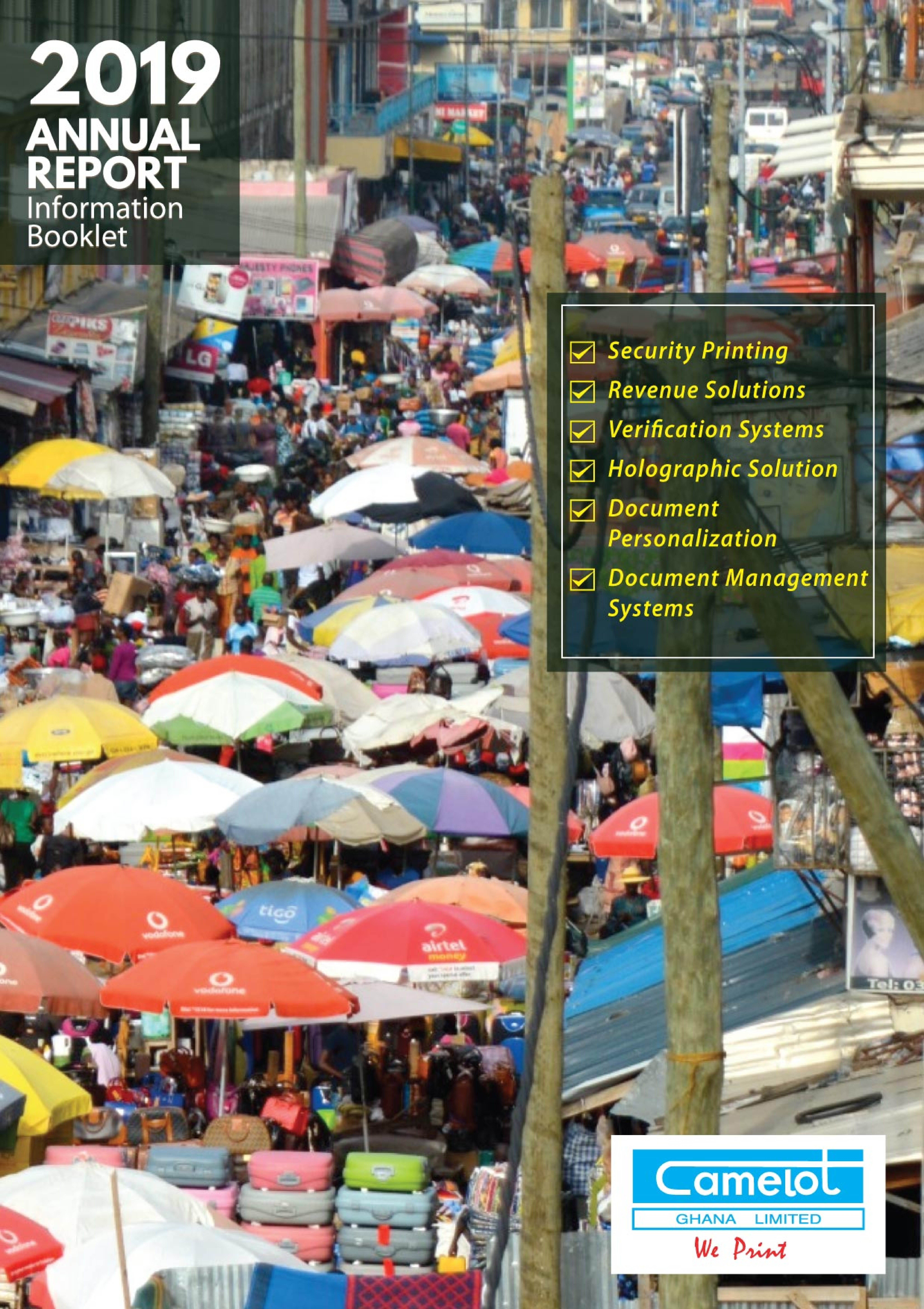
2019 ANNUAL REPORT

Information Booklet



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Camelot

GHANA LIMITED

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CONTENTS

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

21ST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING (VIRTUAL)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 21st Annual General Meeting of Camelot Ghana Ltd ("the Company") will be held virtually and streamed live from the Company's Head Office on Tuesday 28th July 2020 at 10am.

AGENDA

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive and adopt the audited Financial Statements of the Company for the period ended 31st December 2019 together with the reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon.
2. To re-elect as Directors Dr. H. Mensah Brown and Prof. R. Hinson who will be retiring and are due for re-election.
3. To elect Mrs Rachel Baddoo as a Director.
4. To fix the remuneration of Directors.
5. To authorise the Directors to fix the remuneration of the Auditors.

SPECIAL BUSINESS

To consider and if thought fit to pass the following special resolutions:

1. "That the Company's Regulations/Constitution be amended to accommodate the holding of Annual General Meetings and other meetings by electronic or virtual means where the Directors deem it necessary to do so".
2. "That the name of the Company be changed from Camelot Ghana Limited to Camelot Ghana Public Limited Company (PLC), (Camelot Ghana PLC) to comply with section 21 (1)(b) of the Companies Act 2019 (Act 992)".
3. "That the Directors be authorised to effect all changes to the Company's Regulations/Constitution (for approval), to make it compliant with the new Companies Act 2019 (Act 992)".

DATED THIS 17th DAY OF JUNE 2020

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

R.B. CONSULT

COMPANY SECRETARY

NOTE

1. In compliance with the current restrictions on public gatherings in force pursuant to the Imposition of Restrictions Act 2020 (Act 1012), and consequent Regulatory Directives, attendance and participation by all members and/or their proxies in this year's Annual General meeting shall be strictly virtual (by online participation).

2. A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote but who is unable to attend the meeting, is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend (by online participation) and vote on his/her behalf. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING CONT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3. The appointment of a proxy will not prevent a member from subsequently attending and voting at the meeting (by online participation). Where a member attends the meeting by online participation the proxy shall be deemed to be revoked.

4. Copies of the proxy form can be downloaded from www.camelotprint.com and the proxy form may be completed and sent via email to registrars@myumbbank.com or deposited at the registered office of the Registrar of the company, UMB, 123 Kwame Nkrumah Avenue, Sethi Plaza, Adabraka, Accra or posted to the Registrar at UMB, P.O. Box GP 401, Accra, to arrive no later than 48 hours before the appointed time for the meeting.

5. The Annual Report may be viewed at www.camelotprint.com

Access and voting at the virtual Annual General Meeting

1. A unique token number will be sent to the Shareholders by email, SMS or by post from 13th July 2020, to give them access to the meeting. Shareholders who do not receive this token number can contact the Registrars on registrars @myumbbank.com or call 0203 220952/0302 226112 anytime after 13th July 2020 but before the date of the Annual General Meeting, to be sent the unique token number.
2. To gain access to and vote at the virtual Annual General Meeting, Shareholders must visit www.camelotprint.com and input their unique token number on Tuesday 28th July 2020. Access to the meeting will start from 8am. For Shareholders who do not submit proxy forms to the Registrar of the company prior to the meeting, they may vote electronically during the virtual Annual General Meeting again using their unique token number. Further assistance on accessing the meeting and voting electronically can be found on www.camelotprint.com

   For further information please contact
   The Registrar
   Universal Merchant Bank
   123 Kwame Nkrumah Avenue
   Sethi Plaza
   Adabraka
   Accra

DIRECTORS, OFFICIALS AND REGISTERED OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

