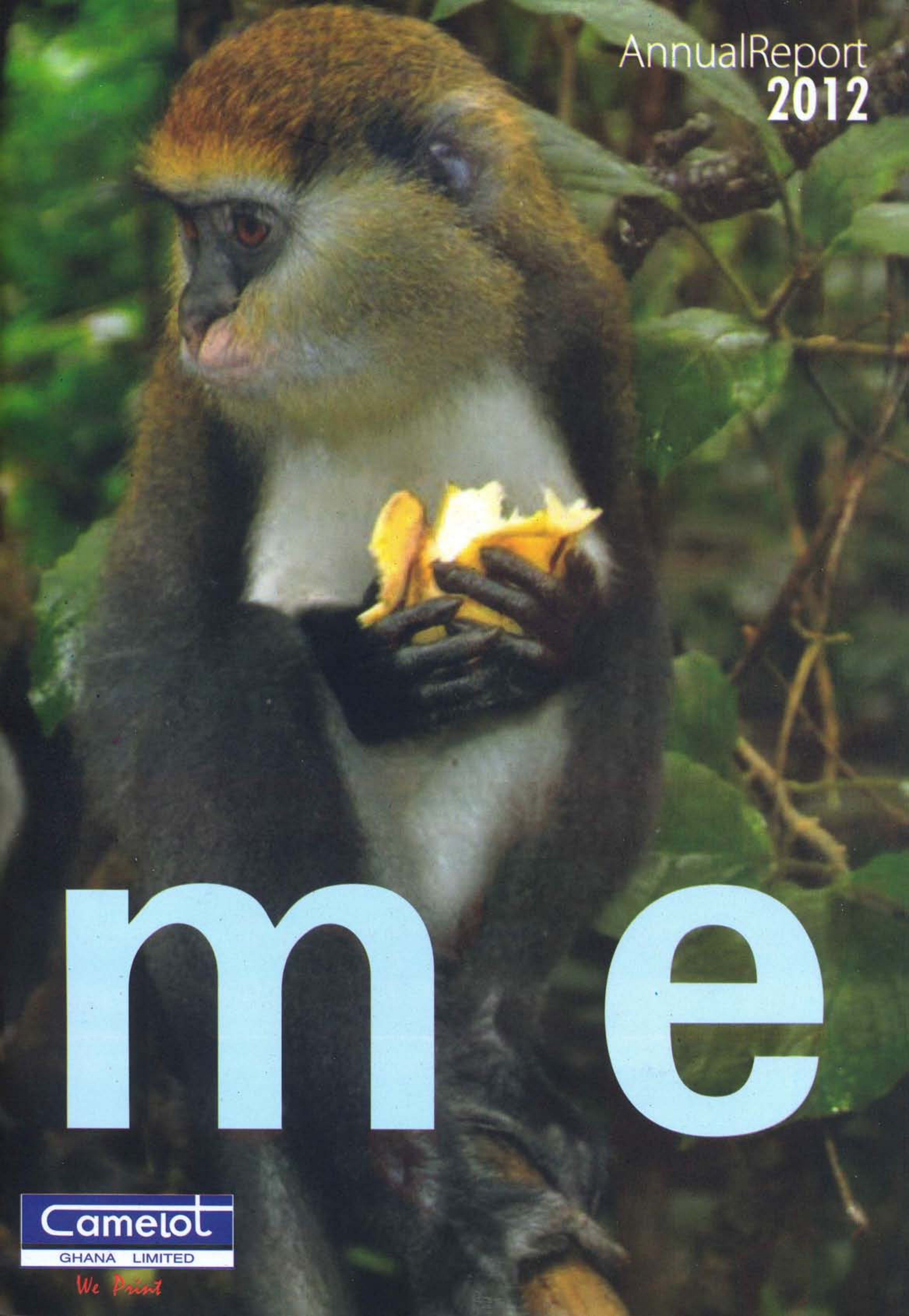
AnnualReport
2012
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Camelot
GHANA LIMITED
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At Camelot, we believe in one Ghana.
Pride in our differences;
Joy in our togetherness!

BOABENG - FIEMA MONKEY SANCTUARY
BRONG AHAFO REGION

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CONTENTS

Notice of Annual General Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 14th Annual General Meeting of CAMELOT GHANA LIMITED will be held in the Auditorium of the Ghana Trade Fair Company Limited, La, Accra on Friday the 24th day of May, 2013 at 10:00am prompt.

1. To receive and adopt the Accounts of the Company for the period ended December 31, 2012 together with the reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon.
2. To declare a dividend for the year ended December 31, 2012.
3. To Ratify the Appointments of Directors.
4. To re-elect a Director.
5. To appoint Pannell Kerr Foster (PKF) as Auditors in place of Deloitte and Touche
6. To authorise the Directors to fix remuneration of the Auditors.
7. To approve the remuneration of Directors

Dated this 12th day of April, 2013

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
(MERCLAW ASSOCIATES)

COMPANY SECRETARY

NOTE:

A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of him/her. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. A form of proxy must be completed and deposited at the office of the Registrars, Merchant Bank Ghana Limited, 57 Examination Loop, North Ridge, Accra, P.O. Box 401, Accra, Ghana not less than 48 hours before the appointed time for the meeting.

Corporate Profile

Directors	Mrs. Elizabeth Joyce Villars (Chairman) Mr. John Colin Villars (Managing Director) Mr. Bismark Adom-Dankwah (Executive Director) Mrs. Caroline Andah Mrs. Elisabeth Zormelo
Secretary	MercLaw Associates Suite 118 Christman House PMB KA 98 Airport, Accra Tel: 0302 770859 / 0302 770862
Registered office	Premises of Camelot Ghana Ltd Osu- La Road (Behind Regal Cinema, Osu) P. O. Box M191 Accra
Registrars	Merchant Bank Ghana Limited 44 Kwame Nkrumah Avenue P. O. Box GP 401 Accra
Auditors	Deloitte & Touche Chartered Accountants 4 Liberation Road P. O. Box GP 453 Accra
Bankers	Zenith Bank Ghana Limited Agricultural Development Bank Ecobank Ghana Limited Ghana Commercial Bank Limited Intercontinental Bank Ghana Limited United Bank of Africa (Ghana) Limited Fidelity Bank Ghana Limited Access Bank Ghana Limited

Board of Directors

Name / Profile

Mrs. Elizabeth Joyce Villars (Founder & Chairman)

Mrs. Villars is the founder and Chairman of Camelot Ghana Limited. She has worked as a Systems Consultant with West African Data Services Bureau (WADSB). She is the past president of the Governing Council of the Private Enterprises Foundation (PEF). She is the Chairman of Gold Coast Security Ltd., and BUSAC fund.

