STRATESEC INC Form 10-K April 15, 2003

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-KSB

[X] ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002

Commission File Number: 1-13427

STRATESEC INCORPORATED

> 14360 Sullyfield Circle Suite B Chantilly, Virginia 20151 (703) 961-5688

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: NONE

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: Common stock, \$0.01 par value

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

[X] YES [] NO

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. [x]

State issuer's revenue for most recent fiscal year: \$1,474,680

The aggregate market value of the registrant's Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of December 31, 2002 (computed by reference to the closing price of such stock on the OTC Bulletin Board) was \$587,479.

As of December 31, 2002 there were 8,392,550 shares of the registrant's Common Stock outstanding.

FORM 10-K

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Part I.

Item 1. Description of Business.

Signatures

History

The Company began operations in 1987 in association with a large privately held engineering firm. In 1992, the Company became independent of the engineering firm in conjunction with a capital infusion from a private investment group. From 1992 through 2000, the Company devoted a substantial amount of resources and capital to enhancing its technical capability and services offerings, hiring and training key personnel and expanding its client base. Beginning in 2001,

however, the Company began experiencing a downturn in its business, which has resulted in operating losses and working capital shortages. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and Note 1 of Notes to Financial Statements.

On November 30, 2000, the Company acquired Security Systems Integration, Inc. (SSI) in a business combination accounted for as a pooling of interests. In the transaction, SSI merged with a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, which then merged into the Company. The Company exchanged 1,650,000 in newly-issued shares and 350,000 in treasury shares of its common stock for all of the outstanding stock of SSI.

During 2002, the Company engaged in three transactions to dispose of certain assets and reduce operating expenses. In May 2002, as a part of a settlement of a lawsuit with SSI, the Company exchanged certain assets with a book value of \$193,000 for 2 million shares of the Company's common stock. In July 2002, the Company scaled down its Texas operations. It maintained a small office in Dallas, staffed by a senior engineer, who assists in writing proposals and providing consulting services. During the first quarter 2003, the lease on the Texas office space expired. During December 2002, the Company ceased funding its California operations and on January 9, 2003, the Company executed an agreement transferring ownership of its California operations to an unrelated party who will also take over the Company's employees and its Pleasanton office space.

General Description of Business

The Company is a single-source provider of comprehensive technology-based security solutions for medium and large commercial and government facilities. The Company offers a broad range of services, including: (i) consulting and planning; (ii) engineering and design; (iii) systems integration; and (iv) maintenance and technical support. This full range of capabilities enables the Company to provide its clients with any combination of these services or complete turnkey solutions for complex security projects. The solutions provided by the Company include integrated security systems comprised of a command center managing one or more subsystems or components, primarily access control systems, intrusion detection systems, closed circuit television systems, critical condition monitoring systems and fire detection systems.

The Company has served more than 50 clients including airports, hospitals, prisons, corporations, utilities, universities and government facilities. These clients included Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority, Auto Fina, AT&T, EDS, Kaiser Permanente and MCI WorldCom, Inc. In addition, the Company also offers the same full range of security systems services to Federal Government Agencies. The Company has an open-ended contract with the General Services Administration (GSA) that allows the government to purchase materials and services from the Company without having to go through a full competition. The Company has completed projects for the U.S. Military and several other government agencies throughout the world. These projects often require state-of-the-art security solutions for classified or high-risk government sites under the control of the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, U.S. Air Force, and the Department of Justice.

Integrated Security Systems

Integrated security systems are comprised of one or more subsystems and components that perform a variety of security functions for a facility or group of facilities under the direction of a single command center. The command center consists of a central processor, a common database and software that enable various subsystems and components to communicate with each other and integrate the subsystems and components into a single system. Subsystems and components consist primarily of the following:

- O Access control systems, which are designed to exclude unauthorized personnel from specified areas and provide access control that is typically card-activated. Entry and exit activity can be monitored or recorded and may be controlled on the basis of time and authority level.
- o Intrusion detection systems, which incorporate ultrasonic, infrared, microwave and other sensors to detect unauthorized door and window openings, glass breakage, vibration, motion and noise, and alarms and other peripheral equipment.
- O Closed circuit television systems, which monitor and record entry and exit activity or provide surveillance of designated areas. These systems can deter theft and vandalism and support other access control systems. They can be monitored either by a video recorder or by a monitoring screen.
- o Critical condition monitoring systems, which provide supervision of various systems and processes such as sprinkler systems, heating and refrigeration systems, power levels, water levels and general manufacturing processes.

The Company's Services

- The Company offers a full range of security services, consisting of: (i) consulting and planning; (ii) engineering and design; (iii) systems integration; and (iv) maintenance and technical support. The Company has also added a series of software security products and services to its offerings. The Company's engagement may include one or more of the elements described below.
- O Consulting and Planning. Security consulting and planning are the initial phases of determining a security solution for a project. The Company has developed a planning process that identifies all systems, policies and procedures that are required for the successful operation of a security system that will both meet a client's current needs and accommodate its projected future requirements. The Company's consulting and planning process includes the following steps:
 - Identify the client's objectives and security system requirements
 - o Review the existing security system plan
 - o Survey the site, including inventory of physical components and software and evaluation of client's existing infrastructure and security system
 - o Identify and prioritize the client's vulnerabilities
 - o Develop and evaluate system alternatives
 - o Recommend a conceptual security plan design
 - o Estimate the cost of implementing the conceptual plan
 - o Develop a preliminary implementation schedule

As a result of this process, the Company provides the client with a master plan for security services, which recommends an effective security solution that addresses routine operating needs as well as emergency situations. The Company believes that its comprehensive planning process enables its clients to budget for their security requirements on a long-term basis, identify opportunities for cost reduction and prepare for future risks.

o Engineering and Design: The engineering and design process involves preparation of detailed project specifications and working drawings by a team of the Company's engineers, systems designers and computer-aided design system operators. These specifications and drawings detail the instrument sensitivity requirements, layout of the control center, placement of equipment and electrical requirements. Throughout the engineering and design process, the Company utilizes its expertise in advanced technologies and its understanding of its client's operational

preferences to design a system that is functional, cost-effective and accommodates the client's present and future requirements. In addition, the Company attempts to incorporate its client's existing personnel, equipment and other physical resources into the system design.

When retained as a single-source provider for turnkey security solutions, the Company also selects the system components required under the specifications and drawings it has prepared. To the extent possible, the Company uses off-the-shelf equipment to minimize the cost of developing custom equipment. The Company has made a strategic decision not to represent any equipment manufacturer exclusively, thereby maintaining objectivity and flexibility in equipment selection. The Company believes that its technical proficiency with the products of a wide range of manufacturers enables it to select components that will best meet a project's requirements.

o Systems Integration: Systems integration involves (i) equipment procurement; (ii) custom systems modeling and fabrication; (iii) facility installation; (iv) hardware, software and network integration; and (v) system validation and testing. In addition to these basic integration services, the Company provides engineering services to enhance the compatibility of the client's subsystems. The Company prepares technical documentation of the system and operations manuals and provides on-site training to client personnel.

