



WESTOZ
INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Annual Report 2013

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Corporate Directory

Registered Office

Westoz Investment Company Ltd
ABN 99 113 332 942

Level 18, Alluvion Building
58 Mounts Bay Road
Perth WA 6000

Telephone: (08) 9321 7877
Facsimile: (08) 9321 8288
Website:
www.westoz.com.au

Auditors

Ernst & Young
11 Mounts Bay Road
Perth WA 6000

Bankers

Westpac Banking Corporation
109 St George's Terrace
Perth WA 6000

Share Registry

Computershare Investor Services
Pty Ltd
Level 2, 45 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000

Telephone: (08) 9323 2000
Facsimile: (08) 9323 2033

Board Of Directors

Peter Diamond
Non Executive Chairman

Philip Rees
Executive Director, Company
Secretary

Jay Hughes
Non Executive Director

Terry Budge
Non Executive Director





Westoz - A listed investment company that focuses on producing a positive return on funds invested over the medium to long term, through investment in small to medium sized ASX listed companies, generally with a connection to Western Australia.

Chairman's Report and the Period In Review



On behalf of my fellow Directors, I am pleased to present the 2013 Annual Report for the Company.

Significant results from the year are:

- Westoz Investment Company Limited has recorded a pre-tax profit of \$9,034,766 (2012: loss of \$11,667,715) and net profit after tax of \$7,415,416 (2012: loss of \$7,026,967).
- Directors have declared a final dividend of 6.0 cents per share fully franked (2012: 3.0 cents). An interim dividend of 3.0 cent per share fully franked was paid in February 2013 (2012: 1.0 cents).
- 890,174 ordinary shares were acquired and cancelled under a share buyback during the period. The Company now has 128,143,569 shares on issue.
- Total assets of the company are \$172,100,105 at 30 June 2013 (2012: \$171,025,967).
- After allowance for the total dividend of 9.0 cents per share for the financial year, net tangible assets per share (NTA) fell from \$1.25 at 30 June 2012 to \$1.22 per share at 30 June 2013. This figure is calculated by dividing the total net assets as set out in the Statement of Financial Position by the number of ordinary shares on issue as at the reporting date and is after allowance for dividends and all costs and tax on unrealised gains/losses in our investment portfolio.

For more detailed information on the investment performance of the company, I refer you to the Manager's Report on page 4.

The investment environment our company experienced over the 2013 financial year was as problematic as any since it commenced investment activities in June 2005. This was somewhat masked by the strong performance of larger capitalisation stocks, but with the small resource component of the market index almost halving over the twelve months, there were significant headwinds faced by our portfolio.

In light of these market conditions, I am pleased that we have been able to return to profitability in the 2013 financial year.

One initiative undertaken by the Board in the last financial year was to provide investors with a better understanding of our dividend intentions. In September 2012, we announced our dividend targets for the 2013 and 2014 financial years. We have now met the 2013 guidance and are confident that the 2014 target remains appropriate.

We believe that as confidence builds in our ability to meet our stated targets, both in terms of our portfolio investment returns and our dividend payments, investors will benefit from a closer alignment between market price of our shares and underlying net asset value.

I am sure that the 2014 financial year will again present a range of challenges, but I am confident that our long term strategy will continue to generate satisfactory returns.

As you may be aware, this will be my last report to you as Chairman. Since I commenced in this role at the establishment of our Company in 2005, we have encountered some of the most challenging investment conditions I have seen in my 30 years of participation in the equity markets. Our record of growth in assets and dividend payments over this time is one we can all be proud of.

I believe I leave the Company in good hands and would like to thank my fellow Directors, shareholders and all others involved over the last 8 years.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Peter Diamond', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Peter Diamond
Chairman

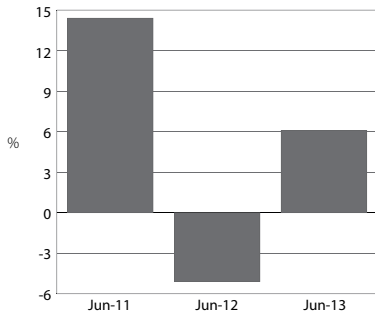
About Westoz

- Westoz Investment Company Limited is a listed investment company that focuses on producing a positive return on funds invested.
- It was formed on 11 March 2005 and raised its initial capital for investment in May 2005. As at 30 June 2013, it had \$168,680,803 of assets invested.
- The company has appointed Westoz Funds Management Pty Ltd as manager to oversee the investment of its portfolio of assets. The manager is a wholly owned subsidiary of Euroz Limited, a listed company that operates a stock-broking business based in Western Australia.
- The investment mandate is to identify undervalued companies listed on the Australian Securities Exchange and to invest to produce a positive return. Because of the geographic location of the manager, it is anticipated that the majority of situations identified will have a connection to Western Australia and will have a market capitalisation of less than \$1 billion.
- The manager is paid a base fee of 1% per annum of funds managed. In addition, where performance exceeds 10% over a twelve month period to the end of June, a performance fee is paid to the manager.



Manager's Report

Portfolio Performance (%)



Portfolio Return

The assets of the company are managed to generate a positive return regardless of the return from the broader Australian share market.

To assist in an assessment of performance, the rate of return before fees and taxes is calculated. The figure is calculated by dividing the gain (or loss) in value of the portfolio, net of external flows, by the average portfolio value over the period of measurement. Portfolio value is determined by reference to current market value of underlying investments. Monthly periods are used and then geometrically linked to arrive at an annual return. This figure is not audited.

The overall performance of the portfolio before fees and taxes on this basis was 6.1% (2012: -5.1%).

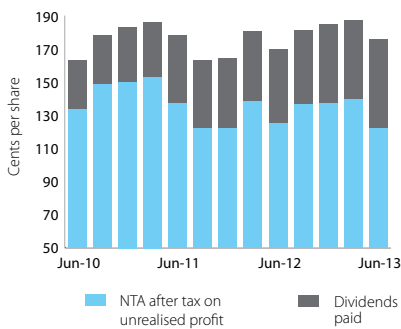
It is the objective of the manager to produce positive investment returns over the medium to long term, thereby boosting the net asset backing per share (NTA) and allowing for the payment of dividends.

The figures presented for information regarding NTA are on a per share basis and after allowance for all realised and unrealised costs, dividends and provision is made for tax payable on unrealised gains.

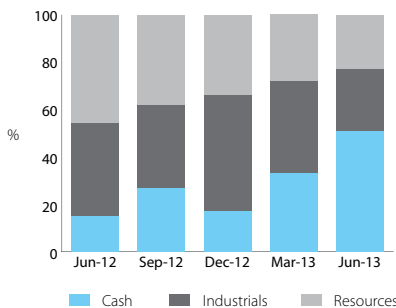
Over the twelve months, this number fell from \$1.25 at 30 June 2012 to \$1.22 at 30 June 2013.

At 30 June 2013, a provision for payment of 6.0 cents per share by way of dividend was made. This dividend is expected to be paid in August 2013. At 30 June 2012 provision for a 3.0 cent per share dividend was made.

Net Assets per share (c)



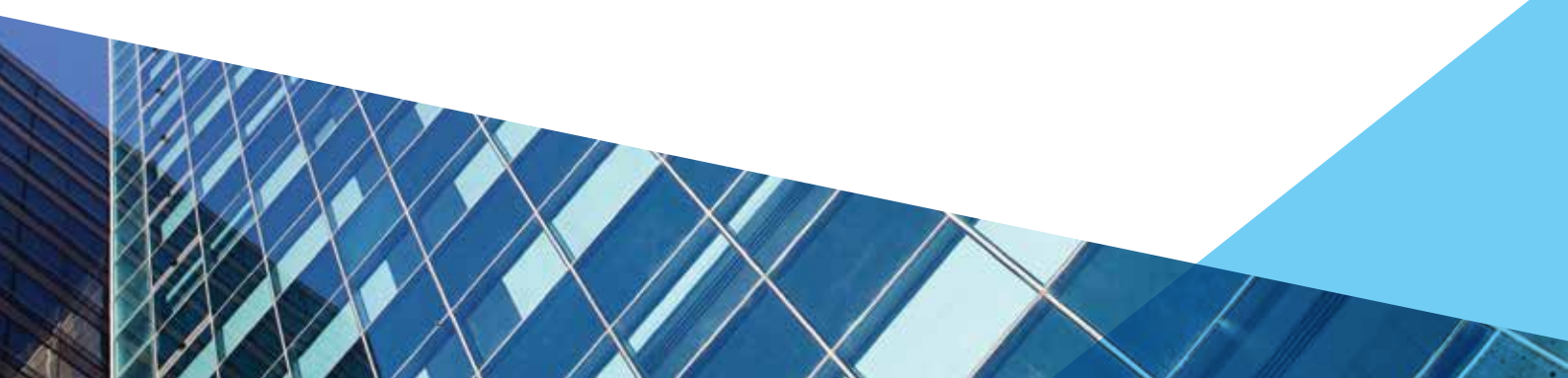
Asset Allocation (%)



Asset Allocation

Cash levels increased over the financial year, up from 15% of the investment portfolio at 30 June 2012 to 51% at 30 June 2013. The split between industrial and resource companies moved slightly toward industrials over the twelve months.

At years end, investments were held in 13 separate companies.