DIRECTORS	Mrs. Elizabeth Joyce Villars (Chairman) Mr. John Colin Villars (Group Managing Director) Mrs. Caroline Andah Mrs. Felicity Acquah Prof. Robert Hinson Dr. Henry Mensah-Brown
SECRETARY	R.B. Consult PMB KA 98 Airport, Accra
REGISTERED OFFICE	Premises of Camelot Ghana Limited Osu- La Road (Opposite GCB Osu-Branch) P.O.Box M191 Accra
REGISTRARS	Universal Merchant Bank Ghana Limited 44 Kwame Nkrumah Avenue P. O. Box GP 401 Accra
AUDITORS	PKF Accountants & Business Advisers P.O. Box 1219 Accra
BANKERS.	Access Bank Ghana Limited ADB Bank Limited Bank of Africa Ghana Limited Ecobank Ghana Limited FBN Bank Limited Fidelity Bank Ghana Limited First Atlantic Bank GCB Bank Limited NIB Bank UMB Bank Limited United Bank of Africa (Ghana) Limited Zenith Bank Ghana Limited

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

MRS. ELIZABETH JOYCE VILLARS

Mrs. Villars is the Founder and Board 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 Association of Ghana Industries as well as a past president of the Governing Council of the Private Enterprise Foundation. She is currently the Chairman of the Steering Committee of Business Support Advocacy Challenge Fund (BUSAC).

She was also a member of the Ghana Investment Advisory Council (GIAC) which was an advisory board formed to advise Ex-President John Agyekum Kuffour of the Republic of Ghana on foreign direct investment strategies for Ghana. In 2008 Mrs Elizabeth Joyce Villars was awarded the Order of the Volta Companion for her outstanding service under Ex-President J. A Kuffour, 2nd president of the Fourth Republic.

MR. JOHN COLIN VILLARS

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

Caroline Andah is a consult who has worked for over 30 years in Ghana's financial sector. She started her career at the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning as an Economic Officer. She then moved to the private sector, worked at New World Investment Services as the Head of Brokerage, Research and General Operations, worked for several years at CDH, in various capacities including, Head of Corporate Finance and Head of Brokerage and Asset Management and was also the General Manager of HFC Investment Services responsible for both investment services and real estate development until she set up her own consulting firm, Hadna Trust Ltd, providing financial intermediation services including originating, structuring and arranging short and medium term facilities for small and medium scale enterprises.

Caroline holds an MBA in Finance from the University of Houston and a BA in Economics with Statistics from the University of Ghana.

She has served on several boards including the Council of the Ghana Stock Exchange. Currently, in addition to Camelot Ghana Ltd.'s Board, she serves on the Boards of Cirrus Oil Services Limited, and Keda Development Ltd.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

MRS. FELICITY ACQUAH

Felicity Acquah holds an Executive Master's degree in Business Administration; MBA (Finance), a BA in Economics and Law and a Postgraduate diploma in Project Appraisal and Management. She is also a -certified trainer in Entrepreneurship and a Certified Business Development Advisor. She is a Project Analyst and Development Banker by profession.

With over 30 years of banking and business development experience, she has served in senior positions in the Agricultural Development Bank, National Investment Bank, Merchant Bank and Women's World Banking. She served as Managing Director of Eximguaranty Company (GH) Limited, a Finance House for ten years.

She was also a pioneer in establishing an Entrepreneurship and Business Development Institution (Empretec Ghana Foundation) initially sponsored by UNCTC; UNDP; DFID, World Bank. She served with Empretec Ghana for eight years and assisted in installing Empretec programmes in Botswana, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Sierra Leone. She pioneered and led the implementation of the Relationship Management Workshop for Bankers between 1995 and 1997 for the benefit of the Agricultural Development Bank, Merchant Bank Ghana Limited and Barclays Bank.

She had previously served on the Boards of: Food Research Institute; Gold Coast Securities; Metropolitan and Allied Bank; National Board for Small Scale Industries; Women's World Banking; Empretec Ghana Foundation; Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFund); Ghana Social Marketing Foundation (GSMF) the Chartered Institute of Bankers, the Association of African Development Finance Institutions (AADFI) the Guarantee Committee of the Guarantee Fund for West Africa (GARI) and Eximguaranty Company (GH) Limited. She is currently serving on the Boards of the Catholic Institute of Business and Technology (CIBT), Bayport Financial Services; Camelot Ghana Ltd; IFS (Institute of Fiscal Studies) and is the Vice Chairman of the Business Council of Africa (Ghana). She is a patron of FIDA (Ghana) and a patron of Empretec Women's Forum (Accra Chapter).

DR. HENRY MENSAH BROWN

Dr. Henry Mensah Brown is currently a Senior Lecturer and Head of Department of Food Process Engineering in University of Ghana. He has an earned PhD in Chemical Engineering from Imperial College of Science, Technology & Medicine in London and an MBA in Finance from the University of Ghana. He is a member of the Advisory Board of the Institute of Applied Science & Technology of the University of Ghana. He was a Principal Consultant for Deloitte & Touche (West Africa) Limited and Director, Corporate Finance & Equity Research of Gold Coast Securities Limited. He was also the General Manager for the Domod Aluminium Company Limited. He is a member of the Technical Committee (TC22) for Oil and Gas Standards in Ghana and a member of the Ghana Institution of Engineers (GhIE).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

PROF. ROBERT E. HINSON

Dr. Robert Ebo Hinson is a Professor and immediate past head of the Department of Marketing and Entrepreneurship at the University of Ghana Business School. A holder of a doctorate degree in Marketing from the University of Ghana and a second in International Business from Aalborg University in Denmark, Robert is currently Acting Head of Hilla Limann Hall at the University of Ghana. Dr. Hinson's research has a quadruple focus on marketing and communications, information and technology management, service management; as well as social responsibility and sustainability management. Professor Hinson has been consultant to several institutions locally and internationally and chairs the board of TeleMedia Communications; a Ghanaian firm specializing in advertising and public relations.

MRS RACHEL BADDOO

Mrs Rachel Baddoo attended the University of Ghana and the Ghana School of Law. She is a lawyer by profession with considerable experience in both Public and Private sectors including 5 years at the Attorney-General's office and 14 years at Merchant Bank (Ghana) Limited (now Universal Merchant Bank).

At Merchant Bank she was the Head of the Legal Department for 13 years and Secretary to the Board of Directors of the Bank for 10 years and for several years was Secretary to the Bank's subsidiary companies (Stockbrokers, Finance and Leasing and Investment Holdings). This gave her a wealth of experience with Investment, Capital Markets, Merger and Acquisitions, Due Diligence and related issues. Mrs Baddoo left Merchant Bank at the grade of General Manager, by which time as part of the Executive team, she had become experienced in handling and successfully managing complex and delicate issues.

Mrs Baddoo has attended numerous courses – related to legal, financial, corporate governance, managerial and leadership skills and has become knowledgeable not only as a lawyer in the financial world but as a competent manager.

Currently she is in private legal practice and is an affiliate of MercLaw Associates, a law firm situated at the Roman Ridge Arcade, Accra. She is also a Notary Public and has set up R.B. Consult, a Company Secretarial and Advisory business.

Mrs Baddoo is currently a Board member of the Akrofi-Christaller Institute of Theology Mission and Culture, and St. Martin de Porres School, and immediate past Board Chairman of International Needs (Ghana), a Christian development oriented NGO.

Mrs Baddoo is married with three children and two grandchildren.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Distinguished Shareholders, Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of Management and your Board of Directors, I am pleased to welcome you to the 21st Annual General Meeting of Camelot Ghana Limited and to present to you the Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2019. Kindly permit me to begin by extending my appreciation to all of you who have successfully joined our first-ever online AGM. As we navigate the challenges of these uncertain times, it is our resolve to carry on with our steadfast march to the progress and the prosperity of our company.

