COBRE

ACN 626 241 067

Annual Report 2022

Corporate Directory

Directors

Mr Martin C Holland
Executive Chairman and Managing Director

Mr Andrew Sissian
Non-Executive Director

Mr Michael Addison
Non-Executive Director

Mr Michael McNeilly
Non-Executive Director

Dr Ross McGowan
Non-Executive Director

Company secretary

Mr Justin Clyne

Registered office

Level 7, 151 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000

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

Principal place of business

Level 7, 151 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000

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

Share registry

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

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

Auditor

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

Solicitors

HWL Ebsworth
Level 14, Australia Square
264–278 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/corporate-governance/

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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 29 September 2022. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

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 Cobre's Annual Report for the 2022 Financial Year (**FY22**). FY22 was a transformational year for the Company with our new large scale copper discovery in Botswana, providing a clear pathway to unlocking a whole new copper district in one of the most highly regarded, yet significantly underexplored, copper locations in the world, the Kalahari Copper Belt (**KCB**).

Cobre's Botswana Projects remains a key focus and the Company has achieved significant milestones over the last financial year to advance its strategy in the KCB. In particular, Cobre secured the right to acquire 100% ownership of Kalahari Metals Limited (**KML**), which owns the extensive ~5000km^2 land package in Botswana (with 4,303km^2 owned 100% and 723km^2 held via joint venture arrangements), while aligning all the key elements of the Cobre technical and operational teams in country. These strategic appointments included new in-country CEO of ML, Adam Wooldridge and the appointment of Dr. Ross McGowan as a Non-Executive Director on the Board of Cobre, both immediately post the end of FY22.

The Company also undertook a successful capital raise of A$7 million in August 2022 via a two-tranche placement. The first tranche of A$5.5M was successfully completed, with the second tranche of A$1.5M still to be invested by the Company's largest shareholder, Metal Tiger plc (**MTR**) and also one of Cobre's directors, Andrew Sissian, subject to the approval of Cobre shareholders at the Company's upcoming Extraordinary General Meeting (**EGM**) in October.

As part of the capital raise, Cobre also aligned with its Botswana-based drilling company, Mitchells Drilling, who has subscribed for US$300K into the placement for a drilling for equity swap, the details of which are outlined in the Company's ASX announcement of 4 August 2022.

Cobre's vision is to explore and discover new copper deposits to fuel the decarbonisation revolution the world is currently encountering. Without significant capital and new greenfield discoveries, the world would not be able to keep up with the raw metals required to drive this significant and necessary paradigm shift. The Company has a clear pathway to discovering critical new age metal deposits through its copper assets.

The new copper discovery in Botswana, together with the district scale opportunity that this extensive project package presents, has significantly broadened our project portfolio and increased our global exposure to copper – a metal with strong global demand fundamentals. As Cobre continues its advanced exploration and ongoing drilling in Botswana, we hope to unlock our major discovery which we believe has the potential to generate significant value to our shareholders.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Company's loyal shareholders and key stakeholders for their ongoing support, and who have all contributed to establishing and supporting Cobre on its path towards delivering success, with the ultimate aim of making a major copper discovery. I would also like to thank my fellow directors, technical and operations teams on the ground for their tremendous efforts during what has been Cobre's most rewarding year to date. We look forward to another year of continued exploration success.

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 2022.

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

Dr Ross McGowan – Non-Executive Director (appointed 22 June 2022)

Michael McNeilly - Non-Executive Director

Andrew Sissian – Non-Executive Director (Finance Director until 30 June 2022 and Non-Executive Director from 1 July 2022)

Michael Addison – Non-Executive Director

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Consolidated Entity during the financial year included the exploration and evaluation of:

- the exploration tenement package in Botswana owned by Kalahari Metals Limited (**KML**), a private UK company which controls approximately 5,027km^2 of tenements within the Kalahari Copper Belt (**KCB**) in Botswana (with 4,304km^2 owned, and 723km^2 through Joint Venture arrangements). Cobre currently owns 51% of KML and is moving towards 100%-ownership pending completion of the acquisition (*refer ASX Announcement on 16 June 2022*).
- the assets owned by Toucan Gold Pty Ltd (Toucan), in which Cobre owns a 100% shareholding, primarily comprising the Perrinvale Project, which covers 327km^2 of the Panhandle and Illaara Greenstone Belts in Western Australia; and
- the exploration tenement tenement in the name of GTTS Generations Pty Ltd and, in which the company acquired an option to earn an interest pursuant to the Sandiman Farmin Agreement dated 13 November 2019. 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.

In addition to the exploration and evaluation of the above tenement portfolio, during the year Cobre increased its interest in KML from 49.9% to a controlling interest of 51%, following receipt the change of control approval from the Ministry of Mines Botswana (*refer ASX announcement on 7 December 2021*). The Company is now currently moving towards 100%-ownership of KML following the execution of a Share Purchase Deed with Metal Tiger plc (ASX: MTR, AIM: MTR, **Metal Tiger**) to acquire the remaining 49% interest in KML.

During the year, Cobre acted as a cornerstone investor into Armada Metals Limited's (ASX: AMM, **Armada**) Initial Public Offer (**IPO**), investing A$1m into the IPO with Armada successfully listing on the ASX on 15 December 2021. Cobre owns 14.43% of Armada which holds two exploration licences prospective for magmatic Ni-Cu sulphides in Gabon. Covering a total area of nearly 3,000km^2, the licence holding presents a frontier exploration opportunity.

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 amounted to $5,385,806 (30 June 2021: $2,747,597).

Cobre has had a transformational year, successfully delivering on a number of key strategic milestones. During the year, the Company made a significant step-change in its strategy and diversified its portfolio into highly prospective regions in Africa through strategic investments in Botswana and Gabon.

Cobre remains focused on establishing a strong presence in Africa and has made significant progress in Botswana. During the year, Cobre continued its maiden Joint Venture (**JV**) drilling program in the KCB, delivering significant drilling results at both the Endurance and Perseverance Prospects, as well as announcing the start of an advanced exploration program at the Ngami Copper Project (**NCP** or **Ngami**) located on the northern margin of the KCB.

Exploration continued at the Company's wholly owned Perrinvale Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide (**VHMS**) Project in Western Australia, with the 2021 field exploration programme successfully adding multiple new drill ready targets with potential to host VHMS mineralisation. Drill targets are being assessed together with priority areas for follow up field work In FY23.

During FY22, Cobre secured a controlling 51% interest in KML, after receiving the change of control approval from the Ministry of Mines Botswana. With this strategic acquisition, Cobre has begun its plans to move towards acquiring full 100% ownership of KML via acquisition of the remaining 49% interest from Metal Tiger. This transaction is expected to unlock considerable value for shareholders, enabling Cobre to fully exploit the exploration potential of the extensive KML license package in Botswana. The acquisition of the remaining 49% of KML is subject to the approval of Cobre shareholders at an Extraordinary General Meeting (**EGM**) to be held in early November 2022.

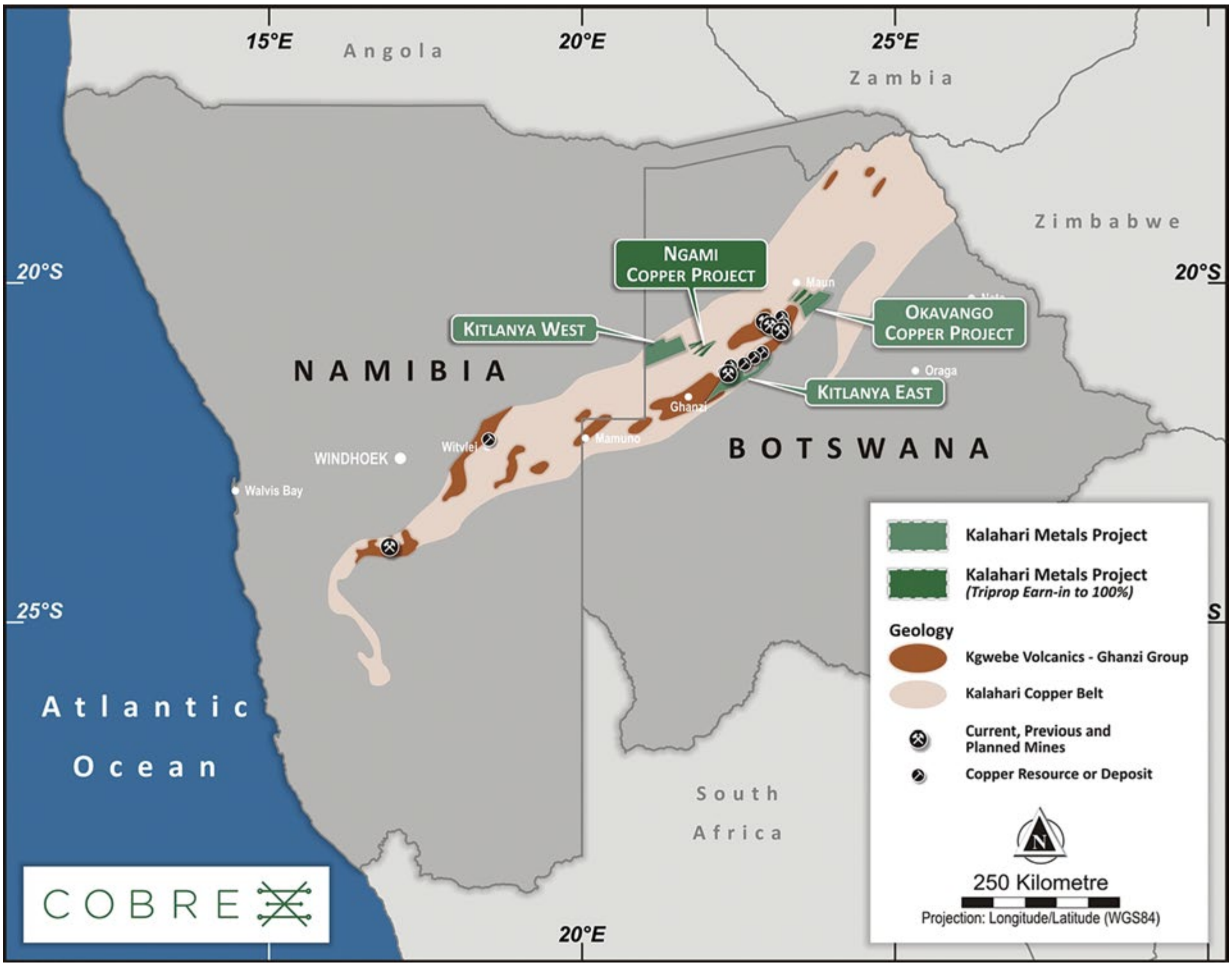
After year end, Cobre announced significant copper intersections at its Ngami Copper Project in Botswana. These include intersecting significant chalcocite mineralisation over a target strike length of 4km – which is in line with the largest known copper deposits in the KCB. This new copper discovery represents a transformational threshold for Cobre, placing the Company on an exciting path to potentially unlock a new copper district in the KCB. Also, subsequent to the year end, and as a result of early exploration success at Ngami, Cobre successfully undertook a two-tranche placement of A$7 million (before costs) at $0.15 per share to sophisticated and institutional investors to fast-track advanced exploration on the Botswana tenements (*refer ASX announcement on 4 August 2022*). The second tranche of the placement is subject to the approval of Cobre shareholders at the EGM scheduled for early November 2022.

