

CHINA SECURITY & SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGY, INC.

Form 10-K

March 05, 2009

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

Q ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended: December 31, 2008

£ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 or 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 1-33774

CHINA SECURITY & SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGY, INC.

(Exact Name Of Registrant As Specified In Its Charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

98-0509431

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

13/F, Shenzhen Special Zone Press Tower, Shennan Road,

Futian District, Shenzhen,

People's Republic of China, 518034

(86) 755-8351-0888

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered:

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

New York Stock Exchange

Common Stock, \$.0001 par value

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes No

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.

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.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definition of "accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).

Yes No

At June 30, 2008, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, there were 45,122,541 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding, and the aggregate market value of such shares held by non-affiliates of the registrant (based upon the closing price of such shares as reported on the New York Stock Exchange) was approximately \$392.8 million. Shares of the registrant's common stock held by the registrant's

executive officers and directors have been excluded because such persons may be deemed to be affiliates of the registrant. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

There were 49,983,211 shares of common stock outstanding as of March 3, 2009.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

Portions of the registrant's Proxy Statement for its Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the Commission within 120 days after the close of the registrant's fiscal year are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

CHINA SECURITY & SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGY, INC.
FORM 10-K
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008
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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Except as otherwise indicated by the context, references to CSR, we, us, our, our Company, or the Company are to China Security & Surveillance Technology, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its consolidated subsidiaries. Unless the context otherwise requires, all references to:

- Allied Rich are to Allied Rich Limited, a Hong Kong corporation and an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
- Cheng Feng are to Shanghai Cheng Feng Digital Technology Co. Ltd., a corporation incorporated in the People's Republic of China and an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
- Chain Star are to Chain Star Investments Limited, a Hong Kong corporation and an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
- Chuang Guan are to Shenzhen Chuang Guan Intelligence Network Technology Co., Ltd., a corporation incorporated in the People's Republic of China;
- Coson are to Shenzhen Coson Electronic Co. Ltd., a corporation incorporated in the People's Republic of China and an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
- CSSD are to China Security & Surveillance Distribution (PRC) Inc., a corporation incorporated in the People's Republic of China and a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
- CSSM are to China Security & Surveillance Manufacturing (PRC) Inc., a corporation incorporated in the People's Republic of China and a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
- CSSS are to China Security & Surveillance Services (PRC) Inc., a corporation incorporated in the People's Republic of China and a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
- CSST HK are to China Security & Surveillance Technology (HK) Ltd., a Hong Kong corporation and an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
- CSST PRC are to China Security & Surveillance Technology (PRC) Inc., a corporation incorporated in the People's Republic of China and a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
- DIT are to DIT Industry(H.K.) Limited, a Hong Kong corporation and an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
- DM are to Beijing DM Security & Technology Co., Ltd., a corporation incorporated in the People's Republic of China;
- Golden are to Golden Group Corporation (Shenzhen) Limited, a corporation incorporated in the People's Republic of China and an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
- Guanling are to Beijing Aurine Divine Land Technology Co., Ltd., a corporation incorporated in the People's Republic of China and an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
- HiEasy are to HiEasy Electronic Technology Development Co., Ltd., a corporation incorporated in the People's Republic of China and an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
- Hongtianzhi are to Shenzhen Hongtianzhi Electronics Co., Ltd., a corporation incorporated in the People's Republic of China and an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
- Huge Long are to Huge Long Limited, a Hong Kong corporation of which we have acquired the beneficial interest of all of its issued and outstanding capital stock;
- Jin Lin are to Shenzhen Jin Lin Technology Co., Ltd., a corporation incorporated in the People's Republic of China and an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
- Kit Grant are to Kit Grant Limited, a Hong Kong corporation and an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
- Link Billion are to Link Billion Investment Limited, a Hong Kong corporation and an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
- Longhorn are to Shenzhen Longhorn Security Technology Co., Ltd., a corporation incorporated in the People's Republic of China and an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
- Long Top are to Long Top Limited, a Hong Kong corporation and an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;

- Minking are to Changzhou Minking Electronics Co., Ltd., a corporation incorporated in the People's Republic of China and an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
- Multiwin are to Multiwin International Holdings Limited, a Hong Kong corporation and an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
- Ocean Pacific are to Ocean Pacific Technology Limited, a Hong Kong corporation and an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
- Safetech are to China Safetech Holdings Limited, a British Virgin Islands corporation and a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
- Sharp Eagle are to Sharp Eagle (HK) Limited, a Hong Kong corporation and an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
- Sincere On are to Sincere On Limited, a Hong Kong corporation and an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
- Stonesonic are to Guangdong Stonesonic Digital Technique Co., Ltd., a corporation incorporated in the People's Republic of China and an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
- Tsingvision are to Hangzhou Tsingvision Intelligence System Co., Ltd., a corporation incorporated in the People's Republic of China and an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
- WDH are to Shenzhen Wandaiheng Industry Limited, a corporation incorporated in the People's Republic of China;
- BVI are to the British Virgin Islands;
- PRC and China are to the People's Republic of China;
- RMB are to Yuan Renminbi of China;
- U.S. dollar, \$ and US\$ are to United States dollars;
- Exchange Act are to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- Securities Act are to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Special Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements

In addition to historical information, this report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. We use words such as believe, expect, anticipate, project, target, plan, optimistic, intend, aim, will or similar expressions which are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements include, among others, those concerning market and industry segment growth and demand and acceptance of new and existing products; any projections of sales, earnings, revenue, margins or other financial items; any statements of the plans, strategies and objectives of management for future operations; any statements regarding future economic conditions or performance; uncertainties related to conducting business in China, as well as all assumptions, expectations, predictions, intentions or beliefs about future events. You are cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties, as well as assumptions, that, if they were to ever materialize or prove incorrect, could cause the results of the Company to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties, among others, include:

- Our ability to attract new customers;
- Our ability to employ and retain qualified employees;
- Our ability to successfully integrate companies that we have acquired and to avoid or mitigate potential damages arising from risks associated with acquired companies and the legal structures utilized to effectuate acquisitions of these companies;
- Our ability to keep pace with technological developments in the surveillance and safety industry, and to develop and commercialize new products;
- Competition and competitive factors in the markets in which we compete;
- General economic and business conditions in China and in the local economies in which we regularly conduct business, which can affect demand for the Company's products and services;
- Changes in laws, rules and regulations governing the business community in China in general and the surveillance and safety industry in particular; and
- The risks identified in Item 1A. Risk Factors included herein.

All statements other than statements of historical fact are statements that could be deemed forward-looking statements. The Company assumes no obligation and does not intend to update these forward-looking statements, except as required by law.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview of Our Business

We are primarily engaged, through our indirect Chinese subsidiaries, in the manufacturing, distributing, installing, and servicing of surveillance and safety products and systems and developing surveillance and safety related software in China. Our customers are primarily comprised of (1) governmental entities, such as customs agencies, courts, public security bureaus, and prisons, (2) non-profit organizations, including schools, museums, sports arenas, and libraries and (3) commercial entities, such as airports, hotels, real estate, banks, mines, railways, supermarkets, and entertainment venues.

A majority of our revenues are derived from the provision of surveillance and safety packaged solutions, including manufacturing, installation and after-sale service maintenance of surveillance and safety systems. Because the majority of our revenues are derived from installations, they are generally non-recurring. Our revenues are not concentrated within any one customer or group of related customers. Maintenance services in our packaged solutions are included for the first year following installation. Our customers may separately purchase maintenance services after the first year.

Our sales network covers most of China's populated areas and we do not rely on any particular region for revenues. Our subsidiaries collectively have more than 150 branch offices and distribution points.

We have experienced strong growth over the past several years. Our revenues increased from \$106.99 million in fiscal year 2006 to \$427.35 million in fiscal year 2008, representing a compounded growth rate of approximately 99.9%. We strive to provide customer-driven, one-stop services to our clients and actively pursue acquisition prospects and other strategic opportunities. We have completed the following acquisitions since the beginning of fiscal year 2008:

- On April 2, 2008, we acquired 100% ownership of Kit Grant, a holding company that owns all of the outstanding equity of Stonesonic. Stonesonic is a leading monitoring equipment solutions provider in China that has a broad array of large flat-panel display equipment.
- On April 2, 2008, we acquired 100% ownership of Sincere On, a holding company that owns all of the outstanding equity of Longhorn. Longhorn specializes in the manufacture and installation of security alarm systems in China.
- On April 21, 2008, we acquired 100% ownership of Sharp Eagle, a holding company that owns all of the outstanding equity of Guanling. Guanling is the appointed sales agent of Panasonic, Axis and Samsung in China, for closed-circuit surveillance systems, public broadcasting equipment and plasma TV.
- On July 7, 2008, we acquired 100% ownership of Long Top, a holding company that owns all of the outstanding equity of Jin Lin. Jin Lin is primarily engaged in professional intelligent security monitoring systems and intelligent transportation system product development in China.
- On August 6, 2008, we entered into an equity transfer agreement with the shareholder of Huge Long under which we will acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of Huge Long through a series of transactions. We acquired beneficial interest in (but not record ownership of) 100% of all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Huge Long on August 6, 2008 (the First Closing) and will acquire legal title and record ownership of all issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of Huge Long on or before December 31, 2009 (the Second Closing). Huge Long has entered into an equity transfer agreement to acquire WDH, which will close on or before December 31, 2009. The Second Closing is conditioned upon the acquisition by Huge Long of the legal title of WDH. WDH owns a parcel of land plot No. A524-0013 located at the south of Ban Gong Chang Road, Guangming Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen (the Industry Park). We were granted an exclusive right to use the Industry Park at the First Closing.

- On November 11, 2008, we acquired 100% ownership of DIT, a Hong Kong-based company, which has an international distribution network of surveillance and safety products covering the United States, Japan and Europe.
- On January 12, 2009, we acquired 100% ownership of Multiwin, a holding company that owns all of the outstanding equity of Coson. Coson is an intelligent access control solution provider and provides control access solutions to a wide ranging group of clients that include government buildings, banks, post offices, universities, and large residential properties in China.

Our Corporate History and Corporate Structure

We were originally incorporated in the BVI on April 8, 2002 under the name Apex Wealth Enterprises Limited. Until our reverse acquisition of Safetech in September 2005, our business strategy and ownership changed several times. In September 2005, we acquired all of the capital stock of Safetech in exchange for shares of our capital stock. This share exchange transaction resulted in a change of the ownership control of the Company. As a result of the Safetech acquisition, our business became the business of our indirect, wholly-owned Chinese subsidiaries. In November 2006, we changed our domicile from the BVI to Delaware by merging into a newly incorporated Delaware corporation, China Security & Surveillance Technology, Inc. We are currently headquartered in Shenzhen, China.

All of our business operations are conducted through our Chinese subsidiaries. The chart below presents our corporate structure as of December 31, 2008:

[\(Click here or on the chart to view a full-size version\)](#)

* CSR acquired the beneficial interests of Huge Long Limited on August 6, 2009 and will acquire its legal ownership on or before December 31, 2009.

Segment Information

In fiscal year 2008, our operations were comprised of three reportable segments:

- The Installation Segment provides design, sale, installation, service and monitoring of electronics surveillance and safety systems to residential, commercial, industrial and governmental customers;
- The Manufacturing Segment provides design, manufacturing and sales of surveillance and safety products, including intrusion security, access control and video management systems;

- The Distribution Segment provides distribution and sales of surveillance and safety products and services, including intrusion security, access control and video management systems;

In 2009, we added two new segments: a software segment and a service segment. The software segment provides development and sales of surveillance and safety software and systems (the Software Segment) and the service segment provides surveillance and safety services and maintenance (the Service Segment). Both the Software Segment and the Service Segment are currently in the development stage. With these five segments, we are able to provide one-stop service to our customers, including not only products, but also services, installations, maintenance, software, system upgrading, and other related solutions, which we believe many of our competitors cannot match.

For financial information relating to our business segments, see Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Note 19 of the Consolidated Financial Statements appearing elsewhere in this annual report. For a discussion of the risks attendant to our foreign operations, please see Item 1A Risk Factors.

Installation Segment

Our Installation Segment performs installations of surveillance and safety products and systems for customer projects. It also provides project design, material supply, engineering, and operating maintenance. It is organized into a number of divisions and has certain core long-term partners. The Installation Segment focuses on projects providing total surveillance and safety systems and installations for different industries. The Installation Segment has seven divisions that target a number of markets. The seven divisions, each representing a different target market, are: (1) the Safe City Project Division (see discussion of the Safe City Project below), (2) the Solution Division, (3) the Home Security Division, (4) the Conventional Project Division, (5) the Emergency Command Division, (6) the Environment Safety Monitoring Division, and (7) the International Project Management Division. Our Installation Segment has provided these services in China for about 8 years and has successfully completed an estimated 30 projects in 2008.

In 2004, the Chinese government promulgated the Safe City (or Plan 3111) initiative, which requires about 660 cities throughout China to install and operate street surveillance, and we are a government-approved Safe City vendor.

Our Installation Segment consists of two operating subsidiaries: Golden and CSST PRC. In 2008, Golden and CSST PRC together accounted for approximately 72.9% of our revenues from the supply and installation of surveillance and safety systems for various projects involving railways, schools, banks, highways, commercial buildings, and public security and government entities, among others.

With the seven divisions each targeting different markets, our Installation Segment is devoted to constructing Safe City projects as well as many other surveillance and safety projects in China. Its one-stop technical support and service system including project design, material supply, engineering and operating maintenance offers an all-covered solution.

Manufacturing Segment

Our Manufacturing Segment manufactures a variety of products, including detectors, access controllers, high speed demo video cameras, box cameras, digital video recorders (DVRs), video management systems, monitors, screens, computer software and systems, and accessories. The Manufacturing Segment also designs, sells and develops these products. It markets its products individually and as bundled packages of services and features.

Our Manufacturing Segment also focuses on developing technology independently and in collaboration with our other business segments to improve product quality, functionality and efficiency, reduce costs, and develop new products.

In 2008, we derived approximately 18.4% of our revenues from sales of manufactured products, excluding products sold in connection with the installation projects described above. The acquisition in 2007 of Hongtianzhi, HiEasy and Minking and the recent acquisitions of Stonesonic, Longhorn, and DIT increased, and are expected to continue to enhance, our manufacturing capacity.

The following seven subsidiaries operate in our Manufacturing Segment:

- *CSSM*. CSSM is responsible for the planning, manufacturing, marketing, research and development of surveillance and safety products produced by our Manufacturing Segment subsidiaries. CSSM also provides general corporate services to all other subsidiaries in the Manufacturing Segment. It was established to integrate the internal resources of our Manufacturing Segment to enhance our ability to provide one-stop shopping services, and acts as the main customer service contact for our Manufacturing Segment customers.
- *Minking*. Minking specializes in the production, research, and development of closed-circuit television, or CCTV products, such as IP network high-speed dome cameras, pressure high-speed dome cameras, and intelligent high-speed dome cameras.
- *HiEasy*. HiEasy is engaged in Audio & Video CODEC technology research and manufacturing.
- *Hongtianzhi*. Hongtianzhi is a security digital camera manufacturer. Its products include video cameras, digital video cameras, , systems, and monitors.
- *Stonesonic*. Stonesonic is a monitoring equipment solutions provider that engages in developing, manufacturing and promoting the terminal product of broadcasting TV, screen, industrial monitoring, and medical treatment monitoring. It is one of the largest professional monitor manufacturers in China as measured by production output and a provider of CCTV monitors.
- *Longhorn*. Longhorn specializes in the manufacture and installation of safety alarm systems in China and manufactures intruder alarm products, including a full range of motion detectors, control panels, sirens, smoke and gas detectors, and alarm accessories.
- *DIT*. DIT focuses on consumer safety system integration and export and positions itself as a one-stop source surveillance and safety vendor. Its products and services cover consumer security systems and professional surveillance and safety solutions. DIT has an international distribution network of surveillance and safety products covering the United States, Japan and Europe.

Distribution Segment

In 2008 we established a Distribution Segment for distribution and marketing of surveillance and safety products and solutions. Our Distribution Segment has established distribution offices nationwide. Our Distribution Segment's sales network covers most of China's populated areas and does not rely on any particular region for our business. The Distribution Segment sells surveillance and safety products, including intrusion security, access control, DVR, CCTV, and video management systems to our clients. Our Distribution Segment acts as the distributor for our own brands as well as other international brands and Chinese brands.

Currently, the following three major subsidiaries operate under the Distribution Segment:

- *CSSD*. CSSD is responsible for the distribution, marketing and sales of surveillance and safety products and solutions produced by our subsidiaries in China. It also provides general corporate services to all other subsidiaries in the Distribution Segment.
- *Cheng Feng*. Cheng Feng distributes all components of our video surveillance systems, including speed domes, DVRs, compression boards, video servers, and other fixed cameras.
- *Guanling*. Guanling is engaged in the business of selling CCTV systems, security alarm systems, common safety systems, public broadcast equipment, biometrics systems, plasma display TVs, and other related security products.