Mr. John Colin Villars (Group Managing Director)

Mr. John Colin Villars is the Group Managing Director (GMD) of CAMELOT. From previous work experience in Investment Banking (Corporate Finance), he was instrumental in the listing of Camelot Ghana Limited on the Ghana Stock Exchange, in the country's first ever fully-underwritten IPO. Since then, John has worked in various roles within the company, and founded Camelot Security Solutions Limited (CSSL); the subsidiary in Nigeria. An avid entrepreneur with a keen interest in Strategy and Venture Capital, he sits on various boards including SEM Capital Limited, and Purpleorange Company Limited in Ghana. He has a B.A. in Business Administration & Economics from the American International University in London.(Richmond).

Mrs. Caroline Andah (Director)

Mrs. Andah is a Principal Consultant and shareholder of Hadna Trust Limited, a Financial Advisory company incorporated in June 2007. Caroline holds an MBA in Finance and a BA in Economics with Statistics. Prior to the establishment of her firm, she was the General Manager of HFC Investment Services responsible for real estate development.

Mrs. Elisabeth Zormelo (Director)

Mrs. Betty Zormelo is the head of Human Resources Consulting at Zormelo & Associates and Executive Director of the company. Betty is a seasoned HR Practitioner with over 20 years experience locally and internationally. She worked as a Training Manager with British Rail, a Principal Consultant for Deloitte & Touche, and until joining Zormelo and Associates was Head of Human Resource Operations in Barclays Bank responsible for Africa. Prior to this, Betty was the HR Director for Barclays Bank of Ghana, Regional Head of HR for North Northern Africa and Functional HR Business Partner at Barclays Africa Regional Office in Johannesburg, South Africa. She holds a professional qualification in Personnel Management (Graduate, IPD). She is also a qualified Lawyer by profession (LLB, BL) and holds an MSc (Econs) from the University of London. She has been a member of the Institute of Personnel Development, UK since 1996.

Name / Profile	
	**Mr. Bismark Adom-Dankwah (Executive Director)** Bismark is currently an Executive Director and the Head of Finance and Accounts at Camelot, a position he has held for the past five years. Prior to joining Camelot, he worked as an Accountant and lecturer in London for several years. He holds a Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Business Administration (Accounting option) from the University of Ghana and a Master of Science in Accounting and Finance from London South Bank University, U.K. In addition, Bismark is a member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountant (ACCA).

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Report on Mandate & Operations of Camelot Audit Committee for 2012 Annual Report

1. **APPOINTMENT**

The Audit Sub-Committee of the Board of Directors of CAMELOT GHANA LIMITED was appointed by the Board of Directors in September 2010.

2. **MEMBERSHIP**

The members of the Audit Sub-Committee for the year ended 31st December, 2012 were:
a. Mrs. Caroline Andah
b. Mrs. Elizabeth Zormelo

3. **TERMS OF REFERENCE**

By section 8 (4) of Stock Exchange (Ghana Stock Exchange) Listing Regulation, 1990, the Terms of Reference of Audit Committee are:-

a. To make recommendations to the Board concerning the appointment and remunerations of Auditors;

b. To review the auditors evaluation of the system of Internal control and accounting;

c. To review and discuss the audited accounts with the auditors and call for further information;

d. To review the scope and effectiveness of the internal audit procedures with the Internal Auditor, Director of Finance or Controller or the equivalents however designated in the particular company and the External Auditors; and

e. To consider and make recommendations on the conduct of any aspect of the business of the company, which the committee of the Stock Exchange believe, should be brought to the notice of the board.

4. **AUDIT REPORTS**

This Sub Committee of Camelot has submitted a total of two reports to the Board of Directors for the half year ending June 30th and December 31st, 2011 in fulfillment and compliance with the sub-committee's Terms of Reference.

Chairman's Statement

Dear Shareholders, Ladies and Gentlemen:

With much joy I welcome you to the 14th Annual General Meeting of our company – CAMELOT; and to present to you the Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31st December, 2012.

The Economic Environment

The Cedi depreciated by more than 17.5% against the US Dollar (year-on-year) in a tight economic environment that saw increasing upward pressure on interest rates, characterized by general low liquidity. These threatened our margins while increasing our operating costs significantly. The erratic power crisis (electricity) threatened our operational strategies and efficiencies even further. The untimely death of Professor John Evans Atta Mills in July, was followed by a swift and peaceful transition, in an already competitive election year.

Our Operating Results

2012 was a truly exciting year that saw the company growing in efficiency and profitability in spite of tight revenues. As observed in the previous year, Local Business continued to grow especially in the area of Cheque and Payment Instruments. Our efforts and investments in improving quality and security were recognized by the market, who will reward us even further in 2013. Government business remained opaque and unachievable; markedly so being an election year.

Our company recorded a 22% increase in Profit Before Tax from the previous year. Although year-on-year growth in Profit After Tax (PAT) saw an impressive 52% increase; dismal performance in the subsidiary reduced this significantly in the Group performance. Shareholders' Funds saw an increase of over 80%.

On the back of this performance, the Board of Directors have proposed a dividend of GHS0.006 per share, representing a 10% increase over the payout for 2010.

Outlook for 2013

We envisage 2013 to be more challenging than the previous year; tasking our resources and efficiencies with erratic electricity supply and expensive fuel costs. In spite of that, we expect to recognize the rewards of the previous year efforts in improving product quality and security, as we significantly outpace the competition in this regard. We expect more patronage from local banks especially. We have put in place strategies to outperform the challenges we envisage through operational, work flow, business development, and human capital formations. This promises to be an exciting and rewarding year for our company.

Conclusion

Our customers keep us in business with their loyalty, patronage, and feedback. We are always grateful to serve them.

Across industry and within our markets, 2012 was a challenging year. Dear Shareholders, I join my Board Members in applauding our Management and Staff for their continued diligence, resilience, and innovation as they grow the Company on this trajectory. We wish them all the best in this endeavor.

Lastly, but most importantly, as is my belief which most of you share, let us thank our Almighty God who makes all things possible.

I thank you for your attention and God Bless you all.

Elizabeth Joyce VILLARS (Mrs.)
Chairman

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December, 2012.

1. The principal activity of the company and its subsidiary is security printing.

2. The balance sheet has been signed by two directors indicating the board's approval of such balance sheet and attached accounts on pages 15 to 45.