Cobre has had an incredibly successful financial year, with a strong focus on exploration and strategic acquisitions. These activities have formed the foundation upon which we are now able to work towards unlocking the next copper district in the KCB.

Some of the key achievements are outlined in a selection of Cobre's more significant ASX announcements across FY22 as detailed below.

Date	Key Announcement
Botswana	
14 July 2021	Kalahari Metals Limited – Kitlanya West Exploration Update
13 October 2021	Kalahari Metals Limited – Results from the Endurance Drilling Programme
18 October 2021	Kalahari Metals Limited – Commencement of Drilling at Endurance
7 December 2021	Minister's Change of Control Approval for Kalahari Metals
8 December 2021	KML- Provisional Results from Endurance Drilling Programme
20 December 2021	Botswana Drilling Complete – Cu-Mineralisation Increases
12 April 2022	Kalahari Metals – Botswana Exploration Update
16 June 2022	Cobre Signs Share Purchase Deed to Acquire 100% of KML
22 June 2022	Appointment of Dr Ross McGowan as non-Executive Director
Gabon	
29 November 2021	Investment in Armada Metals
Western Australia	
28 January 2022	New Cu Targets Identified at Perrinvale – WA

Full details of each of these announcements and all exploration activities and results referred, including relevant JORC information, can be accessed via the Company's ASX releases which are available on both the ASX and on the Company's website.



Botswana

Cobre is moving towards 100% ownership of KML which holds an extensive land package of highly prospective copper and silver exploration tenements in the KCB. The KCB 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 and is emerging as a new copper production belt. KML's landholdings are along strike, and adjacent to, two major development projects: Cupric Canyon's high-grade Zone 5 Cu-Ag deposit and ASX listed Sandfire Resources Limited's (ASX: SFR) T3 Motheo Cu-Ag deposit.

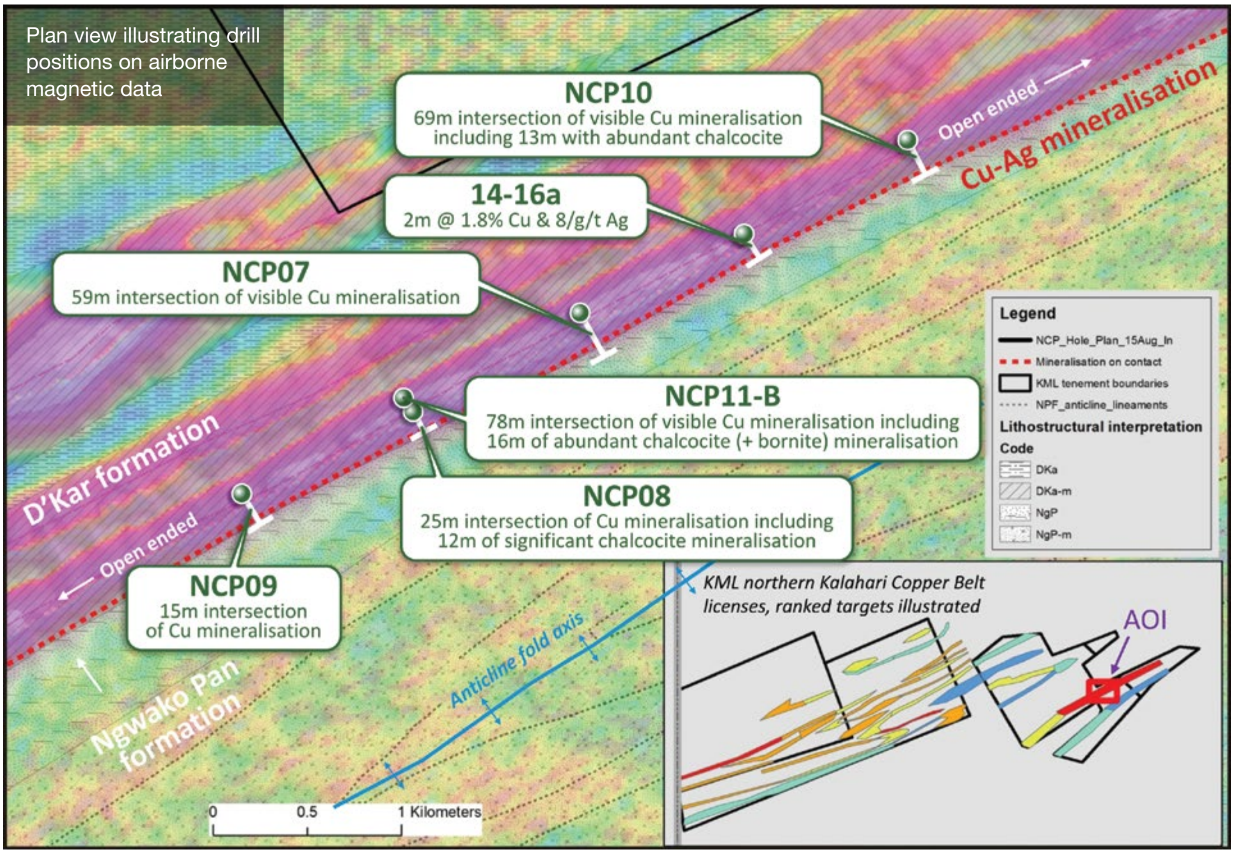
In December 2021, Cobre increased its interest in KML from 49.9% to a controlling interest of 51%, following receipt of the change of control approval from the Ministry of Mines Botswana (refer ASX announcement on 7 December 2021). Subsequently, in June 2022, Cobre signed a share purchase deed to acquire 100% ownership of KML to take full control of the district-scale exploration opportunity in the KCB (*refer ASX announcement on 16 June 2022*).

Exploration in Botswana

During FY22, the maiden joint venture drilling program continued in the KCB in Botswana, with 1,701m of Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling and 3,344.5m of diamond drilling completed at the Endurance Prospect located within the Kitlanya East Project (**KITE**), as well as 900m of diamond drilling completed at the Trouvaille Prospect located within the Kitlanya West Project (**KITW**). The Company reported the achievement of some significant progress at both the KITW and KITE Projects, with initial diamond drill results confirming the existence of lower D'Kar Formation in the fold structures mapped in the airborne electromagnetic modelling, typical host stratigraphy for known deposits in the KCB.

Subsequent to the end of FY22, Cobre announced the commencement of advanced exploration and the intersection of significant copper mineralisation from its maiden drilling program on KML's Ngami Copper Project (**NCP**) licenses (*refer ASX announcements on 27 July and 1, 3, 16, 30 August and 9 September 2022*).

Based on visual estimates, confirmed with pXRF readings, all four diamond holes (NCP07, NCP08, NCP09, NCP10) intersected notable to significant chalcocite mineralisation, extending the footprint of copper mineralisation to over 4km long- in line with the other deposits in the KCB. In addition, recently completed holes, NCP11-B and NCP12, also announced post the reporting period, confirmed the vertical continuity of mineralisation below NCP08 (*refer ASX announcements on 30 August and 9 September 2022*).



- **NCP07** intersected a broad 59m (down hole) zone of visual copper mineralisation which increases in abundance in the lower 10m which includes a significant chalcocite component along with chrysocolla.
- **NCP08** intersected chalcocite mineralisation over a 25m interval (down hole) with a significant increase in mineralisation in the lower 12m.
- **NCP09** intersected visible copper mineralisation over a 15m interval (down hole) including chrysocolla, malachite and fine-grained chalcocite.
- **NCP10** intersected a broad zone of visible copper mineralisation which extends over 69m (down hole) with 13m of abundant chalcocite mineralisation.
- **NCP11-B** has intersected a broad zone of visible copper mineralisation which extends 78m (down hole) including 16m of abundant chalcocite and bornite.
- **NCP12** intersected an 18m zone of visible copper mineralisation (down hole) which includes 9m of notable visual chalcocite mineralisation confirmed with pXRF.

The ongoing drilling program at the NCP represents the first of 55 prospective targets across the KML licenses, with 43 ranked targets located within the KITW and NCP tenements. With an initial 1,200m diamond drilling program complete at NCP, the Company is now progressing an additional 2,500m of infill diamond drilling at the project, with a second drill rig already mobilised to site (*refer ASX announcement on 30 August 2022*).

Gabon

Armada holds 100%-ownership of two exploration licences prospective for magmatic Ni-Cu sulphides situated in Gabon. Covering a total area of nearly 3,000km^2, the licence holding presents a frontier district-scale exploration opportunity.

Location of the LMT and NYT within the Company's exploration licences

During the year, Cobre invested an additional AUD$1.0M as a cornerstone investor into Armada's IPO, resulting in the successful listing of Armada on the ASX on 15 December 2021.

Post-listing, Cobre holds a total of 15,000,000 Fully Paid Ordinary Shares (**FPOS**) in Armada (comprising 14.43% of shares on issue) as well as an option to acquire an additional 3,330,000 FPOS in Armada, upon exercise of the option and subject to payment of the exercise price of AUD$0.334 per share. In addition to owning 14.43% of Armada, Cobre appointed Martin Holland as its elected nominee Non-Executive Director to the Board of Armada.

During FY22, Armada announced the renewal of permit G5-555 which was formally granted by His Excellency Vincent de Paul Massassa, Minister of Oil, Gas, Hydrocarbons and Mines in Gabon, on 14 February 2022. The permit has allowed Armada to immediately explore the southern extension of the 25km-long Libonga-Matchiti Trend ('**LMT**').

Exploration in Gabon

In early March 2022, Armada announced commencement of a Phase 1 Maiden Diamond Drill program over its highest priority nickel-copper targets along the LMT at the Nyanga Project. The drill program, which comprised of ten diamond holes totalling 3,240m, was successfully completed in June 2022 with Armada announcing the intersection of disseminated to strongly disseminated and blebby magmatic sulphide mineralisation in all ten diamond drill holes.