Investment Portfolio

Resources	Number of Shares	Fair value at 30 June 2013 (\$)	Industrials	Number of Shares	Fair value at 30 June 2013 (\$)
Aquila Resources Limited	6,554,598	11,667,184	Ausdrill Limited	1,450,000	1,239,750
Aurora Oil & Gas Limited	4,300,000	12,513,000	Automotive Holdings Group Limited	3,990,490	12,729,663
Indophil Resources NL	16,000,000	4,160,000	Cedar Woods Properties Limited	1,553,661	8,001,354
Mount Gibson Iron Limited	5,000,000	2,300,000	Clough Limited	7,600,000	8,094,000
Papillon Resources Limited	2,450,000	1,629,250	Finbar Group Limited	8,150,000	9,861,500
Regis Resources Limited	1,600,000	4,608,000	NRW Holdings Limited	5,200,000	4,706,000
Teranga Gold Corporation	3,100,000	1,953,000			
Total Resources		38,830,434	Total Industrials		44,632,267
Cash, inclusive of outstanding settlements					85,218,102
Total					168,680,803

Outlook

As we enter the 2014 financial year, probably the most significant issue facing domestic equity markets is how the transition away from an environment of strong commodity prices flows through equity prices. Whilst the 2013 year saw significant price adjustments for a number of companies, this adjustment is expected to continue, albeit at a more constrained pace.

With our large cash balance at the commencement of the year, we believe we are well placed to benefit from continued volatility in the broader equity market. Our strategy remains to assemble a concentrated portfolio of securities that will generate a positive return despite broader market conditions.

Philip Rees and Dermot Woods - Executive Directors of Westoz Funds Management Pty Ltd





Peter Diamond, Philip Rees, Jay Hughes and Terry Budge

Board of Directors

Non Executive Chairman
Peter Diamond

Mr Diamond is the Non Executive Chairman of the Company and serves on the Company's Audit Committee. He is also the Executive Chairman of Euroz Limited (appointed 20 November 2000) and Non Executive Chairman of Ozgrowth Limited (appointed 9 July 2007). Mr Diamond holds a Bachelor of Business Degree and is a Member of Certified Practising Accountants Australia.

Executive Director/Company Secretary
Philip Rees

Mr Rees is the Executive Director and Company Secretary of the Company. He is also the Executive Director of Ozgrowth Limited (appointed 31 October 2007) and executive Director of Westoz Funds Management Pty Ltd, the manager of the Company's assets. Mr Rees has a Bachelor of Commerce Degree and is a Chartered Financial Analyst. He is also a Senior Fellow of the Financial Services Institute of Australia, a Certified Practising Accountant and a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.

Non Executive Director
Jay Hughes

Mr Hughes is a Non Executive Director of the Company and serves on the Company's Audit Committee. He is an Executive Director of Euroz Limited (appointed 20 November 2000) and Non Executive Director of Ozgrowth Limited (appointed 9 July 2007). Mr Hughes holds a Graduate Diploma in Applied Finance and Investment from the Securities Institute of Australia. He was recognised as an affiliate of ASX in December 2000 and was admitted in May 2004 as a Practitioner Member (Master Stockbroking) of the Stockbrokers Association of Australia.

Non Executive Director
Terry Budge

Mr Budge is a Non Executive Director of the Company and serves on the Company's Audit Committee. He is Chancellor of Murdoch University (appointed to Senate 1 June 2004), a member of the AON Risk Services Board of Advice and was a Director of Aspen Group Limited from 6 May 2005 to 23 November 2012. Mr Budge holds a Bachelor of Economics from Monash University and is a Graduate of the Advanced Management Program from Harvard Business School. He is also a Graduate and Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, a Senior Fellow of the Financial Services Institute of Australia and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Management.



Financial Report 2013

Directors' Report

Your directors submit their report for the year ended 30 June 2013.

1. Directors

The names of the directors of the Company in office during the financial period and until the date of this report are as follows. Directors were in office for this entire period: -

Peter Diamond
Philip Rees
Jay Hughes
Terry Budge

Non Executive Chairman

Peter Diamond

Mr Diamond is the Non Executive Chairman of the Company and serves on the Company's Audit Committee. He is also the Executive Chairman of Euroz Limited (appointed 20 November 2000) and Non Executive Chairman of Ozgrowth Limited (appointed 9 July 2007). Mr Diamond holds a Bachelor of Business Degree and is a Member of Certified Practising Accountants Australia

Executive Director/Company Secretary

Philip Rees

Mr Rees is the Executive Director and Company Secretary of the Company. He is also the Executive Director of Ozgrowth Limited (appointed 31 October 2007) and executive Director of Westoz Funds Management Pty Ltd, the manager of the Company's assets. Mr Rees has a Bachelor of Commerce Degree and is a Chartered Financial Analyst. He is also a Senior Fellow of the Financial Services Institute of Australia, a Certified Practising Accountant and a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.

Non Executive Director

Jay Hughes

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Non Executive Director

Mr Terry Budge

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2. Directors' Meetings

The number of meetings of directors (including meetings of committees of directors) held during the year ended 30 June 2013 and the numbers of meetings attended by each director were as follows:

	Directors' Meetings Held During Period Of Appointment	Directors' Meetings Attended During Period Of Appointment	Audit Committee Meetings Held During Period Of Appointment	Audit Committee meetings Attended During Period Of Appointment
Peter Diamond	5	5	1	1
Philip Rees	5	5	-	-
Jay Hughes	5	5	1	1
Terry Budge	5	5	1	1

Due to the size of the Board and the nature of the Company's operations, it does not have a separate Remuneration Committee or Nomination Committee. Matters normally considered by these committees are addressed by the full Board.

Board of Directors' and Audit Committee meetings require that any two Directors or members be present to form a quorum.

Directors' Report

3. Principal Activity and Nature of Operations

During the period, the principal activity of the economic entity was as an investment company.

4. Operating Results

For the period ended 30 June 2013, the company made a operating profit after tax of \$7,415,416 (2012: loss of \$7,026,967).

5. Dividends

An interim dividend of \$3,840,220 (3.0 cents per share) was paid on 15 February 2013 (2012: \$1,226,681 (1.0 cents per share))

The Board of Directors has provided for the payment of a further dividend of \$7,688,614 (6.0 cents per share) (2012: \$3,871,200 (3.0 cents per share)) in the 30 June 2013 financial statements.

6. Review of Operations

The financial results of the company are driven by the gain or loss on its investment portfolio, which consists primarily of securities listed on the Australian Stock Exchange and short term cash deposits. Whilst the investment objective for the portfolio is to generate positive returns over the medium to long term, short term fluctuations in the broader equity market will influence results.

Apart from movements in the broader equity market, the key driver of income for the Company will be the manager's ability to select appropriate investments. The majority of expenses are directly linked to the value of the portfolio managed and the level of return achieved.

For further information on the Company's operations, a Chairman's Report and Investment Managers Summary is included on pages 2 to 6 of this Annual Financial Report. This, together with the sections headed "Significant Changes in State of Affairs" and "Events Subsequent to Balance Date", provide a review of operations of the Company during the period and subsequent to reporting date.

7. Significant Changes in State of Affairs

890,174 ordinary shares were bought back and cancelled during the period.

There have been no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the company.

8. Significant Events after the Balance Date

As at 12 August 2013, the All Ordinaries Accumulation index has risen almost 7% since 30 June 2013.

There has not been any other matter or circumstance that has arisen since the balance date that has affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the company in subsequent periods.

9. Likely Developments and Future Results

Future results will be driven by the outcome of the Company's investment strategy, which will in turn be influenced by the overall direction of equity markets. These returns are uncertain and will vary from year to year.

The Chairman's Report, Directors' Report and the Review of Operations contains further information on recent and likely future developments and results.

10. Directors' Interests

At the date of this report the interests of the directors in the shares and options of the Company are:

As at 30 June 2013	Balance 1 July 2012		Option Exercise		Net Change Other		Balance 30 June 2013	
	Shares	Options	Shares	Options	Shares	Options	Shares	Options
Director								
Peter Diamond								
Held Directly or indirectly	251,545	-	-	-	-	-	251,545	-
Philip Rees								
Held Directly or indirectly	276,162	-	-	-	-	-	276,162	-
Jay Hughes								
Held Directly or indirectly	514,128	-	-	-	-	-	514,128	-
Terry Budge								
Held Directly or indirectly	196,134	-	-	-	-	-	196,134	-

Directors' Report

11. Share Options

The Company has no options on issue.

12. Indemnification and Insurance of Directors and Officers

Westoz Investment Company Limited has made a deed of indemnity for all the Directors of the Company against all losses or liabilities incurred by each Director in their capacities as Directors of the Company. The company agreed to indemnify and keep indemnified the Director against all liabilities by the Director as a Director of the Company to the extent permitted under the *Corporations Act 2001*.

During the financial year, the Company paid an insurance premium in respect of a contract insuring each of the Officers of the Company. The amount of the premium is, under the terms of the insurance contract, confidential. The liabilities insured include costs and expenses that may be incurred in defending civil or criminal proceedings that may be brought against the officers in their capacity as Officers of the Company.

13. Remuneration Report (Audited)

The Board of Directors is responsible for determining and reviewing compensation arrangements for the executive team. The Board will assess the appropriateness of the nature and amount of emoluments of such officers on a periodic basis by reference to relevant employment market conditions with the overall objective of ensuring maximum stakeholder benefit from the retention of a high quality Board and executive team.

The company had no employees during the year ended 30 June 2013 or 30 June 2012. Details of Key Management Personnel are as follows:

Peter Diamond	Chairman (Non Executive)	Appointed 11 March 2005
Philip Rees	Executive Director	Appointed 11 March 2005
Jay Hughes	Director (Non Executive)	Appointed 11 March 2005
Terry Budge	Director (Non Executive)	Appointed 4 April 2005

Westoz Funds Management Pty Ltd is considered to be a Key Management Personnel ("KMP") with the authority for the strategic direction and management of Westoz Investment Company Limited.

