COBRE

ACN 626 241 067

Annual Report 2020

Corporate Directory

Board of Directors

Mr Martin C Holland
Executive Chairman and Managing Director

Mr Andrew Sissian
Finance Director

Mr Michael Addison
Non-Executive Director

Mr Michael McNeilly
Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary

Mr Justin Clyne

Share Register

Boardroom Pty Limited
Level 12, 225 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Telephone: +61 2 9290 9600
www.boardroomlimited.com.au

Registered Office

Level 7, 151 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Telephone: (02) 9048 8856
Email: info@cobre.com.au

Principal place of business

Level 7, 151 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Telephone: (02) 9048 8856
Email: info@cobre.com.au

Auditor

Ernst & Young
The EY Centre
Level 34, 200 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Solicitors

Henry William Lawyers
Level 29, 420 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Stock exchange listing

Cobre Limited shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange **(ASX code: CBE)**

Website

www.cobre.com.au

Corporate Governance Statement

https://www.cobre.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/2.2.5-Corporate-Governance-Statement.pdf

General information

The financial statements cover Cobre Limited as a consolidated entity consisting of Cobre Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Cobre Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Cobre Limited is a listed public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Level 7, 151 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000

A description of the nature of the consolidated entity's operations and its principal activities are included in the directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 18 September 2020. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Contents

Chairman's letter

Dear Shareholder,

On behalf of the Board of Directors of Cobre Limited (**Cobre** or **Company**) it is with great pleasure that I present to you this first Annual Report for Cobre as an ASX listed Company, for the 2020 Financial Year (FY20).

FY20 was a transformative year in which Cobre achieved a number of strategic milestones including the Company's listing on the ASX following its successful Initial Public Offering (**IPO**) in January 2020 which raised $10m before costs. The funds from the IPO was the catalyst which enabled Cobre to embark on a 1500-metre diamond drilling program at the Perrinvale Project in Western Australia, to confirm the high-grade Volcanogenic Hosted Massive Sulphide (**VHMS**) mineralization we discovered in 2019 at the Schwabe prospect when we were a private company with little more than a geological concept.

In May, the Company announced the completion of the acquisition of the 20% minority stake in Toucan Gold Pty Ltd (**Toucan**), which it did not already own. Toucan is the 100% holder of the high-grade Perrinvale VHMS Project and is now a 100% wholly owned subsidiary of Cobre.

Following this, in June, we launched a 6000-metre combined diamond and reverse circulation drilling program with the objective of extending the mineralisation at Schwabe and testing a number of promising ElectroMagentic (**EM**) conductors at other areas within Perrinvale. The Board is excited with the results achieved through these programs which are detailed within this Annual Report and of our systematic step-approach to exploration. We are looking forward to our next drilling programs at Schwabe and making new discoveries at Perrinvale.

As we continue to advance exploration at Perrinvale, we will also begin to investigate the potential of our new copper opportunity announced subsequent to the end of FY20, within the underexplored Kalahari Copper Belt (**KCB**) in Botswana through Cobre's latest acquisition, subject to shareholder approval later this year, being a controlling interest in Kalahari Metals Limited (**KML**). The Board believes that this acquisition will create a stronger Company poised for international growth. By adding a stake in the prospective and underexplored KCB in Botswana, we have broadened our project portfolio and increased our exposure to copper, a metal in strong demand.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the ongoing support of the Company's shareholders and key stakeholders who have all contributed to setting the Company on a path that your Board believes will deliver success and returns for our shareholders. I would also like to thank my fellow directors for their significant efforts during what has been a challenging yet rewardable year. It is a testament to the Board and our experienced and professional exploration team and the protocols that the Company has in place that enabled Cobre to continue its exploration program largely unaffected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Thank you for joining us for the ride and remaining with us through these unprecedented times. We expect to have another rewarding year of exploration ahead of us.

On behalf of the Board, I would like to not only thank once again all shareholders for their support over the last year but to also extend a welcome to new shareholders that have joined us since our IPO.

Yours faithfully,

Martin Holland
Co-Founder, Executive Chairman, Managing Director

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Directors' report

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the consolidated entity (referred to hereafter as the 'consolidated entity') consisting of Cobre Limited (referred to hereafter as the 'company' or 'parent entity') and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 30 June 2020.

DIRECTORS

The following persons were directors of Cobre Limited during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Martin Christopher Holland – Executive Chairman and Managing Director

Andrew Sissian – Finance Director

Michael Addison – Non-Executive Director appointed 25 November 2019

Michael McNeilly – Non-Executive Director appointed 6 November 2019

Robert Crossman – Non-Executive Director until 21 November 2019

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the consolidated entity during the financial year was the exploration and evaluation of the assets owned by Toucan Gold Pty Ltd (Toucan), in which Cobre now owns a 100% shareholding, primarily at the Perrinvale Project, which covers 381km^2 of the Panhandle and Illaara Greenstone Belts in Western Australia.

During the year, the company also entered into the Sandiman Farmin Agreement on 13 November 2019 pursuant to which the company acquired an option to earn interests in an additional tenement, being the Mt Sandiman Tenement. The Sandiman Tenement is located in the Gascoyne Province, approximately 85km north of the town of Gascoyne Junction in Western Australia and spans across 202km^2 on the eastern edge of the Carnarvon Basin.

DIVIDENDS

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current or previous financial year.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

The loss for the consolidated entity after providing for income tax and non-controlling interest amounted to $1,972,245 (30 June 2019: $150,210).

Throughout the course of Financial year 2020 (FY20), Cobre achieved a number of significant and transformative strategic milestones highlighted as follows:

- A successful Initial Public Offering (IPO) on the ASX in January 2020 in which $10m was raised before costs;
- A 1,500 metre drill program at Perrinvale which commenced immediately post listing and a further 6,000 metre exploration program at Perrinvale commencing in June;
- The acquisition of the remaining 20% minority stake in Toucan Gold Pty Ltd (Toucan), which it did not already own. Toucan is the 100% holder of the high-grade Perrinvale VHMS Project and is now a 100% wholly owned subsidiary of Cobre. Consideration for the 20% Toucan stake was by way of a cash payment of $527,900 and 6,160,000 Cobre shares. 100% ownership of Toucan provides Cobre with complete control over the Perrinvale project and the ability to make key strategic decisions independently; and

Post the end of FY20 in August, Cobre announced the signing of a binding Heads of Agreement for the proposed scrip-based acquisition of 51% of the equity of Kalahari Metals Limited (KML). KML is a private UK company which controls approximately 8,100 km^2 of tenements within the Kalahari Copper Belt (KCB) in Botswana (with 6,650 km^2 owned 100%, and 1,450 km^2 in JVs). As stated in the Company's announcement to the ASX at the time, the transaction is conditional upon a number of matters including:

- Cobre conducting due diligence enquiries in relation to KML and its licences to Cobre's satisfaction;
- Cobre and the vendors negotiating and executing an agreed share purchase agreement;
- Cobre and MTR negotiating and executing a shareholders' JV agreement in relation to the future management of KML;
- Cobre obtaining shareholder approval at its 2020 AGM; and
- Metal Tiger plc obtaining FIRB approval, if required, for the receipt of additional Cobre shares.

The Kalahari Copper Belt is ranked as one of the world's most prospective areas for undiscovered sediment-hosted copper deposits by the United States Geological Survey (USGS)[1].

Already, a number of copper-silver deposits are under development adjacent to KML holdings. Sandfire Resources is optimising the feasibility study of the T3 deposit and Cupric Canyon Capital is planning to re-develop the Boseto Copper Mine (closed in 2015) as an underground mine and surrounding Khoemacau's Zone 5 deposit is under construction with production expecting to start in mid-2021. In addition, drilling is underway at Kitlanya East.

Cobre will purchase a 51% stake in KML by issuing approximately 21.4 million shares at A$0.20 per share to KML shareholders. The shares will be escrowed until 31 January 2022. Metal Tiger plc, a significant shareholder of both Cobre and KML, will reduce its current stake in KML from approximately 62% to 49.9% post completion. Upon completion, Metal Tiger will have a 21% share ownership in Cobre.

Exploration

Following the IPO and with a strong treasury, Cobre embarked on a 1500-metre diamond drilling program on Perrinvale to confirm the high-grade VHMS mineralization we discovered in 2019 at the Schwabe prospect when we were a private company with little more than a geological concept.

The initial drilling at Schwabe was a success. Two holes intersected a shallow massive sulphide zone, confirming the continuity of the high-grade VHMS system to the north and south. We also identified near-surface anomalous copper-zinc mineralization 2 kilometres west of Schwabe, within the same stratigraphy, on the Zinco Lago & Zinco Rame trend target area.

1 *USGS Scientific Investigations Report 2010–5090–Y*

In June 2020, we launched a 6000-metre combined diamond and reverse circulation drilling program with the objective of extending the mineralisation at Schwabe and test a number of promising EM conductors in other parts of the project. This third phase of drilling delivered further high-grade VHMS intercepts at Schwabe and has extended the mineralisation to over a strike length of 500 metres:

- 12m @ 2.9% Cu, 1.0% Zn, 10.2g/t Ag, and 0.7g/t Au from 45m (including 4m@ 8.3% Cu, 2.9% Zn, 0.12% Co, 555 ppm Pb, 2.0 g/t Au, 29.8 g/t Ag)
- 3.5m @ 3.4% Cu, 0.8% Zn, 16.5g/t Ag, and 1.1g/t Au from 48m & 3.5m @ 2.0% Cu, 1.4% Zn, 7.4g/t Ag, and 0.3g/t Au from 54m

We also drilled for the first time a number of EM conductors and intersected anomalous VHMS mineralization at Costa del Islas, Piega del West and Ponchiera, again proving the efficiency of our geophysical targeting. These first encouraging results do support DHEM surveys and the continuation of mapping and surface sampling to refine targets for additional drilling.