The core is currently being processed and sections will be assayed for the normal magmatic suite of elements including nickel, copper, cobalt, and the Platinum Group Elements (PGE) which will also aid the geological understanding and future targeting.

Finally, Armada conducted laboratory analysis of surface hand grab samples collected from two advanced exploration targets (Ngongo and Yoyo), both situated within permit G5-555. These samples, collected along the Ngono-Yoyo Trend ('**NYT**'), have confirmed the presence of outcropping ultramafic intrusions with observed magmatic sulphides for a further 40km southeast of the LMT- extending the overall potential of the trend to over 60km.

Subsequent to the end of FY22, Armada announced that further laboratory analysis of the samples confirmed that the source of magma in the NYT comprises a magmatic system that is the same as the LMT (*refer ASX announcement, 4 July 2022*).

The Cobre Board view the investment into Armada as a great opportunity to expand the Company's reach in the copper exploration space beyond Western Australian and Botswana. Given early signs of exploration success achieved in FY22, and Armada's highly experienced leadership team (who have a successful track record of involvement in major discoveries like the world-class Kamoa deposit by Ivanhoe Mines), the Board is confident in the potential success of this project.

Western Australia

Perrinvale Project

The Perrinvale Project is based on a large conterminous group of nine exploration licenses and one miscellaneous license held by Toucan Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Cobre. As at 30 June 2022, the Perrinvale tenements totalled 345km^2 in size and following recent renewals and relinquishments this has been reduced to 327km^2.

During the year, the Company continued with a systematic application of the technical knowledge gained with the aim of defining a significant VHMS resource base on the project. A field crew operated on the ground at Perrinvale with the primary activities being soil sampling, rock chipping and local mapping aimed at validating the model and vectoring to the definition of future drill targets.

The field work has covered the majority of the tenure (with the exception of the most recently granted E29/1106 tenement) at a first pass sampling level. A total of 13,611 soil and 4,237 rock chip samples were collected over the course of FY22, with 1,231 rock samples submitted for laboratory analysis.

Work to date is supportive of the model and supporting the concept that the iron formations in the area are related to hydrothermal venting. Systematic sampling of these iron formations allows for geochemical vectoring towards hydrothermal source. In the technical review completed by the Company in early 2021, of known VHMS deposit areas within the Yilgran in particular (and globally in general), such iron formation rocks can be both hosts of, and caps on, sulphide mineralisation.

On the basis of field observations, pXRF analysis of soils and rocks, lab assays, and remotely sensed datasets, the technical team refined specific areas of indicated prospectivity for more detailed field assessment, which was undertaken in the first half of FY22.

In December 2021, Cobre completed some ground electromagnetic (**MLEM**) surveys on higher priority areas of indicated prospectivity. Four prospects were included in the surveys. In line with the goal of assessing prospectivity across the entire tenement holding, all surveyed prospects are located outside the area covered by the 2019 Airborne Electromagnetic (**AEM**) Survey.

Results have been utilised in the process of selecting priority drill targets with a combination of further MLEM surveys and heritage surveys progressed post FY22.

Sandiman Project

The Sandiman Project is based on a single tenement (E09/2316) totalling 202km^2 in size. Cobre has earnt a 51% interest in the tenement via the 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). Having meet the first earn-in obligations due to a lack of copper results, Cobre decided not to proceed with the second earn-in but to operate in joint venture with GTTS Generation. The project has demonstrated significant potential for Mississippi Valley style silver-lead-zinc and fieldwork is continuing to refine drill targets. completed.

Previous work has identified a significant number of areas of interest that require field follow up on the Sandiman Project. In the last quarter of the financial year, and in conjunction with 49% project owner, GTTS Generations Pty Ltd, a field team commenced a programme of field work aimed at ground truthing priority areas of interest generated from the 2021 geophysical interpretation with work completed post financial year end.

CORPORATE

Investment – Metal Tiger

During FY22, Cobre invested $1.0m into a placement conducted by Metal Tiger which was undertaken to facilitate additional liquidity to MTR's ASX quotation and assist to establish an increased presence in the Australian market and to be applied across MTR's global resources investments. The raising was conducted at A$0.37 per CHESS Depositary Interest (**CDI**) with Cobre issued 2,702,703 new CDIs (*refer to ASX announcement 27 July 2021*). The Company's conditional investment in Metal Tiger was subsequently approved by MTR shareholders at MTR's EGM held on 16 September 2021.

The Cobre Board believes this investment shows commercial alignment and gives Cobre shareholders additional exposure to the royalties that Metal Tiger owns over the KCB district. Cobre has a high level of confidence in the Metal Tiger Board and management team and believes this investment is one which will prove to be one of significant value for Cobre's shareholders.

Board and Management

On 22 June 2022, Dr. Ross McGowan was appointed as a Non-Executive Director on the Board of Cobre. Dr McGowan is the Managing Director & CEO of Armada and founded the Resource Exploration & Development Group, which was responsible for generating the Kitlanya East and West prospect areas held by KML, as well as having over 20 years of academic, technical and corporate experience in mining exploration in Africa. Ross was a co- recipient of the 2015 PDAC Thayer Lindsley Award for an international Mineral Discovery for Kamoa.

Subsequent to the end of FY22, Adam Wooldridge was appointed as the CEO of KML. Adam is a founding partner of KML and has played an active role in developing the Company's exploration projects over the last five years. An experienced geophysicist and geologist with over 25 years' experience in Africa, the Middle East and Europe, he has worked in exploration management and consulting positions across a variety of deposit types including base and precious metals.

In addition to Adam's appointment as CEO, KML's exploration programmes will be supported by a discovery focussed team with extensive experience in Africa, including David Caterall, Thomas Rogers, Ross McGowan and Thomas Krebbs (*refer ASX announcement on 4 July 2022*).

Finally, post financial year end, Andrew Sissian transitioned from Finance Director to NED, with Greg Hammond appointed as the Company's new Chief Financial Officer (**CFO**) (*refer ASX announcement on 5 July 2022*).

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

On 16 June 2022, Cobre announced that it had entered into a Share Purchase Deed with Metal Tiger to acquire the remaining 49% interest in KML (**Transaction**).

Cobre currently holds a 51% ownership interest in KML, via its wholly owned subsidiary, Cobre Kalahari Pty Ltd (**Cobre Kalahari**). Under the terms of the Transaction:

- Cobre (or its nominee) will initially acquire 24.5% of the shares in KML from Metal Tiger (increasing its interest to 75.5%) for a total cash consideration of GBP £750,000 (Initial Acquisition); and
- Metal Tiger will grant Cobre a call option for it (or its nominee) to acquire the remaining 24.5% of shares in KML, exercisable for either GBP £750,000 cash or the equivalent in Cobre shares, for a period of 12 months after completion of the Initial Acquisition (Call Option), providing Cobre a pathway to 100% ownership of KML.

Metal Tiger is a substantial holder of the Company and currently holds approximately 17.20% of the issued shares in Cobre.

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 4 August 2022, the Company announced that it had successfully conducted a two-tranche placement of A$7 million (before costs) at $0.15 per share to sophisticated and institutional investors with the funds raised to be used to fast-track exploration on the tenement package held by KML in Botswana. Of this amount $1,496,211 was still to be received under the second tranche at the timing of signing.

On 31 August 2022, the company issued 1,610,500 fully paid shares upon the exercise of 975,000 options with an exercise price of $0.30 each and 635,500 options with an exercise price of $0.20 each.

Cobre's drilling service provider in Botswana, Mitchell's Drilling, has also subscribed for US$300,000 worth of shares in Cobre to be set-off against drilling services delivered.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2022 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 tenement package held by KML in Botswana, as it embarks on an advanced 5000m infill diamond drilling program at the NCP. Further soil sampling at the NCP and KITW Projects are underway with results expected in October and November. Aircore and RC drilling is planned at KITW and is expected to commence in January 2023.

Cobre will also continue exploration at Perrinvale in Western Australia, with a planned drilling program on priority targets aimed to commence in FY23. Future work is dependent on contractor and survey team availability. Both the MLEM contractor and Heritage Survey team are expected to be available in the current quarter.

Samples collected during the Sandiman field programme will be assessed and selected samples are expected to be dispatched for assay. Field observations will also be assessed to refine the previous interpretations.

Finally, the Company will continue ongoing support of its investment in Armada which is advancing its exploration programs at the Nyanga Magmatic Ni-Cu Project in Gabon.

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 30 June 2022.

Cobre CEO and Chairman, Martin Holland, pictured with KML CEO, Adam Wooldridge, and the RES exploration team.

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:	OzAurum Resources Limited (ASX: OZM) and Armada Metals Limited (ASX: AMM)
Former directorships (last 3 years):	Nil
Interests in shares:	11,616,931 fully paid ordinary shares
Interests in options:	13,175,000 options over ordinary shares

Name:	**Andrew Sissian**
Title:	*Non-Executive Director since 1 July 2022 (prior to that held role as 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:	6,437,000 options over ordinary shares

Name:	**Michael Addison**
Title:	*Non-Executive Director*
Qualifications:	He is a former Rhodes Scholar and has an Oxford University postgraduate degree in Management Studies.
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:	Nil
Former directorships (last 3 years):	Genex Power Limited (ASX: GNX)
Interests in shares:	1,062,500 fully paid ordinary shares
Interests in options:	1,000,000 options over ordinary shares

Name:	**Michael McNeilly**
Title:	*Non-Executive Director*
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:	1,500,000 options over ordinary shares

Name:	**Dr Ross McGowan**
Title:	*Non-Executive Director (appointed 22 June 2022)*
Qualifications:	Dr McGowan is a Fellow of the Geological Society of London and a Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists.
Experience and expertise:	Dr McGowan founded the Resource Exploration & Development Group and has over 20 years of academic, technical and corporate experience in mining exploration in Africa. Ross was a co-recipient of the 2015 PDAC Thayer Lindsley Award for an international Mineral Discovery for Kamoa.
Other current directorships:	Armada Metals Limited (ASX: AMM)
Former directorships (last 3 years):	Nil
Interests in shares:	4,000,000 fully paid ordinay shares
Interests in options:	Nil

'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 2022, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Full Board	
	Attended	Held
Martin Holland	7	7
Andrew Sissian	7	7
Michael Addison	7	7
Michael McNeilly	7	7
Ross McGowan	–	–

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 or prior year.