Mr Budge is the only paid Director of the Company. His services may be terminated by him at any time and otherwise by shareholder vote. Detail of his remuneration for the years ended 30 June 2013 and 30 June 2012 is as follows:

		Short-term Base Fee (\$)	Post-employment Superannuation (\$)	Total (\$)
T Budge	2013	55,000	-	55,000
	2012	55,000	-	55,000

The elements of emoluments have been determined on the basis of the cost to the Company. Emoluments of Directors are not related to the performance of the Company.

The fees payable to Westoz Funds Management Pty Ltd include management fees of \$1,909,999 (2012: \$1,838,327). No performance fee was paid (2012: \$nil) for the period. These fees were charged in accordance with a 10 year management agreement in force until 30 June 2019. The management fee is calculated at 1% per annum of funds managed. The performance fee as specified in the management agreement is payable where performance exceeds 10% over a twelve month period to end of June and is calculated at 20% of the performance exceeding the threshold. The manager is required to give three months written notice to terminate the agreement. The performance fee is based on the above performance condition to be able to link the performance of the company to the services provided by the fund manager.

Directors' Report

The short term incentive provided by the performance fee is payable once a nominated level of profitability is achieved in a financial year. The level of profitability is ultimately determined by the investment return on funds invested and is reflected in the earnings per share figure. The following table shows the link between short term incentives and shareholder wealth over the last 5 years:

Financial Year Ending June 30	Diluted EPS (cents)	Share price at balance date (cents)
2009	-51.1	Not listed
2010	18.5	98.5
2011	14.8	105.5
2012	-5.5	94.0
2013	6.2	106.5

There are no long term incentives payable.

14. Corporate Governance

In recognising the need for the highest standards of corporate behaviour and accountability, the Directors of Westoz Investment Company Limited support and have adopted a corporate governance plan. Details of the Corporate Governance Practices can be found on page 36 to 42.

15. Auditor Independence and Non Audit Services

The auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is included on page 12 and forms part of the Westoz Investment Company Limited's report for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Non-audit Services:

Ernst & Young received or are due to receive the following amounts for the provision of non-audit services:

	\$
Tax Compliance	36,850

The directors are satisfied the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001. The nature and scope of each type of non-audit service provided means that auditor independence was not compromised.

Signed for and on behalf of the Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Board.



PETER DIAMOND
Non Executive Chairman

Dated: 21 August 2013

Perth, Western Australia

Auditor's Independence Declaration

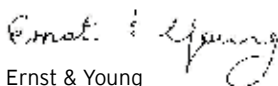


Ernst & Young
11 Mounts Bay Road
Perth WA 6000 Australia
GPO Box M939 Perth WA 6843

Tel: +61 8 9429 2222
Fax: +61 8 9429 2432
ey.com/au

Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of Westoz Investment Company Limited

In relation to our audit of the financial report of Westoz Investment Company Limited for the financial year 30 June 2013, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* or any applicable code of professional conduct.


Ernst & Young



Fiona Drummond
Partner
21 August 2013

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2013

	Note	30/06/2013 \$	30/06/2012 \$
Revenue from continuing operations			
Interest revenue		1,414,425	946,276
Dividend revenue		3,874,729	4,083,865
Other revenue		16,462	-
Total revenue		5,305,616	5,030,141
Changes in the fair value of investments designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition	4	5,887,389	(14,599,321)
		11,193,005	(9,569,180)
EXPENSES			
Managers fees	15 (b)	1,903,999	1,838,327
Director fees		55,000	55,000
Professional fees		97,602	75,198
Other expenses	6	101,638	130,010
Total expenses		2,158,239	2,098,535
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE		9,034,766	(11,667,715)
Income tax expense/(credit)	7	1,619,350	(4,640,748)
NET PROFIT/(LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY		7,415,416	(7,026,967)
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD		7,415,416	(7,026,967)
Earnings/(Loss) per share (cents)			
- Basic and Diluted	16	6.2	(5.5)

The above Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2013

	Note	30/06/2013 \$	30/06/2012 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	19 (a)	85,366,071	22,546,127
Other Current Assets	9	184,911	3,501,554
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		85,550,982	26,047,681
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Investments in financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss:			
- Listed Equities	5	83,462,701	144,978,286
Deferred tax Assets		3,086,422	-
TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS		86,549,123	144,978,286
TOTAL ASSETS		172,100,105	171,025,967
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and Other Payables	10	221,850	270,921
Income Tax Payable		7,981,996	2,452,828
Dividend Payable	8	7,688,614	3,871,200
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		15,892,460	6,594,949
NON -CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred Tax Liabilities	7	-	3,264,586
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		-	3,264,586
TOTAL LIABILITIES		15,892,460	9,859,535
NET ASSETS		156,207,645	161,166,432
EQUITY			
Contributed Equity	11	137,201,613	138,046,982
Profit Reserve	12	30,709,924	-
(Accumulated Loss)/Retained Earnings	13	(11,703,892)	23,119,450
TOTAL EQUITY		156,207,645	161,166,432

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2013

	Note	30/06/2013 \$	30/06/2012 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		1,414,425	946,276
Dividends received		3,874,729	4,083,865
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(2,241,816)	(1,935,617)
Income tax paid		(2,441,190)	(5,882,185)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	19(b)	606,148	(2,787,661)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of investments designated as at fair value through profit or loss		171,842,629	90,851,684
Payments for purchases of investments designated as at fair value through profit or loss		(101,072,584)	(75,020,777)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		70,770,584	15,830,906
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repurchase of ordinary shares		(845,369)	(864,263)
Exercise of Options		-	8,304,869
Dividends paid		(7,711,419)	(11,686,365)
NET CASH FLOWS (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(8,556,788)	(4,245,759)
NET INCREASE IN CASH HELD		62,819,944	8,797,486
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		22,546,127	13,748,641
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	19(a)	85,366,071	22,546,127

The above Cash Flow Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2013

	Contributed Equity \$	Profit Reserve \$	(Accumulated Losses)/Retained Earnings \$	Total Equity \$
At 1 July 2012	138,046,982	-	23,119,450	161,166,432
Profit/(Loss) for the period	-	-	7,415,416	7,415,416
Total Comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	-	-	7,415,416	7,415,416
Transfer from Retained Earnings to Profit Reserve		38,398,538	(38,398,538)	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Movement in Share Capital	(845,369)	-	-	(845,369)
Dividends for the Year	-	(7,688,614)	(3,840,220)	(11,528,834)
At 30 June 2013	137,201,613	30,709,924	(11,703,892)	156,207,645

	Contributed Equity \$	Profit Reserve \$	(Accumulated Losses)/Retained Earnings \$	Total Equity \$
At 1 July 2011	130,606,376	-	35,972,432	166,578,808
Loss for the period	-	-	(7,026,967)	(7,026,967)
Total Comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	-	-	(7,026,967)	(7,026,967)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Movement in Share Capital	7,440,606	-	-	7,440,606
Dividends for the Year	-	-	(5,826,015)	(5,826,015)
At 30 June 2012	138,046,982	-	23,119,450	161,166,432

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

1. Corporate Information

The financial report of Westoz Investment Company Limited for the year ended 30 June 2013 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 21 August 2013.

Westoz Investment Company Limited is a company limited by shares that is incorporated and domiciled in Australia whose shares are listed on the Australian Stock Exchange. The registered office is located at Level 18, 58 Mounts Bay Road Perth, Western Australia 6000.

Westoz Investment Company Limited does not control any entities at 30 June 2013.

The company had no paid employees as at 30 June 2013.

The nature of the operations and principal activities of the Company are as an investment company.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001, Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

For the purposes of preparing the financial statements the Company is a for-profit entity.

The financial report for the year ended 30 June 2013 has been prepared on a historical cost basis except for investments in financial assets which are measured at fair value.

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the Australian dollar (\$).

(b) Statement of Compliance

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except as follows:

The Company has adopted new and amended Australian Accounting Standards and AASB

Interpretations as of 1 July 2012, including:

- AASB 2011-9: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Presentation of Other Comprehensive Income

The adoption of these new and amended standards has not had any financial impact on the results of the Company.

Applicable Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2013. These are included in the table below.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard	Impact on Company financial report	Application date for Company
AASB 9	Financial Instruments	AASB 9 applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015 and will therefore apply to the Company from 1 July 2015.	1 January 2015	The company is in the process to determine the impact of the amendments.	1 July 2015
AASB 13	AASB 13	<p>AASB 13 establishes a single source of guidance under AASB for determining the fair value of assets and liabilities. AASB 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather, provides guidance on how to determine fair value when fair value is required or permitted. Application of this definition may result in different fair values being determined for the relevant assets.</p> <p>AASB 13 also expands the disclosure requirements for all assets or liabilities carried at fair value. This includes information about the assumptions made and the qualitative impact of those assumptions on the fair value determined.</p>	1 January 2013	No material impact expected.	1 July 2013
AASB 2011-4	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards to Remove Individual Key Management Personnel Disclosure Requirements [AASB 124]	This amendment deletes from AASB 124 individual key management personnel disclosure requirements for disclosing entities that are not companies. It also removes the individual KMP disclosure requirements for all disclosing entities in relation to equity holdings, loans and other related party transactions.	1 July 2013	No material impact expected.	1 July 2013
AASB 1053	Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards	<p>This standard establishes a differential financial reporting framework consisting of two tiers of reporting requirements for preparing general purpose financial statements:</p> <p>(a) Tier 1: Australian Accounting Standards</p> <p>(b) Tier 2: Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements</p> <p>Tier 2 comprises the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements of Tier 1 and substantially reduced disclosures corresponding to those requirements.</p>	1 July 2013	No material impact expected.	1 July 2013