	GH¢
The balance brought forward on income surplus account at 1 January was	735,799
Profit for the year after charging all expenses, depreciation and amortisation	247,088
	982,887
Dividend paid	(37,563)
Leaving a balance to be carried forward on the Income surplus account at 31 December 2012 amounting to	945,324

3. The directors recommended payment of dividend of GH¢0.0060 per share for the year ended 31 December, 2012. (2011: GH¢0.0055)

By order of the Board

Director

Director

	2012 GH¢	2011 GH¢	%Change
Revenue	4,442,634	4,073,807	9.05
Profit before tax	339,686	279,328	21.61
Tax	(112,322)	(63,215)	77.68
Profit after tax attributable to equity holders	247,088	212,451	16.30
Retained profit	247,088	212,451	16.30
Acquisition of property, plant & equipment	309,410	663,484	(53.37)
Depreciation	(256,001)	(183,778)	39.30
Shareholder's funds	1,791,269	953,266	87.91
Earnings per share ¢	0.0362	0.0311	16.303
Dividends per share ¢	0.0060	0.0055	9.091

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing financial statements for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group at the end of the financial year and of the income statement of the group for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- State whether the applicable accounting standards have been followed
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group will continue in business

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the group keeps accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the group and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. They are responsible for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the group, and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The above statement, should be read inconjunction with the statement of the auditors responsibilities set out on pages 13 and 14 is made with a view to distinguishing for share holders there spective responsibilities of the directors and the auditors, in relation to the financial statements.

Independent auditors report

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Camelot Ghana Limited and its subsidiary (the Group), as at 31 December 2012, set out on pages 8 to 41, which have been prepared on the basis of the significant accounting policies on pages 13 to 24 and other explanatory notes on pages 25 to 41.

Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements inaccordance with the Companies Act, 1963 (Act179).These responsibilities include: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement,whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing.Those standards require that we comply withethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material mis statement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and there as on ableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the group has kept proper accounting records and the consolidated financial statements are in agreement with the records in all material respects and givein the prescribed manner, information required by the Companies Act, 1963 (Act179).The financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company and its subsidiary as at 31 December 2012, and of its financial performance and cashflow for the year then ended and are drawn up in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Report on other legal requirements

The Ghana Companies Act, 1963 (Act 179) requires that in carrying out our audit work we consider and report on the following matters. We confirm that:

i. we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

ii. in our opinion proper books of accounts have been kept by the company and its subsidiary, so far as appears from our examination of those books; and

iii. the balance sheet and income statement of the company and its subsidiary are in agreement with the books of accounts.

Deloitte & Touche

Chartered Accountants
Accra, Ghana
Licence No. ICAG/F/026

Andrew Opuni-Ampong
Practising Certificate: Licence No. ICAG/P/1132

2nd April 2013

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Consolidated Income Statement

	Note	Company		Group	
		2012	2011	**2012**	2011
		GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Revenue	5	**3,648,398**	3,491,624	**4,442,634**	4,073,807
Cost of sales	6	**(1,995,128)**	(1,689,252)	**(2,507,170)**	(1,846,956)
Gross profit		**1,693,270**	1,802,372	**1,935,464**	2,226,851
Other income	7.1	**218**	5,518	**1,884**	5,828
Administrative expenses	7.2	**(1,209,051)**	(1,239,697)	**(1,531,807)**	(1,643,566)
Operating profit		**484,437**	568,193	**405,541**	589,113
Finance costs	7.3	**(65,855)**	(309,785)	**(65,855)**	(309,785)
Profit before tax		**418,582**	258,408	**339,686**	279,328
Income tax expense	8c	**(112,322)**	(56,938)	**(112,322)**	(63,215)
Profit for the year		**306,260**	201,470	**227,364**	216,113
Attributable to:					
Equity shareholders of the parent		**306,260**	201,470	**247,088**	212,451
Minority interests	18	**-**	-	**(19,724)**	3,662
		306,260	201,470	**227,364**	216,113
Earnings per share					
Basic earnings per share	9	**0.0448**	0.0295	**0.0362**	0.0311
Diluted earnings per share		**0.0448**	0.0295	**0.0362**	0.0311

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2012

Company

	Stated capital GH¢	Income surplus account GH¢	Other reserve account GH¢	Total equity GH¢
Balance at 1 January 2012	217,467	463,796	-	**681,263**
Credit reserves			628,479	**628,479**
Dividends to equity holders	-	(37,563)	-	**(37,563)**
Profit for the year		306,260		306,260
Balance at 31 December 2012	217,467	732,493	628,479	**1,578,439**

Group

	Stated capital GH¢	Income surplus account GH¢	Other reserve account GH¢	Total equity GH¢
Balance at 1 January 2012	217,467	735,799	-	953,266
Credit reserves			628,478	628,478
Proportion of profit for the year		247,088		247,088
Dividends to equity holders	-	(37,563)		(37,563)
Minority share of profit	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2012	217,467	945,324	628,478	1,791,269

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Consolidated Financial Position

For the year ended 31 December 2012

Assets	Note	Company 2012 GH¢	Company 2011 GH¢	Group 2012 GH¢	Group 2011 GH¢
Non-current assets					
Property, plant & equipment	10	**2,302,596**	2,328,797	2,303,906	**2,328,795**
Intangible assets	11	**10,915**	6,003	47,475	**46,007**
Investment in subsidiary	12	**36,629**	36,629	106,512	**67,779**
Total non-current assets		**2,350,140**	2,371,429	2,457,893	**2,442,581**
Current assets					
Inventories	13	**840,799**	693,839	840,799	**693,839**
Trade and other receivables	14	**1,084,349**	730,982	1,424,377	**1,370,885**
Deferred tax	8b	**15,660**	15,660	-	**15,660**
Cash and short-term deposits	15	**214,854**	118,052	218,598	**174,620**
Total current assets		**2,155,662**	1,558,533	2,483,774	**2,255,004**
Total assets		**4,505,802**	3,929,962	4,941,667	**4,697,585**
Equity & liabilities					
Equity attributable to equity holders					
Stated capital	17a	**217,467**	217,467	217,467	**217,467**
Income surplus		**732,493**	463,796	945,324	**735,799**
Other reserve		628,479	-	628,478	-
Shareholders' funds		**1,578,439**	681,263	1,791,269	**953,266**
Minority interest	18	-	-	87,583	**107,307**
Total equity		**1,578,439**	681,263	1,878,852	**1,060,573**
Non-current liabilities					
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	19b	**366,363**	497,273	366,363	**497,273**
Total non-current liabilities		**366,363**	497,273	366,363	**497,273**
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	20	1,011,377	571,848	1,138,287	927,383
Taxation	8a	95,299	54,921	95,299	84,862
Other current financial liabilities	21	1,318,580	1,967,059	1,318,580	1,967,059
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	19a	135,744	157,598	138,318	160,435
Deferred tax	8b	-	-	5,968	
Total current liabilities		**2,561,000**	**2,751,426**	**2,696,452**	**3,139,739**
Total liabilities		**2,927,363**	**3,248,699**	**3,062,815**	**3,637,012**
Total equity and liabilities		**4,505,802**	**3,929,962**	**4,941,667**	**4,697,585**