Share based remuneration

During the prior year key management personnel have received options as part of their remuneration. The options issued during the current and prior year were approved by shareholders at a general meeting of the company. The company does not have a formalised employee share option plan in place. The issuance of share based remuneration is at the full discretion of the board and the board has decided not to issue the any in the current year.

Voting and comments made at the company's 30 November 2021 Annual General Meeting ('AGM')

At the 30 November 2021 AGM, 88.38% of the votes received supported the adoption of the remuneration report for the year ended 30 June 2021. The company did not receive any specific feedback at the AGM regarding its remuneration practices.

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	
2022	Cash salary and fees $	Cash bonus $	Non-monetary $	Super-annuation $	Long service leave $	Equity-settled $	Total $
Non-Executive Directors:							
Michael Addison	72,000	–	–	–	–	–	72,000
Michael McNeilly	72,000	–	–	–	–	–	72,000
Ross McGowan	1,250	–	–	–	–	–	1,250
Executive Directors:							
Martin Holland	288,000	–	–	28,800	–	–	316,800
Andrew Sissian	177,999	–	–	–	–	–	177,999
	611,249	–	–	28,800	–	–	640,049
2021							
Non-Executive Directors:							
Michael Addison	72,000	–	–	–	–	60,598	132,598
Michael McNeilly	72,000	–	–	–	–	121,197	193,197
Executive Directors:							
Martin Holland	288,000	–	–	27,360	–	805,959	1,121,319
Andrew Sissian	156,999	–	–	-	–	375,710	532,709
	588,999	–	–	27,360	–	1,363,464	1,979,823

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

	Fixed remuneration		At risk – STI		At risk – LTI	
Name	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Non-Executive Directors:						
Michael Addison	100%	54%	–	–	–	46%
Michael McNeilly	100%	37%	–	–	–	63%
Ross McGowan	100%	–	–	–	–	–
Executive Directors:						
Martin Holland	100%	28%	–	–	–	72%
Andrew Sissian	100%	29%	–	–	–	71%

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 $288,000 plus statutory superannuation. 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. With effect from 1 July 2022 remuneration has been reduced to $240,000 plus statutory superannuation.

Name:	**Andrew Sissian**
Title:	*Finance Director (Non-executive director effective 1 July 2022)*
Agreement commenced:	21 November 2019
Term of agreement:	Under the Consultancy Agreement, a monthly fee of $12,000 (excluding GST) is payable for the first 40 hours of work provided each month. Additional fees are payable at $300 per hour (excluding GST) capped $22,000 per month. With effect from 1 July 2022 Andrew became a Non-Executive Director is entitled to remuneration of $50,000 (excluding GST).

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 $72,000 (plus GST if applicable) under the agreement. No additional retirement or termination payment will be made on termination of the agreement. With effect from 1 July 2022 remuneration has been reduced to $50,000 (excluding GST).

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 $72,000 (plus GST if applicable) under the agreement. No additional retirement or termination payment will be made on termination of the agreement. With effect from 1 July 2022 remuneration has been reduced to $50,000 (excluding GST).

Name:	**Dr Ross McGowan**
Title:	*Non-Executive Director*
Agreement commenced:	22 June 2022
Term of agreement:	The Non-Executive Director will be paid an annual director's fee of $50,000 (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 prior 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 2022.

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, prior 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
6 April 2021	6 April 2021	6 April 2026	$0.3350	$0.121

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	6,650,000	6 April 2021	6 April 2021	6 April 2026	$0.3350	$0.121
Andrew Sissian	3,100,000	6 April 2021	6 April 2021	6 April 2026	$0.3350	$0.121
Michael McNeilly	1,000,000	6 April 2021	6 April 2021	6 April 2026	$0.3350	$0.121
Michael Addison	500,000	6 April 2021	6 April 2021	6 April 2026	$0.3350	$0.121

Options granted carry no dividend or voting rights.

Additional information

The earnings of the consolidated entity for the four years to 30 June 2022 are summarised below:

	2022 $	2021 $	2020 $	18 May 2018 to 30 June 2019 $
Loss after income tax	(5,385,806)	(2,747,597)	(1,988,417)	(150,210)

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

	2022 $	2021 $	2020 $	18 May 2018 to 30 June 2019 $
Share price at financial year end ($)*	0.03	0.16	0.18	–
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	(3.34)	(2.40)	(2.93)	(1.79)
Diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	(3.34)	(2.40)	(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	11,024,334	–	592,597	–	11,616,931
Andrew Sissian	4,849,052	–	–	–	4,849,052
Michael Addison	1,062,500	–	–	–	1,062,500
Ross McGowan	–	4,000,000	–	–	4,000,000
	16,935,886	4,000,000	592,597	–	21,528,483

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	Granted as remuneration	Exercised	Expired/ forfeited/ other	Balance at the end of the year
Options over ordinary shares					
Martin Holland	13,175,000	–	–	–	13,175,000
Andrew Sissian	6,437,000	–	–	–	6,437,000
Michael Addison	1,000,000	–	–	–	1,000,000
Michael McNeilly	1,500,000	–	–	–	1,500,000
	22,112,000	–	–	–	22,112,000

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	24 September 2024	$0.2000	12,113,500
29 November 2019	24 September 2024	$0.2000	500,000
17 January 2020	31 January 2023	$0.3000	1,025,000
6 April 2021	6 April 2026	$0.3350	11,500,000
14 December 2021	30 November 2024	$0.3350	2,500,000
			27,638,500

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

The following ordinary shares of Cobre Limited were issued during the year ended 30 June 2022 and up to the date of this report on the exercise of options granted:

Grant date	Exercise price	Number under option
24 September 2019	$0.2000	635,500
17 January 2020	$0.3000	975,000
		1,610,500

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 21 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 21 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

Martin Holland
Executive Chairman, Managing Director
29 September 2022

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Auditor's Independence Declaration

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Building a better working world

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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 financial year ended 30 June 2022, 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;

b. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit; and

c. No non-audit services provided that contravene 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

Ryan Fisk
Partner
29 September 2022

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Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	2021 $
Other income	5	249,886	25,702
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method		783	5,030
Expenses			
Corporate and administration expenses	6	(1,208,781)	(978,711)
Tenement expenses		–	(238)
Employee benefits expense		(316,801)	(315,360)
Share based payment expense	33	–	(1,393,764)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(1,401)	(1,525)
Fair value loss on derivative financial asset	11	(199,300)	(10,437)
Share of equity accounted for losses	9	(1,978,433)	(64,668)
Impairment loss on investment in joint venture	4	(1,851,382)	–
Other expenses		–	(25,031)
Loss before income tax (expense)/benefit		**(5,305,429)**	**(2,759,002)**
Income tax (expense)/benefit	7	(80,377)	11,405
Loss after income tax (expense)/benefit for the year attributable to the owners of Cobre Limited		**(5,385,806)**	**(2,747,597)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Loss on the revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	10	(241,129)	(4,676)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation		31,763	–
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(209,366)	(4,676)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the owners of Cobre Limited		**(5,595,172)**	**(2,752,273)**
Total comprehensive income for the year is attributable to:			
Non-controlling interest		15,564	–
Owners of Cobre Limited		(5,610,736)	(2,752,273)
		(5,595,172)	(2,752,273)
		Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	32	(3.34)	(2.40)
Diluted earnings per share	32	(3.34)	(2.40)

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 2022

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	2,730,000	8,146,524
Trade and other receivables		27,067	77,364
Other		39,374	27,850
Total current assets		2,796,441	8,251,738
Non-current assets			
Receivables and deposits		20,000	81,042
Investments accounted for using the equity method	9	808,515	5,387,852
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	759,459	80,965
Derivative financial instruments	11	24,298	223,598
Property, plant and equipment		3,908	5,309
Exploration and evaluation	12	14,264,558	4,229,648
Total non-current assets		15,880,738	10,008,414
Total assets		**18,677,179**	**18,260,152**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	405,926	1,205,966
Total current liabilities		405,926	1,205,966
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	14	1,877,887	–
Total non-current liabilities		1,877,887	–
Total liabilities		**2,283,813**	**1,205,966**
Net assets		**16,393,366**	**17,054,186**
Equity			
Issued capital	15	22,354,279	21,237,996
Reserves	16	786,312	686,242
Accumulated losses		(10,255,858)	(4,870,052)
Equity attributable to the owners of Cobre Limited		12,884,733	17,054,186
Non-controlling interest		3,508,633	–
Total equity		**16,393,366**	**17,054,186**

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 2022

Consolidated	Issued capital $	Reserves $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2020	11,932,725	(702,846)	(2,122,455)	9,107,424
Loss after income tax benefit for the year	–	–	(2,747,597)	(2,747,597)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	–	(4,676)	–	(4,676)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	(4,676)	(2,747,597)	(2,752,273)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs (note 15)	9,305,271	–	–	9,305,271
Share based payments	–	1,393,764	–	1,393,764
Balance at 30 June 2021	21,237,996	686,242	(4,870,052)	17,054,186

Consolidated	Issued capital $	Reserves $	Accumulated losses $	Non-controlling interest $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2021	21,237,996	686,242	(4,870,052)	–	17,054,186
Loss after income tax expense for the year	–	–	(5,385,806)	–	(5,385,806)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	–	(224,930)	–	15,564	(209,366)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	(224,930)	(5,385,806)	15,564	(5,595,172)
Non-controlling interest recognised on acquisition of Kalahari Metals Limited	–	–	–	3,493,069	3,493,069
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs (note 15)	1,441,283	–	–	–	1,441,283
Options issued as share issuance costs (note 33)	(325,000)	325,000	–	–	–
Balance at 30 June 2022	22,354,279	786,312	(10,255,858)	3,508,633	16,393,366

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 2022

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest received		783	5,030
Other revenue		87,843	–
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(1,286,864)	(1,172,630)
Net cash used in operating activities	30	(1,198,238)	(1,167,600)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		–	(2,682)
Payments for exploration and evaluation		(1,157,181)	(2,295,970)
R&D tax offset received relating to exploration activities		73,410	132,511
Payments for investments in joint venture and associates		(1,532,057)	(437,237)
Transaction costs paid in relation to investment in joint venture		–	(622,415)
Contribution paid to joint venture		(2,009,003)	(61,042)
Cash received on behalf of joint venture		–	218,663
Payments for investments in listed entity – Metal Tiger PLC		(1,000,000)	–
Net cash used in investing activities		(5,624,831)	(3,068,172)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		1,413,000	5,602,096
Share issue transaction costs		(6,455)	(391,672)
Net cash from financing activities		1,406,545	5,210,424
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(5,416,524)	974,652
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		8,146,524	7,171,872
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	8	2,730,000	8,146,524

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


Mitchell

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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. The impact of their adoption has not been material.