Our Distribution Segment is not only a one-stop shop for our own products but also a sales platform for many other Chinese and international brands in the Chinese surveillance and safety market.

Software Segment

We established a Software Segment in 2009 that develops and sells surveillance and safety software, including surveillance systems software, DVR systems software, NVR (net video recorder) systems software and ITS (intelligent traffic system) software. Our Software Segment develops software independently. The Software Segment markets its software independently and as a part of bundled packages with our other segments' products.

The following two subsidiaries operate in our Software Segment:

- *Tsingvision*. Tsingvision is mainly engaged in the research, development, manufacture, and sales of computer software for surveillance systems such as surveillance systems software and intelligent control platforms for network video software.
- *Jin Lin*. Jin Lin is engaged in the research, development, manufacture, and sales of Information Technology System software and intelligent traffic systems software.

Currently, our Software Segment is in the developmental stage. We plan to develop this segment into a significant part of our business by continuing to develop new technologies and software products.

Service Segment

We also established a Service Segment in 2009 that provides general services to our clients. Our Service Segment offers a full range of surveillance and safety services, including products and solutions' post-sale, maintenance services, software upgrading services, and security guard services.

Currently, CSSS is our only subsidiary operating in the Service Segment. We plan to develop CSSS into a major surveillance and safety customer services center for the industry.

Our Products

We manufacture the key components of surveillance and safety products, and rely on third-party electronic assembling companies to assemble the final products utilizing our technology. All of our final products are fully branded and developed independently. Our Manufacturing Segment manufactures most of our hardware products and our software is mainly produced by Tsingvision, one of the subsidiaries in our Software Segment. Our main products include standalone DVRs, embedded DVRs, mobile DVRs, digital cameras, intelligent control system software platforms, perimeter security alarm systems, monitors, and auxiliary apparatuses.

- Standalone DVRs

Our standalone DVR stores digital images captured by security cameras. It also controls the recording functions of the cameras and manages the storage of the data. This product has a pre-installed surveillance software system developed by us, which enables it to perform access control and recording functions. It also has an upgradable hard drive which allows clients to customize the digital storage capacity, network server functions, which allow clients to access the digital images via Internet, MPEG-4 video compression, which allows for more efficient compression of the images and higher image quality, and 4-16 signal input channels, which allows 4 to 16 cameras to be connected to the standalone DVR. This product has the competitive features of small size, low cost and high reliability. The primary markets for this product are small- to medium-size businesses, non-profit organizations and private residences. It is generally used for small-scale surveillance and safety needs.

- Embedded DVRs

Similar to our standalone DVR, our embedded DVR provides recording and compression functions. It has a pre-installed surveillance software system developed by us, upgradable hard drive, network server function, MPEG-4 video compression, and 4-36 signal input channels, and uses Microsoft's Windows operating system. As compared to our standalone DVR, the embedded DVR has higher capacity to accommodate the recording functions for a greater number of cameras. In addition, it is operated via Microsoft's Windows operating system. The primary markets for these products are large projects and community security projects.

- Mobile DVRs

Similar to our standalone DVR, our mobile DVR is smaller in size and has a maximum of 4 ports. The mobile DVR can be installed in a vehicle and enables recording of digital video images within the vehicle's cabin. This product is easily installable, supports Global Positioning System/General Packet Radio Service and has 1 to 4 signal input channels and MPEG-4 video compression. The primary markets for this product are the transportation industry and governmental agencies.

- Real-Time Hard-Compression Coding Cards

Our real-time hard-compression coding card includes a Philips PNX 170X high frequency single digital signal processor (DSP) chip and works with 4-channel enhanced Common Intermediate Format images. This product contains an enhanced H.264 algorithm that is four times the complexity of the usual H.264 algorithm, and it is especially suitable for network transmission and recording for long periods. The product supports motion detection, target detecting, on-screen display, area mosaics, and watermark encryptions. It also contains advanced motherboard and display card compatibility technology, allowing it to work with a variety of major and common motherboards and display cards. It is especially suitable for network transmission in finance, manufacturing and transportation industries.

- DVR Compression Boards

Our DVR compression board is a professional digital security product that adopts the most advanced H.264 video compression algorithm and Ogg Vorbis audio compression technology. The product uses a fully optimized algorithm based on DSP technology to implement video and audio real-time coding and active video and audio preview and motion detection. Video images are directly transmitted from board to display frame buffer and compressed stream data is also directly sent to the host computer's memory. The transmission does not use the host computer processor, saving significant computer processor resources. One personal computer can support up to 64 channels for video and audio input, and the parameters of each channel can be set independently and will not affect one other. We provide application software for these cards.

- Digital Cameras

Digital cameras can be easily installed in most locations on a customer's site. The range of cameras that we produce and sell includes high-speed dome cameras, which can view 360 degrees, pan, zoom, and tilt, all at high speed, color Charge Coupled Device (CCD) cameras, indoor color CCD dome cameras, color/black and white CCD flying saucer cameras, infrared CCD multi-function cameras, mini-digital signal processing cameras, indoor standalone sphere CCD cameras, and network high-speed sphere CCD cameras.

- Intelligent High-Speed Dome Cameras

Our intelligent high-speed dome camera is an integrated camera system using high-speed, spherical, 360-degree movement. The high-speed dome camera is developed with a shield and platform. The shield protects the camera while the platform provides greater control over the camera's direction and view. Our brand of intelligent high-speed dome camera has received from Changzhou Products Supervision & Inspection Institute a special certificate of International Electrotechnical Commission IP68 standard for dust tight and water proofing, and uses pre-error automatic calibration to ensure stability, proper rotational movement and greater rotational working life.

Our intelligent high-speed dome camera is mostly used in mountainous, wet and unstable conditions. In addition, we are the general agent for the intelligent high-speed dome camera products of South Korea CNB and in charge of its sales in China.

- Intelligent Control System Software Platforms

Our intelligent control system software platforms are used for the management of all integration of security equipment and IP-based network security management software. We have the following two platform types: CF-SRP (an intelligent integrated security management system) and CF-SNP (an integrated network security platform management system). We will continue to strengthen our software development platform[s] with a more organic combination with hardware and software to achieve greater success in bidding Safe City projects.

- Perimeter Security Alarm Systems

Our perimeter security alarm system is a motion sensor which concentrates on protecting all of the accessible entry points and prevents intrusion at home. The alarm system is highly resistant to interference and influence by environmental effects and the surrounding magnetic field.

- Monitors

Our security monitors provide high-definition video, reliability and color reducibility, including SVM LCD monitors, SVM CRT monitors and other high-quality monitors.

The SVM series are based on the latest 3D digital graphic design technology. The structure of the product adopts the single-oriented design which embodies the light, thin characteristics of both the LCD and CRT products.

Our other monitor products include LCD multiple screen combination panel walls, LCD advertising players, built-in quadruple LCD/CRT monitors, IP monitor, and progressive scanning color digital monitors.

None of these products accounted for more than 10% of our revenues in 2008.

Raw Materials and Our Principal Suppliers

We use manufactured electronic components in our products. The main components of our products include camcorders, monitors, frames, decoders, lenses and outdoor hoods.

Shenzhen is one of the biggest and most concentrated bases for electronic products in China. As a result, there are numerous suppliers and vendors of the components that are needed for our products. Because of the high level of competition among the suppliers, the prices of our principal components are relatively stable and we are able to purchase these raw materials at reasonable prices. We have entered into written contracts with several major suppliers and vendors.

The main suppliers to our subsidiaries are: Jing Fei Ya (Shenzhen) Electronics Technology Co., Ltd., Ming Xun Da (Shenzhen) Electronics Technology Co., Ltd., An De Li Photoelectricity Co., Ltd., Jiadu Xinquasheng (Guangzhou) Computer Technology Co., Ltd., Tian Xu (Shenzhen) Trading Co., Ltd., Jia Rui Feng (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd., Xingjielien (Beijing) Electronics Technology Co., Ltd., Mengxiangjia (Guangzhou) Electronics Technology Co., Ltd., Kin Kit Electronic Co., and Sony Corporation of Hong Kong Ltd. None of our suppliers accounted for more than 10% of the total cost of goods sold in 2008.

Our Distribution, Marketing, Customers and Customer Programs

Our customers are primarily (1) governmental entities, such as customs agencies, courts, public security bureaus, and prisons, (2) non-profit organizations, including schools, museums, sports arenas, and libraries and (3) commercial entities, such as airports, hotels, real estate, banks, mines, railways, supermarkets, and entertainment venues. Because a large percentage of our revenues derive from the installation of surveillance and safety systems which are generally non-recurring, we do not rely on one single or a small group of customers. No one single customer accounted for more than 10% of our total revenue in 2008. We generally do not generate significant revenues from any existing client after the installation project is completed unless that client has additional installation sites for which our services might be required.

We have developed a multi-tiered marketing plan, allowing us to effectively market products and services to our clients. We sell most of our products and services through our own distribution network. Our distribution and sales networks cover most of China's populated areas and we do not rely on any particular region for our business. Our subsidiaries collectively have more than 150 branch offices and distribution points.

In addition to our own branch offices and employees, we cooperate with independent sales agents and have established close relationships with these sales agents in order to take advantage of their regional resources and provide products and services that are tailored to the needs of our customers in those regions.

Through this distribution and marketing network, we believe we can continue to promote our brand recognition, strengthen the management of our distribution network and improve our sales revenue and market share.

We have also been marketing and promoting our products through the following means:

- participating in various industrial shows to display our products;
- advertising in industrial magazines and periodicals to introduce and promote our products;
- publishing our own magazine, which is distributed to our suppliers and sales agents so that they can better understand our Company and strengthen their confidence in us; and
- utilizing the internet to promote our products, such as the public safety network and Chinese Security Association network.

Competition

There are many companies in China engaged in the business of manufacturing surveillance and safety products and designing and installing surveillance and safety systems. The surveillance and safety industry in China is still nascent and no company has obtained the dominating position. In addition, it is difficult in the surveillance and safety industry for very large companies to reap benefits from their size, because most of surveillance and safety projects require the product to be specially tailored to meet customers' individual requirements.

In the surveillance and safety industry, competition is based on price, product quality, ability to distribute products, and ability to provide after-sales service.

We believe China Network Communication Corporation and China Telecommunications Corporation are the two major competitors with respect to our Installation Segment. Our major competitors in China with respect to our Manufacturing Segment are Samsung (Tianjin) Electronics Co., Ltd., Shenzhen Skyworth Qunxin Security Technology Co., Ltd., SAE Electronic Co., Ltd, and Hangzhou Hikvision Digital Technology Co., Ltd. We believe Zhejiang Dahua Technology Co., Ltd., a China-based surveillance equipment provider, is the major competitor of our Distribution Segment. Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd., Nanwang Information Industry Group Co., Ltd., Harbin Synjones Electronic Co., Ltd., and Shenzhen SED Electronic Equipment Co., Ltd. are the major competitors of our Software Segment.

Additional competition comes from international companies, such as General Electric and Honeywell. Some of our international competitors are larger than we are and possess greater name recognition, assets, personnel, sales, and financial resources. However, these competitors generally have higher prices for their products, and most of them do not have distribution networks in China that are as developed as ours.

We believe that the range of our product and service offerings, our brand recognition by the market, our capital resources, our relatively low labor costs, and our extensive distribution channels enable us to compete favorably in the market for the surveillance and safety products and services that we offer in China.

Intellectual Property

Our success depends, in part, on our ability to maintain and protect our proprietary technology and to conduct our business without infringing on the proprietary rights of others. We rely primarily on a combination of patents, trademarks and trade secrets, as well as employee and third-party confidentiality agreements, to safeguard our intellectual property. As of December 31, 2008, we held 76 patents and had 44 patent applications pending.

As of December 31, 2008, we held 29 trademarks and had 30 trademark applications pending.

We protect our trade secrets through confidentiality provisions of the employment contracts we enter into with our employees. In addition, our engineers are generally divided into different project groups, each of which generally handles only a portion of the project. As a result, no one engineer generally has access to the entire design process and documentation for a particular product.

Employees

We have approximately 3,500 full-time employees. Approximately 450 of them are administrative and accounting staff, approximately 380 of them are research and development staff and approximately 580 of them are engineers and sales staff.

Approximately 750 employees are located in Shenzhen, and the rest of our employees are located in various branches throughout China. Approximately 57% of our employees have bachelor degrees, and most of these majored in

computer science.

As required by applicable Chinese law, we have entered into employment contracts with most of our officers, managers and employees. We believe that we maintain a satisfactory working relationship with our employees and we have not experienced any significant labor disputes or any difficulty in recruiting staff for our operations. Our employees in China participate in a state pension plan organized by Chinese municipal and provincial governments. We are required to contribute monthly to the plan at the rate of 23% of the average monthly salary. In addition, we are required by Chinese law to cover employees in China with various types of social insurance. We believe that we are in material compliance with the relevant PRC laws.

With the expansion of our business operations and several anticipated acquisitions, we expect that the number of our employees will increase in the next 12 months.

Backlog

As of December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, we had a backlog of unfilled orders for our products of \$88.54 million, \$60.5 million and \$22.4 million, respectively.

Research and Development

Currently, we have approximately 380 employees devoted to our research and development efforts, which are aimed at finding new varieties of products, improving existing products, improving overall product quality, and reducing production costs. We plan to set up three research and development centers located in Shenzhen, Wuhan and Hangzhou, respectively. We spent approximately \$1.89 million, \$0.35 million and \$0.21 million in research and development activities during 2008, 2007, and 2006, respectively.

Government Regulation

All surveillance and safety products produced in China must satisfy testing by the China Public Security Bureau, and manufacturers of such products must receive the Security Technology Protection Product Manufacturing Permit from the provincial agency. We satisfactorily completed this testing in 2002 and also received a permit from Guangdong province in May 2003. In addition, we have a license from the Guangdong province for the design, installation and repair of security protection systems.

Because most of our operating subsidiaries are located in the PRC, we are regulated by the national and local laws of the PRC.

There is no private ownership of land in China and all land ownership is held by the government of the PRC, its agencies and collectives. Land use rights can be obtained from the government for a period of up to 70 years, and are typically renewable. Land use rights can be transferred upon approval by the land administrative authorities of the PRC (State Land Administration Bureau) upon payment of the required land transfer fee. We have received the necessary land use right certificates for the properties described under Item 2 - Properties. See Item 2 - Properties for more details.

In addition, we are also subject to the PRC's foreign currency regulations. The PRC government has control over RMB reserves through, among other things, direct regulation of the conversion of RMB into other foreign currencies. Although foreign currencies which are required for current account transactions can be bought freely at authorized Chinese banks, the proper procedural requirements prescribed by Chinese law must be met. At the same time, Chinese companies are also required to sell their foreign exchange earnings to authorized Chinese banks and the purchase of foreign currencies for capital account transactions still requires prior approval of the Chinese government.

We believe that we are in material compliance with all registrations and requirements for the issuance and maintenance of all licenses required by the governing bodies, and that all license fees and filings are current.

Seasonality

Our operating results and operating cash flows historically have been subject to seasonal variations. Our revenues are usually higher in the second half of the year than in the first half of the year and the first quarter is usually the slowest quarter because fewer projects are undertaken during and around the Chinese spring festival.

Available Information

Our internet website is at www.csst.com. Our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, including exhibits, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to

Sections 13(a) and 15(d) of the Exchange Act, are available free of charge on our website as soon as reasonably practicable after such reports are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC. Copies of these reports may also be obtained free of charge by sending written requests to our Secretary, China Security & Surveillance Technology, Inc., 13/F, Shenzhen Special Zone Press Tower, Shennan Road, Futian District, Shenzhen, China, 518034. The information posted on our web site is not part of this or any other report we file with or furnish with the SEC. Investors can also read and copy any materials filed by us with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room which is located at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. Information about the operation of the Public Reference Room can be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. Our filings can also be accessed at the SEC's internet website: www.sec.gov.

Executive Officers

CSR's executive officers as of March 4, 2009 are as follows:

Name	Age	Positions
Guoshen Tu	43	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Terence Yap	37	Chief Financial Officer
Daiyou Qian	38	Chief Strategy Officer
Lizhong Wang	43	Chief Operating Officer

Guoshen Tu. Mr. Tu has been our Chief Executive Officer and a director since September 2005. From 1994 to 1996, Mr. Tu was the Chief Executive Officer of Jiangxi Golden Motuo Che Zhizhao Co., Ltd. From 1996 to 2004, Mr. Tu was the Chief Executive Officer of Jiangxi Golden Group Limited. From 2004 to 2005, Mr. Tu was the Chief Executive Officer of Golden. Mr. Tu received an EMBA from Peking University.

Terence Yap. Mr. Yap has served as our Chief Financial Officer since January 2007, and as our director and Vice Chairman since March 2006. Mr. Yap was the President, CEO and a director of Digital Network Alliance International, Inc., a Delaware company which is engaged in the business of providing satellite internet connections to customers in the Asia Pacific region, including Hong Kong, Singapore, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Mongolia, and the business of providing managed broadband services to commercial office buildings and apartment buildings in Singapore and Hong Kong. Digital Network Alliance International, Inc., is a U.S. reporting company. Mr. Yap has been affiliated with Digital Network Alliance International, Inc. and its affiliated entities since January 2002.