Geophysics Targeting Works

Key to our encouraging results to date has been our geophysical program starting with an airborne electromagnetic (EM) survey in 2019, which successfully identified a total of 10 EM anomalies (potential VHMS targets). We also conducted Moving Loop EM surveys and downhole surveys to further refine our targets and better prepare for the next drilling program.

For full details of the results reported in this Annual Report, please refer to the Company's ASX announcements, in particular the announcements of 16 and 22 April and 20 July 2020 including the JORC Table 1 information included therein.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

Prior to completing its IPO, the company issued 9,833,445 fully paid ordinary shares raising $875,276 before costs.

During the year, the company also entered into the Sandiman Farmin Agreement on 13 November 2019 pursuant to which the company acquired an option to earn interests in an additional tenement, being the Mt Sandiman Tenement. The consideration was cash of $50,000 and 166,667 fully paid ordinary shares valued at $25,000.

The company's main focus during the year was working towards its planned IPO and subsequent listing on the ASX, lodging its prospectus with ASIC on 6 December 2019 and the commencement of trading of the company's shares on the ASX on 31 January 2020. The IPO raised $10,000,000 before costs upon the issue of 50,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares.

As part of the IPO and to facilitate a listing on the ASX, Cobre's shareholders approved the conversion of the Company's status from a private company limited by shares (Pty Ltd) to a public company limited by shares (Ltd) which came into effect on 22 November 2019.During the year, the company acquired a further 20% of the issued capital of Toucan Gold Pty Ltd, meaning it now owns 100% of Toucan. The consideration was a cash payment of $528,000 plus 6,160,000 fully paid ordinary shares valued at $1,047,200.

There were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the consolidated entity during the financial year.

MATTERS SUBSEQUENT TO THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

On 24 August 2020, the company announced that it has entered into an agreement to acquire a controlling interest in Kalahari Metals Limited, a copper exploration JV company in the highly prospective Kalahari Copper Belt in Botswana.

The company will purchase an initial 49.99% stake with an option to move to a 51% stake subject to regulatory approvals. The purchase will be funded by the issue of approximately 21.4m fully paid ordinary shares in CBE, to be escrowed until 31 January 2022.

The transaction is subject to ongoing due diligence, finalising JV management agreements, regulatory approvals, and approval by Cobre shareholders at the upcoming annual general meeting.

The Kalahari Copper Belt is regarded as one of the world's most prospective areas for yet-to-be-discovered sediment-hosted copper deposits by the US Geological Survey. Exploration drilling of Kalahari Metals' tenements is currently underway by the existing owners, with future exploration activities to be jointly funded under the proposed JV arrangement.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2020 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the consolidated entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the consolidated entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The consolidated entity will continue to focus on exploration, evaluation and development activities at the Perrinvale and Sandiman projects.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

The consolidated entity holds interests in a number of exploration tenements. The various authorities granting such tenements require the tenement holder to comply with the terms of the grant of the tenement and all directions given to it under those terms of the tenement. There have been no known breaches of the tenement conditions and no such breaches have been notified by any government agency during the year ended 30 June 2020.

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

Name:	**Martin Holland**
Title:	*Executive Chairman and Managing Director*
Experience and expertise:	Mr Holland is a co-founder of Cobre. Mr Holland has over 12 years of M&A and corporate finance experience focused on the mining sector. Mr Holland was the founder and CEO of Lithium Power International (LPI:ASX) from 2015 to 2018. Mr Holland is the Chairman of Sydney based investment company, Holland International Pty Ltd, which has strong working relationships with leading institutions and banks across the globe.
Other current directorships:	Nil
Former directorships (last 3 years):	Lithium Power International (LPI:ASX) – resigned 24 May 2018
Interests in shares:	11,024,384 fully paid ordinary shares
Interests in options:	6,525,000 options over ordinary shares

Name:	**Andrew Sissian**
Title:	*Finance Director*
Qualifications:	Mr Sissian is a CPA and holds a Masters of Accounting and a Bachelor of Commerce.
Experience and expertise:	Mr Sissian is a co-founder of Cobre. Mr Sissian has extensive experience in corporate finance as a technology and finance executive, advisor and investor. Mr Sissian has worked with Wilsons and the National Australia Bank, in both Australia and Shanghai, focused on institutional banking and acquisition finance. Mr Sissian is the CEO of 'Internet of Things' company, Procon Telematics Pty Ltd.
Other current directorships:	Nil
Former directorships (last 3 years):	Nil
Interests in shares:	4,849,052 fully paid ordinary shares
Interests in options:	3,337,000 options over ordinary shares

Name:	**Michael Addison**
Title:	*Non-Executive Director appointed 25 November 2019*
Qualifications:	He is a former Rhodes Scholar, has an Oxford University postgraduate degree in Management Studies and is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Management.
Experience and expertise:	Mr Addison has a long history of involvement in the Australian and international mining industry, having been instrumental in the founding of two former ASX-listed Australian mining exploration and development companies: Endocoal Limited (formerly as Atlas Coal Limited) and Carabella Resources Limited. Mr Addison has also held previous positions on the Boards of three other ASX-listed resource companies (Stratum Metals Limited, Intra Energy Limited and Frontier Diamonds Limited) and two unlisted public resource companies (Scott Creek Coal Limited and Northam Iron Limited). He was most recently a founding director of ASX-listed Genex Power Limited, a company focused on the origination and development of innovative clean energy generation and electricity storage solutions across Australia. Mr Addison has deep expertise in the management and running of listed companies and an intimate working knowledge of the regulatory, legal and governance environments in which listed companies operate.
Other current directorships:	Genex Power Limited (ASX: GNX)
Former directorships (last 3 years):	Frontier Diamonds Limited (ASX: FDX) resigned 1 June 2018 and Intra Energy Limited (ASX: IEC) resigned 28 September 2017.
Interests in shares:	1,062,500 fully paid ordinary shares
Interests in options:	500,000 options over ordinary shares

Name:	**Michael McNeilly**
Title:	*Non-Executive Director appointed 6 November 2019*
Qualifications:	Mr McNeilly studied Biology at Imperial College London and has a BA in Economics from the American University of Paris.
Experience and expertise:	Michael is the Chief Executive Officer of Metal Tiger plc (AIM:MTR) and a nominee Director of Cobre appointed by Metal Tiger. As a nominee non-executive director of MOD Resources Limited (previously ASX:MOD), he was actively involved in the Sandfire Resources NL (ASX:SFR) recommended scheme offer for MOD Resources which saw Metal Tiger receive circa 6.3 million shares in SFR. Mr McNeilly resigned from the Board of MOD as part of the scheme of arrangement. Mr McNeilly has formerly been a non-executive director of Greatland Gold plc (AIM:GGP) and a non-executive director at Arkle Resources plc (AIM:ARK). Mr McNeilly serves as a director on numerous of MTR's investment and subsidiary entities. Mr McNeilly previously worked as a corporate financier with both Allenby Capital and Arden Partners Limited (AIM:ARDN) as well as a corporate executive at Coinsilium (NEX:COIN) where he worked with early stage blockchain focussed start-ups.
Other current directorships:	Nil
Former directorships (last 3 years):	Nil
Interests in shares:	Nil
Interests in options:	500,000 options over ordinary shares

Name:	**Robert Crossman**
Title:	*Non-Executive Director until 21 November 2019*
Experience and expertise:	Robert had over 20 years' experience as a corporate adviser focused on M&A and capital markets transactions with extensive experience in resources and energy. He was a Managing Director of Corpac Partners, ABN AMRO Rothschild and NM Rothschild & Sons (Australia) and a former Partner of Gadens Law Firm.
Other current directorships:	N/A
Former directorships (last 3 years):	N/A
Interests in shares:	N/A
Interests in options:	N/A

'Other current directorships' quoted above are current directorships for listed entities only and excludes directorships of all other types of entities, unless otherwise stated.

COMPANY SECRETARY

Justin Clyne is a qualified Chartered Company Secretary and Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Justin Clyne was admitted as a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales and High Court of Australia in 1996 before gaining admission as a Barrister in 1998. He had 15 years of experience in the legal profession acting for a number of the country's largest corporations, initially in the areas of corporate and commercial law before dedicating himself full-time to the provision of corporate advisory and company secretarial services. Justin has been a director and/or secretary of a number of public listed and unlisted companies. He has significant experience and knowledge in international law, the Corporations Act, the ASX Listing Rules and corporate regulatory requirements generally.

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

The number of meetings of the company's Board of Directors ('the Board') held during the year ended 30 June 2020, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Full Board	
	Attended	Held
Martin Holland	11	11
Andrew Sissian	11	11
Michael Addison	7	8
Michael McNeilly	8	8
Robert Crossman	3	3

Held: represents the number of meetings held during the time the director held office.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

The remuneration report details the key management personnel remuneration arrangements for the consolidated entity, in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and its Regulations.

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including all directors.

The remuneration report is set out under the following main headings:

- Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration
- Details of remuneration
- Service agreements
- Share-based compensation
- Additional information
- Additional disclosures relating to key management personnel

Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

The objective of the consolidated entity's and company's executive reward framework is to ensure reward for performance is competitive and appropriate for the results delivered. The framework aligns executive reward with the achievement of strategic objectives and the creation of value for shareholders, and conforms with the market best practice for delivery of reward. The Board ensures that executive reward satisfies the following key criteria for good reward governance practices:

- competitiveness and reasonableness
- acceptability to shareholders
- alignment of executive compensation
- transparency

The board is responsible for determining and reviewing remuneration arrangements for its directors and executives. The performance of the consolidated entity and company depends on the quality of its directors and executives. The remuneration philosophy is to attract, motivate and retain high performance and high quality personnel.