Under the supervision of a project manager, the Company's technicians conduct hardware installation, hardware and software integration, system validation and testing. The aspects of systems integration that do not require a high level of technical expertise, such as wire installation and basic construction, are typically performed by the Company's subcontractors.

- Maintenance and Technical Support: The Company provides maintenance and technical support services on a scheduled, on-call, or emergency basis. These services include developing and implementing maintenance programs both for security systems designed, engineered, or integrated by the Company and for existing systems.
- Software Security Products and Services: The Company has signed agreements with providers of a set of specific security software products. These products support key initiatives in both the Government and Commercial Sectors. These initiatives include telecommuting employees, decentralized office locations, mobile computing, securing laptops and workstations at the application level and securing company and agency networks. The Company also offers the services necessary to establish and implement software security policies.

Marketing

The Company's marketing activities are conducted on both national and regional levels. The Company obtains engagements through existing contract vehicles with commercial and government organizations, direct negotiation with clients, competitive bid processes and referrals. At the national level, the Company conducts analyses of various government agencies and industries and targets those with significant potential demand for security solutions. At a regional level, under the supervision of senior management, each office develops and implements a marketing plan for its region. The plan identifies prospective clients within the region and sets forth a strategy for developing relationships with them. Each regional office works with the headquarters in expanding relationships with existing national, commercial and government clients to include facilities within the region.

The Company has changed its focus to concentrate on infrastructure (water,

utilities, etc.) and Government customers. The Company is aggressively adding to its GSA Schedule and is using that open contract vehicle to compete for contracts with Federal Government Agencies.

The Company employs a variety of pricing strategies for its services. Proposals for consulting services are priced based on an estimate of hours multiplied by standard rates. Systems integration engagements are priced based upon the estimated cost of the components of the engagement, including subcontractors and equipment, plus a profit margin. Pricing for engineering and maintenance services vary widely depending on the scope of the specific project and the length of engagement. All proposals are reviewed by the Company's senior management.

Competition

The security industry is highly competitive. The Company competes on a local, regional and national basis with systems integrators, consulting firms and engineering and design firms. For example, the Company has competed with ADT, Siemens, and Pinkerton for systems integration work. Many of its competitors have greater name recognition and financial resources than the Company. The Company may face future competition from potential new entrants into the security industry and increased competition from existing competitors that may attempt to develop the ability to offer the full range of services offered by the Company. The Company believes that competition is based primarily on the ability to deliver solutions that effectively meet a client's requirements and, to a lesser extent and primarily in competitive bid situations, on price. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to compete successfully in the future against existing or potential competitors.

Suppliers

The Company has distribution contracts with various suppliers. These contracts require the Company to have certain minimum levels of purchases from the supplier over some period, usually one year. The Company chooses not be align itself with any one supplier so it can recommend the best solutions for its customers. Therefore, the Company does not make purchase recommendations based on the minimum level of purchases required to remain a distributor of products. Consequently during the fourth quarter 2002, several suppliers have decided to cancel their distribution contracts with the Company. The Company is negotiating with these suppliers to complete sales where the Company has a contract in place or proposals outstanding. Should the Company not be successful, it will have to forgo the revenue associated with these jobs.

Customers

For the year ending December 31, 2002, contracts with Devon Construction accounted for 11% of revenue. During the year ended December 31, 2001, contracts with United States Military Branches accounted for approximately 33% of revenue.

Employees

As of December 31, 2002, the Company had 13 employees, of which 8 were based in the Company's headquarters located in Chantilly, Virginia; the balance work out of the Company's regional offices. Two of the Company's employees are engaged exclusively in marketing and sales, seven employees are engaged in engineering, project management and technical functions, and four employees are engaged in executive management and administration. The company utilizes subcontractors and temporary contract employees to staff projects that require additional support. The Company believes its employee relations are good.

Item 2. Properties.

The Company's headquarters are located in Chantilly, Virginia, which is in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. This office is in a space the Company shares with NetCom Solutions, a shareholder of the Company. In addition, during 2002 and 2001, the Company leased office space in the Atlanta metropolitan area, Pleasanton and Sacramento, California and Dallas, Texas. The Company believes that its facilities are adequate and suitable for its current operations, and that additional space is readily available if needed to support future growth.

In 2003, as part of the transfer of the California operations, Certified Security Integrators, Inc., the acquiring company, assumed the lease for the Pleasanton office. The Company is exploring its opportunities to sublease its Sacramento office. The Texas office lease expired during the first quarter 2003.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

The Company is in litigation on two material lawsuits. The first is American Express versus STRATESEC, for non-payment in the amount of \$556,449. The Company is challenging the amount owed. The second lawsuit is Frito-Lay versus STRATESEC for return of funds paid to STRATESEC on a terminated contract in the amount of \$98,000. In addition, there is a judgment against the Company for \$90,000 for non-payment to a subcontractor. The lawsuit was filed by Minority Contractors of Dallas, Texas. As of December 31, 2002, The Company has accrued \$744,449 for settlement of these matters and approximately \$8,000 for related legal fees.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

The Company held its annual meeting on December 23, 2002 to elect five members of the Board of Directors. Wirt D. Walker, III, Barry W. McDaniel, Emmit J. McHenry, Charles W. Archer, and Lt. General James A. Abrahamson, USAF (Retired) were elected.

Part II.

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters.

As of October 2002, the Company's Common Stock is traded on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol SFTC. Prior to October 2002, the Company's stock traded on the American Stock Exchange under the symbol SFT. The following table sets forth the quarterly range of high and low closing sale prices per share for the Common Stock during the periods indicated:

		High	Low
	2001		
First Quarter		2.25	2.00
Second Quarter		1.59	1.10
Third Quarter		1.52	0.50
Fourth Quarter		1.22	0.43
	2002		
First Quarter		0.77	0.38
Second Quarter		0.78	0.21
Third Quarter		0.31	0.10
Fourth Quarter		0.28	0.02

As of January 2003, there are approximately 650 shareholders of the Company's Common Stock.

The Company has not paid any cash dividends on its Common Stock since its formation. It presently intends to retain its earnings for use in its business and therefore does not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. The payment of any future dividends will be determined by the Board of Directors in light of conditions then existing, including the Company's earnings, financial condition and requirements, restrictions in financing agreements, business conditions, and other factors.

Under an agreement dated January 24, 2003, the Company issued 7,000,000 shares of its common stock to designees of E. S. Bankest, LLC, its principal lender, in exchange for cancellation of \$1,750,000 owed by the Company to E.S. Bankest ("Bankest"). The transaction was exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Act") pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Act because it did not involve a public offering.