Daiyou Qian. Mr. Qian has served as our Chief Strategy Officer since January 2009 and our Chief Operating Officer from January 2008 to January 2009. He founded Tsingvision in 2003 which was acquired by the Company in July 2007. From April 2005 to December 2007, Mr. Qian was the general manager of Tsingvision. Mr. Qian was also an associate professor at Hangzhou Normal University from April 2005 to June 2007. From December 1995 to April 2005, Mr. Qian was a senior engineer of CETC Institute 52 (China Electronics Science and Technology Corporation, the Institute).

Lizhong Wang. Mr. Wang has served as our Chief Operating Officer since January 2009 and our Chief Administrative Officer and president of CSST PRC since January 2008. From August 2006 to December 2007, he served as the vice president and president of Golden. Prior to joining Golden, Mr. Wang was the vice chairman of CPPCC and People's Congress of Qingyuan district, Ji An city. Mr. Wang holds an EMBA from the Centenary College, U.S.A., and a B.A and M.A. in Economics from the Party School of the Central Committee of C.P.C, China.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS

Due to the nature of our business, we do not have significant amounts of recurring revenues from our existing customers and we are highly dependent on new business development.

Most of our revenues derive from the installation of surveillance and safety systems which are generally non-recurring. Our customers are primarily governmental entities, non-profit organizations and commercial entities, such as airports, customs agencies, hotels, real estate developments, banks, mines, railways, supermarkets, and entertainment enterprises. We manufacture and install security systems for these customers and generate revenues from the sale of these systems to our customers and, to a lesser extent, from maintenance of these systems for our customers. After we have manufactured and installed a system at any particular customer site, we have generated the majority of revenues from that particular client. We would not expect to generate significant revenues from any existing client in future years unless that client has additional installation sites for which our services might be required. Therefore, in order to maintain a level of revenues each year that is at or in excess of the level of revenues we generated in prior years, we must identify and be retained by new clients. If our business development, marketing and sales techniques do not result in an equal or greater number of projects of at least comparable size and value for us in a given year compared to the prior year, then we may be unable to increase our revenues and earnings or even sustain current levels in the future.

A decrease or delay in state or local mandating and funding of surveillance and safety system installation and operation may cause our revenues and profits to decrease.

We depend substantially on national, state and local government laws mandating and funding surveillance and safety system installation and operation in China. We expect that this dependence will continue for the foreseeable future. If China's priorities change, whether due to tightening budgets, shifting policy, or otherwise, initiatives such as the Safe City Project may be abandoned or cut back, and our financial condition and results of operations may suffer material adverse effects.

Our products often are subject to government testing, inspection and approval.

We frequently supply products and services pursuant to agreements with general contractors or government agencies. The successful completion of our obligations under these contracts is often subject to satisfactory testing, inspection and approval of such products and services. Although we endeavor to satisfy the requirements of each of these contracts to which we are a party, no assurance can be given that the necessary approval of our products and services will be granted on a timely basis or at all, and that we will receive any payments due to us. In some cases, we may be dependent on others to complete these projects which may also delay payments to us. Any failure to obtain these approvals and payments may have a material adverse effect on our business and future financial performance.

We face risks related to general domestic and global economic conditions and to the current credit crisis.

Our current operating cash flows, which combined with access to the credit markets, provides us with significant discretionary funding capacity. However, the current uncertainty arising out of domestic and global economic conditions, including the recent disruption in credit markets, poses a risk to the economies in which we operate that has impacted demand for our products and services, and may impact our ability to manage normal relationships with our customers, suppliers and creditors. If the current situation deteriorates significantly, our business could be materially negatively impacted, including such areas as reduced demand for our products and services from a slow-down in the general economy, or supplier or customer disruptions resulting from tighter credit markets.

In order to grow at the pace expected by management, we will require additional capital to support our long-term business plan. If we are unable to obtain additional capital in future years, we may be unable to proceed with our long-term business plan and we may be forced to curtail or cease our operations.

We will require additional working capital to support our long-term business plan, which includes identifying suitable targets for horizontal or vertical mergers or acquisitions, so as to enhance the overall productivity and benefit from economies of scale. Our working capital requirements and the cash flow provided by future operating activities, if any, will vary greatly from quarter to quarter, depending on the volume of business during the period and payment terms with our customers. We may not be able to obtain adequate levels of additional financing, whether through equity financing, debt financing or other sources. Additional financings could result in significant dilution to our earnings per share or the issuance of securities with rights superior to our current outstanding securities. In addition, we may grant registration rights to investors purchasing our equity or debt securities in the future. If we are unable to raise additional financing, we may be unable to implement our long-term business plan, develop or enhance our products and services, take advantage of future opportunities or respond to competitive pressures on a timely basis, if at all. In addition, a lack of additional financing could force us to substantially curtail or cease operations.

Our business could be adversely affected by reduced levels of cash, whether from operations or from borrowings.

Historically, our principal sources of funds have been cash flows from operations and borrowings from banks and other institutions. Our operating and financial performance may generate less cash and result in our failing to comply with our credit agreement covenants. We were in compliance with these covenants in 2008 and expect to be in compliance with these covenants during fiscal 2009. However, our ability to remain in compliance in the future will depend on our future financial performance and may be affected by events beyond our control. There can be no assurance that we will generate sufficient earnings and cash flow to remain in compliance with the credit agreement, or that we will be able to obtain future amendments to the credit agreement to avoid a default. In the event of a default, there can be no assurance that we could negotiate a new credit agreement or that we could obtain a new credit agreement with satisfactory terms and conditions within a reasonable time period.

We sometimes extend credit to our customers. Failure to collect the trade receivables or untimely collection could affect our liquidity.

We extend credit to some of our customers while generally requiring no collateral. Generally, our customers pay in installments, with a portion of the payment upfront, a portion of the payment upon receipt of our products by our customers and before the installation, and a portion of the payment after the installation of our products and upon satisfaction of our customer. Sometimes, a small portion of the payment will not be paid until after a certain period following the installation. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers' financial condition and generally have no difficulties in collecting our payments. However, if we encounter future problems collecting amounts due from our clients or if we experience delays in the collection of amounts due from our clients, our liquidity could be negatively affected.

If our subcontractors fail to perform their contractual obligations, our ability to provide services and products to our customers, as well as our ability to obtain future business, may be harmed.

Many of our contracts involve subcontracts with other companies upon which we rely to perform a portion of the services that we must provide to our customers. There is a risk that we may have disputes with our subcontractors, including disputes regarding the quality and timeliness of work performed by those subcontractors. A failure by one or more of our subcontractors to satisfactorily perform the agreed-upon services may materially and adversely impact our ability to perform our obligations to our customers, could expose us to liability and could have a material adverse effect on our ability to compete for future contracts and orders.

If we are unable to attract and retain senior management and qualified technical and sales personnel, our operations, financial condition and prospects will be materially adversely affected.

Our future success depends in part on the contributions of our management team and key technical and sales personnel and our ability to attract and retain qualified new personnel. In particular, our success depends on the continuing employment of our CEO, Mr. Guoshen Tu; our CFO, Mr. Terence Yap; our Chief Strategy Officer, Mr. Daiyou Qian; and our Chief Operating Officer, Mr. Lizhong Wang. There is significant competition in our industry for qualified managerial, technical and sales personnel and we cannot assure you that we will be able to retain our key senior managerial, technical and sales personnel or that we will be able to attract, integrate and retain other such personnel that we may require in the future. If we are unable to attract and retain key personnel in the future, our business, operations, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially adversely affected.

Our growth strategy has required us to make acquisitions and to make additional acquisitions in the future, which could subject us to significant risks, any of which could harm our business.

Our growth strategy includes identifying and acquiring or investing in suitable candidates on acceptable terms. In 2008, we acquired a 100% ownership interest in Stonesonic, Longhorn, Guanling, Jin Lin, and DIT. In addition, we established an exclusive cooperation relationship with Chuang Guan and DM. We have also entered into letters of intent to acquire several other companies. Over time, we may acquire or make investments in other providers of products that complement our business and other companies in the security industry. The successful integration of these companies and any other acquired businesses require us to:

- integrate and retain key management, sales, research and development, production and other personnel;
- incorporate the acquired products or capabilities into our offerings from an engineering, sales and marketing perspective;
- coordinate research and development efforts;
- integrate and support pre-existing supplier, distribution and customer relationships; and
- consolidate duplicate facilities and functions and combine back office accounting, order processing and support functions.

Acquisitions involve a number of risks and present financial, managerial and operational challenges, including:

- diversion of management's attention from running our existing business;
- increased expenses, including travel, legal, administrative and compensation expenses resulting from newly hired employees;
- increased costs to integrate personnel, customer base and business practices of the acquired company with our own;
- adverse effects on our reported operating results due to possible write-down of goodwill associated with acquisitions;
- potential disputes with sellers of acquired businesses, technologies, services, products and potential liabilities; and
- dilution to our earnings per share if we issue common stock in any acquisition.

Moreover, performance problems with an acquired business, technology, product or service could also have a material adverse impact on our reputation as a whole. Any acquired business, technology, product or service could significantly under-perform relative to our expectations, and we may not achieve the benefits we expect from our acquisitions. Geographic distance between business operations, the compatibility of the technologies and operations being integrated and the disparate corporate cultures being combined also presents significant challenges. Acquired businesses are likely to have different standards, controls, contracts, procedures and policies, making it more difficult to implement and harmonize company-wide financial, accounting, billing, information and other systems. If we cannot overcome these challenges, we may not realize actual benefits from past and future acquisitions, which will

impair our overall business results.

Our acquisition strategy also depends on our ability to obtain necessary government approvals, as described under "Risks Related to Doing Business in China" we may be unable to complete a business combination transaction efficiently or on favorable terms due to complicated merger and acquisition regulations which became effective on September 8, 2006."

Due to our rapid growth in recent years, our past results may not be indicative of our future performance so evaluating our business and prospects may be difficult.

Our business has grown and evolved rapidly in recent years as demonstrated by our growth in sales revenue from approximately \$106.99 million in 2006 to \$240.19 million in 2007, and to \$427.35 million in 2008. We may not be able to achieve similar growth in future periods, and our historical operating results may not provide a meaningful basis for evaluating our business, financial performance and prospects. Therefore, you should not rely on our past results or our historical rate of growth as an indication of our future performance.

Management's estimates and assumptions affect reported amounts of expenses and changes in those estimates could impact operating results.

Goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets are tested for impairment at least annually, and the results of such testing may adversely affect our financial results. We use a variety of valuation techniques in determining fair value. The impairment review is highly judgmental and involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions have a significant impact on the amount of any impairment charge recorded, and actual results may differ significantly from the estimates and assumptions used.

We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events which are included in the financial statements or tax returns. In assessing the realizability of the deferred tax assets, management makes certain assumptions about whether the deferred tax assets will be realized. We expect the deferred tax assets currently recorded to be fully realizable, however there can be no assurance that an increased valuation allowance would not need to be recorded in the future.

Our facilities, or facilities of our customers or suppliers, could be susceptible to natural disasters.

All of our facilities, and many of the facilities of our customers and suppliers, are located in China. Natural disasters, such as floods and earthquakes, occur frequently in China, and they pose substantial threats to businesses with operations there. As a developing country, China's emergency-response ability is limited, and its ability to provide emergency reconstruction and other aid to businesses affected by natural disasters is limited. Should a natural disaster severely damage one of our facilities, or damage a major facility of one or more of our significant customers or suppliers, our business could be materially disrupted.

In the event that adequate insurance is not available or our insurance is not deemed to cover a claim, we could face liability.

We carry insurances that our management consider customary and adequate. The laws of the jurisdictions in which we operate, may limit or prohibit insurance coverage for punitive or certain other types of damages or liability arising from gross negligence. If we incur increased losses related to employee acts or omissions, or system failure, or if we are unable to obtain adequate insurance coverage at reasonable rates, or if we are unable to receive reimbursements from insurance carriers, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Our quarterly operating results are likely to fluctuate, which may affect our stock price.

Our quarterly revenues, expenses, operating results and gross profit margins vary from quarter to quarter. As a result, our operating results may fall below the expectations of securities analysts and investors in some quarters, which could result in a decrease in the market price of our common stock. The reasons our quarterly results may fluctuate include:

- seasonality inherent in the surveillance and safety industry;
- variations in profit margins attributable to product mix;

- changes in the general competitive and economic conditions;
- delays in, or uneven timing in the delivery of, customer orders;
- the introduction of new products by us or our competitors; and
- delays in surveillance and safety funding and budgetary restraints on national and local government spending.

Period to period comparisons of our results should not be relied on as indications of future performance.

We could face liability for our failure to respond adequately to alarm activations.

The nature of the services we provide potentially exposes us to greater risks of liability for employee acts or omissions or system failures that may be inherent in other businesses. In the event of litigation with respect to such matters, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. In addition, the costs of such litigation could have an adverse effect on us.

Future government regulations or other standards could have an adverse effect on our operations.

Our operations are subject to a variety of laws, regulations and licensing requirements of national and local authorities in the PRC. In certain jurisdictions, we are required to obtain licenses or permits and to meet certain standards in the conduct of our business. The loss of such licenses, or the imposition of conditions to the granting or retention of such licenses, could have an adverse effect on us. In the event that these laws, regulations and/or licensing requirements change, we may be required to modify our operations or to utilize resources to maintain compliance with such rules and regulations. In addition, new regulations may be enacted that could have an adverse effect on us.

Our limited ability to protect our intellectual property, and the possibility that our technology could inadvertently infringe technology owned by others, may adversely affect our ability to compete.

We rely on a combination of trademarks, copyrights, trade secret laws, confidentiality procedures and licensing arrangements to protect our intellectual property rights. A successful challenge to the ownership of our technology could materially damage our business prospects. Our competitors may assert that our technologies or products infringe on their patents or proprietary rights. We may be required to obtain from others licenses that may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. Problems with intellectual property rights could increase the cost of our products or delay or preclude our new product development and commercialization. If infringement claims against us are deemed valid, we may not be able to obtain appropriate licenses on acceptable terms or at all. Litigation could be costly and time-consuming but may be necessary to protect our technology license positions or to defend against infringement claims.

We may be exposed to liabilities under the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and any determination that we violated the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We are subject to the Foreign Corrupt Practice Act, or FCPA, and other laws that prohibit improper payments or offers of payments to foreign governments and their officials and political parties by U.S. persons and issuers as defined by the statute for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. We have operations, agreements with third parties and make sales in China, which may experience corruption. Our activities in China create the risk of unauthorized payments or offers of payments by one of the employees, consultants, sales agents or distributors of our Company, even though these parties are not always subject to our control. It is our policy to implement safeguards to discourage these practices by our employees. However, our existing safeguards and any future improvements may prove to be less than effective, and the employees, consultants, sales agents or distributors of our Company may engage in conduct for which we might be held responsible. Violations of the FCPA may result in severe criminal or civil sanctions, and we may be subject to other liabilities, which could negatively affect our business, operating results and financial condition. In addition, the government may seek to hold our Company liable for successor liability FCPA violations committed by companies in which we invest or that we acquire.

The discontinuation of the preferential tax treatment currently available to our PRC subsidiaries could materially adversely affect our results of operations.

Before the implementation of the new enterprise income tax (EIT) law (as discussed below), Foreign Invested Enterprises (FIE) established in the PRC, unless granted by Chinese government to enjoy preferential tax treatments, such as two-year exemption and three-year half reduction , are generally subject to an EIT rate of 33.0%, which includes a 30.0% state income tax and a 3.0% local income tax. On March 16, 2007, the National People's Congress of China passed the new Enterprise Income Tax Law (EIT Law), and on November 28, 2007, the State Council of China passed the Implementing Rules for the EIT Law (Implementing Rules) which took effect on January 1, 2008. The EIT Law and Implementing Rules impose a unified EIT of 25.0% on all domestic-invested enterprises and FIEs, unless they qualify under certain limited exceptions.

Despite these changes, the EIT Law gives the FIEs established before March 16, 2007 (Old FIEs) a five-year grandfather period during which they can continue to enjoy their existing preferential tax treatments. During this five-year grandfather period, the Old FIEs which enjoyed tax rates lower than 25% under the original EIT Law shall gradually increase their EIT rate within 5 years until the tax rate reaches 25%. In addition, the Old FIEs that are eligible for the two-year exemption and three-year half reduction or five-year exemption and five-year half-reduction under the original EIT Law, are allowed to remain to enjoy their preference until these holidays expire.