The reward framework is designed to align executive reward to shareholders' interests. The Board have considered that it should seek to enhance shareholders' interests by:

- having economic profit as a core component of plan design
- focusing on sustained growth in shareholder wealth, consisting of dividends and growth in share price, and delivering constant or increasing return on assets as well as focusing the executive on key non-financial drivers of value
- attracting and retaining high calibre executives

Additionally, the reward framework should seek to enhance executives' interests by:

- rewarding capability and experience
- reflecting competitive reward for contribution to growth in shareholder wealth
- providing a clear structure for earning rewards

In accordance with best practice corporate governance, the structure of non-executive director and executive director remuneration is separate.

Non-executive directors remuneration

Non-executive directors' fees are paid within an aggregate limit which is approved by the shareholders from time to time. Retirement payments, if any, are agreed to be determined in accordance with the rules set out in the Corporations Act at the time of the directors retirement or termination.

ASX listing rules requires that the aggregate non-executive directors' remuneration shall be determined periodically by a general meeting. The shareholders have approved an aggregate remuneration of $400,000.

Executive remuneration

In determining the level and make-up of executive remuneration, the Board negotiates a remuneration to reflect the market salary for a position and individual of comparable responsibility and experience. Remuneration is regularly compared with the external market by participation in industry salary surveys and during recruitment activities generally. If required, the board may engage an external consultant to provide independent advice in the form of a written report detailing market levels of remuneration for comparable executive roles.

- base pay and non-monetary benefits
- share-based payments

The combination of these comprises the executive's total remuneration.

Use of remuneration consultants

The company has not made use of remuneration consultants during the current year.

Share based remuneration

Prior to listing, key management personnel received options as part of their remuneration for work prior to listing. The company does not have a formalised employee share option plan in place.

Details of remuneration

Amounts of remuneration

Details of the remuneration of key management personnel of the consolidated entity are set out in the following tables.

	Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits	Long-term benefits	Share-based payments	
2020	Cash salary and fees $	Cash bonus $	Non-monetary $	Super-annuation $	Long service leave $	Equity-settled $	Total $
Non-Executive Directors:							
Andrew Sissian	128,333	–	–	–	–	151,834	280,167
Michael Addison	35,000	–	–	–	–	52,002	87,002
Michael McNeilly	40,000	–	–	–	–	22,750	62,750
Robert Crossman*	45,000	–	–	–	–	97,825	142,825
Executive Directors:							
Martin Holland	170,000	–	–	9,500	–	296,888	476,388
	418,333	–	–	9,500	–	621,299	1,049,132

* *Robert Crossman was a director until his passing on 21 November 2019.*

18 May 2018 to 30 June 2019							
Non-Executive Directors:							
Andrew Sissian	50,000	–	–	–	–	–	50,000
Robert Crossman	50,000	–	–	–	–	–	50,000
Executive Directors:							
Martin Holland	50,000	–	–	–	–	–	50,000
	150,000	–	–	–	–	–	150,000

The proportion of remuneration linked to performance and the fixed proportion are as follows:

	Fixed remuneration		At risk – STI		At risk – LTI	
Name	2020	18 May 2018 to 30 June 2019	2020	18 May 2018 to 30 June 2019	2020	18 May 2018 to 30 June 2019
Non-Executive Directors:						
Andrew Sissian	46%	100%	–	–	54%	–
Michael Addison	40%	–	–	–	60%	–
Michael McNeilly	64%	–	–	–	36%	–
Robert Crossman	32%	100%	–	–	68%	–
Executive Directors:						
Martin Holland	38%	100%	–	–	62%	–

Service agreements

Remuneration and other terms of employment for key management personnel are formalised in service agreements. Details of these agreements are as follows:

Name:	**Martin Holland**
Title:	*Executive Chairman and Managing Director*
Agreement commenced:	21 November 2019
Term of agreement:	Mr Holland's annual remuneration package under the Executive Services Agreement is $262,800, which consists of a base salary of $240,000 and superannuation of $22,800. Unless terminated by either party at an earlier date, the Executive Services Agreement will automatically terminate on the date that is three years after the date of Admission.

Name:	**Andrew Sissian**
Title:	*Finance Director*
Agreement commenced:	21 November 2019
Term of agreement:	Under the Consultancy Agreement, a monthly fee of $10,000 (excluding GST) is payable for the first 40 hours of work provided each month. Additional fees are payable at $250 per hour (excluding GST) capped $18,333 per month.

Name:	**Michael Addison**
Title:	*Non-Executive Director*
Agreement commenced:	25 November 2019
Term of agreement:	The Non-Executive Director will be paid an annual director's fee of $60,000 (plus GST if applicable) under the agreement. No additional retirement or termination payment will be made on termination of the agreement.

Name:	**Michael McNeilly**
Title:	*Non-Executive Director*
Agreement commenced:	6 November 2019
Term of agreement:	The Non-Executive Director will be paid an annual Director's fee of $60,000 (plus GST if applicable) under the agreement. No additional retirement or termination payment will be made on termination of the agreement.

Key management personnel have no entitlement to termination payments in the event of removal for misconduct.

Prior to the service arrangements being in place KMPs were paid consultant fees during the year in respect of services provided for the IPO and other services to the company.

Share-based compensation

Issue of shares

There were no shares issued to directors and other key management personnel as part of compensation during the year ended 30 June 2020.

Options

The terms and conditions of each grant of options over ordinary shares affecting remuneration of directors and other key management personnel in this financial year or future reporting years are as follows:

Grant date	Vesting date and exercisable date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Fair value per option at grant date
24 September 2019	24 September 2019	23 September 2024	$0.2000	$0.045
29 November 2019	29 November 2019	23 September 2024	$0.2000	$0.104

Name	Number of options granted	Grant date	Vesting date and exercisable date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Fair value per option at grant date
Martin Holland	6,525,000	24 September 2019	24 September 2019	23 September 2024	$0.2000	$0.045
Andrew Sissian	3,337,000	24 September 2019	24 September 2019	23 September 2024	$0.2000	$0.045
Robert Crossman	2,150,000	24 September 2019	24 September 2019	23 September 2024	$0.2000	$0.045
Michael McNeilly	500,000	24 September 2019	24 September 2019	23 September 2024	$0.2000	$0.045
Michael Addison	500,000	29 November 2019	29 November 2019	23 September 2024	$0.2000	$0.104

Options granted carry no dividend or voting rights.

Additional information

The earnings of the consolidated entity for the two years to 30 June 2020 are summarised below:

	2020 $	18 May 2018 to 30 June 2019 $
Loss after income tax	(1,988,417)	(150,210)

The factors that are considered to indicate management performance are summarised below:

	2020 $	18 May 2018 to 30 June 2019 $
Share price at financial year end ($)*	0.18	–
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	(2.93)	(1.79)
Diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	(2.93)	(1.79)

* *On 29 January 2020, the company was admitted to the official list of the ASX with the trading of the Company's shares commencing on 31 January 2020.*

Additional disclosures relating to key management personnel

Shareholding

The number of shares in the company held during the financial year by each director and other members of key management personnel of the consolidated entity, including their personally related parties, is set out below:

	Balance at the start of the year	Held at appointment	Additions	Disposals/ other	Balance at the end of the year
Ordinary shares					
Martin Holland	10,524,334	–	500,000	–	11,024,334
Andrew Sissian	4,799,052	–	50,000	–	4,849,052
Robert Crossman*	7,250,025	–	–	(7,250,025)	–
Michael Addison	–	1,062,500	–	–	1,062,500
	22,573,411	1,062,500	550,000	(7,250,025)	16,935,886

* *Robert Crossman was a director until his passing on 21 November 2019.*

Option holding

The number of options over ordinary shares in the company held during the financial year by each director and other members of key management personnel of the consolidated entity, including their personally related parties, is set out below:

	Balance at the start of the year	Grant as remuneration	Exercised	Expired/ forfeited/ other	Balance at the end of the year
Options over ordinary shares					
Martin Holland	–	6,525,000	–	–	6,525,000
Andrew Sissian	–	3,337,000	–	–	3,337,000
Robert Crossman*	–	2,150,000	–	(2,150,000)	–
Michael Addison	–	500,000	–	–	500,000
Michael McNeilly	–	500,000	–	–	500,000
	–	13,012,000	–	(2,150,000)	10,862,000

* *Robert Crossman was a director until his passing on 21 November 2019.*

	Vested and exercisable	Vested and unexercisable	Balance at the end of the year
Options over ordinary shares			
Martin Holland	6,525,000	–	6,525,000
Andrew Sissian	3,337,000	–	3,337,000
Michael Addison	500,000	–	500,000
Michael McNeilly	500,000	–	500,000
	10,862,000	–	10,862,000

Loans to key management personnel and their related parties

There are no loans to key management personnel and their related parties.

This concludes the remuneration report, which has been audited.

SHARES UNDER OPTION

Unissued ordinary shares of Cobre Limited under option at the date of this report are as follows:

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Number under option
24 September 2019	23 September 2024	$0.2000	12,749,000
29 November 2019	23 September 2024	$0.2000	500,000
17 January 2020	16 January 2023	$0.3000	2,000,000
			15,249,000

No person entitled to exercise the options had or has any right by virtue of the option to participate in any share issue of the company or of any other body corporate.

SHARES ISSUED ON THE EXERCISE OF OPTIONS

There were no ordinary shares of Cobre Limited issued on the exercise of options during the year ended 30 June 2020 and up to the date of this report.

INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE OF OFFICERS

The company has indemnified the directors and executives of the company for costs incurred, in their capacity as a director or executive, for which they may be held personally liable, except where there is a lack of good faith.

During the financial year, the company paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the directors and executives of the company against a liability to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE OF AUDITOR

To the extent permitted by law, the Company has agreed to indemnify its auditors, Ernst & Young, as part of the terms of its audit engagement agreement against claims by third parties arising from the audit (for an unspecified amount). No payment has been made to indemnify Ernst & Young during or since the financial year.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or part of those proceedings.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor for non-audit services provided during the financial year by the auditor are outlined in note 19 to the financial statements.

The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the financial year, by the auditor (or by another person or firm on the auditor's behalf), is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001.

The directors are of the opinion that the services as disclosed in note 19 to the financial statements do not compromise the external auditor's independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed and approved to ensure that they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board, including reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision-making capacity for the company, acting as advocate for the company or jointly sharing economic risks and rewards.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY WHO ARE FORMER PARTNERS OF ERNST &YOUNG

There are no officers of the company who are former partners of Ernst &Young.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out immediately after this directors' report.

AUDITOR

Ernst &Young continues in office in accordance with section 327 of the Corporations Act 2001.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors

Andrew Sissian
Finance Director

18 September 2020

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Auditor's Independence Declaration

Building a better working world

Ernst & Young
200 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 2646 Sydney NSW 2001

Tel: +61 2 9248 5555
Fax: +61 2 9248 5959
ey.com/au

Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of Cobre Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Cobre Limited for the year ended 30 June 2020, I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Cobre Limited and the entities it controlled during the financial year.

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young

Ryan Fisk

Ryan Fisk
Partner
18 September 2020

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Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 18 May 2018 to 30 June 2019 $
Revenue			
Other income	5	42,949	–
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method		19,160	–
Expenses			
Corporate and administration expenses	6	(946,325)	(150,210)
Tenement expenses		(37,952)	–
Employee benefits expense		(109,500)	–
Share based payment expense	28	(631,824)	–
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(172)	–
IPO expenses		(324,753)	–
Loss before income tax expense		**(1,988,417)**	**(150,210)**
Income tax expense	7	–	–
Loss after income tax expense for the year		**(1,988,417)**	**(150,210)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Gain on the revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax		31,287	–
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		31,287	–
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(1,957,130)**	**(150,210)**
Loss for the year is attributable to:			
Non-controlling interest		(16,172)	–
Owners of Cobre Limited		(1,972,245)	(150,210)
		(1,988,417)	(150,210)
Total comprehensive income for the year is attributable to:			
Non-controlling interest		(16,172)	–
Owners of Cobre Limited		(1,940,958)	(150,210)
		(1,957,130)	(150,210)
		Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	27	(2.93)	(1.79)
Diluted earnings per share	27	(2.93)	(1.79)

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2020

	Note	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 18 May 2018 to 30 June 2019 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	7,171,872	178,208
Trade and other receivables	9	162,577	62,323
Total current assets		7,334,449	240,531
Non-current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	74,236	–
Property, plant and equipment		4,152	–
Exploration and evaluation	11	2,505,440	710,302
Financial assets		20,000	–
Total non-current assets		2,603,828	710,302
Total assets		**9,938,277**	**950,833**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	830,853	200,031
Total current liabilities		830,853	200,031
Total liabilities		830,853	200,031
Net assets		**9,107,424**	**750,802**
Equity			
Issued capital	13	11,932,725	815,597
Reserves	14	(702,846)	–
Accumulated losses		(2,122,455)	(150,210)
Equity attributable to the owners of Cobre Limited		9,107,424	665,387
Non-controlling interest		–	85,415
Total equity		**9,107,424**	**750,802**

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2020

Consolidated	Issued capital $	Accumulated losses $	Non-controlling interest $	Total equity $
Balance at 18 May 2018	–	–	–	–
Loss after income tax expense for the year	–	(150,210)	–	(150,210)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	(150,210)	–	(150,210)
Non-controlling interest at acquisition	–	–	85,415	85,415
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs (note 13)	815,597	–	–	815,597
Balance at 30 June 2019	815,597	(150,210)	85,415	750,802

Consolidated	Issued capital $	Reserves (Note 14) $	Accumulated losses $	Non-controlling interest $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2019	815,597	–	(150,210)	85,415	750,802
Loss after income tax expense for the year	–	–	(1,972,245)	(16,172)	(1,988,417)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	–	31,287	–	–	31,287
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	31,287	(1,972,245)	(16,172)	(1,957,130)
Consideration to gain 100% ownership of Toucan Gold Pty Ltd	–	(1,575,200)	–	–	(1,575,200)
Transfer on gain of 100% ownership of Toucan Gold Pty Ltd	–	69,243	–	(69,243)	–
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs (note 13)	11,117,128	–	–	–	11,117,128
Share based payments	–	771,824	–	–	771,824
Balance at 30 June 2020	11,932,725	(702,846)	(2,122,455)	–	9,107,424

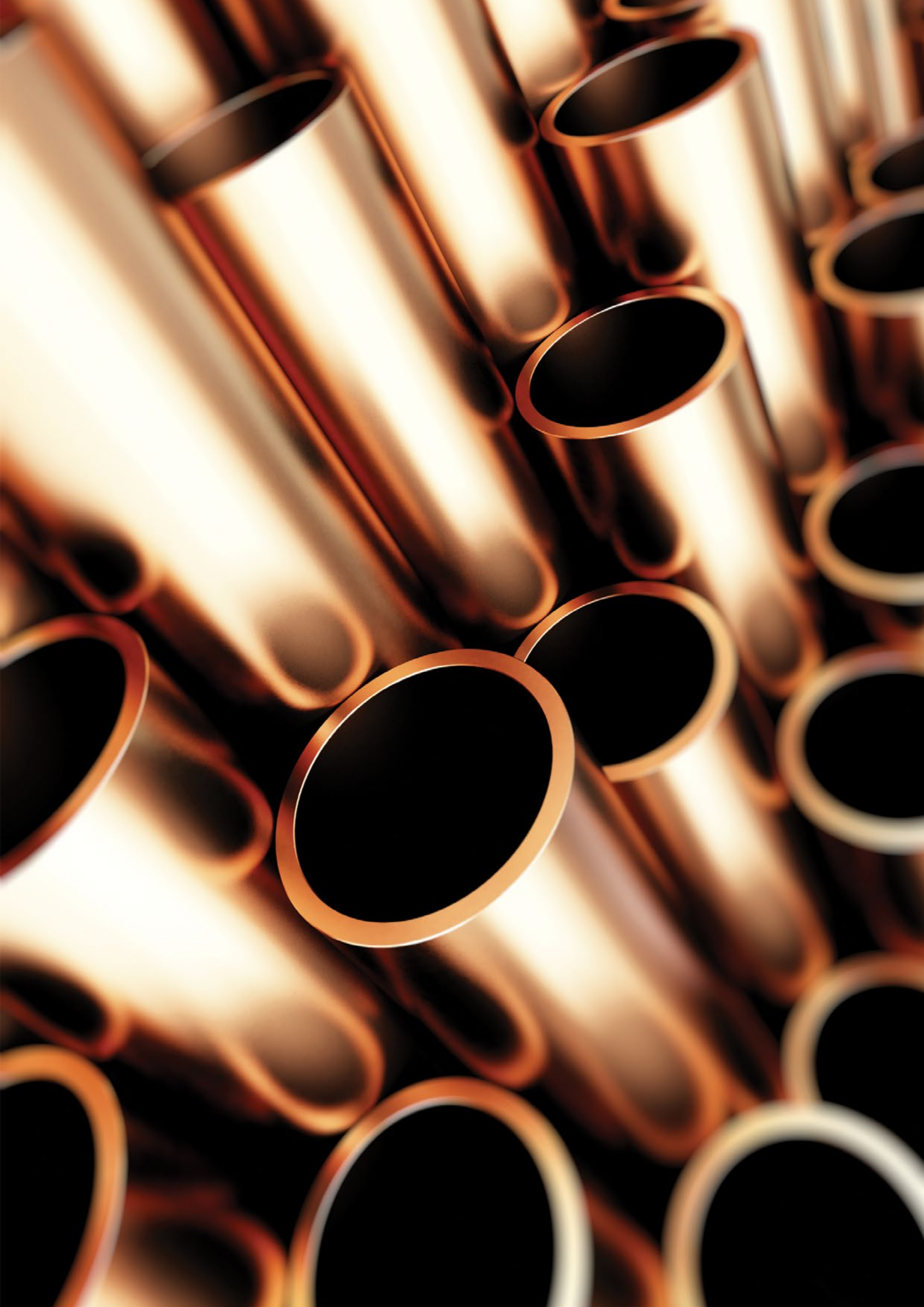
The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 18 May 2018 to 30 June 2019 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest received		19,160	–
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(1,476,897)	(210)
Payments for security deposits		(20,000)	–
Net cash used in operating activities	25	(1,477,737)	(210)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(4,324)	–
Payments for exploration and evaluation		(1,181,203)	(296,014)
Cash acquired on acquisition of Toucan Gold Pty Ltd		–	22,441
Payment to acquire remaining 20% of Toucan Gold Pty Ltd		(528,000)	–
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,713,527)	(273,573)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		10,875,286	474,518
Proceeds from borrowings		–	4,500
Share issue transaction costs		(690,358)	(27,027)
Net cash from financing activities		10,184,928	451,991
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		6,993,664	178,208
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		178,208	–
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	8	7,171,872	178,208

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.



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Notes to the financial statements

NOTE 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The consolidated entity has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the consolidated entity.