Director

Director

The notes on pages 12 to 41 form an integral part of these accounts

Consolidated Statement Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2012

	Company		Group	
	2012 GH¢	2011 GH¢	**2012 GH¢**	2011 GH¢
Operating activities				
Operating profit before tax	**418,582**	258,408	**339,686**	279,328
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows Non-cash:				
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	**256,001**	183,777	**256,001**	183,778
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	**1,577**	929	**1,578**	929
Interest paid	**65,855**	42,035	**65,855**	42,035
(Profit)/loss on disposal of assets	**74,128**	19,486	**74,128**	19,486
Working capital adjustments:				
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	**(146,960)**	(191,760)	**(146,960)**	(26,880)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	**(353,367)**	(135,293)	**(53,492)**	(183,600)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	**439,529**	28,794	**210,904**	269,610
Income tax paid	**(71,944)**	(29,418)	**(71,944)**	(34,655)
Tax adjustments - offsetting of liabilities	**-**		**(7,913)**	(1,776)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**683,401**	176,958	**667,843**	548,255
Investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	**(308,098)**	(663,484)	**(309,410)**	(663,484)
Purchase of intangible assets	**(6,489)**	(1,520)	**(6,489)**	(2,242)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	**4,170**	13,550	**4,170**	13,550
Investments	**-**	-	**(38,733)**	(2,842)
Capital work in progress	**-**	14,744	**-**	14,744
Net cash used in investing activities	**(310,417)**	(636,710)	**(350,462)**	(640,274)
Financing activities				
Dividends paid to equity holders	**(37,563)**	(34,147)	**(37,563)**	(34,147)
Other financial liabilities	**(20,000)**	332,005	**(20,001)**	-
Interest paid	**(65,855)**	(42,035)	**(65,855)**	(42,035)
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	**(152,764)**	239,609	**(149,984)**	220,820
Minority	**-**	-	**-**	(1,322)
Other reserves	**-**	-	**-**	(6,966)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(276,182)**	495,432	**(273,403)**	136,350
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	***96,802***	35,680	**43,978**	44,331
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	**118,052**	82,372	**174,620**	130,289
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	**214,854**	118,052	**218,598**	174,620
Analysis of changes in cash & cash equivalents				
Cash & short term deposits	**214,854**	118,052	**218,598**	174,620

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1. Reporting entity

The financial statements of Camelot Ghana Limited (CGL) for the year ended 31 December 2012 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 28 March 2013. The company is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Ghana whose shares are publicly traded. The registered office is located at Camelot Premises, Osu-La Road, Accra.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for investment properties, land and buildings, and available-for-sale financial assets that have been measured at fair value. The financial statements are presented in Ghana Cedis except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and its interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Camelot Ghana Limited and its subsidiary as at 31 December 2012.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

The financial statements of the subsidiary are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies.

All intra-group balances, income and expenses and unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

Minority interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets that is not held by the group and are presented separately in the consolidated income statement and within equity in the consolidated balance sheet, separately from parent shareholders' equity. Acquisitions of minority interests are accounted for using the parent entity extension method, whereby, the difference between the consideration and the book value of the share of the net assets acquired is recognised in goodwill.

2.3 Use of estimates and judgement

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgement about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

IFRS 1 Government Loans - Amendments to IFRS 1

These amendments require first-time adopters to apply the requirements of IAS 20 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance, prospectively to government loans existing at the date of transition to IFRS. Entities may choose to apply the requirements of IFRS 9 (or IAS 39, as applicable) and IAS 20 to government loans retrospectively if the information needed to do so had been obtained at the time of initially accounting for that loan. The exception would give first-time adopters relief from retrospective measurement of government loans with a below-market rate of interest. The amendment is effective for annual periods on or after 1 January 2013. The amendment has no impact on the Company.

IFRS 7 Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - Amendments to IFRS 7

These amendments require an entity to disclose information about rights to set-off and related arrangements (e.g., collateral agreements). The disclosures would provide users with information that is useful in evaluating the effect of netting arrangements on an entity's financial position. The new disclosures are required for all recognised financial instruments that are set off in accordance with IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation.

The disclosures also apply to recognised financial instruments that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement, irrespective of whether they are set off in accordance with IAS 32. These amendments will not impact the Company's financial position or performance and will become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9, as issued, reflects the first phase of the IASB's work though the adoption date is subject to the recently issued Exposure Draft on the replacement of IAS 39 and applies to classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities as defined in IAS 39. The standard was initially effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, but Amendments to IFRS 9 Mandatory Effective Date of IFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures, issued in December 2012, moved the mandatory effective date to 1 January 2015. In subsequent phases, the Board will address impairment and hedge accounting. The Company will quantify the effect of the adoption of the first phase of IFRS 9 in conjunction with the other phases, when issued, to present a comprehensive picture.

IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements, IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements

The standard becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. It replaces the requirements of IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements that address the accounting for consolidated financial statements and SIC 12 Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities. What remains in IAS 27 is limited to accounting for subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities, and associates in separate financial statements. The Company is currently assessing the impact of adopting IFRS 10.

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IFRS 11 - Joint Arrangements

The standard becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. It replaces IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures and SIC 13 Jointly Controlled Entities - Non-monetary Contributions by Venturers. Because IFRS 11 uses the principle of control in IFRS 10 to define control, the determination of whether joint control exists may change. The adoption of IFRS 11 is not expected to have a significant impact on the accounting treatment of investments currently held by the Company.

IFRS 12 - Disclosure of Involvement with Other Entities

The standard becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. It includes all of the disclosures that were previously in IAS 27 related to consolidated financial statements, as well as all of the disclosures that were previously included in IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures and IAS 28 Investment in Associates. These disclosures relate to an entity's interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and structured entities. A number of new disclosures are also required. One of the most significant changes introduced by IFRS 12 is that an entity is now required to disclose the judgments made to determine whether it controls another entity. Many of these changes were introduced by the IASB in response to the financial crisis. Now, even if the Company concludes that it does not control an entity, the information used to make that judgment will be transparent to users of the financial statements to make their own assessment of the financial impact were the Company to reach a different conclusion regarding consolidation.

The standard will not have any impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

IFRS 13 - Fair Value measurement

The standard becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. IFRS 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather, provides guidance on how to measure the fair value of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities when required or permitted by IFRS. There are also additional disclosure requirements. Adoption of the standard is not expected to have a material impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

IAS 1 Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income - Amendments to IAS 1

The amendments to IAS 1 change the grouping of items presented in other comprehensive income (OCI). Items that could be reclassified (or recycled) to profit or loss at a future point in time (for example, net gains on hedges of net investments, exchange differences on translation of foreign operations, net movements on cash flow hedges and net losses or gains on available-for-sale financial assets) would be presented separately from items that will never be reclassified (for example, actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans). The amendment affects presentation only and has no impact on the Company's financial position or performance. The amendment becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012.