Item 6. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Plan of Operation/ Improvement

The Company incurred operating losses of approximately \$5.6 million in 2002 and \$6.8 million in 2001 and net losses of approximately \$8.1 million in 2002 and \$7.5 million in 2001. As of December 31, 2002, the Company had no cash, a working capital deficit of approximately \$12.7 million, and a stockholders' deficit of approximately \$12.6 million. The Company's independent public accountants have indicated that these matters raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. The following briefly describes the Company's plan of operation in light of these circumstances.

The Company is focusing on U.S. security government business in the Washington, DC area. The Sales team has identified and targeted certain Federal agencies and constantly monitors them for potential contracts. When Requests for Proposals are issued, the Sales team reviews the proposals with our technical implementation team and if appropriate, the Company will submit a proposal.

The Company has shifted the focus of its Virginia office to the obtaining contracts in the Federal Government sector. The Company is aggressively pursuing Federal security projects during the current Government fiscal year. The Company believes that there will be a significant increase in Federal security projects.

In the Atlanta office, the Company is focusing on the commercial sector. The Atlanta office is currently partnering with a minority-owned company and has been awarded an open-ended contact with Georgia Power. The contract has an estimated value of \$3,000,000 over three years. In addition, the Atlanta office has a steady stream of business from other clients.

To date, the Company has 17 proposals outstanding with a combined value of \$620,000. The Company has identified approximately \$7,000,000 in projects, which the Company believes it has the potential to be awarded over the next year, but there can be no assurance that the Company will be awarded any contracts.

The Company also continued to reduce overhead costs in the beginning of 2003, with the closure of the California and Texas offices and further reductions of corporate staff. The Company maintained an employee in Texas to assist in writing proposals and providing consulting services. The Company has reduced its overhead by over 50% from the 2002 monthly average.

In order to lower costs and focus on the Company's primary business of physical security consulting, design, and installation, the Company has narrowed its focus to representing or providing software security products and services to a very select set of products.

The Company is also attempting to obtain additional capital and is considering strategic alternatives, including joint ventures and a sale or merger of the Company. If it cannot obtain substantial additional capital or enter into a favorable strategic transaction, the Company's operations will likely continue to be severely curtailed.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, which requires the Company to make certain estimates and assumptions. A summary of significant accounting policies is disclosed in Note 1 to the financial statements, which are included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2002. The following section is a summary of certain aspects of those accounting policies that may require subjective or complex judgments and are most important to the portrayal of Company's financial condition and results of operations. The Company believes that there is a low probability that the use of different estimates or assumptions in making these judgments would result in materially different amounts being reported in the financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

The Company derives its revenue principally from long-term contracts, which are generally on a fixed-price basis. Revenue on fixed-price contracts includes direct costs and allocated indirect costs incurred plus recognized profit. Revenue is recognized under fixed-price contracts on the percentage-of-completion basis. The percentage of completion of individual contracts includes management's best estimate of the amounts expected to be realized on the contracts. It is at least reasonably possible that the amounts the Company will ultimately realize could differ materially in the near term from the amounts estimated in arriving at the earned revenue and costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts.

Contract costs include all direct material, direct labor and direct subcontract costs. Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made in the period in which such losses are determined. Changes in job performance, job conditions and estimated profitability, including those arising from contract revisions and final contract settlements, may result in revisions to costs and income and are recognized in the period in which the revisions occur.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Provision is made for doubtful accounts based on anticipated collection losses. Estimated losses are determined from historical collection experience and a review of outstanding receivables.

Results of Operations

Overview

Revenues were limited during the first half of 2002, averaging slightly under \$200,000 per month. This was below the \$300,000 to \$500,000 per month that the Company had expected. The reduction was due to the failure of the attempted restart of the Company's Texas office and continued delays in contract awards. Due to the continued lack of significant business from the Texas office, on July 31, 2002 the Company decided to discontinue installation operations in Texas. The Company maintains a presence in Texas for consulting work with a small senior staff.

During the third and fourth quarters 2002, revenues were adversely affected due to the Company's inability to fund purchases of materials and work on projects. The Company estimates it has had to forgo approximately \$400,000 in revenue and

\$120,000 in gross margin during the third and fourth quarters because it did not have sufficient working capital to fund projects.

The Company is aggressively pursuing business while simultaneously continuing to reduce costs to correspond to its current level of business. During December 2002, the Company ceased funding its California operations and on January 9, 2003, the Company executed an agreement transferring ownership of its California operations to an unrelated party who will also take over the Company's employees and its Pleasanton office space.

The following table details operations of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2002:

	 Total		Texas Direct Operations		dquart er Ope
Revenue	\$ 1,474,680	\$ 713,019	\$ 69,999	\$	
Costs of revenue	 1,543,642	 702,323	 171,147		
Gross margin	(68,962)	10,696	(101,148)		
Bad debts	1,745,835	300,000	370,000		1
Inventory write-off	590,606	590,606	-		
Selling, general and administrative	2 104 504	600 402	702 270		1
expenses	 3,104,594	 699 , 402	 792 , 370		
Operating loss	(5,509,997)	(1,579,312)	(1,263,518)		(2,
Other income (expense)	 (2,126,995)	 -	 -		(2,
Net loss before income taxes	(7,636,992) =======	(1,579,312)	(1,263,518)	\$ ====	(4, =====

As of the end December 2002, excluding the California operations, the Company has a backlog of \$550,000, a large proposal valued at over \$3 million over 3 years, \$620,000 of new proposals for near term projects, and has identified \$4.5 million in targets on which it expects potential customers to announce requests for proposals within 6 months.

Year Ended December 31, 2002 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2001

The following describes the Company's results of operations for the twelve-month periods ended December 31, 2002 and 2001.

Revenue decreased for both the three and twelve-month periods ended December 31,

2002 as compared to the prior year. Revenue also decreased in the third and fourth quarters of 2002 as compared to the second quarter 2002. The primary reason for the decline is the Company's lack of working capital, which makes it difficult for the Company to obtain and perform contracts for new projects. As stated above, the Company believes that it has had to forgo approximately \$400,000 in revenue that it would have recognized in the third and fourth quarter 2002 had the funds been available. In addition, the Company has continued to suffer from adverse economic conditions and the lack of capital spending generally in the commercial sector.

Cost of revenue decreased for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2002 as compared to the periods ended December 31, 2001, primarily due to the decrease in revenue. The Company has continued to experience a decrease in gross profit margin as it has controlled costs.

Bad debt expense for the fourth quarter of 2002 and the full year decreased as compared to the same periods in 2001. Bad debts for the fourth quarter include a reserve of \$467,477 principally to cover all open receivables from the California and Texas regions since the Company has ceased operations in those regions.

