Cooper Energy

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30 August 2012

The Manager
Company Announcement Office
Australian Securities Exchange

Dear Sir/Madam

2012 Full Year Result and Preliminary Final Report

In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 4.3A, the following documents are attached for release to the market:

- Appendix 4E – Preliminary Final Report
- 2012 Annual Financial Report

Yours faithfully

IE Gregory

Ian E Gregory
Company Secretary

In relation to any reported recoverable hydrocarbons, pursuant to the requirements of the ASX Listing Rules 5.11, 5.11.1, 5.12 and 5.13, the reported recoverable hydrocarbon estimates are based on information compiled by Mr Hector Gordon. Mr Gordon is a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists and the Society of Petroleum Engineers. Mr Gordon has worked in the industry as a practising petroleum geologist for over 30 years. Mr Gordon is employed full-time by Cooper Energy as an Executive Director Exploration and Production and has consented in writing to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 4E
Preliminary Final Report

Cooper Energy Limited		
ABN 93 096 170 295	Report ending Corresponding period	30 June 2012 30 June 2011

Results for announcement to the market

	Percentage Change %	Amount $'000
Revenue from ordinary activities	52.4%	59,606
Net Profit after tax from continuing operations	353.8%	26,261
Total profit for the period attributable to members	181.0%	8,381

	30 June 2012	30 June 2011
Net tangible assets per share (inclusive of exploration and evaluation expenditure capitalised)	41.8 cents	39.3 cents

The Directors do not propose to pay a dividend.
The attached Annual Report has been audited.

Brief explanation of results

The net profit after tax attributable to members was $8,381,000 (2011: Loss $10,349,000).

The net profit was significantly impacted by the accounting disclosure arising from the introduction of Petroleum Resource Rent Tax, which increased the net profit from continuing operations for the year by $12,233,000, and the write down of the value of exploration assets in Indonesia and Poland by $17,880,000 (2011: 19,306,000). The following table summarises.

	2012	2011
	$'000	$'000
Net profit after tax before abnormal events	15,760	11,729
Write off of unsuccessful exploration and impairments of assets	(19,612)	(22,078)
PRRT Deferred Tax Asset recognition	12,233	-
Net profit/((loss) after taxation attributable to members	8,381	(10,349)

In the twelve months to June 2012 the Company's share of oil from joint ventures in the Cooper Basin totalled 501,012 (2011: 398,859) barrels of oil and from the Sukananti field in Indonesian 16,174 (2011: 7,851) barrels of oil.

In the twelve months to June 2012 the Company's revenue from sale of oil was $59,606,000 (2011: $39,121,000).

At 30 June 2012 the Proved and Probable reserves (2P) totalled 1,791,000 (2011: 2,348,000) barrels of oil in the Cooper Basin (South Australia) and 91,000 (2011: 123,000) barrels of oil at Sukananti (Indonesia).

The Company has also analysed and reviewed the possible reserves (3P) and Contingent resources) which are summarised in the following table (million barrels).

Net Oil Reserves (millions of barrels)			Net Oil Resources (millions of barrels)
Proved (1P)	**Proved & Probable (2P)**	**Proved, Probable & Possible (3P)**	**(3C)**
0.92	1.88	2.75	6.47

During the year the Company participated in the drilling of six exploration wells (2011: six wells) and five appraisal/development wells (2011: five wells) in the Cooper Basin, South Australia. Three of the exploration wells and four of the development wells were successful.

In June 2012 the Company acquired a controlling interest in Somerton Energy Limited ("Somerton") for a total cost of $25,323,000 by the issue of shares valued at $15,711,000 and payment of a cash consideration of $9,612,000. Assets acquired were exploration and evaluation of $20,963,000 including cash on hand of $7,081,000 and a deferred tax liability of $2,008,000. The Somerton acquisition was completed on 26 July 2012 and has materially increased the oil and gas opportunities available to the Company in the Otway Basin (a focus area) and provided exposure to the Gippsland Basin.

In August 2012 the Company (via Somerton) increased its strategic holding in Bass Strait Oil Company Limited ("Bass") to 16.7%. This interest may increase to 19.9% following the finalisation of a pro rata rights issue that a Group company has underwritten. Bass has a portfolio of assets in the Gippsland and Otway Basins which are complementary to the Group's interest in the area.

The Board announced in August 2012 that the head office of the Company will be relocated from Perth to Adelaide effective from the beginning of 2013. This move locates the management closer to the Company's core assets and joint venture partners.

Annual General Meeting

This has been set for the 9 November 2012 at 10:00am at the Hyatt Regency Perth, 99 Adelaide Terrace Perth WA, with the Annual Report to be mailed out to shareholders in October 2012.

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COOPER ENERGY LIMITED

and its controlled entities

ABN 93 096 170 295

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

30 June 2012

FINANCIAL REPORT

Directors' Statutory Report
for the year ended 30 June 2012

The Directors present their report together with the consolidated financial report of the Group, being Cooper Energy Limited (the "parent entity") and its controlled entities, for the financial year ended 30 June 2012, and the independent auditor's report thereon.

1. DIRECTORS

The Directors of the parent entity at any time during or since the end of the financial year are:

Name, qualifications and independent status	Age	Experience, special responsibilities and other directorships
Mr Laurence J. SHERVINGTON LLB, SA FIN, MAICD **CHAIRMAN** NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	69	Extensive commercial and corporate law experience. Mr. Shervington is a practicing solicitor. Member of the Corporate Governance; Remuneration and Nomination and Audit Committees. Director since October 2003 and appointed Chairman in November 2004.
Mr Jeffrey W. SCHNEIDER B.Com NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	62	Extensive management experience in the oil and gas industry. Director of Green Rock Energy Limited and Comet Ridge Limited and past director of Strike Energy Limited (resigned August 2010). Chairman of the Audit and the Remuneration and Nomination Committees and member of the Corporate Governance Committee. Appointed on 12 October 2011.
Mr David P. MAXWELL M.Tech, FAICD MANAGING DIRECTOR	59	Extensive management experience in the oil and gas industry. Appointed on 12 October 2011.
Mr Hector M. GORDON B.Sc. (Hons). FAICD EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	57	Extensive geological and management experience in the oil and gas industry. Member of the American Association of Petroleum and the Society of Petroleum Engineers. Appointed on 26 June 2012.
Mr Gregory G. HANCOCK B.A. (Econs), B.Ed. (Honours), F FIN	62	Extensive management and financial experience and a founding Director. Non-executive Chairman of Ausquest Limited and Director since October 2003. Director since March 2001 and Chairman until November 2004. Resigned on 12 October 2011.
Mr Christopher R. PORTER B.Sc. (Honours), M.Sc.,	72	Extensive petroleum geological experience and consultant to the industry. Member of the Corporate Governance and Remuneration and Nomination and Audit Committees. Director since January 2002. Resigned on 12 October 2011.
Mr Stephen H. ABBOTT FCPA	67	Extensive accounting and consulting career. Chairman of the Audit Committee and Member of the Remuneration and Nomination and the Corporate Governance Committees Director since September 2007. Resigned on 12 October 2011.
Mr Neil FEARIS Alternate Director to Chairman	61	Appointed as an alternate to Mr Shervington from 4 November 2011 to 18 March 2012.

2. COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr Ian E. Gregory, 57, B.Bus., FCIS, FFIN, MAICD, was appointed to the position of Company Secretary in December 2005. Mr Gregory has acted as Company Secretary for the past 28 years for various listed and unlisted companies and currently consults on secretarial matters to a number of listed companies.

Mr Cathal Smith was appointed joint Company Secretary from 13 December 2011 to 19 March 2012.

3. DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of Directors' meetings (including meetings of committees of Directors) and number of meetings attended by each of the Directors of the parent entity during the financial year are:

Director	Board Meetings		Audit Committee Meetings		Remuneration and Nomination Committee Meetings		Corporate Governance Committee Meetings	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Mr L.J. Shervington	24	24	4	4	4	4	3	3
Mr D.P. Maxwell	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr J.W. Schneider	20	21	3	3	4	4	3	3
Mr H.M. Gordon	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr N. Fearis	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr G.G. Hancock	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr C.R. Porter	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr S.H. Abbott	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-

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

4. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

In recognising the need for the highest standards of corporate behaviour and accountability, the Directors of Cooper Energy Limited support the principles of corporate governance.

5. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited)

This report is presented in the following sections:
5.1 Introduction
5.2 Key Terms
5.3 Governance
5.4 Existing Remuneration Arrangements for Directors and Executives
5.5 Elements of Remuneration related to Performance
5.6 KMP Remuneration related to Performance

5.1 Introduction

The Directors of the Company have prepared this remuneration report to outline the overall remuneration strategy, policies and practices, which were applied by the Company for the twelve months to the 30 June 2012 and the application of the Performance Rights plan that was approved by the shareholders on 16 December 2011. The report has been prepared in accordance with Section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001 and its Regulations.

The Company's remuneration policy is designed to ensure that the level and form of compensation achieves certain objectives, including:

(a) Attract, motivate and retain highly skilled Directors and senior employees to pursue and deliver the Company's strategy and goals;
(b) Delivery of value-adding outcomes for the Company;
(c) Fair and reasonable reward for past individual and Company performance; and
(d) Incentive to deliver future individual and Company performance.

Remuneration consists of base salary, superannuation, short term incentives and long term incentives.

Remuneration is determined by reference to market conditions and performance. Performance is evaluated at an individual level as well as the performance of the Company as a whole.

5. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

In addition to the year-end annual review of remuneration, the Board obtained and used independent resource industry remuneration data in November 2011, May 2012 and June 2012 to determine market remuneration rates in relation to the oil and gas industry in Australia.

For the purposes of this report, Key Management Personnel (KMP) of the group are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the parent entity and the group, directly or indirectly, including any Director (whether Executive or otherwise) of the parent entity.

The following were key management personnel of the Group at any time during the reporting period and unless otherwise indicated were key management personnel for the entire period.

Non-Executive Directors	Executive Directors
Mr L.J. Shervington (Chairman)	Mr D.P. Maxwell (Managing Director)[1]
Mr J.W. Schneider[1]	Mr H. M. Gordon[4]
N Fearis (Alternate Director)[3]	
Former Non-Executive Directors	**Former Executive Director**
Mr C.R. Porter[2]	Mr G.G. Hancock[2]
Mr S.H. Abbott[2]	

[1] Appointed 12 October 2011; [2] Resigned 12 October 2011; [3] Appointed 4 November 2011 and resigned 19 March 2012; [4] Appointed 26 June 2012

Key Management Personnel during the year and at the report date	
Mr J.A. Baillie (Chief Financial Officer) Mr Andrew D. Thomas (Exploration Manager) [5]	Mr A. Warton (Development Manager)
Key Management Personnel who ceased employment during the year or since the year end	
Mr S.K. Twartz (Exploration Manager) [7]	Mr S.F. Blenkinsop (Legal and Commercial Manager) [8]
Mr M.T. Scott (Chief Operating Officer)[9]	

[7] 31 July 2012; [8] 5 July 2012; [9] 31 August 2011; respectively; Appointed [5] 1 July 2012

Except as noted, the named persons held their current positions for the whole of the financial year and since the end of the financial year.

5.2 Key Terms

Throughout this remuneration report, the following terms have the meaning indicated below:

Directors denote the Managing Director, Executive Director and the Non-executive Directors.

Executives represents the Managing Director, Executive Director Exploration and Production and managers who report to the Managing Director.

Executive Directors denotes any Directors who are also Executives. For this report, the only Executive Directors were the Managing Director (Mr David Maxwell) and the Executive Director (Mr Hector Gordon).

Base Salary stands for fixed annual remuneration or base salary (including superannuation).

KPI stands for key performance indicators determined by the Board.

Key management personnel (KMP) is defined by those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Consolidated Entity.

LTIP stands for long term incentive plan and which provides an incentive to deliver successful future Company shareholder value and performance.

STIP stands for short term incentive plan which provides a reward for successful individual and Company performance in the past year.

5. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

5.3 Governance

The Remuneration and Nomination committee

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee's role is to review and recommend remuneration for Non-executive Directors, the Executive Directors and senior employees. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee is also responsible for the review of remuneration policies and practices,

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee assesses the appropriateness of the nature and amount of remuneration of Directors and senior employees on at least an annual basis by reference to relevant employment market conditions and third party remuneration benchmark reports. The overall objective is to ensure shareholders benefit from the retention of a high quality Board and Executive team which is remunerated consistent with industry practises.

The ASX Listing Rules and the Constitution require that the maximum aggregate amount of remuneration to be allocated among the Non-executive Directors be approved by shareholders at the annual general meeting. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee takes account of the time demands made on Directors and such factors as fees paid to Non-executive Directors in comparable Australian Companies in proposing the maximum amount of compensation for approval by the shareholders and also in determining the allocation of the compensation. The latest determination was at the parent entity's Annual General Meeting held on 28 November 2006, when shareholders approved an aggregate remuneration of up to $325,000 per year.

From 12 October 2011 the Remuneration and Nomination Committee has consisted of two Non-executive Directors. Prior to 12 October 2011 the Remuneration and Nomination Committee was made up of three Non-executive Directors. The Committee meets formally at least once a year and has numerous informal meetings during the year. The Managing Director attends meetings on invitation.

Remuneration arrangements for Directors and Executives are reviewed by the Remuneration and Nominations Committee and recommended to the Board for approval. The Remuneration and Nominations Committee considers external information and may (and has) engage independent advisers to establish market benchmarks.

Remuneration arrangements are determined in conjunction with the annual review of the performance of Directors, Executives and employees of the Company. Performance of the Directors of the Company including the Managing Director are evaluated by the Board and assisted by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee. The Managing Director reviews the performance of Executives with the Remuneration and Nomination Committee. These evaluations take into account criteria such as the achievement toward the Company's performance benchmarks and the achievement of individual performance objectives.

At the Annual General Meeting held in December 2011, the non binding votes cast against adopting the Remuneration Report, which formed part of the Annual Report for the year to 30 June 2011, exceeded twenty five percent.

The incoming Board following the change in its composition on 12 October 2011, as detailed in the Directors' Statutory Report, acknowledged the shareholders concerns and the need to provide greater transparency and accountability for the setting of base salaries, short and long term incentives and bonuses. Some of these actions were implemented after October 2011 but before the Annual General Meeting in December 2011 with the adopting by that same meeting of a Performance Rights Plan. In January 2012 a Short Term Incentive Plan was put in place, details of which are set out in the Remuneration Report.