ECONOMIC REVIEW

The 2019 Budget proposed quite ambitious but realizable macroeconomic targets. Overall real GDP growth was targeted at 7.6%; higher than the 2018 expected growth of 5.4%. As at the end of September 2019, real GDP had recorded a 6.2% growth. Non-Oil Real GDP growth for 2019 was budgeted at 6.2% as against 5.4% for 2018, but realized a 5.2% growth. The end-of-period inflation for 2019 was projected at 8.0%; almost the same as the targeted inflation (8.9%) for year-end 2018, but stood at 7.7% as at the end of October.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE IN 2019

Our financial performance for 2019 saw a huge increase in Profit After Tax of 451% over the previous year dismal performance, in spite of a dip in revenue. Profit before Tax almost doubled owing to Other Income realized from a transfer from credit reserves.

Distinguished Shareholders, Ladies and Gentlemen;

The Board of Directors have once again, come to a well-advised decision to forgo the payment of Dividend for the period under review. This will enable our company position itself financially to confront the uncertainties envisaged in 2020.

PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

We are excited to announce that following your ratification of our plan for product diversification, we took advantage of Government's innovative 1D1F Program. In spite of initial challenges, we are hopeful that this will enable us make the transition to our new product lines. Several delays are however envisaged, owing to the pandemic and travel restrictions, which have culminated in the postponement of our equipment installation. It is our hope however that these will be resolved before the close of the year. As projected, this investment will propel our company to higher growth and profitability in the niche and secure market of flexo printing.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT CONT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

COVID-19: UNCERTAIN TIMES

The Covid-19 global pandemic, unleashed a resolved threat to change the world and humanity, as it continues to ravage countries and cities, leaving so much uncertainty in its trail. We are all witnesses to the data on its progression in Ghana, and Government's unrelenting resolve to arrest and contain it Our economy has not been spared from the effects of this pandemic. We continue to review our operations consistently as we confront the different effects of this pandemic to our economy. We remain in full operations, having reviewed our supply chain thoroughly to ensure uninterrupted production. Aside a steep fall in revenues from our customers in the hospitality and education sectors (who we commiserate with), we are grateful that our main lines of business continue to operate steadily.

CONCLUSION

I wish to extend our gratitude and appreciation to our staff and management, for the outstanding efforts they made over the last year to bring our company to a successful close. Following their diversification strategy that promises exciting times ahead for our company, on behalf of the Board of Directors, I wish to commend them for their determination and encourage them in their diligence and steadfastness towards reaching the results we project, even in these uncertain times.

Once again, we recognize the continued support, custom and loyalty of our numerous customers in Ghana and beyond, who have patronized our products and services over the years. As we remain in our commitment to exceed your expectations through outstanding quality and product service delivery, we extend our best wishes to all of you in these difficult times. Let us all stay safe and pursue the relevant best protocols in ensuring our collective health, safety and eventual defeat of this pandemic.

Fellow Shareholders, I thank you all for your continued support and confidence in our company. We look forward to exciting and rewarding times ahead.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE MEMBERS OF CAMELOT GHANA LIMITED

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

In accordance with the requirements of Section 136 of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), we the Board of Directors of Camelot Ghana Limited, do herewith submit our annual report on the state of affairs of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2019

Statement of Directors Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view of Camelot Ghana Limited, comprising the statements of financial position at 31 December 2019, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) In addition, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the report of the directors.

The directors are also responsible for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and for maintaining adequate accounting records and an effective system of risk management.

The directors have made an assessment of the ability of the company to continue as going concerns and have no reason to believe that the businesses will not be going concerns in the year ahead.

The auditor is responsible for reporting on whether the financial statements give a true and fair view in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

Results	**2019**	**2018**
	GH¢	**GH¢**
The balancebrought forward on income surplus account at 1 January was	**650,904**	687,029
to which must be added:		
profit for the year after charging all expenses, depreciation and amortization	**169,688**	30,802
	820,592	717,831
dividend Paid	**0**	(66,927)
Resulting in a balance at 31 December of	**820,592**	650,904

Nature of Business

The principal activity of the Company during the year was in accordance with Section 2 of the Regulations of the Company. This represents no change from the activities carried out for the previous year.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE MEMBERS OF CAMELOT GHANA LIMITED

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Particulars of entries in the Interests Register during the financial year

No Director had any interest in contracts and proposed contracts with the Company during the year under review, hence there were no entries recorded in the Interests Register as required by 194(6),195(1)(a) and 196 of the Companies Act 2019, (Act 992).

Corporate social responsibility and code of ethics

A total of GHS 3,000.00 (2018: GHS 9,420.00) was spent by Company under corporate, social responsibility programme with key focus on education and health.

Capacity building of directors to discharge their duties

There was no program on capacity building for the directors in the year under review.

Auditors and Audit fees

In accordance with Section 139(5) of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), PKF will remain in office as auditors for the Company. As at 31 December 2019, the amount payable in respect of audit fees was GHS 63,000

Going Concern

The Board of Directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the Directors are not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Dividend

The Directors did not propose dividend for the year.

Acknowledgement

The Board of Directors hereby expresses its sincere appreciation for the support, loyalty and dedicated service of the staff, management and all stakeholders of the Company over the past year.

Approval of the report of the directors

The report of the directors of Camelot Ghana Limited, was approved by the board of directors on ....04 May 2020........ and signed on their behalf by

....	....
John Colin Villars (Mr)	**Caroline Andah (Mrs)**
Director	**Director**

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PKF
Accountants & business advisers

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Camelot Ghana Limited which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2019 and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the international Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (the Code) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 28 in the financial statements. The financial statements of the subsidiary used in the consolidation was last audited in 2013. Management has indicated that the subsidiary has not been in operation afterwards. The subsidiary figures has not been independently verified as of 31 December, 2019.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Valuation and existence of inventory at lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory are valued at GHs 1,329,279 and represents about 14.6% of total assets. Further disclosures on inventories are included at note 16 to the financial statements. This was an area of focus for our audit and an area where significant audit effort was directed.

Our audit procedures included updating our understanding of the assumptions and estimates applied to the valuation of inventories by testing the accuracy of historical information, identifying all location where physical inventory are held. Arrange to observe the inventory counts in location where values of inventory exist. We had no matters arising from the procedure performed.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises report of the directors as required by the companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT CONT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If based on the work we have performed on the other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the consolidated financial statements
The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT CONT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidaated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Board of Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law orregulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The Companies Act 2019, (Act 992) requires that in carrying out our audit we consider and report to you 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 purpose of our audit.

ii. In our opinion, proper books of accounts have been kept by Camelot Ghana Limited, so far as appear from our examination of those books, and

iii. The Group's consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of compre-hensive income are in agreement with the books of account.

iv. The financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and its results for the year under review.

v. The Company's transactions are within its powers.