Bad debt expense during the third quarter 2002 included approximately \$141,000 for a customer that is dependent upon MCI WorldCom, Inc. for payment and \$168,000 increased general accounts receivable reserves. The bad debt expense in the second quarter 2002 reflected a write off of \$715,000 for WorldCom Inc. and other receivables; and the remainder of \$260,000 is a general increase in reserves. WorldCom Inc. filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy in July 2002.

Selling, general and administrative expenses have decreased substantially as compared to the prior year amounts as the Company was reducing staff and other expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses have stayed roughly the same for 2002 management has cut unnecessary expenses as of the fourth quarter 2001. In addition, overhead costs have been reduced by 50% in January 2003 as a result of closure of the California offices and additional employee reductions in the corporate headquarters staff.

Interest expense and financing fees increased significantly as compared to the prior year, due to net borrowings of 2.9 million in 2002. At the end of the second quarter 2002, the interest rate and financing fees decreased and, as a result, the interest expenses in the fourth quarter 2002 were less than the interest expenses in the fourth quarter 2001. The Company continues to be a net borrower every quarter.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As indicated above, the Company has incurred substantial operating losses, has no cash, and has a significant working capital deficit. The Company is seeking to obtain capital, reduce costs and increase new business. If it is unable to obtain working capital, reduce costs or increase new business, its ability to continue as a going concern is in doubt.

The Company's principal capital requirements are increased working capital necessary to support its operations. The Company is currently funding its working capital requirements with cash generated by operations and a receivables factoring agreement with Bankest. The formal terms of the agreement provide for Bankest to procure the Company's accounts receivables in exchange for a fee. While there is no formal commitment, Bankest has verbally agreed to provide an over-advance (i.e., provide additional funds) to fund critical operating cash needs.

Should the lender be unwilling or unable to provide funding to the Company, there would likely be material adverse consequences to the Company's operations

because it would not have sufficient working capital to fund projects and conduct its business.

The Company has limited options to obtain working capital from sources other than Bankest due to the low level of cash being generated from operations and the high level of debt owed to the lender as compared to the assets of the Company.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Form 10-KSB includes certain statements that may be deemed to be "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included in this Form 10-KSB that address activities, events, or developments that the Company expects, projects, believes, or anticipates will or may occur in the future, including matters having to do with existing or future contracts, the Company's ability to fund its operations and repay debt, business strategies, expansion and growth of operations and other such matters, are forward-looking statements. These statements are based on certain assumptions and analyses made by our management in light of its experience and its perception of historical trends, current conditions, expected future developments, and other factors it believes are appropriate in the circumstances. These statements are subject to a number of assumptions, risks and uncertainties, including general economic and business conditions, the business opportunities (or lack thereof) that may be presented to and pursued by the Company, the Company's performance on its current contracts and its success in obtaining new contracts, the Company's ability to attract and retain qualified employees, and other factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control. You are cautioned that these forward-looking statements are not quarantees of future performance and those actual results or developments may differ materially from those projected in such statements.

Item 7. Financial Statements.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

To the Board of Directors STRATESEC Incorporated

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of STRATESEC Incorporated as of December 31, 2002, and the related statements of operations, shareholders' equity (deficit) and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. The financial statements of STRATESEC, Incorporated as of and for the year ended December 31, 2001 were audited by other auditors whose report, dated March 8, 2002, expressed an unqualified opinion and included a paragraph regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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 of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of STRATESEC Incorporated as of December 31, 2002, the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming STRATESEC Incorporated will continue as a going concern. As more fully described in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Company has suffered recurring losses from operations and has a working capital deficiency. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 2. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that may result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ Reznick Fedder & Silverman, P.C.

Bethesda, Maryland February 28, 2003

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of STRATESEC Incorporated:

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related statements of operations, of stockholders' equity, and of cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of STRATESEC Incorporated (formerly known as Securacom, Incorporated) at December 31, 2001, and the result of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management; our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit of these statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and

evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for the opinion expressed above.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As described in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company has suffered recurring losses from operations and has a net capital deficiency that raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 1. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Argy, Wiltse & Robinson, P.C. McLean, Virginia March 8, 2002

STRATESEC Incorporated

BALANCE SHEETS

December 31, 2002 and 2001

		2002
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	-
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful		
accounts of \$467,477 in 2002 and \$750,000 in 2001		227,399
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on		
uncompleted contracts		104,184
Inventory, net of allowance of \$0 in 2002 and		
\$400,000 in 2001		-
Other current assets		_
Total current assets		331,583
Property and equipment, net		57 , 542
Other assets		29,227
		440.050
Total assets	\$	418,352
	== ===	
Liabilities and shareholders' deficit		
Current liabilities		
Bank overdraft	\$	12,052
Accounts payable		1,691,642
Accrued expenses and other		1,047,161

Income taxes payable Line of credit	1,568,328 8,627,484
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on	·, ·-·, ·
uncompleted contracts	95,136
Capital lease obligations	_
·	
Total current liabilities	13,041,803
	
Commitments and contingencies (See notes 2, 5 and 8)	-
Shareholders' deficit	
Common stock, \$0.01 par value per share; authorized 20,000,000 shares;	
10,401,471 shares issued, 8,392,550 shares outstanding as of December	r
31, 2002	104.015
and 10,392,550 as of December 31, 2001	104,015
Treasury stock, 2,008,921 shares as of December 31, 2002	(212 000)
and 8,921 as of December 31, 2001, at cost Additional paid-in capital	(212,088) 24,363,700
Additional paid-in capital Accumulated deficit	(36,879,078)
Accumulated delicit	(30,019,010)
Total shareholders deficit	(12,623,451)
- -	
Total liabilities and shareholders' deficit \$	418,352
==	= ===========

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements

STRATESEC Incorporated

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

For the Years Ended December 31, 2002 and 2001

	 2002
Revenues	\$ 1,474,680
Cost of revenues	1,543,642
Gross margin	 (68,962)
Bad debt expense	1,745,835
Inventory write-off	590,606
Selling, general and administrative expenses	3,104,594
Operating loss	 (5,509,997)

Other income (expense)		
Penalties and interest on unpaid taxes		(436,915)
Interest and financing fees		(1,604,563)
Loss on disposition of property		(85,707)
Other income		190
Total other expense		(2,126,995)
Loss before provision for income taxes		(7,636,992)
Income tax benefit (provision)		(415,775)
Net loss	\$	(8,052,767) ========
Net loss per share - basic	\$	(0.87)
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic	== ==	9,212,431 ========

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements

STRATESEC Incorporated

STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)