The establishment of both a short and long term incentive plans was to draw a close and strong link between each employees total remuneration and their individual performance, the company's performance of the company and total shareholder return measured against peer group companies.

The Remuneration Committee have engaged the services of Strategic Human Resources Pty Ltd ("SHR")to review all the policies and procedures for employees and bench mark existing salaries for all staff. This included the review and application of remuneration data sourced from National Rewards Group Inc and Godfrey Remuneration Group Pty Limited. SHR have continued to provide ongoing guidance for personnel management.

5.4 Existing Remuneration Arrangements for Directors and Executives

The reviews undertaken by National Rewards Group Inc and Godfrey Remuneration Group Pty Ltd were conducted independent of all Executive management and managed directly by the Chairman of the Remuneration Committee and SHR. The Board was satisfied that all recommendations were independent of Executive management influence.

Fees payable to SHR for services to the 30 June 2012 totalled $11,900 and Godfrey Remuneration Group Pty Ltd $3,400. Annual membership fees payable to National Rewards totalled $5,060.

Overview of Executive Remuneration Structure

The remuneration structure in place for the financial year was applied to all employees including Executive Directors and Executives of the Company.

The Company's remuneration structure has three elements set out below:

a) Base Salary;
b) STIP (Short Term Incentive Plan); and
c) LTIP (Long Term Incentive Plan).

(a) Base Salary

Employees are paid base salaries which are competitive in the markets in which the Company operates. Individual base salary is set each year based on job description, competitive salary information sourced by the Company and overall competence in fulfilling the requirements of the particular role.

Base Salary is paid in cash and is not at risk other than by termination.

(b) Short Term Incentive Plan (STIP)

In January 2012 the Company implemented for all staff a revised new scorecard to measure the Company's short term performance (i.e. 1 year) with the focus on the core elements needed to successfully deliver the Cooper Energy strategy and plan and shareholder returns for all staff. Company performance against the scorecard is reported monthly to all staff and the scorecard is used as a key imput into the performance based remuneration.

The scorecard is based on those key business deliverables that will in combination drive the value of the enterprise. The Managing Director in conjunction with the Chairman of Remuneration and Nomination Committee jointly develops the draft scorecard for Board consideration. The deliverables are set no later than 30 September of each year. However, for the year end 30 June 2012 they were set in January 2012 when the scorecard was introduced.

For an oil and gas exploration and production company such as Cooper Energy oil and gas reserves and production are at the heart of the business and are therefore the key measures. Unless either production or reserves performance is above the threshold, no STIP payment will be made.

Other key items included in the scorecard each year are safety and environmental performance, delivery of company strategy, cost management and business conduct and relationships.

For each item in the scorecard a base or threshold level will be described as will a target, stretch target and super stretch target.

- Base or threshold is not going backwards against performance in the previous year and is the mimimum acceptable for that year.
- Target basis is solid steady growth or improvement.
- Stretch basis is doing better than target and consistent with leading peers.
- Super stretch basis is leading peers or best in class when compared to others.

Each item in the scorecard will be assigned a weighting.

Average weighted performance of the total scorecard is the sum of the performance assessed for each item multiplied by the weighting for each item.

5. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

The maximum STIP payment at various organisational levels are as follows:

- For the Managing Director the maximum STIP is 100% of Base Pay;
- For the Executive Director the maximum STIP is 75% of Base Pay;
- For nominated senior staff (e.g. direct reports to the Managing Director or the Executive Director) such as CFO, Exploration Manager maximum STIP is 50% of Base Pay;
- For all other staff the guideline is maximum STIP is 25% of base pay.

The level of "at risk" remuneration is at the discretion of the Board and will be reviewed annually by the Board.

- For the Managing Director the portion of the maximum STIP to be paid will be based entirely on company performance as assessed by the Board having close regard to the Company scorecard performance.
- For the Management Team (including the Executive Director) the portion of the maximum STIP to be paid will be based largely on company performance but also individual performance as assessed by the Board will also be taken into account.

Individual performance ratings will be as determined in staff performance reviews which will be undertaken each year by 31 August.

In the event that corporate activity occurs such that the company is merged or taken over then the scorecard will be re-set at the discretion of the Board.

A staff member must have been with the Company for 3 months to qualify for any STIP. If the staff member is with the Company for 3 months but less than the full year the STIP is pro-rata to the period of time with the Company as a full time employee.

If a staff member leaves the Company during a year (other than for retirement or due to redundancy) no STIP is payable. If the staff member retires or is made redundant then the STIP paid is pro-rata with the portion of the year worked full time.

Notwithstanding these guidelines the final STIP to be paid to each staff member will be at the discretion of the Board.

In the financial year 2012 the scorecard key performance indicators are as follows:-

STIP Performance Indicators	%
Quantitative and Financial	
Reserves	25
Production	25
Cost Management	15
Non-Financial Measures	
Safety and environmental performance	15
Strategy development and implementation	10
Relationships with investors, partners and the Board	10

5. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

A matrix demonstrating how STIP is calculated for staff other than the Managing Director and nominated senior staff is set out below. The score ranging from 0 to 1.0 is the portion of the maximum STIP payable for the staff member:-

	Company Scorecard (60%)			
Performance Rating (40%)	**Threshold /Base (0)**	**Target (0.25)**	**Stretch (0.6)**	**Super Stretch (1.0)**
Improvement needed in some areas (0)	0x0.4+0x0.6 =0	0x0.4+0.25x0.6 =0.15	0x0.4+0.6x0.6 =0.36	0x0.4+1x0.6 =0.6
Performed well in most areas (0.4)	0.4x0.4+0x0.6 =0.16	0.4x0.4+0.25x0.6 =0.31	0.4x0.4+0.6x0.6 =0.52	0.4x0.4+1x0.6 =0.76
Performed well & exceeded in some (0.63)	0.63x0.4+0x0.6 =0.25	0.63x0.4+0.25x0.6 =0.4	0.63x0.4+0.6x0.6 =0.61	0.63x0.4+1x0.6 =0.85
Exceeded in many areas (1.0)	1x0.4 + 0x0.6 = 0.4	1x0.4+0.25x0.6 =0.55	1x0.4+0.6x0.6 =0.76	1x0.4+1x0.6 =1.0

Irrespective of the scorecard outcome payment of any STIP is entirely at the discretion of the Board.

(c) Long Term Incentive Program (LTIP)

The Company believes that encouraging its employees to become shareholders is the best way of aligning their interests with those of its shareholders.

LTIP awards are made in the form of performance rights to shares which will have a vesting timeframe of three years. The number of performance rights that vest will be based on the Company's performance over the same three years.

The number of performance rights to be granted annually to each employee is calculated by the following formula:

Organisational Level Benchmark × Individuals Base Salary ÷ Share Price

Three maximum LTIP organisational benchmarks have been established as percentages on individual base salary. These three levels reflect the increased involvement of each level in pursuing and achieving the Company's goals. These benchmarks are set out in the following table.

Organisational Level	Managing Director	Management	Professional and Technical Support
Organisational level benchmark	120%	70%	30%

The share price calculation will use the 30 day volume-weighted average share price (VWAP) of the Company's shares immediately prior to the award date.

The Board has established an initial guideline that the total number of performance rights to be issued in each tranche is capped at 2% of the fully paid issued capital of the Company while the total number of performance rights on issue may not exceed 5% of the issued capital of the Company. In the event that the potential number of performance rights to be issued exceeds these caps then all potential awardees will receive a pro-rata reduced number of performance rights.

Each tranche of performance rights issued is divided into three portions and each portion is made up of two parcels for testing. Each portion is tested within 12, 24 and 36 months of the issue date of the performance rights.

Testing of each portion parcels is as follows:-

- 25% of the performance rights against the Company's absolute total shareholder return (ATSR) over the testing period.
- 75% of the performance rights against the Company's absolute total shareholder return (ATSR)to the total shareholder return (RTSR) over the testing period.

5. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

The ATSR is the absolute shareholder return calculated as the percentage difference between the relevant testing date VWAP and the award date.

The RTSR means the Company's ATSR measured against the peer group of 8 companies ATSR between the relevant testing date and the award date.

The ATSR and RTSR performance hurdles required to achieve vesting levels are as follows:-

Assess 25% of Rights measured against ATSR over the performance period	
ATSR	Number of Performance Rights to be exercised
Below 5%	No rights exercisable
Equal to 5%	25% of the rights
Equal to 15%	50% of the rights
Greater than 25%	100% of the rights

Assess 75% of Rights measured against relative percentile ranking of RTSR over the performance period	
RTSR	Number of Performance Rights to be exercised
Below 50%	No rights exercisable
Equal to 50%	50% of the rights
Greater than 75%	100% of the rights
Greater than 50% but below or equal to 75%	Pro rata 50% to 100%

ATSR and RTSR are used rather than earnings per share (EPS), as in the Board's view, the EPS would shift the key focus away from the Company's long-term business objectives which includes successful exploration.

Rights that do not qualify for vesting in any one year can be carried forward to the following year for testing of vesting eligibility.

Vesting characteristics of the performance rights are as follows:

(i) Performance measurement period is annually tested over a three years, which is consistent with the typical time cycle for an exploration program and the Company's strategic emphasis on exploration and growing the reserves base;

(ii) Performance is based on differences in ATSR and RTSR as measured from the commencement date to the end of the assessment period. The ATSR and RTSR use 30-day VWAP of the Company's shares immediately prior to the relevant testing date, and

(iii) RTSR will be assessed against a peer group of like companies determined by the Board before the start of each assessment period or as soon as practical thereafter.

(iv) The peer group for the performance rights issued in January 2012 is Beach Energy Limited; Acer Energy Limited; Senex Energy Limited; Drillsearch Energy Limited; Tap Oil Limited; Carnarvon Petroleum Limited; Cue Energy Resources Limited and Icon Energy Limited.

Accounting for Performance Rights on shares granted to executives and employees

The values of the performance rights are recognised as Share Based Payments in the statement of comprehensive income and amortised over the vesting period.

Performance rights were issued in January 2012 for no consideration and the KMP received no cash benefit at the time of receiving the rights. The cash benefit will be received by the KMP following the sale of the resultant shares, which can only be achieved after the rights have been vested and the shares are issued.

Performance rights were valued by an independent consultant who applied the Monte Carlo Simulation model to determine the probability of the absolute return performance hurdles and the relative return performance hurdles being achieved. Performance Rights are valued at the closing market price on the date they are granted and no adjustment is made for subsequent movements in share price during any vesting period.

5. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

(d) Executive Directors Remuneration

As at 30 June 2012, David Maxwell and Hector Gordon are Executive Directors on the Board of the Company.

Mr Maxwell commenced as Managing Director on 12 October 2011 under contract of employment of that date. The term of the Managing Director's executive employment agreement expires 10 October 2014. The base salary is reviewed annually at the Board's discretion. Either the Company or Mr Maxwell may terminate this contract by providing six months written notice of intent to terminate.

Mr Gordon commenced as Executive Director Exploration and Production on 26 June 2012 under contract of employment for a period of three years expiring on 24 June 2015. The base salary is reviewed annually at the Board's discretion. Either the Company or Mr Gordon may terminate this contract by providing six months written notice of intent to terminate.

A range of other terms and conditions apply to Mr Maxwell, Mr Gordon and the Company.

Pursuant to shareholder approval obtained at the 2011 Annual General Meeting, Mr Maxwell was eligible to receive a maximum of 1,647,713 Performance Rights that were subsequently awarded on 20 January 2012.

Remuneration

All employment agreements now standardise the Executive Directors's entitlement to:

(i) Base Salary (refer to section 5.4(a) of this report)
(ii) STIP (refer to section 5.4(b) of this report)
(iii) LTIP (refer to section 5.4(c) of this report)

In the event of a redundancy or defined change in circumstances, Executives are entitled to the following;

(i) Lump Sum Redundancy Payment comprising;
  a. 6 weeks total salary package
  b. 3 weeks salary for each completed full year of service
  c. Notice or payment in lieu of notice as per the Executives contract of employment.
(ii) Short Term Incentive Plan
(iii) Employee Performance Rights Plan (Long Term Incentive Plan)
(iv) Annual and long service leave.

For all other KMP's , notice of termination by either party varies between two and three months.

(e) Non-Executive Directors' Remuneration

In line with Corporate Governance principles, Non-Executive Directors of the Company are remunerated solely by way of fees and statutory superannuation. The annual fee is set to reflect current market levels based on the time, responsibilities and commitments associated with the proper discharge of their duties as members of the Board.

All Directors of the Company are encouraged to apply a proportion of their fees to purchase shares in the Company.

The maximum total pool of available fees was set by shareholders in General Meeting held on 28 November 2006 when shareholder approved an aggregate remuneration of up to $325,000 per year.

Other than statutory superannuation, Non-executive Directors of the Company are not entitled to any retirement benefits upon retirement from office.

The Company has entered into arrangements with Non-executive Directors Mr Shervington (Chairman) and Mr Schneider whereby those persons are appointed as Non-executive Directors of the Company.

The term of the appointments is determined in accordance with the Company's Constitution and is subject to the provisions of the Constitution dealing with retirement, re-election and removal of Non-executive Directors of the Company.

In this regard the Constitution provides that all Non-executive Directors of the Company are subject to re-election by shareholders by rotation every three years during the term of their employment.

The terms of engagement provide that the Company will maintain an appropriate level of Directors' and Officers' insurance and access to Company records in accordance with the terms of deeds of indemnity, insurance and access entered into between the Company and each of the Non-executive Directors.

The remuneration payable by the Company to Non-executive Directors is shown in the relevant tables.

5. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

5.5 Elements of Remuneration related to Performance

The Corporations Act requires disclosure of the Company's remuneration policy to contain a discussion of the Company's earnings and performance and the effect of the Company's performance on shareholder wealth in the reporting period and the four previous financial years. The table below provides a five year financial summary to 30 June 2012.