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

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. The consolidated entity incurred a loss from ordinary activities of $5,385,806 (2021: $,2,747,597) for the year ended 30 June 2022, and had negative cash flows from operating activities of $1,198,238 (2021: $1,167,600).

- On 12 August 2022, the company issued 36,691,925 fully paid shares at an issue price of $0.15 per share raising $5,503,788 before costs;
- The company expects to raise a further $1,496,211 on the issue of 9,974,743 fully paid shares at an issue price of $0.15. This will be under the second tranche of the raise announced on 4 August 2022; and
- Since 30 June 2022, the company has received $419,500 upon the conversion of 1,610,500 options.

Accordingly, the directors believe that the consolidated entity will be able to continue as a going concern and that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial report.

The financial report does not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or to the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessarily incurred should the company not continue as a going concern.

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 ('IFRS') 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 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 25.

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 2022 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 subsidiary 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.

Asset acquisition accounting

The acquisition of Kalahari Metals Limited has been accounted for an asset acquisition because it was not deemed to have been carrying on a business as the time that control was gained. The key principles applied in asset acquisition accounting are:

- the carrying value of the equity accounted for investment was deemed to be the cost of previously held interest in investment in joint venture at the time that control was gained, and was allocated to the assets and liabilities acquired;
- The non-controlling interest at the time that control was gained was calculated with reference to the carrying value of the equity accounted for investment at the time that control was gained.

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.

Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Cobre Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Australian dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at financial year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars using the exchange rates at the reporting date. The revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars using the average exchange rates, which approximate the rates at the dates of the transactions, for the period. All resulting foreign exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income through the foreign currency reserve in equity.

The foreign currency reserve is recognised in profit or loss when the foreign operation or net investment is disposed of.

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

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

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

Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value through the profit and loss at each reporting date.

Derivatives are classified as current or non-current depending on the expected period of realisation.

Associates

Associates are entities over which the consolidated entity has significant influence but not control or joint control. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the share of the profits or losses of the associate is recognised in profit or loss and the share of the movements in equity is recognised in other comprehensive income. Investments in associates are carried in the statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the consolidated entity's share of net assets of the associate. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment. Dividends received or receivable from associates reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

When the consolidated entity's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any unsecured long-term receivables, the consolidated entity does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The consolidated entity discontinues the use of the equity method upon the loss of significant influence over the associate and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the associate's carrying amount, fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

Joint ventures

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Investments in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the share of the profits or losses of the joint venture is recognised in profit or loss and the share of the movements in equity is recognised in other comprehensive income. Investments in joint ventures are carried in the statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the consolidated entity's share of net assets of the joint venture. Goodwill relating to the joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment. Income earned from joint venture entities reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

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.

Research and development grants received in relation exploration and evaluation assets are offset against the carrying value of the asset.

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.

Borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Finance costs

Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the asset. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

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.

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.

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 2022. Management have reviewed the accounting standards that are yet mandatory and do not believe that they apply to the consolidated entity and therefore they are expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

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.

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 on the basis that the consolidated entity will commence commercial production in the future, from which time the costs will be amortised in proportion to the depletion of the mineral resources. Key judgements are applied in considering costs to be capitalised which includes determining expenditures directly related to these activities and allocating overheads between those that are expensed and capitalised. In addition, costs are only capitalised that are expected to be recovered either through successful development or sale of the relevant mining interest. Factors that could impact the future commercial production at the mine include the level of reserves and resources, future technology changes, which could impact the cost of mining, future legal changes and changes in commodity prices. To the extent that capitalised costs are determined not to be recoverable in the future, they will be written off in the period in which this determination is made.

At each reporting date management review exploration assets for indicators of impairment in line with AASB 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources. Management have concluded that there were no indicators of impairment.

Investment in Kalahari Metals Limited (KML)

0n 14 December 2021, the company issued 445,368 fully paid ordinary share to increase its ownership interest from 49.99% to 51%. Management reviewed the arrangement and determined that the company still had joint control of KML with its joint venture partner, and the investment had been accounted for using the equity method, refer to note 9.

On 16 June 2022, the company announced that it had entered into an agreement to acquire the remaining 49% of KML, At 30 June 2022 however, the company's stake in KML remained at 51% at 30 June 2022. The 49% will be acquired in two equal tranches of £750,000 cash for the initial acquisition of 24.5% and £750,000 in cash or shares of the company at the company's election for the remaining 24.5% to be exercised within 12 months of the initial acquisition.

However, in connection with the transaction, the parties have agreed to temporarily amend the terms of the existing Shareholders' Deed in respect of KML, for a period of 12 months following completion of the initial acquisition providing, among other things, consolidated entity with sole control over KML's business plan and budget and allowing it to be solely responsible for any capital and funding requirements during that time giving Cobre the practical ability to exercise it's power over KML.

In addition, Metal Tiger has agreed to waive its right to appoint directors to the Board of KML (with limited rights to certain KML board matters) until expiry of the call option.

For the above reason the consolidated entity was deemed to have taken control of KML with effect from 16 June 2022, and it has been consolidated with effect from that date.

A derivative arises in connection with the option to acquire the remaining 49% interest in KML. The fair value of the derivative has been determined by reference to the strike price and is remeasured to fair value at each reporting period through profit & loss.

NOTE 3. OPERATING SEGMENTS

Identification of reportable operating segments

The consolidated entity is organised into one operating segment: exploration for precious metals. 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 4. IMPAIRMENT OF INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURE

Prior to taking control on 15 June 2022 (note 2), the consolidated entity contributed cash to the KML joint venture. This loan was required to be recognise at fair value on initial recognition. Any difference between the cash contributed and the fair value of the loan at initial recognition is recognised as investment in joint venture. This addition to the investment in joint venture has been subsequently impaired in its entirety due to its inherent uncertainty in recoverability.

NOTE 5. OTHER INCOME

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Net foreign exchange gain	187,745	–
Management fee	62,141	25,702
Other income	249,886	25,702

NOTE 6. EXPENSES

Loss before income tax includes the following specific expenses:

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Corporate and administration expenses		
Directors fees	289,250	291,000
Consultants and advisors	603,714	355,319
Other administration expenses	315,817	332,392
	1,208,781	978,711

NOTE 7. INCOME TAX EXPENSE/(BENEFIT)

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense/(benefit) and tax at the statutory rate		
Loss before income tax (expense)/benefit	(5,305,429)	(2,759,002)
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25% (2021: 26%)	(1,326,357)	(717,341)
Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Share based payments	–	362,379
Other non-deductible items	5,716	21,727
Deductible exploration expenditure	(246,070)	(425,046)
Other temporary difference	(94,296)	29,750
Tax on revaluations financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	80,377	(11,405)
Equity accounted losses	494,608	16,813
Impairment loss on investment in joint venture	462,846	–
	(623,176)	(723,123)
Current year tax losses not recognised	703,553	711,718
Income tax expense/(benefit)	80,377	(11,405)

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Tax losses not recognised		
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	8,990,301	6,175,809
Potential tax benefit @ 25%	2,247,575	1,543,952

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.

The company's UK subsidiary Kalahari Metal Limited also has £3,173,442 ($5,432,964) of unused losses. The corporate tax rate in the UK is 19%, resulting in unrecognised tax losses of £602,954 ($1,032,263).

NOTE 8. CURRENT ASSETS – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Cash on hand	100	100
Cash at bank	2,729,900	8,146,424
	2,730,000	8,146,524

The prior year cash balance includes $218,663 of funds held on behalf of Kalahari Metals Limited which the company has invested in and carried as investments accounted for using the equity method. This cash was restricted for use by the consolidated entity until 15 June 2022. From 15 June 2022, the Group controls Kalahari Metals Limited and the cash balance is therefore no longer restricted. Refer to note 13.

NOTE 9. NON-CURRENT ASSETS – INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Investment in associate – Armada Metals Limited	808,515	698,773
Investment in joint venture – Kalahari Metals Limited	–	4,689,079
	808,515	5,387,852

Reconciliation

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

Opening carrying amount	5,387,852	–
Additions	2,886,121	5,452,520
Impairment of investment in joint venture (note 4)	(1,851,382)	–
Derecognised upon gaining control of KML (note 2) and (note 12)	(3,635,643)	–
Share of equity accounted for losses	(1,978,433)	(64,668)
Closing carrying amount	808,515	5,387,852

Refer to note 27 for further information on interests in associates.

Refer to note 28 for further information on interests in joint ventures.

Refer to note 2 for information on the key judgements made in relation to the accounting treatment of above investments.

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

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Shares in listed entity – Metal Tiger PLC	759,459	80,965

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	80,965	74,236
Additions	1,000,000	–
Revaluations	(321,506)	6,729
Closing fair value	759,459	80,965

Refer to note 19 for further information on fair value measurement.

NOTE 11. NON-CURRENT ASSETS – DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Options over listed equity securities	24,298	223,598

Refer to note 19 for further information on fair value measurement.

As part of its investment in Armada Metals Limited the company received 3,333,333 options exercisable at US$0.225 with a 3 year term.

Reconciliation

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

Opening balance	223,598	–
Additions	–	234,035
Fair value movement loss	(199,300)	(10,437)
Closing Balance	24,298	223,598

NOTE 12. NON-CURRENT ASSETS – EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Exploration and evaluation – at cost	14,264,558	4,229,648

Reconciliations

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

Consolidated	Exploration & Evaluation $
Balance at 1 July 2020	2,505,440
Additions	1,856,719
R&D tax incentive	(132,511)
Balance at 30 June 2021	4,229,648
Additions	976,640
KML acquisition (note 2)	9,000,529
R&D tax incentive	(73,410)
Exchange differences	131,151
Balance at 30 June 2022	14,264,558

As disclosed in note 2, the company obtained control of Kalahari Metals during the year. Below is a reconciliation of the exploration and evaluation asset recognised at the time that control was gained:

Value of equity accounted for asset when control gained	3,635,643
Fair value of KML loan	1,859,443
Foreign exchange gain recycled through profit and loss upon gain control	21,355
Non-controlling interest recognised	3,493,069
Other assets and liabilities acquired	(8,981)
	9,000,529

Note 13. Current liabilities – trade and other payables

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Trade payables	141,078	176,268
Directors' fee accrual	108,250	113,000
Promissory note – Armada Metals Limited	–	532,056
Funds held on behalf of joint venture – Kalahari Metals Limited	–	218,663
Other payables	156,598	165,979
	405,926	1,205,966

Refer to note 18 for further information on financial instruments.