IAS 19 Employee Benefits - Amendments

The amendments to IAS 19 remove the option to defer the recognition of actuarial gains and losses, i.e., the corridor mechanism. All changes in the value of defined benefit plans will be recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The effective date of the standard is 1 January 2013. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial position or performance.

IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements (as revised in 2012)

As a consequence of the new IFRS 10 and IFRS 12, what remains in IAS 27 is limited to accounting for subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates in separate financial statements. The Company does not present separate financial statements. The amendment becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (as revised in 2012)

As a consequence of the new IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements, and IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities, IAS 28 Investments in Associates, has been renamed IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, and describes the application of the equity method to investments in joint ventures in addition to associates. The revised standard becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IAS 32 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - Amendments to IAS 32

These amendments clarify the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off". It will be necessary to assess the impact to the Company by reviewing settlement procedures and legal documentation to ensure that offsetting is still possible in cases where it has been achieved in the past. In certain cases, offsetting may no longer be achieved. In other cases, contracts may have to be renegotiated. The requirement that the right of set-off be available for all counterparties to the netting agreement may prove to be a challenge for contracts where only one party has the right to offset in the event of default.
The amendments also clarify the application of the IAS 32 offsetting criteria to settlement systems (such as central clearing house systems) which apply gross settlement mechanisms that are not simultaneous. This amendments has no effect on the company. These amendments become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

IFRIC 20 Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine

This interpretation applies to waste removal (stripping) costs incurred in surface mining activity, during the production phase of the mine. The interpretation addresses the accounting for the benefit from the stripping activity. The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. The new interpretation will not have an impact on the Company.

Annual Improvements May 2012

These improvements will not have an impact on the Company, but include:

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

This improvement clarifies the difference between voluntary additional comparative information and the minimum required comparative information. Generally, the minimum required comparative information is the previous period.

IAS 16 Property Plant and Equipment

This improvement clarifies that major spare parts and servicing equipment that meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are not inventory

IAS 32 Financial Instruments, Presentation

This improvement clarifies that income taxes arising from distributions to equity holders are accounted for in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes.

IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting

The amendment aligns the disclosure requirements for total segment assets with total segment liabilities in interim financial statements. This clarification also ensures that interim disclosures are aligned with annual disclosures. These improvements are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, and VAT or duty. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods.

Interest income

Revenue is recognised as interest accrues. Interest income is included in finance revenue in the income statement.

Current income tax

"Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the income statement."

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.
Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Vat

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of VAT except:

"where the VAT incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the VAT is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of VAT included."

The net amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Foreign currency translation

"The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Ghana Cedi, which is the Group's functional currency. That is the currency of the primary economic environment in which Camelot Ghana Limited operates. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the income statement with the exception of differences on foreign currency borrowings accounted for as a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation. These are taken directly to equity until the disposal of the net investment, at which time they are recognised in the income statement. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those borrowings are also dealt with in equity. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined."

"The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Ghana Cedis at the rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date and their income statements are translated using average exchange rates for the year. The exchange differences arising on the translation are taken directly to the income statement. "

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

Financial assets
Initial recognition

Financial assets within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

The group's financial assets include cash and short-term deposits, trade and other receivables, loan and other receivables, quoted and unquoted financial instruments.

Receivables

Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such financial assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

Available-for-sale financial assets

"Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale. After initial measurement, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value with unrealised gains or losses recognised directly in equity until the investment is derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss recorded in equity is recognised in the income statement, or determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative loss recorded in equity is recognised in the income statement."

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition
"Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or loans and borrowings, as appropriate. The group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition."

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, directly attributable transaction costs.

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

The group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, bank overdraft, loans and borrowings, financial guarantee contracts, and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Loans and borrowings
After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Fair value of financial instruments
"The fair value of financial instruments that are actively traded in organised financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the balance sheet date. For financial instruments where there is no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques may include using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models."

Derecognition of financial instruments

Financial assets
"A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when: the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or the group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a)
the group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset."
"When the group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, a new asset is recognised to the extent of the group's continuing involvement in the asset."

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset, is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the group could be required to repay.

"When continuing involvement takes the form of a written and/or purchased option (including a cash settled option or similar provision) on the transferred asset, the extent of the group's continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that the group may repurchase, except that in the case of a written put option (including a cash settled option or similar provision) on an asset measured at fair value, the extent of the group's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price."

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the income statement.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset as follows:

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement in the year the asset is derecognised.

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset as follows:

Buildings	4%
Leaseholds	Life of lease
Plant and machinery	6.7%
Office equipment and furniture	10%
Motor vehicles	20%

The assets residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate.

Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date: whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Group as a lessee

"Finance leases, which transfer to the group substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in the income statement."

Leased assets are depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Borrowing costs

"Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds."

The Group capitalises borrowing costs for all eligible assets where construction was commenced on or after 1 January 2012. The Group continues to expense borrowing costs relating to construction projects that commenced prior to 1 January 2012.

Cash and short-term deposits

Cash and short-term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials - average cost basis.

"Finished goods and work in progress - cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs."

Cost of inventories include the transfer from equity of gains and losses on qualifying cash flow hedges in respect of the purchases of raw materials.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Impairment of non-financial assets

"The group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or company's of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators."

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the group's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The group's impairment test for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives is based on value in use calculations that use a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset base of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flows model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement.

4. Segment information

For management purposes, the group is organised into business units based on their products and services, for reporting purposes however, this is not relevant.

5. Revenue

	Company 2012 GH¢	Company 2011 GH¢	Group 2012 GH¢	Group 2011 GH¢
Export sales	**530,279**	477,292	**302,382**	477,292
Local sales	**3,118,119**	3,014,332	**4,140,252**	3,596,515
	3,648,398	3,491,624	**4,442,634**	4,073,807

6. Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes:	Company 2012 GH¢	Company 2011 GH¢	Group 2012 GH¢	Group 2011 GH¢
Depreciation	**(180,305)**	(129,294)	**(180,305)**	(129,295)
Raw materials	**(1,774,823)**	(1,559,958)	**(2,326,865)**	(1,717,661)
	(1,955,128)	(1,689,252)	**(2,507,170)**	(1,846,956)

7. Other income/expenses

7.1 Other income

	Company 2012 GH¢	Company 2011 GH¢	Group 2012 GH¢	Group 2011 GH¢
Sundry income	**218**	5,518	1,884	5,828
	218	5,518	**1,884**	5,828

7.2 Administrative expenses

	Company 2012 GH¢	Company 2011 GH¢	Group 2012 GH¢	Group 2011 GH¢
This includes:				
Executive salaries and allowances	**197,654**	197,654	**320,576**	320,576
Directors' fees	**30,125**	30,125	**50,511**	50,511
Depreciation	**77,273**	55,412	**55,412**	55,412
Amortisation	**1,577**	929	**929**	929
Auditors' fees	**20,000**	20,000	**24,786**	24,786