		30 June 2012	30 June 2011	30 June 2010	30 June 2009	30 June 2008
Net Profit/(loss) after tax	$'000	8,381	(10,349)	1,247	(2,816)	6,406
EPS Basic	cents	2.8	(3.5)	0.4	(1.0)	3.0
EPS Diluted[1]	cents	2.8	(3.5)	0.4	(1.0)	2.9
Year-end share price	$	0.45	0.36	0.37	0.45	0.47
Shares on issue	'000,000	327.3	292.6	292.6	291.9	252.3
Market Capitalisation	$'000,000	147.3	105.3	111.2	131.4	118.6

[1]No dividends were paid during any of the financial years.

Short Term Incentive Plan indicators assessment for the year

In the twelve months to 30 June 2012, the Board determined a set of Company STIP's, reflecting the Company's strategies, business plan and budget. The STIP's and performance against them are set out below:

Performance against budgeted net profit after tax from continuing operations
The Company exceeded budget expectations partially as a result of increased production, higher oil price and tax accounting for the take up of Petroleum Resource Rent Tax.

Performance against budgeted capital and exploration expenditure.
Expenditure was below budget due to carry over of exploration activities into the 2013 fiscal year and the withdrawal from exploration activity in Europe.

Performance against net reserves and resource addition targets.
Net 2P hydrocarbon reserves declined and was below target due to delayed exploration from inclement weather and accelerated production.

Performance against total share holder value against prior periods
The market capitalisation increase relative to prior years is reflective of investor confidence in the revised business strategy.

Performance against health, safety and environment targets.
A no liability incident by an independent contractor undertaking offshore seismic activity occurred, there were no material incidents that impacted on employees and the Company.

The Board will assign an overall performance rating against target levels which will drive the key management personnel and employee STIP award for the period ending the 30 June 2012.

5. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

5.6 KMP Remuneration related to Performance

Base salary for all employees is based on comparisons with similar positions in peer companies and is reviewed annually. An individual's performance and role and responsibilities will have a strong influence on any annual increase.

The elements of remuneration shown in the columns labelled Cash Bonus in the tables below are related to Company and individual performance (STIP).

The elements of remuneration shown in the Performance Rights column are directly related to the performance of the Company total shareholder return. The elements of remuneration shown in the remaining columns are not performance related. The performance conditions used in the determination of performance-based remuneration for Executive Directors and Executives of the Company are explained in detail in the discussion on remuneration policy in this remuneration report.

Except as noted above, the cash bonuses shown in the 2012 remuneration table below were based on the increase in 2P hydrocarbon reserves at the end of June 2011. The bonus was awarded and paid in September 2011.

The value of performance rights shown in the tables below are the accounting costs accrued in the financial year for grants in the financial year. No KMP of the Company received a cash benefit from rights having been received. No cash benefit is received by KMP of the Company until the sale of the resultant shares, which cannot be done until the rights have vested and the shares issued. No cash bonus awards were forfeited because the person did not meet the relevant service or performance conditions.

Managing Director

The Company entered into a contract of employment of Managing Director with Mr David Maxwell as set out in 5.4(d). Under that contract, Mr Maxwell's base salary with effect from 12 October 2011 was $550,000 per annum and $50,000 superannuation.

The Company entered into a deed of indemnity insurance and access with Mr Maxwell whereby the Company will maintain an appropriate level of Directors' and Officers' indemnity insurance and provide access to Company records.

Executive Director - Exploration and Production

The Company entered into a contract of employment of Executive Director Exploration and Production with Mr Hector Gordon as set out in 5.4(d). Under that contract, Mr Gordon's base salary with effect from 26 June 2012 was $423,530 per annum and $16,470 superannuation.

The Company entered into a deed of indemnity insurance and access with Mr Gordon whereby the Company will maintain an appropriate level of Directors' and Officers' indemnity insurance and provide access to Company records.

5. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

a. Other Elements of Executive Director and Executive Remuneration

Remuneration packages contain the following key elements:
(a) Short term employee benefits – salary/fees, bonuses and non-monetary benefits, such as car parking.
(b) Post-employment benefits – including superannuation and redundancy packages.

Value of options that expired during the year

During the year, 425,000 fully vested options, valued at $318,750 at grant date, with a strike price of 75 cents expired at 31 December 2011 and 500,000 fully vested options, valued at $375,000 at grant date, with a strike price of 75 cents expired at 30 April 2012. No options were issued or forfeited during the year.

Analysis of Movement in Performance Rights Granted

	Number of Performance Rights granted	Fair value of Performance Rights granted	Number of Performance Rights vested during the reporting period	Number of Performance Rights vested to date	Percentage of Performance Rights vested to date
Director					
Mr D Maxwell	1,647,713	$604,133	-	-	-%
Executive					
Mr S Twartz	732,605	$268,609	-	-	-%
Mr S. Blenkinsop	529,788	$194,247	-	-	-%
Mr. A. Warton	569,021	$208,631	-	-	-%
Mr J.A. Baillie	454,952	$166,808	-	-	-%

The Performance rights were granted on the 20 January 2012 with the likely first testing date and vesting date in either September or October 2012. The performance rights were independently valued at weighted average of 26.1 cents per right. See note 23 of the Notes to the Financial Statements for further details. At the date of this report, Mr Twartz and Mr Blenkinsop have forfeited their rights after ceasing employment with the Company.

Value of Performance Rights Granted – Basis of Calculation

The value of performance rights at the grant date is calculated as the fair value of the rights at grant date, using the Monte Carlo Simulation model, multiplied by the number of rights granted.

The fair value of performance rights is set out in note 23 of the financial statements.

5. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

Table 1 Directors' remuneration
for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Benefits					
	Short-term	Long Term	Post Employ-ment	Share Based Payment		
	Salary & Fees $	Long Service Leave $	Super-annuation $	Performance Rights $	Termination Payments $	Total $
Directors						
Mr L.J. Shervington *Chairman*	100,417	-	9,225	-	-	109,642
Mr D.P. Maxwell *Managing Director*	390,102	-	11,174	143,351	-	544,627
Mr J.W. Schneider	53,833	-	5,319	-	-	59,152
Mr H. M. Gordon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr N. Fearis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr G.G. Hancock	73,022	29,971	7,888	-	105,249	216,130
Mr C.R. Porter	22,667	-	2,040	-	-	24,707
Mr S.H. Abbott	22,667	-	2,040	-	-	24,707
Mr M.T. Scott *Chief Operating Officer*	12,370	56,457	4,167	-	297,701	370,695
	675,078	86,428	41,853	143,351	402,950	1,349,660

a) Mr Maxwell was appointed Managing Director on 12 October 2011. The proportion of Mr Maxwell's remuneration that is performance related in the year to 30 June 2012 is 26.3%.

b) Mr Hancock provided services to the parent entity three days per week via employment contact until his date of resignation on 11 October 2011as an Executive Director. Mr Hancock continued as a marketing consultant until 31 January 2012 under a marketing consultancy agreement.

c) Mr M.T. Scott was Managing Director until 15 June 2011and was then appointed the Chief Operations Officer effective from that date until his resignation on 31 August 2011.

d) The share based payment for Mr Maxwell represents the proportionate share of the value of performance rights that were awarded in January 2012. The basis for computing the value of the performance rights is included in this report and also set out in Note 23 of the Annual Financial Statements.

e) There were no short-term non monetary benefits earned during the year.

f) Mr Gordon was appointed on the 26 June 2012.

g) Mr Fearis did not receive any fees.

5. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

Table 1 Directors' remuneration (continued)
for the year ended 30 June 2011

	Benefits			Post Employment	Share-based payment	
	Short-term		Long-term			
	Salary & Fees $	**Cash Bonus $**	**Long Service Leave $**	**Superannuation $**	**Options $**	**Total $**
Directors						
Mr L.J. Shervington Chairman	90,000	-	-	8,100	-	98,100
Mr G.G. Hancock	212,801	22,100	-	15,199	23,934	274,034
Mr C.R. Porter	68,000	-	-	6,120	-	74,120
Mr S.H. Abbott	68,000	-	-	6,120	-	74,120
Mr M.T. Scott *Chief Operating Officer*	528,786	62,356	63,653	15,199	39,891	709,885
	967,587	84,456	63,653	50,738	63,825	1,230,259

a) Mr Hancock's proportion of remuneration that was performance related is 16.8% while the value of options as a proportion of remuneration was 8.7%

b) Mr Hancock's cash bonus of $22,100 was paid in accordance with the STIP for the year to 30 June 2011.

c) Mr Hancock provided services to the parent entity three days per week via employment contract as an Executive Director and a marketing consultancy.

d) Mr M.T. Scott was Managing Director until 15 June 2011and was then appointed the Chief Operations Officer effective from that date. The cash bonus of $62,356 was paid in accordance with the STIP for the year to 30 June 2011. The proportion of remuneration that was performance related was 14.4% while the value of options as a proportion of remuneration was 5.6%.

e) The share based payment for each of Mr Hancock and Mr Scott represented the proportionate share of the value of vesting options that were awarded in December 2007. The basis for computing the value of these options is set out in Note 23 of the Annual Financial Statements.

f) There were no short-term non-monetary benefits earned during the year.

5. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

Table 2 Executives and Senior Employees remuneration (continued)
for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Short-term Benefits		Post-Employment	Share Based Payment	
	Salary & Fees $	Cash Bonus $	Super-annuation $	Performance Rights $	Total $
Executives and senior employees					
Mr S.K. Twartz *Exploration Manager*	438,164	25,404	15,775	63,737	543,080
Mr J.A. Baillie *Chief Financial Officer*	245,733	24,250	15,775	39,581	325,339
Mr S.F. Blenkinsop *Legal and Commercial Manager*	314,941	19,500	15,775	46,092	396,308
Mr A. Warton *Development Manager*	339,432	17,500	15,775	49,505	422,212
	1,338,270	86,654	63,100	198,915	1,686,939

a) Messrs Twartz, Baillie, Blenkinsop and Warton all received a proportionate share of a cash bonus that was awarded and distributed to all staff on 12 September 2011. The bonus awarded was based on the increase in 2P hydrocarbon reserves at the end of June 2011 by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee. There was no forfeiture of bonus.

b) Mr S. Twartz proportion of remuneration that is performance related is 11.7%.

c) Mr J.A. Baillie proportion of remuneration that is performance related is 12.2%.

d) Mr S.F. Blenkinsop proportion of remuneration that is performance related is 11.7%.

e) Mr A. Warton proportion of remuneration that is performance related is 11.7%.

f) The share based payment for Executives and senior employees represent the proportionate share of the value of performance rights that were awarded in January 2012. The basis for computing the value of the performance rights is included in this report and also set out in Note 23 of the Annual Financial Statements.

5. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

Table 2 Executives and Senior Employees remuneration
for the year ended 30 June 2011

	Short-term		Post Employment	Share-based payments	
	Salary & Fees $	**Cash Bonus $**	**Super-annuation $**	**Options $**	**Total $**
Executives and senior employees					
Mr S.K. Twartz *Exploration Manager*	217,400	-	7,600	-	225,000
Mr T.J. Magee *Chief Geologist*	338,499	15,000	15,199	9,973	378,671
Mr J.A. Baillie *Chief Financial Officer*	224,688	5,000	15,199	3,989	248,876
Mr A.N. Craig *Chief Geophysicist*	302,301	20,000	15,199	3,989	341,489
Mr S.F. Blenkinsop *Legal and Commercial Manager*	180,717	-	8,866	-	189,583
Mr C.D Todd *Exploration Manager*	262,011	-	5,066	19,945	287,022
Mr D Gillies *New Venture Manager*	199,716	-	5,533	3,496	208,745
Mr K Craigue *Drilling Engineer*	431,750	-	8,866	-	440,616
Mr A. Warton *Development Manager*	167,400	-	7,600	-	175,000
	2,324,482	40,000	89,128	41,392	2,495,002

a) Messrs Magee; Baillie and Craig all received a proportionate share of a cash bonus that was awarded and distributed to all staff on the 13 January 2011.

b) Mr T.J. Magee's proportion of remuneration that is performance related was 6.6% while the value of options as a proportion of remuneration was 2.6%.

c) Mr J.A. Baillie proportion of remuneration that is performance related was 3.6% while the value of options as a proportion of remuneration was 1.6%.

d) Mr A.N. Craig proportion of remuneration that s performance related was 7.0% while the value of options as a proportion of remuneration was 1.2%.

e) Mr C.D Todd proportion of remuneration that is performance related was 6.9% while the value of options as a proportion of remuneration wais 6.9%. Mr Todd resigned on 19 October 2010.

f) Mr D. Gillies proportion of remuneration that is performance related was 1.7% while the value of options as a proportion of remuneration was 1.7%. Mr Gillies resigned on the 19 October 2010.

g) The basis of share based payment represents the proportionate share of the value of options that were awarded in December 2007 and May 2009. The basis for computing the value of these options is set out in Note 23 of the Annual Financial Statements.

h) Messrs Magee and Craig were not key management personnel from 1 July 2011.

End of remuneration report.

6. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Group is an upstream oil and gas exploration and production whose primary purpose is to secure, find, develop, produce and sell hydrocarbons. These activities are undertaken either solely or via unincorporated joint ventures. There was no significant change in the nature of these activities during the year.

7. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

The net profit after tax attributable to members was $8,381,000 (2011: Loss $10,349,000).

The net profit was significantly impacted by the accounting disclosure arising from the introduction of Petroleum Resource Rent Tax, which increased the net profit from continuing operations for the year by $12,233,000, and the write down of the value of exploration assets in Indonesia and Poland by $17,880,000 (2011: 19,306,000). The following table summarises.

	2012	**2011**
	$'000	**$'000**
Net profit after tax before abnormal events	15,760	11,729
Write off of unsuccessful exploration and impairments of assets	(19,612)	(22,078)
PRRT Deferred Tax Asset recognition	12,233	-
Net profit/((loss) after taxation attributable to members	8,381	(10,349)

In the twelve months to June 2012 the Company's share of oil from joint ventures in the Cooper Basin totalled 501,012 (2011: 398,859) barrels of oil and from the Sukananti field in Indonesian 16,174 (2011: 7,851) barrels of oil.

In the twelve months to June 2012 the Company's revenue from sale of oil was $59,606,000 (2011: $39,121,000).

At 30 June 2012 the proved and probable reserves (2P) totalled 1,791,000 (2011: 2,348,000) barrels of oil in the Cooper Basin (South Australia) and 91,000 (2011: 123,000) barrels of oil at Sukananti (Indonesia).