NOTE 14. NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES – BORROWINGS

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Payable to Metal Tiger PLC	1,877,887	–

Refer to note 18 for further information on financial instruments.

Interest is payable on the loan upon the company completing the acquisition of the next 24.5% of KML, however is calculated with effect from 15 June 2022. Refer to note 26, for details of what is required to complete this acquisition. The loan is repayable at the at the earlier of either an exit event or after 5 years. An exit event is defined as:

- An asset sale;
- Initial public offering;
- Production occurring; or
- The company disposing of 75% or more of its holding in Kalahari Metals Limited

NOTE 15. EQUITY – ISSUED CAPITAL

	Consolidated			
	2022 Shares	2021 Shares	2022 $	2021 $
Ordinary shares – fully paid	165,407,010	156,649,877	22,354,279	21,237,996

Movements in ordinary share capital

Details	Date	Shares	Issue price	$
Balance	1 July 2020	102,970,688		11,932,725
Issue of shares	18 December 2020	1,550,000	$0.2000	310,000
Issue of shares – KML acquisition*	12 April 2021	20,999,214	$0.1950	4,094,847
Issue of shares	23 April 2021	31,129,975	$0.1700	5,292,096
Cost of capital raised		–		(391,672)
Balance	30 June 2021	156,649,877		21,237,996
Share issued to increase stake in KML to 51%	14 December 2021	445,368	$0.0780	34,738
Issue of shares	17 December 2021	8,311,765	$0.1700	1,413,000
Options issued as share issuance costs (note 33)		–		(325,000)
Cost of capital raised		–		(6,455)
Balance	30 June 2022	165,407,010		22,354,279

* *The above shares were valued based on the market value of the company's shares on the date of issue because it was not possible to reasonably estimate KML's fair value at time that the investment was made.*

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 2021 Annual Report.

NOTE 16. EQUITY – RESERVES

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve	(214,518)	26,611
Foreign currency reserve	16,199	–
Share-based payments reserve	2,490,588	2,165,588
Acquisition reserve	(1,505,957)	(1,505,957)
	786,312	686,242

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.

Foreign currency reserve

The reserve is used to recognise exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations to Australian dollars.

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 given or received.

Movements in reserves

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

Consolidated	Foreign currency $	Acquisition reserve $	Financial assets $	Share based payments $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2020	–	(1,505,957)	31,287	771,824	(702,846)
Revaluation – net of tax	–	–	(4,676)	–	(4,676)
Share based payments	–	–	–	1,393,764	1,393,764
Balance at 30 June 2021	–	(1,505,957)	26,611	2,165,588	686,242
Revaluation – net of tax	–	–	(241,129)	–	(241,129)
Foreign currency translation	16,199	–	–	–	16,199
Share based payments	–	–	–	325,000	325,000
Balance at 30 June 2022	16,199	(1,505,957)	(214,518)	2,490,588	786,312

NOTE 17. EQUITY – DIVIDENDS

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

NOTE 18. 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.

The carrying amount of the consolidated entity's foreign currency denominated financial assets and financial liabilities at the reporting date were as follows:

	Assets		Liabilities	
Consolidated	2022 $	2021 $	2022 $	2021 $
US dollars	1,317,997	2,827,226	1,877,887	532,056
Pound Sterling	759,459	80,965	–	–
	2,077,456	2,908,191	1,877,887	532,056

Consolidated – 2022	AUD strengthened % change	AUD strengthened Effect on profit before tax	AUD strengthened Effect on equity	AUD weakened % change	AUD weakened Effect on profit before tax	AUD weakened Effect on equity
US Dollars	10%	55,989	55,989	10%	(55,989)	(55,989)
Pound Sterling	10%	(75,946)	(75,946)	10%	75,946	75,946
		(19,957)	(19,957)		19,957	19,957

Consolidated – 2021	AUD strengthened % change	AUD strengthened Effect on profit before tax	AUD strengthened Effect on equity	AUD weakened % change	AUD weakened Effect on profit before tax	AUD weakened Effect on equity
US Dollars	10%	(229,517)	(229,517)	10%	229,517	229,517
Pound Sterling	10%	(8,097)	(8,097)	10%	8,097	8,097
		(237,614)	(237,614)		237,614	237,614

Price risk

The consolidated entity is exposed to price risk in relation to the investment that it holds in a listed entity.

Consolidated – 2022	Average price increase % change	Average price increase Effect on profit before tax	Average price increase Effect on equity	Average price decrease % change	Average price decrease Effect on profit before tax	Average price decrease Effect on equity
Shares in listed entity	20%	–	151,891	20%	–	(151,891)

Consolidated – 2021	Average price increase % change	Average price increase Effect on profit before tax	Average price increase Effect on equity	Average price decrease % change	Average price decrease Effect on profit before tax	Average price decrease Effect on equity
Shares in listed entity	20%	–	16,193	20%	–	(16,193)

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 security deposits. The overall credit risk in relation to these is not material. The consolidated entity's cash and cash equivalents are held with highly creditworthy financial institutions and represent a low credit 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 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 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 – 2022	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	–	141,078	–	–	–	141,078
Other payables	–	264,848	–	–	–	228,899
Interest-bearing – fixed rate						
Payable to Metal Tigers	7.00%	–	–	2,633,833	–	2,633,833
Total non-derivatives		405,926	–	2,633,833	–	3,003,810

Consolidated – 2021	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	–	176,268	–	–	–	176,268
Other payables	–	1,029,698	–	–	–	1,029,698
Total non-derivatives		1,205,966	–	–	–	1,205,966

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 19. 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 – 2022	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Assets				
Ordinary shares	759,459	–	–	759,459
Options over listed equity securities	–	24,298	–	24,298
Total assets	759,459	24,298	–	783,757

Consolidated – 2021	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Assets				
Ordinary shares	80,965	–	–	80,965
Options over unlisted equity securities	–	–	223,598	223,598
Total assets	80,965	–	223,598	304,563

Valuation techniques for fair value measurements categorised within level 2 and level 3

The options over listed and unlisted equity securities were valued using the Black Scholes method. The fair value of the equity security used in the valuation model has been estimated with reference to value of investments made in the investee company at the same time that the related options were issued.

The company held 3,333,333 options in Armada Metals Limited. The below inputs have inputs were used in the Black Scholes valuation performed at 30 June 2022:

- Volatility – 95%
- Duration – 1.73 years
- Risk free rate – 2.73%
- Spot price – $0.06
- Exercise price – $0.299

During the year the investee company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange and for this reason the investment has been transferred to Level 2.

Level 3 assets

Movements in level 3 assets during the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Consolidated	Options over unlisted securities $
Balance at 1 July 2020	–
Additions	234,035
Fair value movement recognised in profit and loss	(10,437)
Balance at 30 June 2021	223,598
Transfers out level 3 (due to investee becoming a listed entity)	(223,598)
Balance at 30 June 2022	–

NOTE 20. 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	
	2022 $	2021 $
Short-term employee benefits	611,249	588,999
Post-employment benefits	28,800	27,360
Share-based payments	–	1,363,464
	640,049	1,979,823

NOTE 21. 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, and its network firms:

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Audit services – Ernst &Young		
Audit or review of the financial statements	90,000	75,000
Other assurance services – Ernst &Young		
Review of exploration tenement expenditure	8,000	–
	98,000	75,000
Other services – Ernst and Young		
Due diligence	–	44,000
Share-based payments	53,293	24,497
	53,293	68,497

NOTE 22. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

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.

FMG Resources Pty Ltd retains a 2% net smelter royalty on any future metal production from tenements E29/929, 938 and 946.

Kalahari Metals Limited's (KML) Kalahari Copper Project (KCP) licence holding comprises 11 prospecting licences, of which six are held by KML (including its 100% owned subsidiary Kitlanya (Pty) Ltd) (which are subject to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty held by Metal Tiger PLC) and five held by Triprop Holdings (Pty) Ltd (Triprop), with whom KML hold contractual rights to a 51% interest.

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

NOTE 23. COMMITMENTS

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Joint venture funding		
Committed at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, payable:		
Funding of joint venture	–	1,723,957

Under the KML joint venture agreement, entered into on 12 April 2021, the company had agreed to fund the above amount over the first 24 months of the investment. On 15 June 2022, the company has gained control of KML.

NOTE 24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parent entity

Cobre Limited is the parent entity.

Subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 26.

Associates

Interests in associates are set out in note 27.

Joint ventures

Interests in joint ventures are set out in note 28.

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 20 and the remuneration report included in the directors' report.

Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Other income:		
Management fee charged to joint venture – Kalahari Metals Limited	62,141	25,702
Payment for goods and services:		
Payment for services from those related to key management personnel	24,000	22,200
Other transactions:		
Impairment of investment in joint venture*	1,851,382	–

Receivable from and payable to related parties

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

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Current receivables:		
Trade receivables from joint venture – Kalahari Metals Limited	–	25,702
Current payables:		
Trade payables to related to key management personnel	2,000	2,200
Fees payable to key management personnel	13,250	27,999
Funds held on behalf of joint venture – Kalahari Metals Limited	–	218,663

Loans to/from related parties

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

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Non–current receivables:		
Contribution to joint venture – Kalahari Metals Limited*	–	61,043
Non–current borrowings:		
Payable to Metal Tiger PLC (note 14)	1,877,887	–

* *Refer to note 4, for further details.*

NOTE 25. PARENT ENTITY INFORMATION

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

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Parent	
	2022 $	2021 $
Loss after income tax	(5,388,109)	(4,719,591)
Total comprehensive income	(5,388,109)	(4,719,591)

Statement of financial position

	Parent	
	2022 $	2021 $
Total current assets	2,697,550	7,991,913
Total assets	12,763,201	17,482,081
Total current liabilities	291,060	821,984
Total liabilities	291,060	821,984
Equity		
Issued capital	22,354,279	21,237,996
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve	(214,518)	26,611
Share-based payments reserve	2,490,588	2,165,588
Accumulated losses	(12,158,208)	(6,770,098)
Total equity	12,472,141	16,660,097

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

Cobre Limited has provided a guarantee in relation to the loan with Metals Tiger PLC, held by the company's subsidiary Kalahari Metals Limited. Refer to note 14.

Contingent liabilities

The parent entity had no contingent liabilities other than that disclosed in note 22.

Capital commitments – Property, plant and equipment

The parent entity had no capital commitments for property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021.