The following Accounting Standards and Interpretations are most relevant to the consolidated entity:

AASB 16 Leases

The consolidated entity has adopted AASB 16 from 1 July 2019. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees eliminates the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition is replaced with a depreciation charge for the right-of-use assets (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liabilities (included in finance costs). In the earlier periods of the lease, the expenses associated with the lease under AASB 16 will be higher when compared to lease expenses under AASB 117. However, EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) results improve as the operating expense is now replaced by interest expense and depreciation in profit or loss. For classification within the statement of cash flows, the interest portion is disclosed in operating activities and the principal portion of the lease payments are separately disclosed in financing activities. For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases. The consolidated entity does not have any leases and the impact has not been material.

Comparatives

The company was incorporated on 18 May 2018. The comparative information covers the period from that date until 30 June 2019.

Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities. These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB').

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the consolidated entity's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

Parent entity information

In accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, these financial statements present the results of the consolidated entity only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in note 22.

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Cobre Limited ('company' or 'parent entity') as at 30 June 2020 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Cobre Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the 'consolidated entity'.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the consolidated entity has control. The consolidated entity controls an entity when the consolidated entity is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the consolidated entity. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between entities in the consolidated entity are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the consolidated entity.

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. A change in ownership interest, without the loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction, where the difference between the consideration transferred and the book value of the share of the non-controlling interest acquired is recognised directly in equity attributable to the parent.

Non-controlling interest in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the consolidated entity. Losses incurred by the consolidated entity are attributed to the non-controlling interest in full, even if that results in a deficit balance.

Where the consolidated entity loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets including goodwill, liabilities and non-controlling interest in the subsidiary together with any cumulative translation differences recognised in equity. The consolidated entity recognises the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any investment retained together with any gain or loss in profit or loss.

Operating segments

Operating segments are presented using the 'management approach', where the information presented is on the same basis as the internal reports provided to the Chief Operating Decision Makers ('CODM'). The CODM is responsible for the allocation of resources to operating segments and assessing their performance.

Revenue recognition

The consolidated entity recognises revenue as follows:

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Income tax

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on that period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax losses and the adjustment recognised for prior periods, where applicable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to be applied when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for:

- When the deferred income tax asset or liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting nor taxable profits; or
- When the taxable temporary difference is associated with interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

The carrying amount of recognised and unrecognised deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Deferred tax assets recognised are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future taxable profits will be available for the carrying amount to be recovered. Previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there are future taxable profits available to recover the asset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities; and they relate to the same taxable authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to settle simultaneously.

Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the consolidated entity's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the consolidated entity's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities 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.

Trade and other receivables

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

Investments and other financial assets

Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the consolidated entity has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all of a financial asset, it's carrying value is written off.

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met: (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income include equity investments which the consolidated entity intends to hold for the foreseeable future and has irrevocably elected to classify them as such upon initial recognition.

Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Plant and equipment	5 years

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the assets, whichever is shorter.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the consolidated entity. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation expenditure in relation to separate areas of interest for which rights of tenure are current is carried forward as an asset in the statement of financial position where it is expected that the expenditure will be recovered through the successful development and exploitation of an area of interest, or by its sale; or exploration activities are continuing in an area and activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable estimate of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves. Where a project or an area of interest has been abandoned, the expenditure incurred thereon is written off in the year in which the decision is made.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the consolidated entity prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Employee benefits

Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees.

Equity-settled transactions are awards of shares, or options over shares, that are provided to employees in exchange for the rendering of services. Cash-settled transactions are awards of cash for the exchange of services, where the amount of cash is determined by reference to the share price.

The cost of equity-settled transactions are measured at fair value on grant date. Fair value is independently determined using either the Binomial or Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option, together with non-vesting conditions that do not determine whether the consolidated entity receives the services that entitle the employees to receive payment. No account is taken of any other vesting conditions.

The cost of equity-settled transactions are recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity over the vesting period. The cumulative charge to profit or loss is calculated based on the grant date fair value of the award, the best estimate of the number of awards that are likely to vest and the expired portion of the vesting period. The amount recognised in profit or loss for the period is the cumulative amount calculated at each reporting date less amounts already recognised in previous periods.

The cost of cash-settled transactions is initially, and at each reporting date until vested, determined by applying either the Binomial or Black-Scholes option pricing model, taking into consideration the terms and conditions on which the award was granted. The cumulative charge to profit or loss until settlement of the liability is calculated as follows:

- during the vesting period, the liability at each reporting date is the fair value of the award at that date multiplied by the expired portion of the vesting period.
- from the end of the vesting period until settlement of the award, the liability is the full fair value of the liability at the reporting date.

Market conditions are taken into consideration in determining fair value. Therefore any awards subject to market conditions are considered to vest irrespective of whether or not that market condition has been met, provided all other conditions are satisfied.

If equity-settled awards are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the modification has not been made. An additional expense is recognised, over the remaining vesting period, for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based compensation benefit as at the date of modification.

If the non-vesting condition is within the control of the consolidated entity or employee, the failure to satisfy the condition is treated as a cancellation. If the condition is not within the control of the consolidated entity or employee and is not satisfied during the vesting period, any remaining expense for the award is recognised over the remaining vesting period, unless the award is forfeited.

If equity-settled awards are cancelled, it is treated as if it has vested on the date of cancellation, and any remaining expense is recognised immediately. If a new replacement award is substituted for the cancelled award, the cancelled and new award is treated as if they were a modification.

Fair value measurement

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified into three levels, using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. Classifications are reviewed at each reporting date and transfers between levels are determined based on a reassessment of the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

For recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, external valuers may be used when internal expertise is either not available or when the valuation is deemed to be significant. External valuers are selected based on market knowledge and reputation. Where there is a significant change in fair value of an asset or liability from one period to another, an analysis is undertaken, which includes a verification of the major inputs applied in the latest valuation and a comparison, where applicable, with external sources of data.

Issued capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of Cobre Limited, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average number of shares assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

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

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the consolidated entity for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2020. The consolidated entity has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

NOTE 2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Share-based payment transactions

The consolidated entity measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using either the Binomial or Black-Scholes model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period but may impact profit or loss and equity.

Recovery of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences only if the consolidated entity considers it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised because their realisation is not considered probable.

Exploration and evaluation costs

Exploration and evaluation costs have been capitalised . Key judgements are applied in considering costs to be capitalised which includes determining expenditures directly related to these activities. The directors have reviewed the carrying value of each area of interest and have concluded that there are no indicators of impairment at 30 June 2020. Key judgements are also applied in considering whether indicators of impairment exist at each reporting period.

NOTE 3. IMPACT OF COVID 19 PANDEMIC

During the year ended 30 June 2020, the COVID-19 was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organisation (WHO). The pandemic has adversely affected the global economy, including an increase in unemployment, decrease in consumer demand, interruptions in supply chains, and tight liquidity and credit conditions. Since its outbreak, governments have set up measures to contain the pandemic. All states including Western Australia have required entities to limit or suspend business operations, and have also implemented travel restrictions and quarantine measures. Monetary and fiscal stimulus packages have also been introduced by both federal and state governments. The impact which COVID 19 has had on the consolidated entity is set out below.

All employees, consultants and contractors have been able to continue with the planned exploration activities given its remote location and small crew on site. Local contractors have been utilised and all staff and contractors observed the necessary protocols. The situation is however dynamic, and management will continue to monitor developments. The consolidated entity has not been entitled to receive any of the government stimulus.

NOTE 4. OPERATING SEGMENTS

Identification of reportable operating segments

The consolidated entity is organised into one operating segment: exploration for precious metals within Australia. This operating segment is based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the Board of Directors (who are identified as the Chief Operating Decision Makers ('CODM') in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources.

NOTE 5. OTHER INCOME

	Consolidated	
	2020 $	18 May 2018 to 30 June 2019 $
Other income	42,949	–

The other income relates to shares received in Metal Tiger PLC an entity listed in the UK. The shares were received as part of an exclusivity agreement during Metal Tiger PLC's due diligence before it invested in the company.

NOTE 6. EXPENSES

	Consolidated	
	2020 $	18 May 2018 to 30 June 2019 $
Corporate and administration expenses		
Directors fees	318,333	150,000
Consultants and advisors	445,346	–
Other administration expenses	182,646	210
	946,325	150,210

NOTE 7. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	Consolidated	
	2020 $	18 May 2018 to 30 June 2019 $
Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense and tax at the statutory rate		
Loss before income tax expense	(1,988,417)	(150,210)
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 30%	(596,525)	(45,063)
Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Share based payments	189,547	–
Other non-deductible items	7,647	–
Deductible exploration expenditure	(515,232)	–
Other temporary difference	(6,078)	–
	(920,641)	(45,063)
Current year tax losses not recognised	920,641	45,063
Income tax expense	–	–
Tax losses not recognised		
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	3,199,484	150,210
Potential tax benefit @ 30%	959,845	45,063

The above potential tax benefit for tax losses has not been recognised in the statement of financial position. These tax losses can only be utilised in the future if the continuity of ownership test is passed, or failing that, the same business test is passed.

NOTE 8. CURRENT ASSETS – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Consolidated	
	2020 $	2019 $
Cash on hand	100	100
Cash at bank	7,171,772	178,108
	7,171,872	178,208

NOTE 9. CURRENT ASSETS – TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Consolidated	
	2020 $	2019 $
Other receivables	–	36,361
Receivable from related party	–	4,500
GST receivable	162,577	21,462
	162,577	62,323

NOTE 10. NON-CURRENT ASSETS – FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Consolidated	
	2020 $	2019 $
Ordinary shares	74,236	–

Reconciliation

Reconciliation of the fair values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Opening fair value	–	–
Additions	42,949	–
Increase in fair value	31,287	–
	74,236	–

Refer to note 17 for further information on fair value measurement.