PKF

Signed by: Frederick Bruce-Tagoe (ICAG/P/1087)
For and on behalf of PKF (ICAG/F/2020/039)
Chartered Accountants
20 Farrar Avenue
Accra

4th May **………………………………….2020**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

		Company		Group	
	Notes	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
REVENUE	**5**	**6,184,754**	6,464,871	**6,184,754**	6,464,871
Operating cost of sales	**6**	**(3,441,339)**	(3,839,122)	**(3,441,339)**	(3,839,122)
Gross profit		**2,743,415**	2,625,749	**2,743,415**	2,625,749
Other income	**7**	**280,832**	282	**280,832**	282
Administrative expenses	**8**	**(2,648,987)**	(2,495,181)	**(2,648,987)**	(2,495,181)
Operating profit		**375,260**	130,850	**375,260**	130,850
Finance cost	**9**	**(174,872)**	(19,154)	**(174,872)**	(19,154)
Profit Before Tax		**200,388**	111,696	**200,388**	111,696
Taxation	**11**	(30,700)	(80,894)	**(30,700)**	(80,894)
Profit for the year		**169,688**	30,802	**169,688**	30,802
Other comprehensive income					
Exchange diff. on translating foreign operations		**0**	0	**25,549**	13,729
Total comprehensive income		**169,688**	30,802	**195,237**	44,531
Profit attributable to:					
Equity shareholders of the parent		**169,688**	30,802	**169,688**	23,102
Non - controlling interest				**42,422**	7,701
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Equity shareholders of the parent		**169,688**	30,802	**146,428**	33,398
Non - controlling interest				**48,809**	11,133
Basic earnings per share	12	**0.0248**	0.0045	**0.025**	0.0045
Diluted earnings per share	12	**0.0248**	0.0045	**0.025**	0.0045

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

		Company		Group	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
ASSETS	**Notes**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**
Non-Current Assets					
Property, plant & equipment	13	**5,102,799**	1,855,946	**5,104,512**	1,857,659
Intangible assets	14	**33,350**	40,257	**69,911**	76,818
Investments in subsidiary	15	**36,629**	36,629	**0**	0
Investments		**0**	0	**183,717**	183,717
		5,172,778	1,932,832	**5,358,140**	2,118,194
Current assets					
Inventories	16	**1,329,279**	1,725,589	**1,329,279**	1,725,589
Trade and other receivables	17	**2,246,747**	1,351,321	**2,042,431**	1,049,063
Cash and bank balances	18	**372,081**	274,267	**377,463**	278,942
		3,948,107	3,351,177	**3,749,173**	3,053,594
Total assets		**9,120,885**	5,284,009	**9,107,313**	5,171,788
Equity and liabilities					
Equity attributable to owners of the parent					
Stated Capital	20	**217,467**	217,467	**217,467**	217,467
Income Surplus		**1,162,100**	992,412	**820,592**	650,904
Credit reserve	23	**1,102,037**	1,377,546	**1,102,037**	1,377,546
Translation reserve		**0**	0	**(127,118)**	(152,667)
		2,481,604	2,587,425	**2,012,978**	2,093,250
Non controlling Interest	21	**0**	0	**(101,626)**	(101,626)
Total Equity		**2,481,604**	2,587,425	**1,911,352**	1,991,624
Non current liability					
Interest bearing loan		**2,800,223**	0	**2,800,223**	0
Deferred taxation	11	**186,304**	270,032	**230,936**	308,804
		2,986,527	270,032	**3,031,159**	308,804
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	25	**1,550,466**	1,348,100	**2,062,514**	1,792,908
Taxation	10a	**101,391**	98,722	**101,391**	98,722
Loans and borrowings	22	**1,021,167**	0	**1,021,167**	0
Other current financial liabilities	24	**979,730**	979,730	**979,730**	979,730
		3,652,754	2,426,552	**4,164,802**	2,871,360
Total equity and liabilities		**9,120,885**	5,284,009	**9,107,313**	5,171,788

Approved by the Directors on 04 May 2020

J Villar jr .... Director

.... Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

COMPANY

2019	Stated capital GH¢	Income surplus GH¢	Credit Reserve Account GH¢	Total GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	**217,467**	**992,412**	**1,377,546**	**2,587,425**
Profit after tax	**0**	**169,688**	**0**	**169,688**
Transferred to profit or loss	**0**	**0**	**(275,509)**	**(275,509)**
Dividend to equity holders	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Balance as at 31 December	**217,467**	**1,162,100**	**1,102,037**	**2,481,604**

2018	Stated capital GH¢	Income surplus GH¢	Credit Reserve Account GH¢	Total GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	217,467	1,028,537	1,377,546	2,623,550
Profit after tax	0	30,802	0	30,802
Dividend to equity holders	0	(66,927)	0	-66,927
Balance as at 31 December	217,467	992,412	1,377,546	2,587,425

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

GROUP

2019	Stated capital GH¢	Income surplus GH¢	Credit Reserve Account GH¢	Translation reserve GH¢	Total GH¢	Non Controlling Interest GH¢	Total Equity GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	217,467	650,904	1,377,546	(152,667)	2,093,250	(101,626)	1,991,624
Profit after tax	0	169,688	0	0	169,688	0	169,688
Transfer to profit or loss	0	0	(275,509)	0	(275,509)	0	(275,509)
Exchange difference on translating foreign operation	0	0	0	25,549	25,549	0	25,549
Dividend to equity holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	217,467	820,592	1,102,037	(127,118)	2,012,978	(101,626)	1,911,352

2018	Stated capital GH¢	Income surplus GH¢	Credit Reserve Account GH¢	Translation reserve GH¢	Total GH¢	Non Controlling Interest GH¢	Total Equity GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	217,467	687,029	1,377,546	(166,396)	2,115,646	(101,626)	2,014,020
Profit after tax	0	30,802	0	0	30,802	0	30,802
Exchange difference on translating foreign operation	0	0	0	13,729	13,729	0	13,729
Dividend to equity holders	0	(66,927)	0	0	(66,927)	0	(66,927)
	217,467	650,904	1,377,546	(152,667)	2,093,250	(101,626)	1,991,624

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Company		Group	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	**200,388**	111,696	**200,388**	111,696
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows				
Non-cash:				
Interest paid	**174,872**	0	**174,872**	0
Depreciation of property, plant & equipment	**302,589**	322,421	**302,589**	322,421
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	**6,907**	6,907	**6,907**	6,907
Profit on disposal of assets	**78,303**	0	**78,303**	0
Amortisation of Credit Reserve	**(275,509)**	0	**(275,509)**	0
Working capital adjustments:				
Change in inventories	**396,310**	(424,697)	**396,310**	(424,697)
Change in trade and other receivables	**(895,426)**	410,442	**(961,961)**	374,705
Change In trade and other payables	**202,364**	297,695	**269,606**	333,812
Income tax paid	**(111,758)**	(224,806)	**(111,758)**	(224,806)
Net cash flow from operating activities	**79,040**	499,658	**79,747**	500,038
Investing activities				
Purchase of PPD	**(3,647,744)**	(321,442)	**(3,647,744)**	(321,442)
Purchase of intangible assets	**0**	(3,000)	**0**	(3,000)
Proceeds from sale of PPE	**20,000**	0	**20,000**	0
Net cash flow from investing activities	**(3,627,744)**	(324,442)	**(3,627,744)**	(324,442)
Financing activities				
Dividends paid to equity holders	**0**	(66,927)	**0**	(66,927)
Repayment of loan	**(609,433)**	0	**(609,433)**	0
Interest paid	**(174,872)**	0	**(174,872)**	0
Bank loan	**4,430,823**	(155,017)	**4,430,823**	(155,017)
Net cash flow from financing activities	**3,646,518**	(221,944)	**3,646,518**	(221,944)
Net (decrease) In cash and cash equivalents	**97,814**	(46,728)	**98,521**	(46,348)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January	**274,267**	320,995	**278,942**	325,290
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	**372,081**	274,267	**377,463**	278,942
Analysis of changes in cash & cash equivalents				
Cash & cash equivalents	**372,081**	274,267	**377,463**	278,942

EXTRACT NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 General information

Camelot Ghana Limited, a limited liability Company, is incorporated and domicile in Ghana under the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992). The Company is permitted by its regulations to print security documents and manufacture business forms. The address of the registered office of the Company is +A970 'H/No F.378/3, Osu – La Road, opposite Ghana Commercial Bank Osu Branch. P. O. Box M191, Accra.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards(IFRS) and its interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and its committees, as required by the Institute of Chartered Accountants (Ghana) and the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities that are stated at their fair values: financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, financial instruments-at fair value through other comprehensive income.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Ghana cedis, which is the company's functional currency. Except where indicated, financial information presented in cedis has been rounded.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgement

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs 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 the associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgement about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted by Camelot Ghana Limited under the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) are set out below:

2.4 Revenue

Revenue represents all invoiced sales less discounts, customs duties and all incidental taxes collected on behalf of and for the Government. 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.