The Company has also analysed and reviewed the possible reserves (3P) and contingent resources 2C and 3C) which are summarised in the following table (million barrels).

Net Oil Reserves (millions of barrels)			**Net Oil Resources (millions of barrels)**
Proved (1P)	**Proved & Probable (2P)**	**Proved, Probable & Possible (3P)**	**(3C)**
0.92	1.88	2.75	6.47

During the year the Company participated in the drilling of six exploration wells (2011: six wells) and five appraisal/development wells (2011: five wells) in the Cooper Basin, South Australia. Three of the exploration wells and four of the development wells were successful.

In June 2012 the Company acquired a controlling interest in Somerton Energy Limited ("Somerton") for a total cost of $25,323,000 by the issue of shares valued at $15,132,000 and payment of a cash consideration of $9,612,000. Assets acquired were exploration and evaluation of $20,963,000 including cash on hand of $7,081,000 and a deferred tax liability of $2,008,000. The Somerton acquisition was completed on 26 July 2012 and has materially increased the oil and gas opportunities available to the Company in the Otway Basin (a focus area) and provided exposure to the Gippsland Basin.

In August 2012 the Company (via Somerton) increased its strategic holding in Bass Strait Oil Company Limited ("Bass") to 16.7%. This interest may increase to 19.9% following the finalisation of a pro rata rights issue that a Group company has underwritten. Bass has a portfolio of assets in the Gippsland and Otway Basins which are complementary to the Group's interest in the area.

The Board announced in August 2012 that the head office of the Company will be relocated from Perth to Adelaide effective from the beginning of 2013. This move locates the management closer to the Company's core assets and joint venture partners.

8. DIVIDENDS

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend and no amount has been paid or declared by way of dividends since the end of the previous financial year, or to the date of this report.

9. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

The Group is a party of various exploration and development licences or permits. In most cases, the contracts specify the environmental regulations applicable to oil and gas operations in the respective jurisdiction. The Group aims to ensure that it complies with the identified regulatory requirements in each jurisdiction in which it operates. There have been no significant known breaches of the environmental obligations of the Group's licences.

10. LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS

Other than disclosed elsewhere in the Annual Report, further information about likely developments in the operations of the Group and the expected results of those operations in future financial years has not been included in this report because disclosure of the information would likely result in unreasonable prejudice to the consolidated entity.

11. DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

The relevant interest of each Director in ordinary shares and options over shares issued by the parent entity as notified by the Directors to the Australian Stock Exchange in accordance with S205G(1) of the Corporations Act 2001, at the date of this reports is as follows:

	Cooper Energy Limited	
	Ordinary Shares	**Performance Rights**
Mr D.P. Maxwell	935,527	1,647,713
Mr J.W. Schneider	300,000	-
Mr H.M. Gordon	176,608	-
Mr L.J. Shervington	405,933	-

12. SHARE OPTIONS

Unissued shares under options

At the date of this report, unissued ordinary shares of the parent entity under option are:

Expiry Date	Exercise price	Number of Shares
31 August 2012	100 cents	120,000
31 December 2012	100 cents	200,000

All options expire on the earlier of the expiry date or, if deemed by the Board, on termination of the employee's employment.

These options do not entitle the holder to participate in any share issue of the parent entity or any other body corporate.

13. EVENTS AFTER FINANCIAL REPORTING DATE

Subsequent to 30 June 2012 a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company increased its holding in Bass Straight Oil Company from 18,070,272 shares to 74,296,214 shares by participating in a placement of 56,205,942 shares for $843,089.

In addition, the wholly owned subsidiary undertook to sub-underwrite the issue of 28,862,795 shares at 1.5 cents per share in a 1 for 6 non renounceable entitlement issue in Bass Straight Oil Company. The maximum amount that can be called in terms of the sub-underwriting agreement is $432,942 in September 2012.

14. INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Indemnification

The parent entity has agreed to indemnify the following current Directors and past Directors of the parent entity and of the subsidiaries, where applicable, Mr L.J Shervington; Mr G.G. Hancock; Mr C.R. Porter; Mr S.H. Abbott; Mr M.T. Scott, Mr D.P. Maxwell, Mr J.W. Schneider, Mr H.M. Gordon, Mr I.E. Gregory and Mr J.A Baillie, against all liabilities (subject to certain limited exclusions) to persons (other than the Group or a related body corporate) which arise out of the performance of their normal duties as a Director or Executive Director unless the liability relates to conduct involving a lack of good faith. The parent entity has agreed to indemnify the Directors and Executive Directors against all costs and expenses incurred in defending an action that falls within the scope of the indemnity and any resulting payments.

Insurance premiums

During the financial year, the parent entity has paid insurance premiums of $67,000 in respect of Directors' and Officers' liability and legal insurance contracts for current and former Directors and Officers including senior employees of the Parent entity.

The insurance premium relates to costs and expenses incurred by the relevant Officers in defending proceedings, whether civil or criminal and whatever their outcome and other liabilities that may arise from their position, with the exception of conduct involving a wilful breach of duty or improper use of information or position to gain a personal advantage.

The insurance policy outlined above does not contain details of premiums paid in respect of individual Directors, Officers and senior employees of the parent entity.

15. AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The auditor's independence declaration is set out on page 71 and forms part of the Directors' report for the financial year ended 30 June 2012.

16. NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The amounts paid to the auditor of the Group, Ernst & Young and its related practices for non-audit services provided during the year was $20,000 (2011: $ nil).

ROUNDING

The Group is of a kind referred to in ASIC Class Order 98/0100 dated 10 July 1998 and in accordance with that Class Order, amounts in the financial report have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated.

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

Mr David P. Maxwell
Managing Director
Dated at Perth this 30 August 2012.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2012

		Consolidated	
	Notes	2012 $'000	2011 $'000
Continuing Operations			
Revenue from oil sales	4	59,606	39,121
Cost of sales	4	(27,684)	(16,248)
Gross profit		31,922	22,873
Other revenue	4	4,667	5,092
Depreciation	4	(203)	(115)
Administration and other expenses	4	(15,380)	(33,338)
Profit/(Loss) before income tax		21,006	(5,488)
Taxes			
Income tax expense	5	(6,978)	(4,861)
Petroleum Resource Rent Tax	5	12,233	-
Total income tax credit/(expenses)	5	5,255	(4,861)
Net profit/(loss) after tax from continuing operations		26,261	(10,349)
Discontinued operations			
Impairment of exploration assets held for sale after income tax	11	(17,880)	-
Total income/(loss) for the period		8,381	(10,349)
Total profit/(loss) for the period attributable to members		8,381	(10,349)
Other comprehensive income/(expenditure)			
Fair value movements on available for sale investments		(1,995)	-
Other comprehensive expenditure for the period net of tax		(1,995)	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period attributable to members		6,386	(10,349)
		cents	**cents**
Basic earnings/(loss) per share from continuing operations	6	8.9	(3.5)
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share from continuing operations	6	8.9	(3.5)
Basic earnings/(loss) per share		2.8	(3.5)
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share		2.8	(3.5)

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

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2012

	Notes	Consolidated 2012 $'000	Consolidated 2011 $'000
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	59,010	51,891
Term deposits at banks	7	-	19,070
Trade and other receivables	8	11,973	16,076
Materials	9	189	273
Prepayments	10	197	72
		71,369	87,382
Exploration assets classified as held for sale	11	33	-
Total Current Assets		71,402	87,382
Non-Current Assets			
Available for sale financial assets	12	13,203	-
Term deposits at banks	7	2,451	1,397
Oil properties	13	19,188	17,846
Exploration and evaluation	14	42,546	21,300
Deferred tax asset	5	12,233	-
Total Non-Current Assets		89,621	40,543
TOTAL ASSETS		161,023	127,925
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	12,332	7,817
Income tax payable		3,706	45
Total Current Liabilities		16,038	7,862
Non-Current Liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	5	4,150	3,786
Provisions	16	3,890	1,414
Total Non-Current Liabilities		8,040	5,200
TOTAL LIABILITIES		24,078	13,062
NET ASSETS		136,945	114,863
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	18	113,877	98,657
Reserves	18	608	2,127
Retained profits	18	22,460	14,079
TOTAL EQUITY		136,945	114,863

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

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year ended 30 June 2012

	Issued Capital $'000	Reserves $'000	Retained Earnings $'000	Total Equity $'000
Balance at 1 July 2011	98,657	2,127	14,079	114,863
Profit for the period	-	-	8,381	8,381
Other comprehensive income/(expenditure)	-	(1,995)	-	(1,995)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	(1,995)	8,381	6,386
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Share based payments	-	476	-	476
Shares issued	15,220	-	-	15,220
Balance at 30 June 2012	113,877	608	22,460	136,945

	Issued Capital $'000	Reserves $'000	Retained Earnings $'000	Total Equity $'000
Balance at 1 July 2010	98,657	2,012	24,428	125,097
Loss for the period	-	-	(10,349)	(10,349)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(10,349)	(10,349)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Share based payments	-	115	-	115
Shares issued	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2011	98,657	2,127	14,079	114,863

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

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Notes	Consolidated	
		2012	**2011**
		$'000	**$'000**
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		58,079	39,934
Payments to suppliers and employees		(19,625)	(27,962)
Income tax paid		(4,168)	(5,637)
Interest received – other entities		4,798	4,540
Net cash from operating activities	7	39,084	10,875
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Transfers of/(Placements on) term deposits		15,552	(20,255)
Payment for available for sale financial assets	12	(15,198)	-
Payments for exploration and evaluation		(18,489)	(21,003)
Investments in oil properties		(11,175)	(6,984)
Cash outflow associated with the acquisition of controlled entities	17	(2,531)	-
Net cash flows from/(used) in investing activities		(31,841)	(48,242)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for shares		-	(2,772)
Net cash flow from financing activities		-	(2,772)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		7,243	(40,139)
Net foreign exchange differences		(124)	(243)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 JULY 2011		51,891	92,273
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 30 JUNE 2012	7	59,010	51,891

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

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The consolidated financial report of Cooper Energy Limited (the parent entity) for the year ended 30 June 2012 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 30 August 2012.

Cooper Energy Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange.

The nature of the operations and principal activities of the Group are described in note 6 of the Directors Report.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

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

The financial report has also been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for available for sale financial assets which have been measured at fair value. Cooper Energy Limited is a for profit company.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars ($'000) unless otherwise stated under the option available to the Group under ASIC Class Order 98/0100. The Group is an entity to which the class order applies.

Significant event and transaction

During the year, legislation extending the Petroleum Resource Rent Tax (PRRT) to onshore oil and gas operations in Australia was passed into law.

As a result of transition to PRRT regime, the Company expects to be granted a deductible temporary difference of approximately $43,689,000 that will be available to offset against future PRRT taxable profits. An estimated deferred tax asset of $12,233,000 in respect of this deductible temporary difference has been recognised on the basis deductions from future augmentation of the deductible temporary difference will offset future PRRT taxable profit. Accordingly, a corresponding benefit to income tax expense of $12,233,000 was recognised.

Had an alternative approach been used to assess recovery of the deferred tax asset, whereby future augmentation was not included in the assessment, the estimated deferred tax asset recognised would have been lower, with a corresponding adjustment to the benefit taken to income tax expense.

It was determined that the approach adopted provides the most meaningful information on the implications of transition of the PRRT regime, whilst ensuring compliance with AASB 112 Income Taxes.

As a result of the acquisition of Somerton Energy Limited, the Group expects to be incurring an additional temporary difference of approximately of $4,336,000 that will result in a deferred tax liability of $1,214,000 which was recognised as a liability on acquisition.

The existing temporary differences are based on existing estimates made by the Company. The Company will be required to lodge specific PRRT compliance documents with the Australian Taxation Office which will assist in confirming the company's temporary difference amounts. These documents are not required to be lodged with the relevant government departments until August 2013. As such the existing temporary differences may be subject to change during future reporting periods.

b) Statement of compliance

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

From 1 July 2011 the Consolidate Entity has adopted all accounting standards and interpretations applicable for the first time for entities with years ending 30 June 2012:

Adoption of these standards interpretation did not have any effect on the financial position or performance of the Consolidated Entity.

2 b) Statement of compliance (continued)

Reference	Title	Application date of standard	Application date for Group
AASB 2009-12	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASBs 5, 8, 108, 110, 112, 119, 133, 137, 139, 1023 & 1031 and Interpretations 2, 4, 16, 1039 & 1052] Makes numerous editorial changes to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations. In particular, it amends AASB 8 Operating Segments to require an entity to exercise judgement in assessing whether a government and entities known to be under the control of that government are considered a single customer for the purposes of certain operating segment disclosures. It also makes numerous editorial amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, including amendments to reflect changes made to the text of IFRS by the IASB.	1 January 2011	1 July 2011
AASB 2010-4	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 1, AASB 7, AASB 101, AASB 134 and Interpretation 13] Emphasises the interaction between quantitative and qualitative AASB 7 disclosures and the nature and extent of risks associated with financial instruments. Clarifies that an entity will present an analysis of other comprehensive income for each component of equity, either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes to the financial statements. Provides guidance to illustrate how to apply disclosure principles in AASB 134 for significant events and transactions. Clarifies that when the fair value of award credits is measured based on the value of the awards for which they could be redeemed, the amount of discounts or incentives otherwise granted to customers not participating in the award credit scheme, is to be taken into account.	1 January 2011	1 July 2011

2 b) Statement of compliance (continued)

Reference	Title	Application date of standard	Application date for Group
AASB 2010-5	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 101, 107, 112, 118, 119, 121, 132, 133, 134, 137, 139, 140, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 112, 115, 127, 132 & 1042] This Standard makes numerous editorial amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, including amendments to reflect changes made to the text of IFRS by the IASB. These amendments have no major impact on the requirements of the amended pronouncements.	1 January 2011	1 July 2011
AASB 1054	Australian Additional Disclosures This standard is as a consequence of phase 1 of the joint Trans-Tasman Convergence project of the AASB and FRSB. This standard, with AASB 2011-1 relocates all Australian specific disclosures from other standards to one place and revises disclosures in the following areas: (a) Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards (b) The statutory basis or reporting framework for financial statements (c) Whether the entity is a for-profit or not-for-profit entity (d) Whether the financial statements are general purpose or special purpose (e) Audit fees (f) Imputation credits	1 July 2011	1 July 2011
AASB 2010-6	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosures on Transfers of Financial Assets [AASB 1 & AASB 7] The amendments increase the disclosure requirements for transactions involving transfers of financial assets but which are not derecognised and introduce new disclosures for assets that are derecognised but the entity continues to have a continuing exposure to the asset after the sale.	1 July 2011	1 July 2011

2 b) Statement of compliance (continued)

Reference	Title	Application date of standard	Application date for Group
AASB 124 (Revised)	The revised AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures (December 2009) simplifies the definition of a related party, clarifying its intended meaning and eliminating inconsistencies from the definition, including: (a) The definition now identifies a subsidiary and an associate with the same investor as related parties of each other (b) Entities significantly influenced by one person and entities significantly influenced by a close member of the family of that person are no longer related parties of each other (c) The definition now identifies that, whenever a person or entity has both joint control over a second entity and joint control or significant influence over a third party, the second and third entities are related to each other A partial exemption is also provided from the disclosure requirements for government-related entities. Entities that are related by virtue of being controlled by the same government can provide reduced related party disclosures.	1 January 2011	1 July 2011

The following table lists all applicable Standards/Interpretations issued but not yet effective for 30 June 2012 year end for which the Group has elected not to early adopt. The impact of the adoption of these new and revised standards onwards and interpretations onwards has not been determined by the Group. The table is accurate as at 30 August 2012.