For the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001 $\,$

		Common Stock Treasury		ry Stock	Additional Pa:	
	Shares	Amount		Amount	in-Capital	Ac D
Balance, January 1, 2001	10,280,043	\$ 102,800	(79)	\$ (164)	\$24,279,914	\$(2
Sale of common stock			- (8,842)		83 , 786 -	
Net loss	_	-	-	-	-	(
Balance, December 31, 2001 Exchange of assets for	10,401,471	104,015	(8,921)	(18,533)	24,363,700	(2
common stock	_	_	(2,000,000)	(193,555)	-	
Net loss	_	-	-	-	-	(
Balance, December 31, 2002		•	(2,008,921)		\$24,363,700	\$(3 ===

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements

STRATESEC Incorporated

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Years Ended December 31, 2002 and 2001

	2002
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Net loss	\$ (8,052,767)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in	
operating expenses Depreciation	212,944
Provision for bad debts and inventory reserve	(982,523)
Loss on disposition of property	85 , 707
Inventory write-off	590,606
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	
Accounts receivable	4,162,916
Costs of estimated earnings in excess of billings on	
uncompleted contracts	778,514
Inventory	_
Other current assets	43,389
Accounts payable	(596,076)
Accrued expenses and other	758,416
Income taxes payable Billings in excess of costs and estimated earning on	612,374
uncompleted contracts	(181,848)
Net cash used by operating activities	 (2,568,348)
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Acquisition of property and equipment	(3,820)
Decrease in deposits	 42 , 536
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	38,716
Cash flows from financing activities	
Bank overdraft	12,052
Net borrowing under line of credit	2,301,994
Issuance of common stock	_
Purchase of common stock	_
Principal payments on capital lease obligations	 (22,615)
Net cash provided by financing activities	 2,291,431
Net increase (decrease) in cash	 (238,201)
Cash at the beginning of period	238,201

Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information $\hbox{ Interest paid }$

In May 2002, certain non-cash assets and liabilities with a fair value totaling \$193,555 were exchanged for 2 million share of common stock.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

STRATESEC Incorporated

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2002

1. ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Description of Business

STRATESEC Incorporated (the "Company") is incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware. The Company is a single-source provider of comprehensive technology-based security solutions for medium and large commercial and government facilities. The Company offers a broad range of services, including: (i) consulting and planning; (ii) engineering and design; (iii) systems integration; and (iv) maintenance and technical support. This full range of capabilities enables the Company to provide its clients with any combination of these services or complete turnkey solutions for complex security projects. The solutions provided by the Company include integrated security systems comprised of a command center managing one or more subsystems or components, primarily access control systems, intrusion detection systems, closed circuit television systems, critical condition monitoring systems and fire detection systems.

On November 30, 2000, the Company acquired Security Systems Integration, Inc. (SSI) in a business combination accounted for as a pooling of interests. In the transaction, SSI merged with a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, which then merged into the Company. The Company exchanged 1,650,000 in newly-issued shares and 350,000 in treasury shares of its common stock for all of the outstanding stock of SSI.

During 2002, the Company engaged in three transactions to dispose of certain assets and reduce operating expenses. In May 2002, as a part of a settlement of a lawsuit with SSI, the Company exchanged certain assets with a book value of \$193,000 for 2 million shares of the Company's common stock.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions regarding certain types of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses. Such estimates primarily relate to unsettled

transactions and events as of the date of the financial statements. Accordingly, upon settlement, actual results may differ from estimated amounts.

Concentrations of credit risk and fair value of financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments that are exposed to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of trade accounts receivable. The Company provides credit to its clients in the normal course of business. The Company routinely assesses the financial strength of its clients.

The carrying value of financial instruments potentially subject to valuation risk (principally consisting of cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable) approximates fair market value.

Revenue recognition

The Company derives its revenue principally from long-term contracts, which are generally on a fixed-price basis. Revenue on fixed-price contracts includes direct costs and allocated indirect costs incurred plus recognized profit. Revenue is recognized under fixed-price contracts on the percentage-of-completion basis. The percentage of completion of individual contracts includes management's best estimate of the amounts expected to be realized on the contracts. It is at least reasonably possible that the amounts the Company will ultimately realize could differ materially in the near term from the amounts estimated in arriving at the earned revenue and costs.

Contract costs include all direct material, direct labor, subcontract costs and indirect costs. Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made in the period in which such losses are determined. Changes in job performance, job conditions and estimated profitability, including those arising from contract revisions and final contract settlements, may result in revisions to costs and income and are recognized in the period in which the revisions occur.

Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts represent revenue recognized in excess of amounts billed to clients. Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts represents billings in excess of revenue recognized.

Accounts receivable

The allowance is for doubtful accounts management's estimate of receivables that will not be collected. The allowance is based upon formulas that are reviewed for adequacy regularly but generally remain a function of age of the receivables and specific information known about clients.

Inventory

Inventory consists of equipment and parts held for sale, and is stated at the lower of cost or market, with cost being determined by the first-in, first-out method. During 2002, the Company wrote off inventory totaling \$590,606.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment is

computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of three to ten years. Amortization of leasehold improvements is computed using the straight-line method over the shorter of the estimated useful lives of the assets or the term of the related lease.

Income taxes

The income tax provision includes federal and state income taxes both currently payable and changes in deferred taxes due to temporary differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that are expected to be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse.

Loss per share

The Company has adopted SFAS No. 128, "Earnings per Share" (EPS), which requires public companies to present basic earnings per share. Basic EPS is based the on weighted-average number of shares outstanding without consideration of common stock equivalents.

		2002
Net loss available for common shareholders (A)	\$	(8,052,767)
Weighted average outstanding: Common stock (B) Stock options and warrants		9,212,431
Common stock and stock equivalents (C)	=====	9,212,431
Loss per share: Basic (A/B) Diluted (A/C)		\$ (0.87) \$ (0.87)

Unexercised employee stock options were previously granted to purchase 2,255,000 and 2,304,334 shares of the Company's common stock as of December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively, were not included in the computations of diluted earnings per share. The Company incurred net losses for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, therefore, all potential common shares are antidilutive and not included in the calculation of diluted loss per share.

2. MANAGEMENT'S PLANS

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has suffered recurring losses from operations and has a significant working capital deficiency. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on the Company's ability to generate future profitable operations and to obtain additional financing or capital

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institution. These matters raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The financial statements do not reflect any adjustments that would be necessary if the going concern assumption were not appropriate. If the going concern basis was not appropriate for these financial statements, then adjustments would be necessary relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset carrying amounts or the amount and classification of liabilities.

The Company is focused on reducing costs and attempting to obtain additional capital and is considering strategic alternatives, including joint ventures and a sale or merger of the Company. If it cannot obtain substantial additional capital or enter into a favorable strategic transaction, the Company's operations will likely continue to be severely curtailed.

3.

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consist of the following:

Depreciation and amortization expense on property and equipment (including equipment under capital leases) was \$212,944 for the year ended December 31, 2002 and \$257,535 for the year ended December 31, 2001.