EXTRACT NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2.5 Financial assets and financial liabilities

2.5.1 IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 sets out requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This standard replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The requirements of IFRS 9 represent a significant change from IAS 39. The new standard brings fundamental changes to the accounting for financial assets and to certain aspects of the accounting for financial liabilities.

2.5.2 Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). IFRS 9 classification is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flows. The standard eliminates the previous IAS 39 categories of held-to-maturity, loans and receivables and available-for-sale. Under IFRS 9 derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of the standard are never bifurcated. Instead, the whole hybrid instrument is assessed for classification.

2.5.3 Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' model. The new impairment model also applies to certain loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts but not to equity investments. Under IFRS 9, credit losses are recognised earlier than under IAS 39.

2.5.4 Date of recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades: purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

2.5.5 Initial measurement of financial instruments

Financial asset or liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. When the fair value of financial instruments at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the company accounts for the Day 1 profit or loss, as described below.

Day 1 profit or loss - When the transaction price of the instrument differs from the fair value at origination and the fair value is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in market transactions, the company recognises the difference between the transaction price and fair value in net trading income. In those cases, where fair value is based on models for which some of the inputs are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is deferred and is only recognised in profit or loss when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognised.

Classification and Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities

The company has classified all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, measured at either:

EXTRACT NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

The company may designate financial instruments at FVPL, if so doing eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistencies. The company classified its financial assets as receivables (amortised cost), FVPL, available-for-sale or held-to-maturity (amortised cost). Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost or at FVPL when they are held for trading and derivative instruments or the fair value designation is applied.

The SPPI test

As a second step of its classification process the company assesses the contractual terms of financial instrument to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the company applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

Equity instruments at FVOCI

Upon initial recognition, the company occasionally elects to classify irrevocably some of its equity investments as equity instruments at FVOCI and are not held for trading. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by- instrument basis.
Gains and losses on these equity instruments are never recycled to profit. Dividends are recognised in statement of comprehensive income as other operating income when the right of the payment has been established. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment.

Debt issued and other borrowed funds

After initial measurement, debt issued and other borrowed funds are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on issue funds, and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. A compound financial instrument which contains both a liability and an equity component is separated at the issue date.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and financial liabilities in this category are those that are not held for trading and have been either designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under IFRS 9. Management only designates an instrument at FVPL upon initial recognition when one of the following criteria are met. Such designation is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis:

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Derecognition due to substantial modification of terms and conditions - The Company derecognises a financial asset, such as trade receivables, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new trade receivable, with the difference recognised as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

EXTRACT NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The newly recognised trade receivable are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new trade receivable is deemed to be 'purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets' (POCI

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where 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. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

Overview of the ECL

The adoption of IFRS 9 has fundamentally changed the company's trade receivable loss impairment method by replacing IAS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking ECL approach. The company has been recording the allowance for expected credit losses for all trade receivable

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset, the lifetime expected credit loss (LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL). The 12m ECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Both LTECLs and 12m ECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

The company has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3

- Stage 1: When trade receivables are first recognised, the company recognises an allowance based on 12m ECLs. Stage 1 trade receivable also include balances where the credit risk has improved and the amount has been reclassified from Stage 2.
- Stage 2: When a trade receivable has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the company records an allowance for the LTECLs. Stage 2 receivables also include balances, where the credit risk has improved and the amount has been reclassified from Stage 3.
- Stage 3: trade receivable considered credit-impaired. The company records an allowance for the LTECLs.

The calculation of ECLs

The company calculates ECLs based on a four probability- weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows

- PD The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.
- EAD The Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account

EXTRACT NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.
• LGD The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

Stage 1: The 12mECL is calculated as the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the financial statement months after the reporting date. The company calculates the 12mECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

Stage 2: When account balance has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the company records an allowance for the LTECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, including the use of multiple scenarios, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original EIR

Stage 3: For account balances considered credit-impaired the company recognises the lifetime expected credit losses for these balances. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

2.6 Loans and advances

Loans and advances originated by the Group include loans where money is provided directly to the borrower and are recognized when cash is advanced to the borrower. They are initially recorded at cost, which is fair value of cash originated by the Group, including any transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.7 Investments

Investments are recognized on a trade date basis and are classified amortise cost, FVTPL or FVOCI. Investments with fixed maturity dates, where management has both the intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as amortise cost. Investments intended to be held for indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in the market, are classified as FVTPL or

Investments are initially measured at cost. FVTPL or FVOCI. investments are subsequently remeasured at fair value based on quoted prices. Fair values for unlisted securities are estimated using market values of the underlying securities or appropriate valuation methods.

Investments classified as amortised cost are carried at carrying amount less any provision for impairment. Amortised cost is calculated on the effective interest method.

2.8 Property, plant and equipment

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of their net selling price and value in use. The impairment losses are recognized in the statement of income.

EXTRACT NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method, at the following annual rates:

Furniture and Fittings	10%
Motor vehicles	20%
Office equipment	10%
owned plant and machinery	6.7%
Buildings	4%
Computer & accessories	10%

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement when the expenditure is incurred. Improvements to Fixed Assets are capitalized.

Gains and losses on disposal of fixed assets are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining net income.

2.9 Translation of foreign currencies

The Group's functional currency is the Ghana Cedi. In preparing the statement of financial position of the Group, transactions in currencies other than Ghana Cedis are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each statement of financial position date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the statement of financial position date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on the retranslation of monetary items, are included in the statement of income. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in the statement of income for the period except for differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised directly in shareholders' equity. For such non-monetary items, any exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognised directly in the shareholders' equity.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of cash flow statement cash and cash equivalents include cash and short term government securities maturing in three months or less from the date of acquisition.

2.11 Deferred taxation

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.
A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

2.12 Current taxation

The Group provides for income taxes at the current tax rates on the taxable profits of the Group. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates (and laws) that have

EXTRACT NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

2.12 Current taxation

The Group provides for income taxes at the current tax rates on the taxable profits of the Group. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

2.13 Inventories

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Costs of inventories includes, the purchase price, and related cost of acquisition. The cost of inventory is determined using weighted average cost formula.

2.14 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the Group's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exist then the assets recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the assets carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2.15 Employee benefits

● Short-Term Benefits
Short-term employee benefits are amount payable to employees that fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service.

The cost of short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense in the period when the economic benefit is given, as an employment cost. Unpaid short-term employee benefits as at the end of the accounting period are recognised as an accrued expense and any short-term benefit paid in advance are recognised as prepayment to the extent that it will lead to a future cash refund a reduction in future cash payment.

Wages and salaries payable to employees are recognised as an expense in the income statement at gross. The Group's contribution to social security fund is also charged as an expense.

● Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT)
Under a National Deferred Benefit Pension Scheme, the Group contributes 13% of employees' basic salary to SSNIT for employee pensions. The Group's obligation is limited to the relevant contributions, which are settled on due dates. The pension liabilities and obligations, however, rest with SSNIT.

EXTRACT NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

● Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the Group is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to terminate employment before the normal retirement date. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognised if the Group has made an offer encouraging voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptance can be estimated reliably.

2.16 Events after the balance sheet date

The Group adjusts the amounts recognised in its financial statements to reflect events that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the balance sheet date.
Where there are material events that are indicative of conditions that arose after the balance sheet date, the Group discloses, by way of note, the nature of the event and the estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made.

3 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2018, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. These are disclosed as follows:

IFRS 16 Leases

New standard that introduces a single leasee accounting model and requires a leasee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A leasee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. A lessee measures right-of-use assets similarly to other non-financial assets (such as property, plant and equipment) and lease liabilities similarly to other financial liabilities. Therefore, a leasee recognises depreciation of the right-of-use asset and interest on the lease liability, and classifies cash repayments of the lease liability into a principal portion and an interest portion and presents them in the statement of cash flows applying IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

IFRS 16 contains expanded disclosure requirements for leasees. Leasees will need to apply judgement in deciding upon the information to disclose to meet the objective of providing a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the lessee. IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17 Leases. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently.
IFRS 16 also requires enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors that will improve information disclosed about a lessor's risk exposure, particularly to residual value risk.

IFRS 16 supersedes the following Standards and Interpretations:
a) IAS 17 Leases;
b) IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease;
c) SIC-15 Operating Leases – Incentives; and
d) SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. Effective on or after 1 January 2019

Prepayment features with negative compensation (Amendments to IFRS 9)

By applying Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Amendments to IFRS 9), particular financial assets– with prepayment features that may result in reasonable negative compensation for the early termination of the contract–are eligible to be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, instead of at fair value through profit or loss. Effective date is 1 January 2019.

4 Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainties

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience as adjusted for current market conditions and other factors. Estimates and assumptions are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Management makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates, assumptions and management judgements that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are outlined below.

(a) Income taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the Group and the tax authority.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unutilised capital allowances to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the capital allowances can be utilised. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

(b) Fair value of non-derivatives and other financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Group uses its judgment to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period.

Critical judgments in applying the Group's accounting policies

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Useful economic life of property, plant and equipment

To a large extent, the financial statements are based on estimates, judgments and models rather than exact depictions of reality. Providing relevant information about the Group's property, plant and equipment requires estimates and other judgments. This includes measuring the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, including those that are self-constructed. The subsequent allocation of depreciation involves further judgments and estimates including:

- allocating the cost of the asset to particular major components
- determining the most appropriate depreciation method;
- estimating useful life; and estimating residual value.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Company		Group	
5 REVENUE	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
	GH¢	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**
Export sales	**43,198**	45,561	**43,198**	45,561
Local sales	**6,141,556**	6,419,310	**6,141,556**	6,419,310
	6,184,754	6,464,871	**6,184,754**	6,464,871
6 COST OF SALES				
Raw materials & production overheads				
Opening stock	**1,671,883**	1,199,837	**1,671,883**	1,199,837
Purchases	**1,991,738**	3,221,498	**1,991,738**	3,221,498
less closing stock	**(1,275,127)**	(1,671,437)	**(1,275,127)**	(1,671,437)
Direct cost - finishing	**406,882**	416,170	**406,882**	416,170
Direct cost - production	**429,316**	442,524	**429,316**	442,524
Direc cost - depreciation	**216,647**	230,530	**216,647**	230,530
	3,441,339	3,839,122	**3,441,339**	3,839,122
7 OTHER INCOME				
Sundry income	**3,552**	282	**3,552**	282
Exchange gain	**1,771**	0	**1,771**	0
Transfer from credit reserves	**275,509**	0	**275,509**	0
	280,832	282	**280,832**	282
8 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES				
This includes:				
Executive salaries and allowances	**452,760**	363,022	**452,760**	363,022
Directors' fees	**65,550**	54,625	**65,550**	54,625
Depreciation	**90,777**	96,726	**90,777**	96,726
Amortisation	**2,072**	2,072	**2,072**	2,072
Auditor's remuneration	**80,050**	51,000	**80,050**	51,000
9 **FINANCE COST**				
Interest on loans	**174,872**	**19,154**	**174,872**	**19,154**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

10 TAXATION

10a. Corporate tax

	Balance at 1 Jan GH¢	Charged to Compre-hensive Income GH¢	Payments/ Credits GH¢	Balance at 31 Dec GH¢
2019	98,722	114,427	(111,758)	101,391
Total	98,722	114,427	(111,758)	101,391

10b. Reconciliation of tax expense at effective rate and statutory rate

	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
Profit before taxation	**200,388**	111,696
Tax at applicable rate of 25%	**49,747**	27,727
Tax applicable at different rate(8%)	**112**	63
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	**130,449**	140,277
Tax effect on capital allowance	**(65,880)**	(70,751)
Origination/reversal of temporary difference	**(83,727)**	(16,423)
	30,700	80,893
Effective tax rate	**15%**	72%

10c. Deferred taxation

	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	**270,031**	286,455
Charge for the year	**(83,727)**	(16,423)
Balance as at 31 December	**186,304**	270,032

10d. The deferred tax credit in the income statement comprises the following:

	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
Accelerated tax depreciation	**(83,727)**	(16,423)

11 Income tax on comprehensive income

	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
Current tax expense(Note 10a)	**114,427**	97,317
Deferred tax (Note 11)	**(83,727)**	(16,423)
	30,700	80,894

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

12 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:

	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
Net profit attributable to equity shareholders	**169,688**	**30,802**
Number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share	**6,829,276**	**6,829,276**
Basic earnings per share	**0.0248**	**0.0045**
Number of ordinary shares for diluted earnings per share	**6,829,276**	**6,829,276**
Diluted earning per share	**0.0248**	**0.0045**

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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

13 a Property,plant and equipment - company

Cost/valuation	Land and Buildings GH¢	Motor Vehicles GH¢	Capital Work-in Progress GH¢	Plant & Machinery GH¢	Equipment Furniture & Fittings GH¢	Computer & Access. GH¢	Total GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	226,708	270,634	76,846	3,595,068	306,425	410,829	4,886,510
Additions	0	0	3,438,512	142,023	25,512	41,697	3,647,744
Disposals/Write off	0	0	0	(208,953)	(40,885)	(25,786)	(275,624)
Balance as at 31 December	226,708	270,634	3,515,358	3,528,138	291,052	426,740	8,258,630
Depreciation							
Balance as at 1 January	113,651	260,317	0	2,333,060	134,739	188,796	3,030,563
Charge for year	6,758	4,858	0	221,951	26,676	42,346	302,589
Disposals/Write off	0	0	0	(132,836)	(27,207)	(17,278)	-177,321
Balance as at 31 December	120,409	265,175	0	2,422,175	134,208	213,864	3,155,831
Net book value							
At 31/12/2019	106,299	5,459	3,515,358	1,105,963	156,844	212,876	5,102,799
At 31/12/2018	113,057	10,317	76,846	1,262,007	171,686	222,033	1,855,946