7.3 Finance costs

	Company 2012 GH¢	Company 2011 GH¢	Group 2012 GH¢	Group 2011 GH¢
Interest paid	**65,855**	42,035	**65,855**	42,035
Interest accrued	-	267,750	-	267,750
Interest on loans and overdrafts	**65,855**	309,785	**65,855**	309,785

8a. Corporate tax	**At I Jan**	**Charged to profit and loss**	**Payments/ credits**	**At 31 Dec**
Year of assessment	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**
1998/2008	(2,981)	-	-	(2,981)
2009	1,570	-	-	1,570
2010	8,770	-	(1,188)	7,582
2011	47,562	-	(24,183)	23,379
2012	-	112,322	(46,573)	65,749
Total	54,921	112,322	(71,944)	95,299

8b. Deferred tax				
Year of assessment				
2006	9,256	-	-	**9,256**
2008	(24,916)	-	-	**(24,916)**
Total	(15,660)	-	-	**(15,660)**

Total tax per income statement	**2012**
	GH¢
Corporate tax	**112,322**
	112,322

8a. Taxation - Group	**At 1 Jan**	**Charge for the year**	**Tax adjustments**	**Paymt during the year**	**At 31 Dec**
	GH¢	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**
Corporate tax					
Year of assessment					
1998-2008	33,959	-	-	-	33,959
2009	7,872	-	-		7,872
2010	(20,184)	-	-	(1,188)	(21,372)
2011	63,215	-	-	(24,183)	39,032
2012	-	112,322	(29,941)	(46,573)	35,808
	84,862	112,322	(29,941)	(71,944)	95,299

8b. Deferred tax

	At 1 Jan GH¢	Charge for the year GH¢	Paymt during the year GH¢	At 31 Dec GH¢
Year of assessment				
2006	9,256	-	-	9,256
2007	(24,916)	-	-	(24,916)
2012	-	21,628	-	21,628
Total	(15,660)	21,628	-	5,968

Total tax per profit & loss account	**2012 GH¢**
Corporate tax	112,322
	112,322

8c. A reconciliation between tax expense and accounting profit for the year ended 31 December 2012 is as follows:

Company	**2012 GH¢**
Accounting profit	**418,582**
Add depreciation	**257,578**
Add loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**74,127**
Add donations	**9,835**
Add penalties	**1,257**
Add provision for staff cost	**84,286**
	845,665
Capital allowance	**(347,104)**
Chargeable income	**498,561**
Export Sales - Non traditional exports - @ 8%	**5,797**
Local Sales - @ 25%	**106,525**
Tax charged	**112,322**

9. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders by the average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations:

	2012 GH¢	2011 GH¢
Net profit attributable to equity shareholders	**247,088**	212,451
Number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share	**6,829,276**	6,829,276
Basic earnings per share	**0.0362**	0.0311
Number of ordinary shares for diluted earnings per share	**6,829,276**	6,829,276
Diluted earning per share	**0.0362**	0.0311

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of these financial statements.

10a. Property, plant & equipment - Company

Cost/valuation	At 1 Jan GH¢	Additions GH¢	Disposal/ Write offs GH¢	Trasfers GH¢	At 31 Dec GH¢
Buildings	115,527	-	-	-	115,527
Leasehold land	73,803	-	-	-	73,803
Plant & machinery	2,362,015	57,380	(96,930)	628,139	2,950,604
Equipment, vehicles & furniture	326,207	193,897	(54,278)	3,686	469,512
Capital work-in-progress	626,390	56,821	**(23,177)**	(631,825)	28,209
	3,503,942	308,098	(174,385)	-	3,637,655

Depreciation	At 1 Jan GH¢	Charge for the year GH¢	Disposal/ Write offs GH¢	At 31 Dec GH¢
Buildings	50,405	4,622		55,027
Leasehold land	9,857	2,307	-	12,164
Plant & machinery	969,010	192,429	(62,172)	1,099,267
Equipment, vehicles & furniture	145,873	56,643	(33,915)	168,601
	1,175,145	256,001	(96,087)	1,335,059

Net book value

At 31 December 2012	**2,302,596**
At 31 December 2011	2,328,797

b. Depreciation charge has been allocated in the accounts as follows :-

	2012 GH¢	2011 GH¢
Production costs (Note 6)	**180,305**	129,294
Admin. & selling expenses (Note 7.2)	**77,273**	55,412
	257,578	184,705

Disposal /write off of property, plant & equipment

	Cost of assets GH¢	Accumulated depreciation GH¢	Net book value GH¢	Sale proceeds GH¢	Profit/(loss) on disposal GH¢
Plant & machinery	96,930	(62,172)	34,758	-	(34,758)
Equipment & furniture	54,278	(33,915)	20,363	4,170	(16,193)
Capital work in progress	23,177	-	23,177	-	(23,177)
	174,385	(96,087)	78,298	4,170	(74,128)

10b. Property, plant & equipment - Group

Cost/valuation	At 1 Jan GH¢	Additions GH¢	Disposal/ Write offs GH¢	Transfer GH¢	At 31 Dec GH¢
Buildings	115,527	-	-	-	115,527
Leasehold land	73,803	-	-	-	73,803
Plant & machinery	2,362,015	57,380	(96,930)	628,139	2,950,604
Equipment, vehicles & fu	421,322	195,209	(149,392)	3,686	470,825
Capital work-in-progress	626,390	56,821	(23,177)	(631,825)	28,209
	3,599,057	309,410	(269,499)	-	3,638,968

Depreciation	At 1 Jan GH¢	Charge for the year GH¢	Disposal/ Write offs GH¢	At 31 Dec GH¢
Buildings	50,405	4,622	-	55,027
Leasehold land	9,857	2,307	-	12,164
Plant & machinery	969,010	192,429	(62,172)	1,099,267
Equipment, vehicles & furniture	240,990	56,643	(129,029)	168,604
	1,270,262	256,001	(191,201)	1,335,062

Net book value	
At 31 December 2012	**2,303,906**
At 31 December 2011	2,328,795

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b. Depreciation charge has been allocated in the accounts as follows :-

	2012 GH¢	2011 GH¢
Cost of sales (6)	**180,305**	129,295
Admin. & selling expenses (7.2)	**77,274**	55,412
	257,579	184,707

Disposal /write off of property, plant & equipment

	Cost of assets GH¢	Accumulated depreciation GH¢	Net book value GH¢	Sale proceeds GH¢	Profit/(loss) on disposal GH¢
Plant & machinery	96,930	(62,172)	34,758	-	(34,758)
Equipment & furniture	149,392	(129,029)	20,363	4,170	(16,193)
Capital work in progress	23,177	-	23,177		(23,177)
	269,499	(191,201)	78,298	4,170	(74,128)