4. LINE OF CREDIT

During 2001, the Company had a line of credit with E. S. Bankest, LLC ("Bankest"). In 2002, the line of credit was converted to a factoring arrangement. The amount outstanding at December 31, 2002 is due on demand with interest (computed as a discount on amounts factored and the duration that the factored amount is unpaid) due monthly. Discounts range from 2.5% - 4.5%. This line-of-credit is secured by accounts receivable. The interest rate on the amounts over the amount of receivables factored at December 31, 2002, was prime rate plus 2%.

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Interest and discount fees related to the line-of-credit, which approximated interest paid, aggregated \$1,604,563 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2002 and \$1,148,563 for the year ended December 31, 2001.

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following summarizes the significant related party transactions.

The Company entered into a one-year lease, beginning March 24, 2002, with Netcom Solutions International, a company controlled by a stockholder who is also a director. The lease calls for monthly payments of approximately \$10,000 for rent and expenses for phone, Internet, and other typical office services. As of December 31, 2002 \$6,400 was payable to Netcom Solutions International and is included in accrued expenses other on the Balance Sheet.

During 2001, the Company issued warrants for the purchase of 400,000 shares of its common stock to Bankest. These warrants expired on December 31, 2002.

On April 23, 1997, the Company entered into a consulting agreement with its Chairman. The agreement provides for an annual consulting fee of \$140,000. The term of the agreement was fives years. Upon the expiration of the initial term, or any renewal term, the agreement provided for automatic renewal for successive one-year renewal terms, unless terminated by either party upon written notice to the other party at least 90 days prior to the expiration of the then current term. During 1997, the agreement was amended by both parties to reduce the annual consulting fee to \$126,000. For the year ended December 31, 2002, \$126,000 was paid to the Chairman of the Company.

During 2002, the Company engaged KuwAm Corporation, a corporation of which the Chairman is a Managing Director, for corporate secretarial services at the rate of \$2,500 per month.

6. RETIREMENT PLAN

The Company maintains a 401(k) profit sharing plan (the "Plan") for all employees who have attained the age of 21 and completed three months of service. Participants may make voluntary contributions to the Plan up to the maximum amount allowable by law, but not to exceed 15% of their annual compensation. The Company made no contributions to the plan during 2002 and 2001.

7. SIGNIFICANT CLIENTS

For the year ending December 31, 2002, contracts with one client accounted for 11% of revenue. During the year ended December 31, 2001, contracts with one client accounted for approximately 33% of revenue.

8. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Operating Leases

The Company leases office space and vehicles under operating leases with terms expiring at dates through 2005. One of these leases is with a related party (see Note 5). The leases for office space include minimum lease payments, reimbursable operating costs and real estate taxes. The vehicle leases generally range from four to five years.

Future minimum annual lease payments as of December 31, 2002 are:

Year Ended December 31,

2003	137,181
2004	71,793
2005	46,097
Total	\$ 255,071

Income Taxes Payable

The Company presently owes the U.S. government \$1,346,136 in income taxes, interest and penalties, which have been accrued as of December 31, 2002. The Company has submitted an Offer-in-Compromise to the Internal Revenue Service to settle the entire debt for \$25,000. The Company feels that given its circumstances, it is a reasonable offer which will be accepted by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

In addition, the Company owes the State of Virginia approximately \$222,192 in income tax, interest and penalties. The Company also owes \$150,858 in sales tax. Both amounts have been accrued as of December 31, 2002. The Company has submitted an Offer-in-Compromise to settle the entire debt for \$10,000. The Company feels that given its circumstances, it is a reasonable offer and the state of Virginia will accept it.

Should the IRS or the State of Virginia not accept the Company's offer, there would be a material adverse effect on the Company.

9. STOCK OPTIONS

In 1997, the Board of Directors approved the adoption of the 1997 Stock Option Plan. The 1997 Stock Option Plan provides for the grant of nonqualified options to purchase up to 500,000 shares of the Company's common stock and was amended to increase the grant of options up to 2,650,000 shares. Options may be granted to employees, officers, directors and consultants of the Company for the purchase of common stock of the Company at a price not less than the fair market value of the common stock on the date of the grant. The term of all options granted is three years and one month, with vesting occurring ratably over three years.

The Company has elected to follow Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 ("APB No. 25"), "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and related interpretations in measuring compensation expense for its stock options. Under APB No. 25, because the exercise price of the Company's employee stock options is not less than the fair market value of the underlying stock on the date of grant, no compensation expense is recognized. However, SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," requires presentation of pro forma net income (loss) and earnings (loss) per share as if the Company had expensed employee stock options under the fair value method. For purposes of pro forma disclosure, the estimated fair value of the options is amortized to expense over the vesting period. Under the fair value method, the Company's net loss in 2002 would have increased by \$187,950 or \$0.02 per share. Under the fair value method, the Company's net loss in 2001 would have increased by \$445,000 or \$0.04 per share.

The weighted-average fair value of the individual options granted during 2002 and 2001 is estimated as \$0.07 and \$0.70, respectively, on the date of grant. The fair values were determined using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

	2002	2001
Dividend yield	0%	0%
Volatility	105%	350%
Risk-free interest rate	3.10%	3.10%
Expected life	3 years	3 years

Stock option activity during the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001 is summarized below:

	Number of Shares	Weighted A Exercise
Outstanding at January 1, 2001 Granted Exercised Forfeited	1,908,000 895,000 - (898,966)	\$ 1. 0. 2.
Outstanding at December 31, 2001 Granted Exercised Forfeited	1,904,334 1,555,000 - (1,204,334)	1. 0.
Outstanding at December 31, 2002	2,255,000 ======	0.

The following table summarizes information concerning outstanding and exercisable options at December 31, 2002:

Exercise Price	Weighted Averages Number of Options Outstanding	Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Options Exe
1.50	25,000	0.26	22
2.75	145,000	0.53	120
1.50	20,000	0.92	14
0.70	510,000	1.70	228
0.07	1,555,000	3.06	12

10. INCOME TAXES

The Company's benefit from (provision for) income taxes differs from the amount of income tax determined by applying the applicable federal and state statutory income tax rates to the loss before income taxes because differences between estimated and actual tax liabilities for prior years, and the Company's

valuation allowance, which has been established for the net operating loss carry-forwards and temporary differences that are not presently considered likely to be realized. Income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2002 has increased by \$415,405 because of notices received from federal and state agencies.

The benefit from (provision for) income taxes consists of the following for the years ended December 31:

		2002
Current income tax benefit (expense) Federal State	\$	(406,938) (8,837)
Deferred income tax benefit (expense) Federal State		- -
Total benefit from (provision for) income taxes	 \$ =====	(415,775)

The deferred income tax asset results from differences in the bases for assets and liabilities presented in the financial statements and the amounts reported in the income tax returns.