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard	Impact on Company financial report	Application date for Company
AASB 1053	Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards	<p>The following entities apply Tier 1 requirements in preparing general purpose financial statements:</p> <p>(a) For-profit entities in the private sector that have public accountability (as defined in this standard)</p> <p>(b) The Australian Government and State, Territory and Local governments</p> <p>The following entities apply either Tier 2 or Tier 1 requirements in preparing general purpose financial statements:</p> <p>(a) For-profit private sector entities that do not have public accountability</p> <p>(b) All not-for-profit private sector entities</p> <p>(c) Public sector entities other than the Australian Government and State, Territory and Local governments.</p> <p>Consequential amendments to other standards to implement the regime were introduced by AASB 2010-2, 2011-2, 2011-6, 2011-11, 2012-1, 2012-7 and 2012-11.</p>	1 July 2013	No material impact expected.	1 July 2013
AASB 2012-5	Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2009–2011 Cycle	<p>AASB 2012-5 makes amendments resulting from the 2009-2011 Annual Improvements Cycle. The standard addresses a range of improvements, including the following:</p> <p>Repeat application of AASB 1 is permitted (AASB 1)</p> <p>Clarification of the comparative information requirements when an entity provides a third balance sheet (AASB 101 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i>).</p>	1 July 2013	The company is in the process to determine the impact of the amendments.	1 July 2013
AASB 10	Consolidated Financial Statements	<p>AASB 10 establishes a new control model that applies to all entities. It replaces parts of AASB 127 <i>Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements</i> dealing with the accounting for consolidated financial statements and UIG-112 <i>Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities</i>.</p> <p>The new control model broadens the situations when an entity is considered to be controlled by another entity and includes new guidance for applying the model to specific situations, including when acting as a manager may give control, the impact of potential voting rights and when holding less than a majority voting rights may give control.</p> <p>Consequential amendments were also made to this and other standards via AASB 2011-7 and AASB 2012-10.</p>	1 Jan 2013	No Impact	1 July 2013

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard	Impact on Company financial report	Application date for Company
AASB 11	Joint Arrangements	<p>AASB 11 replaces AASB 131 <i>Interests in Joint Ventures</i> and UIG-113 <i>Jointly- controlled Entities - Non-monetary Contributions by Ventures</i>.</p> <p>AASB 11 uses the principle of control in AASB 10 to define joint control, and therefore the determination of whether joint control exists may change. In addition it removes the option to account for jointly controlled entities (JCEs) using proportionate consolidation. Instead, accounting for a joint arrangement is dependent on the nature of the rights and obligations arising from the arrangement. Joint operations that give the venturers a right to the underlying assets and obligations themselves is accounted for by recognising the share of those assets and obligations. Joint ventures that give the venturers a right to the net assets is accounted for using the equity method.</p> <p>Consequential amendments were also made to this and other standards via AASB 2011-7, AASB 2010-10 and amendments to AASB 128.</p>	1 Jan 2013	No Impact	1 July 2013
AASB 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	<p>AASB 12 includes all disclosures relating to an entity's interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and structured entities. New disclosures have been introduced about the judgments made by management to determine whether control exists, and to require summarised information about joint arrangements, associates, structured entities and subsidiaries with non-controlling interests.</p>	1 Jan 2013	No Impact	1 July 2013

(c) Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of AASB 139 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs, except in the case of financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as described below:

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term.

Financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit and loss are designated at their initial recognition date and only if the criteria under AASB 139 are satisfied.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The Company evaluates its financial assets held for trading, to determine whether the intention to sell them in the near term is still appropriate. When in rare circumstances the Company is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets and management's intention to sell them in the foreseeable future significantly changes, the Company may elect to reclassify these financial assets. The reclassification to loans and receivables, available-for-sale or held to maturity depends on the nature of the asset. This evaluation does not affect any financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss using the fair value option at designation, these instruments cannot be reclassified after initial recognition.

All financial assets designated as fair value through profit or loss are equity investments that are managed through making purchase and sales decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's investment strategies. The financial information about these financial assets is provided internally on that basis to the Investment Manager and the Board of Directors.

For investments that are actively traded in organised financial markets, fair value is determined by reference to the Stock Exchange quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the statement of financial position date, without any deduction for transaction costs.

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Statement of Financial Position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values.

The judgments include considerations of liquidity and model inputs such as credit risk (both own and counterparty's), correlation and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. The models are calibrated regularly and tested for validity using prices from any observable current market transactions in the same instrument (without modification or repackaging) or based on any available observable market data.

Gains and losses on investments at fair value through profit and loss are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place are recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the Company commits to purchase the asset.

Changes in the fair value of investments – net gains or losses on investments designated as at fair value through profit or loss are calculated as the difference between the fair value at sale or the fair value at reporting date and the fair value at the previous valuation point. This includes both realised and unrealised gains and losses but does not include dividend or interest income.

(iii) De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- The Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party lender under a "pass-through" arrangement; or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or has transferred control of the asset.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position comprise cash at bank and short term deposits, including bank bills with a maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents consists of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Income Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the current period's taxable income. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred income tax is recognised on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences except where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilised except where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each balance date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow all or part of the deferred income tax to be utilised.

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

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(f) Other Taxes

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

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

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the Cash Flow Statement on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority, are classified as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the taxation authority.

(g) Income Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Interest - revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest rate method which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial investment to the net carrying value of the financial asset.

Dividend - revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established. This is taken to be the date the share is quoted ex-dividend.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

2. Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(h) Trade and Other Payables

Liabilities for trade creditors and other amounts are carried at amortised cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid on goods and services received, whether or not billed to the entity. They represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the company is obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services.

Payables include outstanding settlements on the purchase of investments and dividends payable. The carrying period is dictated by market conditions and generally less than 30 days.

Payables to related parties are carried at the principal amount. Interest, when charged by the lender, is recognised as an expense on an accrual basis.

(i) Contributed Equity

Ordinary share capital is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the company and is classified as equity.

Any transaction costs arising on the issue of ordinary shares are recognised directly in equity as a reduction of the share proceeds received.

(j) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated as net profit attributed to ordinary equity holders divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period adjusted for any bonus element. Diluted earnings per share is calculated as net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders, adjusted for:

- costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) and preference share dividends;
- the after tax effect of dividends and interest associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares that have been recognised as expenses; and
- other non-discretionary changes in revenues or expenses during the period that would result from the dilution of potential ordinary shares;

divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

(k) Trade and other receivables

Receivables are recognised and carried at original amount less any allowance for uncollectible debts. The collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect its debts. Bad debts are written off when identified. Amounts are normally received within 30 days of being recorded as receivable.

(l) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared by the directors on or before the end of the financial year, but not distributed at balance date.

(m) Performance Fees

Performance fees are calculated in accordance with contractual arrangements and are payable in the year in which the returns are generated.

(n) Due to and from brokers

Amounts due to brokers are payables for securities purchased (in a regular way transaction) that have been contracted for but not yet delivered on the reporting date. Refer to the accounting policy for 'trade and other payables' for recognition and measurement of these amounts.

Amounts due from brokers include margin accounts and receivables for securities sold (in a regular way transaction) that have been contracted for but not yet delivered on the reporting date. Refer to accounting policy for 'trade and other receivables' for recognition and measurement of these amounts.

(o) Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

There are no significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions during the financial year other than those described in Note 5.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

3. Segment Information

For management purposes, the Company is organised into one main business segment, which invests in equity securities on the Australian Stock Exchange. All of the Company's activities are interrelated, and each activity is dependent on the others. Accordingly, all significant operating decisions are based upon analysis of the Company as one segment. The financial results from this segment are equivalent to the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

The company operated in one geographical area being Australia.

4. Changes in Fair Value of Investments	30/06/13	30/06/12
	\$	\$
Net realised gain on disposal of investments – listed equities	27,057,418	8,993,745
Net unrealised gain/(loss) on investments – listed equities	(21,170,029)	(23,593,066)
	5,887,389	(14,599,321)

The total number of contract notes that were issued for transactions during the financial year was 727 (2012: 492). The total brokerage paid on these contract notes was \$1,054,209 (2012: \$584,728).

5. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following table shows financial instruments recorded at fair value, analysed between those whose fair value is based on quoted market prices, those involving valuation techniques where model inputs are observable in the market and those where the valuation technique involves the use of non-market observable inputs.

	Valued at Quoted market price (Level 1)	Valuation Technique market observable inputs (Level 2)	Valuation technique non – market observable inputs (Level 3)	Total
30 June 2013				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
(i) Listed equities	83,462,701	-	-	83,462,701
	83,462,701	-	-	83,462,701
30 June 2012				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
(i) Listed equities	144,978,286	-	-	144,978,286
	144,978,286	-	-	144,978,286

The level in which instruments are classified in the hierarchy is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Assessment of the significance of an input requires judgement after considering factors specific to the instrument.