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

13 b Property,plant and equipment - group

Cost/valuation	Landand Buildings GH¢	Motor Vehicles GH¢	Capital Workin Progress GH¢	Plant & Machinery GH¢	Equipment Furniture & Fittings GH¢	Computer & Access. GH¢	Total GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	226,708	270,634	76,846	3,595,068	308,745	410,829	4,888,830
Additions	0	0	3,438,512	142,023	25,512	41,697	3,647,744
Disposals/Write off	0	0	0	(208,953)	(40,885)	(25,786)	(275,624)
Balance as at 31 December	226,708	270,634	3,515,358	3,528,138	293,372	426,740	8,260,950
Depreciation							
Balance as at 1 January	113,651	260,317	0	2,333,060	135,346	188,796	3,031,170
Charge for year	6,758	4,858	0	221,951	26,676	42,346	302,589
Disposals/Write off	0	0	0	(132,836)	(27,207)	(17,278)	(177,321)
Balance as at 31 December	120,409	265,175	0	2,422,175	134,815	213,864	3,156,438
Net book value							
At 31/12/2019	106,299	5,459	3,515,358	1,105,963	158,557	212,876	5,104,512
At31/12/2018	113,057	10,317	76,846	1,262,007	173,399	222,033	1,857,659
	113,057	10,317	76,846	1,262,007	173,399	222,033	1,857,659

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

13c Depreciation & amortisation charges have been allocated in the accounts as follows :-

	Company		Group	
	2019	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
	GH¢	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**
Production costs (Note 6)	**216,647**	230,530	**216,647**	230,530
Admin. & selling expenses (Note 8)	**92,849**	98,798	**92,849**	98,798
	309,496	329,328	**309,496**	329,328

14 Intangible assets - Company

Cost		
Balance as at 1 Jan	**73,021**	70,021
Additions	**0**	3,000
Balance as at 31 Dec	**73,021**	73,021
Amortisation		
Balance as at 1 Jan	**32,764**	25,857
Additions	**6,907**	6,907
Balance as at 31 Dec	**39,671**	32,764
Net Book Value at 31 Dec. 2019	**33,350**	40,257
Net Book Value at 31 Dec. 2018	**40,257**	44,162

14a Intangible assets - Group

Cost		
Balance as at 1 Jan	**109,582**	106,582
Additions	**0**	3,000
Balance as at 31 Dec	**109,582**	109,582
Amortisation		
Balance as at 1 Jan	**32,764**	25,857
Additions	**6,907**	6,907
Balance as at 31 Dec	**39,671**	32,764
Net Book Value at 31 Dec. 2019	**69,911**	76,818
Net Book Value at 31 Dec. 2018	**76,818**	80,723

Intangibles are mainly made up of software applications and website.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

15 Investments

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

	Company		Group	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
16 Inventories				
Raw materials	**1,000,418**	1,413,026	**1,000,418**	1,413,026
Machinery spare parts	**153,659**	248,920	**153,659**	248,920
Stationery	**3,643**	9,491	**3,643**	9,491
Work in progress	**171,559**	54,152	**171,559**	54,152
	1,329,279	1,725,589	**1,329,279**	1,725,589

17 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	**758,549**	298,973	**807,528**	341,521
Other receivables	**54,118**	54,426	**751,042**	659,839
Prepayments	**444,911**	39,653	**444,911**	39,653
Staff advances	**38,950**	8,050	**38,950**	8,050
Intercompany balance	**950,219**	950,219	**0**	0
	2,246,747	1,351,321	**2,042,431**	1,049,063

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

18 Cash and bank balances

Cash at banks	**368,260**	271,555	**373,100**	275,759
Cash on hand	**3,821**	2,712	**4,363**	3,183
	372,081	274,267	**377,463**	278,942

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

19 Fair values

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the group's financial instruments, that are carried in the financial statements.

	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Financial assets				
Cash & cash equivalents	**377,463**	274,267	**377,463**	274,267
Trade and other receivables	**2,042,431**	1,049,063	**2,042,431**	1,049,063
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	2,062,514	1,792,908	2,062,514	1,792,908

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 assumption 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.

20 Stated capital

	2019	2018
Authorised shares : Ordinary shares of no par value	**20,000,000**	20,000,000
Issued and fully paid	**6,829,276**	6,829,276

	2019	2018
	GH¢	GH¢
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid		
Issued for cash and fully paid	**168,664**	168,664
Issued for other consideration; Land transfer by West Africa Data Services	**48,803**	48,803
	217,467	217,467

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

21 Non controlling interest

	Group	
Share of income surplus:	**2019**	**2018**
	GH¢	**GH¢**
Balance as at 1 January	(113,836)	**(113,836)**
Share of profit	**0**	**0**
Balance as at 31 December	**(113,836)**	**(113,836)**
Stated capital	**12,210**	**12,210**
	(101,626)	**(101,626)**

	Company		Group	
22 Interest bearing loans and borrowings	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
	GH¢	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**
Amount due within one year				
Interest bearing loan	**1,630,600**	**0**	1,630,600	**0**
Repayment	(609,433)	**0**	(609,433)	**0**
	1,021,167	0	1,021,167	0
Amount due after more than one year				
Interest bearing loan	**2,800,223**	**0**	2,800,223	**0**

This is a twelve (12) months loan with an interest rate of 20%; equal monthly instalments of principal and interest payable in arrears. 50% of Interest is repayable by the government under the 1 District 1 Factory Project. The loan is part of the working capital element of the global approved sum for the project. The loan has been secured by legal mortgage over the company's factory premises situated at Osu and Corporate guarantee from West African Data Services Bureau Limited.

	Company		Group	
23 Credit reserve				
Balance as at 1 January	**1,377,546**	1,377,546	**1,377,546**	1,377,546
Adjustment	**(275,509)**	0	**(275,509)**	0
	1,102,037	1,377,546	**1,102,037**	1,377,546

This is in respect of a finance lease which has been outstanding over the years.This amount is being written off to income over a 5 year period.

24 Other financial liabilities				
Finance lease	**979,730**	979,730	**979,730**	979,730
Analysis of obligation under finance lease:				
Amount due within one year	**979,730**	979,730	**979,730**	979,730

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

25 Trade and other payables

	Company		Group	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Trade payables	**517,092**	867,706	**612,363**	950,463
Accrued expenses	**329,113**	225,883	**745,890**	587,934
Other payables	**634,290**	243,805	**634,290**	243,805
Amount owed to directors	**69,971**	10,706	**69,971**	10,706
	1,550,466	1,348,100	**2,062,514**	1,792,908

26 Related party disclosures

The Group is controlled by Camelot Ghana Limited.

Relationship	Amount owed to related party		Amount owed by related party	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Parent			**950,219**	950,219
Directors	**69,971**	10,706		

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Amounts owed to and by related parties are unsecured, interest-free and have no fixed terms of repayment.

Key management personnel compensation	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
Short-term employent benefits	**452,760**	363,022
	452,760	363,022

27 Commitments and contingencies

At 31 December 2019, the company had no commitments.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

28 Subsidiary account

The figures of the subsidiary that has been used in the consolidation were audited figures from 2013. Management confirms that the subsidiary has not been in operation afterwards.

29 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. 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 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 summarized 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.

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 expenses 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 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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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.

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.

30 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 maximize 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.

31 Collateral

The Group did not hold collateral of any sort at 31 December 2019 and 2018.

32 Sebsequent events

The World Health Organization on March 11, 2020 declared the novel COVID-19 a pandemic. The spread of this virus has caused business disruption in Ghana, including partial lockdown and the closure of major businesses in Accra and Kumasi for some weeks. While the business disruption is currently expected to be temporary, there is uncertainty around the duration of these disruptions or the possibility of other effects on the business. Given the uncertainty about the situation, we currently cannot estimate the financial impact.

