COPPER STRIKE LIMITED
ABN 16 108 398 983

ANNUAL REPORT
30 JUNE 2020

Directors	Mr Tim Staermose (Non-Executive Chairman) Mr Brendan Jesser (Non-Executive Director) Mr Tolga Kumova (Non-Executive Director)
Company secretary	Stefan Ross
Registered office	Level 4, 100 Albert Road South Melbourne Victoria 3205 Telephone: +61 3 9692 7222
Principal place of business	Level 4 100 Albert Road South Melbourne Victoria 3205 Telephone: +61 3 9692 7222
Share register	Automic Group Level 2 267 St Georges Terrace PERTH WA 6000 Telephone: 1300 288 664
Auditor	William Buck Level 20, 181 William Street Melbourne Victoria 3000 Telephone: +61 3 9824 8555
Stock exchange listing	Copper Strike Limited shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX code: CSE)
Website	www.copperstrike.com.au

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 30 June 2020.

Directors

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

Mr Tim Staermose (Non-Executive Chairman) (appointed 2 January 2020)
Mr Brendan Jesser (Non-Executive Director)
Mr Tolga Kumova (Non-Executive Director) (appointed 2 January 2020)
Mr Harry Hatch (Non-Executive Director) (resigned 2 January 2020)
Mr Mark Hanlon (Non-Executive Chairman) (resigned 20 January 2020)

Principal activities

During the financial year the principal continuing activities of the company consisted of:

- reviewing potential exploration and development resource acquisitions and management of the Company's investments.

Dividends

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

Review of operations

The profit for the company after providing for income tax amounted to $564,889 (30 June 2019: $340,977).

Financial Position

The net assets of the entity decreased by $5,123,626 to $3,386,875 as at 30 June 2020 (30 June 2019: $8,510,501). The main reason for the decrease this financial year is due to the revaluation decrement, disposal of shares and the related tax impact attributable to the value of financial assets held.

The entity's working capital, being current assets less current liabilities increased by $2,009,247 to a surplus of $286,073 (30 June 2019: working capital deficiency of $1,723,174). The main reason for the increase is due to the loan settlement of $3,950,596 during the year end 30 June 2020.

As at the end of the financial year Copper Strike owns 9,141,369 shares in Syrah Resources Limited. The Company also holds additional unlisted investments.

Copper Strike believes that the share price of Syrah continues to have considerable long-term potential upside. As such the directors are of the view that it is in shareholders' best interests for the Company to continue to hold this investment to ensure that the potential upside in relation to the development of the world class Balama Project is reflected within the Syrah share price.

The Board continues to review opportunities in the mining space and will opportunistically seek to acquire additional investments that the Directors believe have considerable upside potential and are in the best interests of the Company and all its shareholders.

The Company announced on 18 December 2019 that it had filed a report with ASIC to enable ASIC to conduct any inquiries that it sees fit in relation to the Tracing Notice response matter. Refer to the announcement on 18 December 2019 for further details. In summary, the announcement noted that the Company had received a formal communication from Mr Kevin McCrohan under section 672B of the Corporations Act in response to a Tracing Notice request for information regarding the nature of the shareholding interest held by Mr McCrohan in the Company. Mr McCrohan is the holder of 12,962,410 shares representing a 12.13% shareholding interest. The Tracing Notice response stated that the shares were purchased on the instructions of Mr Harry Hatch and were paid for by Gasmere Pty Ltd (which Mr Hatch controls). Gasmere Pty Ltd is the holder of 23,114,549 shares in Copper Strike representing a 21.63% shareholding interest. The Company sought a response from Mr Hatch in relation to whether he confirms or refutes the statements made in the Tracing Notice response and whether he holds a relevant interest in Mr McCrohan’s shares. Despite multiple requests for such a response, no response was obtained.

An ASIC investigation into this matter continues.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

On 4 July 2019, the Company announced that it had taken up 100% of its retail entitlement in the Syrah Resources pro-rata accelerated non-renounceable Entitlement Offer.

The entitlement taken up was 2,219,999 New Shares at an offer price of A$0.81 per New Share, resulting in an application amount of A$1,798,199.

The Company funded the take-up of this entitlement by utilising the proceeds from the New Loan as announced on 29 March 2019.

On 29 August 2019, the Company announced that it had terminated the New Loan Agreement announced on 29 March 2019. The New Loan Agreement had been terminated earlier than the original 3-year term at the Company’s option and on a non-recourse basis. Cessation of the $3,950,596 loan had occurred by the Lender taking possession of 4,178,630 Syrah shares held as security, hence leaving no obligation outstanding.

Following termination of the Loan, Copper Strike currently owns 9,141,369 shares in Syrah Resources Limited, which is a holding of 2.20%. The Company also holds additional unlisted investments.

On 3 January 2020, the Company announced the appointment of Tim Staermose and Tolga Kumova as directors of the Company and the resignation of Mr Harry Hatch as a director of the Company.

On 21 January 2020, the Company announced the resignation of Mr Mark Hanlon as Director of the Company. Also on this day, the company announced the appointment of Mr Tim Staermose as Chairman of the Company.

During the year, the Company announced that it had sold 1,981,804 fully paid ordinary in Strandline Resources Limited (‘Strandline’) to fund general working capital. The consideration for the sale was approxiamately gross $232,000. It also sold 1,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares in Superior Resources Limited (‘Superior’) for gross proceeds of approximately $4,000. As a result of the sale of these shares in Strandline and Superior, the Company’s only remaining holding in listed investments in that of Syrah Resources Limited. The Company also holds additional unlisted investments.

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

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

On 10 July 2020, the Company announced that William Buck Audit (Vic) Pty Ltd had been appointed as the auditor of the Company following the resignation of Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd, and ASIC’s consent to the resignation in accordance with s329(5) of the Corporations Act 2001.

Since 30 June 2020, the fair value of the investment in Syrah Resources Limited (ASX Code: SYR) has increased to $3,336,600 as at 28 August 2020. This is an increase of $822,724 since 30 June 2020.

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

Likely developments and expected results of operations

The entity's main corporate focus in the coming periods is to seek to complete a transaction which could effectively utilise the entity's assets and expertise in mineral exploration. No such transaction is planned that will dilute Copper Strike shareholders' leverage to Syrah Resources Limited and its excellent Balama Graphite Project in Mozambique.

Environmental regulation

The company currently has no exploration interests, however it had previously held participating interests in a number of mining and exploration tenements. The various authorities granting such tenements require the tenement holder to comply with the terms of the grant of the tenement and all directions given to it under those terms of the tenement. There have been no known breaches of the Company's environmental conditions, and no such breaches have been notified by any government agencies during the year ended 30 June 2020.

Information on directors

Name:	Mr Tim Staermose
Title:	Non-Executive Chairman
Experience and expertise:	Tim has 24 years' experience in equity capital markets and equity research. He worked at international sell-side equity brokerage firms in South Korea and Hong Kong, including Banque Indosuez and Lehman Brothers. Tim has also worked as an independent researcher and stock-picker for a series of private research firms, including ones focused specifically on natural resources, gold, and mining investments. Tim currently serves as Chief Investment Strategist for sovereignman.com.
Other current directorships:	Non-Executive Director of Emu NL
Former directorships (last 3 years):	Non-Executive Director of USR Limited (resigned 1 December 2017)
Special responsibilities:	None
Interests in shares:	None

Name:	Mr Brendan Jesser
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Experience and expertise:	Brendan has over 16 years' experience in direct financial markets, stockbroking and corporate advisory, and has supported numerous listed and unlisted mining and industrial entities by providing both capital and corporate advisory services.
Other current directorships:	None
Former directorships (last 3 years):	None
Special responsibilities:	None
Interests in shares:	400,000 fully paid ordinary shares

Name:	Mr Tolga Kumova
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Experience and expertise:	Tolga has 15 years' experience in stockbroking, corporate finance and corporate restructuring, and has specialised in initial public offerings and capital requirements of mining focussed companies. He has raised in excess of $500 million for mining ventures, varying from inception stage through to construction and development. Mr Kumova was the founding shareholder of Syrah Resources in 2010 and served as an Executive Director from May 2013 to October 2016, and as Managing Director from October 2014 to October 2016. During his tenure at Syrah Resources, Mr Kumova led the business from resource stage through to full funding through to development, gaining experience negotiating offtake agreements with numerous globally recognised counterparties.
Other current directorships:	Non-Executive Director of African Gold Ltd Non-Executive Chairman of European Cobalt Ltd
Former directorships (last 3 years):	None
Special responsibilities:	None
Interests in shares:	None

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

'Former directorships (in the last 3 years)' quoted above are directorships held in the last 3 years for listed entities only and excludes directorships in all other types of entities, unless otherwise stated.

Company secretary
Mr Stefan Ross has over 10 years of experience in accounting and secretarial services for ASX Listed companies. His extensive experience includes ASX compliance, corporate governance control and implementation, statutory financial reporting and Board and secretarial support.

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

	Full Board	
	Attended	Held
Mr Tim Staermose	5	5
Mr Brendan Jesser	10	10
Mr Tolga Kumova	5	5
Mr Harry Hatch	5	5
Mr Mark Hanlon	6	6

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

Remuneration report (audited)
The remuneration report, which has been audited, outlines the director and executive remuneration arrangements for the entity and the company, in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and its Regulations.

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

The remuneration report is set out under the following main headings:
- Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration
- Details of remuneration
- Service agreements
- Share-based compensation
- Additional information
- Additional disclosures relating to key management personnel

Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration
The objective of the entity's and company's executive reward framework is to ensure reward for performance is competitive and appropriate for the results delivered. The framework aligns executive reward with the achievement of strategic objectives and the creation of value for shareholders, and conforms with the market best practice for delivery of reward. The Board of Directors ('the Board') ensures that executive reward satisfies the following key criteria for good reward governance practices:
- competitiveness and reasonableness
- acceptability to shareholders
- alignment of executive compensation
- transparency

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

The Board has structured an executive remuneration framework that is market competitive and complementary to the reward strategy of the entity and company.

The reward framework is designed to align executive reward to shareholders' interests. The Board have considered that it should seek to enhance shareholders' interests by:
- having economic profit as a core component of plan design
- focuses on sustained growth in shareholder wealth, growth in share price, and delivering constant or increasing return on assets as well as focusing the executive on key non-financial drivers of value
- attracting and retaining high calibre executives

Additionally, the reward framework should seek to enhance executives' interests by:
- rewarding capability and experience
- reflecting competitive reward for contribution to growth in shareholder wealth

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

Non-executive directors remuneration
Fees and payments to non-executive directors reflect the demands which are made on, and the responsibilities of, the directors. Non-executive directors' fees and payments are reviewed annually by the Board. The chairman's fees are determined independently to the fees of other non-executive directors based on comparative roles in the external market. The chairman is not present at any discussions relating to determination of his own remuneration.

ASX listing rules require the aggregate non-executive directors’ remuneration be determined periodically by a general meeting. The maximum aggregate remuneration is currently $275,000 per annum.

Executive remuneration
The entity and company aims to reward executives with a level and mix of remuneration based on their position and responsibility, which is both fixed and variable.