As a result, our subsidiary Golden was subject to an EIT rate of 15% in 2008. Cheng Feng and Tsingvision were subject to an EIT rate of 12.5% in 2008 due to the software and high technology company status. Hongtianzhi is located in Shenzhen and its 2008 EIT rate was 9% as it receives lower EIT rate as a high-tech company. Minking was subject to an EIT rate of 15% in 2008 due to its status as a high-tech company. CSSM, HiEasy, Stonesonic and Guanling were each subject to an EIT rate of 25%. CSST PRC, Longhorn and Jin Lin were exempted from EIT in 2008. The discontinuation of any such special or preferential tax treatment or other incentives would have an adverse effect on the Company's business, fiscal condition and current operations in China.

In addition to the changes to the current tax structure, under the EIT Law, an enterprise established outside of China with de facto management bodies within China is considered a resident enterprise and will normally be subject to an EIT of 25.0% on its global income. The Implementing Rules define the term de facto management bodies as an establishment that exercises, in substance, overall management and control over the production, business, personnel, accounting, etc., of a Chinese enterprise. If the PRC tax authorities subsequently determine that the Company should be classified as a resident enterprise, then the organization's global income would be subject to PRC income tax of 25.0%.

If the PRC tax authorities determine that China Security & Surveillance Technology, Inc. is a resident enterprise for PRC enterprise income tax purposes, a number of unfavorable PRC tax consequences could follow. First, we may be subject to the EIT at a rate of 25% on our worldwide taxable income as well as PRC enterprise income tax reporting obligations. In our case, this would mean that income such as interest on offering proceeds and non-China source income would be subject to PRC enterprise income tax at a rate of 25%. Second, although under the EIT Law and the Implementing Rules dividends paid to us from our PRC subsidiaries would qualify as tax-exempt income, we cannot guarantee that such dividends will not be subject to a 10% withholding tax, as the PRC foreign exchange control authorities, which enforce the withholding tax, have not yet issued guidance with respect to the processing of outbound remittances to entities that are treated as resident enterprises for PRC enterprise income tax purposes. Finally, it is possible that future guidance issued with respect to the new resident enterprise classification could result in a situation in which a 10% withholding tax is imposed on dividends we pay to our non-PRC stockholders and with respect to gains derived by our non-PRC stockholders from transferring our shares. We are actively monitoring the possibility of resident enterprise treatment for the 2008 tax year and are evaluating appropriate organizational changes to avoid this treatment, to the extent possible.

If we were treated as a resident enterprise by PRC tax authorities, we would be subject to taxation in both the U.S. and China, and our PRC tax may not be creditable against our U.S. tax.

Safetech is a BVI company, while our operating subsidiaries are PRC or Hong Kong companies, and most of our officers and directors reside outside the United States. Therefore, certain judgments obtained against our Company by our shareholders may not be enforceable in the BVI or China.

Safetech is a BVI company and our operating subsidiaries are PRC or Hong Kong companies. Most of our officers and directors reside outside of the United States. All or substantially all of our assets and the assets of these persons are located outside of the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the United States upon our Company or such persons or to enforce against it or these persons the United States federal securities laws, or to enforce judgments obtained in United States courts predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States, including the Securities Act and the Exchange Act.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR RECENT HIGH YIELD AND CONVERTIBLE NOTES

Covenants in our debt instruments restrict or prohibit our ability to engage in or enter into a variety of transactions.

On February 16, 2007, we entered into a notes purchase agreement with Citadel Equity Fund Ltd. (Citadel) as well as indentures and an investor rights agreement, relating to the purchase and sale of \$60 million Guaranteed Senior Unsecured Notes Due 2012. On April 24, 2007, we entered into another notes purchase agreement with Citadel, as well as indentures and an amended and restated investor rights agreement, relating to the purchase and sale of \$50 million Guaranteed Senior Unsecured Notes Due 2012. The two convertible notes are referred to herein as the Notes.

The two indentures governing the Notes contain various covenants that may limit our discretion in operating our business. In particular, we are limited in our ability to merge, consolidate or transfer substantially all of our assets, issue stock of subsidiaries, incur additional debts and create liens on our assets to secure debt. In addition, if there is

default, and we do not maintain certain financial covenants or we do not maintain borrowing availability in excess of certain pre-determined levels, we may be unable to incur additional indebtedness, make restricted payments (including paying cash dividends on our capital stock) or redeem or repurchase our capital stock.

The indentures governing the Notes require us to maintain certain financial ratios and limit our ability to make capital expenditures. These covenants and ratios could have an adverse effect on our business by limiting our ability to take advantage of financing, merger and acquisition or other corporate opportunities and to fund our operations. Any future debt could also contain financial and other covenants more restrictive than those imposed under the indenture governing the Notes.

The Notes and their corresponding debt could have significant consequences to investors. For example, they could:

- limit our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, and other general corporate requirements;
- increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- require us to sell assets to reduce indebtedness or influence our decisions about whether to do so;
- restrict us from making strategic acquisitions or pursuing business opportunities;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate;
- limit, along with the financial and other restrictive covenants in our indebtedness, among other things, our ability to borrow additional funds; and
- place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to competitors that may have proportionately less debt.

Under the indentures, if the Notes are not converted before its respective maturity, the Notes will be redeemed by us on the maturity date at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes then outstanding plus an additional amount such that the total amount represents to the holders thereof a gross yield (including the paid or any accrued and unpaid interest) of 15.0% per annum, calculated on a quarterly compounded basis, plus any accrued and unpaid interest. If Citadel chooses not to convert the Notes or are not forced to convert the Notes under the mandatory conversion provisions as contained in the indentures, then we will incur significant debt obligations.

In addition, our ability to make scheduled payments or refinance our obligations depends on our successful financial and operating performance, cash flows, and capital resources, which in turn depend upon prevailing economic conditions and certain financial, business, and other factors, many of which are beyond our control. If our cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to fund our debt obligations, we may be forced to reduce or delay capital expenditures, sell material assets or operations, obtain additional capital, restructure our debt, or declare bankruptcy. In the event that we are required to dispose of material assets or operations to meet our debt service and other obligations, the value realized on such assets or operations will depend on market conditions and the availability of buyers. Accordingly, we may be forced to sell at an unfavorable price.

A covenant in our indentures with Citadel may obligate us to repurchase the Notes from the holders of such notes, though at such time we may not possess sufficient liquidity to satisfy such obligations.

Pursuant to the indentures with Citadel, if our chairman and chief executive officer, Mr. Guoshen Tu, ceases to be the beneficial owner of at least twenty percent of our outstanding capital stock, we will be obligated to submit an offer to the holders of the Notes to repurchase the Notes within 30 days, in whole or in part at the discretion of the individual note holders, at a price determined by the terms of the indentures.

On January 11, 2008, Whitehorse Technology Limited (Whitehorse), a company organized in the British Virgin Islands and which is wholly owned by Mr. Tu, issued and sold \$50,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of Exchangeable Senior Notes due 2012 (the Whitehorse Notes) to third party investors not affiliated with us. In connection with this transaction, Whitehorse and Mr. Tu pledged shares of our common stock that are directly and indirectly beneficially owned by Whitehorse and Mr. Tu, respectively, to secure the Whitehorse Notes.

We are not a party to any of the Whitehorse Note agreements and did not make any representations, warranties or covenants in connection with the Whitehorse Notes. However, Whitehorse and Mr. Tu agreed to pledge their shares of our common stock to secure their obligations under the Whitehorse Notes. In addition, pursuant to the Whitehorse Notes, if the market price of the shares pledged by Whitehorse and Mr. Tu falls below \$150,000,000, Whitehorse and Mr. Tu are obligated to pledge such number of additional shares in order to increase the aggregate value of all of the pledged shares to \$150,000,000. Whitehorse and Mr. Tu have pledged approximately 14.7 million shares of our common stock and the value of such shares is currently under \$150,000,000. We have been informed by Whitehorse and Mr. Tu that Whitehorse and Mr. Tu have entered into a side letter with the noteholders in November 2008 (the

Side Letter) under which the noteholders agreed to forbear from declaring an event of default with respect to the Whitehorse Note solely as a result of Whitehorse and Mr. Tu's failure to pledge additional shares as long as Whitehorse and Mr. Tu make timely payment according to the amortization schedule as set forth in such Side Letter. Whitehorse and Mr. Tu have informed us that no event of default has been declared as of the date of this annual report.

Failure on the part of Whitehorse and Mr. Tu to meet their obligations under the Whitehorse Notes agreements and/or the Side Letter may trigger a default under the Whitehorse Notes and would permit the noteholders to accelerate the Whitehorse Notes and foreclose on the shares of our common stock that were pledged by Whitehorse and Mr. Tu. Since our financing arrangement with Citadel provides for an acceleration of the amounts owed by us to Citadel if Mr. Tu does not, directly or indirectly through Whitehorse, maintain a specified ownership percentage in our outstanding capital stock, such a foreclosure by the noteholders could potentially trigger the acceleration of our payment of the Citadel loan. If that occurs, our liquidity, financial condition, and results of operations would be adversely affected.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR INDUSTRY

Seasonality affects our operating results.

Our sales are affected by seasonality. Our revenues are usually higher in the second half of the year than in the first half of the year because fewer projects are undertaken during and around the Chinese spring festival.

Our success relies on our management's ability to understand the highly evolving surveillance and safety industry.

The Chinese surveillance and safety industry is nascent and rapidly evolving. Therefore, it is critical that our management is able to understand industry trends and make good strategic business decisions. If our management is unable to identify industry trends and act in response to such trends in a way that is beneficial to us, our business will suffer.

If we are unable to respond to the rapid changes in our industry and changes in our customer's requirements and preferences, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

If we are unable, for technological, legal, financial or other reasons, to adapt in a timely manner to changing market conditions or customer requirements, we could lose customers and market share. The surveillance and safety industry is characterized by rapid technological change. Sudden changes in customer requirements and preferences, the frequent introduction of new products and services embodying new technologies and the emergence of new industry standards and practices could render our existing products, services and systems obsolete. The emerging nature of products and services in the surveillance and safety industry and their rapid evolution will require that we continually improve the performance, features and reliability of our products and services. Our success will depend, in part, on our ability to:

- enhance our existing products and services;
- anticipate changing customer requirements by designing, developing, and launching new products and services that address the increasingly sophisticated and varied needs of our current and prospective customers; and
- respond to technological advances and emerging industry standards and practices on a cost-effective and timely basis.

The development of additional products and services involves significant technological and business risks and requires substantial expenditures and lead time. If we fail to introduce products with new technologies in a timely manner, or adapt our products to these new technologies, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. We cannot assure you that even if we are able to introduce new products or adapt our products to new technologies that our products will gain acceptance among our customers. In addition, from time to time, we or our competitors may announce new products, product enhancements or technological innovations that have the potential to replace or shorten the life cycles of our existing products and that may cause customers to refrain from purchasing our existing products, resulting in inventory obsolescence.

We may not be able to maintain or improve our competitive position of strong competition in the surveillance and safety industry, and we expect this competition to continue to intensify.

The Chinese surveillance and safety industry is highly competitive. In addition, since China joined the World Trade Organization, we also face competition from international competitors. Some of our international competitors are larger than us and possess greater name recognition, assets, personnel, sales and financial resources. These entities may be able to respond more quickly to changing market conditions by developing new products and services that meet customer requirements or are otherwise superior to our products and services and may be able to more effectively market their products than we can because they have significantly greater financial, technical and

marketing resources than we do. They may also be able to devote greater resources than we can to the development, promotion and sale of their products. Increased competition could require us to reduce our prices, result in our receiving fewer customer orders, and result in our loss of market share. We cannot assure you that we will be able to distinguish ourselves in a competitive market. To the extent that we are unable to successfully compete against existing and future competitors, our business, operating results and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Our business and reputation as a manufacturer of high quality surveillance and safety products may be adversely affected by product defects or performance.

We believe that we offer high quality products that are reliable and competitively priced. If our products do not perform to specifications, we might be required to redesign or recall those products or pay substantial damages. Such an event could result in significant expenses, disrupt sales and affect our reputation and that of our products. In addition, product defects could result in substantial product liability. We do not have product liability insurance. If we face significant liability claims, our business, financial condition, and results of operations would be adversely affected.

Our product offerings involve a lengthy sales cycle and we may not anticipate sales levels appropriately, which could impair our profitability.

Some of our products and services are designed for medium to large commercial, industrial and government facilities desiring to protect valuable assets and/or prevent intrusion into high security facilities in China. Given the nature of our products and the customers that purchase them, sales cycles can be lengthy as customers conduct intensive investigations and deliberate between competing technologies and providers. For these and other reasons, the sales cycle associated with some of our products and services is typically lengthy and subject to a number of significant risks over which we have little or no control. If sales in any period fall significantly below anticipated levels, our financial condition and results of operations could suffer.

RISKS RELATED TO DOING BUSINESS IN CHINA

Adverse changes in political and economic policies of the PRC government could impede the overall economic growth of China, which could reduce the demand for our products and damage our business.

We conduct substantially all of our operations and generate most of our revenue in China. Accordingly, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects are affected significantly by economic, political and legal developments in China. The PRC economy differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including:

- the higher level of government involvement;
- the early stage of development of the market-oriented sector of the economy;
- the rapid growth rate;
- the higher level of control over foreign exchange; and
- the allocation of resources.

As the PRC economy has been transitioning from a planned economy to a more market-oriented economy, the PRC government has implemented various measures to encourage economic growth and guide the allocation of resources. While these measures may benefit the overall PRC economy, they may also have a negative effect on us.

Although the PRC government has in recent years implemented measures emphasizing the utilization of market forces for economic reform, the PRC government continues to exercise significant control over economic growth in China through the allocation of resources, controlling payment of foreign currency-denominated obligations, setting monetary policy and imposing policies that impact particular industries or companies in different ways.

Any adverse change in the economic conditions or government policies in China could have a material adverse effect on the overall economic growth and the level of surveillance and safety investments and expenditures in China, which in turn could lead to a reduction in demand for our products and consequently have a material adverse effect on our business and prospects.

Uncertainties with respect to the PRC legal system could limit the legal protections available to you and us.

We conduct substantially all of our business through our operating subsidiaries in China. Our operating subsidiaries are generally subject to laws and regulations applicable to foreign investments in China and, in particular, laws applicable to foreign-invested enterprises. The PRC legal system is based on written statutes, and prior court decisions may be cited for reference, but have limited precedential value. Since 1979, a series of new PRC laws and regulations have significantly enhanced the protections afforded to various forms of foreign investments in China. However, since the PRC legal system continues to rapidly evolve, the interpretations of many laws, regulations and rules are not always uniform and enforcement of these laws, regulations and rules involve uncertainties, which may limit legal protections available to you and us. In addition, any litigation in China may be protracted and result in substantial

costs and diversion of resources and management attention. In addition, all of our executive officers and all but one of our directors are residents of China and not of the United States, and substantially all the assets of these persons are located outside the United States. As a result, it could be difficult for investors to effect service of process in the United States or to enforce a judgment obtained in the United States against our Chinese officers, directors and subsidiaries.

The PRC government exerts substantial influence over the manner in which we conduct our business activities.

The PRC government has exercised and continues to exercise substantial control over virtually every sector of the Chinese economy through regulation and state ownership. Our ability to operate in China may be harmed by changes in its laws and regulations, including those relating to taxation, import and export tariffs, environmental regulations, land use rights, property and other matters. We believe that our operations in China are in material compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements. However, the central or local governments of the jurisdictions in which we operate may impose new, stricter regulations or interpretations of existing regulations that would require additional expenditures and efforts on our part to ensure our compliance with such regulations or interpretations.

Accordingly, government actions in the future, including any decision not to continue to support recent economic reforms and to return to a more centrally planned economy or regional or local variations in the implementation of economic policies, could have a significant effect on economic conditions in China or particular regions thereof and could require us to divest ourselves of any interest we then hold in Chinese properties or joint ventures.

Restrictions on currency exchange may limit our ability to receive and use our sales revenue effectively.

Most of our sales revenue and expenses are denominated in Renminbi. Under PRC law, the Renminbi is currently convertible under the current account, which includes dividends and trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions, but not under the capital account, which includes foreign direct investment and loans. Currently, our PRC operating subsidiaries may purchase foreign currencies for settlement of current account transactions, including payments of dividends to us, without the approval of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (the SAFE), by complying with certain procedural requirements. However, the relevant PRC government authorities may limit or eliminate our ability to purchase foreign currencies in the future. Since a significant amount of our future revenue will be denominated in Renminbi, any existing and future restrictions on currency exchange may limit our ability to utilize revenue generated in Renminbi to fund our business activities outside China that are denominated in foreign currencies.

Foreign exchange transactions by PRC operating subsidiaries under the capital account continue to be subject to significant foreign exchange controls and require the approval of or need to register with PRC government authorities, including SAFE. In particular, if our PRC operating subsidiaries borrow foreign currency through loans from us or other foreign lenders, these loans must be registered with SAFE, and if we finance the subsidiaries by means of additional capital contributions, these capital contributions must be approved by certain government authorities, including the Ministry of Commerce, or their respective local counterparts. These limitations could affect our PRC operating subsidiaries' ability to obtain foreign exchange through debt or equity financing.