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 26. INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 1:

		Ownership interest	
Name	Principal place of business/ Country of incorporation	2022 %	2021 %
Toucan Gold Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	100.00%
Cobre Kalahari Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	100.00%
Kalahari Metals Limited	United Kingdom	51.00%	–
Kitlanya (Pty) Ltd	Botswana	51.00%	–

With effect from 15 June 2022, the company was deemed to have taken control of Kalahari Metals Limited. Refer to note 2.

Cobre currently holds a 51% ownership interest in KML, via its wholly owned subsidiary, Cobre Kalahari Pty Ltd (**Cobre Kalahari**). Under the terms of the Transaction:

- Cobre (or its nominee) will initially acquire 24.5% of the shares in KML from Metal Tiger (increasing its interest to 75.5%) for a total cash consideration of GBP £750,000 (Initial Acquisition); and
- Metal Tiger will grant Cobre a call option for it (or its nominee) to acquire the remaining 24.5% of shares in KML, exercisable for either GBP.

£750,000 cash or the equivalent in Cobre shares, for a period of 12 months after completion of the Initial Acquisition (Call Option), providing Cobre a pathway to 100% ownership of KML.

NOTE 27. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES

Interests in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Information relating to associates that are material to the consolidated entity are set out below:

		Ownership interest	
	Principal place of business/ Country of incorporation	2022	2021
Armada Metals Limited	Australia	14.42%	18.50%

Summarised financial information

	2022 $	2021 $
Summarised statement of financial position		
Current assets	6,888,501	2,158,361
Non-current assets	9,500,716	5,814,577
Total assets	16,389,217	7,972,938
Current liabilities	7,789,109	3,255,198
Non-current liabilities	5,171	–
Total liabilities	7,794,280	3,255,198
Net assets	8,594,937	4,717,740
Summarised statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income		
Revenue	94	–
Expenses	(3,211,650)	(197,217)
Loss before income tax	(3,211,556)	(197,217)
Other comprehensive income	–	–
Total comprehensive income	(3,211,556)	(197,217)

Commitments

Under the share purchase agreement, the consolidated entity assumed a liability in relation to a discovery bonus. Upon initial recognition this was deemed to have a nominal value and will be reviewed at each reporting period.

NOTE 28. INTERESTS IN JOINT VENTURES

Interests in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Information relating to joint ventures that are material to the consolidated entity are set out below:

	Principal place of business/ Country of incorporation	Ownership interest	
		2022	2021
Kalahari Metals Ltd*	UK	–	49.99%

* *During the current year, the company gained control of KML, refer to note 2.*

Summarised financial information

	2022 $	2021 $
Summarised statement of financial position		
Non-current assets	–	2,989,202
Total assets	–	2,989,202
Current liabilities	–	571,893
Non-current liabilities	–	417,235
Total liabilities	–	989,128
Net assets	–	2,000,074
Summarised statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income		
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	(1,588,974)	–
Other expenses	(544,698)	–
Expenses	–	(57,516)
Loss before income tax	(2,133,672)	(57,516)
Other comprehensive income	–	–
Total comprehensive income	(2,133,672)	(57,516)

NOTE 29. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On 4 August 2022, the Company announced that it had successfully conducted a two-tranche placement of A$7 million (before costs) at $0.15 per share to sophisticated and institutional investors with the funds raised to be used to fast-track exploration on the tenement package held by KML in Botswana. Of this amount $1,496,211 was still to be received under the second tranche at the timing of signing.

On 31 August 2022, the company issued 1,610,500 fully paid shares upon the exercise of 975,000 options with an exercise price of $0.30 each and 635,500 options with an exercise price of $0.20 each.

Cobre's drilling service provider in Botswana, Mitchell's Drilling, has also subscribed for US$300,000 worth of shares in Cobre to be set-off against drilling services delivered.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2022 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 30. RECONCILIATION OF LOSS AFTER INCOME TAX TO NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Loss after income tax (expense)/benefit for the year	(5,385,806)	(2,747,597)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	1,401	1,525
Share-based payments	–	1,393,764
Foreign exchange differences	620	–
Income tax benefit /(loss) on investments	80,377	(11,405)
Net fair value loss on derivative financial assets	199,300	10,437
Share of losses – associates and joint ventures	1,978,433	64,668
Impairment of investment in joint venture	1,851,382	–
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in trade and other receivables	50,297	85,213
Increase in other operating assets	(11,524)	(27,850)
Increase in trade and other payables	37,282	63,645
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,198,238)	(1,167,600)

NOTE 31. NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Shares issued for investment in Kalahari Metals Limited	34,738	4,094,847

In the current year, the company issued 445,368 fully paid ordinary shares to acquire an additional 1.01% of Kalahari Metals Limited. The shares were valued at $0.078 a share totalling $34,738.

In the prior year, the company issued 20,999,214 fully paid ordinary shares to acquire a 49.99% holding in Kalahari Metals Limited. The shares were valued at $0.195 cents a share totalling $4,094,847.

NOTE 32. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Loss after income tax attributable to the owners of Cobre Limited	(5,385,806)	(2,747,597)
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	161,356,008	114,286,182
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	161,356,008	114,286,182
	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	(3.34)	(2.40)
Diluted earnings per share	(3.34)	(2.40)

At 30 June 2022, the company has 29,249,000 (2021: 26,749,000) options over ordinary shares on issue that there were excluded in the calculations of diluted earnings per share because there were anti-dilutive.

NOTE 33. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

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

Consolidated	Number of options 2022	Weighted average exercise price 2022	Number of options 2021	Weighted average exercise price 2021
Outstanding at the beginning of the financial year	26,749,000	$0.2655	15,249,000	$0.2259
Granted	2,500,000	$0.3350	11,500,000	$0.3350
Outstanding at the end of the financial year	29,249,000	$0.2715	26,749,000	$0.2655
Exercisable at the end of the financial year	29,429,000	$0.2694	24,749,000	$0.2655

2022 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	$0.0000	12,749,000	–	–	–	12,749,000
29/11/2019	23/09/2024	$0.0000	500,000	–	–	–	500,000
17/01/2020	16/01/2023	$0.0000	2,000,000	–	–	–	2,000,000
06/04/2021	06/04/2026	$0.0000	11,500,000	–	–	–	11,500,000
14/12/2021	30/11/2024	$0.3350	–	2,500,000	–	–	2,500,000
			26,749,000	2,500,000	–	–	29,249,000
Weighted average exercise price			$0.2655	$0.3000	$0.0000	$0.0000	$0.2715

2021 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	24/09/2024	$0.2000	12,749,000	–	–	–	12,749,000
29/11/2019	24/09/2024	$0.2000	500,000	–	–	–	500,000
17/01/2020	31/01/2023	$0.3000	2,000,000	–	–	–	2,000,000
06/04/2021	06/04/2026	$0.3350	–	11,500,000	–	–	11,500,000
			15,249,000	11,500,000	–	–	26,749,000
Weighted average exercise price			$0.2259	$0.3350	$0.0000	$0.0000	$0.2655

The weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding at the end of the financial year was 2.74 years (2021: 3.76 years)

For the options granted during the current and prior 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	24/09/2024	$0.0758	$0.2000	100.00%	–	0.75%	$0.045
29/11/2019	24/09/2024	$0.1500	$0.2000	100.00%	–	0.74%	$0.104
17/01/2020	31/01/2023	$0.1500	$0.3000	100.00%	–	1.10%	$0.070
06/04/2021	06/04/2026	$0.2350	$0.3350	95.00%	–	0.67%	$0.121
14/12/2021	30/11/2024	$0.2200	$0.3350	115.00%	–	0.10%	$0.130

A total share-based payment expense of $1,393,764 has been recognised during the prior financial year. In addition options valued at $325,000 (2021: $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 2022 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

Martin Holland
Executive Chairman and Managing Director
29 September 2022

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Independent auditor's report

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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 2022, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, 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 2022 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 Board's 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.

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. This matter was 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 this matter. For the 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 this matter. 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 matter 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 $14.3m as at 30 June 2022 represent 74% of the total assets of the Group as disclosed in Note 12. 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 disclosed 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 Australian Accounting Standards involved significant 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 assessed this to be 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: ▶ Obtaining an understanding of the current exploration program and any associated risks. ▶ Confirming the Group's right to explore in the relevant exploration area, which included obtaining and assessing supporting documentation such as license agreements. ▶ Assessing the Group's intention to carry out significant exploration and evaluation activity in the relevant areas of interest. This 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 assessing 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 Notes to the financial statements.

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Information other than the financial report and auditor's report thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's 2022 annual report but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do 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, 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 relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to 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 the 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 the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- 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 Group'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 or 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.

Report on the audit of the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 18 to 24 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2022.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Cobre Limited for the year ended 30 June 2022, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

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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