The executive remuneration and reward framework has three components:
- base pay and non-monetary benefits
- other remuneration such as superannuation and long service leave

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

Fixed remuneration, consisting of base salary, superannuation and non-monetary benefits, are reviewed annually by the Board, based on individual and business unit performance, the overall performance of the entity and comparable market remunerations.

Executives can receive their fixed remuneration in the form of cash or other fringe benefits (for example motor vehicle benefits) where it does not create any additional costs to the entity and adds additional value to the executive.

In determining the level and make-up of executive remuneration, the Board negotiates a remuneration to reflect the market salary for a position and individual of comparable responsibility and experience. Due to the limited size of the company and of its operations and financial affairs, the use of a separate remuneration committee is not considered appropriate. Remuneration is regularly compared with the external market by participation in industry salary surveys and during recruitment activities generally. If required, the Board may engage an external consultant to provide independent advice in the form of a written report detailing market levels of remuneration for comparable Executive roles.

The long-term incentives ('LTI') includes long service leave.

Voting and comments made at the company's 2019 Annual General Meeting ('AGM')
The company received 46.03% of 'for' votes in relation to its remuneration report for the year ended 30 June 2019. As the votes against the adoption of the remuneration report presented more than 25% against, the Company recorded its first strike to the Remuneration Report. The company did not receive any specific feedback at the AGM regarding its remuneration practices.

It is noted that the Company has undertaken a significant Board and management restructure in the last 12 months. The Company will continue to monitor the remuneration practices of the Board and management in line with market practices and benchmarks and will continue to review its outflows of cash remuneration in line with its scrutinised budget in order to best manage its financial resources.

Details of remuneration

Amounts of remuneration
Details of the remuneration of key management personnel of the company are set out in the following tables.

	Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits	Long-term benefits	Share-based payments	
30 June 2020	Salary and fees $	Bonus $	Annual leave $	Super-annuation $	Long service leave $	Equity-settled $	Total $
Non-Executive Directors:							
Mr T Staermose (1)	14,919	-	-	1,417	-	-	16,336
Mr B Jesser	30,000	-	-	2,850	-	-	32,850
Mr T Kumova (2)	15,000	-	-	1,425	-	-	16,425
Mr H Hatch (3)	16,602	-	-	-	-	-	16,602
Mr M Hanlon (4)	16,522	-	-	1,570	-	-	18,092
	93,043	-	-	7,262	-	-	100,305

(1) Mr Tim Staermose was appointed Non-Executive Chairman on 2 January 2020.
(2) Mr Tolga Kumova was appointed Non-Executive Director on 2 January 2020. No director's fees were paid in cash (or otherwise) during the year, and continued to be accrued. At 30 June 2020 accrued fees due to Mr Tolga Kumova remain outstanding which amounted to $15,000.
(3) Mr Harry Hatch resigned as a Non-Executive Director on 2 January 2020.
(4) Mr Mark Hanlon resigned as a Non-Executive Chairman on 20 January 2020.
* From 1 July 2019, Ms M Leydin and Mr S Ross were not considered key management personnel, as they are not decision makers.

	Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits	Long-term benefits	Share-based payments	
30 June 2019	Salary and fees $	Bonus $	Annual leave $	Super-annuation $	Long service leave $	Equity-settled $	Total $
Non-Executive Directors:							
Mr B Jesser	30,000	-	-	2,850	-	-	32,850
Mr M Hanlon	30,000	-	-	2,850	-	-	32,850
Mr H Hatch	32,850	-	-	-	-	-	32,850
Other Key Management Personnel:							
Ms M Leydin *	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
	152,850	-	-	5,700	-	-	158,550

* Fees paid to Leydin Freyer Corp Pty Ltd in respect of Company Secretarial and Accounting services.

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

Share-based compensation

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

Additional information
The earnings of the company for the five years to 30 June 2020 are summarised below:

	2020 $	2019 $	2018 $	2017 $	2016 $
Revenue and other income	1,095,649	970,780	5,926	8,070	593,527
Net profit/(loss) before tax	779,184	487,110	(404,568)	(258,437)	238,230
Net profit/(loss) after tax	564,889	340,977	(283,198)	(180,906)	166,636

The factors that are considered to affect total shareholders return ('TSR') are summarised below:

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Share price at financial year beginning ($)	0.09	0.19	0.19	0.31	0.23
Share price at financial year end ($)	0.04	0.09	0.19	0.19	0.31
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	0.53	0.32	(0.27)	(0.17)	0.16

Additional disclosures relating to key management personnel

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

	Balance at the start of the year	Received as part of remuneration	Additions	Resignations/ other	Balance at the end of the year
Ordinary shares					
Mr T Staermose	-	-	-	-	-
Mr B Jesser	400,000	-	-	-	400,000
Mr T Kumova	-	-	-	-	-
Mr H Hatch	23,114,549	-	-	(23,114,549)	-
Mr M Hanlon	2,013,567	-	-	(2,013,567)	-
	25,528,116	-	-	(25,128,116)	400,000

This concludes the remuneration report, which has been audited.

Rounding of amounts
Copper Strike Limited is a type of Company that is referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191 and therefore the amounts contained in this report and in the financial report have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

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

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

Indemnity and insurance of auditor
The company has not otherwise, during or since the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor.

During the financial year, the company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the company or any related entity.

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

Non-audit services
There were no non-audit services provided during the financial year by the auditor.

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

Auditor
William Buck Audit (Vic) Pty Ltd continues in office in accordance with section 327 of the Corporations Act 2001.

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

On behalf of the directors

Tim Staermose
Non-Executive Chairman

31 August 2020
Melbourne

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF COPPER STRIKE LIMITED

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2020 there have been:

— no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

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

William Buck

William Buck Audit (Vic) Pty Ltd
ABN 59 116 151 136

A. A Finnis
Director

Melbourne, 31 August 2020

ACCOUNTANTS & ADVISORS
Level 20, 181 William Street
Melbourne VIC 3000
Telephone: +61 3 9824 8555
williambuck.com

Copper Strike Limited
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	30 June 2020 $	30 June 2019 $
Revenue			
Other income	5	1,037,524	962,119
Interest income		58,125	8,661
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense		(161,218)	(158,759)
Other expenses		(128,387)	(139,708)
Finance costs		(26,887)	(185,203)
Profit before income tax expense		779,157	487,110
Income tax expense	6	(214,268)	(146,133)
Profit after income tax expense for the year attributable to the owners of Copper Strike Limited		564,889	340,977
Other comprehensive loss			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Loss on revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax		(5,688,515)	(16,283,788)
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax		(5,688,515)	(16,283,788)
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to the owners of Copper Strike Limited		(5,123,626)	(15,942,811)
		Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share	22	0.53	0.32
Diluted earnings per share	22	0.53	0.32

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

Copper Strike Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2020

	Note	30 June 2020 $	30 June 2019 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		321,053	2,207,559
Other receivables		3,566	3,726
Prepayments		5,606	2,340
Total current assets		330,225	2,213,625
Non-current assets			
Financial assets through other comprehensive income	7	2,513,876	10,031,635
Financial assets through profit and loss	8	584,249	535,185
Deferred tax		13,493	1,874,448
Deposits		2,677	2,679
Total non-current assets		3,114,295	12,443,947
Total assets		3,444,520	14,657,572
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		44,152	73,994
Borrowings	9	-	3,862,805
Total current liabilities		44,152	3,936,799
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax		13,493	2,210,272
Total non-current liabilities		13,493	2,210,272
Total liabilities		57,645	6,147,071
Net assets		3,386,875	8,510,501
Equity			
Issued capital	10	11,221,853	11,221,853
Reserves	11	(1,828,542)	3,859,973
Accumulated losses		(6,006,436)	(6,571,325)
Total equity		3,386,875	8,510,501

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

Copper Strike Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Contributed equity $	Reserves $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2018	11,221,853	20,143,761	(6,912,302)	24,453,312
Profit after income tax expense for the year	-	-	340,977	340,977
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax	-	(16,283,788)	-	(16,283,788)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	(16,283,788)	340,977	(15,942,811)
Balance at 30 June 2019	11,221,853	3,859,973	(6,571,325)	8,510,501

	Contributed equity $	Reserves $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2019	11,221,853	3,859,973	(6,571,325)	8,510,501
Profit after income tax expense for the year	-	-	564,889	564,889
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax	-	(5,688,515)	-	(5,688,515)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	(5,688,515)	564,889	(5,123,626)
Balance at 30 June 2020	11,221,853	(1,828,542)	(6,006,436)	3,386,875

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

Copper Strike Limited
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	30 June 2020 $	30 June 2019 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(306,601)	(279,712)
Interest received		1,025	-
Net cash used in operating activities	21	(305,576)	(279,712)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of additional shares in Syrah Resources Limited		(1,798,199)	(1,459,561)
Purchase of other financial assets		-	(535,714)
Return of security deposits paid previously		-	2,501
Proceeds from disposal of investments		235,099	-
Dividends received		14,269	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,548,831)	(1,992,774)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	3,851,831
Interest paid		(32,099)	(95,295)
Interest received		-	8,661
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		(32,099)	3,765,197
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(1,886,506)	1,492,711
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		2,207,559	714,848
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year		321,053	2,207,559

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

Note 1. General information

The financial statements cover Copper Strike Limited as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Copper Strike Limited's functional and presentation currency.

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

Level 4
100 Albert Road
South Melbourne
VIC 3205
Australia

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 31 August 2020. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies

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

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

None of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations had a material effect.

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

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

AASB 16 Leases
The company has adopted AASB 16 from 1 July 2019. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees eliminates the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition is replaced with a depreciation charge for the right-of-use assets (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liabilities (included in finance costs). In the earlier periods of the lease, the expenses associated with the lease under AASB 16 will be higher when compared to lease expenses under AASB 117. However, EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) results improve as the operating expense is now replaced by interest expense and depreciation in profit or loss. For classification within the statement of cash flows, the interest portion is disclosed in operating activities and the principal portion of the lease payments are separately disclosed in financing activities. For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases. The company has adopted this standard from 1 July 2019 with no material impact as no leases are currently held by the company.

Going Concern
The Company has net operating cash outflows of $305,576 and a cash balance of $321,053 as at 30 June 2020. The financial report has been prepared on the going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. The going concern of the consolidated entity is dependent upon it maintaining sufficient funds for its operations and commitments. The directors continue to monitor the ongoing funding requirements of the consolidated entity. The directors are confident that sufficient funds can be secured if required by a combination of capital raising and sale of financial assets to enable the consolidated entity to continue as a going concern and as such are of the opinion that the financial report has been appropriately prepared on a going concern basis. The Company has the option to liquidate its listed investment in Syrah Resources Limited if there are insufficient funds being generated. As at 30 June 2020 the Company's investment in Syrah Resources Limited was carried at the market rate $2,513,876 (30 June 2019: $9,768,000). It is noted that during the financial year ended 30 June 2020, the Company terminated the New Loan Agreement earlier than the original 3-year term at the Company's option and on a non-recourse basis. Cessation of the $3,950,596 loan had occurred by the Lender taking possession of 4,178,630 Syrah shares held as security, hence leaving no obligation outstanding.

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

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

Critical accounting estimates
The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company'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.

Revenue recognition
The company recognises revenue as follows:

Interest
Interest income is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to be applied when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for:
- When the deferred income tax asset or liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting nor taxable profits; or
- When the taxable temporary difference is associated with interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

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

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

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

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Typically, such financial assets will be either: (i) held for trading, where they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the short-term with an intention of making a profit, or a derivative; or (ii) designated as such upon initial recognition where permitted. Fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income include equity investments which the company intends to hold for the foreseeable future and has irrevocably elected to classify them as such upon initial recognition. There are two types of FVOCI accounting under AASB 9 (Equity FVOCI and Debt FVOCI).

Impairment of financial assets
The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the company's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding expense through profit or loss. In all other cases, the loss allowance reduces the asset's carrying value with a corresponding expense through profit or loss.

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

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

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

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

Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (Conceptual Framework)
The revised Conceptual Framework is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and early adoption is permitted., The Conceptual Framework contains new definition and recognition criteria as well as new guidance on measurement that affects several Accounting Standards. Where the entity has relied on the existing framework in determining its account policies for transactions, events or conditions that are not otherwise dealt with under the Australian Account Standards, the consolidated entity may need to review such policies under the revised framework. At this time, the application of the Conceptual Framework is not expected to have a material impact on the entity’s financial statements.

Note 3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

Fair value measurement hierarchy
The company is required to classify all assets and liabilities, measured at fair value, using a three level hierarchy, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement, being: Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date; Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Considerable judgement is required to determine what is significant to fair value and therefore which category the asset or liability is placed in can be subjective.

The fair value of assets and liabilities classified as level 3 is determined by the use of valuation models. These include discounted cash flow analysis or the use of observable inputs that require significant adjustments based on unobservable inputs.

Income tax
The company is subject to income taxes in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income tax. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the company's current understanding of the tax law. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the carrying amounts, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Recovery of deferred tax assets
Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences only if the company considers it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Note 4. Operating segments

Identification of reportable operating segments

The Company operated predominately as an explorer for minerals within Australia.

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

The CODM reviews the Company as a whole in the business segment of mineral exploration and investment management.

Note 5. Other income

	30 June 2020 $	30 June 2019 $
Gain on settlement of loan	1,037,524	962,119

During the year, the Company refinanced a non-recourse loan by settling shares held as security. The above gain was recognised in relation to the difference between the fair value of the loan, amounting to $3,878,992 and the shares disposed of, with a fair value on disposal of $2,841,468.

Note 6. Income tax expense

	30 June 2020 $	30 June 2019 $
Income tax expense		
Current tax	707,544	147,535
Deferred tax expense/(income) relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	(493,276)	(1,402)
Aggregate income tax expense	214,268	146,133
Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense and tax at the statutory rate		
Profit before income tax expense	779,157	487,110
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 27.5% (2019: 30%)	214,268	146,133
Income tax expense	214,268	146,133

Deferred tax balances were recognised for the first time in the year ended 30 June 2012 due to the likely capital gains tax payable in relation to the entity's investment in Syrah Resources Limited (ASX Code: SYR). The deferred tax balances continue to be recognised as at 30 June 2020.

During the financial year ended 30 June 2020 the entity recorded a revaluation decrement on the investments of $6,313,964 (30 June 2019: revaluation decrement of $23,262,554).

As at 30 June 2020, there was unrealised capital losses of $707,407 and unrealised capital gains of $6,233. The capital gains tax payable on the disposal of all the assets, before applying the capital losses, would be $1,714 (30 June 2019: $1,477,488) and a deferred tax liability therefore has been recognised.

The tax effect of any movements to the revaluation reserve are recognised directly against the reserve. All other movements are recognised through the profit and loss via income tax expense. The income tax expense for the year representing current and deferred tax adjustments is $214,268 (2019: tax expense of $146,133).

Note 7. Non-current assets - Financial assets through other comprehensive income

	30 June 2020 $	30 June 2019 $
Ordinary shares in Strandline Resources Limited	-	257,635
Ordinary shares in Syrah Resources Limited	2,513,876	9,768,000
Ordinary shares in Superior Resources Limited	-	6,000
	2,513,876	10,031,635

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

	30 June 2020 $	30 June 2019 $
Opening fair value	10,031,635	35,089,268
Additions	1,798,199	1,458,621
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	(6,313,964)	(23,262,554)
Disposal	(3,001,994)	(3,253,700)
Closing fair value	2,513,876	10,031,635

Refer to note 14 for further information on fair value measurement.

Note 7. Non-current assets - Financial assets through other comprehensive income (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income relate to Syrah Resources Limited, Superior Resources Limited and Strandline Resources Limited, which are ordinary shares in listed companies. These have been valued at the quoted prices at accordance with AASB 13, using Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

AASB 13 'Fair Value Measurement' requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the fair value hierarchy, as follows:
Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly;
Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Note 8. Non-current assets - Financial assets through profit and loss

	30 June 2020 $	30 June 2019 $
Investment in ThinkMarkets – Convertible Preference Shares	250,000	250,000
Investment in Verrency Holdings Limited – Convertible Note*	334,249	285,185
	584,249	535,185

*The investment in Verrency Holdings Limited is denominated in USD and subject to exchange rate fluctuations.

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

Opening fair value	535,185	-
Additions	-	535,185
Interest capitalised	42,830	-
Foreign exchange gain	6,234	-
Closing carrying amount	584,249	535,185

As at 30 June 2020, there were two investments under the level 3 category, one in convertible notes and the other in convertible preference shares, which represented approximately 18% of total financial assets.

The level 3 investments are carried at the fair value determined by the directors, which is equivalent to their acquisition cost.