11a. Intangible assets - company

	At 1 Jan GH¢	Additions GH¢	Disposal/ Write offs GH¢	At 31 Dec GH¢
Cost				
Software	9,288	6,489	-	**15,777**
	9,288	6,489	-	**15,777**

	At 1 Jan GH¢	Charge for the year GH¢	Disposal/ Write offs GH¢	At 31 Dec GH¢
Amortisation				
Software	3,285	1,577	-	**4,862**
	3,285	1,577	-	**4,862**
Net book value				
At 31 December 2012				**10,915**
At 31 December 2011				6,003

11b. Intangible assets - Group

Cost	At 1 Jan GH¢	Additions GH¢	Transfer GH¢	Disposal/ Write off GH¢	At 31 Dec GH¢
Software	49,291	6,489	-	(3,443)	52,337
	49,291	6,489	-	(3,443)	52,337

Amortisation	At 1 Jan GH¢	Charge for the year GH¢	Dispsal/ Write offs GH¢	At 31 Dec GH¢
Software	3,284	1,578	-	4,862
	3,284	1,578	-	4,862
Net book value				
At 31 December 2012				**47,475**
At 31 December 2011				46,007

12. Investment in subsidiary

This is investment in Camelot Security Solutions Limited a subsidiary company incorporated in Nigeria.

13. Inventories

The inventories are made up of:	Company 2012 GH¢	Company 2011 GH¢	Group 2012 GH¢	Group 2011 GH¢
Raw materials (at cost)	**636,077**	505,976	**636,077**	505,976
Machinery spare parts (at cost or net realis	**163,429**	110,189	**163,429**	110,189
Stationery (at cost or net realisable value)	**53**	53	**53**	53
Work in progress	**41,240**	77,621	**41,240**	77,621
	840,799	693,839	**840,799**	693,839

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14. Trade & other receivables	Company 2012 GH¢	Company 2011 GH¢	Group 2012 GH¢	Group 2011 GH¢
Trade receivables	**396,748**	167,877	**614,302**	369,033
Prepaid expenses	**-**	21,281	**27,641**	176,666
Staff advances	**50,218**	15,668	**50,218**	15,668.00
Other receivables	**11,124**	47,542	**469,577**	330,904
Intercompany balance	**626,259**	478,614	**262,639**	478,614
	1,084,349	730,982	**1,424,377**	1,370,885

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on maximum 30 day terms.

15. Cash and short-term deposits	Company 2012 GH¢	Company 2011 GH¢	Group 2012 GH¢	Group 2011 GH¢
Cash at banks and on hand	**214,854**	108,285	**218,598**	114,827
Deposits	**-**	9,767	**-**	59,793
	214,854	118,052	**218,598**	174,620

16. Fair values

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the group's financial

	Carrying amount 2012 GH¢	Carrying amount 2011 GH¢	Fair value 2012 GH¢	Fair value 2011 GH¢
Financial assets				
Cash and short-term deposits	**218,598**	**174,620**	**218,598**	174,620
Trade and other receivables	**1,424,377**	**1,370,885**	**1,424,377**	1,370,885
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	**1,138,287**	**927,383**	**681,322**	681,322

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values.

Cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current, liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

17. Issued capital and other capital reserves

Issued capital	2012	2011
Number of shares:		
Authorised shares : Ordinary shares of no par value	**20,000,000**	20,000,000
Issued and fully paid	**6,829,276**	6,829,276

	2012 GH¢	2011 GH¢
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid		
Issued for cash and fully paid	**168,664**	168,664
Issued for land acquisituion from West Africa Data Services	**48,803**	48,803
	217,467	217,467

18. Minority interest	Group 2012 GH¢	2011 GH¢
Share of income surplus;		
Balance 1 January	**90,670**	87,008
Share of profits/(loss)	**(19,724)**	3,662
Balance at 31 December	**70,946**	90,670
Stated capital	**16,637**	16,637
Total minority interest	**87,583**	107,307

19a. Interest bearing loans and borrowings	Company 2012 GH¢	2011 GH¢	Group 2012 GH¢	2011 GH¢
Bank overdraft	**4,836**	26,690	**7,410**	29,527
Zenith/EDIF facility	**130,908**	130,908	**130,908**	130,908
	135,744	157,598	**138,318**	160,435

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	Company		Group	
	2012	2011	**2012**	2011
19b. Interest bearing loans and borrowings	**GH¢**	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Ecobank TIP account	**50,000**	50,000	**50,000**	50,000
Zenith/EDIF facility	**316,363**	447,273	**316,363**	447,273
	366,363	497,273	**366,363**	497,273

The approved amounts available under the facilities above are as follows:

Zenith Bank/EDIF	**600,000 Ghana cedis**
Ministry of Finance PSSP facility	**1.7 million Ghana cedis**
Ecobank trade investment account	**50,000 Ghana cedis**

The facilities are secured as follows:

a. Charge over the assets of the company.

b. Guarantee from West African Data Services Bureau Ltd, a major shareholder.

	Company		Group	
20. Trade & other payables	**2012**	2011	**2012**	2011
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Trade payables	**435,877**	154,883	**435,877**	282,506
Accrued expenses	**137,989**	52,385	**264,899**	280,297
Other payables	**434,686**	361,380	**434,686**	361,380
Amount owed to directors	**2,825**	3,200	**2,825**	3,200
	1,011,377	571,848	**1,138,287**	927,383

	2012	2011
21. Other financial liabilities	**GH¢**	GH¢
Finance Lease	**1,318,580**	1,967,059
	1,318,580	1,967,059
Analysis of obligation under finance lease		
Amount due within one year	**1,318,580**	1,967,059
	1,318,580	1,967,059

22. Related party disclosures

The related party balance is due to officers of the

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties
Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured, interest free and settlement occurs in cash.

23. Commitments and contingencies

Capital commitments
At 31 December 2012 the company had no commitments.

24. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise finance for the Group's operations. The Group has loan and other receivables, trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that arrive directly from its operations. The Group also holds available-for-sale investments.

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Board of Directors advises on the financial risk and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Group. The directors provide assurance to the Group's senior management that the Group's financial risk-taking activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with group policies and group risk appetite.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below.

Market risk
Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, available-for-sale investments, and derivative financial instruments.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term debt obligations with fixed interest rates.

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25. Financial risk management objectives and policies - continued

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the company's operating activities (when revenue or expense are denominated in a different currency from the company's functional currency).

Liquidity risk

The group monitors its risk to a shortage of funds using a recurring liquidity planning tool. The company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts and bank loans.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily for trade receivables and loan notes) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Credit risks related to receivables: Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. At 31 December 2012, the Group had approximately 4 customers (2011: 8 customers) that owed the Group more than GH¢10,000 each and accounted for approximately 78% (2011 : 68%) of all receivables owing.