During the year company received shares in Metal Tiger PLC an entity listed in the UK. The shares were received as part of an exclusivity agreement during Metal Tiger PLC's due diligence before it invested in the company. This was recognised as other income. Refer to note 5

NOTE 11. NON-CURRENT ASSETS – EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION

	Consolidated	
	2020 $	2019 $
Exploration and evaluation - at cost	2,505,440	710,302

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	Exploration & Evaluation $
Balance at 18 May 2018	–
Additions	710,302
Balance at 30 June 2019	710,302
Additions	1,795,138
Balance at 30 June 2020	2,505,440

Exploration expenditure includes $77,102 incurred in relation to the Sandiman project with the remainder of the additions relating to exploration expenditure on the Perrinvale project.

NOTE 12. CURRENT LIABILITIES – TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Consolidated	
	2020 $	2019 $
Trade payables	683,109	50,031
Directors' fee accrual	100,000	150,000
Other payables	47,744	–
	830,853	200,031

Refer to note 16 for further information on financial instruments.

NOTE 13. EQUITY – ISSUED CAPITAL

	Consolidated			
	2020 Shares	2019 Shares	2020 $	2019 $
Ordinary shares – fully paid	102,970,688	36,810,576	11,932,725	815,597

Details	Date	Shares	Issue price	$
Balance	18 May 2018	–		–
Founder shares	18 May 2018	100	$1.0000	100
Issue of shares	19 February 2019	20,000,000	$0.0001	2,000
Issue of shares	21 February 2019	4,500,000	$0.0500	225,000
Issue of shares	4 June 2019	2,250,000	$0.0500	112,500
Issue of shares	13 June 2019	2,698,361	$0.0500	134,918
Shares issued to acquire 80% of Toucan Gold Pty Ltd	18 June 2019	7,362,115	$0.0500	368,106
Cost of capital raised		–		(27,027)
Balance	30 June 2019	36,810,576		815,597
Issue of shares	12 September 2019	6,600,000	$0.0760	500,285
Issue of shares	9 October 2019	993,378	$0.1510	150,000
Issue of shares	16 October 2019	331,126	$0.1510	50,000
Issue of shares	4 November 2019	1,158,941	$0.1510	175,000
Shares issued as consideration for option over Sandiman tenement	13 November 2019	166,667	$0.1500	25,000
Issue of shares*	31 January 2020	750,000	$0.0000	1
Issue of IPO shares	31 January 2020	50,000,000	$0.2000	10,000,000
Shares issued to acquire remaining 20% of Toucan Gold Pty Ltd	12 May 2020	6,160,000	$0.1700	1,047,200
Cost of capital raised		–		(830,358)
Balance	30 June 2020	102,970,688		11,932,725

* *On 20 November 2019 the Company issued 750,000 fully paid ordinary shares to Metal Tiger PLC ("Metal Tiger") conditional upon Metal Tiger investing at least $2m in the IPO or IPO not taking place prior to 2 September 2020 (or such later date as agreed between the parties in writing). The share issue became unconditional on completion of the IPO on 29 January 2020.*

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on the winding up of the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. The fully paid ordinary shares have no par value and the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

Share buy-back

There is no current on-market share buy-back.

Capital risk management

The consolidated entity's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimum capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Capital is regarded as total equity, as recognised in the statement of financial position, plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

The consolidated entity would look to raise capital when an opportunity to invest in a business or company was seen as value adding relative to the current company's share price at the time of the investment. The consolidated entity is not actively pursuing additional investments in the short term as it continues to integrate and grow its existing businesses in order to maximise synergies.

The capital risk management policy remains unchanged from the 30 June 2019 Annual Report.

NOTE 14. EQUITY – RESERVES

	Consolidated	
	2020 $	2019 $
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve	31,287	–
Share-based payments reserve	771,824	–
Acquisition reserve	(1,505,957)	–
	(702,846)	–

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve

The reserve is used to recognise increments and decrements in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Share-based payments reserve

The reserve is used to recognise the value of equity benefits provided to employees and directors as part of their remuneration, and other parties as part of their compensation for services.

Acquisition reserve

Transactions involving non-controlling interests that do not result in the loss of control for the company are recorded in the acquisition reserve. The acquisition reserve records the difference between the value of the non-controlling interest and the consideration.

Movements in reserves

Movements in each class of reserve during the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Consolidated	Acquisition reserve $	Financial assets $	Share based payments $	Total $
Balance at 18 May 2018	–	–	–	–
Balance at 30 June 2019	–	–	–	–
Revaluation – gross	–	31,287	–	31,287
Share based payments	–	–	771,824	771,824
Consideration to gain 100% ownership of Toucan Gold Pty Ltd	(1,575,200)	–	–	(1,575,200)
Transfer on gain of 100% ownership of Toucan Gold Pty Ltd	69,243	–	–	69,243
Balance at 30 June 2020	(1,505,957)	31,287	771,824	(702,846)

NOTE 15. EQUITY – DIVIDENDS

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current or previous financial year.

NOTE 16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial risk management objectives

The consolidated entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The consolidated entity's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the consolidated entity.

Risk management is carried out by the board.

Market risk

Foreign currency risk

The consolidated entity is not exposed to any significant foreign currency risk.

Price risk

The consolidated entity is not exposed to any significant price risk.

Interest rate risk

The consolidated entity is not exposed to significant interest rate risk

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity's receivable balances relate to GST receivable and for this reason the consolidated entity is not exposed to material foreign exchange risk.

Liquidity risk

Vigilant liquidity risk management requires the consolidated entity to maintain sufficient liquid assets (mainly cash and cash equivalents) and available borrowing facilities to be able to pay debts as and when they become due and payable.

The consolidated entity manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves and available borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring actual and forecast cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Remaining contractual maturities

The following tables detail the consolidated entity's remaining contractual maturity for its financial instrument liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the financial liabilities are required to be paid. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows disclosed as remaining contractual maturities and therefore these totals may differ from their carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

Consolidated – 2020	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 2 years $	Between 2 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Non-interest bearing						
Trade payables	–	683,109	–	–	–	683,109
Other payables	–	147,744	–	–	–	147,744
Total non-derivatives		830,853	–	–	–	830,853
Consolidated – 2019						
Non-interest bearing						
Trade payables	–	50,031	–	–	–	50,031
Other payables	–	150,000	–	–	–	150,000
Total non-derivatives		200,031	–	–	–	200,031

The cash flows in the maturity analysis above are not expected to occur significantly earlier than contractually disclosed above.

Fair value of financial instruments

Unless otherwise stated, the carrying amounts of financial instruments reflect their fair value.

NOTE 17. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

Fair value hierarchy

The following tables detail the consolidated entity's assets and liabilities, measured or disclosed at fair value, using a three level hierarchy, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement, being:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

Consolidated – 2020	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Assets				
Ordinary shares	74,236	–	–	74,236
Total assets	74,236	–	–	74,236

There were no transfers between levels during the financial year.

NOTE 18. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES

Compensation

The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of key management personnel of the consolidated entity is set out below:

	Consolidated	
	2020 $	18 May 2018 to 30 June 2019 $
Short-term employee benefits	418,333	150,000
Post-employment benefits	9,500	–
Share-based payments	621,299	–
	1,049,132	150,000

NOTE 19. REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by Ernst &Young, the auditor of the company:

	Consolidated	
	2020 $	18 May 2018 to 30 June 2019 $
Audit services – Ernst &Young		
Audit or review of the financial statements	65,000	48,000
Other assurance services – Ernst &Young		
Independent accountant's report	48,000	–
	113,000	48,000

NOTE 20. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

Under the Metal Tiger subscription letter dated 19 November 2019, the company will fully indemnify Metal Tiger for any capital gains tax (or other tax) charge that it incurs on the disposal of the Pre-IPO Shares following the offer, up to a capped aggregate amount of $30,000.

There are no additional commitments or contingent liabilities held by the consolidated entity.

NOTE 21. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parent entity

Cobre Limited is the parent entity.

Subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 23.

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 18 and the remuneration report included in the directors' report.

Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	Consolidated	
	2020 $	18 May 2018 to 30 June 2019 $
Payment for goods and services:		
Payment for services from those related to key management personnel	19,800	–

Receivable from and payable to related parties

The following balances are outstanding at the reporting date in relation to transactions with related parties:

	Consolidated	
	2020 $	2019 $
Current receivables:		
Receivables from key management personnel	–	4,500
Current payables:		
Fees payable to key management personnel	5,000	150,000

Loans to/from related parties

There were no loans to or from related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Terms and conditions

All transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

NOTE 22. PARENT ENTITY INFORMATION

Set out below is the supplementary information about the parent entity.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Parent	
	2020 $	18 May 2018 to 30 June 2019 $
Loss after income tax	(3,478,202)	(150,210)
Total comprehensive income	(3,478,202)	(150,210)

Statement of financial position

	Parent	
	2020 $	2019 $
Total current assets	7,153,680	27,282
Total assets	9,326,791	833,908
Total current liabilities	219,367	168,521
Total liabilities	219,367	168,521
Equity		
Issued capital	11,932,725	815,597
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve	31,287	–
Share-based payments reserve	771,824	–
Accumulated losses	(3,628,412)	(150,210)
Total equity	9,107,424	665,387

Guarantees entered into by the parent entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries

The parent entity had no guarantees in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019.

Contingent liabilities

The parent entity had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019.

Capital commitments - Property, plant and equipment

The parent entity had no capital commitments for property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019.

Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies of the parent entity are consistent with those of the consolidated entity, as disclosed in note 1, except for the following:

- Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity.

NOTE 23. INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

The company acquired 80% of the fully paid shares in Toucan on 18 June 2019 in accordance with the terms of the Toucan Share Purchase Agreement between the company and Resource Assets Pty Ltd and Bernard Aylward in his own capacity and in his capacity as trustee for the Galbraith Family Trust (Aylward) (Toucan Vendors).

Toucan holds sole legal ownership of the Perrinvale tenements.

The consolidated entity had assessed the acquisition does not meet the definition of a business combination in accordance with the accounting standards and therefore recognises the individual identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The cost of the acquisition has been allocated to the individual identifiable assets and liabilities on the basis of their relative fair values at the date of purchase. The Perrinvale project was previously owned by Fortescue Metals Group Ltd (FMG), and as part of the original acquisition by Toucan to purchase the project, Toucan agreed to pay FMG 2% of revenue from copper production in the event that production began. This agreement is still in place for the consolidated entity, however the current estimation of the fair value of the financial liability that arises on the acquisition of Toucan is nil given there are no probable and identifiable cash flows that can stem from the assets acquired, therefore no liability is recognised.

Under the shareholder loan agreement entered into by Cobre and the Toucan Vendors, the Toucan Vendors have no obligation to fund future exploration activity of the consolidated entity.

On 12 May 2020, the company acquired the remaining 20% of the issued capital of Toucan Gold Pty Ltd, meaning it now owns 100% of Toucan. The consideration was a cash payment of $528,000 plus 6,160,000 fully paid ordinary shares valued at $0.17 cents a shares totalling $1,047,200.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiary with non-controlling interests in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 1:

			Parent		Non-controlling interest	
Name	Principal place of business/ Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Ownership interest 2020 %	Ownership interest 2019 %	Ownership interest 2020 %	Ownership interest 2019 %
Toucan Gold Pty Ltd	Australia	Mineral exploration	100.00%	80.00%	–	20.00%

Summarised financial information

Summarised financial information of the subsidiary with non-controlling interests that are material to the consolidated entity are set out below:

	Toucan	
	2020 $	2019 $
Summarised statement of financial position		
Current assets	–	211,755
Non-current assets	–	354,069
Total assets	–	565,824
Current liabilities	–	31,511
Total liabilities	–	31,511
Net assets	–	534,313
Summarised statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income		
Expenses	(80,869)	–
Loss before income tax expense	(80,869)	–
Income tax expense	–	–
Loss after income tax expense	(80,869)	–
Other comprehensive income	–	–
Total comprehensive income	(80,869)	–

NOTE 24. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On 24 August 2020, the company announced that it has entered into an agreement to acquire a controlling interest in Kalahari Metals Limited, a copper exploration JV company in the highly prospective Kalahari Copper Belt in Botswana.

The company will purchase an initial 49.99% stake with an option to move to a 51% stake subject to regulatory approvals. The purchase will be funded by the issue of approximately 21.4m fully paid ordinary shares in CBE, to be escrowed until 31 January 2022.

The transaction is subject to ongoing due diligence, finalising JV management agreements, regulatory approvals, and approval by Cobre shareholders at the upcoming annual general meeting.

The Kalahari Copper Belt is regarded as one of the world's most prospective areas for yet-to-be-discovered sediment-hosted copper deposits by the US Geological Survey. Exploration drilling of Kalahari Metals' tenements is currently underway by the existing owners, with future exploration activities to be jointly funded under the proposed JV arrangement.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2020 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the consolidated entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the consolidated entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

NOTE 25. RECONCILIATION OF LOSS AFTER INCOME TAX TO NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	Consolidated	
	2020 $	18 May 2018 to 30 June 2019 $
Loss after income tax expense for the year	(1,988,417)	(150,210)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	172	–
Share-based payments	631,824	–
Non cash income	(42,949)	–
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in trade and other receivables	(77,703)	–
Increase in other operating assets	(20,000)	–
Increase in trade and other payables	19,336	150,000
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,477,737)	(210)

NOTE 26. NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	Consolidated	
	2020 $	18 May 2018 to 30 June 2019 $
Shares issued to gain 100% ownership of Toucan Gold Pty Ltd	1,047,200	–
Options issued to lead broker during IPO	140,000	–
	1,187,200	–

On 12 May 2020, the company acquired the remaining 20% of the issued capital of Toucan Gold Pty Ltd, meaning it now owns 100% of Toucan. The consideration was a cash payment of $528,000 plus 6,160,000 fully paid ordinary shares valued at $0.17 cents a shares totalling $1,047,200.

On 17 January 2020, the lead broker was issued 2,000,000 options over ordinary shares. The options expire on 16 January 2023 and have an exercise price of 30 cents.

NOTE 27. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Consolidated	
	2020 $	18 May 2018 to 30 June 2019 $
Loss after income tax	(1,988,417)	(150,210)
Non-controlling interest	16,172	–
Loss after income tax attributable to the owners of Cobre Limited	(1,972,245)	(150,210)
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	67,210,702	8,386,447
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	67,210,702	8,386,447
	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	(2.93)	(1.79)
Diluted earnings per share	(2.93)	(1.79)

NOTE 28. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

The company issued unlisted options to the directors (or their nominee entities), the company secretary and lead manager. Set out below are summaries of options granted:

Consolidated	Number of options 2020	Weighted average exercise price 2020	Number of options 2019	Weighted average exercise price 2019
Outstanding at the beginning of the financial year	–	$0.0000	–	$0.0000
Granted	15,249,000	$0.2259	–	$0.0000
Outstanding at the end of the financial year	15,249,000	$0.2259	–	$0.0000
Exercisable at the end of the financial year	13,249,000	$0.2259	–	$0.0000

2020 Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Balance at the start of the year	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ forfeited/ other	Balance at the end of the year
24/09/2019	23/09/2024	$0.2000	–	12,749,000	–	–	12,749,000
29/11/2019	23/09/2024	$0.2000	–	500,000	–	–	500,000
17/01/2020	16/01/2023	$0.3000	–	2,000,000	–	–	2,000,000
			–	15,249,000	–	–	15,249,000
Weighted average exercise price			$0.0000	$0.2259	$0.0000	$0.0000	$0.0000

The weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding at the end of the financial year was 4.08 years.

For the options granted during the current financial year, the valuation model inputs used to determine the fair value at the grant date, are as follows:

Grant date	Expiry date	Share price at grant date	Exercise price	Expected volatility	Dividend yield	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value at grant date
24/09/2019	23/09/2024	$0.0758	$0.2000	100.00%	–	0.75%	$0.045
29/11/2019	23/09/2024	$0.1500	$0.2000	100.00%	–	0.74%	$0.104
17/01/2020	16/01/2023	$0.1500	$0.3000	100.00%	–	1.10%	$0.070

At the time of issuing the above options the company was not yet listed on the ASX. The share price used in the valuations was determined with reference to most recent capital raise and a volatility of 100% was used.

A total share based payment expense of $631,824 has been recognised during the current financial year. In addition options valued at $140,000 have been included as a cost of capital raised.

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Directors' declaration

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in note 1 to the financial statements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

The directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors

Andrew Sissian
Finance Director
18 September 2020


Bush vote a brutal lesson for Coalition
DENNIS SHANAHAN
POLITICAL EDITOR
SEATS THAT CHANGED HANDS
BARWON
SFF gain, from Nats

6

6.

Independent auditor's report

EY
Building a better working world

200 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 2646 Sydney NSW 2001

Tel: +61 2 9248 5555
Fax: +61 2 9248 5959
ey.com/au

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Cobre Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Cobre Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (collectively the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial report, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the Directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Group is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

a) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2020 and of its consolidated financial performance for the year ended on that date; and

b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards) (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Building a better working world

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, but we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial report.

Carrying Value of Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Why significant	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
The Group's exploration assets of $2.5m as at 30 June 2020 represent 25% of the total assets of the Group. Exploration assets are initially recognised at cost and any additional expenditure is capitalised to the exploration asset in accordance with the Group's accounting policy as outlined in Note 1. At each reporting date the Directors' assess the Group's exploration assets for indicators of impairment. The decision as to whether there are indicators that require the Group's exploration assets to be assessed for impairment in accordance with AASB 6 involved judgment, including whether; the rights to tenure for the areas of interest are current; the Group's ability and intention to continue to evaluate and develop the area of interest and whether the results of the Group's exploration and evaluation work to date are sufficiently progressed for a decision to be made as to the commercial viability or otherwise of the area of interest. We have therefore considered this a Key Audit Matter due to the value of the exploration assets relative to total assets and the significant judgments involved in the assessment of indicators of impairment.	Our procedures to address the Group's assessment of impairment indicators for exploration assets included: ▶ Understanding the current exploration program and any associated risks. ▶ Considering the Group's right to explore in the relevant exploration area, which included obtaining and assessing supporting documentation such as license agreements. ▶ Considering the Group's intention to carry out significant exploration and evaluation activity in the relevant areas of interest, which included an assessment of the Group's cash-flow forecast models, discussions with senior management and Directors as to the intentions and strategy of the Group. ▶ Agreeing a sample of costs capitalised for the period to supporting documentation and considering whether these costs meet the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards and the Group's accounting policy. ▶ Assessing whether the methodology used by the Group to identify indicators of impairment met the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards. ▶ Evaluating the adequacy of the related disclosures in the financial report.

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Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's 2020 Annual Report other than the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. We obtained the Directors' Report that is to be included in the Annual Report, prior to the date of this auditor's report, and we expect to obtain the remaining sections of the Annual Report after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon, with the exception of the Remuneration Report and our related assurance opinion.