FINANCIAL SUMMARIES - (FIVE YEARS)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

FINANCIAL SUMMARIES - (FIVE YEARS)

Company

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Turnover	5,383,023	5,960,369	6,420,493	6,464,871	6,184,754
Cost of sales	(3,101,014)	(3,445,387)	(3,639,423)	(3,839,122)	(3,441,339)
Gross Profit	2,282,009	2,514,982	2,781,070	2,625,749	2,743,415
Other Income	15,780	106,945	23,590	282	280,832
Administrattive & Selling expense	(1,985,944)	(2,334,920)	(2,407,342)	(2,495,181)	(2,648,987)
Profit Before Interest and Tax	311,845	287,007	397,318	130,850	375,260
Financing cost	(91,615)	(12,444)	(10,868)	(19,154)	(174,872)
Profit/(Loss)before taxation	220,230	274,563	386,450	111,696	200,388
Taxation	(62,507)	(50,071)	(101,453)	(80,894)	(30,700)
Profit/(Loss)after taxation	157,723	224,492	284,997	30,802	169,688
Dividend	(51,220)	(58,049)	(66,927)	0	0
Profit/(Loss) Retained	106,503	166,443	218,070	30,802	169,688
Balance Sheet					
Cash/Investments	337,036	454,434	320,995	274,267	372,081
Deferred Tax	(332,232)	(300,639)	(286,455)	(270,032)	(186,304)
Other Current Assets	2,560,366	2,434,043	3,062,655	3,076,910	3,576,026
Total Current Assets	2,565,170	2,587,838	3,097,195	3,081,145	3,761,803
Fixed Assets	2,179,642	2,236,217	1,937,720	1,932,832	5,172,778
Total Assets	4,744,812	4,824,055	5,034,915	5,013,977	8,934,581
Less Current Liabilities	(2,471,481)	(2,427,452)	(2,411,365)	(2,426,552)	(3,652,754)
Total Net Assets before Loans	2,273,331	2,396,603	2,623,550	2,587,425	5,281,827
Deduct: -Long Term Loans	(50,000)	0	0	0	(2,800,223)
Total Net Assets	2,223,330	2,396,603	2,623,550	2,587,425	2,481,604
Financed as Follows:					
Stated Capital	217,467	217,467	217,467	217,467	217,467
Income Surplus	628,317	801,589	1,028,537	992,412	1,162,100
Credit Reserve	1,377,546	1,377,546	1,377,546	1,377,546	1,102,037
Total Shareholders' Funds	2,223,330	2,396,603	2,623,550	2,587,425	2,481,604
Statistics					
Number of Shares issued and fully paid for	6,829,276	6,829,276	6,829,276	6,829,276	6,829,276
Earnings per Share (GH¢)	0.0231	0.0329	0.0417	0.0045	0.0248
Dividend per share (GH¢)	0.0075	0.0085	0.0098	0.0000	0.0000
Net Assets per Share (¢)	0.3256	0.3509	0.3842	0.3789	0.3634
Current Assets/Current Liabilities	1.04	1.07	1.28	1.27	1.03
Return on Shareholders Fund:	7.1	9.4	10.9	1.2	6.8
Return on Turnover (%)	2.9	3.8	4.4	0.5	2.7
Assets / Turnover (No. of times)	2	2	2	2	2

DETAILS OF THE 20 LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

MAJOR HOLDERS FOR CAMELOT GHANA LIMITED AS AT 31/12/19 (TOP 20)

		NAME	NO. OF SHARES	% OF ISSUED CAPITAL
1	81563	WEST AFRICAN DATA SVS. BUREAU LTD.	3,186,292	46.66%
2	184967	STRATEGIC INITIATIVES LTD	1,299,793	19.03%
3	29704	MR AKYEA-DJAMSON EDWARD KINGSLEY	555,297	8.13%
4	352651	MR ANSAH MICHAEL OWUSU	208,700	3.06%
5	70745	MR VILLARS JOHN COLIN	165,101	2.42%
6	220505	ESTATE OF JOHN KOFI YANKAH	124,950	1.83%
7	181087	MR OFORI DANIEL	100,000	1.46%
8	375118	E.H. BOOHENE FOUNDATION	90,000	1.32%
9	352462	MR. OF OBI	72,500	1.06%
10	81566	MAD MINGLE DINAH	67,457	0.99%
11	81574	DR NDUOM PAPA KWESI	55,600	0.81%
12	81568	MR BROOKMAN-AMISSAH JOSEPH	52,950	0.78%
13	81569	MRS AMOAKO-MENSAH ALEXANDRA	52,950	0.78%
14	4111	LT . GEN. OKAI LAWRENCE	50,000	0.73%
15	81567	MR ATTAH-POKU ANTHONY	50,000	0.73%
16	9557	MR MENSAH EMMANUEL KWASI	50,000	0.73%
17	208297	CBL/DAVID CARLIEN SHIELDS	35,000	0.51%
18	81571	MR ANANE-ASANTE JOSEPH	25,000	0.37%
19	81572	MR YANKAH ERNEST HOLDBROOK TOPP	25,000	0.37%
20	373547	MR KPOBI NII ODOI	24,400	0.36%
		REPORTED TOTALS	**6,290,990**	**92.12%**
		NOT REPORTED	538,286	7.88%
		GRAND TOTALS	**6,829,276**	**100.00%**

DIRECTORS' SHAREHOLDINGS AS AT 31.12.19

MRS. ELIZABETH JOYCE VILLARS	8,080	0.12%
MRS CAROLINE ANDAH	-	0.00%
PROF. BOB HINSON	-	0.00%
DR HENRY MENSAH-BROWN	-	0.00%
MRS FELICITY ACQUAH	-	0.00%
JOHN COLIN VILLARS	165,101	2.42%
TOTAL	**173,181**	**2.54**

PROXY FORM

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

I/We...

OF..

being member / members of Camelot Ghana Ltd hereby appoint..

....

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 21st Annual General Meeting of Camelot Ghana Ltd ("the Company") will be held virtually and streamed live from the Company's Head Office on Tuesday 28th July 2020 at 10am.

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

RESOLUTION

1. To receive and adopt the audited Financial Statements of the Company for the period ended 31st December 2019 together with the reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon.

2. To re-elect as Directors Dr. H. Mensah Brown and Prof. R. Hinson who will be retiring and are due for re-election.

3. To elect Mrs Rachel Baddoo as a Director.

4. To fix the remuneration of Directors.

5. To authorise the Directors to fix the remuneration of the Auditors.

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, Universal Merchant Bank, Registrars Department, Adabraka Branch next to Adabraka Police Station, P.O Box 401, Accra if the member will be attending the meeting.

NOTE

1. In compliance with the current restrictions on public gatherings in force pursuant to the Imposition of Restrictions Act 2020 (Act 1012), and consequent Regulatory Directives, attendance and participation by all members and/or their proxies in this year's Annual General meeting shall be strictly virtual (by online participation).

2. A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote but who is unable to attend the meeting, is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend (by online participation) and vote on his/her behalf. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

3. The appointment of a proxy will not prevent a member from subsequently attending and voting at the meeting (by online participation). Where a member attends the meeting by online participation the proxy shall be deemed to be revoked.

4. Copies of the proxy form can be downloaded from www.camelotprint.com and the proxy form may be completed and sent via email to registrars@myumbbank.com or deposited at the registered office of the Registrar of the company, UMB, 123 Kwame Nkrumah Avenue, Sethi Plaza, Adabraka, Accra or posted to the Registrar at UMB, P.O. Box GP 401, Accra, to arrive no later than 48 hours before the appointed time for the meeting.

For further information please contact
The Registrar
Universal Merchant Bank
123 Kwame Nkrumah Avenue
Sethi Plaza
Adabraka
Accra

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