AASB 2011-9	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Presentation of Other Comprehensive Income [AASB 1, 5, 7, 101, 112, 120, 121, 132, 133, 134, 1039 & 1049]		
Summary	This Standard requires entities to group items presented in other comprehensive income on the basis of whether they might be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss and those that will not.		
Application date of Standard	1 July 2012	Application date for Group	1 July 2012

AASB 10	Consolidated Financial Statements		
Summary	AASB 10 establishes a new control model that applies to all entities. It replaces parts of AASB 127 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements dealing with the accounting for consolidated financial statements and UIG-112 Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities. The new control model broadens the situations when an entity is considered to be controlled by another entity and includes new guidance for applying the model to specific situations, including when acting as a manager may give control, the impact of potential voting rights and when holding less than a majority voting rights may give control. Consequential amendments were also made to other standards via AASB 2011-7.		
Application date of Standard	1 January 2013	Application date for Group	1 July 2013

2 b) Statement of compliance (continued)

AASB 11	Joint Arrangements		
Summary	AASB 11 replaces AASB 131 Interests in Joint Ventures and UIG-113 Jointly- controlled Entities – Non-monetary Contributions by Ventures. AASB 11 uses the principle of control in AASB 10 to define joint control, and therefore the determination of whether joint control exists may change. In addition it removes the option to account for jointly controlled entities (JCEs) using proportionate consolidation. Instead, accounting for a joint arrangement is dependent on the nature of the rights and obligations arising from the arrangement. Joint operations that give the venturers a right to the underlying assets and obligations themselves is accounted for by recognising the share of those assets and obligations. Joint ventures that give the venturers a right to the net assets is accounted for using the equity method. Consequential amendments were also made to other standards via AASB 2011-7 and amendments to AASB 128.		
Application date of Standard	1 January 2013	Application date for Group	1 July 2013

AASB 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities		
Summary	AASB 12 includes all disclosures relating to an entity's interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and structures entities. New disclosures have been introduced about the judgments made by management to determine whether control exists, and to require summarised information about joint arrangements, associates and structured entities and subsidiaries with non-controlling interests.		
Application date of Standard	1 January 2013	Application date for Group	1 July 2013

AASB 13	Fair Value Measurement		
Summary	AASB 13 establishes a single source of guidance for determining the fair value of assets and liabilities. AASB 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather, provides guidance on how to determine fair value when fair value is required or permitted. Application of this definition may result in different fair values being determined for the relevant assets. AASB 13 also expands the disclosure requirements for all assets or liabilities carried at fair value. This includes information about the assumptions made and the qualitative impact of those assumptions on the fair value determined. Consequential amendments were also made to other standards via AASB 2011-8.		
Application date of Standard	1 January 2013	Application date for Group	1 July 2013

AASB 119	Employee Benefits		
Summary	The main change introduced by this standard is to revise the accounting for defined benefit plans. The amendment removes the options for accounting for the liability, and requires that the liabilities arising from such plans is recognized in full with actuarial gains and losses being recognized in other comprehensive income. It also revised the method of calculating the return on plan assets. The revised standard changes the definition of short-term employee benefits. The distinction between short-term and other long-term employee benefits is now based on whether the benefits are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the reporting date. Consequential amendments were also made to other standards via AASB 2011-10.		
Application date of Standard	1 January 2013	Application date for Group	1 July 2013

2 b) Statement of compliance (continued)

<table>
<tr><td>AASB 2012-5</td><td colspan="3">Annual Improvements 2009–2011 Cycle</td></tr>
<tr><td>Summary</td><td colspan="3">This standard sets out amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and the related bases for conclusions and guidance made during the International Accounting Standards Board's Annual Improvements process. These amendments have not yet been adopted by the AASB.

The following items are addressed by this standard:

AASB 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
Repeated application of IFRS 1
Borrowing costs
AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements
Clarification of the requirements for comparative information
AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment
Classification of servicing equipment
AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation
Tax effect of distribution to holders of equity instruments
AASB 134 Interim Financial Reporting
Interim financial reporting and segment information for total assets and liabilities</td></tr>
<tr><td>Application date of Standard</td><td>1 January 2013</td><td>Application date for Group</td><td>1 July 2013</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>AASB 2011-4</td><td colspan="3">Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards to Remove Individual Key Management Personnel Disclosure Requirements
[AASB 124]</td></tr>
<tr><td>Summary</td><td colspan="3">This Amendment deletes from AASB 124 individual key management personnel disclosure requirements for disclosing entities that are not companies.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Application date of Standard</td><td>1 July 2013</td><td>Application date for Group</td><td>1 July 2013</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>AASB 2012-2</td><td colspan="3">Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities</td></tr>
<tr><td>Summary</td><td colspan="3">AASB 2012-2 principally amends AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to require disclosure of information that will enable users of an entity's financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements, including rights of set-off associated with the entity's recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities, on the entity's financial position.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Application date of Standard</td><td>1 January 2013</td><td>Application date for Group</td><td>1 July 2013</td></tr>
</table>

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2012

2 b) Statement of compliance (continued)

<table>
<tr><td>AASB 1053</td><td colspan="4">Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards</td></tr>
<tr><td>Summary</td><td colspan="4">This Standard establishes a differential financial reporting framework consisting of two Tiers of reporting requirements for preparing general purpose financial statements:
(a) Tier 1: Australian Accounting Standards
(b) Tier 2: Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements
Tier 2 comprises the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements of Tier 1 and substantially reduced disclosures corresponding to those requirements.
The following entities apply Tier 1 requirements in preparing general purpose financial statements:
(a) For-profit entities in the private sector that have public accountability (as defined in this Standard)
(b) The Australian Government and State, Territory and Local Governments
The following entities apply either Tier 2 or Tier 1 requirements in preparing general purpose financial statements:
(a) For-profit private sector entities that do not have public accountability
(b) All not-for-profit private sector entities
(c) Public sector entities other than the Australian Government and State, Territory and Local Governments.
Consequential amendments to other standards to implement the regime were introduced by AASB 2010-2, 2011-2, 2011-6, 2011-11 and 2012-1.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Application date of Standard</td><td>1 July 2013</td><td>Application date for Group</td><td>1 July 2013</td></tr>
</table>

2 b) Statement of compliance (continued)

AASB 2012-3	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities.		
Summary	AASB 2012-3 adds application guidance to AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation to address inconsistencies identified in applying some of the offsetting criteria of AASB 132, including clarifying the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off" and that some gross settlement systems may be considered equivalent to net settlement.		
Application date of Standard	1 January 2014	Application date for Group	1 July 2015

AASB 9	Financial Instruments		
Summary	AASB 9 includes requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. It was further amended by AASB 2010-7 to reflect amendments to the accounting for financial liabilities. These requirements improve and simplify the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of AASB 139. The main changes are described below. (a) Financial assets that are debt instruments will be classified based on (1) the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; (2) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows. (b) Allows an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. Dividends in respect of these investments that are a return on investment can be recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument. (c) Financial assets can be designated and measured at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognising the gains and losses on them, on different bases. (d) Where the fair value option is used for financial liabilities the change in fair value is to be accounted for as follows: ► The change attributable to changes in credit risk are presented in other comprehensive income (OCI) ► The remaining change is presented in profit or loss If this approach creates or enlarges an accounting mismatch in the profit or loss, the effect of the changes in credit risk are also presented in profit or loss. Consequential amendments were also made to other standards as a result of AASB 9, introduced by AASB 2009-11 and superseded by AASB 2010-7 and 2010-10.		
Application date of Standard	1 January 2013*	Application date for Group	1 July 2013

* AASB ED 215 Mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 proposes to defer the mandatory effective date of AASB 9 from annual periods beginning 1 January 2013 to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015, with early application permitted. At the time of preparation, finalisation of standard is still pending by the AASB. However, the IASB has deferred the mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015, with early application permitted.

The impact of the adoption of these new and revised standards onwards and interpretations onwards has not been determined by the Group.

2 b) Statement of compliance (continued)

c) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements are those of the consolidated entity, comprising Cooper Energy Limited ("the parent entity") and its subsidiaries ("the Group").

The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent entity, using consistent accounting policies. Adjustments are made to bring into line any dissimilar accounting policies that may exist. All inter-company balances and transactions, income and expenses and profit and losses arising from intra-group transactions, have been eliminated in full.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Group.

d) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether it measures the non-controlling interest in the acquire at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirers previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability will be recognised in accordance with AASB 139 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity it will not be remeasured. Subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. In instances where the contingent consideration does not fall within the scope of AASB 139, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate AASB.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquire are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill forms part of the cash generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

e) Jointly controlled assets

The Group has an interest in joint ventures that are jointly controlled assets. A joint venture is a contractual arrangement whereby two or more parties undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control. A jointly controlled asset involves use of assets and other resources of the venturers rather than establishment of a separate entity.

The Group's interest in joint ventures which are unincorporated joint venture assets are accounted for by recognising its proportionate share in assets that it controls and liabilities that it incurs from joint ventures.

In addition, expenses incurred by the Group and sale of the Group's entitlement to production are recognised in the Group's financial statements on a pro rata basis to the Group's interest.

f) Foreign currency

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Australian Dollars.

Translation of foreign currency transactions
Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency of the transacting entity at the exchange rates ruling at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at that date. Exchange differences in the consolidated financial statements are taken to the income statement.

Translation of the financial result of foreign operations
There is one entity within the Group that has a functional currency of Euros. The assets and liabilities of this entity is translated into the presentation currency of the Group at the rate of exchange ruling at the respective reporting date. The income statements are translated at the average exchange rates for the reporting period, or at the exchange rates ruling at the date of transactions. Exchange differences arising on translation were taken to the foreign currency translation reserve in equity.

g) Investments

Investments are classified as available-for-sale and are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Designation will be re-evaluated at each financial year-end.

After initial recognition, investments are remeasured to fair value. Changes in the fair value of available-for-sale investments are recognised as a separate component of equity until the investment is sold, collected or otherwise disposed of, or until the investment is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative change in fair value previously reported in equity is included in earnings.

For investments that are actively traded in organised financial markets, fair value is determined by reference to stock exchange quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position date. Where investments are not actively traded, fair value is established by using other market accepted valuation techniques.

h) Revenue and cost recognition

Revenue is recognised and measured at fair value of consideration received or receivable to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Revenues and costs from production sharing contracts
Revenue earned and production costs incurred from a production sharing contract are recognised when title to the product passes to the customer and is based upon the Group's share of sales and costs relating to oil production that are allocated to the Group under the contract.

Interest revenue
Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues (using the effective interest method, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument) to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

i) Depreciation and amortisation

Oil properties and other plant and equipment, other than freehold land, are depreciated to their residual values at rates based on the expected useful lives of the assets concerned.

Oil properties are amortised on the Units of Production basis using the best estimate of proved developed producing (PDP) reserves. No amortisation is charged on areas under development where production has not commenced.

Depreciation on property plant and equipment is calculated at between 7.5% and 37.5% per annum using the diminishing value method over their estimated useful lives.

j) Employee benefits

Provision is made for employee benefits accumulated as a result of employees rendering services up to the end of the reporting period. These benefits included wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave. Liabilities are to be settled within twelve months of the reporting date are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amount expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Expenses for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and are measured at the rates paid or payable.

The general provisions for long service leave is recognised and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms of maturity and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows. Employees' accumulated long services leave is ascribed to individual employees at the rates payable as and when they become entitled to long service leave.

k) Share based payments

The Group provides benefits to employees and Directors of the Group in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services in exchange for rights over shares ("equity-settled transactions"). There is currently two plans in operation to provide these benefits.

The cost of these equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted and are recorded as an expense, with a corresponding increase in reserves, on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of the related instrument.

The fair value is determined using a binomial model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the vesting and performance criteria, the impact of dilution, the non-tradable nature of the option, the share price at grant date, the 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).

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (the vesting period).

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until vesting date reflects:

1. the extent to which the vesting period has expired; and

2. the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest.

No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market performance conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date. The Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is only conditional upon a market condition.

k) Share based payments (continued)

If the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employees as measured at the date of modification.

If an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

l) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangements conveys a right to use the asset.

Finance lease, which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the lease item, are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised as an expense in profit or loss.

Capitalised lease assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimate useful life of the asset and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income on or a straight-line basis over the lease term. Operating lease incentives are recognised as a liability when received and subsequently reduced by allocating lease payments between rental expense and reduction of the liability.

m) Management fees

Revenue is recognised when the Group's right to receive payment is established or service are rendered.

n) Income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position date.

