4,645</u>	<u>36,916</u>

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

	2010 £	2009 £
50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2010 No	£	2009 No	£
12,500 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>12,500</u>	<u>12,500</u>	<u>12,500</u>	<u>12,500</u>

4. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Secure Options Group Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales