COPPERMOLY
Limited

A.B.N. 54 126 490 855

2020

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your Directors present their report on the consolidated entity consisting of Coppermoly Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 30 June 2020.

DIRECTORS

The following individuals were Directors of Coppermoly Limited during the whole of the financial year ended 30 June 2020, and up to the date of this report unless stated otherwise:

Mr Kevin Grice
Mr Jincheng Yao
Dr Wanfu Huang
Mr Zule Lin
Mr Xuan Jian (appointed 28 August 2019)

Please see pages 13-14 of the Directors' Report for further details on each director.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities during the financial year of entities within the consolidated entity were exploration and evaluation of porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold projects in Papua New Guinea.

There were no significant changes in the principal activities during the year.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The consolidated entity loss from operating activities after income tax for the period was $1,212,613 (2019: Loss $875,980). No dividend has been paid or recommended during the year ended 30 June 2020 (2019: nil).

OPERATING & FINANCIAL REVIEW

Coppermoly Limited is an ASX-listed exploration company targeting porphyry style large scale-low grade projects prospective for copper, gold and molybdenum. The Company's projects are located on New Britain Island in Papua New Guinea (**PNG**).

Operational Review

During the year ended 30 June 2020 the Group's principal activity continued to be the exploration and development of its portfolio of copper-gold projects located in Papua New Guinea. As at 30 June 2020, the consolidated entity had interests in the following exploration licences, all of which are located in Papua New Guinea:

Project	Date first acquired	Location
EL 1043 Mt Nakru	Jan 2008	West New Britain
EL 2379 Simuku	Jan 2008	West New Britain
EL 2514 Makmak	Sep 2017	West New Britain
EL 2578 Kori River	Feb 2019	West New Britain
EL 2638 Metelen River	May 2020	West New Britain

Two of the exploration licences currently held by the Company, EL 1043 Mt Nakru and EL 2379 Simuku, are together known as the West New Britain Projects (**WNB Projects**).

The WNB Projects were previously subject to a farm-in agreement with Barrick (PD) Australia Ltd (**Barrick**), a subsidiary of Barrick Gold Corporation. The Company has a binding agreement to reacquire Barrick's remaining nominal 28% interest in the WNB Projects, completion of which will be effected on the payment of a further $4.5M to Barrick within 6 months after the commencement of commercial production at the WNB Projects. Barrick do not have to contribute any further costs to exploration or development of the projects nor are they entitled to any profits from the projects. See note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more details.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the related restrictions on the ability of Australian based personnel to travel to Papua New Guinea to oversee exploration programs, in March 2020 the Group deferred all planned exploration activities including the proposed drilling program at Mt Nakru until further notice.

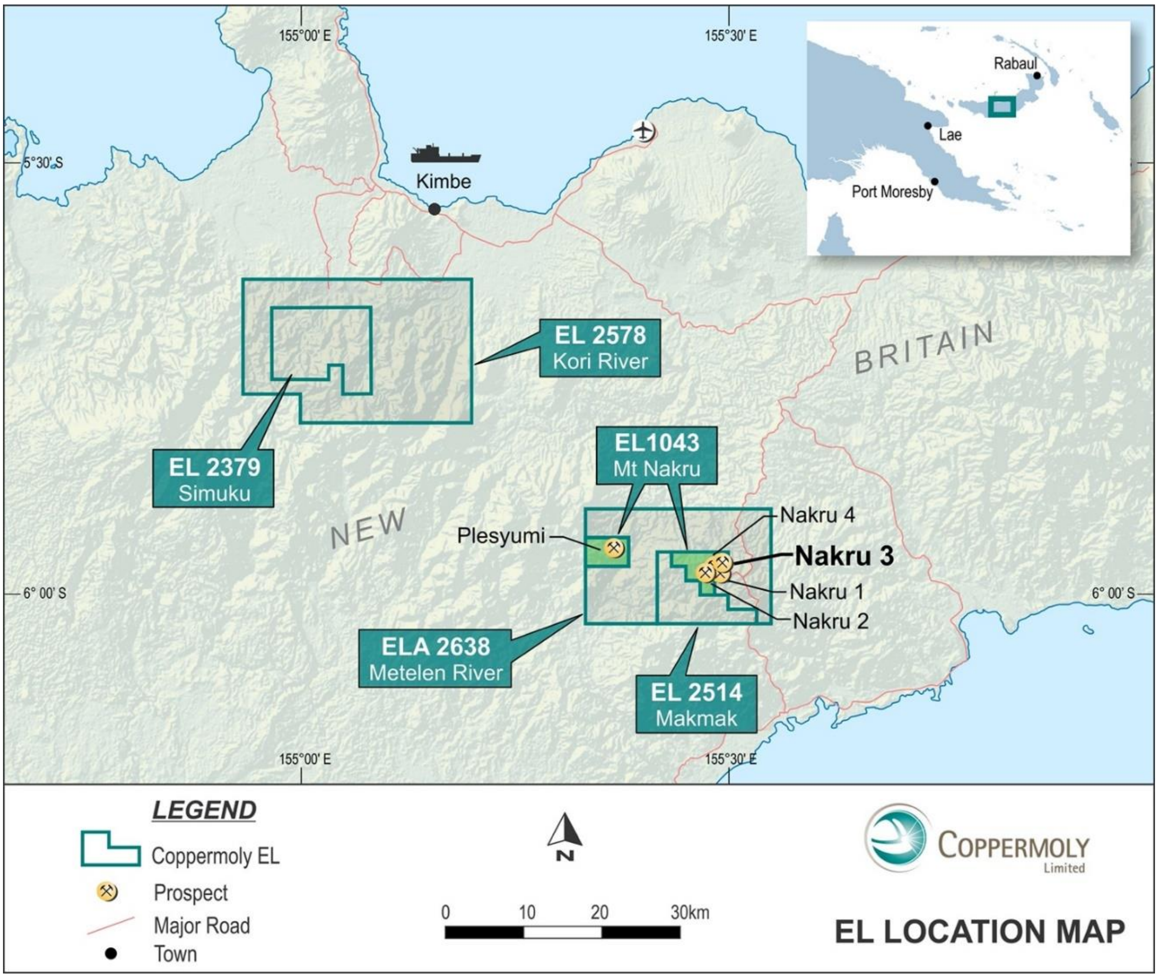


Figure 1: Coppermoly's Exploration Licences on New Britain

Project review

EL1043 Mt Nakru

The Mt Nakru Cu-Au project (EL 1043) comprises two known deposits, Nakru 1 and Nakru 2, which are 1.5 km apart. The Mt Nakru Project hosts JORC Mineral Resources which were estimated by Mining Associates in February 2019 and are summarised in Table 1.[1] High-grade copper-zinc mineralisation has also been exposed at surface at the Nakru 2 North-West and Nakru 3 Prospects.

Resource	Mineralised	Grade			Metal		
Category	Tonnes (millions)	Copper	Gold	Silver	Copper (kt)	Gold (koz)	Silver (koz)
Indicated	7.03	1.00	0.28	1.81	70	64	409
Inferred	34.36	0.69	0.21	1.55	239	237	1,707
Total	**41.39**	**0.75**	**0.23**	**1.59**	**309**	**300**	**2,116**

Table 1. Nakru Project Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate, Feb 2019 (> 0.3% Cu)

Nakru 3 trenching program

The Nakru 3 prospect is located approximately 800m north-east of the Nakru 1 Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resource and 2.3km east of the Nakru 2 North-West prospect. Historical surface geochemistry sampling at Nakru 3 showed several areas with elevated Cu and Zn values which provided the encouragement to undertake a trenching program at Nakru 3.

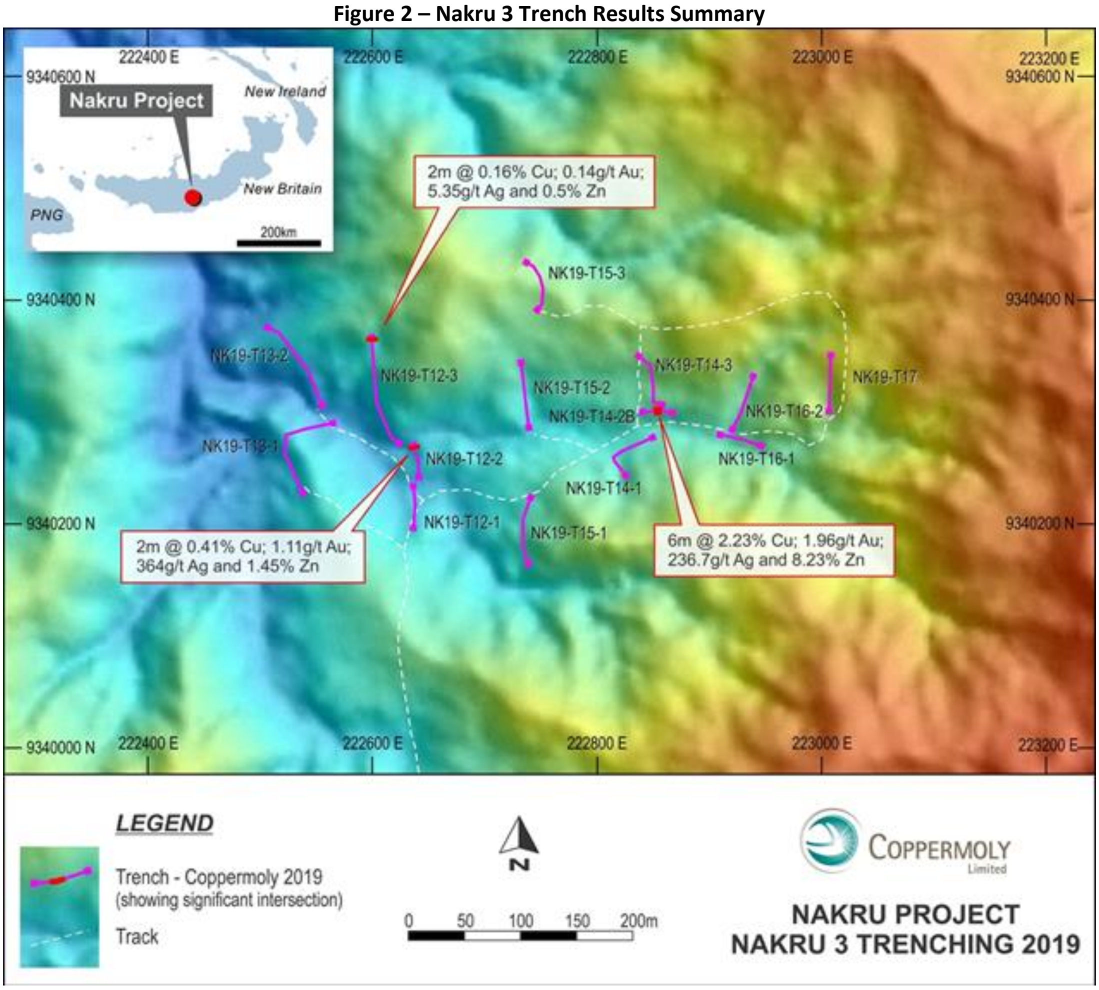
[1.] See Coppermoly ASX Announcement 28 February 2019. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the referenced ASX announcement and confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Fourteen trenches for a total of 835m were constructed in the general area around Nakru 3[2] (Figure 2). Trenches NK19_T14_2B, NK19_T12_2 and NK19_T12_3 exposed copper-zinc-gold-silver, mineralisation, with exposed pyrite-silica-clay alteration zones and extensive quartz stockwork veining, all with above background Cu values. The area of alteration extends beyond the limits of the area which was trenched. The thickest and highest-grade copper-zinc-gold-silver mineralisation was 6m of mineralisation exposed between 63-69m along trench NK19-T14_2B.

During the trenching campaign, several lenses of massive sulphide were uncovered. The massive sulphides occur within consistent zones of steeply dipping silica-rich rhyodacite breccias containing disseminated sulphides. The mineralisation located to date can be generally described as a combination of structurally controlled and 'stratabound' hydrothermal felsic breccia with polyphase quartz stockwork mineralisation. Alteration is dominated by silica-clay-pyrite with commonly disseminated copper and zinc sulphides.

The geological setting for Nakru 3 is generally like the nearby Nakru 1 and 2 Mineral Resources, suggesting it is a felsic dome system which appears to have been structurally dissected post mineralisation. However, the mineralisation at Nakru 3 is much more massive in nature in comparison to the mostly disseminated mineralisation at Nakru 1 and 2.

Figure 2 – Nakru 3 Trench Results Summary



[2]See Coppermoly ASX Announcement dated 30 March 2020 for full details of the Nakru 3 Trenching Program. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the referenced ASX announcement and confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

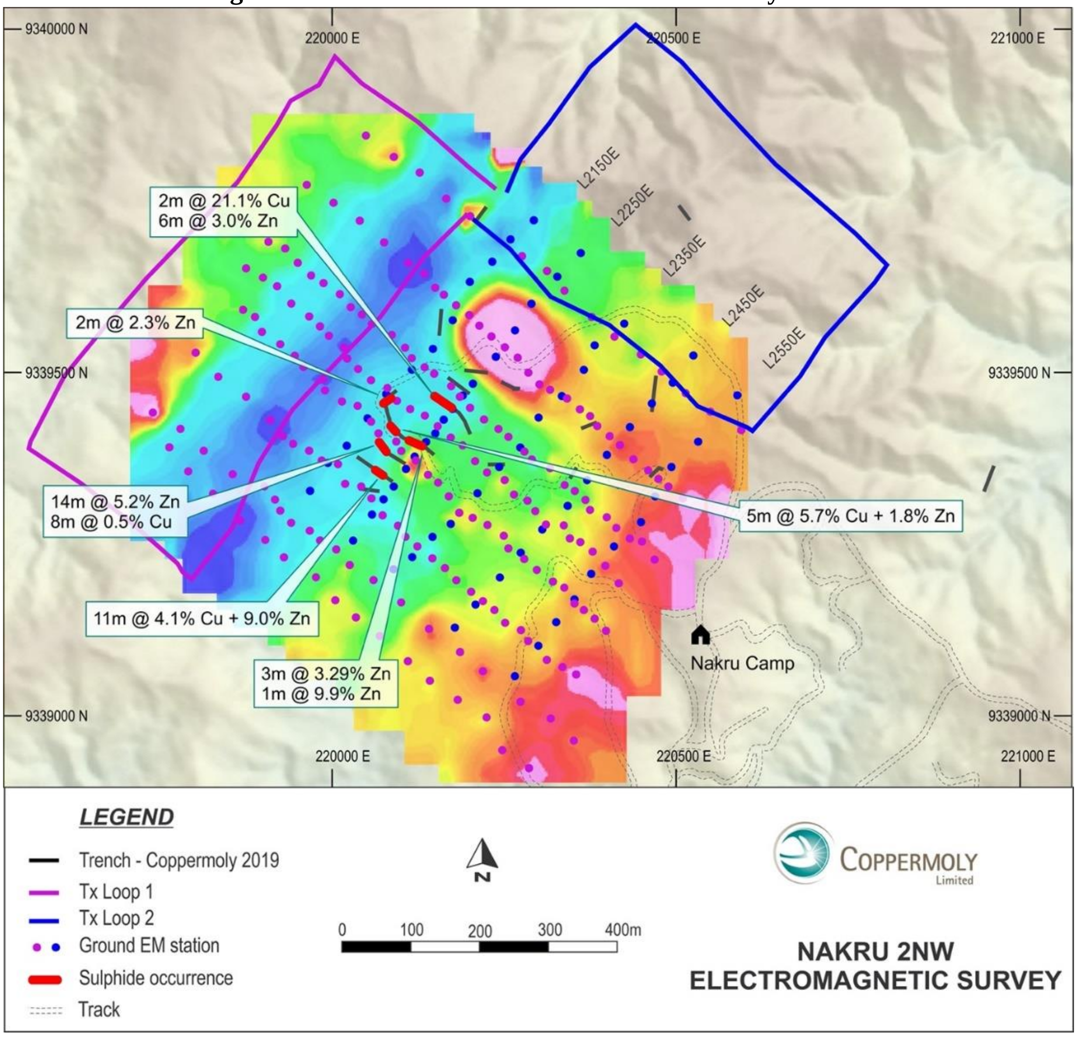
Nakru 2 North-West and Nakru 3 Ground Electromagnetic Geophysical Surveys[3]

Due to the outstanding results obtained from the trenches completed at the Nakru 2 North-West and Nakru 3 prospects in late 2019, follow-up work was expedited during the March quarter.

Ground electromagnetic (EM) geophysical surveys were completed at both the Nakru 2 North-West and Nakru 3 prospects, with the objective of determining the strike extent of the high-grade copper-zinc-gold-silver mineralisation at both prospects.

At the Nakru 2 Northwest prospect two EM transmitter loops were used to energise the known mineralisation and readings of the EM response were taken along lines orthogonal to the long axis of the transmitter loop (Figure 3). The purpose for energising the mineralisation at the Nakru 2 Northwest prospect with EM loops of two different orientations, was to ensure that the mineralisation exposed in the trenches was effectively energised if the mineralisation was steeply dipping and striking northeast or if the mineralisation was shallowly dipping to the northeast and striking northwest.

Figure 3 – Nakru 2 Northwest Ground EM Survey Results



From Loop 1 an anomalous "late time" EM response was recorded near the edge of Loop 1 on line 5500N (Figure 3). Modelling of the Loop 1 EM anomaly suggests its causative source is a plate like conductor, of moderate conductivity, 120m x 120m in dimensions, dipping at 20 degrees to the northeast and at a depth of approximately 110m. A drill hole of approximately 200m in length has been planned to test the plate conductor.

The plate conductor identified at Nakru 2 Northwest is interpreted to occur along strike and down plunge from the high-grade copper-zinc intersection in trench NK19-T02 and hence represents a quality drill target.

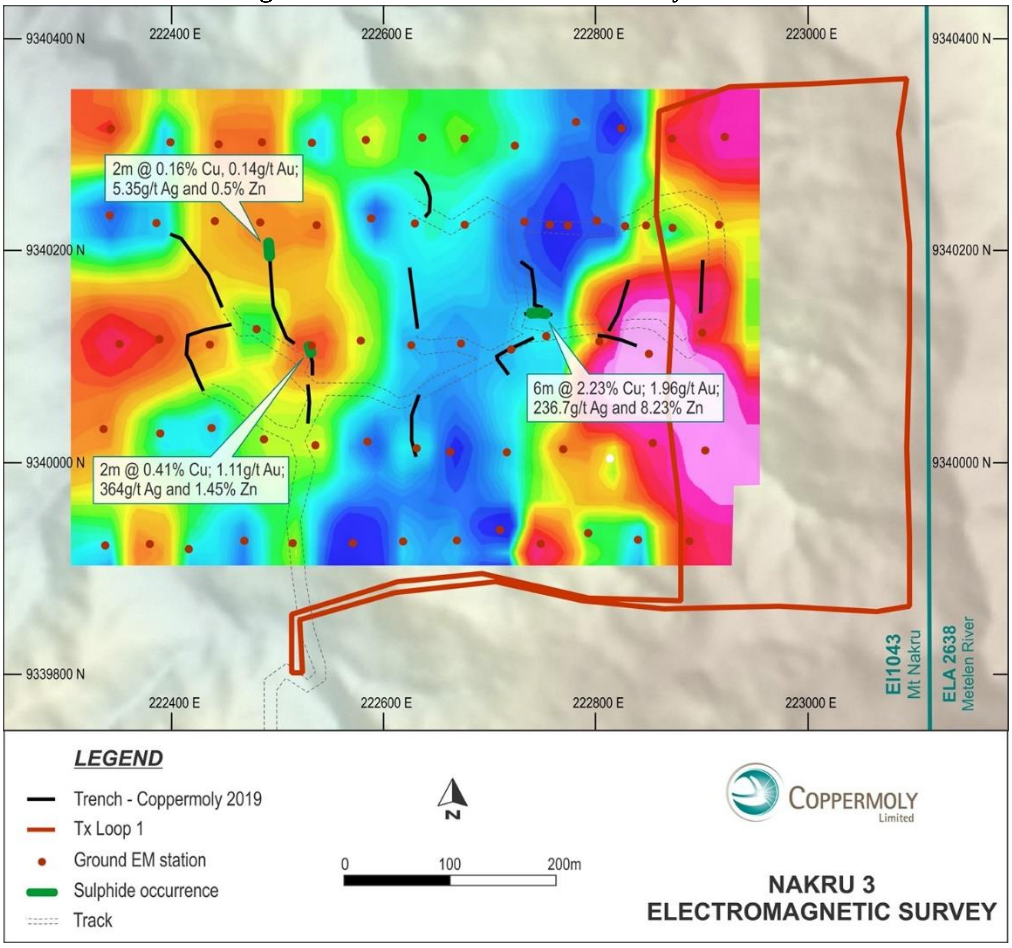
[3] See Coppermoly ASX Announcement 23 April 2020. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the referenced ASX announcement and confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

As the strike of the mineralisation at Nakru 3 was thought to be generally to the north - northeast, a single EM transmitter loop was used to energise the known mineralisation at the Nakru 3 prospect. The transmitter loop was orientated with its long axis north-south and EM readings were collected on lines orientated east-west.

The EM data from Loop 1 identified a broad conductive zone, trending northwards from trench NK19_T12_2, which returned 2m @ 0.41% Cu, 1.45% Zn, 1.11g/t Au & 364g/t Ag, through to trench NK19_T12_3, which returned 2m @ 0.16% Cu, 0.5% Zn, 0.14g/t Au and 5.35g/t Au and extending further north beyond the area which was covered with EM data (Figure 4). This broad conductive zone is interpreted to be due to conductive material within an alteration zone associated with the mineralisation exposed in trenches NK19_T12_2 and NK19_T12_3.

The EM data from Loop 1 at Nakru 3, also highlighted a zone of reduced conductivity, trending northeast across the entire survey area. Occurring within this zone of reduced conductivity is trench NK19-T14-2B, which returned 6m @ 2.23% Cu, 8.23% Zn, 1.96g/t Au and 236g/t Ag[4]. The large area of reduced conductivity is interpreted as an alteration zone, different in its form to the alteration zone associated with trenches NK19_T12_2 and trench NK19_T12_3, as the alteration appears to have reduced conductive material within the alteration zone.

Figure 4 – Nakru 3 Ground EM Survey Results



This suggests that the processes which lead to the mineralisation on the western and eastern sides of the Nakru 3 prospect were quite different and may have occurred at different geological times. However, the EM data does suggest that there are two large alteration systems at the Nakru 3 prospect, indicating the mineralisation exposed in the trenches completed to date, could potentially be part of a much larger system.

[4] See Coppermoly ASX Announcement 23 April 2020 for full details of the EM Survey. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the referenced ASX announcement and confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Simuku (EL 2379)

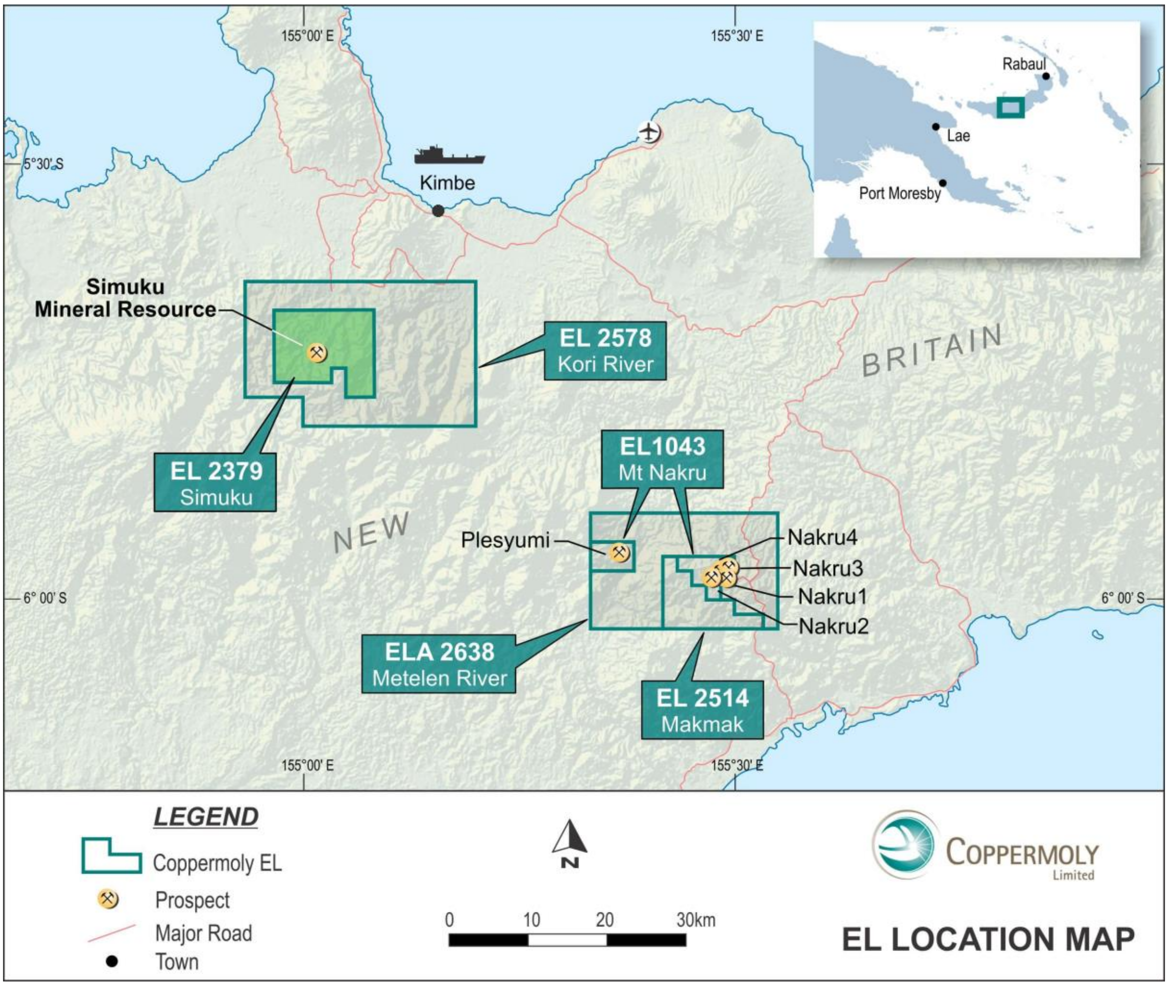
The Simuku Project comprises Exploration Licence 2379 on the island of New Britain in Papua New Guinea (Figure 5). Mineralisation at Simuku is copper-molybdenum-gold porphyry style associated with the Simuku-Kulu Intrusive Complex, which is Upper Oligocene in age.

The Simuku-Kulu Intrusive complex comprises:

- Diorite Unit
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Quartz Feldspar Porphyry
- late Rhyolite-dacite dykes

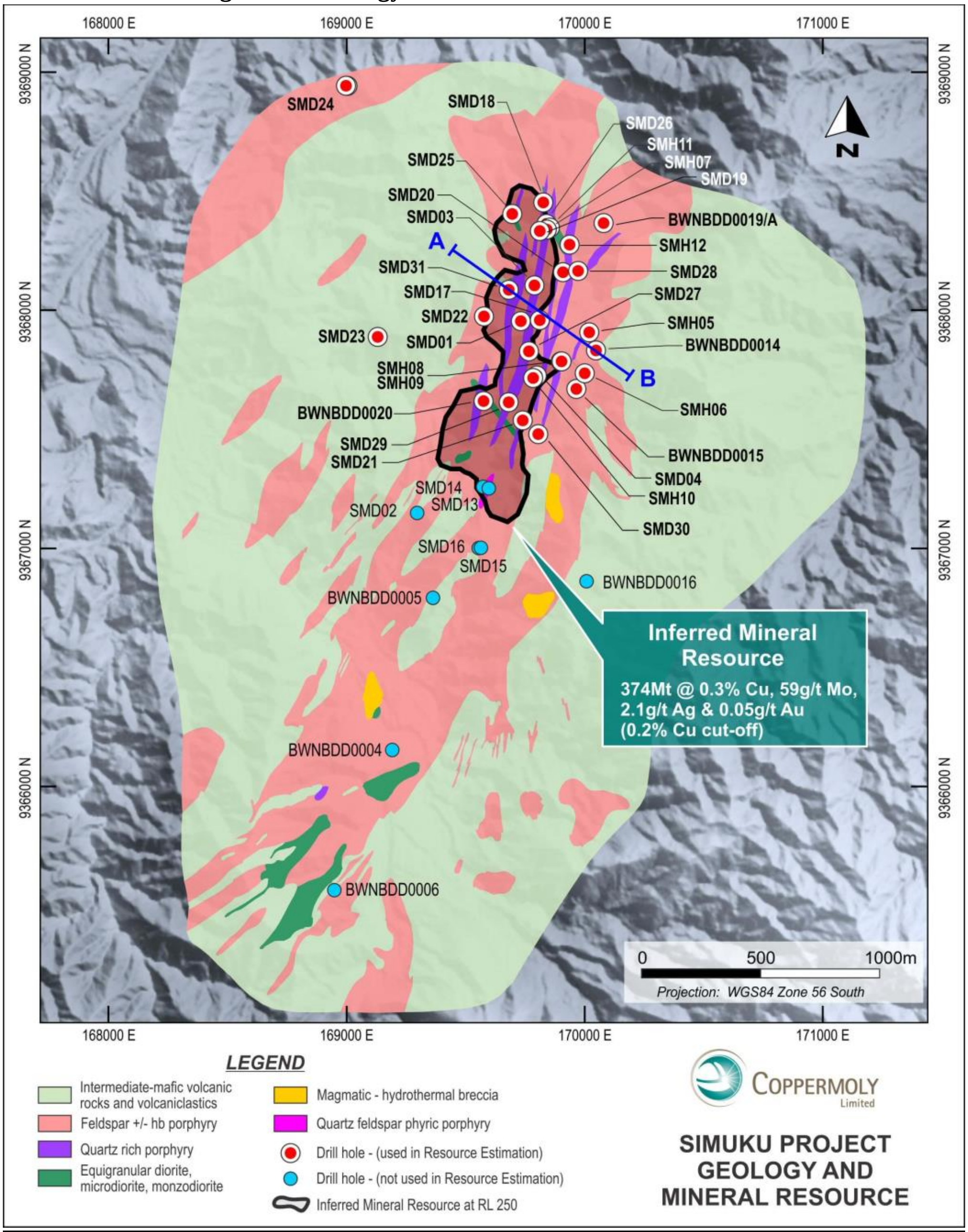
The copper-molybdenum-gold mineralisation is pre-dominantly hosted within the feldspar porphyry and to a lesser extent in the andesitic volcanics, diorite and volcaniclastics. The Simuku porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold deposit is discontinuous over a large area of approximately 4.5 x 2.2 km. The deposit has a very distinct elongate pattern to the mineralisation with an envelope of copper around a molybdenum core exhibiting phyllic alteration (Figure 6).

Figure 5 – Location of the Simuku Project



The content of chalcopyrite (copper sulphide) is quite variable throughout the deposit, whereas pyrite associated with alteration, is ubiquitous across the deposit varying from weak to fine disseminations (<0.5% vol), fracture in-fill, replacements, and veins. The copper mineralisation is assumed to have been emplaced post formation of all the geological units and infiltrated along the faults and fractures.

Figure 6 – Geology of the Simuku Mineral Resource[5]



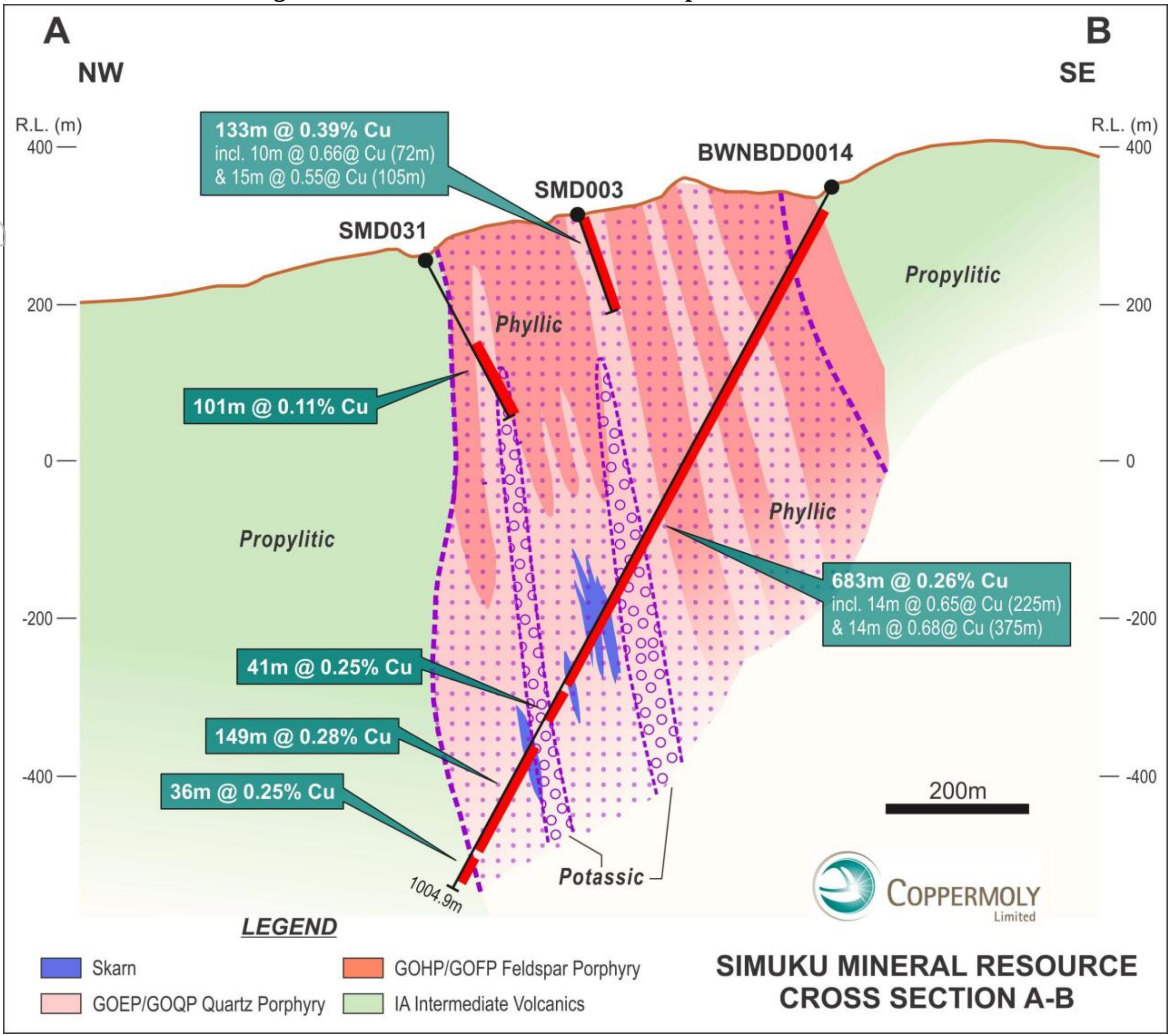
A representative cross section through the Simuku porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold deposit is given in Figure 7.
Three and potentially four porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold prospects, spaced along a 3 to 4 km, north to northeast trending zone, have been recognised on the Simuku Project.

Between 1981 and 2006, 20 drill holes were completed on the Simuku project by various mineral exploration companies. In 2008, 15 diamond drill holes were drilled in the northern end of the Simuku deposit by Coppermoly for a total of 4,194m. The drill holes formed the basis of a 2009 Mineral Resource estimate for the Simuku Project.

Between 2010 and 2012, under a joint venture agreement with Coppermoly, Barrick drilled 9 deeper holes to a maximum depth of ~1,000m to test the depth extent of the Simuku porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold deposit and to determine if the copper grade increased with depth. Deeper copper mineralisation was intersected, however the grade remained relatively consistent with the copper mineralisation at shallower levels.

[5] See Coppermoly ASX Announcement 4 March 2020 for full details of the Simuku Mineral Resource Estimate. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the referenced ASX announcement and confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Figure 7 – Simuku Mineral Resource Representative Cross Section



H&S Consultants ("H&SC") were contracted by Coppermoly to complete an updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Simuku porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold deposit. The resource estimate incorporated all the available drill hole data compiled by Coppermoly including deeper drill holes completed on the projects by then joint venture partner Barrick in 2010 and 2012.

During the March Quarter, the Company announced an updated the 2009 Mineral Resource, taking into consideration deeper drilling completed between 2010 and 2012 and recent advances in the Company's geological understanding of the Simuku Project. The Simuku copper-molybdenum-gold Mineral Resource has been updated, and is now estimated to be 373.6Mt @ 0.31% Cu, 58.5g/t Mo and 0.05g/t Au, at a 0.2% Cu cut-off, and has been classified as Inferred in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code & Guidelines.

Coppermoly informed the Competent Person that the Simuku deposit, if mined, will likely be mined in a bulk mining, open pit scenario and the Mineral Resource was classified as Inferred according to this assumption.

Table 2 and Figure 8 detail the Simuku Mineral Resource, which has been reported at a 0.2% copper cut off above a local grid northing of 52145mN. The cut-off grade is consistent with similar bulk mining porphyry copper projects located in PNG.

Table 2 - Simuku Mineral Resource Statement

Category	Mt	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag ppm	Mo ppm	Cut-Off
Inferred	373.6	0.31	0.05	2.1	59	0.2% Cu

Figure 8 - Grade-Tonnage Curves for Domain 1

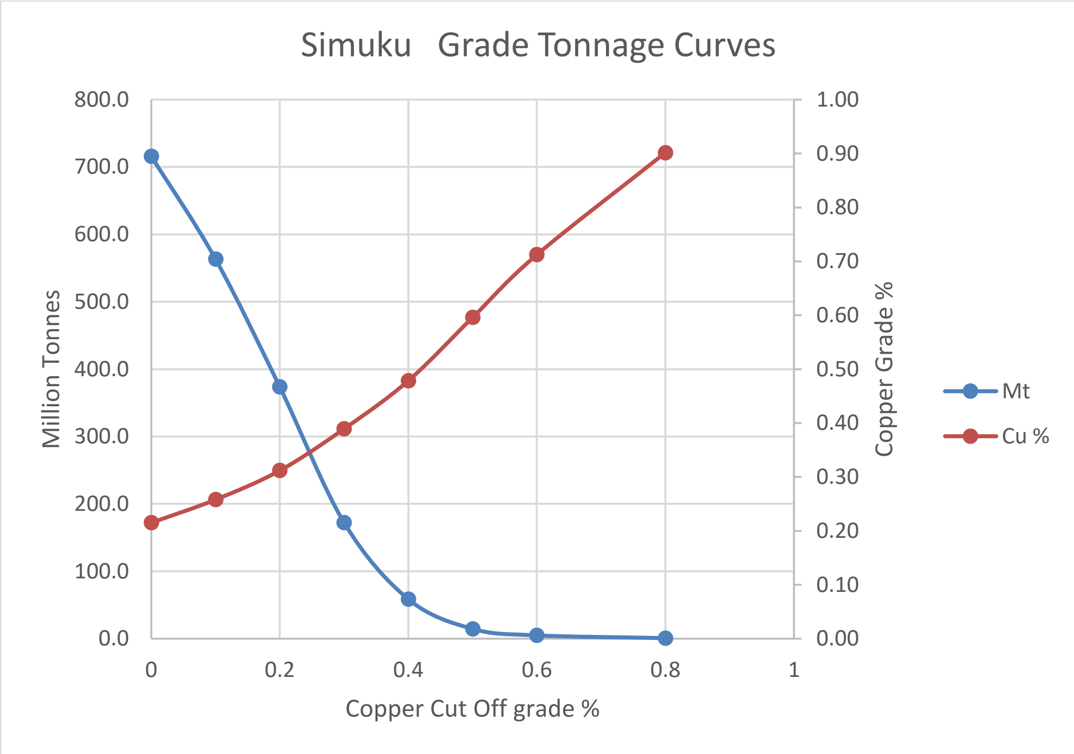


Figure 9 illustrates the copper block grade distribution for the Simuku Mineral Resource as an oblique 3-D view.

The Simuku Mineral Resource is open at its northern extremity, both along strike and down plunge to the north (black ellipse on Figure 10). Other areas of potential to expand the Mineral Resource may exist around the individual drill holes, south of the Domain 1 boundary, which contain low grade copper mineralisation but, in an area, where the drill holes are very widely spaced (red ellipses on Figure 10).

Coppermoly's exploration strategy is to investigate areas adjacent to the Simuku Mineral Resource for similar styles of mineralisation to expand the overall Mineral Resource. Recent geophysical studies completed by the Company have outlined target areas near the Simuku Mineral Resource for follow up exploration.

Modelling of IP survey data revealed multiple anomalous chargeability and conductivity responses which correlate strongly with known sulphide occurrences (Figure 11). Follow up work may involve confirming and extending the historical surface geological mapping and geochemistry, especially on structural features, to delineate the most prospective drill sites.