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

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

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

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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

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Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 6 to 10 of the Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2020.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Cobre Limited for the year ended 30 June 2020, complies with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Responsibilities

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.

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young

R Fisk

Ryan Fisk
Partner
Sydney
18 September 2020

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ASX Additional Information

Additional information required pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 4.10 and not disclosed elsewhere in this report is set out below. The information is effective as at 24 August, 2020.

INFORMATION PURSUANT TO LISTING RULE 4.10.19

Between the date of the Company's admission to the official list of the ASX on 29 January 2020 and the end of the reporting period on 30 June 2020, the Company used its cash and assets in a form readily convertible to cash that it had at the time of admission in a way consistent with its business objectives.

INFORMATION PURSUANT TO LISTING RULE 5.20

Perrinvale Project

The Perrinvale Project is based on a large conterminous group of nine exploration licenses held by Toucan Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Cobre. The Perrinvale tenements total 381km^2 in size.

Tenement/ Application	Holder/ Applicant	Shares	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Area[1]
E29/1017	Toucan Gold Pty Ltd	100/100	4 Jan2018	3 Jan 2023	18BL
E29/929-I	Toucan Gold Pty Ltd	100/100	25 Aug 2015	24 Aug 2020[2]	32BL
E29/938-I	Toucan Gold Pty Ltd	100/100	8 Jul 2015	7 Jul 2020[2]	21BL
E29/946-I	Toucan Gold Pty Ltd	100/100	18 Aug 2015	17 Aug 2020[2]	5BL
E29/986	Toucan Gold Pty Ltd	100/100	11 Oct 2017	10 Oct 2022	20BL
E29/987	Toucan Gold Pty Ltd	100/100	19 Sep 2017	18 Sep 2022	7BL
E29/988	Toucan Gold Pty Ltd	100/100	19 Sep 2017	18 Sep 2022	1BL
E29/989	Toucan Gold Pty Ltd	100/100	19 Sep 2017	18 Sep 2022	3BL
E29/990	Toucan Gold Pty Ltd	100/100	19 Sep 2017	18 Sep 2022	9BL

1 *BL = Blocks*

2 *Toucan Gold Pty Ltd is in the process of renewing these 3 tenements with all required lodgements having been made with the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) within required time frames.*

The above table is the tenement schedule for Toucan Gold Pty Ltd. All Perrinvale tenements are 100% owned by Toucan Gold, however FMG Resources Pty Ltd retains a 2% net smelter royalty on any future metal production from 3 tenements E29/929, 938 and 946.

Mt Sandiman Project

The Mt Sandiman Project is based on a single tenement (E09/2316) totalling 202km^2 in size. Cobre does not hold a direct interest in the tenement which is subject to a farm-in agreement with GTTS Generations Pty Ltd dated 13 November 2019 *(refer farm-in agreement summary in section 10.8 of the Company's Prospectus dated 6 December 2019).*

Tenement/ Application	Holder/ Applicant	Shares	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Area[1]
E09/2316	GTTS Generations Pty Ltd	100/100	9 Aug 2019	8 Aug 2024	65BL

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE:

The Company's Corporate Governance Statement for the financial year ended 30 June 2020 can be found at:
https://www.cobre.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/2.2.5-Corporate-Governance-Statement.pdf

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

The names of substantial shareholders in Cobre Ltd and the number of equity securities to which each substantial shareholder and their associates have a relevant interest, as disclosed in substantial shareholder notices given to Cobre Ltd, are set out below.

Name of Substantial Holder within the meaning of section 671B of the Corporations Act	Date	Number of Shares in which the substantial holder holds a relevant interest	% of total shares on issue
Metal Tiger PLC	10 June 2020	19,350,000	18.792%
Bernard Aylward <Galbraith Family A/C>	13 May 2020	5,408,846	5.25%
Resource Assets Pty Ltd	12 May 2020	8,113,269	7.87%
Holland International Pty Ltd <Holland Family A/C>	4 February 2020	11,024,384	11.38%

NUMBER OF HOLDERS OF EACH CLASS OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Category	Number of Holders
Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	450
Options exercisable at $0.20 expiring 24 September 2024 (not quoted on ASX)	6
Options exercisable at $0.30 expiring 31 January 2023 (not quoted on ASX)	4

VOTING RIGHTS

Shareholder voting rights are summarised within section 11.2 on page 226 of the Company's Prospectus dated 6 December 2019 and paragraph 34 of the Company's Constitution both lodged with the ASX on 29 January 2020.

DISTRIBUTION SCHEDULE OF SHAREHOLDERS

Range	Total Holders	Shares	% of Shares
100,001 and Over	81	93,971,091	91.260
10,001 to 100,000	180	7,856,929	7.630
5,001 to 10,000	99	903,105	0.880
1,001 to 5,000	75	235,627	0.230
1 to 1,000	15	3,936	0.000
Total	**450**	**102,970,688**	**100.000**

UNMARKETABLE PARCELS

There are 43 shareholders with an unmarketable parcel of shares being a holding of less than 2,564 shares each for a combined total of 62,141 shares. This is based on a closing price of $0.19 per share as at 21 August, 2020 and represents 0.06035% of the shares on issue on that day.

TOP 20 SHAREHOLDERS

Category	Number of Holders	% of Shares
METAL TIGER PLC	19,350,000	18.792%
HOLLAND INTERNATIONAL PTY LTD <HOLLAND FAMILY A/C>	11,024,384	10.706%
RESOURCE ASSETS PTY LTD	8,113,269	7.879%
MONTCAP PTY LTD	7,250,025	7.041%
MR BERNARD AYLWARD <THE GALBRAITH FAMILY A/C>	5,408,846	5.253%
SISSIAN INTERNATIONAL PTY LTD <SISSIAN FAMILY A/C>	4,799,052	4.661%
ILWELLA PTY LTD <NO 2 A/C>	4,739,500	4.603%
J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED	2,450,486	2.380%
BROJO INVESTMENTS PTY LTD <B & J LYONS FAMILY A/C>	2,375,250	2.307%
MR GRANT WILLIAM PETER REYNOLDS	2,000,000	1.942%
YARANDI INVESTMENTS PTY LTD <GRIFFITH FAMILY NO 2 A/C>	1,916,932	1.862%
CHIFLEY PORTFOLIOS PTY LIMITED <DAVID HANNON RETIREMENT A/C>	1,821,368	1.769%
BT PORTFOLIO SERVICES LIMITED <WARRELL HOLDINGS S/F A/C>	1,300,000	1.262%
PONDEROSA INVESTMENTS (WA) PTY LTD <THE PONDEROSA INVESTMENT A/C>	1,200,000	1.165%
LARRAKEYAH PTY LIMITED <MOORE FAMILY A/C>	1,149,625	1.116%
DANAWA (INV) PTY LTD <DANAWA SUPER FUND A/C>	1,062,500	1.032%
PS SUPER NOMINEE PTY LTD <SHADBOLT FUTURE FUND A/C>	850,984	0.826%
BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <LGT BANK AG DRP>	826,000	0.802%
ASHANTI INVESTMENT FUND PTY LTD <ASHANTI INVESTMENT FUND A/C>	771,269	0.749%
SABIA HOLDINGS PTY LTD	600,000	0.583%
Total Top 20	**79,009,490**	**76.730%**
Total Balance of Holders	**23,961,198**	**23.270%**
Total Shares	**102,970,688**	**100.00%**

ESCROWED SECURITIES

Category	Number	ASX or Voluntary	End of Escrow Period
Unlisted Options exercisable at $0.20 expiring 24 September 2024	237,000	ASX	24 September 2020
Shares	81,126	ASX	16 October 2020
Shares	243,378	ASX	4 November 2020
Shares	166,667	ASX	13 November 2020
Shares	36,711,947	ASX	31 January 2022
Unlisted Options exercisable at $0.20 expiring 24 September 2024	13,012,000	ASX	31 January 2022
Unlisted Options exercisable at $0.30 expiring 31 January 2023	2,000,000	ASX	31 January 2022

UNQUOTED SECURITIES

Category	Number of Units	Number of Holders
Options exercisable at $0.20 expiring 24 September 2020	13,249,000	6
Options exercisable at $0.30 expiring 31 January 2023	2,000,000	4

Distribution of Optionholders – exercisable at $0.20 expiring 24 September 2020

Holding Ranges	Holders	Total Units	Percentage
100,001 and Over	6	13,249,000	100.00%
10,001 to 100,000	0	0	0.00%
5,001 to 10,000	0	0	0.00%
1,001 to 5,000	0	0	0.00%
1 to 1,000	0	0	0.00%
Total	**6**	**13,249,000**	**100.00%**

Optionholders with more than 20% of the Class of Options:

Name	Number	Percentage
Holland International Pty Ltd <Holland Family A/C>	6,525,000	49.25%
Sissian International Pty Ltd <Sissian Family A/C>	3,337,000	25.18%

Distribution of Optionholders – exercisable at $0.30 expiring 31 January 2023:

Holding Ranges	Holders	Total Units	Percentage
100,001 and Over	4	2,000,000	100.00%
10,001 to 100,000	0	0	0.00%
5,001 to 10,000	0	0	0.00%
1,001 to 5,000	0	0	0.00%
1 to 1,000	0	0	0.00%
Total	**4**	**2,000,000**	**100.00%**

Optionholders with more than 20% of the Class of Options:

Name	Number	Percentage
Sternship Advisers Pty Ltd	1,000,000	50.00%
Mr Robert Anthony Hamilton <R Hamilton Family A/C>	525,000	26.25%

BUY-BACK

There is no current on-market buy back.

The Company is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange under the code 'CBE'.

Cobre Limited

Level 7, 151 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000

(02) 9048 8856
www.cobre.com.au