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

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except:

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

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

n) Income tax (continued)

- when the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss: or
- when the deductible temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interest in joint ventures, in which case a deferred tax asset is only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be accessible against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

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

Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are assessed at each Consolidated Statement of Financial Position date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that were expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exits to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax asset and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

o) Other taxes

Goods and Services Taxes ("GST")
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of Goods and Services Taxes ("GST") except:-

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

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

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

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

Petroleum Resource Rent Tax (PRRT)
PRRT is considered, for accounting purposes, to be a tax based on income. Accordingly, current and deferred PRRT expense is measured and disclosed on the same basis as income tax.

p) Exploration and evaluation expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditure is accounted for in accordance with the area of interest method and is capitalised to the extent that:-

i. the rights to tenure of the areas of interest are current and the Group controls the area of interest in which the expenditure has been incurred; and
ii. such costs are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploration of the area of interest, or alternatively by its sale; or
iii. exploration and evaluation activities in the area of interest have not at the reporting date:-
    a. reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves; and
    b. active and significant operations in, or in relation to, the area of interest are continuing.

p) Exploration and evaluation expenditure (continued)

An area of interest refers to an individual geological area where the potential presence of an oil or a natural gas field is considered favourable or has been proven to exist, and in most cases will comprise an individual prospective oil or gas field.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure which does not satisfy these criteria is written off. Specifically, costs carried forward in respect of an area of interest that is abandoned or costs relating directly to the drilling of a dry well that is plugged and abandoned are written off in the year in which the decision to abandon is made. If exploratory wells encounter shows of oil and gas, the well costs remain capitalised on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as long as sufficient progress in assessing the reserves and the economic and operating viability of the project is being made. A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward costs in relation to that area of interest.

Where a discovered oil or gas field enters the development phase the accumulated exploration and evaluation expenditure is transferred to oil properties.

q) Oil properties

Oil properties are carried at cost including construction, installation of infrastructure such as roads and the cost of development of wells.

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 Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

r) Provision for restoration

The Group records the present value of its share of the estimated cost to restore operating locations. The nature of restoration activities includes the obligations relating to the reclamation, waste site closure, plant closure, production facility removal and other costs associated with the restoration of the site.

A restoration provision is recognised after the construction of the facility and then reviewed on an annual basis. When the liability is recorded the carrying amount of the production assets is increased by the asset retirement costs and depreciated over the producing life of the asset. Over time, the liability is increased for the change in the present value based on a risk adjusted pre-tax discount rate appropriate to the risks inherent in the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recorded as an accretion charge within finance costs.

Any changes in the estimate of the provision for restoration arising from the annual renewal is recorded by adjusting the carrying amount of the production asset and then depreciated over the producing life of the asset. The liability is correspondingly adjusted for the change in the present value on the risk adjusted pre-tax discount rate with the unwinding of the adjusted discount recorded as an accretion change within finance costs.

These estimated costs, whilst based on anticipated technological and legal requirements, assume no significant changes will occur in relevant State and Federal legislation.

s) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. 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 Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each Consolidated Statement of Financial Position date. The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, with recoverable amount being estimated when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment is the higher of fair value less cost to sell and value in use. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash flows, recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs, unless the asset’s value in use can be estimated to be close to its fair value.

s) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

An asset's or cash generating unit's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's or cash generating unit's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

An item of property, plant and equipment is de-recognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gains or losses arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculates as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the net carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of comprehensive income in the period the asset is de-recognised

t) Impairment of non-current assets

Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. 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 flows (cash generating units). In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

u) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short term deposits in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position comprise cash at bank and short term deposits with an original maturity of six months or less. For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash on hand and in banks, and money market investments readily convertible to cash within 90 days from date of investment, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

v) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have 30 to 90 day terms, are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts.

An allowance for doubtful debts is made when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect the debts. Financial difficulties of the debtor, default payments or debts more than 90 days overdue are considered objective evidence of impairment. The amount of the impairment loss is the receivable carrying amount, compared to the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Bad debts are written off when identified.

The Group's share of cash held in non operated joint ventures is classified as a receivable.

w) Trade and other payables

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised costs and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services.

x) Provisions

General

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation to make a future sacrifice of economic benefits to other entities as a result of past transactions or other past events, it is probable that a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

x) Provisions (continued)

Restructuring Provisions
Restructuring provisions are recognised only when general recognition criteria for provisions are fulfilled. Additionally, the Group follows a detailed formal plan about the business or part of the business concerned, the location and number of employees affected, a detailed estimate of the associated costs and appropriate timeline. The employees affected have a valid expectation that the restricting is being carried out or the implementation has been initiated already.

y) Contributed equity

Issued and paid up capital is recognised as the fair value of the consideration received by the Group.

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

z) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated as net profit attributable to members divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated as net profit attributable to members adjusted for the after tax effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares that have been recognised as expenses during the period divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares.

aa) Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

(i) Significant accounting judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Determination of recoverable hydrocarbons

Estimates of recoverable hydrocarbons impact the asset impairment assessment, depreciation and amortisation rates and decommissioning and restoration provisions.

Estimates of recoverable hydrocarbons are evaluated and reported by Competent Persons in accordance with the Company's Hydrocarbon Guidelines (www.cooperenergy.com.au/policies). A technical understanding of the geological and engineering processes enables the recoverable hydrocarbon estimates to be determined by using forecasts of production, commodity prices, production costs, exchange rates, tax rates and discount rates.

Recoverable hydrocarbon estimates may change from time to time if any of the forecast assumptions are revised.

Taxation

The Group's accounting policy for taxation requires management's judgment in relation to the types of arrangements considered to be a tax on income in contrast to an operating cost.

Judgement is also made in assessing whether deferred tax assets and certain deferred tax liabilities are recognised on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Deferred tax assets, including those arising from un recouped tax losses, capital losses, and temporary differences arising from the Petroleum Resource Rent Tax (Imposition – General) Act 2011, are recognised only where it is considered more likely than not they will be recovered, which is dependent on the generation of sufficient future taxable profits.

Judgements are also required about the application of income tax legislation. These judgments and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty, hence there is a possibility changes in circumstances will alter expectation, which may impact the amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities recognised on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and the amount of other tax losses and temporary differences not yet recognised.

aa) Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

In such circumstances, some or all of the carrying amounts of recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities may require adjustment, resulting in a corresponding credit or charge to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Operating lease commitments
The Group has entered into a commercial property lease. The Group has determined that is does not retain any of the significant risks and rewards of ownership of this property and has thus classified the lease as an operating lease.

(ii) Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities are often determined based on estimates and assumptions of future events. The key estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period are:

Recoverability of trade and other receivables
The future recoverability of part of trade receivables from the sale of hydrocarbons is dependent on the average spot price for oil and the currency exchange rate for the Australian dollar to the United States Dollar at the date of export from Australia.

Factors that could impact on the future recoverability of the trade receivables are the movement in the daily spot Australian dollar to the United States Dollar and the spot price for crude oil which are both publically quoted prices.

Impairment of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure
The future recoverability of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is dependent on a number of factors, including whether the Group decides to exploit the related lease itself or, if not, whether it successfully recovers the related exploration and evaluation asset through sale.

Factors which could impact the future recoverability include the level of oil reserves, future technological changes which could impact the cost of extraction, future legal changes (including changes to environmental restoration obligations) and changes to commodity prices.

To the extent that capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is determined not to be recoverable in the future, this will reduce profits and net assets in the period in which this determination is made.

In addition, exploration and evaluation expenditure is capitalised if activities in the area of interest have not yet reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable oil reserves. To the extent that it is determined in the future that this capitalised expenditure should be written off, this will reduce profits and net assets in the period in which this determination is made.

Impairment of capitalised development expenditure
The future recoverability of capitalised development expenditure is dependent on a number of factors, including the level of oil reserves and future technological changes which could impact the cost of extraction, future legal changes (including changes to environmental restoration obligations) and changes to commodity prices.

To the extent that capitalised development expenditure is determined not to be recoverable in the future, this will reduce profits and net assets in the period in which this determination is made.

Provisions for decommissioning and restoration costs
Decommissioning and restoration costs are a normal consequence of oil extraction and the majority of this expenditure is incurred at the end of a well's life. In determining an appropriate level of provision consideration is given to the expected future costs to be incurred, the timing of these expected future costs (largely dependent on the life of the well), and the estimated future level of inflation.

The ultimate cost of decommissioning and restoration is uncertain and costs can vary in response to many factors including changes to the relevant legal requirements, the emergence of new restoration techniques or experience at other wells. The expected timing of expenditure can also change, for example in response to changes in oil reserves or to production rates.

aa) Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Changes to any of the estimates could result in significant changes to the level of provisioning required, which would in turn impact future financial results.

Share-based payments transactions
The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by an external valuer using a binominal model and applying the calculation criteria detailed in note 2 (j).

3. SEGMENT REPORTING

Identification of reportable segments and types of activities

The Group operates throughout the world and prepares reports internally and externally by continental geographical segments. Within each segment, the costs of operations and income are prepared firstly by legal entity and then by joint venture. Revenue and outgoings are allocated by way of their natural expense and income category. These reports are drawn up on a quarterly basis. Resources are allocated between each segment on an as needs basis. Selective reporting is provided to the Board quarterly while the annual and bi – annual results are reported to the Board. The Managing Director is the chief operating decision maker.

The following are the current geographical segments:

Australian Business Unit
Exploration and evaluation for oil and gas, development, production and sale of crude oil in a number of areas in the Cooper Basin located in South Australia. Revenue is all derived from the sale of crude oil to a consortium of buyers made up of Santos Limited and its subsidiaries; Delhi Petroleum Pty Ltd and Origin Energy Resources Limited. Interest income is earned from the placement of funds with various Australian Banks for periods of up to six months.

African Business Unit
Exploration and evaluation for oil and gas in the Bargou, Nabeul and Hammamet permit area off the coast of Tunisia. No income is derived from these units.

Asian Business Unit
The Asian business unit involved the production and sale of crude oil from the Tangai-Sukananti KSP. It is located on the island of Sumatra Indonesia. Revenue is derived from the sale of crude oil to PT Pertamina EP. The Company has announced its intention to dispose of the equity interest in the Sumbagsel PSC.

European Business Unit
The Company has announced its intention to dispose of the equity interest in the MUA 1, 2 and 3 in Poland.

Other prospective opportunities outside of these geographical segments are also considered from time to time and, if they are secured, will then be attributed to the continental geographical segment where they are located.

Accounting Policies and inter-segment transactions

The accounting policies used by the Group in reporting segments internally is the same as those contained in note 2 to the accounts and in the prior period.

The following table presents revenue and segment results for reportable segments for the years ended 30 June 2012 and 2011.

3. SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)

	Australian Business Unit $'000	African Business Unit $'000	Asian Business Unit $'000	European Business Unit $'000	Consolidated $'000
Year ended 30 June 2012					
Revenue	58,234	-	1,372	-	59,606
Other revenue	4,667	-	-	-	4,667
Total consolidated revenue	62,901	-	1,372	-	64,273
Depreciation of property	(143)	-	(60)	-	(203)
Amortisation of:					
- Development costs	(6,414)	-	(504)	-	(6,918)
- Exploration costs	(2,604)	-	-	-	(2,604)
Share based payments	(476)	-	-	-	(476)
Exploration costs written off	(1,648)	(84)	-	-	(1,732)
Segment result	21,684	(84)	(966)	204	21,006
Income tax					5,255
Net Profit					26,261
Segment liabilities	23,516	196	298	68	24,078
Segment assets	136,728	20,625	3,262	408	161,023
Non Current Assets	66,878	20,154	2,589	-	89,621
Cash flow from:					
- Operating activities	41,018	(275)	(1,319)	(340)	39,084
- Investing activities	(18,067)	(5,562)	(3,833)	(4,379)	(31,841)
- Financing	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Expenditure	(18,418)	(5,562)	(3,833)	(4,379)	(32,192)
Year ended 30 June 2011					
Revenue	38,653	-	468	-	39,121
Other revenue	4,831	-	261	-	5,092
Total consolidated revenue	43,484	-	729	-	44,213
Depreciation of property	(115)	-	-	-	(115)
Amortisation of:					
- Development costs	(3,157)	-	-	-	(3,157)
- Exploration costs	(1,065)	-	-	-	(1,065)
Share based payments	(115)	-	-	-	(115)
Exploration costs written off	(1,624)	(10,130)	(7,553)	-	(19,306)
Segment result	12,779	(10,130)	(7,938)	(199)	(5,488)
Income tax expense					(4,861)
Net Loss					(10,349)
Segment liabilities	12,546	516	-	-	13,062
Segment assets	99,006	15,371	2,960	10,588	127,925
Non Current Assets	12,370	20,330	2,189	5,654	40,543
Cash flow from:					
- Operating activities	18,850	(1,425)	(1,417)	(5,133)	10,875
- Investing activities	(28,083)	(11,356)	(3,149)	(5,654)	(48,242)
- Financing	(2,772)	-	-	-	(2,772)
Capital Expenditure	(7,828)	(11,356)	(3,149)	(5,654)	(27,987)

4. REVENUES AND EXPENSES

Profit before income tax expense includes the following revenues and expenses whose disclosure is relevant in explaining the performance of the entity:

	Consolidated	
	2012 $'000	**2011 $'000**
Revenues from oil operations		
Oil sales	59,606	39,121
Total revenue from oil sales	59,606	39,121
Other revenue		
Interest revenue	3,687	4,858
Other income	778	-
Joint venture fees	202	234
Total other revenue	4,667	5,092
Cost of sales		
Production expenses	(13,109)	(8,133)
Royalties	(5,053)	(3,893)
Amortisation of exploration areas under production	(2,604)	(1,065)
Amortisation of development costs in areas of production	(6,918)	(3,157)
Total cost of sales	(27,684)	(16,248)
Depreciation		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(203)	(115)
Total depreciation	(203)	(115)
Administration and other expenses		
Exploration and evaluation write-offs	(1,732)	(19,306)
Impairment of available for sale investment	-	(2,772)
General administration	(13,524)	(9,779)
Realised and unrealised foreign currency translation (loss)/gain	(17)	(1,442)
Finance cost – accretion of rehabilitation cost	(107)	(39)
Total other expenses	(15,380)	(33,338)
Profit/ (loss) before tax	21,006	(5,488)
Employee benefits expense		
Director and employee benefits	(6,550)	(4,465)
Share based payments	(476)	(115)
	(7,026)	(4,580)
Lease payments		
Minimum lease payment – operating lease	(344)	(431)

5. INCOME TAX

The major components of income tax expense are:

	Consolidated 2012 $'000	Consolidated 2011 $'000
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income		
Current income tax		
Current income tax charge	(8,001)	(5,505)
Adjustments in respect of prior year income tax	173	22
	(7,828)	(5,483)
Deferred income tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	850	622
	850	622
Income tax expense	(6,978)	(4,861)
Petroleum Resource Rent Tax - deferred tax	12,233	-
Total tax credit/(expenses)	5,255	(4,861)
Numerical reconciliation between tax expense and pre-tax net profit		
Accounting profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations	21,006	(5,488)
Income tax using the domestic corporation tax rate of 30% (2011: 30%)	(6,301)	(1,646)
Increase (Decrease) in income tax expense due to:		
Non deductible expenditure	(560)	(6,355)
Adjustments in respect to current income tax of previous years	173	22
Non Australian taxation jurisdictional subsidiaries	(290)	(174)
	(677)	(6,507)
Income tax expense	(6,978)	(4,861)

Tax Consolidation

The parent entity and its 100% owned Australian resident subsidiary at the year end formed a tax consolidated group effective from 1 April 2007. Cooper Energy Limited is the head entity of the tax consolidated group that provides for the allocation of income tax liabilities between each other should the head entity default on its tax payment obligations. No amounts have been recognized in the financial statements in respect of this agreement on the basis that the possibility of default is remote. The Australian resident subsidiary has no current or deferred tax liability and does not carry on any other business following the withdrawal from the Seruway PSC in November 2008.