Makmak (EL2514)

Makmak is a greenfields exploration tenement that lies proximal to the Nakru tenement. There are several sites within the tenement where rock chip and stream sediment samples have returned elevated copper and gold analysis. In the next quarter, a plan is proposed to conduct a follow up sampling program around the best results to delineate the extent of potential mineralisation and possibly find define a source zone.

Kori River (ELA 2578)

In June 2019, Coppermoly Limited received notification from the Mineral Resources Authority of Papua New Guinea that the Company's application for exploration licence EL2578 Kori River (EL2578) had been approved.

EL2578 is valid for an initial term of 2 years at which time the Company may apply for a further extension. The Company's minimum expenditure under the exploration is PGK50,000 per annum for the initial two-year term.

Metelen River (ELA2638)

In May 2020, Coppermoly Limited was granted ELA2638 Metelen River which occupies an area of 246km^2 and is located adjacent to the Company's existing Mt Nakru and Mak Mak exploration licences.

Figure 9 - Copper Block Grade Distribution for the Simuku Mineral Resource

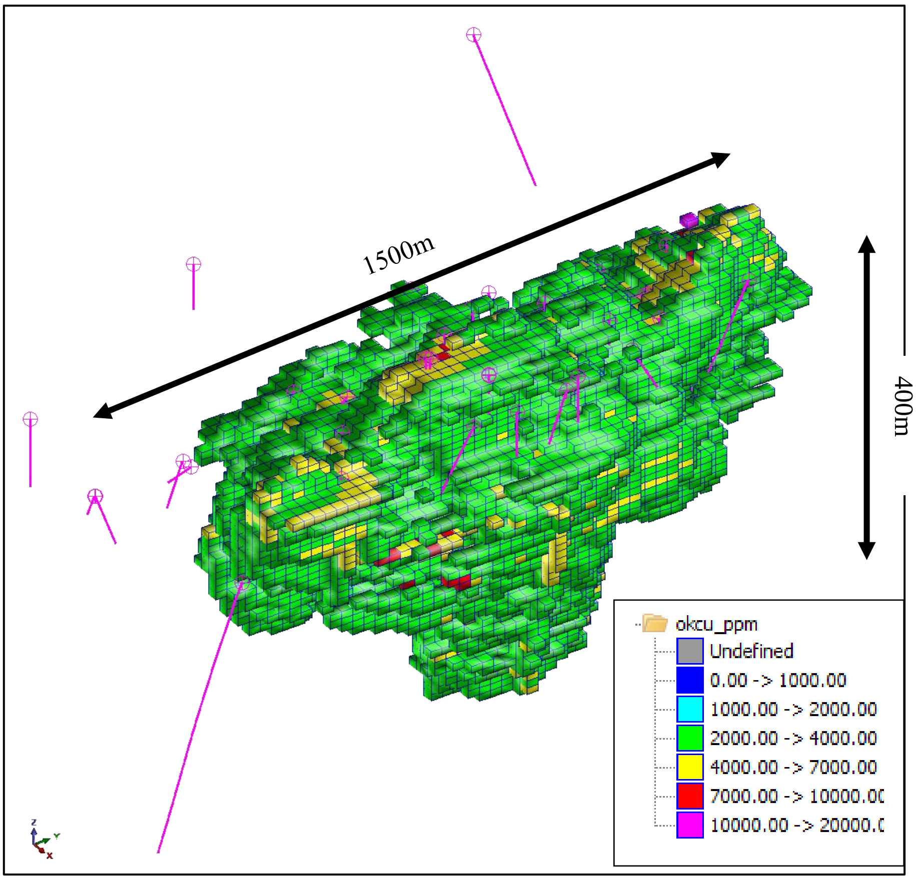
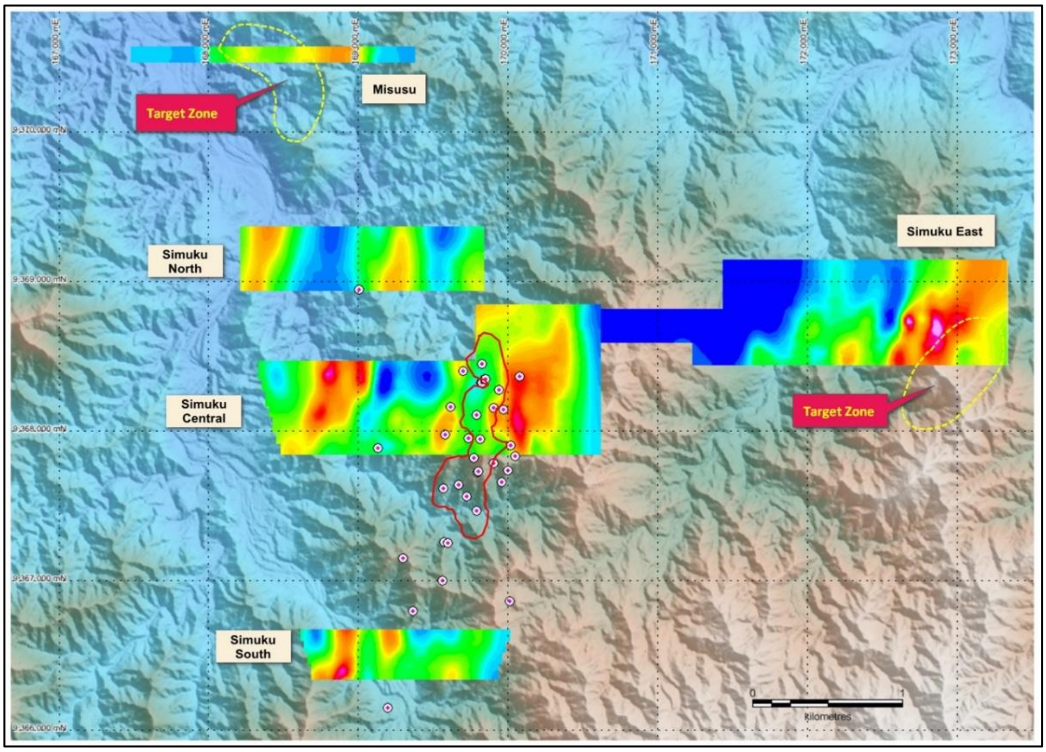
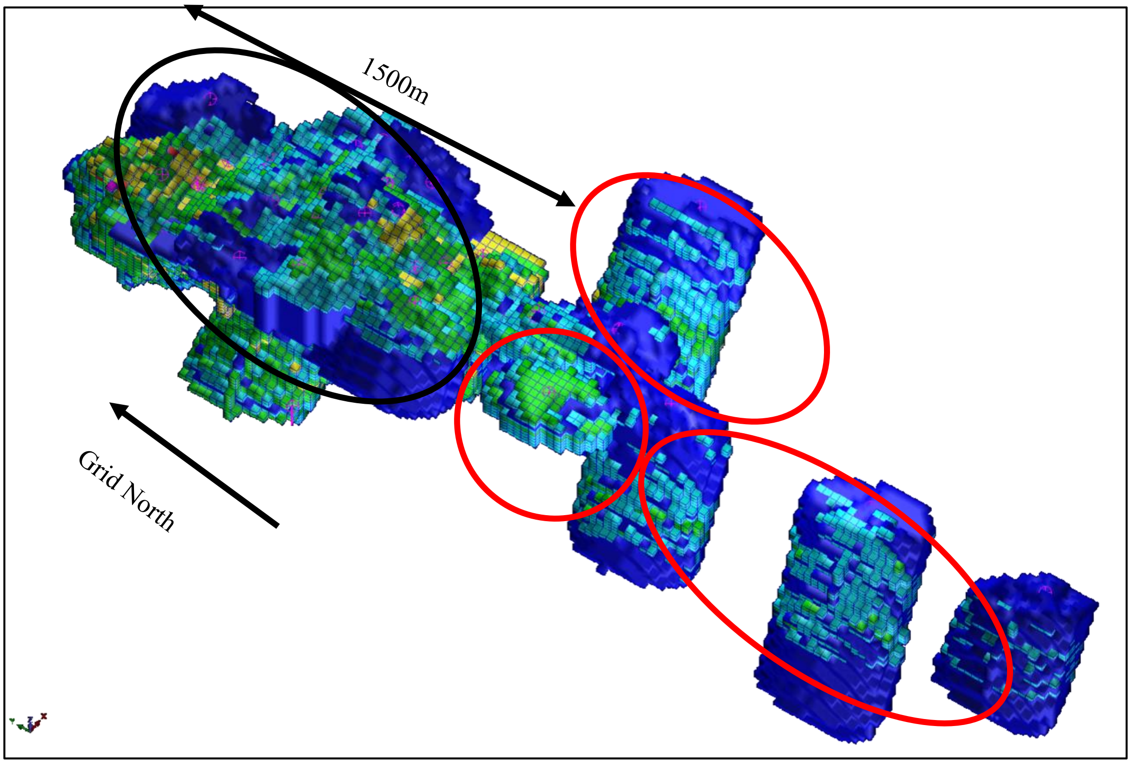


Figure 10 – Target Zones Adjacent to the Simuku Mineral Resource



(Colour image is chargeable zones from the IP data over a background of the Lidar elevation model. Solid red line is the outline of the Simuku Mineral Resource at a 0.2% Cu cut-off)

Figure 11 - Simuku Mineral Resource Expansion Potential



(oblique view down to local grid north east)

Financial Review

Profit or Loss

For the year ended 30 June 2020 the Group recorded an operating loss after tax of $1,212,613 (2019: Loss of $875,980). The increase in the operating loss in the current year was attributable to a general increase in corporate and administrative expenses as the level operating activities ramped up as the Company's projects, and in particular the Mt Nakru Project become more advanced, and the appointment of a Managing Director effective 1 May 2019.

Statement of Financial Position

Total assets increased by $4,923,719 over the year due primarily due to exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred by the Company in relation to the Mt Nakru drilling program and the Simuku IP survey.

This exploration and evaluation expenditure was principally financed through the $6,062,560 in net proceeds received on 31 July 2019 pursuant to the Placement Agreement entered into with Shanghai Fuyuan Investments Limited ("**SFIL**") in May 2019.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

During the period the following significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company occurred:

- On 31 July 2019, the Company received funds of $6,062,560 and issued 404,170,658 fully paid ordinary shares pursuant to the Placement Agreement entered into with SFIL on 30 May 2019.

IMPACT OF COVID-19

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020 and the subsequent travel and trade restrictions imposed by the governments of numerous countries including Australia and Papua New Guinea have caused disruption to businesses and economic activity. The Board and Management of the Group have considered the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Group's operations and financial performance and have determined that the Group has not been materially impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic at this stage.

The Group received $62,500 in cash boost grants from the Australian government during the financial year as part of the Australian government's, economic response to the COVID-19.

MATTERS SUBSEQUENT TO THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

No matter or circumstance has arisen since the end of the year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Group's operations, the result of those operations or the Group's state of affairs.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

The consolidated entity is subject to significant environmental regulation in respect of its mineral exploration and mining activities.

The entity has exploration tenements in Papua New Guinea. The entity is not aware of any breach of environmental regulations during or since the end of the financial year.

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

Director and Experience	**Special Responsibilities**	**Particulars of Directors' interest in shares and options of Coppermoly Limited** **Ordinary Shares**	 **Listed Options**
Kevin Grice			
Non-Executive Director since 15 July 2014. Mr Grice, BComm CPA MAICD, is a successful finance executive with significant experience with listed and unlisted exploration companies and general management experience, including as acting Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer of Renison Consolidated Mines NL (now Laneway Resources Ltd), Chief Financial Officer of ASX Listed Highlands Pacific Limited and various other roles with Ensham Resources, Century Gold Resources Pty Ltd and others. Mr Grice has not served as a Director of any other public listed companies during the last three years.	Member of Audit Committee.	2,767,467	Nil
Jincheng Yao			
Non-Executive Director since 5 March 2015. Mr Yao, MBA and Bachelor of Commerce, is a finance professional based in mainland China. He has held various senior executive roles in the Meijin Group and is currently Vice President and Director of Meijin Energy Group Limited. Mr Yao has not served as a Director of any other public listed companies during the last three years.	Nil	33,318,356	Nil
Wanfu Huang			
Managing Director since 11 March 2015. Dr Huang is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and holds a PhD, a MSc and a BSc. Dr Huang has more than 20 years' experience in the exploration industry. He has held numerous positions in the industry, covering base metals, gold, iron ore, coal and bauxite in Australia and overseas. Dr Huang has not served as a Director on any other public listed companies during the last three years.	Member of Audit Committee.	79,899,251	Nil
Zule Lin			
Non-Executive Director since 11 April 2016. Mr Lin holds a master's degree in finance, and is currently the Chief Financial Officer of Coppermoly investor Ever Leap Services Ltd parent company Shanxi Xierun Investment Limited. Mr Lin has more than 15 years of experience in financial management. Mr Lin has not served as a Director on any other public listed companies during the last three years.	Nil	1,554,338	Nil

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

Director and Experience	Special Responsibilities	Ordinary Shares	Listed Options
		Particulars of Directors' interest in shares and options of Coppermoly Limited	
Xuan Jian (appointed 28 August 2019)			
Non-Executive Director since 28 August 2019.	Nil	Nil	Nil

Mr Jian is a qualified geophysicist, property valuer and is a certified public accountant (China). Mr Jian has significant international experience in the resources and investment sectors.

Mr Jian has not served as a Director on any other public listed companies during the last three years

COMPANY SECRETARY – QUALIFICATIONS & EXPERIENCE

Stephen Kelly
Stephen Kelly is a qualified Australian Chartered Accountant. He has more than 25 years' international experience in the areas of external and internal audit, risk management and compliance, treasury and corporate finance across a range of industry sectors including mining, infrastructure, property development, and banking and finance. He has served as the Company Secretary and CFO for companies listed on the ASX, TSX and the London Stock Exchange. Mr Kelly is also a member of the Audit Committee.

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of meetings of the Company's Board of Directors and of each Board committee held during the year ended 30 June 2020, and the numbers of meetings attended by each Director were:

	Directors' Meetings		Audit Committee Meetings	
	A	**B**	**A**	**B**
Mr K Grice	4	4	2	2
Mr J Yao	2	4	*	*
Dr W Huang	4	4	2	2
Mr Z Lin	2	4	*	*
Mr X Jian	2	3	*	*

A = Number of meetings attended
B = Number of meetings held during the time the Director held office or was a member of the committee during the year
* = Not a member of the relevant committee

REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited)

(a) Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

The following people were the Directors, Executives and Key Management Personnel (**KMP**) of the Group during the period covered by this report:

Name	Position	Period Position Held
K. Grice	Non-Executive Director	15 July 2014 – Current
J. Yao	Non-Executive Director	5 March 2015 – Current
W. Huang	Managing Director	11 March 2015 – Current
Z. Lin	Non-Executive Director	11 April 2016 – Current
X. Jian	Non-Executive Director	28 August 2019 – Current

Apart from the above there were no other executives of the Company and the Group during the current year.

REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

The objective of the Group's executive reward framework is to ensure reward for performance is competitive and appropriate for the results delivered. The Board ensures that Director and executive rewards satisfy the following key criteria for good reward governance practices:

- competitiveness and reasonableness;
- acceptability to shareholders;
- transparency; and
- capital management.

The Group has structured an executive remuneration framework that is market competitive and complementary to the reward strategy of the organisation. Remuneration consultants have not been engaged by the company.

Relationship between remuneration and Company performance

During the past year, the Group has generated losses because it is still involved in exploration and not production.

Overview of the Company's ordinary share price and other key metrics at year end for the last five years ended 30 June 2020:

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Share price at year end	$0.008	$0.020	$0.008	$0.006	$0.006
Change in share price [1]	$0.003	$0.012	($0.012)	($0.002)	$0.000
TSR – year on year [2]	60.0%	150.0%	(60.0%)	(25.0%)	(0.0%)
Loss for the year	$740,740	$1,395,240	$627,966	$875,980	$1,212,613
KMP remuneration	$132,658	$163,800	$163,800	$201,446	$400,583
Market Capitalisation at year end	$6.1M	$21.9M	$11M	$10.4M	$12.8M

1 The change in share price as measured by the share price at the end of the year from opening share price.
2 Total shareholder return (TSR) – measured as the percentage change in the share price over the year.

There were no dividends paid during the year ended 30 June 2020 (2019: nil).

The link between remuneration, company performance and shareholder wealth generation is tenuous, particularly in the exploration and development stage of a minerals company.

Share prices are subject to the influence of international economic factors and market sentiment toward the sector and increases or decreases may occur quite independent of executive performance or remuneration.

Non-Executive Directors
Fees and payments to Non-Executive Directors reflect the responsibilities and the demands made on the Directors. Non-Executive Directors' fees and payments are reviewed periodically by the Board. The Board seeks to ensure Non-Executive Directors' fees and payments are appropriate and in line with the market.

Directors' fees
The current base remuneration was last reviewed in March 2014. Directors' fees are inclusive of committee fees.

Retirement allowances for Directors
The Company provides no retirement allowances for Non-Executive Directors under service contracts.

Executive pay
The executive pay and reward framework can have three components:

- base pay and benefits
- long-term incentives through options, and
- other remuneration such as superannuation.

Base pay
This is structured as a total employment cost package which may be delivered as a mix of cash and prescribed non-financial benefits at the executive's discretion and subject to mutual agreement between the executive and the Company. No non-cash benefits were provided by the Company in the current or prior periods.

Executives are offered a competitive base pay that comprises the fixed component of pay and rewards. Base pay for senior executives is reviewed annually to ensure the executive's pay is competitive with the market. An executive's pay is also reviewed on promotion.

There are no guaranteed base pay increases fixed in any senior executive's contracts. Refer to section (b) for further details.

Benefits
Executives receive no benefits outside of the base pay, non-monetary benefits, options and superannuation disclosed in this report.

REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

Retirement benefits
Other than the statutory superannuation contribution and superannuation paid by way of salary sacrifice, no retirement benefits are provided for executives.

Coppermoly Limited Employee Incentive Option Plan

There are no Employee Options on issue as at the date of this report.

Coppermoly Limited Directors' & Officers Option Plan

There are no Directors' & Officers Options on issue as at the date of this report.

(b) Service Agreements

Remuneration and other terms of employment for the Executive Directors are formalised in service agreements. None of the Directors are eligible to participate in the Coppermoly Limited Employee Incentive Option Plan. Other major provisions of the agreements relating to remuneration are set out below.

Non-Executive Directors are not eligible to receive any termination payments.

K. Grice, Non-Executive Director
- Base fees, inclusive of superannuation, as at 30 June 2020 of $43,800 to be reviewed annually.

J. Yao, Non-Executive Director
- Base fees as at 30 June 2020 of $40,000 to be reviewed annually.

W. Huang, Managing Director

- Commencing 1 May 2019, Dr Huang was appointed Managing Director of the Company on the following terms:
  i. **Appointment date:** 1 May 2019
  ii. **Term:** No fixed term.
  iii. **Termination:** 3 months' notice by either party
  iv. **Remuneration**: Gross cash salary of $150,000 per annum (excluding statutory superannuation) plus an equity component comprising 14,285,715 shares to be issued on the 12-month anniversary of appointment (equivalent value of $100,000 at date of appointment) subject to shareholder approval.

Z. Lin, Non-Executive Director
- Base Salary as at 30 June 2020 of $40,000 to be reviewed annually.

X. Jian, Non-Executive Director
- Base Salary as at 30 June 2020 of $40,000 to be reviewed annually.

All Directors are required by the Company's Constitution to retire at the end of the third Annual General Meeting after their appointment and may offer themselves for reappointment.

Directors may give notice of resignation, effective at the time of receipt (which depends upon the means of delivery or transmission). Directors can be suspended from office by a majority of directors at a meeting of the Board called for that purpose.

(c) Details of remuneration

Details of the nature and amount of each element of the remuneration of each key management personnel of the Company and the consolidated entity for the years ended 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019 are set out in the following tables:

REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

2020	Short-term employee benefits		Post-Employment Benefits	Long-term Benefits				Proportion of remuneration that is performance based %
Name	Cash salary & fees $	Cash Bonus $	Super-annuation $	Long Service Leave $	Termination Benefits $	Share-based payments $	Total $	
Directors								
K. Grice [1]	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-
J. Yao [2]	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-
W. Huang	150,000	-	14,250	-	-	83,000 [5]	247,250	-
Z. Lin [4]	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-
X. Jian [6]	33,333	-	-	-	-	-	33,333	-
Total	303,333	-	14,250	-	-	83,000	400,583	

2019	Short-term employee benefits		Post-Employment Benefits	Long-term Benefits		Share-based payments		Proportion of remuneration that is performance based %
Name	Cash salary and fees $	Cash Bonus $	Super-annuation $	Long Service Leave $	Termination Benefits $	Options $	Total $	
Directors								
K. Grice [1]	40,000	-	3,800	-	-	-	43,800	-
J. Yao [2]	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-
W. Huang [3]	58,330	-	2,313	-	-	17,000 [5]	77,643	-
Z. Lin [4]	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-
Total	178,330	-	6,113	-	-	17,000	201,443	

[1] Includes accrued & unpaid Directors fees of $40,000 for y/e 30 June 2020 and $40,000 for y/e 30 June 2019.
[2] Includes accrued & unpaid Directors fees of $40,000 for y/e 30 June 2020 and $40,000 for y/e 30 June 2019.
[3] Includes accrued & unpaid Directors fees of $40,000 for y/e 30 June 2019.
[4] Includes accrued & unpaid Directors fees of $40,000 for y/e 30 June 2020 and $40,000 for y/e 30 June 2019.
[5] Represents equity component of remuneration representing 10 months for y/e 30 June 2020 and 2 months for y/e 30 June 2019 of value of shares to be issued on the 12-month anniversary of appointment, subject to shareholder approval.
[6] Includes accrued & unpaid Directors fees of $33,333 for y/e 30 June 2020.

(d) Options and rights granted as remuneration

There were no options granted during the year ended 30 June 2020 (2019: nil).

(e) Equity instruments issued on exercise of remuneration options

No equity instruments were issued during the period to KMP as a result of options exercised that had previously been granted as compensation.

REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

(f) Additional disclosures relating to key management personnel

(i) Share holdings

The numbers of shares in the Company held during the financial year by key management personnel of the consolidated entity, including their personally related entities, is set out below.

2020 Name	Balance at the start of the year	Changes during the year	Balance at the end of the year
	Number	Number	Number
K. Grice	2,767,467	-	2,767,467
J. Yao	33,318,356	-	33,318,356
W. Huang	79,899,251	-	79,899,251
Z. Lin	1,554,338	-	1,554,338
X. Jian	-	-	-

(ii) Option holdings

The numbers of options over ordinary shares in the Company held during the financial year by key management personnel of the consolidated entity, including their personally-related entities, is set out below.

2020 Name	Balance at the start of the year	Exercised during the year	Expired during the year	Other changes during the year	Balance at the end of the year	Vested and exercisable at the end of the year
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
K. Grice	-	-	-	-	-	-
J. Yao	-	-	-	-	-	-
W. Huang	-	-	-	-	-	-
Z. Lin	-	-	-	-	-	-
X. Jian	-	-	-	-	-	-

(iii) Convertible notes

The numbers of convertible notes held during the financial year by key management personnel of the consolidated entity, including their personally related entities, is set out below.

2020 Name	Balance at the start of the year	Changes during the year	Balance at the end of the year
	Number	Number	Number
K. Grice	-	-	-
J. Yao [1]	60,000,000	-	60,000,000
W. Huang	-	-	-
Z. Lin	-	-	-
X. Jian			

[1] Convertible notes issued to a related party - Jade Triumph International Limited

(iv) Other transactions with Directors and executives

There were no other transactions with Directors and executives.

END OF REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited)

SHARES UNDER OPTION

There were no unissued ordinary shares of Coppermoly Limited under option at the date of this report .

No option holder has any right under the options to participate in any other share issue of the company or any other entity.

SHARES ISSUED ON THE EXERCISE OF OPTIONS

No ordinary shares of Coppermoly Limited were issued during the year ended 30 June 2020 on the exercise of options (2019: nil).

INDEMNIFICATION OF OFFICERS AND AUDITORS

During the financial year the consolidated entity paid insurance premiums in respect of Directors' and Officers' legal expenses and liability insurance. The policies prohibit disclosure of details of the policies or the premiums paid. The consolidated entity has not otherwise, during or since the end of the financial year, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an Officer of the Company or any of its controlled entities against a liability incurred as such an Officer.

Other than the standard indemnities, the Company has not indemnified or insured the auditor.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF 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.

No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the Company with leave of the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

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 on page 21.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The Company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory audit duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the Company and/or the Consolidated Entity are important.

Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditors (BDO Audit Pty Ltd and Sinton Spence Chartered Accountants) for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out below.

The Board of Directors has considered the position and, in accordance with the advice received from the Audit Committee, is satisfied that the provision of the non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001.* The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services by the auditor, as set out below, did not compromise the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the following reasons:

- All non-audit services have been reviewed by the Audit Committee to ensure they do not impact the impartiality and objectivity of the auditors;
- None of the services undermine the general principles relating to the auditor independence as set out in APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES (continued)

	2020 $	2019 $
During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditors, their related practices and non-related audit firms.		
Assurance Services		
1. Audit Services – audit or review of financial statements		
BDO Audit Pty Ltd Australian firm:	35,099	40,250
Sinton Spence Chartered Accountants PNG firm:	5,000	5,000
Total remuneration for audit services	40,099	45,250
2. Other Assurance Services		
Sinton Spence Chartered Accountants PNG firm	-	2,366
Total remuneration for other assurance services	-	2,366
Total remuneration for assurance services	40,099	47,616
3. Taxation Compliance Services		
BDO (QLD) Pty Ltd Australian firm:	9,000	7,000
Sinton Spence Chartered Accountants PNG firm:	1,511	2,104
Total remuneration for taxation services	10,511	9,104

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Kevin Grice
Non-executive Director

Brisbane, Queensland
30 September 2020

AUDITOR'S INDPENDENCE DECLARATION

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY T R MANN TO THE DIRECTORS OF COPPERMOLY LIMITED

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

1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
2. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Coppermoly Limited and the entities it controlled during the period.