As of December 31, the differences are summarized as follows:

		2002
Current deferred tax assets		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$	158,000
Inventory allowance		_
Reserve for note receivable		
from stockholder		_
Accrued vacation pay and other		_
Valuation allowance		(158,000)
Net current deferred tax asset		
	=====	
Non-current deferred tax assets and liabilities		
Depreciation		_
Net operating loss carry-forwards		13,130,800
Valuation allowance		(13,130,800)
Non-current deferred tax asset	\$	
	=====	=========

The Company has provided a full valuation allowance for deferred tax assets since realization of these future benefits cannot be reasonably assured as a result of recurring operating losses. If the Company achieves profitability, these deferred tax assets would be available to offset future income tax liabilities and expense, subject to certain limitations.

At December 31, 2002, the Company had net operating loss carry-forwards of approximately \$34 million, for income tax purposes which expire in various years through 2022. Certain substantial changes in the Company's ownership would result in an annual limitation on the amount of the net operating loss carry-forwards which can be utilized.

11. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (UNAUDITED)

California Operations

On January 9, 2003, the Company executed an agreement transferring ownership of substantially all assets of its California operations to an unrelated party. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company assigned its rights in the assets of the California operation, unpaid receivable as of the date of the sale. The buyer agreed to use reasonable efforts to assist the Company in collecting unpaid receivables. In addition, the buyer assumed all liabilities and obligations of the California operation except a property lease entered into by the Company. On January 28, 2003, the Company entered into a sublease for the same property. Payments due to the Company under the sublease are sufficient to cover the Company's obligation under the original lease agreement.

Forgiveness of Debt

Under an agreement dated January 24, 2003, the Company issued 7,000,000 shares of its common stock to designees of E. S. Bankest LLC, its principal lender, in exchange for cancellation of \$1,750,000 owed by the Company to Bankest.

Item 8. Changes in and disagreements with accountants on accounting and financial disclosure

During 2002, Argy, Wiltse, and Robinson resigned as the auditors of the Company. There were no disputes as to accounting issues or financial disclosure. The Company has retained Reznick Fedder & Silverman, P.C. to perform the audit of the 2002 financial statements.

Part III

Item 9. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant.

The following sets forth certain information regarding each of the Company's Directors and Executive Officers:

Wirt D. Walker, III, age 56, has served as Chief Executive Officer of the Company since January 1999; he has served as a director of the Company since 1987 and as Chairman of the Board of Directors since 1992. Since 1982, Mr. Walker has served as a director and the Managing Director of KuwAm Corporation, a private investment firm. He is the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Aviation General, Incorporated, a publicly traded holding company with two

wholly-owned subsidiaries: Commander Aircraft Company, which manufactures, markets and provides support services for its line of single engine, high performance Commander aircraft and provides consulting, brokerage and refurbishment services for piston aircraft, and Strategic Jet Services, Inc., which provides consulting, brokerage and refurbishment services for jet aircraft.

Barry W. McDaniel, age 53, has served as President/Chief Executive Officer of the Company since December 2000 and as a director since January 1999. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. McDaniel was employed by BDM International from 1989 to 1996, most recently as Vice President of Material Distribution and Management Systems. From 1989 to 1992 he was Vice President, Business Development and Operations for the Systems and Communications Group. Mr. McDaniel was previously employed, from 1988 to 1989, by Proxim, a real-time systems integration company as Vice President, Government Systems Integration. From 1970 to 1987, he was employed by the U.S. Government with his last assignment as a member of the Senior Executive Service (SES), serving as Deputy Director of Readiness for the United States Army Materiel Command.

Charles W. Archer, age 56, has served as a director since March 1998. Mr. Archer has been Vice President, Strategic Development for Litton/PRC since January 1999. Mr. Archer served as the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer from March 1998 to January 1999. Prior to 1998, Mr. Archer was employed for twenty-seven years by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. During his tenure with the F.B.I., Mr. Archer held a variety of management positions involving large integrated technology projects and finance. From 1996 to 1997, he was an Assistant Director of the F.B.I., in charge of its Criminal Justice Information Services Division, the F.B.I.'s largest division.

Lt. General James A. Abrahamson, USAF (Retired), age 68, has served as a director of the Company since December 1997. General Abrahamson is the Chairman and CEO of International Air Safety, LLC. He served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Oracle Corporation from 1992 to 1995 and held various executive positions and served as a member of the board of Hughes Aircraft Company from 1989 to 1992. General Abrahamson was formerly Commissioner of the White House Commission on Aviation Safety and Security (Gore Commission). Prior to 1989, General Abrahamson served in the United States Air Force. During his tenure with the Air Force he held a variety of positions, including Director of Development of the F-16 International Fighter, Director of NASA's Space Shuttle Program and Director of President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative ("Star Wars" Program).

Emmit J. McHenry, age 58, has served as a director of the Company since March 2000. Mr. McHenry is the founder, President and CEO of NetCom Solutions International, Inc., an international telecommunications, engineering, consulting, and technical services company. Prior to founding NetCom Solutions International in 1995, Mr. McHenry was a founder of Network Solutions, Inc., the internet domain services provider. In the past, Mr. McHenry has held management positions with IBM, Connecticut General, Union Mutual, and Allstate Insurance Company. He is an active member of the State Department's Advisory Committee for International Communications and Information Policy and serves as a Commissioner for the Fairfax County Economic Development Authority. He is also a director of James Martin Government Intelligence and Global Technology, L.L.C.

Item 10. Executive Compensation.

The following table shows certain information concerning the compensation of each of the Company's most highly compensated executive officers for services

rendered in all capacities to the Company for the fiscal years ended 2002, 2001 and 2000 (the "Named Executive Officers").

		Annual Compensation			Long -Term Compensation	
	Year	Salary	Awarded	Bonus	Securities Underlying Options (in shares)	
Wirt D. Walker, III	2002	\$ -	\$		350,000	
Chairman and Director	2001	-		_	115,000	
	2000	_		_	35,000	
Barry W. McDaniel	2002	146,634		-	450,000	
President, Chief Executive	2001	130,962		_	215,000	
Officer and Director	2000	150,000		_	60,000	

(1) Includes consulting fees paid.

Option Grants in Last Fiscal Year

The Committee approved the following stock option grants for the executive officers during fiscal year 2002.

	Number of Securities Underlying Options Granted (1)	<pre>% of Total Options Granted to Employees in Fiscal Year</pre>	Exercise Price
Wirt D. Walker, III	350,000	22.51%	0.07
Barry W. McDaniel	450,000	28.94%	0.07

(1) Each option is non-transferable; vests as to 33% of the shares covered by such option over three years, commencing on the first anniversary of the date of issuance; is canceled prior to vesting in the event the holder either resigns from the Company or is terminated for justifiable cause; and is void after the date listed under the heading "Expiration Date." The exercise price of the stock subject to options was equal to the market value on the date of grant. The number of shares available for issuance upon exercise of each option is subject to adjustment subsequent to any stock dividend, split-up, re-capitalization or certain other transactions.