Failure to comply with PRC regulations relating to the establishment of offshore special purpose companies by PRC residents may subject our PRC resident stockholders to personal liability, limit our ability to acquire PRC companies or to inject capital into our PRC subsidiaries, limit our PRC subsidiaries' ability to distribute profits to us or otherwise materially adversely affect us.

In October 2005, SAFE issued a public notice, the Notice on Relevant Issues in the Foreign Exchange Control over Financing and Return Investment Through Special Purpose Companies by Residents Inside China, or the SAFE Notice, which requires PRC residents to register with the competent local SAFE branch before using onshore assets or equity interests held by them to establish offshore special purpose companies, or SPVs, for the purpose of overseas equity financing. Under the SAFE Notice, such PRC residents must also file amendments to their registration in connection with any increase or decrease of capital, transfer of shares, mergers and acquisitions, equity investment or creation of any security interest in any assets located in China to guarantee offshore obligations. Moreover, if the SPVs were established and owned the onshore assets or equity interests before the implementation date of the SAFE Notice, a retroactive SAFE registration is required to have been completed before March 31, 2006. If any PRC resident stockholder of any SPV fails to make the required SAFE registration and amended registration, the PRC subsidiaries of that SPV may be prohibited from distributing their profits and the proceeds from any reduction in capital, share transfer or liquidation to the SPV. Failure to comply with the SAFE registration and amendment requirements described above could also result in liability under PRC laws for evasion of applicable foreign exchange restrictions.

Because of uncertainty over how the SAFE Notice will be interpreted and implemented, and how or whether SAFE will apply it to us, we cannot predict how it will affect our business operations or future strategies. For example, our present and prospective PRC subsidiaries' ability to conduct foreign exchange activities, such as the remittance of dividends and foreign currency-denominated borrowings, may be subject to compliance with the SAFE Notice by our PRC resident beneficial holders. In addition, such PRC residents may not always be able to complete the necessary

registration procedures required by the SAFE Notice. We also have little control over either our present or prospective direct or indirect stockholders or the outcome of such registration procedures. A failure by our PRC resident beneficial holders or future PRC resident stockholders to comply with the SAFE Notice, if SAFE requires it, could subject these PRC resident beneficial holders to fines or legal sanctions, restrict our overseas or cross-border investment activities, limit our subsidiaries' ability to make distributions or pay dividends or affect our ownership structure, which could adversely affect our business and prospects.

We may be unable to complete a business combination transaction efficiently or on favorable terms due to complicated merger and acquisition regulations which became effective on September 8, 2006.

On August 8, 2006, six PRC regulatory agencies, including the CSRC, promulgated the Regulation on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Companies by Foreign Investors, which became effective on September 8, 2006. This new regulation, among other things, governs the approval process by which a PRC company may participate in an acquisition of assets or equity interests. Depending on the structure of the transaction, the new regulation will require the PRC parties to make a series of applications and supplemental applications to the government agencies. In some instances, the application process may require the presentation of economic data concerning a transaction, including appraisals of the target business and evaluations of the acquirer, which are designed to allow the government to assess the transaction. Government approvals will have expiration dates by which a transaction must be completed and reported to the government agencies. Compliance with the new regulations is likely to be more time consuming and expensive than in the past and the government can now exert more control over the combination of two businesses. Accordingly, due to the new regulation, our ability to engage in business combination transactions has become significantly more complicated, time consuming and expensive, and we may not be able to negotiate a transaction that is acceptable to our stockholders or sufficiently protect their interests in a transaction.

The new regulation allows PRC government agencies to assess the economic terms of a business combination transaction. Parties to a business combination transaction may have to submit to the Ministry of Commerce and other relevant government agencies an appraisal report, an evaluation report and the acquisition agreement, all of which form part of the application for approval, depending on the structure of the transaction. The regulations also prohibit a transaction at an acquisition price obviously lower than the appraised value of the PRC business or assets and in certain transaction structures, require that consideration must be paid within defined periods, generally not in excess of a year. The regulation also limits our ability to negotiate various terms of the acquisition, including aspects of the initial consideration, contingent consideration, holdback provisions, indemnification provisions and provisions relating to the assumption and allocation of assets and liabilities. Transaction structures involving trusts, nominees and similar entities are prohibited. Therefore, such regulation may impede our ability to negotiate and complete a business combination transaction on financial terms that satisfy our investors and protect our stockholders' economic interests.

In addition to the above risks, in many instances, we will seek to structure transactions in a manner that avoids the need to make applications or a series of applications with Chinese regulatory authorities under these new M&A regulations. If we fail to effectively structure an acquisition in a manner that avoids the need for such applications or if the Chinese government interprets the requirements of the new M&A regulations in a manner different from our understanding of such regulations, then acquisitions that we have effected may be unwound or subject to rescission. Also, if the Chinese government determines that our structure of any of our acquisitions does not comply with these new regulations, then we may also be subject to fines and penalties.

Fluctuations in exchange rates could adversely affect our business and the value of our securities.

The value of our common stock will be indirectly affected by the foreign exchange rate between U.S. dollars and the Renminbi and between those currencies and other currencies in which our sales may be denominated. Because substantially all of our earnings and cash assets are denominated in Renminbi and our financial results are reported in U.S. dollars, fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Renminbi will affect our balance sheet and our earnings per share in U.S. dollars. In addition, appreciation or depreciation in the value of the Renminbi relative to the U.S. dollar would affect our financial results reported in U.S. dollar terms without giving effect to any underlying change in our business or results of operations. Fluctuations in the exchange rate will also affect the relative value of any dividend we issue that will be exchanged into U.S. dollars and earnings from, and the value of, any U.S. dollar-denominated investments we make in the future.

Since July 2005, the Renminbi has no longer been pegged to the U.S. dollar. Although the People's Bank of China regularly intervenes in the foreign exchange market to prevent significant short-term fluctuations in the exchange rate, the Renminbi may appreciate or depreciate significantly in value against the U.S. dollar in the medium to long term. Moreover, it is possible that in the future the PRC authorities may lift restrictions on fluctuations in the Renminbi exchange rate and lessen intervention in the foreign exchange market.

Very limited hedging transactions are available in China to reduce our exposure to exchange rate fluctuations. To date, we have not entered into any hedging transactions in an effort to reduce our exposure to foreign currency exchange risk. While we may enter into hedging transactions in the future, the availability and effectiveness of these transactions may be limited, and we may not be able to successfully hedge our exposure at all. In addition, our foreign currency exchange losses may be magnified by PRC exchange control regulations that restrict our ability to convert Renminbi into foreign currencies.

Currently, some of our raw materials, components and major equipment are imported. In the event that the U.S. dollars appreciate against Renminbi, our costs will increase. If we cannot pass the resulting cost increases on to our customers, our profitability and operating results will suffer.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR COMMON STOCK

Although publicly traded, the trading market in our common stock has been substantially less liquid than the average trading market for a stock quoted on the New York Stock Exchange and this low trading volume may adversely affect the price of our common stock.

Our common stock started trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol CSR on October 29, 2007. The trading market in our common stock has been substantially less liquid than the average trading market for companies quoted on the New York Stock Exchange. Reported average daily trading volume in our common stock for the three months immediately prior to March 3, 2009, was approximately 528,866 shares. Limited trading volume will subject our shares of common stock to greater price volatility and may make it difficult for you to sell your shares of common stock at a price that is attractive to you.

Provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws or Delaware law might discourage, delay or prevent a change of control of us or changes in our management and, therefore depress the trading price of the common stock.

Delaware corporate law and our certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions that could discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of our Company or changes in its management that our stockholders may deem advantageous. These provisions:

- deny holders of our common stock cumulative voting rights in the election of directors, meaning that stockholders owning a majority of our outstanding shares of common stock will be able to elect all of our directors;
- any stockholder wishing to properly bring a matter before a meeting of stockholders must comply with specified procedural and advance notice requirements; and
- any vacancy on the board of directors, however the vacancy occurs, may be filled by the directors.

In addition, Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law generally limits our ability to engage in any business combination with certain persons who own 15% or more of our outstanding voting stock or any of our associates or affiliates who at any time in the past three years have owned 15% or more of our outstanding voting stock. These provisions may have the effect of entrenching our management team and may deprive you of the opportunity to sell your shares to potential acquirers at a premium over prevailing prices. This potential inability to obtain a control premium could reduce the price of our common stock.

The market price of our common stock is volatile, leading to the possibility of its value being depressed at a time when you want to sell your holdings.

The market price of our common stock is volatile, and this volatility may continue. For instance, between January 1, 2008 and December 31, 2008, the closing bid price of our common stock, as reported on the markets on which our securities have traded, ranged between \$4.38 and \$21.85. Numerous factors, many of which are beyond our control, may cause the market price of our common stock to fluctuate significantly. These factors include:

- our earnings releases, actual or anticipated changes in our earnings, fluctuations in our operating results or our failure to meet the expectations of financial market analysts and investors;
- changes in financial estimates by us or by any securities analysts who might cover our stock;
- speculation about our business in the press or the investment community;
- significant developments relating to our relationships with our customers or suppliers;
- stock market price and volume fluctuations of other publicly traded companies and, in particular, those that are in the surveillance and safety parts or surveillance and safety industries;
- customer demand for our products;
- investor perceptions of the surveillance and safety parts and surveillance and safety industries in general and our company in particular;
- the operating and stock performance of comparable companies;
- general economic conditions and trends;
- major catastrophic events;
- announcements by us or our competitors of new products, significant acquisitions, strategic partnerships or divestitures;
- changes in accounting standards, policies, guidance, interpretation or principles;
- loss of external funding sources;
- quarterly fluctuation in operating results, as described above;
- sales of our common stock, including sales by our directors, officers or significant stockholders; and
- additions or departures of key personnel.

Securities class action litigation is often instituted against companies following periods of volatility in their stock price. This type of litigation could result in substantial costs to us and divert our management's attention and resources. Moreover, securities markets may from time to time experience significant price and volume fluctuations for reasons unrelated to operating performance of particular companies. For example, the securities markets in the United States, China and other jurisdictions recently experienced the largest decline in share prices in years. These market fluctuations may adversely affect the price of our common stock and other interests in our company at a time when you want to sell your interest in us.

We do not intend to pay dividends for the foreseeable future.

For the foreseeable future, we intend to retain any earnings to finance the development and expansion of our business, and we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock. Accordingly, investors must be prepared to rely on sales of their common stock after price appreciation to earn an investment return, which may never occur. Investors seeking cash dividends should not purchase our common stock. Any determination to pay dividends in the future will be made at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on our results of operations, financial condition, contractual restrictions, restrictions imposed by applicable law and other factors our board deems relevant.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

All land in China is owned by the State. Individuals and companies are permitted to acquire rights to use land or land use rights for specific purposes. In the case of land used for industrial purposes, the land use rights are granted for a period of 50 years. This period may be renewed at the expiration of the initial and any subsequent terms. Granted land use rights are transferable and may be used as security for borrowings and other obligations.

We currently have land use rights to approximately 134,705 square meters of land in various parts of China, including Shenzhen, Shanghai, Chaozhou, Changzhou, Wuhan and Taihe. We use these land to operate manufacturing facilities, office buildings and a research and development centre. The chart below lists all facilities owned by us.

Location	Type of Facility	Size of the Land (Square Meters)	Size of the Building (Square Meters)
4/F, Building 3, Shaige Technology Park, Futian District, Shenzhen	Office	--	1,252
13/F, Shenzhen Special Zone Press Tower, Shennan Road, Futian District, Shenzhen *	Office	--	2,069
3/F, Block 89, No. 1122, Qin Zhou North Road, Shanghai	Office	--	1,139
No.65 12, Xing Gang Rod, Zhong Lou Economic Development District, Changzhou, Jiang Su Province	Office and Manufacturing	19,000	15,646
Shouge Life District, TaiHe, Jiangxi Province	Manufacturing	16,030	--
1/F - 3/F, Block A2, No. 1, Guanshan Road, Donghu New Technology Development District, Wuhan, Hubei Province	Research and Development	--	2,434
1/F - 4/F, Block D3, No. 1, Guanshan Road, Donghu New Technology Development District, Wuhan, Hubei Province			
Block 2, Golf Road, Guanlan, Baoan District, Shenzhen	Office		701
4/F, No 701, Hua Mao Yuan, Shang Mei Lin, Futian District, Shenzhen	Office		145
Gui Feng Road, Guanlan Street, Baoan District, Shenzhen	Office	14,423	15,600
High and New Technology Zone, Chaozhou Road, Chaozhou City,	Office and Manufacturing	37,000	20,000
Gong Chang Road, Guang Ming Street, Baoan District, Shenzhen	Manufacturing	48,252	76,473
Total		134,705	135,459

* Pursuant to a trust agreement, dated August 21, 2006, by and between Golden and Zhiqun Li, Ms. Li holds this property in trust for Golden. Golden has the right to obtain the property from Ms. Li without consideration upon its request. In addition, Ms. Li has no right to dispose the property without prior approval from Golden. We believe our properties are sufficient to meet our current needs.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, we may have disputes that arise in the ordinary course of our business. Currently, there are no material legal proceedings to which we are a party, or to which any of our property is subject, that we expect to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

There were no matters submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008.

PART II

ITEM 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Our common stock has been quoted on the OTCBB since June 2005, and started trading on the NYSE under the symbol CSR on October 29, 2007. The CUSIP number is 16942J105.

On October 13, 2008, our common stock commenced secondary trading on the Nasdaq Dubai. Our common stock is trading on the Nasdaq Dubai in U.S. dollars under the ticker symbol CSR .

The following table sets forth the quarterly high and low sales prices of a share of our common stock as reported by the NYSE and Nasdaq Dubai for the periods indicated. The quotations listed below reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-ups, mark-downs or commissions and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

	Closing Bid Prices	
	High	Low
<i>Year Ended December 31, 2008</i>		
1st Quarter	\$ 21.85	\$ 13.25
2nd Quarter	21.11	13.48
3rd Quarter	17.85	13.02
4th Quarter	13.44	4.38
<i>Year Ended December 31, 2007</i>		
1st Quarter	\$ 16.35	\$ 11.75
2nd Quarter	18.10	12.18
3rd Quarter	23.56	15.60
4th Quarter	33.60	17.40

Approximate Number of Holders of Our Common Stock

On March 3, 2009, there were approximately 3,937 stockholders of record of our common stock. This number excludes the shares of our common stock owned by stockholders holding stock under nominee security position listings.

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid cash dividends. Any future decisions regarding dividends will be made by our board of directors. We currently intend to retain and use any future earnings for the development and expansion of our business and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The information called for by the item relating to Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans is set forth under that heading in Item 12, Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters and is incorporated herein by reference.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

Other than as disclosed in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and Current Report on Form 8-K, no securities were sold by the Company during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 that were not registered under the Securities Act.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income data for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008 and the selected balance sheet data as of December 31, 2007 and 2008 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report. The selected consolidated financial data for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 and the selected balance sheet data as of December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements not included in this report.

The following selected historical financial information should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes and the information contained in Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. (All amounts, except for share and per share amounts, in millions of U.S. dollars)

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Revenues	\$ 427.35	\$ 240.19	\$ 106.99	\$ 32.69	\$ 16.06
Income From Operations	\$ 57.46	\$ 42.65	\$ 25.34	\$ 7.48	\$ 6.13
Net Income	\$ 32.60	\$ 35.32	\$ 22.93	\$ 7.27	\$ 5.72
Income from Operations Per Share					
Basic	\$ 1.28	\$ 1.14	\$ 0.97	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.36
Diluted	\$ 1.27	\$ 1.10	\$ 0.94	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.36
Total Assets	\$ 574.22	\$ 377.40	\$ 114.44	\$ 29.12	\$ 22.01
Total Current Liabilities	\$ 119.59	\$ 53.21	\$ 22.52	\$ 4.50	\$ 5.21
Total Long Term Liabilities	\$ 150.41	\$ 124.40	\$ 2.01	\$ 0	\$ 0
Net Assets	\$ 304.22	\$ 199.80	\$ 89.91	\$ 24.61	\$ 16.80
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding					
Basic	44,721,421	37,368,549	26,052,519	18,521,479	17,000,000
Diluted	45,284,070	38,795,241	26,940,215	18,521,479	17,000,000
Total Shareholders' Equity	\$ 304.19	\$ 199.74	\$ 89.82	\$ 24.61	\$ 16.80
Capital Stock (excluding long term debt and redeemable preferred stock)	\$ 0.0049	\$ 0.0043	\$ 0.0032	\$ 0.0022	\$ 0.0017
Number of Shares Issued and Outstanding	49,142,592	42,506,150	31,824,938	21,558,000	17,000,000
Dividends Per Share					
Basic	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Diluted	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Net Income Per Share					
Basic	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.34
Diluted	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.91	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.34

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview

We manufacture, distribute, install and service surveillance and safety products and systems and develop surveillance and safety related software in China. We generate revenues within three primary operating segments: our Installation Segment, our Manufacturing Segment, and our Distribution Segment. A majority of our revenues is derived from the provision of surveillance and safety packaged solutions which include the products, installation and after-sale service maintenance to our customers. Because the majority of our revenues are derived from installations, they are generally non-recurring. Our revenues are not concentrated within any one customer or group of related customers. Maintenance services in our packaged solution are included for the first year from the date of completion. Our customers may extend our maintenance program after the first year for an additional fee.