T R Mann
Director

BDO Audit Pty Ltd

Brisbane, 30 September 2020

COPPERMOLY LIMITED & ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Notes	2020 $	2019 $
Revenue and other income	5	68,057	32,057
		68,057	32,057
Depreciation		(40,634)	(5,251)
Employee benefits expense		(625,748)	(443,472)
Business development costs		(61,062)	-
Insurances		(62,755)	(25,382)
Corporate compliance and shareholder relations		(223,225)	(143,388)
Office rental, communication and consumables		(44,939)	(79,112)
Finance costs		(185,053)	(167,500)
Other expenses		(37,254)	(43,932)
Loss before income tax		(1,212,613)	(875,980)
Income tax (expense) / benefit	7	-	-
Net Loss for the year		(1,212,613)	(875,980)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified to the profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(127,081)	297,815
Income tax on items of other comprehensive income		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year		(127,081)	297,815
Total comprehensive income for the year		(1,339,694)	(578,165)
		Cents	**Cents**
Basic and diluted loss per share	21	(0.06)	(0.06)

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

COPPERMOLY LIMITED & ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Notes	2020 $	2019 $
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	4,623,149	1,548,536
Trade and other receivables		69,776	66,921
Total Current Assets		4,692,925	1,615,457
Non-Current Assets			
Receivables		17,211	14,765
Right-of-use-assets	9	71,280	-
Property, plant and equipment		259,448	71,913
Mineral exploration and evaluation assets	10	16,797,885	15,212,895
Total Non-Current Assets		17,145,824	15,299,573
Total Assets		21,838,749	16,915,030
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	585,384	583,797
Lease Liabilities	12	35,287	-
Provisions		44,312	34,240
Borrowings	13	1,614,346	-
Total Current Liabilities		2,279,329	618,037
Non-Current Liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	12	42,392	-
Borrowings	13	-	1,444,051
Total Non-Current Liabilities		42,392	1,444,051
Total Liabilities		2,321,721	2,062,088
Net Assets		19,517,028	14,852,942
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	14	30,292,296	24,288,516
Reserves	15	2,480,931	2,608,012
Accumulated losses		(13,256,199)	(12,043,586)
Total Equity		19,517,028	14,852,942

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

COPPERMOLY LIMITED & ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Contributed Equity $	Accumulated Losses $	Reserves $	Total $
Balance at 30 June 2019	24,288,516	(12,043,586)	2,608,012	14,852,942
Comprehensive income for the year				
Loss for the year	-	(1,212,613)	-	(1,212,613)
Foreign currency translation difference	-	-	(127,081)	(127,081)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	(1,212,613)	(127,081)	(1,339,694)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners				
Contributions of equity (note 14)	6,062,560	-	-	6,062,560
Costs of share issue (note 14)	(58,780)	-	-	(58,780)
Total transactions with owners In their capacity as owners	6,003,780	-	-	6,003,780
Balance at 30 June 2020	30,292,296	(13,256,199)	2,480,931	19,517,028
Balance at 30 June 2018	21,921,429	(11,167,606)	2,141,203	12,895,026
Comprehensive income for the year				
Loss for the year	-	(875,980)	-	(875,980)
Foreign currency translation difference	-	-	297,815	297,815
Total Comprehensive Income	-	(875,980)	297,815	(578,165)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners				
Contributions of equity (note 14)	2,417,673	-	-	2,417,673
Costs of share issue (note 14)	(50,586)	-	-	(50,586)
Value of conversion rights on convertible notes	-	-	168,994	168,994
Total transactions with owners In their capacity as owners	2,367,086	-	168,994	2,536,082
Balance at 30 June 2019	**24,288,516**	**(12,043,586)**	**2,608,012**	**14,852,942**

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

COPPERMOLY LIMITED & ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Notes	2020 $	2019 $
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Cash receipts in the course of operations		50,000	-
Interest received		5,557	32,057
Finance costs paid		(1,168)	(1,308)
Payments to suppliers and employees (incl. GST)		(905,547)	(517,065)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	23	(851,158)	(486,316)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Payments for exploration and evaluation activities		(1,778,392)	(1,901,119)
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(250,938)	(46,600)
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(2,029,330)	(1,947,719)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from issues of shares		6,062,560	2,417,674
Cost of share issues		(58,780)	(50,586)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(42,791)	-
Net cash inflow from financing activities		5,960,989	2,367,088
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		3,080,501	(66,947)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		1,548,536	1,615,735
Exchange difference on cash		(5,888)	(252)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	8	4,623,149	1,548,536

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

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial report are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied throughout the period, unless otherwise stated.

The ultimate parent entity Coppermoly Limited, is a public, listed company, incorporated and domiciled in Australia and having its registered address and principal place of business at 2/42 Morrow Street, Taringa, Queensland.

Coppermoly Limited is an ASX-listed exploration company targeting porphyry style large scale-low grade projects prospective for copper, gold and molybdenum. The Company's projects are located on New Britain Island in Papua New Guinea (**PNG**).

(a) Basis of preparation

This general purpose financial report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, and the *Corporations Act 2001.* The consolidated entity is a for-profit entity for the purposes of preparing these financial statements.

Compliance with IFRS

Australian Accounting Standards include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS). Compliance with AIFRS ensures that the consolidated financial statements and notes of Coppermoly Limited comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

This financial report comprises the consolidated financial statements and notes of Coppermoly Limited and its controlled entities.

Going concern

The Group incurred a net loss of $1,212,613 for the year ended 30 June 2020 (2019: net loss of $875,980). As at 30 June 2020 the Group had cash reserves of $4,623,149 (2019: $1,548,536), a working capital surplus of $2,413,596 (2019: $997,420) and net assets of $19,517,028 (2019: $14,852,942). As at 30 June 2020, the Company had capital and other commitments, including minimum expenditure commitments relating to its mineral exploration tenements totalling $254,119 (2019: $242,049) (refer Note 16).

Taking into consideration the above factors, the directors believe that the going concern basis of preparation is appropriate as the Company has cash reserves that are significantly in excess of its liabilities which fall due for payment within twelve months of the date of these financial statements and the Company's current expenditure commitments.

Should the Group be unable to continue as a going concern, it may be required to realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities other than in the ordinary course of business, and at amounts that differ from those stated in the financial statements.

This financial report does not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts or classification of liabilities and appropriate disclosures that may be necessary should the Group be unable to continue as a going concern.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with AIFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group'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 3.

Historical cost convention

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis under the historical cost convention.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) Principles of consolidation

Subsidiaries

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

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group 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 Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group.

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

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and balance sheet respectively.

(c) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker has been identified as the Board which makes strategic decisions.

(d) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Coppermoly Limited's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency 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 year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss.

(iii) Group companies

The results and financial position of Copper Quest PNG Ltd which has a functional currency of PNG Kina are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the end of the reporting period;
- income and expenses for each statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income presented are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other financial instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold or borrowings repaid a proportionate share of such exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on sale, where applicable.

(e) Revenue recognition

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method.

Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the group will comply with all attached conditions.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) Income tax

Current income tax expense is based on the profit before income tax adjusted for any non-tax deductible or non-assessable items between accounting profit and taxable income. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets or liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and unused tax losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences, with certain limited exceptions, between carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases at the rate of income tax applicable to the period in which the benefit will be received or the liability will become payable.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial Assets are tested 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. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

For statement of cash flows presentation purposes, 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, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(i) Fair value

The nominal value less estimated credit adjustments of receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. Where applicable, the fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Group for similar financial instruments.

The carrying values of financial assets and liabilities, excluding convertible notes that are included in borrowings, are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short term nature. The value of convertible notes included in borrowings has been estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Group for similar financial instruments.

(j) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. The diminishing balance method is used. Assets are depreciated from the date of acquisition or, in respect of internally constructed assets, from the time an asset is completed and held ready for use. Estimates of useful lives are made at the time of acquisition and varied as required. Expected useful lives are: Plant and Equipment between 4 years and 7 years.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (note 1(g)).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(k) 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. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

(l) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

The fair value of the liability portion of convertible bonds, that do not include a derivative at fair value, is determined using a market interest rate for an equivalent non-convertible bond. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortised cost basis until extinguished on conversion or maturity of the bonds. The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option. This is recognised and included in shareholders' equity, net of income tax effects.

Borrowings are removed from the statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the entity issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

(m) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when: the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

(n) Employee benefits

(i) Wages and salaries and annual leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

(ii) Long service leave

The liability for employee benefits relating to long service leave represents the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the employer resulting from employees' services provided up to the reporting date.

(iii) Share-based payments

Share-based compensation benefits can be provided to directors and employees.

The fair value at grant date is determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, 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.

The fair value of the options granted excludes the impact of any non-market vesting conditions (for example, profitability and sales growth targets). Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to vest. At the end of each reporting period, the entity revises its estimate of the number of options that are expected to vest. The employee benefit expense recognised each period takes into account the most recent estimate.

Upon the exercise of options, the balance of the share-based payments reserve relating to those options is transferred to share capital and the proceeds received, net of any directly attributable transaction costs, are credited to share capital.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(o) Contributed equity

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.

(p) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Potential ordinary shares as a result of options outstanding at the end of the period are not dilutive and therefore have not been included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share.

(q) Mineral 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.

(r) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of 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 taxation authority is included with other receivables or 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 taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

(s) Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that have been issued at the reporting date but are not yet effective for the financial year ended 30 June 2020 have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Directors have assessed the potential impact of these new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations and has concluded that their initial application will not have a material effect on the financial statements of the Group and the Company.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that are relevant to the group and the company were issued but not effective:

Standards/amendment	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after	Expected to be initially applied in the financial year ending
AASB 2018-6 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Definition of a Business*	1 January 2020	30 June 2021
AASB 2018-7 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of Material*	1 January 2020	30 June 2021

There are no other standards that are not yet effective and that would be expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(t) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

The Group adopted all new Accounting Standards and Interpretations effective for the year ended 30 June 2020.

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

AASB 16 Leases
The consolidated entity has adopted AASB 16 from 1 July 2019. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees eliminates the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition is replaced with a depreciation charge for the right-of-use assets (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liabilities (included in finance costs). In the earlier periods of the lease, the expenses associated with the lease under AASB 16 will be higher when compared to lease expenses under AASB 117. For classification within the statement of cash flows, the interest portion is disclosed in operating activities and the principal portion of the lease payments are separately disclosed in financing activities.

In accordance with AASB 16 paragraph c5(b), the Group has elected to apply the new standard retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognised at the date of initial application and as such the comparatives have not been restated. The impact of the adoption on opening retained profits as at 1 July 2019 was as follows:
.

	1 July 2019
	$
Operating lease commitment as a 1 July 2019 (AASB117) ^^	132,120
Operating lease commitments discounted based on weighted average incremental borrowing cost of 15%	(25,240)
Right of Use Asset (AASB16)	106,880
Lease liabilities – current (AASB16)	39,465
Lease liabilities – non-current (AASB16)	67,415
	106,880
Change in opening accumulated losses as at 1 July 2019	-

^^ *Represents lease commitments of $37,885 for 12 months to expiry of lease term for the Company's Brisbane corporate office on 30 June 2020 plus an additional $94,235 in lease payments pursuant to a 24 month extension of the lease term that occurred after 30 June 2019.*

Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic
Judgement has been exercised in considering the impacts that the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had, or may have, on the company based on known information. This consideration extends to the nature of the products and services offered, customers, supply chain, staffing and geographic regions in which the company operates. Other than as addressed in specific notes, there does not currently appear to be either any significant impact upon the financial statements or any significant uncertainties with respect to events or conditions which may impact the company unfavourably as at the reporting date or subsequently as a result of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic

Lease term
The lease term is a significant component in the measurement of both the right-of-use asset and lease liability. Judgement is exercised in determining whether there is reasonable certainty that an option to extend the lease or purchase the underlying asset will be exercised, or an option to terminate the lease will not be exercised, when ascertaining the periods to be included in the lease term. In determining the lease term, all facts and circumstances that create an economical incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, are considered at the lease commencement date. Factors considered may include the importance of the asset to the consolidated entity's operations; comparison of terms and conditions to prevailing market rates; incurrence of significant penalties; existence of significant leasehold improvements; and the costs and disruption to replace the asset. The Group reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option, if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances.

Incremental borrowing rate
Where the interest rate implicit in a lease cannot be readily determined, an incremental borrowing rate is estimated to discount future lease payments to measure the present value of the lease liability at the lease commencement date. Such a rate is based on what the Group estimates it would have to pay a third party to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset, with similar terms, security and economic environment.

NOTE 2 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks; market risk (including interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group'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 Group.

The primary objective of the Company's financial risk management is to ensure that the Company has sufficient liquidity to fund its desired exploration and development programs through raising debt and equity funding as appropriate.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the entity's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimising the return.

The entity does not have any material exposure to market risk.

(i) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from currency exposure in the PNG Kina.

The Group currently has no material foreign exchange risk, however such risk may arise in future when mine production begins, and product may be sold internationally. The policy of the Group for managing foreign exchange risk is to continuously monitor exchange risk. It is the Group's policy not to use hedging. As at reporting date the Group has not started production activity and accordingly has minimal exposure to this risk.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Refer to (d) below.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the entity if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations to the entity.

The objective of the entity is to minimise risk of loss from credit risk exposure.

Credit risk arises principally from cash and cash equivalents.

The entity's maximum exposure to credit risk, without taking into account the value of any collateral or other security, in the event other parties fail to perform their obligations under financial instruments in relation to each class of recognised financial asset at reporting date is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the statement of financial position.

The Group has no significant concentrations of credit risk other than cash at bank and short-term deposits. The Group has all cash deposits with reputable banks such as Westpac.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the entity will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The objective of managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due, under both normal and stressed conditions.

The entity has established a number of policies and processes for managing liquidity risk. These include:

- Continuously monitoring:
  - actual and daily cashflows and longer-term forecasted cashflows
  - the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities in order to match inflows and outflows
- Maintaining adequate reserves
- Monitoring liquidity ratios (working capital)

NOTE 2 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities. Due to the lack of material revenue, the Group aims to maintain adequate reserves of liquidity. The Group's objective is to obtain maximum investment returns whilst maintaining maximum security.

The Group's practice is to maintain funds, other than those required for working capital, on term deposits with major financial institutions.

Other cash is held in an interest bearing bank account and funds are transferred to operating cheque accounts based on forecast operating requirements.

Summary quantitative data

	2020 $	2019 $
Current assets	4,692,925	1,615,457
Current liabilities	664,983	618,037
Surplus	4,027,942	997,420

Maturity analysis

Financial liabilities have differing maturity profiles depending on the contractual term. The table shows the period in which recognised financial liabilities balance will be paid based on the remaining period to repayment date assuming contractual repayments are maintained. Contractual cashflows are at undiscounted values (including future interest expected to be paid). Accordingly, these values may not agree to carrying amount.