The Directors considered the carrying value of the unlisted investments, but are unable to assess the fair value of these investments at a higher level due to unavailability of additional information. The Directors have consulted with management of the investment companies and considered information available to the Board. Given the nature of the unlisted investments, the Directors are unable to assess an alternative value of these investments using available market information as at the end of the reporting period. Accordingly, the Directors have continued to assess the fair value of the investments at its cost.

There was no evidence of any decline in fair value below cost.

Note 9. Current liabilities - borrowings

	30 June 2020 $	30 June 2019 $
Secured loans	-	3,862,805

Note 9. Current liabilities - borrowings (continued)

Refer to note 13 for further information on financial instruments.

On 29 August 2019, the Company announced that it had terminated the New Loan Agreement announced on 29 March 2019. The New Loan Agreement had been terminated earlier than the original 3-year term at the Company's option and on a non-recourse basis. Cessation of the $3,950,596 loan had occurred by the Lender taking possession of 4,178,630 Syrah shares held as security, hence leaving no obligation outstanding.

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

Where there is an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date, the loans or borrowings are classified as non-current.

Note 10. Equity - issued capital

	30 June 2020 Shares	30 June 2019 Shares	30 June 2020 $	30 June 2019 $
Ordinary shares - fully paid	106,844,810	106,844,810	11,221,853	11,221,853

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

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

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

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

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

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Accounting policy for issued capital
Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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

Note 11. Equity - reserves

	30 June 2020 $	30 June 2019 $
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve	(1,828,542)	3,859,973

Note 11. Equity - reserves (continued)

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

	Fair value through other comprehensive income $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2018	20,143,761	20,143,761
Realised gain (gross of tax)	2,442,612	2,442,612
Unrealised fair value gain / (loss) on revaluation of assets	(25,705,166)	(25,705,166)
Deferred tax	6,978,766	6,978,766
Balance at 30 June 2019	3,859,973	3,859,973
Realised gain (gross of tax)	(671,574)	(671,574)
Unrealised fair value gain / (loss) on revaluation of assets	(5,567,030)	(5,567,030)
Tax effect of revaluation assets	550,089	550,089
Balance at 30 June 2020	(1,828,542)	(1,828,542)

Note 12. Equity - dividends

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

Note 13. Financial instruments

Financial risk management objectives
The entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The entity's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the entity. The entity uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate, foreign exchange and other price risks, ageing analysis for credit risk and beta analysis in respect of investment portfolios to determine market risk.

Risk management is carried out by the Board. The policies employed to mitigate risk include identification and analysis of the risk exposure of the entity and appropriate procedures, controls and risk limits. The Board identifies risk and evaluates the effectiveness of its responses.

Market risk

Price risk
The entity is exposed to significant price risk in relation to its investment in Syrah Resources Limited.

30 June 2020	**% change**	**Average price increase Effect on profit before tax**	**Effect on equity**	**% change**	**Average price decrease Effect on profit before tax**	**Effect on equity**
Investment in ordinary shares	50%	-	1,256,938	50%	-	(1,256,938)

Note 13. Financial instruments (continued)

30 June 2019	**% change**	**Average price increase Effect on profit before tax**	**Effect on equity**	**% change**	**Average price decrease Effect on profit before tax**	**Effect on equity**
Investment in ordinary shares	50%	-	4,884,000	50%	-	(4,884,000)

Interest rate risk
The entity's only exposure to interest rate risk is in relation to deposits held. Deposits are held with reputable banking financial institutions.

	30 June 2020 Weighted average interest rate %	**30 June 2020 Balance $**	**30 June 2019 Weighted average interest rate %**	**30 June 2019 Balance $**
Cash at bank	0.10%	321,053	0.15%	2,207,559
Net exposure to cash flow interest rate risk		321,053		2,207,559

Below is a sensitivity analysis of interest rates at a rate of 50 basis points on cash and cash equivalents for the 2020 financial year (2019: 50 basis points). The impact would not be material on bank balances held at 30 June 2020. The percentage change is based on expected volatility of interest rates using market data and analysis forecasts.

	Basis points increase			**Basis points decrease**		
30 June 2020	**Basis points change**	**Effect on profit before tax**	**Effect on equity**	**Basis points change**	**Effect on profit before tax**	**Effect on equity**
Cash and cash equivalents	50	1,605	1,605	50	(1,605)	(1,605)

	Basis points increase			**Basis points decrease**		
30 June 2019	**Basis points change**	**Effect on profit before tax**	**Effect on equity**	**Basis points change**	**Effect on profit before tax**	**Effect on equity**
Cash and cash equivalents	50	2,318	2,318	50	(2,318)	(2,318)

Credit risk
Credit risk is managed on a entity basis. Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the entity. The entity has minimal exposure to credit risk as its only receivables relate to interest receivable and GST refunds due.

The company has adopted a lifetime expected loss allowance in estimating expected credit losses to trade receivables through the use of a provisions matrix using fixed rates of credit loss provisioning. These provisions are considered representative across all customers of the company based on recent sales experience, historical collection rates and forward-looking information that is available.

Generally, trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators of this include the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan, no active enforcement activity and a failure to make contractual payments for a period greater than 1 year.

Note 13. Financial instruments (continued)

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

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

The entity's working capital, being current assets less current liabilities was a surplus of $286,073 at 30 June 2020 (30 June 2019: working capital deficiency of $1,723,202). The main reason for the increase is due to the loan settlement of $3,950,596 during the year end 30 June 2020.

Based on this the directors are satisfied that the entity will have sufficient funds to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

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

30 June 2020	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 2 years $	Between 2 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Non-derivatives						
Non-interest bearing						
Trade payables	-	44,152	-	-	-	44,152
Total non-derivatives		44,152	-	-	-	44,152

30 June 2019	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 2 years $	Between 2 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Non-derivatives						
Non-interest bearing						
Trade payables	-	74,022	-	-	-	74,022
Other loans	3.25%	128,394	128,394	4,025,493	-	4,282,281
Total non-derivatives		202,416	128,394	4,025,493	-	4,356,303

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

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

Note 14. Fair value measurement

Accounting policy for fair value measurement
When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Note 15. Key management personnel disclosures

Directors
The following persons were directors of Copper Strike Limited during the financial year:

Mr T Staermose (appointed 2 January 2020)
Mr B Jesser
Mr T Kumova (appointed 2 January 2020)
Mr H Hatch (resigned 2 January 2020)
Mr M Hanlon (resigned 20 January 2020)

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

	30 June 2020 $	30 June 2019 $
Short-term employee benefits	93,043	152,850
Post-employment benefits	7,262	5,700
	100,305	158,550

Note 16. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by William Buck Audit Pty Ltd, the auditor of the company, and its network firms:

	30 June 2020 $	30 June 2019 $
Audit services - Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd		
Audit or review of the financial statements	15,000	34,900
Audit services - William Buck Audit (Vic) Pty Ltd		
Audit of the financial statements	16,000	-

Note 17. Contingent liabilities

	30 June 2020 $	30 June 2019 $
Bank guarantees	325,000	325,000

The above balance relates to the overall bank guarantee facility with ANZ. As at 30 June 2020, the amount remaining on this facility is $63,462 (2019: $63,462). The Company is currently in the process of releasing the remaining guarantees, at which point the overall facility will be closed.

Note 18. Commitments

As at 30 June 2020 the Company does not have any commitments.

Note 19. Related party transactions

Parent entity
Copper Strike Limited is the parent entity.

Key management personnel
Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 15 and the remuneration report included in the directors' report.

Transactions with related parties
There were no transactions with related parties during the current and previous financial year.

Receivable from and payable to related parties
There were no trade receivables from or trade payables to related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

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

Note 20. Events after the reporting period

On 10 July 2020, the Company announced that William Buck Audit (Vic) Pty Ltd had been appointed as the auditor of the Company following the resignation of Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd, and ASIC’s consent to the resignation in accordance with s329(5) of the Corporations Act 2001.

Since 30 June 2020, the fair value of the investment in Syrah Resources Limited (ASX Code: SYR) has increased to $3,336,600 as at 28 August 2020. This is an increase of $822,724 since 30 June 2020.

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

Note 21. Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash used in operating activities

	30 June 2020 $	30 June 2019 $
Profit after income tax expense for the year	564,889	340,977
Adjustments for:		
Interest revenue recognised through finance cashflows	(14,269)	(8,661)
Interest expense recognised through finance cashflows	26,887	97,194
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in trade and other receivables	160	1,926
Decrease in deferred tax assets	214,268	146,133
Increase in prepayments	(3,266)	(314)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(29,842)	105,152
Gain on settlement of loan	(1,037,524)	(962,119)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	(26,879)	-
Net cash used in operating activities	(305,576)	(279,712)

Note 22. Earnings per share

	30 June 2020 $	30 June 2019 $
Profit after income tax attributable to the owners of Copper Strike Limited	564,889	340,977
	Number	**Number**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	106,844,810	106,844,810
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	106,844,810	106,844,810
	Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share	0.53	0.32
Diluted earnings per share	0.53	0.32

The Group does not currently have any options on issue, or other dilutive items as at 30 June 2020.

Accounting policy for earnings per share

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

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

Copper Strike Limited
Directors' declaration
30 June 2020

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in note 2 to the financial statements;

- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

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

On behalf of the directors

Tim Staermose
Non-Executive Chairman

31 August 2020
Melbourne

William Buck

Copper Strike Limited

Independent auditor's report to members

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

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

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

(i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 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 Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Other Matter

The financial report of the company for the year ended 30 June 2019 was audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on the financial report on 28 September 2019.

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.

ACCOUNTANTS & ADVISORS
Level 20, 181 William Street
Melbourne VIC 3000
Telephone: +61 3 9824 8555
williambuck.com

FINANCIAL ASSETS THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	
Area of focus **Refer also to notes 2 and 7**	**How our audit addressed it**
The Company owns an equity investment in a listed enttity which has a value of approximately $2.5 million at 30 June 2020. There is a risk that the investment has not been valued appropriately and that the fair value movement has not been appropriately recorded. This area is a key audit matter as this investment is the most significant asset on the statement of financial position.	Our procedures included; - Agreeing share prices of the investment as at 30 June 2020 to the Australian Securities Exchange; - Verifiying the number of shares held at 30 June 2020 to the holding statement obtained from an external party; - Assessing the liquidity of the investment noting that the securities are actively traded on the Australian Securities Exchange; - Testing the mathematical accuracy of the fair value valuation; and - Evaluating the compliance of the classification of investments under *AASB 9 – Financial Instruments.* We also assessed the adequacy of the Company's disclosures in the financial report.

FINANCIAL ASSETS THROUGH THE PROFIT OR LOSS	
Area of focus **Refer also to notes 2 and 8**	**How our audit addressed it**
Consistent with the prior year the Company continues to hold convertible shares and convertible notes in two unlisted entities. There is a risk that the investments have not been appropriately classified and treated under AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*. There is also a risk that they have not been valued appropriately and that the fair value movements have not been appropriately recorded. This is a key audit matter due to complexities around the accounting treatment for the intial recognition and subsequent valuations of the investments.	Our procedures included; - Obtaining the signed investment agreements and reviewing the key terms; - Evaluating the compliance of the classification of the investments with AASB 9; and - Assessing the appropriateness of the valuations of the investments at 30 June 2020. We also assessed the adequacy of the Company's disclosures in the financial report.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Company'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 Company 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 Company 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 these financial statements is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at:

http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar2.pdf

This description forms part of our independent auditor's report.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

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

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Copper Strike 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.

William Buck

William Buck Audit (Vic) Pty Ltd
ABN: 59 116 151 136

Alan Finnis

A. A. Finnis
Director
Melbourne, 31 August 2020

Copper Strike Limited
Shareholder information
30 June 2020

The shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 11 August 2020.

Distribution of equitable securities
Analysis of number of equitable security holders by size of holding:

	Number of holders of ordinary shares	Number of units	% units
1 to 1,000	146	33,565	0.03
1,001 to 5,000	222	678,064	0.63
5,001 to 10,000	166	1,364,200	1.28
10,001 to 100,000	293	11,426,961	10.69
100,001 and over	84	93,342,020	87.37
	911	106,844,810	100.00
Holding less than a marketable parcel	545	2,189,718	2.05

Equity security holders

Twenty largest quoted equity security holders
The names of the twenty largest security holders of quoted equity securities are listed below:

	Ordinary shares	
	Number held	% of total shares issued
GASMERE PTY LTD	23,114,549	21.63
MR KEVIN RICHARD MCCROHAN	12,962,410	12.13
BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD (IB AU NOMS RETAILCLIENT DRP)	8,850,659	8.28
HYDRONOMEES PTY LTD (HYDRO-CHEM SUPER FUND A/C)	4,813,000	4.50
KEYBRIDGE CAPITAL LIMITED	3,224,424	3.02
MR RAYMOND JOHN PRINCE (R J PRINCE RETIRE FUND A/C)	3,025,000	2.83
BERDEN PTY LTD (A-LINE PARTITIONS HD SF A/C)	3,000,000	2.81
A-LINE RETIREMENT FUND PTY LTD (A-LINE RETIREMENT FUND A/C)	3,000,000	2.81
ACN 167 523 659 PTY LTD (THOMAS EADIE SUPER A/C)	2,581,714	2.42
T&C LANDRIGAN PTY LTD (T&C LANDRIGAN SUPER A/C)	2,566,600	2.40
HM PENSIONS PTY LTD (MARK SUPER A/C)	2,250,000	2.11
BUPRESTID PTY LTD (HANLON FAMILY S/F A/C)	2,013,567	1.88
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	1,600,000	1.50
MIRTLEF PTY LTD (SIMON STAUGHTON FAMILY A/C)	1,460,000	1.37
MR DAVID ROBINSON BORLAND & MRS JACQUELINE ANNE BORLAND (BORLAND SUPERFUND A/C)	1,374,060	1.29
ZWECS PTY LTD (SE & C STAUGHTON EXEC SF A/C)	1,368,933	1.28
MARSON CONSTRUCTIONS PTY LTD (MARSON RETIREMENT PLAN A/C)	1,132,592	1.06
MR MAURICE THOMAS SWIFT	950,000	0.89
MR NEIL CLIFFORD DUNCAN	600,000	0.56
SOPHASOGOOD PTY LTD (MCGOWAN SUPER FUND A/C)	540,000	0.51
	80,427,508	75.28

Unquoted equity securities
There are no unquoted equity securities.

Copper Strike Limited
Shareholder information
30 June 2020

Substantial holders

Substantial holders in the Company, as disclosed in substantial holding notices given to the Company, are set out below:

	Ordinary shares	
	Number held	% of total shares issued
GASMERE PTY LTD	22,490,547	21.05
AUSTRALIAN STYLE GROUP PTY LTD	12,381,516	11.588
KEYBRIDGE CAPITAL LIMITED	12,381,516	11.588
MR KEVIN RICHARD MCCROHAN	11,148,404	10.43
WILSON ASSET MANAGEMENT GROUP	10,381,516	9.72[1]
AURORA FUNDS MANAGEMENT LIMITED ACN 092 626 885 (AURORA) AS RESPONSIBLE ENTITY OF THE HHY FUND ARSN 112 579 129 (HHY), AND THE AURORA DIVIDEND INCOME TRUST ARSN 151 947 732 (ADIT) AURORA CORPORATE PTY LTD AS TRUSTEE OF THE AURORA INVESTMENTS UNIT TRUST (AURORA CORPORATE)	9,151,593	8.57

[1] Total interest in CSE represents the deemed interest and the combined shareholding of Keybridge Capital Limited (KBC) and HHY Fund (HHY). Refer to substantial shareholder notices lodged on 1 November 2019 for further information. The Wilson Asset Management Group does not beneficially own, and exerts no control of influence over, the CSE shares in which members of the Wilson Asset Management Group are determined to hold indirect deemed relevant interests in. Members of the Wilson Asset Management Group have no direct interest in CSE and they do not exert control of influence over KBC or HHY.

Voting rights

The voting rights attached to ordinary shares are set out below:

Ordinary shares
All issued shares carry voting rights on a one-for-one basis.

There are no other classes of equity securities.

Corporate Governance

The Company's 2020 Corporate Governance Statement is available on the Company's website at:
http://copperstrike.com.au/corporate-governance

Annual General Meeting

Copper Strike Limited advises that its Annual General Meeting will be held on Wednesday, 25 November 2020. The time and other details relating to the meeting will be advised in the Notice of Meeting to be sent to all shareholders and released to ASX in due course. In accordance with ASX Listing Rules and the Company's Constitution, the closing date for receipt of nominations for the position of Director are required to be lodged at the registered office of the Company by 5.00pm (AEDT) on 14 October 2020.