Our Manufacturing Segment revenue results primarily from sales of our products, excluding products sold in connection with the installation projects described above. The acquisitions of Hongtianzhi, HiEasy, and Minking in 2007 and the recent acquisitions of Stonesonic, Longhorn and DIT expanded and are expected to continue to expand our manufacturing business. We sell our cameras, DVRs, software, alarm systems, and other products to various vendors primarily in China. Although we have sold a small number of manufactured products internationally, we do not anticipate that the international market will be a significant source of revenues in the foreseeable future.

Our customers are primarily comprised of (1) governmental entities, such as customs agencies, courts, public security bureaus, and prisons, (2) non-profit organizations, including schools, museums, sports arenas, and libraries, and (3) commercial entities, such as airports, hotels, real estate developments, banks, mines, railways, supermarkets, and entertainment venues.

Our sales network covers most of China's populated areas and we do not rely on any particular region for our business. Our subsidiaries collectively have more than 150 branch offices and distribution points.

Recent Developments

On January 12, 2009, we entered into an equity transfer agreement with the shareholder of Multiwin and acquired 100% ownership of Multiwin which is the holding company that owns all the outstanding equity of Coson. Coson is an intelligent access control solution provider and provides control access solutions to a wide ranging group of clients that include government buildings, banks, post offices, universities and large residential properties in China.

Pursuant to the equity transfer agreement, we have agreed to pay a total consideration up to RMB 51,768,429 (approximately \$7.6 million) in exchange for 100% ownership of Multiwin, consisting of RMB 40 million (approximately \$5.9 million) in cash and RMB 11,768,429 (approximately \$1.7 million) in our shares of common stock. The number of shares issuable in satisfaction of the equity portion of the purchase price is 341,228 which will be issued within 90 days following the execution of the agreement.

Material Opportunities and Challenges

Regulations promulgated by governmental agencies in China relating to the surveillance and safety industry often create opportunities for us. Currently, there are a number of current and planned regulations that the Company believes offer significant growth opportunities. These include the estimated \$6 billion to \$12 billion that the Chinese government expects to spend for surveillance and safety infrastructure in preparation for the planned investment by Shanghai for the 2010 Worlds Fair. In addition, several ordinances have been passed by the Chinese government which require surveillance and safety systems to be installed in: (1) approximately 660 cities throughout China for street surveillance; (2) all entertainment locations starting from March 1, 2006; (3) all Justice Departments and Courts; and (4) all coal mines in China (currently estimated at 24,000) from the beginning of 2008.

We are actively pursuing near-term acquisition prospects and other strategic opportunities. In 2008, we successfully acquired Stonesonic, Longhorn, Guanling, Jin Lin, DIT, and 100% of the beneficial interest in Huge Long. We have also recently announced plans to acquire Shenzhen Alean Technology Development Co., Ltd. (Alean), and Shenzhen Skyrise Technology Limited (Skyrise). We also plan to establish a cooperation agreement with Beijing Aurine Yingke Intelligent System Integration Co. Ltd. (Yingke).

Alean specializes in manufacturing alarm systems, CCTV systems and access control. Its product line includes photoelectric beam detectors, control systems, CCD cameras, speed domes, DVR and video door phones.

Skyrise is a high-technology enterprise specializing in manufacturing and equipment supervising of LCD multiple screen combination panel walls, built-in Quad LCD monitors and progressive scanning color digital monitors. Skyrise has R&D partnerships with Philips, Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. and ZTE Corporation.

Yingke is a company specializing in the design and installation of devices and facilities for closed-circuit monitoring, theft alarms, public broadcasting, meeting and simultaneous interpretation, automatic control system in buildings, electronic card lock, highway toll collection, and fire control, etc.

We have a government policy monitoring group within the Company that regularly monitors changes in governmental regulations affecting the surveillance and safety industry in China. If we determine that a new regulation or a change

to an existing regulation presents an opportunity for us, we will actively pursue such opportunity. As a result, we act promptly on policy changes and are able to turn them into business opportunities.

We also face the long-term challenge of maintaining our rapid growth. In addition to maintaining the growth of our existing businesses, we employ an acquisition strategy. In addition, to promote the continued growth of the Company, we plan to explore others areas related to the surveillance and safety industry (including, but not limited to, the fire and alarm sectors, access control, and related surveillance and safety services) and recurring revenue business models within our existing business sectors.

Reportable Operating Segments

Segment information is consistent with how management reviews the businesses, makes investing and resource allocation decisions and assesses operating performance. During 2008, we set up a new segment – Distribution Segment for distribution of surveillance and safety products and realigned our management and segment reporting structure effective January 1, 2008. The new distribution segment and operating activity arose in 2008 and did not change the composition of the system installation or manufacturing segments or previously reported amounts. We reported financial and operating information in the following three segments in 2008:

- (a) Installation Segment: designs, sells, installs, services and monitors electronics surveillance and safety systems to residential, commercial, industrial and governmental customers;
- (b) Manufacturing Segment: designs, manufactures and sells surveillance and safety products, including intrusion security, access control and video management systems; and
- (c) Distribution Segment: sells surveillance and safety products, including intrusion security, access control and video management systems.

The Company also provides general corporate services to its segments and these costs are reported as Corporate and Others.

2008 Financial Performance Highlights

We continued to experience strong demand for our products and services and growth in our revenues in 2008. The surveillance and safety product market in China continued to expand in 2008 due, in part, to several programs and regulatory initiatives of the Chinese government, such as State Ordinance 458 and the Safe City program, which requires many public places, including city-wide surveillance systems, traffic conjunctions, critical government locations, cyber cafés, bars, and discotheques, to install security systems. In addition, economic development in China and the general rise in affluence of the population of China also contributed to increased demand for surveillance and safety products within various industries and organizations, such as residential estates, factories and shopping centers. Our financial results also benefited from the consolidation of companies acquired in 2008, which contributed approximately \$42.10 million revenues in aggregate, accounting for approximately 9.9% of the total revenues of 2008.

The following are some financial highlights for 2008:

- *Revenues*: Revenues increased \$187.16 million, or 77.9%, to \$427.35 million in 2008, from \$240.19 million in 2007.
- *Gross margin*: Gross margin was 28.2% in 2008, compared to 28.9% in 2007.
- *Income from operations*: Income from operations increased \$14.81 million, or 34.7%, to \$57.46 million in 2008, from \$42.65 million in 2007.
- *Operating margin*: Operating margin (the ratio of income from operations to revenues, expressed as a percentage) was 13.4% in 2008, compared to 17.8% in 2007.
- *Net income*: Net income decreased \$2.72 million, or 7.7%, to \$32.60 million in 2008, from \$35.32 million in 2007.
- *Net margin*: Net margin (the ratio of net income to revenues, expressed as a percentage) was 7.6% in 2008, compared to 14.7% in 2007. The decrease was primarily due to non-cash expenses.
- *Fully diluted net income per share*: Fully diluted net income per share was \$0.72 in 2008, as compared to \$0.91 in 2007.
- *Non-cash expenses*: Non-cash expenses included (i) the redemption accretion on convertible notes of \$19.64 million, (ii) depreciation and amortization of \$9.49 million, and (iii) non-cash employee compensation expense of \$13.84 million in 2008. Total non-cash expenses were \$42.97 million, representing an increase of \$20.07 million, or 87.6%, from \$22.90 million in 2007.

Our net income, as reported in our results of operations in fiscal year 2008, 2007 and 2006, was approximately \$32.60 million, \$35.32 million and \$22.93 million, respectively. Our net income was materially impacted by depreciation and amortization of long-lived assets in the subsidiaries we acquired, non-cash employee compensation recognized pursuant to revised Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No.123, Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123(R)) and redemption accretion on convertible notes we issued in February and April 2007. In the table below, we have presented a non-GAAP financial disclosure to provide a quantitative analysis of the impact of the depreciation and amortization of long-lived assets in the subsidiaries we acquired, non-cash employee compensation, and

redemption accretion on convertible notes on our net income. Because these items do not require the use of current assets, management does not include these items in its analysis of our financial results or how we allocate our resources. Because of this, we deemed it meaningful to provide this non-GAAP disclosure of the impact of these significant items on our financial results.

The following table summarizes the Company's non-cash expenses for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006.

(All amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

Non-cash expenses	2008	2007	Increase
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 8.73	\$ 4.82	\$ 3.91
Depreciation and amortization (included in cost of goods sold)	0.76	0.22	0.54
Non-cash employee compensation	13.84	4.16	9.68
Redemption accretion on convertible notes	19.64	13.70	5.94
Total	\$ 42.97	\$ 22.90	\$ 20.07

(All amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

Non-cash expenses	2007	2006	Increase
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 4.82	\$ 1.12	\$ 3.70
Depreciation and amortization (included in cost of goods sold)	0.22	--	0.22
Non-cash employee compensation	4.16	--	4.16
Redemption accretion on convertible notes	13.70	--	13.70
Total	\$ 22.90	\$ 1.12	\$ 21.78

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth key components of our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, in dollars and as a percentage of revenues.

(All amounts, other than percentages, in millions of U.S. dollars)

	2008		2007		2006	
	In Millions	As a % of Revenues	In Millions	As a % of Revenues	In Millions	As a % of Revenues
Revenues	\$ 427.35	100.0%	\$ 240.19	100.0%	\$ 106.99	100.0%
Cost of goods sold (including depreciation and amortization amounted \$0.76 million, \$0.22 million, and \$0 for 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively)	(306.81)	71.8%	(170.65)	71.1%	(75.98)	71.0%
Gross profit	120.54	28.2%	69.54	28.9%	31.01	29.0%
Selling and marketing	(12.06)	2.8%	(5.62)	2.3%	(1.51)	1.4%
General and administrative	(28.45)	6.7%	(12.29)	5.1%	(3.04)	2.8%
Non-cash employee compensation	(13.84)	3.3%	(4.16)	1.7%	-	-
Depreciation and amortization	(8.73)	2.0%	(4.82)	2.0%	(1.12)	1.1%
Income from operations	57.46	13.4%	42.65	17.8%	25.34	23.7%
Other income	2.49	0.6%	3.34	1.3%	1.59	1.5%
Gain on disposal of land use right and properties	-	-	13.63	5.7%	-	-
Interest expense, cash	(2.13)	0.5%	(1.31)	0.5%	(0.11)	0.1%
Redemption accretion on convertible notes	(19.64)	4.6%	(13.70)	5.7%	-	-
Income before income taxes	38.18	8.9%	44.61	18.6%	26.82	25.1%
Income taxes	(5.58)	1.3%	(9.29)	3.9%	(3.89)	3.6%

Net income	\$	32.60	7.6%	\$	35.32	14.7%	\$	22.93	21.5%
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Revenues

Our revenues are generated from system installations and manufacturing and distribution of surveillance and safety products. We experienced strong growth in revenues in 2008. Revenues increased \$187.16 million, or 77.9%, to \$427.35 million in 2008 from \$240.19 million in 2007. The increase in revenues was mainly attributable to growth in the surveillance and safety market in China, the increased market demand for our products, our increased brand recognition, and the acquisition of Stonesonic, Longhorn, Guanling, Jin Lin and DIT in 2008. Our strategic efforts to increase our distribution channels during 2007 and 2008 and adequate working capital from financings also allowed us to successfully take advantage of the growth in market demand in the last fiscal year.

Our newly-acquired subsidiaries Stonesonic, Longhorn, Guanling, Jin Lin, and DIT contributed an aggregate of \$42.10 million to our revenues in 2008. We consolidated the financial results of Stonesonic, Longhorn and Guanling from April 2008, Jin Lin from July 2008, and DIT from November 2008. Because the acquisitions of Hongtianzhi, HiEasy, Minking, and Tsingvision have surpassed their one-year anniversary, we have included these revenues in our organic growth since the third and fourth quarter of 2008. These four subsidiaries contributed total revenues of \$49.25 million in 2008. Cheng Feng, which we acquired in July 2006, contributed revenues of \$25.05 million in 2008.

The following table shows the components of revenues recognized in 2008:

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

Revenues from the Installation Segment recognized from installation contracts signed before 2007	\$	60.50
Revenues from the Installation Segment recognized from installation contracts signed in 2008	\$	251.09
Revenues from the Manufacturing Segment recognized from manufacturing contracts signed in 2008	\$	78.56
Revenues from the Distribution Segment recognized from sales contracts signed in 2008	\$	37.20
Total revenues recognized in 2008	\$	427.35
Revenues deferred	\$	1.21
Backlog of contracts for system installation and manufacturing of surveillance and safety products signed before December 31, 2008 (1)	\$	88.54

(1) We have not included letters of intent, framework agreements and various other agreements in our backlog numbers as they are subject to final binding agreements to be entered into at later dates.

The following table shows the different segments comprising our total revenues over each of the past three fiscal years.

(All amounts, except percentage of revenues, in millions of U.S. dollars)

Revenues	2008		2007		2006	
Installation Segment	\$ 311.59	72.9%	\$ 159.25	66.3%	\$ 94.16	88.0%
Manufacturing Segment	78.56	18.4%	80.94	33.7%	12.83	12.0%
Distribution Segment	37.20	8.7%	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 427.35	100.0%	\$ 240.19	100.0%	\$ 106.99	100.0%

In fiscal years 2008, 2007 and 2006, our Installation Segment generated revenues of \$311.59 million, \$159.25 million and \$94.16 million which represented 72.9%, 66.3% and 88.0% of our total revenues, respectively. Such dollar increase in revenues was mainly due to the following factors: First, demand for surveillance and safety products has grown in China, which we attribute in part to the general rise in affluence of the population of China. The increased demand within various industries and organizations, such as residential estates, factories and shopping centers also contributed to increased demand for surveillance and safety products. Second, the Chinese government initiated several programs and regulatory initiatives during 2006, such as State Ordinance 458 and the Plan 3111 program, which require many public places, including city-wide surveillance systems, traffic surveillance systems, critical government locations, cyber cafés, bars, and discotheques to install surveillance and safety systems. Third, our strategic efforts to increase our distribution channels during 2007 and 2008 allowed us to successfully take advantage

of the growth in market demand in 2008. Fourth, we have been successful in raising sufficient working capital to facilitate expansion in the China market. Finally, our increased brand recognition in 2008 also contributed to the growth in revenues.

For the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, our Manufacturing Segment generated revenues of \$78.56 million, \$80.94 million, and \$12.83 million, representing 18.4%, 33.7% and 12.0% of our total revenues, respectively. The decrease in revenues from the Manufacturing Segment in 2008 was mainly because our Manufacturing Segment focused on the development of the Industry Park since we acquired its exclusive use right from Huge Long in August 2008.

In the first quarter of 2008, we established a new segment, the Distribution Segment, which generated revenues of \$37.2 million, representing 8.7% of our total revenues in 2008.

Management believes that revenues from the Installation Segment will continue to be our major revenue source for the next few years. As a result of our recent acquisitions of Stonesonic, Longhorn, Guanling, Jin Lin, and DIT, and other planned acquisitions for the Manufacturing and Distribution Segments, management believes that the percentage of revenues from the Manufacturing Segment and the Distribution Segment will increase in the future.

Management expects growth in all three segments to remain strong in the remainder of 2009 due to (i) continued growth in the surveillance and safety market both within the corporate and government sectors, (ii) adequate capitalization of the Company to fuel its growth, (iii) strong branding and profiling in China, and (iv) an acquisition strategy intended to boost our market share and competitiveness. At the meantime, due to higher emphasis on cost controls by many of our corporate customers, we recently experienced price erosions in our corporate segment. As such, while we continue to project healthy demand and revenue growth over the next 12 months, we plan to focus on further integrating our operations and generating greater synergies across our portfolio of technologies, products, and subsidiaries. We also plan to focus on increasing our manufacturing and administrative efficiencies through targeted cost savings initiatives.

Cost of Goods Sold

Our cost of goods sold primarily consists of the costs of our raw materials, labor and overhead. Cost of goods sold for the year ended December 31, 2008 increased by 79.8% to \$306.81 million, as compared to \$170.65 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. This dollar increase was primarily attributable to the increase of our revenues in 2008 as discussed above.

The following table shows the segment components of cost of goods sold for each of the past three fiscal years.

Cost of goods sold	(All amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)							
	2008			2007			2006	
Installation Segment	\$ 226.48	73.8%	\$ 113.23	66.4%	\$ 66.00	86.9%		
Manufacturing Segment	52.82	17.2%	57.42	33.6%	9.98	13.1%		
Distribution Segment	27.51	9.0%	-	-	-	-		
Total	\$ 306.81	100.0%	\$ 170.65	100.0%	\$ 75.98	100.0%		

The costs of goods sold related to the Installation Segment accounted for 73.8% of total cost of goods sold in 2008, as compared to 66.4% in 2007. The percentage increase was mainly due to the revenues recognized from Safe City projects. The cost of goods sold related to the Manufacturing Segment represented approximately 17.2% of total cost of goods sold in 2008 as compared to 33.6% in 2007. The percentage decrease was mainly because the Manufacturing Segment concentrated on developing the Industry Park since we moved into the Industry Park in the third quarter of 2008.