The fair value of listed equity is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date (bid price for long positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

For instruments for which there is currently no active market the Company uses a valuation model which is accepted in the industry. Some of the inputs to that model may not be market observable and are therefore estimated based on assumption

6. Other Expenses	30/06/13	30/06/12
	\$	\$
Expenses		
Printing and Reproduction	12,080	4,096
Share registry	27,585	24,412
Tax return lodgement fee	-	43,278
ASX Fees	47,841	38,165
Other	14,133	20,059
	101,638	130,010

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

	30/06/13 \$	30/06/12 \$
7. Income Tax		
The major components of income tax expense are:		
Statement of comprehensive income		
<i>Current Income Tax</i>		
Current income tax charge (benefit)	7,970,359	2,437,172
<i>Deferred income tax</i>		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(6,351,009)	(7,077,920)
Income tax (credit)/ expense reported in statement of comprehensive income	1,619,350	(4,640,748)
A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit before income tax multiplied by the company's applicable tax rate is as follows:		
Accounting (loss) / profit before tax	9,034,766	(11,667,715)
Tax at the statutory income tax rate of 30% (2012: 30%)	2,710,430	(3,500,315)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income	(1,091,080)	(1,140,433)
Income tax (credit) / expense	1,619,350	(4,640,748)

	Statement of financial position		Statement of comprehensive income	
	2013 \$	2012 \$	2013 \$	2012 \$
Deferred Income tax				
Deferred income tax at 30 June relates to the following:				
Deferred Tax Assets				
Unrealised loss on investments in financial assets	3,086,422	-	(3,086,422)	-
	3,086,422	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities				
Unrealised gain on investments in financial assets	-	(3,264,586)	(3,264,586)	(7,077,920)
	-	(3,264,586)	-	-
	3,086,422	(3,264,586)	(6,351,008)	(7,077,920)

Deferred tax assets relate to unrealised losses on investments in financial assets. Based on long term movements in the value of similar financial instruments, it is probable that such losses will be recovered.

	30/06/13 \$	30/06/12 \$
8. Dividends Paid or Provided for on Ordinary Shares		
Ordinary Shares		
A Final dividend of 6.0 cents per share fully paid ordinary share has been declared and provided for at 30 June 2013 (2012 – 3.0 cents)		
Fully franked based on tax paid or payable at 30%	7,688,614	3,871,200
An interim dividend of 3.0 cent per share fully paid ordinary share has been declared and paid for on 15 February 2013 (2012 – 1.0 cents)		
Fully franked based on tax paid or payable at 30%	3,840,220	1,220,681
Total dividends paid or declared	11,528,834	5,091,881
Franking Credit Balance		
Franking credits available at the end of the financial year at 30% (2012 – 30%)	6,806,885	6,122,486
Franking credits that will arise from the payment of income tax payable as at the end of the financial year	7,981,996	2,452,828
Franking debits that will arise by the payment of dividends as at the end of the financial year	(3,295,120)	(1,659,086)
	11,493,761	6,916,228

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

	30/06/13	30/06/12
	\$	\$
9. Other Current Assets		
Outstanding sale settlements	-	3,452,332
Interest Receivable	122,431	-
GST Receivable	62,480	49,222
	184,911	3,501,554

Sale settlements are generally received within 3 days. The Company has not had any history of bad debts in settling the sale transactions with any of the brokers it deals with. Interest receivable is accrued on term deposits. GST Receivable is non-interest bearing and is generally claimed from the Australian Tax Office on a quarterly basis.

The carrying value of other assets is approximately equal to its fair value.

10. Trade and Other Payables (Current)		
Trade Payables	221,850	186,200
Outstanding purchase settlements	-	84,721
	221,850	270,921

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and normally settled on 30 day terms. Purchase settlements are generally settled within 3 days.

The carrying value of trade and other payables is approximately equal to its fair value.

11. Contributed Equity

(a) Contributed equity		
128,143,569 fully paid ordinary shares (2012: 129,033,743 fully paid ordinary shares)	137,201,613	138,046,982

	30/06/13		30/06/12	
	Number of Shares	\$	Number of Shares	\$
(b) Movements in ordinary shares on Issue				
Beginning of the financial period	129,033,743	138,046,982	121,644,375	130,606,376
Issued during the period				
- Share buyback	(890,174)	(845,369)	(915,501)	(864,263)
- Option exercise	-	-	8,304,869	8,304,869
	128,143,569	137,201,613	129,033,743	138,046,982

(c) Terms and conditions of contributed equity

The Company does not have authorised capital nor par value in respect of its issued capital.

Ordinary fully paid shares have the right to receive dividends as declared and, in the event of winding up the Company, to participate in the proceeds from the sale of all surplus assets in proportion to the number of and amounts paid up on shares held.

Ordinary fully paid shares entitle their holder to one vote, either in person or by proxy, at a meeting of the Company.

(d) Options

At balance date there were no options outstanding.

(e) Capital Management

The capital management and investment objective is to produce a positive return on funds, regardless of the general direction of the listed share market that is consistent with acceptable risk parameters. The Company has delegated the capital management and investment to its investment manager, Westoz Funds Management Pty Ltd. Details of the Company's financial risk management policies and objectives are included in note 20.

Where available, the Company intends to pay out a minimum of 50% of realised after tax profits by way of dividends to investors.

The company's total capital at 30 June 2013 was \$156,207,645 (2012: \$161,166,432) comprising equity share capital, retained earnings and reserves. The Company was ungeared at year end.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

	30/06/13	30/06/12
	\$	\$
12. Reserves		
Profit Reserve	30,709,924	-
	30,709,924	-

The profit reserve is made up of amounts allocated from retained earnings that are preserved for future dividend payments.

Movement in Profits Reserve

Balance at beginning of the year	-	-
Transferred from retained earnings at 1 January 2013	38,398,538	-
Provision for dividend	(7,688,614)	-
	30,709,924	-

13. (Accumulated Loss)/Retained Earnings

Balance at beginning of the year	23,119,450	35,972,432
Profit for the year attributable to members	7,415,416	(7,026,967)
Transfer to Profit Reserve at 1 January 2013	(38,398,538)	-
Payment of dividend	(3,840,220)	(1,954,815)
Provision for dividend	-	(3,871,200)
	(11,703,892)	23,119,450

14. Auditors' Remuneration

Total of all remuneration received or due and receivable by Ernst & young in connection with:

- an audit or review of a financial report of the company	48,600	46,750
- services in relation to tax compliance for the company	36,850	18,694
	85,450	65,444

15. Related Party Disclosure

(a) Remuneration of Directors and Executives

The Board of Directors is responsible for determining and reviewing compensation arrangements for the executive team. The Board will assess the appropriateness of the nature and amount of emoluments of such officers on a periodic basis by reference to relevant employment market conditions with the overall objective of ensuring maximum stakeholder benefit from the retention of a high quality Board and executive team.

Mr Budge is the only paid Director of the Company. The total remuneration payable for the financial period is \$55,000 (2012: \$55,000).

(b) Transactions with Directors or Director Related Entities

The Directors of Westoz Investment Company Limited during the period were Mr Peter Diamond, Mr Philip Rees, Mr Jay Hughes and Mr Terry Budge.

Westoz Investment Management Pty Ltd, a company of which Messrs Diamond, Rees and Hughes are Directors is considered to be a Key Management Personnel ("KMP") with the authority for the strategic direction and management of Westoz Investment Company Limited. Westoz Funds Management Pty Ltd received management fees from the company for the management of its assets. A fee of \$1,909,999 (2012: \$1,838,327) was charged in the period for these services. No performance fee was payable in 2013 or 2012. There is \$154,000 outstanding as at 30 June 2013 (2012: \$156,200).

These fees were charged in accordance with a management agreement. Management fee is calculated at 1% per annum of funds managed. Performance fee is payable where performance exceeds 10% over a twelve month period to end of June and is calculated at 20% of the performance exceeding the threshold.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

15. Related Party Disclosure (continued)

No amount is paid by Westoz Investment Company Limited directly to the Directors of Westoz Funds Management Pty Ltd.

Euroz Securities Limited, a company of which Messrs Diamond and Hughes are directors received brokerage fees for transactions undertaken by the company in respect of its investments. An amount of \$829,321 was paid in the period (2012: \$461,500) as brokerage to Euroz Securities Limited. There is \$nil outstanding as at 30 June 2013 (2012: \$14,086).

The above transactions were entered into on normal commercial terms.

(c) Total remuneration Paid to Key Management Personnel

The total amount paid to Key Management Personnel in the period to 30 June 2013 as outlined above was \$1,964,999 (2012: \$1,893,327). These are short term benefits.

(d) Share and Option Holdings

As at 30 June 2013	Balance 1 July 2012		Option Exercise		Net Change Other		Balance 30 June 2013		
	Shares	Options	Shares	Options	Shares	Options	Shares	Options	
Director									
Peter Diamond									
Held Directly or indirectly	251,545	-	-	-	-	-	251,545	-	
Philip Rees									
Held Directly or indirectly	276,162	-	-	-	-	-	276,162	-	
Jay Hughes									
Held Directly or indirectly	514,128	-	-	-	-	-	514,128	-	
Terry Budge									
Held Directly or indirectly	196,134	-	-	-	-	-	196,134	-	
Westoz Funds Management Pty Ltd									
Held Directly or indirectly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As at 30 June 2012									
Director									
Peter Diamond									
Held Directly or indirectly	251,545	-	-	-	-	-	251,545	-	
Philip Rees									
Held Directly or indirectly	220,929	55,233	55,233	(55,233)	-	-	276,162	-	
Jay Hughes									
Held Directly or indirectly	514,128	-	-	-	-	-	514,128	-	
Terry Budge									
Held Directly or indirectly	156,907	39,227	39,227	(39,227)	-	-	196,134	-	

(e) Ultimate Parent

Westoz Investment Company Limited is the ultimate Australian parent company.

(f) Other Related Party Transactions

There are no other related party transactions other than those discussed above.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

16. Earnings Per Share

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

Diluted earnings/(loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

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

	30/06/13	30/06/12
	\$	\$
Net profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share	7,415,416	(7,026,967)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue used in the calculation of basic earnings and diluted per share	128,384,080	128,211,042
Basic earnings/(loss) per share (cents)	6.2	(5.5)
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share (cents)	6.2	(5.5)

At 30 June 2013 there are no instruments (e.g., share options) excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share that could potentially dilute basic earnings per share in the future.

There have been no transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares that would significantly change the number of ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares outstanding between the reporting date and the date of completion of these financial statements.

17. Events Subsequent to Balance Date

As at 12 August 2013, the All Ordinaries Accumulation Index (being an indication of a general move in the equity market) had risen approximately 7% since 30 June 2013.

No matters or events have occurred subsequent to 30 June 2013 which have significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of its operations or the state of affairs of the Company in subsequent financial periods.

18. Contingent Liabilities

The Company has no contingent liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

	30/06/13	30/06/12
	\$	\$
19. Notes to the Statements of Cash Flow		
(a) Reconciliation of Cash		
For the purpose of the annual report, cash and cash equivalents are composed of the following:		
Cash at Bank and in hand	35,366,071	22,546,127
Term Deposits	50,000,000	-
	85,366,071	22,546,127
Cash at bank and in hand earns interest at floating rates based on daily deposit rates. Term deposits are for a period of not more than three months and earn interest at available rates at the time of deposit.		
The fair value of cash and cash equivalents is \$85,366,701 (2012: \$22,456,127). Of the total cash and cash equivalents held at 30 June 2013, \$85,218,102 was held in the investment portfolio.		
(b) Reconciliation from the Net Profit after Income Tax to Net Cash flows Generated from Operating Activities		
Net profit / (loss) after tax	7,415,416	(7,026,967)
Adjustment for Non-Cash Items:		
Items classified as Investing		
Unrealised (profit)/loss on shares	21,170,029	23,593,066
Realised (profit)/loss on shares	(27,057,418)	(8,993,745)
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:		
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables	35,650	(22,517)
(Increase)/Decrease in other assets	(135,689)	185,435
Increase/(Decrease) in tax payable	5,529,169	(3,445,013)
Increase/(Decrease) in deferred tax liabilities	(6,351,009)	(7,077,920)
Net Cash used in Operating Activities	606,148	(2,787,661)

(c) Financing Facilities Available

At balance date, no financing facilities had been negotiated and none were available.

20. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

Risks arising from holding financial instruments are inherent in the Company's activities, and are managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring. The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise listed equities, cash and short term deposits. The Company has other financial instruments such as trade creditors which arise directly from its operations. The Company may also transact in other financial instruments, including derivatives, to achieve its target rate of return on assets. No derivatives are held at 30 June 2013.

The Investment Manager is responsible for identifying and controlling the risks that arise from these financial instruments. The Company has an established investment policy in place. Information about the total fair value of financial instruments exposed to risk, as well as compliance with established investment policy, is monitored by the Investment Manager.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. This risk is controlled by the Company investing in financial instruments, which in normal market conditions can be easily liquidated. In addition, the Company maintains sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet normal operating requirements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

20. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities

Financial liabilities of the Company comprise trade, other payables and distribution payable, which contractually mature within 60 days.

Credit Risk

Credit risk represents the risk that the counterparty to the financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the Company to incur a financial loss. The company's maximum credit exposure is the carrying amounts on the statement of financial position. The Company holds financial instruments with credit worthy third parties.

At 30 June 2013, the Company held listed equities and cash. Cash deposits were held with an institution covered under the Banking Act 1959 with a rating from Standard & Poors of AA- (long term) and A-1+ (short term). The Company has no past due or impaired debtors as at 30 June 2013.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates and equity prices. The Company has delegated the management of these risks to an external party who has expertise in the management of such risk.

The following risk control features are in place:

- No one stock will represent more than 20% of the total portfolio value at the time of acquisition;
- The portfolio consists of between 10 and 25 securities, although more or less may be held depending on the number of securities identified that are expected to meet the performance expectations;
- Where suitable stocks cannot be identified, the portfolio may invest in cash. Whilst unlikely over the medium term, the portfolio may consist from time to time of significant cash deposits;
- Any short positions will not represent more than 20% of the total portfolio value; and
- Leverage may be employed in the Portfolio, but total exposure will not exceed 120% of the portfolio value.

Any breach of these risk control measures will be reported to the Company by the Manager and the Company will determine the appropriate action to remedy the breach.

The equity portfolio position as at 30 June 2013 is as follows:

Resources	Number of shares	Fair value at 30 June 2013	Industrials	Number of shares	Fair value at 30 June 2013
Aquila Resources Limited	6,554,598	11,667,184	Ausdrill Limited	1,450,000	1,239,750
Aurora Oil & Gas Limited	4,300,000	12,513,000	Automotive Holdings Group Limited	3,990,490	12,729,663
Indophil Resources NL	16,000,000	4,160,000	Cedar Woods Properties Limited	1,553,661	8,001,354
Mount Gibson Iron Limited	5,000,000	2,300,000	Clough Limited	7,600,000	8,094,000
Papillon Resources Limited	2,450,000	1,629,250	Finbar Group Limited	8,150,000	9,861,500
Regis Resources Limited	1,600,000	4,608,000	NRW Holdings Limited	5,200,000	4,706,000
Teranga Gold Corporation	3,100,000	1,953,000			
Total Resources		38,830,434	Total Industrials		44,632,267
Cash, inclusive of outstanding settlements					85,218,102
Total					168,680,803

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

20. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of financial instruments.

The Company's exposure to market risk for changes to interest rate risk relates primarily to its earnings on cash and short term deposits. The total cash balance at 30 June 2013 was \$85,366,071 (2012: \$22,546,127). The Company manages interest rate risk by ensuring that cash balances are always deposited in interest-bearing accounts that provide competitive interest rates.

As at 30 June 2013, cash deposits of \$35,366,071 (2012 \$22,546,127) were held at call. \$50,000,000 was held in term deposits (2012: \$nil) with a maturity of not greater than 3 months. \$122,432 interest was recorded as a receivable (2012: \$nil).

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Company's Statement of Comprehensive Income to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables constant. The change in basis points is derived from a review of historical movements and management's judgement on future trends. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2012.

Change in Basis Points		2013		2013	
		Effect on Pre Tax Profit (\$)		Effect on Equity including retained earnings (\$)	
Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
50	50	175,500	(175,500)	122,850	(122,850)

Change in Basis Points		2012		2012	
		Effect on Pre Tax Profit (\$)		Effect on Equity including retained earnings (\$)	
Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
50	50	112,500	(112,500)	78,750	(78,750)

Equity Price Risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of equities decreases as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual stock or factors affecting all instruments in the market. Equity price risk arises from the Company's investment portfolio.

The effect on the statement of comprehensive income due to a reasonably possible change in market factors, as represented by the equity indices, with all other factors held constant and assuming the Company's equity portfolio moves in direct concert with the equity indices, is indicated in the table below. The change in index level is derived from a review of historical movements. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2012.

Index	Change in Index	2013		2013	
		Effect on Pre Tax Profit (\$)		Effect on Equity including retained earnings (\$)	
ASX Small Ordinaries Index	Increase 10%/ (Decrease 10%)	8,350,000/(8,350,000)		5,845,000/(5,845,000)	

Index	Change in Index	2012		2012	
		Effect on Pre Tax Profit (\$)		Effect on Equity including retained earnings (\$)	
ASX Small Ordinaries Index	Increase 10%/ (Decrease 10%)	14,500,000/(14,500,000)		10,150,000/(10,150,000)	

Directors' Declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Westoz Investment Company Limited, the directors declare that:

1. In the opinion of the directors:
 - (a) the financial statements and notes of the Company are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2013 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*;
 - (b) the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in note 2(b); and
 - (c) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
 - (d) this declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the Directors in accordance with section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the financial year ending 30 June 2013.

On behalf of the Board



Peter Diamond
Non Executive Chairman

Dated: 21 August 2013

Independent Auditor's Report



Ernst & Young
11 Mounts Bay Road
Perth WA 6000 Australia
GPO Box M939 Perth WA 6843

Tel: +61 8 9429 2222
Fax: +61 8 9429 2432
ey.com/au

Independent auditor's report to the members of Westoz Investment Company Limited

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Westoz Investment Company Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2013, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances. In Note 2, the directors also state that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes, complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting our audit we have met the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We have given to the directors of the company a written Auditor's Independence Declaration, a copy of which is included in the directors' report.

Independent Auditor's Report



Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion:

1. the financial report of Westoz Investment Company Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the financial position of Westoz Investment Company Limited at 30 June 2013 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.
2. the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in Section 13 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2013. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion the Remuneration Report of Westoz Investment Company Limited for the year ended 30 June 2013, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The Ernst & Young logo is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

Ernst & Young

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Fiona Drummond'.

Fiona Drummond
Partner
Perth
21 August 2013

Statement of Corporate Governance Practices

Westoz Investment Company Limited (the “**Company**”) is committed to maintaining a high standard of corporate governance. In this regard, the Company has adopted the ASX Corporate Governance Council’s revised Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (“**Revised Principles and Recommendations**”). The Company is pleased to advise that its practices are largely consistent with those of the ASX guidelines. Departures from the guidelines are discussed in the relevant section.

Where the Company’s corporate governance practices do not correlate with the practices recommended by the Council, the Company does not consider that the practices are appropriate for the Company due to the size and the nature of its operations.

The following table cross-references each recommendation of the ASX guidelines with sections of this report. The table does not provide the full text of each recommendation but rather the topic covered. Details of all of the recommendations can be found on the ASX Corporate Governance Council’s website.