Ryan Fisk
Partner
Sydney
29 September 2022

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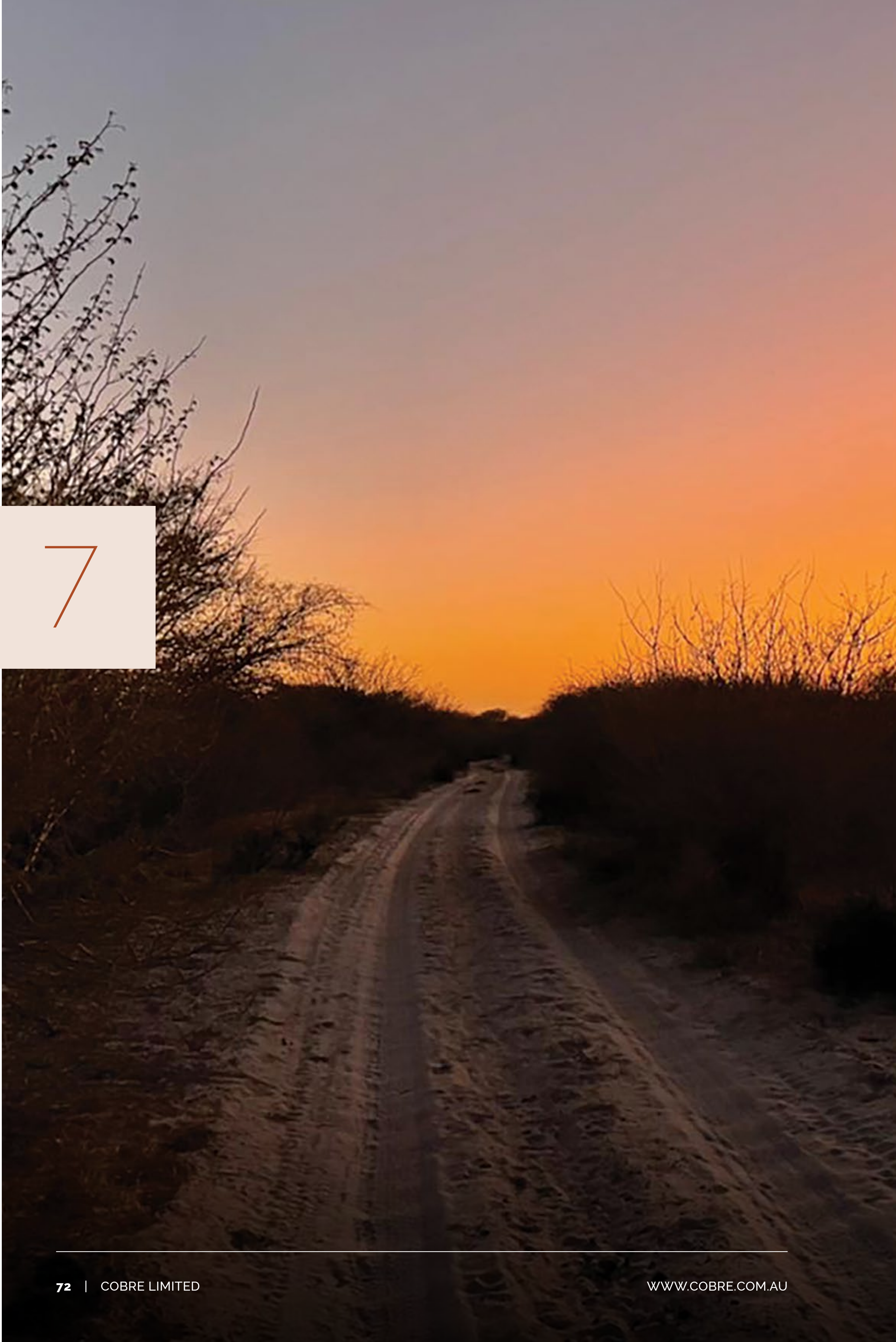

7.

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 13 September, 2022.

INFORMATION PURSUANT TO LISTING RULE 5.20

Perrinvale Project

The Perrinvale Project is based on a large conterminous group of nine exploration licenses (and one miscellaneous license) held by Toucan Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Cobre. The Perrinvale tenements total 327km^2 in size.

Applications to renew/extend the tenure on E29/989, E29/987 and E29/990 were lodged in mid-September 2022 along with some partial surrenders lodged at the same time which will reduce the number of blocks on E29/987 & 990 as shown on the table below. Tenement E29/988, which was held at 30 June 2022, comprising a single block tenement, was also surrendered in mid-September.

The intended surrenders will reduce the tenure area by 6BL = 18 sqkm from 345 to 327 sqkm. That said we will still be awaiting the Ministers decision on our requests to extend tenure on E29/987, 989 and 990. That decision could take months and while in the decision process the tenure remains current/valid.

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 2025	19BL
E29/938-I	Toucan Gold Pty Ltd	100/100	8 Jul 2015	7 Jul 2025	13BL
E29/946-I	Toucan Gold Pty Ltd	100/100	18 Aug 2015	17 Aug 2025	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	4BL
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	7BL
E29/1106	Toucan Gold Pty Ltd	100/100	14 May 2021	13 May 2026	20BL
L29/0155	Toucan Gold Pty Ltd	100/100	18 Jan 2022	17 Jan 2043	59HA

1 *BL = Blocks. HA = Hectares.*

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

1 BL = Blocks

Sandiman Project tenement schedule representing the tenement ownership as detailed in the Department of Mines Industry Regulation and Safety records. Cobre's 51% earned interest in E09/2316 was lodged with the department 22/06/2022, after OSR assessment, and is currently awaiting processing.

Kalahari Copper Project

Kalahari Metals Limited's (KML) Kalahari Copper Project (KCP) licence holding comprises 11 prospecting licences, of which six are held by KML (including its 100% owned subsidiary Kitlanya (Pty) Ltd) (which are subject to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty held by Metal Tiger PLC) and five held by Triprop Holdings (Pty) Ltd (Triprop), with whom KML hold contractual rights to a 51% interest. The table below provides a summary of the licence holdings that comprise the individual projects.

Company	License	Expiry	Size (km^2)	Royalty
Kitlanya Ltd	PL342/2016	31-Mar-24	950	Yes
Kitlanya Ltd	PL343/2016	31-Mar-24	995	Yes
Kitlanya Ltd	PL070/2017	30-Jun-24	826.4	Yes
Kitlanya Ltd	PL071/2017	30-Jun-24	295	Yes
Kitlanya Ltd	PL072/2017	30-Jun-24	238	Yes
Kalahari Metals Ltd	PL149/2017	30-Sep-24	999.5	Yes
Triprop Holdings (Pty) Ltd	PL035/2012	30-Sep-24	309	No
Triprop Holdings (Pty) Ltd	PL036/2012	30-Sep-24	51	No
Triprop Holdings (Pty) Ltd	PL041/2012	30-Sep-24	9	No
Triprop Holdings (Pty) Ltd	PL042/2012	30-Sep-24	272	No
Triprop Holdings (Pty) Ltd	PL043/2012	30-Sep-24	82	No
Total			**5026.9**	

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE:

The Company's Corporate Governance Statement for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 can be found at:
https://www.cobre.com.au/corporate-governance/

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	12 August 2022	34,764,096	17.20%
Holland International Pty Ltd <Holland Family A/C>	28 April 2021	11,024,384	6.718%

NUMBER OF HOLDERS OF EACH CLASS OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Category	Number of Holders
Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	1,508
Options exercisable at $0.20 expiring 24 September 2024 (not quoted on ASX)	7
Options exercisable at $0.30 expiring 31 January 2023 (not quoted on ASX)	2
Options exercisable at $0.335 expiring 6 April 2026 (not quoted on ASX)	5
Options exercisable at $0.335 expiring 30 November 2024 (not quoted on ASX)	1

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	193	177,372,251	87.070
10,001 to 100,000	598	23,196,345	11.390
5,001 to 10,000	240	1,973,897	0.970
1,001 to 5,000	386	1,112,800	0.550
1 to 1,000	91	54,142	0.030
Total	**1,508**	**203,709,435**	**100.000**

UNMARKETABLE PARCELS

There are 155 shareholders with an unmarketable parcel of shares being a holding of less than 1,539 shares each for a combined total of 138,892 shares. This is based on a closing price of $0.325 per share as at 13 September, 2022 and represents 0.06818% of the shares on issue on that day.

TOP 20 SHAREHOLDERS

Category	Number of Shares	% of Shares
METAL TIGER PLC	34,764,096	17.066%
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	11,893,461	5.838%
HOLLAND INTERNATIONAL PTY LTD <HOLLAND FAMILY A/C>	10,616,931	5.212%
COMMODITY DISCOVERY MANAGEMENT & B V <STICHTING L O CDFUND A/C>	10,000,001	4.909%
RESOURCE ASSETS PTY LTD	8,000,000	3.927%
SISSIAN INTERNATIONAL PTY LTD <SISSIAN FAMILY A/C>	4,799,052	2.356%
J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED	4,763,128	2.338%
LUKE ROBERT BRYAN	4,762,128	2.338%
MR PETER DALLAS CHECKLEY & MS NIOMIE ESTHER VARADY <CHECKLEY FAMILY S/F A/C>	4,281,721	2.102%
RED CAPITAL LIMITED	4,000,000	1.964%
BUILDING ON THE ROCK LIMITED	3,342,500	1.641%
BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <IB AU NOMS RETAILCLIENT DRP>	2,815,645	1.382%
CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	2,696,373	1.324%
MONTCAP PTY LTD	2,392,509	1.174%
BROJO INVESTMENTS PTY LTD <B & J LYONS FAMILY A/C>	2,375,000	1.166%
BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD <DRP>	2,085,637	1.024%
MR GRANT WILLIAM PETER REYNOLDS	2,000,000	0.982%
COMSEC NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	1,891,429	0.928%
MR PHILIP JOHN CAWOOD	1,650,000	0.810%
MR BERNARD MICHAEL AYLWARD <THE GALBRAITH FAMILY A/C>	1,502,722	0.738%
Total Top 20	**120,632,333**	**59.218%**
Total Balance of Holders	**83,077,102**	**40.782%**
Total Shares	**203,709,435**	**100.00%**

UNQUOTED SECURITIES

Category	Number of Units	Number of Holders
Options exercisable at $0.20 expiring 24 September 2024	12,613,500	7
Options exercisable at $0.30 expiring 31 January 2023	1,025,000	2
Options exercisable at $0.335 expiring 6 April 2026	11,500,000	5
Options exercisable at $0.335 expiring 30 November 2024	2,500,000	1

Distribution of Optionholders – exercisable at $0.20 expiring 24 September 2024

Holding Ranges	Holders	Total Units	Percentage
100,001 and Over	7	12,613,500	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	**7**	**12,613,500**	**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	51.73%
Sissian International Pty Ltd <Sissian Family A/C>	3,337,000	26.456%

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

Holding Ranges	Holders	Total Units	Percentage
100,001 and Over	2	1,025,000	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	**2**	**1,025,000**	**100.00%**

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

Name	Number	Percentage
Mr Robert Anthony Hamilton <R Hamilton Family A/C>	525,000	51.22%
Sternship Advisers Pty Ltd	500,000	48.78%

Distribution of Optionholders – exercisable at $0.335 expiring 6 April 2026:

Holding Ranges	Holders	Total Units	Percentage

100,001 and Over	5	11,500,000	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	**5**	**11,500,000**	**100.00%**

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

Name	Number	Percentage
Holland International Pty Ltd <Holland Family A/C>	6,650,000	57.82%
Sissian International Pty Ltd <Sissian Family A/C>	3,100,000	26.95%

Distribution of Optionholders – exercisable at $0.335 expiring 30 November 2024:

Holding Ranges	Holders	Total Units	Percentage
100,001 and Over	1	2,500,000	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	**1**	**2,500,000**	**100.00%**

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

Name	Number	Percentage
C G Nominees (Australia) Pty Ltd	2,500,000	100.00%

BUY-BACK

There is no current on-market buy back.

There are no securities subject to escrow.

As at 13 September 2022, there are no issues of securities approved for the purposes of Item 7 of section 611 of the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth.)* which have not yet been completed.

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


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COBRE

Cobre Limited

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