The costs of goods sold related to the Installation Segment accounted for 66.4% of our total cost of goods sold in 2007, as compared to 86.9% in 2006. The percentage of cost of goods sold related to the Manufacturing Segment represented 33.6% of total cost of goods sold in 2007 as compared to 13.1% in 2006 mainly due to the increase of the percentage of revenues contributed by the Manufacturing Segment.

The cost of goods sold related to the newly established Distribution Segment accounted for approximately 9.0% of our

total cost of goods sold in 2008.

Gross Profit and Gross Margin

Our gross profit was \$120.54 million, \$69.54 million and \$31.01 million in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Between fiscal years 2008 and 2006, we were able to maintain gross margins between approximately 28.2% and 29.0% . The following table shows gross margin by segment for each of the past three fiscal years.

Gross profit margin	2008	2007	2006
Installation Segment	27.3%	28.9%	29.9%
Manufacturing Segment	32.8%	29.1%	22.2%
Distribution Segment	26.1%	--	--
Total	28.2%	28.9%	29.0%

For the year ended December 31, 2008, gross margins of the Installation Segment and Manufacturing Segment were approximately 27.3% and 32.8%, respectively, compared to 28.9% and 29.1% in 2007. Gross margin of our newly established Distribution Segment was 26.1% for the year ended December 31, 2008. The slightly lower gross margin with respect to the Installation Segment was primarily due to a gradual increase in the size of its contracts. The increase in gross margin with respect to the Manufacturing Segment was primarily driven by the increased bargaining power in purchase of raw materials resulting from the economies of scale.

In fiscal year 2007, the gross margins of the Installation Segment and Manufacturing Segment were approximately 28.9% and 29.1%, respectively, compared to 29.9% and 22.2% in 2006. The slightly lower gross margin with respect to the Installation Segment was primarily due to a gradual increase in the size of its contracts. The increase in the gross margin of the Manufacturing Segment was primarily driven by increased economies of scale.

Selling and Marketing Expenses

Our selling and marketing expenses are composed primarily of sales commissions, the cost of advertising and promotional materials, salaries and fringe benefits of sales personnel, after-sale support services and other sales related costs.

Selling and marketing expenses increased \$6.44 million, or 114.6%, to \$12.06 million in 2008 from \$5.62 million in 2007. This dollar increase was primarily attributable to the consolidation of the financial results of Stonesonic, Longhorn, Guanling, Jin Lin, and DIT in 2008, which incurred selling and marketing expenses associated with the sales of their products. As a percentage of revenues, our selling and marketing expenses increased to 2.8% in 2008 from 2.3% in 2007. This was mainly attributable to our increased marketing and advertising campaigns to improve our brand awareness and market penetration and the hiring of additional staff.

Selling and marketing expenses were \$5.62 million in 2007 as compared to \$1.51 million in 2006, an increase of \$4.11 million. This increase was primarily attributable to the consolidation of the financial results of Cheng Feng, Hongtianshi, HiEasy, Minking, and Tsingvision, which incurred selling and marketing expenses associated with the sales of their products. As a percentage of revenues, our selling and marketing expenses increased to 2.3% in 2007 from 1.4% in 2006. The percentage increase was mainly due to the hiring of additional staff and the increased cost of promotion of our products to new customers.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of compensation and benefits to our general management, finance and administrative staff, professional advisor fees, audit fees, and other expenses incurred in connection with general operation. We expect the dollar amount of our general and administrative expenses to increase as our business grows and we continue to incur increased costs for being a public reporting company.

Our general and administrative expenses increased \$16.16 million, or 131.5%, to \$28.45 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 from \$12.29 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. As a percentage of revenues, general and administrative expenses increased to 6.7% in 2008 from 5.1% in 2007. The dollar and percentage increase was mainly due to the consolidation of the financial results of Stonesonic, Longhorn, Guanling, Jin Lin, and DIT, the hiring of additional staff, and the increased costs in connection with documenting and testing our internal controls and professional expenses related to the costs of these newly acquired subsidiaries becoming part of a public reporting company.

General and administrative expenses were \$12.29 million in 2007, a \$9.25 million increase as compared to \$3.04 million in 2006. Such increase was mainly due to the consolidation of the financial results of Cheng Feng, Hongtianshi, HiEasy, Minking, and Tsingvision, the hiring of additional staff, and the increased costs in connection with documenting and testing our internal controls and professional expenses related to the costs of being a public

reporting company. The number of our employees increased from approximately 580 in 2006 to approximately 2,500 in 2007. We believe such increase was generally in line with the increase in our revenues.

Non-Cash Employee Compensation

Effective February 7, 2007, our board of directors adopted the 2007 Equity Incentive Plan (the Equity Incentive Plan). The Equity Incentive Plan provides for grants of stock options, stock appreciation rights, performance units, restricted stock, restricted stock units, and performance shares. A total of 8,000,000 shares of our common stock may be issued under our Equity Incentive Plan. The Equity Incentive Plan has a 5-year term. In 2008, we granted a total of 3,046,057 shares of restricted stock to our directors, employees and consultants under our Equity Incentive Plan. As a result, such compensation increased to \$13.84 million in 2008 from \$4.16 million in 2007. These shares will vest over a period of four or five years.

In 2007, we granted an aggregate of 2,596,634 shares of restricted stock pursuant to the Equity Incentive Plan to our employees and consultants. Non-cash employee compensation for the year ended December 31, 2007 was \$4.16 million compared to \$0 million of 2006 as a result of the adoption of the Equity Incentive Plan.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization costs increased \$4.45 million, or 88.3%, to \$9.49 million (including \$0.76 million of depreciation and amortization costs included in cost of goods sold) in 2008 from \$5.04 million (including \$0.22 million of depreciation and amortization costs included in cost of goods sold) in 2007. Such dollar increase was primarily due to our recent corporate acquisitions. As a percentage of revenues, depreciation and amortization expenses remained stable at 2.2% in 2008 as compared to 2.1% in 2007.

Depreciation and amortization expenses were \$5.04 million (including \$0.22 million of depreciation and amortization included in cost of goods sold) in 2007, an increase of \$3.92 million, as compared to \$1.12 million in 2006. Such increase was primarily attributed to the acquisition of Hongtianzhi, HiEasy, Minking, and Tsingvision, and the establishment of our exclusive cooperation agreement with Chuangguan. The amortization of intangible assets increased as a result of these acquisitions. In addition, we acquired more than \$11.38 million of property, plant and equipment, \$1.02 million of intangible assets, and \$0.59 million of land use rights during 2007, including new business premises and equipment to improve the production capacity of the Company.

Income from Operations

Income from operations increased by 34.7% or \$14.81 million to \$57.46 million in 2008, compared to \$42.65 million for 2007.

The following table shows the different segments comprising our income from operations for each of the past three fiscal years.

(All amounts, except percentage of income from operations, in millions of U.S. dollars)

Income from operations	2008		2007		2006	
Installation Segment	\$ 71.66	124.7%	\$ 35.27	82.7%	\$ 23.57	93.0%
Manufacturing Segment	7.41	12.9%	13.43	31.5%	2.55	10.1%
Distribution Segment	0.90	1.6%	-	-	-	-
Corporate and other	(22.51)	-39.2%	(6.05)	-14.2%	(0.78)	-3.1%
Total	\$ 57.46	100.0%	\$ 42.65	100.0%	\$ 25.34	100.0%

Income from operations related to the Installation Segment increased 103.2%, or \$36.39 million, to \$71.66 million in 2008, compared to \$35.27 million in 2007. Such increase was mainly due to the higher demand for the one-stop-shop installations from customers. We finished more projects than expected in 2008.

Income from operations related to the Installation Segment increased 49.6%, or \$11.70 million to \$35.27 million in 2007, compared to \$23.57 million in 2006, as we expanded our market share.

Income from operations related to the Manufacturing Segment decreased 44.8%, or \$6.02 million, to \$7.41 million in 2008, compared to \$13.43 million in 2007. The Manufacturing Segment concentrated on developing the Industry Park for future development since we moved into the Industry Park in the third quarter of 2008. The Company expects that income from operations from the Manufacturing Segment will increase as we integrate the recently completed acquisitions which will allow us to further benefit from economies of scale.

Income from operations related to the Manufacturing Segment increased 426.7%, or \$10.88 million, to \$13.43 million in 2007, compared to \$2.55 million in 2006. Such increase was mainly due to the acquisitions we made in 2007,

which increased our sales of manufactured products greatly.

Income from operations related to our newly established Distribution Segment was \$0.90 million in 2008.

We also provide general corporate services to our segments. Costs attributable to these services are reported as corporate and other expenses. These costs include amortization, depreciation, and non-cash compensation for employees. In fiscal years 2008, 2007 and 2006, we incurred \$22.51 million, \$6.05 million, and \$0.78 million in corporate and other expenses, respectively. Such increase was mainly due to the increase of non-cash employee compensation discussed above, and professional expenses related to the costs of integrating our newly-acquired subsidiaries into our public reporting company system.

Other Income

Our other income decreased \$0.85 million, or 25.4%, to \$2.49 million in 2008 from \$3.34 million in 2007. As a percentage of revenues, other income decreased to 0.6% in 2008 from 1.3% in 2007. Such other income was primarily generated from our receipt of rental income from related parties, and the land use rights and buildings generating such rental income were disposed of in 2007.

Other income increased \$1.75 million, or 110.1% to \$3.34 million in 2007 from \$1.59 million in 2006. As a percentage of revenues, other income decreased to 1.3% in 2007 from 1.5% in 2006. Such percentage decrease was primarily due to the increase in our total revenues in 2007.

Gain on Disposal of Land Use Rights and Properties

In 2007, we disposed of three land use rights and the relevant properties with a cost basis of \$2.49 million for a consideration of \$16.12 million. The gain on disposal of land use rights and properties was \$13.63 million in 2007, as compared to \$0 in 2008. As of December 31, 2007, \$3.28 million had not yet been received. The remaining payment was received in January 2008.

Interest Expense, Cash (Excluding Redemption Accretion on Convertible Notes)

Interest expenses in 2008 were \$2.13 million, as compared to \$1.31 million in 2007. Such increase was primarily due to the increase in the outstanding balances of our bank loans and obligations under product financing arrangements for our operations.

In 2006, we borrowed funds under 2 short-term loans and a long-term loan from local Chinese banks and incurred total interest expense of \$0.11 million.

Redemption Accretion on Convertible notes

Redemption accretion on convertible notes in 2008 was \$19.64 million, as compared to \$13.70 million in 2007. We raised \$110 million from the issuance of convertible notes in February and April 2007 to finance our acquisitions. The redemption accretion on convertible notes will not be paid in cash if the convertible notes are converted into shares of our common stock before their maturities.

Redemption accretion on convertible notes in 2007 was \$13.70 million, as compared to \$0 in 2006, as such convertible notes had not been issued in 2006.

Income Before Income Taxes

Our income before income taxes decreased \$6.43 million, or 14.4%, to \$38.18 million in 2008 from \$44.61 million in 2007. As a percentage of revenues, income before income taxes decreased to 8.9% in 2008 from 18.6% in 2007. Such percentage decrease was primarily due to a \$13.63 million gain on disposal of land use rights and properties in 2007 and the increased non-cash expenses, including the redemption accretion on convertible notes, depreciation and amortization, and non-cash employee compensation, as discussed above.

Income before income taxes increased \$17.79 million, or 66.3%, to \$44.61 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 from \$26.82 million in 2006. As a percentage of revenues, income before income taxes decreased to 18.6% in 2007 from 25.1% in 2006. Such percentage decrease was primarily due to increased non-cash expenses as discussed above.

Income Taxes

China Security & Surveillance Technology, Inc. is subject to the United States federal income tax at a tax rate of 34.0% . No provision for income taxes in the United States has been made as China Security & Surveillance Technology, Inc. had no United States taxable income for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Our wholly owned subsidiary Safetech is incorporated in the British Virgin Islands and, under the current laws of the BVI, is not subject to income taxes.

Before January 1, 2008, FIEs established in the PRC were generally subject to an EIT rate of 33.0%, which included a 30.0% state income tax and a 3.0% local income tax. FIEs established in Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, such as our Chinese subsidiary Golden and certain high-technology companies, were subject to a reduced tax rate. On March 16, 2007, the National People's Congress of China passed the new EIT Law, and on November 28, 2007, the State Council of China passed the Implementing Rules which took effect on January 1, 2008. The EIT Law and Implementing Rules impose a unified EIT of 25.0% on all domestic-invested enterprises and FIEs, unless they qualify under certain limited exceptions.

Despite these changes, the EIT Law gives the Old FIEs a five-year grandfather period during which they can continue to enjoy their existing preferential tax treatments. During this five-year grandfather period, the Old FIEs which enjoyed tax rates lower than 25% under the old EIT Law shall gradually increase their EIT rate within 5 years until the tax rate reaches 25%. In addition, the Old FIEs that are eligible for the two-year exemption and three-year half reduction or five-year exemption and five-year half-reduction under the old EIT Law, are allowed to remain to enjoy their preference until these holidays expire. The discontinuation of any such special or preferential tax treatment or other incentives would have an adverse effect on our business, fiscal condition and current operations in China.

In addition to the changes to the current tax structure, under the EIT Law, an enterprise established outside of China with de facto management bodies within China is considered a resident enterprise and will normally be subject to an EIT of 25.0% on its global income. The Implementing Rules define the term de facto management bodies as an establishment that exercises, in substance, overall management and control over the production, business, personnel, accounting, etc., of a Chinese enterprise. If the PRC tax authorities subsequently determine that the Company should be classified as a resident enterprise, then the Company's global income will be subject to PRC income tax of 25%.

Our subsidiary Golden was subject to an EIT rate of 15% for the fiscal year 2008. Hongtianzhi is located in Shenzhen and its 2008 EIT rate was 9% because it receives a lower tax rate as a high-technology company. Minking was subject to an EIT rate of 15% in 2008 due to its high-technology or software company status. Cheng Feng and Tsingvision were each subject to an EIT rate of 12.5% in 2008 due to its software company status. HiEasy, Stonesonic and Guanling were each subject to an EIT rate of 25% in 2008. CSST PRC, Longhorn and Jin Lin were exempted from EIT in 2008.

Our income taxes decreased \$3.71 million to \$5.58 million in 2008 from \$9.29 million in 2007. We fully utilized the tax exemption for our subsidiaries CSST PRC, which were incorporated in 2006, Longhorn and Jin Lin, which became our subsidiaries in 2008.

We incurred income taxes of \$9.29 million in 2007, an increase of 138.8% from \$3.89 million in 2006. A net deferred tax asset of \$0.40 million was recognized. As a result, the deferred tax expense was increased to \$0.10 million.

Net Income

Net income decreased \$2.72 million, or 7.7%, to \$32.60 million in 2008 from \$35.32 million in 2007. As a percentage of revenues, net income decreased to 7.6% in 2008 from 14.7% in 2007. This percentage decrease was mainly due to the increase in non-cash expenses and the \$13.63 million non-recurring gain on the disposal of land use rights and properties in 2007 as discussed above.

We earned a net income of \$35.32 million in 2007, an increase of 54.0% from \$22.93 million in 2006. As a percentage of revenues, net income decreased to 14.7% in 2007 from 21.4% in 2006. Such percentage decrease was primarily attributable to the increase in non-cash expenses discussed above.

Foreign Currency Translation Gains

Our operating subsidiaries are located in China. Our operating subsidiaries purchase substantially all products and render all services in China, and receive payments from customers in China using RMB as the functional currency. We do not engage in currency hedging.

On July 21, 2005, China reformed its foreign currency exchange policy, revalued the RMB by 2.1 percent and allowed the RMB to appreciate as much as 0.3 percent per day against the U.S. dollar. As a result, we implemented different exchange rates in translating RMB into U.S. dollars in our financial statements for fiscal years 2008, 2007 and 2006.

In 2008, we implemented the exchange rates of 6.83, 6.92, and 8.07 in calculating the assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses, and shareholders' equity, respectively, which resulted in a \$17.29 million foreign currency translation gain. In 2007, we implemented the exchange rates of 7.30, 7.59 and 8.07 in calculating the assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses, and shareholders' equity, respectively, which resulted in a \$9.66 million foreign currency translation gain. In 2006, we implemented the exchange rates of 7.80, 7.97 and 8.07 in calculating the assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses, and shareholders' equity, respectively, which resulted in a \$1.66 million foreign currency translation gain.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2008, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$47.78 million. The following table provides detailed information about our net cash flow for all financial statement periods presented in this report.