During 2002, Messrs. Walker and McDaniel were each granted an option to purchase 50,000 shares of Common Stock for their services as a director, pursuant to the 1997 Stock Option Plan.

Aggregated Option Exercises in Last Fiscal Year and Option Values as of December 31, 2002

The following table shows the options exercised during fiscal 2002, the number of shares of Common Stock represented by outstanding stock options held by each executive officer as of December 31, 2002 and the value of such options based on the closing price of the Company's Common Stock on December 31, 2002, which was \$0.07.

			Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options at	Va In-t
	Shares Acquired on	Value	December 31, 2002 Exercisable /	D
	Exercise	Realized	Unexercisable (1)	U
Wirt D. Walker, III	_	-	83,275 / 416,725	
Barry W. McDaniel	_	_	149,550 / 575,450	

- Represents the total number of shares subject to stock options held by (1)each executive officer. These options were granted on various dates during fiscal years 2000 through 2002 and are exercisable on various dates beginning in 2001 and expiring in 2006.
- Represents the difference between the exercise price and \$0.07, which (2) was the closing price on December 31, 2002. Stock option exercise prices range from \$0.07 to \$2.75, therefore no options were in the money at December 31, 2002.
- (3) No options were exercised in 2002.

The following table details information regarding the Company's existing equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2002:

	(a)	(b)	Number
Plan Category	Number of Securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	availab under eq (excludi
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	2,255,000	0.41	
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	N/A	N/A	

Item 11. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

The following table sets forth as of February, 2002 certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of the Company's Common Stock by (i) each person known by the Company to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of the Company's voting securities, (ii) each of the Company's directors, (iii) each of the Named Executive Officers, and (iv) all executive officers and directors of the Company as a group.

	Number of Shares
Bankest Capital Corp.	6,600,000
Netcom Solutions, Inc.	700,000
Wirt D. Walker, III (1) (2)	650,010
Barry W. McDaniel (2)	144,524
Emmit J. McHenry (2) (3)	732,857
James A. Abrahamson (2)	29,286
Charles W. Archer (2)	32,857
All officers and directors as a group (5 persons) (4)	1,589,534

- * Less than one percent
- (1) Consists of 429,010 shares held by Mr. Walker, 45,000 shares held by Mr. Walker's son, 50,000 shares owned by a trust for Mr. Walker's son, of which Mr. Walker is the trustee, and 126,000 shares owned by a trust for Mr. Walker's mother, of which Mr. Walker is also a trustee. Does not include 204,562 shares owned by KuwAm Corporation, of which Mr. Walker is the Managing Director.
- (2) Includes shares available for issuance upon exercise of options that are exercisable within 60 days, as follows: Mr. Walker, 61,666 shares; Mr. McDaniel, 111,667 shares; Mr. McHenry, 15,000 shares; Lt. Gen. Abrahamson, 15,000 shares; Mr. Archer, 15,000 shares.
- (3) Includes shares held by NetCom Solutions International, Inc., of which Mr. McHenry is the founder, President and CEO.
- (4) On October 23, 2002, executive officers and directors of the Company as a group held options to purchase an aggregate of 515,000 shares of Common Stock, representing approximately 23.8% of outstanding options at that date. The numbers set forth in this table include an aggregate of 218,333 shares underlying options that are currently exercisable within 60 days of such date.
- Item 12. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions.

The Company entered into a one-year lease, beginning March 24, 2002, with Netcom Solutions, Inc., a company controlled by Emmit McHenry, a stockholder who is

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also a director. The lease calls for monthly payments of approximately \$10,000 for rent and expenses for phone, Internet, and other typical office services.

On April 23, 1997, the Company entered into a consulting agreement with its Chairman. The agreement provides for an annual consulting fee of \$140,000. The term of the agreement was fives years. Upon the expiration of the initial term, or any renewal term, the agreement provided for automatic renewal for successive one-year renewal terms, unless terminated by either party upon written notice to the other party at least 90 days prior to the expiration of the then current term

During 1997, the agreement was amended by both parties to reduce the annual consulting fee to \$126,000. As of December 31, 2002, \$126,000 was paid to the Chairman of the Company.

During 2002, the Company engaged KuwAm Corporation, a corporation of which its Chairman is a Managing Director, for corporate secretarial services at the rate of \$2,500 per month.

Item 13. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules and Reports on Form 8-K.

(a) Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Exhibit Description
10	Agreement dated January 27, 2003, between STRATESEC Incorporated and E.S. Bankest LLC.
23.1	Consent of Reznick Fedder & Silverman, P.C.
23.2	Consent of Argy, Wiltse & Robinson, P.C.
99	Certificate

(b)Reports on Form 8-K filed during calendar years 2001 and through January 2003 are hereby incorporated by reference.

Item 14. Controls and Procedures

The Chief Executive Officer (who is serving as the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer) has concluded, based on his evaluation as of a date within 90 days prior to the date of the filing of this report, that the company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the company in the reports filed or submitted by it under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the company in such reports is accumulated and communicated to the company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There were no significant changes in the Company's internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to the date of such evaluation.

Item 15. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Audit Fees

During 2002 and 2001, the Company was billed an aggregate of \$87,166 and \$7,000

for services provided by Argy, Wiltse & Robinson and Reznick Fedder & Silverman P.C., respectively, for the audits of the Company's 2002 and 2001 annual financial statements and for reviews of the financial statements included in our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q filed during those periods. The total expected fees for the audit of the Company's 2002 financial statements is \$37,000.

Financial Information System Design or Implementation Services Fees

During 2002, Reznick Fedder & Silverman P.C. provided no financial information systems or design services.

All Other Fees

During 2002, Reznick Fedder & Silverman P.C. did not provide any additional services other than audit and quarterly reviews of the Company's 10QSB filings.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

STRATESEC INCORPORATED

By: /s/ Barry W. McDaniel
Barry W. McDaniel
President/Chief Executive Officer/
Chief Financial Officer

Signature	Title	D
/s/ Barry W. McDaniel		April 15
Barry W. McDaniel	President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Director	
/s/ Wirt D. Walker III		April 15
Wirt D. Walker III	Chairman and Director	
James A. Abrahamson	Director	

/s/ Charles W. Archer		April 15
Charles W. Archer	Director	
Emmit J. McHenry	Director	

Exhibit 99

CERTIFICATION

- I, Barry W. McDaniel, certify that:
- 1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of STRATESEC Incorporated;
- 2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report;
- 3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report;
- 4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and we have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;
 - b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this annual report (the "Evaluation Date"); and
 - c) Presented in this annual report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;
- 5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - a) All significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and

- b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and
- 6. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have indicated in this annual report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

/s/ Barry W. McDaniel

Barry W. McDaniel Chief Executive Officer April 15, 2003