Recommendation	Section
Recommendation 1.1 Functions of the Board and Management	1.1
Recommendation 1.2 Performance Evaluation	1.2
Recommendation 1.3 Reporting on Principle 1	1.1 and 1.2
Recommendation 2.1 Independent Directors	2.1
Recommendation 2.2 Independent Chairman	2.2
Recommendation 2.3 Chairman and CEO separate	2.3
Recommendation 2.4 Establishment of Nomination Committee	2.4
Recommendation 2.5 Basis of Performance Evaluation	2.5
Recommendation 2.6 Reporting on Principle 2	2.1 to 2.5
Recommendation 3.1 Directors’ and Key Executives’ Code of Conduct	3.1
Recommendation 3.2 Diversity Policy	3.2
Recommendation 3.3 Diversity objectives and progress to achievement	3.3
Recommendation 3.4 Proportion of Women	3.4
Recommendation 3.5 Reporting on Principle 3	3.1 to 3.4
Recommendation 4.1 Establishment of Audit Committee	4.1
Recommendation 4.2 Structure of Audit Committee	4.2
Recommendation 4.3 Audit Committee Charter	4.3
Recommendation 4.4 Reporting on Principle 4	4.1 to 4.3
Recommendation 5.1 Policy for Compliance with Continuous Disclosure	5.1
Recommendation 5.2 Reporting on Principle 5	5.1
Recommendation 6.1 Communications Strategy	6.1
Recommendation 6.2 Reporting on Principle 6	6.1
Recommendation 7.1 Policies on Risk Oversight and Management	7.1
Recommendation 7.2 Attestations by Management	7.2
Recommendation 7.3 Attestations by CEO or CFO	7.3
Recommendation 7.4 Reporting on Principle 7	7.1 to 7.3
Recommendation 8.1 Establishment of Remuneration Committee	8.1
Recommendation 8.2 Executive and Non Executive Director Remuneration	8.2
Recommendation 8.3 Reporting on Principle 8	8.1 and 8.2

Statement of Corporate Governance Practices

1. Management and Oversight

1.1 Functions of the Board and Management

The Board's role is to govern the Company rather than to manage it. In governing the Company, the Directors must act in the best interests of the Company as a whole. It is the role of senior management to manage the Company in accordance with the direction and delegations of the Board and the responsibility of the Board to oversee the activities of management in carrying out these delegated duties.

In carrying out its governance role, the main task of the Board is to drive the performance of the Company. The Board must also ensure that the Company complies with all of its contractual, statutory and any other legal obligations, including the requirements of any regulatory body. The Board has the final responsibility for the successful operations of the Company.

To assist the Board carry out its functions, it has developed a Code of Conduct to guide the Directors and key Executive Officers in the performance of their roles.

In general, the Board is responsible for, and has the authority to determine, all matters relating to the policies, practices, management and operations of the Company. It is required to do all things that may be necessary to be done in order to carry out the objectives of the Company.

Without intending to limit this general role of the Board, the principal functions and responsibilities of the Board include the following.

- Leadership of the Organisation: overseeing the Company and establishing codes that reflect the values of the Company and guide the conduct of the Board, management and employees.
- Strategy Formulation: working with management to set and review the overall investment strategy and goals for the Company and ensuring that there are policies in place to govern the operation of the Company.
- Overseeing Planning Activities: overseeing the development of the Company's strategic plan and approving that plan as well as budgets.
- Shareholder Liaison: ensuring effective communications with shareholders through an appropriate communications policy and promoting participation at general meetings of the Company.
- Monitoring, Compliance and Risk Management: overseeing the Company's risk management, compliance, control and accountability systems and monitoring and directing the financial and operational performance of the Company.
- Company Finances: approving expenses in excess of those approved in the annual budget and approving and monitoring financial, investment and other reporting.
- Human Resources: appointing, and, where appropriate, removing the Executive Officers as well as reviewing the performance of Executive Officers and monitoring their implementation of the Company's strategy.
- Ensuring the Health, Safety and Well-Being of Employees: in conjunction with the senior management team, developing, overseeing and reviewing the effectiveness of the Company's occupational health and safety systems to ensure the well-being of all employees.
- Delegation of Authority: delegating appropriate powers to Executive Officers to ensure the effective day-to-day management of the Company and establishing and determining the powers and functions of the Committees of the Board.

Full details of the Board's role and responsibilities are contained in the Board Charter, a copy of which is available on the Company's website.

The Directors due to their extensive relevant business experience and the fact that their interests are closely aligned to shareholders' interests clearly understand what is required of them. Accordingly, the Company has formed the view that letters of appointment are not required with respect to the Directors.

Statement of Corporate Governance Practices

1.2 Performance Evaluation

The performance of senior executives is reviewed by the Board on an annual basis and also pursuant to the Board's involvement in the day to day operations of the Company. The performance of Executive Officers is assessed against 3 broad criteria:

- the financial performance of the Company;
- the extent to which the Executive Officer has contributed to the Company achieving its organisational aims with a particular focus on the maintenance of the commercial reputation of the Company; and
- the extent to which the Executive Officer has personally acted in a manner which is in accordance with the Company's compliance related policies and procedures.

Similarly in the context of the matters referred to above, with respect to Executive Officers, The Company has formed the view that written position statements are not required.

2. Board Structure

2.1 Independent Directors.

To add value to the Company, the Board has been formed so that it has effective composition, size and commitment to adequately discharge its responsibilities and duties. The names of the Directors and their qualifications and experience are stated in the Directors Report along with the term of office held by each of the Directors. Directors are appointed based on the specific governance skills required by the Company and on the quality of their decision-making and judgment.

The Company recognises the importance of Non Executive Directors and the external perspective and advice that Non Executive Directors can offer. At the year end there were three Non Executive Directors in the company, one of which was an Independent Director. An Independent Director must meet the following criteria for independence adopted by the Company:

- is a Non Executive Director and:
- is not a substantial shareholder of the Company or an officer of, or otherwise associated directly with, a substantial shareholder of the Company;
- within the last three years has not been employed in an executive capacity by the Company or another group member, or been a Director after ceasing to hold any such employment;
- within the last three years has not been a principal of a material professional adviser or a material consultant to the Company or another group member, or an employee materially associated with the service provided;
- is not a material supplier or customer of the Company or another group member, or an officer of or otherwise associated directly or indirectly with a material supplier or customer;
- has no material contractual relationship with the Company or other group member other than as a Director of the Company;
- has not served on the Board for a period which could, or could reasonably be perceived to, materially interfere with the Director's ability to act in the best interests of the Company; and
- is free from any interest and any business or other relationship which could, or could reasonably be perceived to, materially interfere with the Director's ability to act in the best interests of the Company.

The Company does not have a majority of Independent Directors. The Company believes that due to the nature of its operations and size, the current structure is appropriate.

2.2 The Chair should be an Independent Director.

The Chairman is not an Independent Director. The Company believes that due to the nature of its operations and size, the current structure is appropriate.

2.3 The roles of Chair and Chief Executive Officer should not be exercised by the same individual

The Company meets this recommendation.

2.4 The Board should establish a nomination committee

Given its relatively small size and stable structure, the Company has formed the view that a nomination committee is not necessary for the Company to achieve an effective system of corporate governance and the duties normally associated with this committee are carried out by the Board.

Statement of Corporate Governance Practices

2.5 Companies should disclose the process for evaluating the performance of the Board, its committees and individual directors

A review of the performance of the Board and its directors is undertaken by each Director with respect to each other Director and the performance of the Board itself on an annual basis and also as part of the regular monitoring of the operations of the Company.

The performance of the Board, its Committee's and Directors is assessed against 3 broad criteria:

- the overall financial performance of the Company;
- the extent to which the party has contributed to the Company achieving its organisational aims; and
- the extent to which the party has personally acted in a manner which is in accordance with the Company's policies and procedures.

The Directors have extensive experience with respect to all aspects of the operations of the Company. In this regard, the section "Information on Directors" in the Directors Report outlines the experience and qualifications of the Directors. The Directors, pursuant to obligations imposed by the Corporations Act and the ASX Operating Rules and generally, undertake a substantial level of continuing education.

As per the process stated in this section, both Annual and Periodic performance evaluations of the Board and its Directors have been conducted during the reporting period.

3. Ethical and Responsible Decision Making

3.1 Company Code of Conduct

As part of its commitment to recognising the legitimate interests of stakeholders, the Company has established a Code of Conduct to guide compliance with legal and other obligations to legitimate stakeholders. These stakeholders include employees, clients, customers, government authorities, creditors and the community as whole. The Company Code of Conduct was adopted by resolution of the Board. This Code includes the following.

Responsibilities to Shareholders and the Financial Community Generally

The Company complies with the spirit as well as the letter of all laws and regulations that govern shareholders' rights. The Company has processes in place designed to ensure the truthful and factual presentation of the Company's financial position and prepares and maintains its accounts fairly and accurately in accordance with the generally accepted accounting and financial reporting standards.

Responsibilities to Clients, Customers and Consumers

Each employee has an obligation to use their best efforts to deal in a fair and responsible manner with each of the Company's clients, customers and consumers. The Company for its part is committed to providing clients, customers and consumers with fair value.

Employment Practices

The Company endeavours to provide a safe workplace in which there is equal opportunity for all employees at all levels of the Company. The Company does not tolerate the offering or acceptance of bribes or the misuse of Company assets or resources.

Obligations Relative to Fair Trading and Dealing

The Company aims to conduct its business fairly and to compete ethically and in accordance with relevant competition laws. The Company strives to deal fairly with the Company's customers, suppliers, competitors and other employees and encourages it employees to strive to do the same.