CASH FLOW

(All amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$ (39.10)	\$ 16.98	\$ 2.98
Net cash used in investing activities	(23.37)	(82.97)	(11.17)
Net cash provided by financing activities	13.54	120.67	35.91
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	7.64	3.40	0.98
Net cash (outflow) inflow	\$ (41.29)	\$ 58.08	\$ 28.70

Operating Activities:

Net cash used in operating activities was \$39.10 million in 2008, an increase of \$56.08 million from \$16.98 million net cash provided by operating activities in 2007. The increase in net cash used in operating activities in 2008 was primarily due to increases in inventories and accounts receivable during 2008.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$16.98 million in 2007, which is an increase of \$14.00 million from the \$2.98 million net cash provided by operating activities in 2006. The increase was primarily due to an increase in net income.

Investing Activities:

Our main uses of cash for investing activities in 2008 were deposits for the acquisition of subsidiaries and acquisitions of subsidiaries, properties, and intangible assets.

Net cash used in investing activities in 2008 was \$23.37 million, as compared to \$82.97 million in 2007. Net cash used in investing activities decreased mainly because we made lower deposits for the acquisition of subsidiaries, properties and intangible assets in 2008.

We closed the acquisitions of Stonesonic, Longhorn and Guanling in April 2008. We also closed the acquisitions of Jin Lin and DIT in the third and fourth quarter of 2008, respectively. In addition, we signed letters of intent to acquire Alean, Coson and Skyrise in 2008. Pursuant to these letters of intent, the cash consideration for these three intended acquisitions is expected to total \$33 million with additional consideration to be paid in equity. Consummation of these three acquisitions is subject to customary closing conditions, including the execution of definitive agreements and receipt of governmental approval. We expect to finance the cash portion of the purchase price with the net proceeds from our \$50 million convertible notes financing that closed in April 2007. The number of our shares to be issued as part of the purchase price for our acquisitions of Stonesonic, Longhorn, Guanling, Jin Lin, and DIT are subject to the achievement of certain net income performance targets over a certain period. The acquisitions of Stonesonic, Longhorn, Guanling, Jin Lin, and DIT are expected to be accretive to our earnings and provide support to our city-wide projects.

Net cash used in investing activities in 2007 was \$82.97 million as compared to \$11.17 million in 2006. The increase of net cash used in investing activities was primarily due to the acquisition of subsidiaries and properties and deposits for the acquisition of subsidiaries, properties and intangible assets.

Financing Activities:

Net cash provided by financing activities in 2008 totaled \$13.54 million as compared to \$120.67 million in 2007. The cash provided by financing activities in 2008 was mainly attributable to new borrowing and a private placement of common stock. The cash used in financing activities was mainly attributable to the repayment of bank loans and new

funds raised from obligation under product financing arrangements in 2008, whereas the net cash provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2007 was mainly attributable to proceeds from the two convertible notes received in February 2007 and in April 2007.

Net cash provided by financing activities in 2007 was \$120.67 million, which is an increase of \$84.76 million from \$35.91 million net cash provided by financing activities in 2006. The increase of the cash provided by financing activities was primarily attributable to funds received from the two convertible notes financing as discussed above.

Loan Facilities

As of December 31, 2008, the amount, maturity date and duration of each of our bank loans and obligation under finance leases were as follows:

(All amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

Lender	Amount	Maturity Date	Duration
A Financial Institution	\$ 6.68	July 2011	3 years
China Construction Bank	7.24	August 2010	2 years
Industrial Bank	2.93	November 2009	1 year
China Merchants Bank	2.93	December 2009	1 year
Total	\$ 19.78		

In July 2008, we entered into finance lease agreements with a financial institution pursuant to which we borrowed RMB53 million (approximately \$7.85 million), consisting of a 3-year loan payable to that financial institution. These loans mature in July 2011. The interest is payable at the end of each quarter. As of December 31, 2008, the outstanding liability relating to these arrangements was RMB45.68 million (approximately \$6.68 million).

On August 28, 2008, we entered into a long-term loan agreement with China Construction Bank. As of December 31, 2008, the outstanding liability relating to this loan was RMB49.5 million (approximately \$7.24 million), consisting of a 2-year loan payable to the bank. This loan matures on August 27, 2010 with an annual interest rate equal to 105% of the one- to three-year benchmark lending rate of The People's Bank of China (5.9535% as of December 31, 2008). The interest rate is adjusted quarterly based on any changes to the one- to three-year benchmark lending rate, and the interest is payable at the 20th of each month. The loan agreement requires us to use the loan proceeds only for our operations.

On November 17, 2008, we entered into a loan agreement with Industrial Bank under which we borrowed RMB20 million (approximately \$2.93 million) with an annual interest rate of 7.992%. The loan matures in November 2009 and the interest is payable at the 20th of each month. The loan is guaranteed by our CEO and our subsidiaries, and it is collateralized by the assets of Coson.

On December 30, 2008, we entered into a loan agreement with China Merchants Bank. We borrowed RMB20 million (approximately \$2.93 million) with an annual interest rate equal to 92% of the one- to three-year benchmark lending rate of The People's Bank of China (4.88% as of December 31, 2008). The loan matures in December, 2009 and the interest is payable at the 20th of each month. The loan is guaranteed by our CEO and our subsidiaries, and it is collateralized by the land use right of a subsidiary.

In March 2009, Industrial Commercial Bank of China (ICBC) confirmed that it would acquire all accounts receivable from our Kunming Safe City project and cash payment would be made without delay once the project is completed and passes inspection. The Kunming Municipal Government will then make full payment to ICBC in installments over a five-year period.

On October 3, 2006, we signed a banking facility agreement with China Construction Bank under which the bank agreed to provide a new receivable-based facility to support our efforts in securing new contracts relating to the Safe City Project initiative, also known as Plan 3111. This facility will provide three possible financing options: (1) the government takes a loan from the bank to finance the project; (2) we sell the accounts receivable to the bank, 85% of

the total account receivables value will be paid by the bank to the Company and the remaining 15% will be collected by the bank from the government; from the 15% collected from the government, the bank will retain certain finance charges and pay the remainder over to the Company; or (3) we take a loan from the bank to finance the project. As part of this agreement, we will make periodic deposits with the bank, which, depending upon the specific project, will provide a maximum factoring capacity of five to ten times the amount deposited. None of the facility has been drawn down as of the date of this report.

As of the date of this report, we believe that our currently available working capital, including the aggregate proceeds of our capital raising activities and the credit facilities referred to above, should be adequate to sustain our operations at our current levels through at least the next twelve months. We may, however, in the future, require additional cash resources due to changed business conditions, implementation of our strategy to expand our production capacity or other investments or acquisitions we may decide to pursue. If our own financial resources are insufficient to satisfy our capital requirements, we may seek to sell additional equity or debt securities or obtain additional credit facilities. The sale of additional equity securities could result in dilution to our stockholders. The incurrence of indebtedness would result in increased debt service obligations and could require us to agree to operating and financial covenants that would restrict our operations. Financing may not be available in amounts or on terms acceptable to us, if at all. Any failure by us to raise additional funds on terms favorable to us, or at all, could limit our ability to expand our business operations and could harm our overall business prospects.

Contractual Obligations

Below is a table which sets forth our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2008:

(All amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

Payments due by period

	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Debt Obligations	\$ 164.10	\$ 13.31	\$ 7.45	\$ 143.34	\$ -
Operating Lease Obligations	1.31	0.93	0.38	--	-
Total	\$ 165.41	\$ 14.24	\$ 7.83	\$ 143.34	\$ -

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, requires our management to make assumptions, estimates and judgments that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements, including the notes thereto, and related disclosures of commitments and contingencies, if any. We consider our critical accounting policies to be those that require the most significant judgments and estimates in the preparation of financial statements, including the following:

- **Basis of Consolidation** - The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. All material inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in the consolidation.
- **Intangible Assets** - Intangible assets represent a surveillance recording system, surveillance software, customer relationship and contracts, trademarks, patents, technical know-how, non-compete agreements, acquired from Yuan Da, Cheng Feng, Hongtianzhi, HiEasy, Minking, Tsingvision, Stonesonic, Longhorn, Jin Lin, DIT and the businesses of Four-Related Companies and the exclusive co-operation agreement with Chuang Guan and DM. The value of a surveillance recording system was established by an independent accounting firm. The valuations and allocation of intangible assets for the acquisition of Cheng Feng, Hongtianzhi, HiEasy, Minking, Tsingvision, Stonesonic, Longhorn, Jin Lin, DIT and the businesses of the Four-Related Companies were determined by an independent appraisal firm. The value of the exclusive cooperation agreements with Chuang Guan and DM were determined by an independent appraisal firm. The value of the recording system is to be amortized as the following policies and rates: using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life of five years. The values of the intangible assets of the acquisition of Cheng Feng, Hongtianzhi, HiEasy, Minking, Tsingvision, Stonesonic, Longhorn, Jin Lin, DIT and the businesses of the Four-Related Companies and the exclusive cooperation agreements with Chuang Guan and DM are to be amortized as the following policies and rates: using straight-line or accelerated method over their estimated useful lives of two months to 25 years.
- **Goodwill** - Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the net of the fair value of the identifiable tangible and intangible assets acquired and the fair value of liabilities assumed in acquisitions. SFAS No: 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (SFAS142) requires the testing of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment at least annually. We test goodwill for impairment in the fourth quarter each year.
- **Inventories** - Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, determined on a weighted average basis, and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

When inventories are sold, their carrying amount is charged to expense in the year in which the revenue is

recognized. Write-downs for declines in net realizable value or for losses of inventories are recognized as an expense in the year the impairment or loss occurs.

- *Revenue Recognition* - The Company derives the bulk of its revenue from the supply and installation of surveillance and safety equipment and the two deliverables do not meet the separation criteria under EITF issue 00-21. The installation is not considered to be essential to the functionality of the equipment having regard to the following criteria as set out in SAB 104:

- (i) The surveillance and safety equipment is a standard product with minor modifications according to customers' specifications;
- (ii) Installation does not significantly alter the surveillance and safety equipment's capabilities; and
- (iii) Other companies which possess the relevant licenses are available to perform the installation services.

In early 2006, the Company began performing much larger security installation contracts than it had been doing previously. As a marketing approach, the Company prepared standard contracts with its new larger customers, whereby 90% of the contract amount was due when installation was complete and payment of the remaining 10% was deferred for one year. Because of the newness of the larger contracts and the inability to immediately determine the amount of warranty work that would be required, the Company deferred recognizing the 10% of the contract amount as revenue until empirical information was available to revise the estimate. During the second and third quarters of 2006, the Company carefully monitored the warranty work requested by its customers, and determined that very little warranty work had been required to be performed.

Consequently, effective October 1, 2006, the Company reduced its estimate of future warranty requirements to approximately 1% of contract installation revenue.

Revenue from the outright sale of surveillance and safety equipment is recognized when delivery occurs and risk of ownership passes to the customers.

Revenues from sales of surveillance and safety video cameras and related products are recognized in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 104, Revenue Recognition, and related interpretations. Revenues are recognized when the following criteria are met:

- (i) Persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists The Company requires evidence of an agreement with a customer specifying the terms and conditions of the products to be delivered typically in the form of a signed contract or purchase order.
- (ii) Delivery has occurred For product sales, delivery generally takes place when title to the products are shipped to or accepted by the customer.
- (iii) The fee is fixed or determinable Fees are fixed or determinable based on the contract or purchase order terms.
- (iv) Collection is probable The Company performs a credit review of all customers with significant transactions to determine whether a customer is creditworthy and collection is probable.

Repairs and maintenance service revenue is recognized when the service is performed.

The sales contracts generally provide a one to three-year product warranty to customers from the date of purchase. We estimated the costs of satisfying warranty claims based on an analysis of past experience and provide for the future claims in the period the revenue recognized. Warranty costs incurred by the Company have not been material.

The Company derives a portion of its revenue from one-year software upgrades. These services are typical postcontract service ("PCS") arrangements according to AICPA Statement of Position ("SOP") 97-2. Under SOP 97-2, PCS revenue may be recognized together with the initial licensing fee on delivery of the software if all of the following conditions are met:

- (i) The PCS fee is included with the initial licensing fee;

- (ii) The PCS included with the initial license is for one year or less;
- (iii) The estimated cost of providing PCS during the arrangement is insignificant; and
- (iv) Unspecified upgrades/enhancements offered during PCS arrangements historically have been and are expected to continue to be minimal and infrequent.

Revenue from surveillance and safety system one year software upgrades is recognized when delivery occurs and the risk of ownership passes to the customers, as the Company believes it meets the conditions in compliance with SOP 97-2.

- *Foreign Currency Translation* - The functional currency of the Company is RMB and RMB is not freely convertible into foreign currencies. The Company maintains its financial statements in the functional currency. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency at rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Exchange gains or losses arising from foreign currency transactions are included in the determination of net income for the respective periods.

For financial reporting purposes, the financial statements of the Company which are prepared using the functional currency have been translated into United States dollars. Assets and liabilities are translated at exchange rates at the balance sheet dates and revenue and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates and shareholders' equity is translated at historical exchange rates. Any translation adjustments resulting are not included in determining net income but are included in foreign exchange adjustment to other comprehensive income, a component of shareholders' equity. The exchange rates adopted are as follows:

	2008	2007	2006
Year end RMB: exchange rate	6.83	7.30	7.80
Average yearly RMB: exchange rate	6.92	7.59	7.97

No representation is made that the RMB amounts could have been, or could be, converted into U.S. dollars at the rates used in translation.

- *Share-based Payments*: On February 7, 2007, the Company adopted the 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, which has a five-year term and provides for grants of stock options, stock appreciation rights, performance units, restricted stock units and performance shares. The total number of shares which may be issued under the plan is 8,000,000 shares of common stock. These restricted stocks are share-based payments subject to the provisions of revised Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No.123, Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123 (R)) . We adopted SFAS 123(R) on January 1, 2006, using the modified prospective method. The provisions of SFAS 123(R) apply only to the awards granted or modified after the date of adoption. The unrecognized expense of awards not yet vested at the date of adoption, determined under the original provisions of SFAS 123, is recognized in net profit in the periods after adoption. The fair values of these restricted stock awards are equal to the fair value of the Company's stock on the date of grant, after taking amount into certain discounts. Such restricted stock is subject to the risk of forfeiture upon the occurrence of certain events. This cost is expected to be recognized over a four-year or five-year period.
- *Use of Estimates* - The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Management makes these estimates using the best information available at the time the estimates are made; however actual results could differ materially from those estimates.
- *Income Taxes* - Income tax expense is based on reported income before income taxes. Deferred income taxes reflect the effect of temporary differences between assets and liabilities that are recognized for financial reporting purposes and the amounts that are recognized for income tax purposes. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, these deferred taxes are measured by applying currently enacted tax laws.

We adopted the provisions of FIN 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 on January 1, 2007. We did not have any material unrecognized tax benefits and there was no effect on our financial condition or results of operations as a result of implementing FIN 48.

We file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction. We were not subject to U.S. federal tax examinations for years before 2006. We do not believe there will be any material changes in our unrecognized tax positions over the next 12 months.

Our policy is to recognize interest and penalties accrued on any unrecognized tax benefits as a component of income tax expense. As of the date of adoption of FIN 48, we did not have any accrued interest or penalties associated with any unrecognized tax benefits, nor were any interest expenses recognized during the quarter. Our effective tax rate differs from the federal statutory rate primarily due to non-deductible expenses, temporary differences, and preferential tax treatment.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2008, the FASB issued EITF No. 07-5, *Determining Whether an Instrument (or Embedded Feature) Is Indexed to an Entity's Own Stock* effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2008. EITF No.07-5 provides guidance for determining whether an equity-linked financial instrument (or embedded feature) is indexed to an entity's own stock. The adoption of EITF No. 07-5 is not expected to have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In May 2008, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 162, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* (SFAS No. 162). SFAS No. 162 identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles used in the preparation of financial statements. SFAS No. 162 is effective 60 days following the SEC's approval of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board amendments to AU Section 411, *The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* . We do not expect that this standard will have a material impact on its results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) No. FAS 142-3, *Determination of Useful Life of Intangible Assets* ("FSP 142-3"). FSP 142-3 amends the factors that should be considered in developing the renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* (SFAS 142). The intent of this FSP is to improve the consistency between the useful life of an intangible asset determined under SFAS 142 and the period of expected cash flows used to measure the fair value of the asset under SFAS 141R. FSP 142-3 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting FSP 142-3 on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133* (SFAS 161) effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. SFAS 161 requires an entity to provide enhanced disclosures about derivative instruments and hedging activities. The Company does not currently hold any or engage in derivative instruments or hedging activities. Therefore, we do not expect that this standard will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 141 (R), *Business Combinations* (SFAS 141 (R)), which becomes effective for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2008 (January 1, 2009 for the Company). SFAS No. 141 (R) requires all business combinations completed after the effective date to be accounted for by applying the acquisition method (previously referred to as the purchase method). Companies applying this method will have to identify the acquirer, determine the acquisition date and purchase price and recognize at their acquisition date fair values of the identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. In the case of a bargain purchase the acquirer is required to re