Credit risk related to financial instruments and cash deposits: credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by Group management in accordance with the Group's policy.

Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

Collateral

The Group did not hold collateral of any sort at 31 December 2012 and 2011.

Events after the balance sheet date

The directors are not aware of any event since the end of the financial year, not otherwise dealt with in the financial statements, that would affect the operations of the Company and Group or the results of those operations.

27. Details of the 20 largest shareholders as at 31 December 2012

Name of shareholder	Shares held	% Holding
West African Data Services Bureau Ltd.	3,186,292	46.66%
Strategic Initiatives Limited	1,299,793	19.03%
Mr. Edward Kingsley Akyea-Djamson	555,297	8.13%
Dr. Papa Kwesi Nduom	236,700	3.47%
Mr. John Colin Villars	140,101	2.05%
Estate of John Kofi Yankah	124,950	1.83%
Mr. Daniel Ofori	100,000	1.46%
Mr. E. H. Boohene Foundation	100,000	1.46%
EDC Stockbrokers Limited	68,355	1.00%
Madam Dinah Mingle	67,457	0.99%
Mr. Joseph Brookman Amissah	52,950	0.78%
Mrs. Alexandra Amoako-Mensah	52,950	0.78%
Lt. Gen. Lawrence & Margaret Okai	50,000	0.73%
Mr. Anthony Attah-Poku	50,000	0.73%
Mr. Emmanuel Kwesi Mensah	50,000	0.73%
Mr & Mrs Charles Abosset & Grace N. Abrahams	39,750	0.58%
Mr. Gerhard Ernest Hoffmann	38,878	0.57%
CBL/David Carlien Shields	35,000	0.51%
Dr. Richard H. M. Nanka Bruce	34,000	0.50%
Sterling Securities Limited	25,400	0.37%
	6,307,873	92.37%
Other shareholders	521,403	7.63%
Total	6,829,276	100.00%

28. Directors' shareholding as at 31 December 2012

Name of Director	Number of shares held	% Shares held
Mr. J. C. Villars	140,101	2.05

roxy Form

or the year ended 31 December 2012 - continued

/ We ....

OF ....

being member / members of Camelot Ghana Ltd hereby appoint

....

or failing him / her the Chairman of the meeting as my / our proxy to vote for me/us at the Annual General Meeting to be held in the Auditorium of the Ghana Trade Fair Company Limited; La, Accra on Friday the 24th day of May 2013 at 10 am prompt.

Please Indicate with an "X" in the spaces below how you wish your vote to be cast.

Resolution		
1. To receive and adopt the Accounts		
2. To declare dividend		
3. To ratify the appointments of 1. Prof. Robert Hinson 2. Dr. Henry Mensah -Brown		
4. To re-elect Director - Mrs. Elisabeth Zormelo		
5. To appoint Pannell Kerr Foster **(PKF)** as Auditors in place of Deloitte and Touche		
6. To authorise Directors to fix remuneration of Auditors.		
7. To approve the remuneration of Directors		

Before posting the form , please tear off this part and return to the meeting

CUT ALONG THE DOTTED LINE

ADMISSION FORM

This Proxy Form should NOT be completed and sent to the Registrar, Merchant Bank Ghana limited, Kwame Nkrumah Avenue, P. O. Box 401, Accra if the member will be attending the meeting.

Note:

1. In case of joint holders, each holder should sign.
2. If executed by a corporation, Proxy form should bear its common seal on its behalf by a Director.
3. Please sign the Proxy Form and post to the address shown below NOT less than 48 hours before appointed time of the meeting.
4. The *Proxy must produce this Admission Form along with the Annual Report and Accounts* to obtain entrance to the meeting.

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Financial summaries - (three years)

Results	Group 2012 GH¢	Group 2011 GH¢	Group 2010 GH¢
Revenue	**4,442,634**	4,073,807	4,388,890
Profit before taxation	**339,686**	279,328	258,909
Taxation	**(112,322)**	(63,215)	(55,327)
Profit after taxation	**227,364**	216,113	203,582
Dividend paid	**(37,563)**	(29,440)	(29,440)
Profit/(loss) retained	**189,801**	186,673	174,142
Balance sheet			
Cash/investments	**218,598**	174,620	130,289
Other current assets	**2,271,144**	2,080,384	1,869,904
Total current assets	**2,489,742**	2,255,004	2,000,193
Property, plant & equipment	**2,303,906**	2,328,795	1,896,178
Total assets	**4,793,648**	4,583,799	3,896,371
Less: current liabilities	**(2,696,452)**	(3,139,739)	(2,682,910)
Total net assets before loans	**2,097,196**	1,444,060	1,213,461
Deduct: - non-current liabilities	**(366,363)**	(497,273)	(417,814)
Total net assets	**1,730,833**	946,787	795,647
Financed as follows:			
Stated capital	**217,467**	217,467	217,467
Income surplus	**945,324**	735,799	572,906
Minority interest	**87,583**	107,307	108,629
Total shareholders' funds statistics	**1,250,374**	1,060,573	899,002
Number of shares issued and fully paid for	**6,829,276**	6,829,276	6,542,200
Earnings per share (GH¢)	**0.0362**	0.0311	0.0289
Share price (GH¢)	**0.14**	0.11	0.16
Dividend per share (GH¢)	**0.0060**	0.0055	0.0050
Net assets per share (GH¢)	**0.25**	0.14	0.12
Current assets/current liab.	**0.92**	0.72	0.75
Return on shareholders funds (%)	**18.18**	20.38	22.65
Return on turnover (%)	**5.12**	5.30	4.64
Assets/turnover (No. of times)	**0.93**	0.89	1.13

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The Camelot Culture

Working at CAMELOT provides you the opportunity to join a team of individuals driven by a passion to succeed. Choosing to join the CAMELOT team is therefore one of the most exciting and fulfilling career decisions you can make.

As pacesetters, CAMELOT jealously guards a time-honoured tradition of *'excellence and efficiency in innovation'* in our culture. Our family orientation and team spirit promotes a healthy and nurturing environment in our employees.

Everything your business needs in ONE place.

CAMELOT is rapidly growing and requires individuals who can initiate and promote change while maintaining the culture of excellence the company has been well known for.

Why Join Us?

CAMELOT. has constantly been recognized as the foremost in innovation, quality, and excellence in the security printing industry in West Africa. The company is acknowledged for its pioneering role in business forms and security printing in Ghana, and its culture of global best practice in the industry.

CAMELOT continues to experience significant growth in an environment of vast opportunities. We pursue these aggressively and diligently and welcome a team with the adrenalin and intellect to confront these challenges.

As part of our tradition and pedigree we are seeking to hire young graduates who are hardworking and innovative high performers with excellent communication and marketing skills to form the core of our business development team in Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone, or Nigeria.

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Email us

recruitment@camelotprint.com


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