Responsibility to the Individual

The Company is committed to keeping private information from employees and investors confidential and protected from uses other than those for which it was provided.

Conflicts of Interest

Employees and Directors must avoid conflicts as well as the appearance of conflicts between personal interests and the interests of the Company.

Statement of Corporate Governance Practices

3.2 Diversity Policy

The Company has a Diversity Policy in place. A full copy is available on the Company's website. A summary of the policy is as follows:

- Westoz believes that having a diverse workforce has important commercial and operational benefits. An equally important benefit of diversity is that it assists Westoz in its ongoing efforts to make a positive contribution to the Australian community
- Westoz is committed to treating all of its staff equally irrespective of their gender, race, age, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability or any other irrelevant difference; having in place a corporate culture where all staff feel equally welcome and valued irrespective of their gender, race, age, ethnicity, sexual orientation or disability or any other irrelevant difference; and not discriminating in the employment of staff (including the appointment of directors) based upon a potential candidate's gender, race, age, ethnicity, sexual orientation or disability or any other irrelevant difference.
- Westoz is committed to ensuring that any future Board appointments are made without discriminating against a potential candidate on the basis of their gender, race, age, ethnicity, sexual orientation or disability or any other irrelevant difference.

3.3 Diversity Objectives and Progress Towards Achievement

Westoz has no other employees apart from Directors. In these circumstances, Westoz has formed the view that, at this time, it is not appropriate or practical to establish measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity and to formally assess progress towards achieving gender diversity.

3.4 Proportion of Women

The company currently has no women in the organisation as employees or directors.

4. Financial Reporting

4.1 Audit Committee

The Audit Committee was formed by resolution of the Board.

4.2 Structure

The Audit Committee consists of three members. Members are appointed by the Board from amongst the Non Executive Directors if possible. The current members of the Audit Committee are Mr Budge, Mr Diamond and Mr Hughes. All members can read and understand financial statements and are otherwise financially literate. Mr. Budge is the Chairman with experience in financial and accounting matters. The details of the member's qualifications may be found in the Directors Report.

The Audit Committee does not contain a majority of Independent Directors. The Company believes that due to the nature of its operations and size, the current structure is appropriate.

The Audit Committee held 1 meeting throughout the year.

4.3 Charter

The Audit Committee has a formal charter.

The Audit Committee is responsible for reviewing the integrity of the Company's financial reporting and overseeing the independence of the external auditors.

The Audit Committee reviews the audited annual and half-yearly financial statements and any reports which accompany published financial statements before submission to the Board and recommends their approval.

The Audit Committee also recommends to the Board the appointment of the external auditor and the internal auditor and, each year, reviews the appointment of the external auditor, their independence, the audit fee and any questions of resignation or dismissal.

The Audit Committee is also responsible for establishing policies on risk oversight and management.

Statement of Corporate Governance Practices

5. Disclosure

5.1 Policy

The Board of the Company has in place a policy for disclosure of information, which includes a requirement that shareholders are fully informed to the extent required by any applicable disclosure rules and legislation on matters that may influence the price at which shares change hands in the Company.

The Company Secretary has been appointed as the person responsible for communications with the Australian Securities Exchange. This role includes responsibility for ensuring compliance with the continuous disclosure requirements of the ASX Listing Rules and overseeing and coordinating information disclosure to the ASX, analysts, brokers, shareholders, the media and the public.

6. Shareholder Communication

6.1 Communication Strategy

The Company respects the rights of its shareholders and to facilitate the effective exercise of those rights the Company is committed to:

- communicating effectively with shareholders through the ASX announcements platform, its website, information mailed to shareholders and the general meetings of the Company;
- giving shareholders ready access to balanced and understandable information about the Company and corporate proposals;
- making it easy for shareholders to participate in general meetings of the Company; and
- requesting the external auditor to attend the annual general meeting and be available to answer shareholder questions about the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the auditor's report.

The Company also makes available a telephone number for shareholders to make enquiries of the Company.

7. Risk

7.1 Policies

The Board determines the Company's "risk profile" and is responsible for overseeing and approving risk management strategy and policies, internal compliance and internal control.

The Board has delegated to the Audit Committee responsibility for implementing the risk management system.

The Audit Committee will submit particular matters to the Board for its approval or review. Among other things it will:

- oversee the Company's risk management systems, practices and procedures to ensure effective risk identification and management and compliance with internal guidelines and external requirements;
- assist management to determine the key risks to the businesses and prioritise work to manage those risks; and
- review reports by management on the efficiency and effectiveness of risk management and associated internal compliance and control procedures.

The Company's process of risk management and internal compliance and control includes:

- identifying and measuring risks that might impact upon the achievement of the Company's goals and objectives, and monitoring the environment for emerging factors and trends that affect these risks.
- formulating risk management strategies to manage identified risks, and designing and implementing appropriate risk management policies and internal controls.
- monitoring the performance of, and improving the effectiveness of, risk management systems and internal compliance and controls, including regular assessment of the effectiveness of risk management and internal compliance and control.

To this end, practises are in place that are directed towards achieving the following objectives:

- compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- preparation of reliable published financial information.
- implementation of risk transfer strategies where appropriate e.g. insurance.

Statement of Corporate Governance Practices

The responsibility for undertaking and assessing risk management and internal control effectiveness is delegated to management. Management is required to assess risk management and associated internal compliance and control procedures and report back as required to the Audit Committee.

The Board will review assessments of the effectiveness of risk management and internal compliance and control on an annual basis.

The relevant policies and procedures are available on the Company's website.

7.2 Attestation by Management.

The Board believes that due to the nature and size of the Company's operations, a dedicated internal audit function is not appropriate and these duties can be carried out by the Company Secretary. The Company Secretary will at least annually attest to the effectiveness of the Company's management of its material business risks and will provide assurance that the declaration provided in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal control and that the system is operation effectively in all material aspects in relation to financial reporting risks.

The Company believes that due to the nature of its operations and size, it is not necessary for the Board to convene a separate risk management committee and the duties normally undertaken by such a committee are undertaken by the Audit Committee.

7.3 Attestation by Executive.

The Board confirms that it has received the reports as stated in section 7.2 above in respect of the most recently completed financial year.

8. Remuneration Committee

As the whole Board only consists of four members which includes one Executive Officer, the Company does not have a remuneration committee because it would not be a more efficient mechanism than the full Board for focusing the Company on specific issues.

8.1 Executive Officer Remuneration Policy

The Company is committed to remunerating its Executive Officers, where required, in a manner that is market competitive and consistent with best practice as well as supporting the interests of shareholders. Consequently, under the Executive Officer Remuneration Policy the remuneration of senior executive may be comprised of the following:

- fixed salary that is determined from a review of the market and reflects core performance requirements and expectations;
- a performance bonus designed to reward actual achievement by the individual of performance objectives and for materially improved Company performance;
- participation in an option scheme with thresholds approved by shareholders;
- statutory superannuation

As the current Executive Officer is remunerated by the Company's investment manager, it has been determined that no amount be paid by the Company for his services.

8.2 Non Executive Officer Remuneration Policy

Non Executive Directors are paid their fees out of the maximum aggregate amount approved by shareholders for the remuneration of Non Executive Directors. Non Executive Directors do not receive performance based bonuses and do not participate in equity schemes of the Company. No retirement benefits are required to be paid by the Company to Non Executive Directors.

At the present time, Mr Budge is the only Non Executive Director being remunerated.

Shareholder Information

Ordinary Shares at 18 July 2013

(A) Distribution of Shareholders

Analysis of number of shareholders by size of holding:

Issued Capital Distribution of Holdings	Ordinary Shares	
	Holders	Units
1-5,000	144	370,469
5,001-10,000	136	1,151,907
10,001-100,000	654	25,157,793
100,001 and over	138	101,463,400
Total Holders	1,072	128,143,569

(B) Top Twenty Shareholders

The twenty largest holders of ordinary fully paid shares are listed below:

No	Shareholder	Shares	%
1	Zero Nominees Pty Ltd	38,244,401	29.8%
2	RBC Investor Services	5,544,340	4.3%
3	Ice Cold Investments Pty Ltd	4,069,757	3.2%
4	Ice Cold Investments Pty Ltd	3,702,777	2.9%
5	Australian Executor Trustees	3,049,985	2.4%
7	JP Morgan Nominees Australia	2,417,001	1.8%
6	Heys Family Holdings Pty Ltd	2,349,051	1.9%
8	Wyllie Group Pty Ltd	1,620,067	1.3%
9	Rollason Pty Ltd	1,619,027	1.3%
10	Cybertop Pty Ltd	1,400,000	1.1%
11	UBS Wealth Management	1,214,836	0.9%
12	Mr Victor John Plummer	1,044,000	0.8%
13	Ice Cold Investments Pty Ltd	1,017,440	0.8%
14	Australian Executor Trustees	1,014,565	0.8%
15	Palazzo Corporation Pty Ltd	1,000,000	0.8%
16	Superland Investments Pty Ltd	930,942	0.7%
17	Colbern Fiduciary Nominees Pty	894,214	0.7%
18	Redbrook Nominees Pty Ltd	780,000	0.6%
19	Navigator Australia Ltd	759,434	0.6%
20	Warramboos Holdings Pty Ltd	750,000	0.6%
	Total	73,421,837	57.3%
	Remainder	54,721,732	42.7%
	Grand Total	128,143,569	100.0%

(C) Shareholders with greater than 5%

As at 18 July 2013 the company had 2 shareholders with greater than 5% of the issued ordinary share capital:

Shareholder	Shares	%
Euroz Limited	30,794,234	24.0
Geoffrey Francis Brown	7,772,534	6.0



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