	Carrying amount $	**Contractual cashflow $**	**Within 1 year $**	**1-2 years $**
2020				
Trade and other payables	585,384	585,384	585,384	-
Borrowings	1,614,346	-	1,657,086	-
Lease Liabilities	77,679	89,375	44,027	45,348
2019				
Trade and other payables	594,515	594,516	594,516	-
Borrowings	1,444,051	1,572,740	-	1,572,740

(d) Interest rate risk

At the end of the reporting period the Group had the following financial assets and liabilities exposed to interest rate risk:

	2020 $	**2019 $**
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,623,149	1,548,536
Trade and other receivables	-	-
	4,623,149	1,548,536
Financial Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	-	-
Borrowings	-	-
	-	-
Net exposure	4,623,149	1,548,536

NOTE 2 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(e) Interest rate risk (continued)

Sensitivity Analysis		**Interest Rate Risk**		**Interest Rate Risk**	
June 2020		**- 1%**		**+ 1%**	
	Carrying amount	**Profit**	**Equity**	**Profit**	**Equity**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	,4,623,149	(46,231)	(46,231)	46,231	46,231
Total increase / decrease	-	(46,231)	(46,231)	46,231	46,231

Cash and cash equivalents include deposits at call at floating and short-term interest rates.

Sensitivity Analysis		**Interest Rate Risk**		**Interest Rate Risk**	
June 2019		**- 1%**		**+ 1%**	
	Carrying amount	**Profit**	**Equity**	**Profit**	**Equity**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,548,536	(15,485)	(15,485)	15,485	15,485
Total increase / decrease	-	(15,485)	(15,485)	15,485	15,485

Cash and cash equivalents include deposits at call at floating and short-term interest rates.

Interest rate risk arises principally for cash and cash equivalents. The Group's borrowings comprise fixed rate borrowings in the form of convertible notes and do not expose the Company to changes in market interest rates.

From time to time the Group has significant interest bearing assets, but they are because of the timing of equity raising and capital expenditure rather than a reliance on interest income. The Group's income and operating cash flows are not expected to be materially exposed to changes in market interest rates in the future. The policy of the Group is to continuously monitor interest rate risk exposures during the period balances are held and to alter the balance of fixed and floating rate deposits as considered appropriate.

(f) Foreign exchange risk

At the end of the reporting period the Group had the following exposure to foreign currencies:

	2020 Kina	**2019 Kina**
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	7,129	92,616
Trade and other receivables	21,939	-
	29,068	92,616
Financial Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	15,522	133,510
	15,522	133,510
Net exposure	13,546	(40,894)

NOTE 2 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(f) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

Sensitivity Analysis		Foreign Exchange Risk			
June 2020		**- 10%**		**+ 10%**	
	Carrying amount	**Profit**	**Equity**	**Profit**	**Equity**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Financial Assets and Liabilities					
Net exposure – AUD	13,546	(1,355)	(1,355)	1,355	1,355

Sensitivity Analysis		Foreign Exchange Risk			
June 2019		**- 10%**		**+ 10%**	
	Carrying amount	**Profit**	**Equity**	**Profit**	**Equity**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Financial Assets and Liabilities					
Net exposure - AUD	(40,894)	(4,089)	(4,089)	4,089	4,089

(g) Commodity price risk

As the Group is not currently engaged in mining and sale of commodities there is no exposure to this risk.

NOTE 3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future when preparing the financial statements. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. Information about key estimates, assumptions and judgements are described in the following notes:

Note 1(a) - going concern assessment
Note 10 - the assessment of the existence of facts and circumstances that may indicate an impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

NOTE 4 PARENT ENTITY INFORMATION

	2020 $	2019 $
ASSETS		
Current Assets	4,664,089	1,466,046
Non-Current Assets	17,021,741	14,982,930
Total Assets	21,685,830	16,448,976
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities	2,305,081	461,006
Non-Current Liabilities	-	1,444,051
Total Liabilities	2,305,081	1,905,057
Net Assets	19,380,749	14,543,919
EQUITY		
Contributed equity	30,292,296	24,288,516
Share option reserve	3,259,762	3,259,762
Accumulated losses	(14,191,309)	(13,004,359)
Total Equity	19,360,749	14,543,919
Net Loss for the year	(1,186,950)	(887,187)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(1,186,950)	(887,187)

The Company has committed to provide continued financial support to its subsidiary, Copper Quest PNG Limited, and will not call loans owed by its subsidiary within the next 12 months. The Company has no other guarantees, contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant or equipment or contingencies as at 30 June 2020 and 2019.

NOTE 5 REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

	2020 $	2019 $
Revenue and other income comprises the following items:		
Interest income	5,557	32,057
Government grants	62,500	-
	68,057	32,057

NOTE 6 EXPENSES

	2020 $	2019 $
Loss before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
Depreciation	40,634	5,251
Exploration expenditure written-off	61,062	-
Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	886
Rental expenses on operating leases – minimum lease payments	-	43,241
Defined contribution superannuation expense	28,194	10,579

NOTE 7 INCOME TAX

	2020 $	2019 $
(a) The prima facie tax on loss before income tax is reconciled to the income tax as follows:		
Loss before income tax expense	(1,212,613)	(875,980)
Tax at the Australian (and PNG) tax rate of 27.5% (2019: 27.5%)	(333,469)	(240,895)
Non-deductible expenses	47,327	61,402
Non-assessable income	(17,188)	
Deferred tax assets not recognised	303,330	179,493
Income tax expense / (benefit)	-	-
(b) Recognised deferred tax assets		
Unused tax losses	-	-
Deductible temporary differences	20,094	4,598
	20,094	4,598
(c) Recognised deferred tax liabilities		
Assessable temporary differences	2.337	4,598
	2,337	4,598
(d) Unrecognised deferred tax assets		
Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in the Statement of Financial Position for the following items:		
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	11,545,774	8,820,278
Deductible temporary differences	639,248	402,989
	12,185,022	9,223,267
Potential benefit at 27.5% (2019: 27.5%)	3,350,881	2,536,398

There is no expiry date on the future deductibility of unused tax losses.
The Company has no franking credits.

NOTE 8 CURRENT ASSETS: CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2020 $	2019 $
Cash at bank and on hand	4,611,217	1,537,123
Cash on short-term deposit	11,932	11,413
	4,623,149	1,548,536

NOTE 9 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	2020 $	2019 $
Land and buildings – right-of-use	106,880	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(35,600)	-
	71,280	-

The Group leases land and buildings for its commercial office under an agreement of between two to six years, including two options to extend. The lease includes an annual rent review of 3% or CPI, whichever is higher.

Accounting policy
A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the consolidated entity expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The Group elects not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

NOTE 10 MINERAL EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	2020 $	2019 $
Papua New Guinea		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	15,212,895	12,744,134
Expenditure capitalised during the year	1,714,263	2,205,493
Current year expenditure written-off during the year	-	-
Foreign currency exchange differences	(129,273)	263,268
Balance at the end of the financial year	16,797,885	15,212,895

The ultimate recoupment of costs carried forward for exploration and evaluation is dependent upon the successful development and commercial exploitation or sale of the respective areas of interest.

West New Britain Project Exploration Licences

In October 2009 the Group signed a Letter Agreement with Barrick to sole fund $20 million to earn up to 72% interest in Coppermoly Limited's tenements (Mt Nakru and Simuku) (**WNB Projects**) in Papua New Guinea. Barrick earned 72% equity in January 2012. In May 2012 Barrick advised Coppermoly of its intention to divest its interest in the WNB Projects. In July 2013 Coppermoly entered into an agreement with Barrick to re-acquire Barrick's interest in the WNB Projects on a staged basis to reacquire 100% ownership of these licences. Barrick still holds a nominal 28% interest in the WNB Projects.

Reacquisition Deed

The key remaining term of the Reacquisition Deed with Barrick is:

- The Group may acquire the remaining nominal 28% interest in the WNB Projects, which the Company has a binding agreement to acquire, by making a payment of AUD $4,500,000, payable no later than the date that is 6 months after the commencement of commercial production at the WNB Projects. Barrick do not have to contribute any further costs to exploration or development of the projects nor are they entitled to any profits from the projects.

NOTE 11 CURRENT LIABILITIES: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2020 $	2019 $
Trade and other payables		
Unsecured:		
Trade creditors	30,935	161,423
Other creditors	554,449	422,374
	585,384	583,797

Other creditors includes accrued but unpaid Director fees totalling $423,244 (2019: $336,685).

NOTE 12 LEASE LIABILITIES

	2020 $	2019 $
Opening balance	-	-
Liability recognised on initial application of AASB16	106,880	-
Interest expense	13,590	-
Lease payments	(42,791)	-
Total Lease liability	77,679	-
Less: Current lease liability due to be settled within 12 months	(35,287)	-
Non-current lease liability	42,392	-

Accounting policy
A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the consolidated entity's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

NOTE 13 BORROWINGS

Borrowings

	2020 $	2019 $
Unsecured:		
Convertible notes (a)	1,157,260	1,071,311
Accrued interest	457,086	372,740
Other borrowings	-	-
	1,614,346	1,444,051

Disclosed as:		
Current liabilities	1,614,346	-
Non-current liabilities	-	1,444,051
	1,614,346	1,444,051

(a) Convertible notes

The terms of the convertible notes are as follows:

Re-issue Date:	19 December 2018
Maturity Date:	19 December 2020
Number of Notes	60,000,000
Note Face Value:	$1,200,000
Conversion Price:	Convertible into ordinary shares $0.02 at the note holder's option being 60,000,000 shares.
Repayment upon maturity:	The outstanding principle amounts of the convertible notes (being the outstanding issue price of the convertible notes to the extent that they have not been converted) will be repaid by the Company. In prior financial periods, the original terms of the notes were varied to extend the Maturity Date to 19 December 2020. The notes may be repaid by Coppermoly any time prior to the Maturity Date subject to Coppermoly paying the note holder a break fee equal to 5% of the repayment amount.
Interest:	The convertible notes bear interest at 7%. The effective interest rate is 15%.

	2020 $	2019 $
The convertible notes are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:		
Face value of notes issued	1,200,000	1,200,000
Other equity securities – value of options issued	(452,097)	(452,097)
Cost of convertible notes issue	(13,739)	(13,739)
	734,164	734,164
Unwinding of equity portion - interest expense	423,096	337,147
Repayment of convertible notes	-	-
Convertible notes liability	1,157,260	1,071,311

NOTE 14 CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

	2020 Shares	2019 Shares	2020 $	2019 $
(a) Paid Up Capital				
Ordinary shares – fully paid – no par value	2,127,213,969	1,723,043,331	30,292,296	24,288,516

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of shares held.

On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and in a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

The Company does not have any authorised capital limit.

(b) Movements in ordinary share capital:

Date	Details	Number of Shares	Issue Price $	$
30 Jun 2018	Balance	1,377,661,468		21,921,429
28 Dec 2018	Shares issued pursuant to Entitlement Offer	345,381,843	0.0070	2,417,673
	Less costs of raising capital	-		(50,586)
30 Jun 2019	Balance	1,723,043,311		24,288,516
31 July 2019	Shares issued pursuant to Share Placement	404,170,658	0.015	6,062,560
	Less costs of raising capital	-		(58,780)
30 Jun 2020	Balance	2,127,213,969		30,292,296

(c) Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern. The capital structure of the Group consists of equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings as disclosed in the statement of financial position.

The Group reviews the capital structure on an on-going basis with consideration to the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The Group is not exposed to externally imposed capital requirements.

(d) Options	No. of Options 2020	No. of Options 2019
The number of unissued ordinary shares relating to options not exercised at year end:		
Unlisted Options over shares in the Parent Entity:		
	-	-
	-	-

NOTE 14 CONTRIBUTED EQUITY (continued)

(e) Option Issues

No options were issued during the financial years 2020 and 2019.

(f) Option Exercise

No options were exercised during the financial year (2019: Nil).

(g) Option Expiry

No options expired during the financial year (2019: 585,008 options with an exercise price of 3 cents and an expiry date of 3 December 2018).

NOTE 15 RESERVES

	2020 $	2019 $
Share option reserve	3,259,762	3,259,762
Foreign currency translation reserve	(778,831)	(651,750)
	2,480,931	2,608,012
Movements:		
Share option reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	3,259,762	3,090,768
Convertible notes – value of conversion feature and options issued	-	168,994
Balance at the end of the financial year	3,259,762	3,259,762
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(651,750)	(949,568)
Currency translation difference arising during the year	(127,081)	297,818
Balance at the end of the financial year	(778,831)	(651,750)

Nature and purpose of reserves

(i) Share Option Reserve

The share option reserve represents accumulation of option premium paid on issuing listed options, the value of expired options and the difference between the proceeds received from a convertible bond that does not have a derivative at fair value and the fair value of the liability on initial recognition.

(ii) Foreign Currency Translation Reserve

Exchange differences arising on translation of the foreign controlled entity are taken to the foreign currency translation reserve. The reserve is recognised in profit and loss when the net investment is disposed.

NOTE 16 COMMITMENTS

(a) Exploration Expenditure Commitments	2020 $	2019 $
In order to maintain rights of tenure to exploration tenements the Group is required to perform exploration work to meet the minimum expenditure requirements as specified by various governments.		
Commitments are not provided for in the accounts and are payable:		
Not later than 1 year	58,111	10,532
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	196,008	231,517
	254,119	242,049

All exploration expenditure spending commitments had been met as at 30 June 2020

(b) Other Operating Lease Commitments	2020 $	2019 $
Future property rental agreements are not provided for in the financial statements and are payable:		
Not later than 1 year	-	79,381
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	-	-
	-	79,381

NOTE 17 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No matter or circumstance has arisen since the end of the year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Group's operations, the result of those operations or the Group's state of affairs.

The impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is ongoing and while it has not significantly impacted the entity up to 30 June 2020, it is not practicable to estimate the potential impact, positive or negative, after the reporting date. The situation is rapidly developing and is dependent on measures imposed by the Australian Government and other countries, such as maintaining social distancing requirements, quarantine, travel restrictions and any economic stimulus that may be provided.

NOTE 18 KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

	2020 $	2019 $
Key management personnel compensation:		
Short-term employee benefits:		
Cash and accrued directors' fees	303,333	178,330
Post-employment benefits	14,250	6,113
Share based payment	83,000	17,000
	400,583	201,443

As at 30 June 2020 accrued and unpaid Directors fees totalled $423,244 (2019:$336,685).

Transactions with other related parties

During the year ended 30 June 2015 the Group issued convertible notes to Jade Triumph International Limited (**Jade Triumph**) an entity related to Jincheng Yao. The terms and conditions of the notes are included in Note 13 including details of the amounts provided, interest accrued and repayments made. As at 30 June 2020 the balance owed to Jade Triumph was $1,657,086 (30 June 2019 $1,572,740).

NOTE 19 SEGMENT INFORMATION

(a) Description of segments

The Group has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the Board of Directors (chief operating decision makers) in assessing performance and determining the allocation of resources. Operating segments are determined on the basis of financial information reported to the Board which is at the consolidated entity level. Accordingly, the consolidated entity is treated as one operating segment.

Therefore, management identifies the Group as having only one reportable segment. The financial results from this reportable segment are equivalent to the financial statements of the consolidated entity as a whole. There have been no changes in the operating segments during the year.

(b) Entity-wide disclosures

The Group's geographical information is as follows:

		Australia $	Papua New Guinea $
Non-current assets	2020	97,446	17,048,378
	2019	3,103	15,281,736

The Group operates primarily in mineral exploration locations in Papua New Guinea. The Group's corporate office is in Brisbane, Australia.

The Group does not have any products/services it derives material revenue from except interest and government grants which are mainly from Australia.

NOTE 20 AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

	2020 $	2019 $
During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the parent entity and the auditor of the subsidiary entity, their related practices and non-related audit firms.		
Assurance Services		
1. Audit Services – audit or review of financial statements		
BDO Audit Pty Ltd Australian firm:	35,099	40,250
Sinton Spence Chartered Accountants PNG firm:	5,000	5,000
Total remuneration for audit services	40,099	45,250
2. Other Assurance Services		
Sinton Spence Chartered Accountants PNG firm:	-	2,366
Total remuneration for other assurance services	-	2,366
Total remuneration for assurance services	40,099	47,616
3. Taxation Compliance Services		
BDO (QLD) Pty Ltd Australian firm:	9,000	7,000
Sinton Spence Chartered Accountants PNG firm:	1,511	2,104
Total remuneration for taxation services	10,511	9,104

NOTE 21 EARNINGS PER SHARE ("EPS")

	2020	2019
Basic and diluted earnings (losses) per share (cents per share)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Loss used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share is the net loss for the year.	$1,212,613	$875,980
	No.	No.
Weighted average number of shares used in the calculation of the basic and diluted EPS	2,092,980,955	1,558,395,548
The number of potential ordinary shares relating to options not exercised at year end. These potential ordinary shares are not dilutive and, accordingly, were not used in calculating diluted EPS.	60,000,000	60,000,000

NOTE 22 CONTINGENCIES

(i) The Macmin Royalty

By an agreement dated 12 June 2002 between Macmin NL, Macmin (PNG) Limited and New Guinea Gold Corporation (NGG Canada), NGG Canada indirectly acquired all rights, title and interests held by Macmin NL in respect of EL 1043 (Mt Nakru) and EL 1077 (Simuku) through the purchase of all of the issued capital of Macmin (PNG) Limited (being a wholly owned subsidiary of Macmin NL). Note, on 11 September 2015 EL 2379 was granted by the PNG Mineral Resources Authority as a consolidated exploration licence combining EL 1077 Simuku and EL 1445 Talelumas.

Under the terms of the agreement NGG Canada granted a 1% net smelter return royalty (NSRR) in favour of Macmin NL payable in respect of all mineral products produced from the tenements upon being brought into production. The royalty may remain attached to the tenements and may become payable by the Group upon the tenements being brought into production. This would be subject to legal opinions and negotiations should such circumstances come to bear.

In November 2008, Macmin Silver Ltd (formerly Macmin NL) had been placed into administration. In October 2009, Macmin Silver Ltd emerged from voluntary administration; however, the rights to the 1% net smelter royalty are now attributable to the Creditors' Trust of Macmin Silver Ltd.

Due to the number of variables involved it is not practicable to disclose an estimate of the financial effect related to this contingent liability.

(ii) The Reacquisition Deed with Barrick

The Group may acquire Barrick's remaining nominal 28% interest in the West New Britain Projects by making a payment of AUD $4,500,000, payable no later than the date that is 6 months after the commencement of commercial production at the West New Britain Projects.

NOTE 23 RECONCILIATION OF LOSS AFTER INCOME TAX TO NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2020 $	2019 $
Reconciliation of loss after income tax to net cash inflow from operating activities		
Profit / (loss) after income tax	(1,212,613)	(875,980)
- Loss/(gain) on disposal of fixed assets	-	886
- Depreciation expense	40,634	5,251
- Non-cash interest expense	183,885	166,192
- Net exchange differences	12,323	52,261
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
- Payables and provisions	127,263	188,011
- Trade and other receivables	15,526	(22,938)
- Prepayments	(18,176)	-
Net cash (outflow) from operating activities	(851,158)	(486,316)

There were no non-cash financing and investing activities in the financial year end 30 June 2020 (2019: Nil).

NOTE 24 NET DEBT RECONCILIATION

	2020 $	2019 $
Net debt reconciliation:		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,623,149	1,548,536
Borrowings – repayable within one year	(1,649,633)	-
Borrowings – repayable after one year	(42,392)	(1,444,051)
Net debt position	**2,931,124**	**104,485**
Cash and cash equivalents	4,623,149	1,548,536
Gross debt – non interest bearing	(77,679)	-
Gross debt – fixed interest rate	(1,614,346)	(1,444,051)
Gross debt – variable interest rate	-	-
Net debt position	**2,931,124**	**104,485**

NOTE 25 SUBSIDIARIES

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

Name of Entity	Country of Incorporation	Class of Shares	Equity Holding 2020 %	Equity Holding 2019 %
Copper Quest PNG Ltd	PNG	Ordinary	100	100

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In the Directors' opinion:

(a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 22 to 46 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

  (i) complying with Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and

  (ii) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance, as represented by the results of its operations, changes in equity and its cash flows, for the financial year ended on that date; and

  (iii) complying with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in note 1; and

(b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and

(c) the audited Remuneration Report set out on pages 14 to 18 of the Directors' Report complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The Directors have been given the declarations by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer required by section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Kevin Grice
Non-executive Director

Brisbane, Queensland
30 September 2020

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Coppermoly Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

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

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

(i) Giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and

(ii) 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 *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 confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Carrying value of mineral exploration and evaluation assets

Key audit matter	*How the matter was addressed in our audit*
Refer to note 10 in the financial report. The Group carries exploration and evaluation assets as at 30 June 2020 in relation to the application of the Group's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets. The recoverability of exploration and evaluation asset is a key audit matter due to: • The significance of the total balance; and • The level of procedures undertaken to evaluate management's application of the requirements of AASB 6 *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* ('AASB 6') in light of any indicators of impairment that may be present.	Our procedures included, but were not limited to the following: • Obtaining evidence that the Group has valid rights to explore in the areas represented by the capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure by obtaining supporting documentation such as license agreements and also considering whether the Group maintains the tenements in good standing • Where licenses over areas of interest have expired or are due to expire in the next 12 months we further assessed the basis for continuing to carry the costs, including the status of renewals that had been lodged and obtaining evidence that the licenses remained in force until the renewal process is completed. • Making enquiries of management with respect to the status of ongoing exploration programs in the respective areas of interest and assessing the Group's cash flow budget for the level of budgeted spend on exploration projects and held discussions with directors of the Group as to their intentions and strategy. • Enquiring of management, reviewing ASX announcements and reviewing directors' minutes to ensure that the Group had not decided to discontinue activities in any applicable areas of interest and to assess whether there are any other facts or circumstances that existed to indicate impairment testing was required.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2020, but does not include the financial report and the auditor's report thereon.

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

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 ability of the group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website (http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx) at:

https://www.auasb.gov.au/admin/file/content102/c3/ar1_2020.pdf

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 14 to 18 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2020.

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

Responsibilities

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

BDO Audit Pty Ltd

BDO

TMann

T R Mann
Director

Brisbane, 30 September 2020

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 4.10, the Company provides the following information to shareholders not elsewhere disclosed in the Annual Report.

The shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 18 September 2020.

A. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The Company has prepared a Corporate Governance Statement which sets out the corporate governance practices that were in operation in the year ended 30 June 2020.

In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 4.10.3, the Corporate Governance Statement will be available for review on the Company's website www.coppermoly.com.au and will be lodged with the ASX at the same time that this Annual Report is lodged with the ASX.

B. DISTRIBUTION AND NUMBER OF HOLDERS OF EQUITY SECURITIES

The distribution and number of holders of equity securities on issue in the Company as at 18 September 2020, and the number of holders holding less than a marketable parcel of the company's ordinary shares based on the closing market price as at 18 September 2020 is as follows:

	Fully paid ordinary shares (ASX: COY)		Convertible notes	
Size of Holding	**Number of holders**	**% of total securities**	**Number of holders**	**% of total securities**
1 – 1,000	39	-	-	-
1,001 – 5,000	40	0.01	-	-
5,001 – 10,000	115	0.05	-	-
10,001 – 100,000	351	0.66	-	-
100,001 and over	158	99.28	1	100%
	703	**100.00**	**1**	**100%**

As at 18 September 2020, there were 31 holders who held less than a marketable parcel of shares.

As at 18 September 2020, there were NIL equity securities which were subject to restrictions.

C. VOTING RIGHTS

At a general meeting of the Company, every holder of ordinary shares present in person or by proxy, attorney or representative has one vote on a show of hands, and on a poll, one vote for each ordinary share held.

Convertible notes do not carry any voting rights.

D. ON-MARKEY BUY-BACK

The Company is not currently conduction an on-market buy-back.

E. ON-MARKEY BUY-BACK

The Company did not purchase securities on market during the reporting period.

F. TWENTY LARGEST QUOTED EQUITY SECURITY HOLDERS

The Company has only one class of quoted equity securities, being fully paid ordinary shares (ASX:COY). The names of the twenty largest holders of fully paid ordinary shares, the number of fully paid ordinary shares and the percentage of fully paid ordinary shares on issue as at 18 September 2020 was as follows:

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Shareholder name	Shares held at 18 September 2020	% of total shares on issue
EVER LEAP SERVICES LIMITED	924,742,508	43.47%
SHANGHAI FUYUAN INVESTMENTS LIMITED	404,170,658	19.00%
SHENZHEN BEILITE JADES LIMITED	364,444,444	17.13%
JELSH HOLDINGS PTY LTD	74,739,484	3.51%
BARRICK (PD) AUSTRALIA LIMITED	73,201,447	3.44%
MR MA PIWU	52,737,609	2.48%
JADE TRIUMPH INTERNATIONAL LTD	40,000,000	1.88%
MR JOSEPH TULLIO	23,027,589	1.08%
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	21,383,465	1.01%
MR HAO MA	10,835,790	0.51%
MR PETER JOHANNES POORT	10,000,000	0.47%
MR DAVID THOMAS WHITE	6,734,290	0.32%
MR CHRISTOPHER IAN WALLIN & MS FIONA KAY MCLOUGHLIN & MRS SYLVIA FAY BHATIA <CHRIS WALLIN SUPER FUND A/C>	5,500,000	0.26%
GA & AM LEAVER INVESTMENTS PTY LTD <GA & AM LEAVER S/FUND A/C>	5,486,125	0.26%
DR WANFU HUANG	5,159,767	0.24%
HOLICARL PTY LIMITED <HUNTER GRAIN S/F A/C>	4,384,454	0.21%
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	4,157,078	0.20%
NMC MINING CORPORATION	3,827,646	0.18%
MR DAVID LAWSON	3,606,936	0.17%
MR JINCHENG YAO	3,318,356	0.16%
Total of Top 20 Holdings	**2,041,457,646**	**95.97%**
Balance of register	85,756,343	4.03%
Total Shares on issue	**2,127,213,989**	**100.00%**

G. HOLDERS OF MORE THAN TWENTY PERCENT OF EACH CLASS OF UNQUOTED SECURITIES

Each convertible note entitles the holder to acquire one fully paid ordinary shares subject to any vesting conditions being satisfied and in the case of options subject to the holder paying the conversion price.

The names of the holders of more than 20% of convertible notes is set out below:

Name	Convertible notes held	% of convertible notes issued
Shenzhen Beilite Jades Limited	60,000,000	100.00%

H. SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

As at 18 September 2020, the names of the substantial shareholders of the Company and the number of equity securities in which those substantial shareholders and their associates have a relevant interest, as disclosed in substantial shareholding notices given to the Company were as follows:

Name	Shares held	% of issued capital
Ever Leap Services Limited	924,742,508	43.47%
Shanghai Fuyuan Investments Limited	404,170,658	19.00%
Shenzhen Beilite Jades Limited	364,444,444	17.13%

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

DIRECTORS

Mr Kevin Grice
Mr Jincheng Yao
Dr Wanfu Huang
Mr Zule Lin
Mr Xuan Jian

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr Stephen Kelly

HEAD OFFICE & REGISTERED OFFICE

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225 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000

AUDITORS

BDO Audit Pty Ltd
Level 10
12 Creek Street
Brisbane Qld 4000

BANKERS

Westpac Bank

STOCK EXCHANGE

Coppermoly Limited is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange
and the Port Moresby Stock Exchange, Papua New Guinea