Members of the tax consolidated group have not entered into a tax funding agreement. Hence, no compensations are receivable or payable for any deferred tax asset or current tax payable (receivable) assumed by the head entity.

Unrecognised temporary differences

At 30 June 2012, there are no unrecognised temporary differences associated with the Group's investments in subsidiaries or joint ventures, as the Group has no liability for additional taxation should unremitted earnings be remitted (2011 $ nil).

As a result of transition to PRRT regime, the Company expects to be granted a deductible temporary difference of approximately $15,253,000 that will be available to offset against future PRRT taxable profits. An estimated deferred tax asset of $4,271,000 in respect of this deductible temporary difference has not been recognised on the basis deductions from future augmentation of the deductible temporary difference will be sufficient to offset future PRRT taxable profit.

Franking Tax Credits

At 30 June 2012 the parent entity had franking tax credits of $36,970,914 (2011: $31,384,156). The fully franked dividend equivalent is $86,265,466 (2011 $73,229,697).

5. INCOME TAX (continued)

	Consolidated Statement of Financial Position		Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	
	2012 $'000	2011 $'000	2012 $'000	2011 $'000
Deferred income tax from corporate tax				
Deferred income tax at the 30 June relates to the following:				
Deferred tax liabilities				
Trade and other receivables	2,090	1,977	(113)	(708)
Oil property	2,363	2,698	335	194
Exploration and evaluation	195	275	80	22
	4,648	4,950		
Deferred tax assets				
Oil properties	-	28	(28)	-
Equity raising costs	-	200	(200)	213
Trade and other payables	467	29	438	(2)
Provision for employee entitlements	134	303	(169)	(105)
Provisions	1,102	385	716	(12)
Unrealised currency translation loss	10	219	(209)	(224)
	1,713	1,164		
Deferred tax income (expense)			850	(622)
Deferred tax liability from corporate tax	2,935	3,786		
Deferred income tax from petroleum resource rent tax				
Deferred income tax 30 June relates to the following:				
Deferred tax liabilities				
Exploration and evaluation	1,215	-		
	1,215	-		
Deferred tax assets				
Oil properties	12,233	-	12,233	-
	12,233	-		
As represented on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, deferred tax asset	12,233	-		
As represented on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, net deferred tax liability	4,150	3,786		

6. EARNINGS PER SHARE

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

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

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

	Consolidated	
	2012 $'000	**2011 $'000**
Net profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent from continuing operations	26,261	(10,349)
	2012 Thousands	**2011 Thousands**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share	294,972	292,576
Effect of dilution:		
Share options	-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	294,972	292,576
Basic earnings/(loss) per share for the period (cents per share)	8.9	(3.5)
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share for the period (cents per share)	8.9	(3.5)

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of these financial statements.

If the performance rights are vested in full, then 5,855,831 shares would be issued over the next three years.

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND TERM DEPOSITS

	Consolidated	
Current Assets	**2012 $'000**	**2011 $'000**
Cash at bank and in hand	12,010	6,891
Short term deposits at banks (i)	47,000	45,000
	59,010	51,891
Term deposits at the bank (ii)	-	19,070
Non-Current Assets		
Term deposits at bank (iii)	2,451	1,397

(i) Short term deposits at the banks are in Australian Dollars and are for periods of up to 90 days and earn interest at money market interest rates.
(ii) Term deposits of $nil(2011: $18,162,000) at the bank are in Australian Dollars and are for periods exceeding 90 days but not longer than one year and earn interest at money market interest rates. An amount of $nil (2011: $ 908,000) is the translated Australian Dollar value at year end for a twelve month United States Dollar term deposit pledged to underwrite a performance bond issued by a wholly owned subsidiary.
(iii) The non current term deposit at bank is in United States Dollars and matures on 15 May 2014 at a fixed interest rate of 1%. The term deposit has been pledged to the bank to underwrite a performance bond issued by a wholly owned subsidiary. The carrying value of the term deposit approximates its fair value.

The Group does not have any finance facilities as of 30 June 2012 (2011: nil).

Reconciliation of net profit/(loss) after tax to net cash flows from operations.

	2012 $'000	2011 $'000
NET PROFIT /(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	8,381	(10,349)
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of development costs in areas of production	6,918	3,157
Amortisation of exploration areas under production	2,604	1,065
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	203	115
Exploration and evaluation written off	19,612	19,306
Impairment of non-current asset	-	2,772
Share based payments	88	115
Finance cost – accretion of rehabilitation cost	107	39
Unrealised foreign currency translation loss	(50)	243
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	485	(7,074)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	84	(273)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	(125)	42
(Increase)/decrease in deferred tax assets	(12,233)	
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax liabilities	364	(622)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	4,515	1,858
(Decrease)/increase in current tax liability	3,660	(154)
(Decrease)/increase in provisions	2,476	635
Increase in available for sale reserve	1,995	-
Net cash from operating activities	39,084	10,875

8. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (current)

	Consolidated 2012 $'000	Consolidated 2011 $'000
Trade receivable (i)	9,278	8,443
Related party receivables (ii)	629	326
Related party receivables – Joint Ventures (iii)	1,696	6,604
Interest receivable	370	703
	11,973	16,076

(i) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30-90 days terms. There are no past due or impaired receivables and have a history of past default.
(ii) All related payments are current within agreed terms of trade and do not exceed 180 days.
(iii) Related party payments for joint ventures are for work to be undertaken in the near term and are within contractual arrangements.
(iv) Due to the short-term nature of the trade and other receivables, the carrying value approximates fair value.

9. MATERIALS (current)

	2012	2011
Stores and materials	189	273

10. PREPAYMENTS (current)

	2012	2011
Insurance	197	72

11. EXPLORATION ASSETS HELD FOR SALE and DISCONTINUED OPERATION

During the year the Board resolved to dispose of its exploration assets in Indonesia and Poland. Management is in the process of obtaining expressions of interest from third parties for the Company's equity holding in each of these exploration activities. The tenements were all impaired as management has no basis to attribute a fair value on a going concern basis.

The losses from the exploration assets classified as held for sale are presented on a separate line in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The producing operation at Sukananti KSO has not been reclassified as held for sale.

	2012 $'000	2011 $'000
Exploration and Evaluation	17,880	-
Impairment loss recognised on the remeasurement to fair value	(17,880)	-
Net assets directly associated with disposal group	-	-
(Loss)/Profit for the year from discontinued operations	-	-
Impairment loss recognised on the remeasurement to fair value	(17,880)	-
(Loss)/Profit for the year from discontinued operations	(17,880)	-
Basis (loss)/earnings per share from discontinued operations	(6.1)	-
Diluted (loss)/earnings per share from discontinued operations	(6.1)	-

12. AVAILABLE FOR SALE INVESTMENT (non current)

Shares at fair value	13,203	-
A reconciliation of the movement during the year is as follows:-		
Opening balance	-	-
Purchases	15,198	-
Acquisition of investment	-	2,772
Impairment	-	(2,772)
Movement in available for sale investment reserve	(1,995)	-
Closing balance	13,203	-

Subsequent to the year end the value of investments available for sale increased from $13,203,000 to $18,104,000 at the date of this report.

13. OIL PROPERTIES (non-current)

	Plant and Equipment $'000	Transferred Exploration and Evaluation $'000	Development $'000	Total $'000
Consolidated				
As at 1 July 2010				
Cost	727	8,304	27,233	36,264
Accumulated depreciation	(393)	(4,693)	(15,973)	(21,059)
	334	3,611	11,260	15,205
Year end 30 June 2011				
Carrying amount at 30 June 2010	334	3,611	11,260	15,205
Additions	16	1,023	5,939	6,978
Depreciation	(115)	(1,065)	(3,157)	(4,337)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2011	235	3,569	14,042	17,846
As at 30 June 2011				
Cost	477	9,327	33,172	42,976
Accumulated depreciation	(242)	(5,758)	(19,130)	(25,130)
	235	3,569	14,042	17,846
Year end 30 June 2012				
Carrying amount at 1 July 2011	235	3,569	14,042	17,846
Additions	22	3,088	7,874	10,984
Acquisition of Subsidiary	83	-	-	83
Depreciation	(203)	(2,604)	(6,918)	(9,725)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2012	137	4,053	14,998	19,188
As at 30 June 2012				
Cost	323	12,415	41,046	53,784
Accumulated depreciation	(186)	(8,362)	(26,048)	(34,596)
	137	4,053	14,998	19,188

14. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION (non-current)

	Consolidated 2012 $'000	Consolidated 2011 $'000
Regions of focus		
Africa	20,154	13,430
Asia	859	1,298
Australia	21,533	918
European	-	5,654
Total exploration and evaluation	42,546	21,300
Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of capitalised exploration at the beginning and end of the financial year are set out below:-		
Carrying amount at 1 July	21,300	19,601
Expenditure	22,983	22,028
Fair value of exploration acquired on the acquisition of Somerton Energy Limited	20,963	-
Transferred to oil properties	(3,088)	(1,023)
Unsuccessful exploration wells written off (i)	(1,732)	(19,306)
Exploration expenditure classified as held for sale	(17,880)	-
Carrying amount at 30 June	42,546	21,300

(i) Exploration write offs relate to exploration wells that were plugged and abandoned as dry holes, during the year.
(ii) Recoverability is dependent on the successful development and commercial exploration or sale of the respective areas of interest.

15. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (current)

	2012 $'000	2011 $'000
Trade payables (i)	1,132	551
Other payables (i)	2,349	2,263
Accruals	2,852	986
	6,333	3,800
Related party payables – Joint Ventures (ii)	5,999	4,017
	12,332	7,817

(i) Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-90 day terms
(ii) Related party payments are accrued expenditure incurred on joint ventures.

16. PROVISIONS (non-current)

	2012 $'000	2011 $'000
Long service leave provision	64	133
Redundancy provision	586	-
Restoration provision	3,240	1,281
	3,890	1,414
Movement in carrying amount of the restoration provision:		
Carrying amount at 1 July	1,281	549
Additional provision	1,852	693
Increase through accretion	107	39
Carrying amount at 30 June	3,240	1,281

The Restoration Provision is the present value of the Group's share of the estimated cost to restore operating locations. The nature of restoration activities includes the obligations relating to the reclamation, waste site closure, plant closure, production facility removal and other costs associated with the restoration of the site.

The Redundancy Provision is an estimate of the amount that may be payable to Perth based employees who do not relocate to the Adelaide in 2013.

17. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

On 6 June 2012 Cooper Energy Limited (the Company) pursuant to an off market takeover offer dated 7 May 2012 acquired 92.74% of the shares in Somerton Energy Limited (Somerton) and then invoked the Compulsory Acquisition provisions of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) to acquire 100% of the share capital in Somerton in July 2012.

The purpose of the acquisition was to increase the Company's Australian exploration interests including exploration tenements in the Otway Basin in South Australia and Gippsland Basin in Victoria.

The consideration for the acquisition of Somerton comprised the following;

1) One Cooper Share for every 2.8 Somerton Shares (all shares alternative); or
2) One Cooper Share for every 4.73 Somerton Shares plus 9 cents for each Somerton share (shares and cash alternative).

Somerton shareholders who did not elect their preferred option received the all shares alternative as consideration.

The Company has recognised the fair values and identifiable assets and liabilities of Somerton Energy Limited as follows;

	Fair value at acquisition date $'000's	Carrying value $'000's
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	7,081	7,081
Trade and other receivables	116	116
Prepayments	200	200
Total current assets	7,397	7,397
Non-current assets		
Available for sale financial assets	325	325
Term deposits at bank	15	15
Property, plant and equipment	20	20
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	20,963	9,885
Total non-current assets	21,323	10,245
Total Assets	28,720	17,642
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	2,008	2,008
Provisions	18	18
Total current liabilities	2,026	2,026
Non-current liabilities		
Deferred tax liability	1,215	1,215
Provisions	156	156
Total non-current liabilities	1,371	1,371
Total Liabilities	3,397	3,397
Total identifiable net assets at fair value	25,323	
Acquisition-date fair-value of consideration transferred:		
Shares issued at fair value	15,132	
Cash Consideration	9,612	
Accrual (minority interest not yet acquired)	579	
	25,323	
The cash outflow on acquisition is as follows:		
Net Cash acquired with the subsidiary	7,081	
Cash Paid	(9,612)	
	(2,531)	
Transaction costs attributable to acquisition of Somerton	1,005	

The assessed fair values of shares issued as consideration were determined by the prevailing share price on the date of acquisition.

17. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS – (continued)

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income includes a net loss of $320,000 as a result of the acquisition of Somerton Energy Limited. If the acquisition of Somerton occurred at the beginning of the reporting period, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income would have included a net loss of $3,533,000.

18. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY AND RESERVES

	Consolidated	
	2012 $'000	**2011 $'000**
Share capital		
Ordinary shares		
Issued and fully paid	113,877	98,657

Effective 1 July 1998, the Corporations legislation in place abolished the concepts of authorised capital and par value shares. Accordingly, the Parent does not have authorised capital nor par value in respect of its issued shares

Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and carry the right to dividends

	Thousands	**$'000**
Movement in ordinary shares on issue		
At 1 July 2011	292,576	98,657
Issuance of shares to a consultant	215	88
Issue of shares for the acquisition of Somerton Energy Ltd	34,538	15,132
At 30 June 2012	327,329	113,877

Share options
The Group has a share based payment option scheme under which options to subscribe for the parent entity's shares have been granted to key management personnel and senior employees (refer note 22).

18. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY AND RESERVES (continued)

Reserves

	Consolidation reserve $'000	Share based payment reserve $'000	Option premium reserve $'000	Available for sale investment reserve $'000	Total $'000
Consolidated					
At 30 June 2010	(541)	2,528	25	-	2,012
Share-based payments	-	115	-	-	115
At 30 June 2011	(541)	2,643	25	-	2,127
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(1,995)	(1,995)
Share-based payments	-	476	-	-	476
At 30 June 2012	(541)	3,119	25	(1,995)	608

Nature and purpose of reserves

Consolidation reserve
The reserve comprises the premium paid on acquisition of minority shareholdings in a controlled entity.

Share based payment reserve
This reserve is used to record the value of equity benefits provided to employees and Directors as part of their remuneration.

Option premium reserve
This reserve is used to accumulate amounts received from the issue of options. The reserve can be used to pay dividends or issue bonus shares.

Available for sale investment reserve
This reserve is used to capture the market to market movement in the value of shares held in companies listed on a public exchange.

Retained earnings

	Consolidated 2012 $'000	Consolidated 2011 $'000
Movement in retained earnings were as follows:		
Balance1July	14,079	24,428
Net profit/(loss) for the year	8,381	(10,349)
Balance at 30 June	22,460	14,079

Capital Management

When managing capital, Management's objective is to ensure the entity continues as a going concern as well as maintain optimal return to shareholders. Management also aims to maintain a capital structure that ensures the lowest cost of capital available to the entity commensurate with the business risk. Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent.

As the equity market is constantly changing, management may issue new shares to provide for future exploration or development activities. Management has no current plans to issue further shares or to borrow any funds.

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise cash and short term deposits, receivables, available for sale investments and payables.

The Group manages its exposure to key financial risks in accordance with its risk management policy with the objective to ensure that the financial risks inherent in oil and gas exploration activities are identified and then managed or kept as low as reasonably practicable.

The main financial risks that arise in the normal course of business for the Group's financial instruments are foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group uses different methods to measure and manage different types of risks to which it is exposed. These include monitoring exposure to foreign exchange risk and assessments of market forecast for interest rate, foreign exchange and commodity prices. Liquidity risk is monitored through the development of future rolling cash flow forecasts.

It is, and has been, throughout the period under review, the Board's policy that no speculative trading in financial instruments be undertaken.

The primary responsibility for the identification and control of financial risks rests with the Managing Director and the Chief Financial Officer, under the authority of the Board. The Board is apprised of these and other risks at Board meetings and agrees any policies that may be taken to manage any of the risks identified below.

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised , in respect of each financial instrument are disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements.

Set out below is a comparison by category of carrying amounts and fair values of all of the Group's financial instruments recognised in the financial statements.

	Carrying amount		**Fair value**	
	2012 \$'000	**2011 \$'000**	**2012 \$'000**	**2011 \$'000**
Consolidated				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	59,010	51,891	59,010	51,891
Term deposits	2,451	20,467	2,451	20,467
Available for sale investments	13,203	-	13,203	-
Trade and other receivables	11,973	16,076	11,973	16,076
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	12,332	7,817	12,332	7,817

The financial assets and liabilities of the Group are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 2.

The valuation technique for determining and disclosing the fair value of the available for sale investments is the quoted prices on a prescribed equity stock exchange and hence is a level 1 fair value hierarchy.

The following summarises the significant methods and assumptions used in estimating the value of financial instruments:

Trade and other receivables
The carrying value is a reasonable approximation of their values due to the short-term nature of trade receivables.

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Risk Exposure and Response.

Market Risk

Foreign currency risk

The Group has transactional currency exposure arising from all its sales which are denominated in United States dollars, whilst almost all its costs are denominated in the Group's functional currency of Australian dollars.

In addition the Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, to the United States Dollars, Euro's and Polish Zloties. Transaction exposures, where possible, are netted off across the Group to reduce volatility and provide a natural spread.

The Group may from time to time have cash denominated in United States Dollars, Euro's and Polish Zloties.

Currently the Group has no foreign exchange hedge programmes in place. The Chief Financial Officer manages the purchase of foreign currency to meet exploration requirements, which cannot be netted off against US Dollar's receivables.

The majority of financial assets are denominated in US Dollars are as follows:-

	Consolidated	
	2012 $'000	**2011 $'000**
Financial assets		
Cash	317	85
Term deposits at bank	2,429	908
Trade and other receivables (current and non current)	10,812	15,356
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	561	956

The following table summarises the sensitivity of financial instruments held at the year end, to movements in the exchange rates for the Australian dollar to the foreign currency, with all other variables held constant. The 13% sensitivity in 2012 is based on the median changes over the previous two financial years.

	Impact on after tax profit	
	2012 $'000	**2011 $'000**
If the Australian dollar were higher at the balance date	(1,505)	(1,771)
If the Australian dollar were lower at the balance date	1,955	2,300

	Impact on other comprehensive income	
	2012 $'000	**2011 $'000**
If the Australian dollar were higher at the balance date	-	-
If the Australian dollar were lower at the balance date	-	-

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Price risk

Commodity price risk arises from the sale of oil denominated in US dollars. The Group does not sell forward any of its oil and has no financial instruments at report date that relates to commodity prices.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the financial assets of the Group which comprise cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables. The Group's exposure to credit risk arises from potential default of the counter party, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. Exposure at balance date is addressed in each applicable note.

The Group trades only with recognised creditworthy third parties. The Group has had no exposure to bad debts.

The Group has a concentration of credit risk with trade receivables due from three entities which have traded with the Group since 2003.

Cash and cash equivalents and term deposits are held at three financial institutions that have a Standard & Poors AA credit rating. Trade receivables are settled on 30 to 90 day terms.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The liquidity position of the Group is managed to ensure sufficient liquid funds are available to meet all financial commitments in a timely and cost-effective manner. The Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer review the liquid position on a weekly basis including cash flow forecasts to determine the forecast liquidity position and maintain appropriate liquidity levels.

Trade and other payables amounting to $12,332,000 (2011: $7,817,000) are payable within normal terms of 30 to 90 days.

Interest rate risk

The Group has no borrowings at 30 June 2012 (2011: $ nil) nor has the Group drawn and repaid any loans from a financial institution during the reporting period.

It has no undrawn credit facilities with any financial institution.

	Impact on after tax profit	
	2012 $'000	**2011 $'000**
If the interest rate were 1% higher at the balance date	550	641
-If the interest rate were 1% lower at the balance date	(550)	(641)

Any fluctuation of the interest rate either up or down will have no impact on the principal amount of the cash on term deposit at the banks. The Group does not invest in financial instruments that are traded on any secondary market.

Share price risk

Share price risk arises from the movement of share prices on a prescribed stock exchange. The Group has available for sale investments the fair value of which fluctuates as a result of movement in the share price.

	Impact on available for sale investment reserve		**Impact on profit before tax**	
	2012 $'000	**2011 $'000**	**2012 $'000**	**2011 $'000**
If the share price were 35% higher at the balance date	5,319	-	-	-
If the share price were 35% lower at the balance date	-	-	(5,319)	-

20. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

	Consolidated 2012 $'000	Consolidated 2011 $'000
Operating lease commitments under non-cancellable office lease not provided for in the financial statements and payable:		
Within one year	358	340
After one year but not more than five years	1,580	1,913
After more than five years	-	-
Total minimum lease payments	1,938	2,253

The Parent entity leases a suite of offices from which it conducts its operations. The lease is for seven years with an option to renew after that date.

21. INTEREST IN JOINT VENTURE ASSETS

The group has interests in a number of joint ventures which are involved in the exploration and/or production of oil in Australia, Tunisia, Indonesia and Poland. The Group has the following interests in joint ventures in the following major areas:

		Ownership Interest 2012	Ownership Interest 2011
a) Joint Ventures in which Cooper Energy Limited is the operator/manager			
Australia			
PEL 110	Oil and gas exploration	20%	20%
PEL 495	Oil and gas exploration	65%	50%
PEL 186	Oil and gas exploration	33.33%	-
PEP151	Oil and gas exploration	75%	-
Indonesia			
Sukananti KSO	Oil and gas exploration and production	55%	55%
Sumbagsel PSC	Oil and gas exploration	100%	100%
Tunisia			
Bargou Exploration Permit	Oil and gas exploration	30%	85%
Nabeul Exploration Permit	Oil and gas exploration	85%	85%
b) Joint Ventures in which Cooper Energy Limited is not the operator/manager			
Australia			
PEL 90	Oil and gas exploration	25%	25%
PEL 92	Oil and gas exploration and production	25%	25%
PEL 93	Oil and gas exploration and production	30%	30%
PEL 100	Oil and gas exploration	19.167%	19.167%
PEP 150	Oil and gas exploration	20%	-
PEP 168	Oil and gas exploration	50%	-
PEP 171	Oil and gas exploration	25%	-
Tunisia			
Hammamet Exploration Permit	Oil and gas exploration	35%	35%
Poland			
MUA 1, 2, & 3	Oil and gas exploration	40%	40%

21. INTEREST IN JOINT VENTURE ASSETS (continued)

Other than detailed on the previous page, the Groups' ongoing funding obligation to each Joint Venture is no greater than the ownership interest in that joint venture. The share of assets, liabilities and expenses of the joint venture which are included in the financial statements, are as follows:-

	Consolidated	
	2012 $'000	**2011 $'000**
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Trade and other receivables	1,729	6,929
Materials	189	273
Prepayments	98	-
Total Current Assets	2,016	7,202
Non-Current Assets		
Oil properties	19,188	17,846
Exploration and evaluation	42,546	21,300
Total Non-Current Assets	61,734	39,146
LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables	814	4,017
Total Current Liabilities	814	4,017
NET ASSETS	62,936	42,331
Revenue	59,606	39,121
Production expenses	13,109	8,133
Royalties	5,053	3,893
Amortisation of exploration areas under production	2,604	1,065
Amortisation of development costs in areas of production	6,918	3,157
Exploration and development write offs	1,732	19,306

Refer to note 20 for details of joint venture contingencies.

22. RELATED PARTIES

The Group has a related party relationship with its subsidiaries, joint ventures (see note 21) and with its key management personnel (refer to disclosure for key management personnel below).

Key management personnel disclosures

The following were key management personnel of the Group at any time during the reporting period and unless otherwise indicated were key management personnel for the entire period.

Non-Executive Director's	*Executive Director*
Mr L.J. Shervington (*Chairman)*	Mr D.P. Maxwell
Mr J.W. Schneider	Mr H.M. Gordon
Mr N Fearis (Alternate Director to Mr Shervington from 4 November 2011 to 19 March 2012	
Non-Executive Director's who resigned during the year	***Executive Director's who resigned during the year***
Mr C.R. Porter	Mr G.G. Hancock
Mr S.H. Abbott	
Senior Employees at year end	
Mr J.A. Baillie *(Chief Financial Officer*)	Mr A.A. Warton *(Development Manager)*
Mr S.K. Twartz *(Exploration Manager*)	Mr S.F. Blenkinsop *(Legal and Commercial Manager*)
Senior Employees who resigned during the year	
Mr M.T. Scott (*Chief Operating Officer*)	

The key management personnel compensation included in General Administration (see note 4) are as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2012	**2011**
Short-term benefits	2,100,002	3,416,525
Long-term benefits	86,428	63,653
Post-employment benefits	104,953	139,866
Performance Rights	342,266	-
Early Termination payments	402,950	-
Share-based payments	-	105,217
Total	3,036,599	3,725,261

Individual Directors' and Executives' compensation disclosures

Information regarding individual Directors' and Executives' compensation and some equity instruments disclosures is provided in the Remuneration Report section of the Directors' report on pages 4 to18.

Apart from the details disclosed in this note, no Director has entered into a material contract with the parent entity or the Group since the end of the previous financial year and there were no material contracts involving Directors' interest existing at year-end.

During the year Lexwan Pty Ltd, a company controlled by Mr Maxwell, was engaged to provide strategic consultancy services to the Company. Fees paid for these services totalled $135,483. The contract with Lexwan Pty Ltd was terminated on the 11 October 2011.

22. RELATED PARTIES (continued)

Options over equity instruments

The movement during the reporting period in the number of options over ordinary shares in Cooper Energy Limited held, directly, indirectly or beneficially, by each key management person, including their related parties, is a follows:

	Held at 1 July 2011	Granted	Expired / lapsed at maturity or on termination	Held at 30 June 2012	Vested during the year	Vested and exercisable
Directors						
Mr G.G. Hancock	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	-	-	-
Executives						
Mr J.A. Baillie	600,000	-	600,000	-	-	-
Mr M.T. Scott	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	-	-	-

	Held at 1 July 2010	Granted	Expired / lapsed at maturity or on termination	Held at 30 June 2011	Vested during the year	Vested and exercisable
Directors						
Mr G.G. Hancock	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
Executives						
Mr M.T. Scott	6,900,000	-	1,900,000	5,000,000	1,666,667	5,000,000
Mr J.A. Baillie	675,000	-	75,000	600,000	166,667	600,000

Performance rights

The movement during the reporting period in the number of performance rights granted but not exercisable over ordinary shares in Cooper Energy Limited held, directly, indirectly or beneficially, by each key management person, including their related parties, is as follows:

	Held at 1 July 2011	Granted	Forfeited on termination	Vested during the year	Exercisable	Held at 30 June 2012
Directors						
Mr D.P. Maxwell	-	1,647,713	-	-	-	1,647,713
Executives						
Mr S. Twartz	-	732,605	-	-	-	732,605
Mr A. Warton	-	569,021	-	-	-	569,021
Mr S.F. Blenkinsop	-	529,788	-	-	-	529,788
Mr J.A, Baillie	-	454,952	-	-	-	454,952

22. RELATED PARTIES (continued)

Movement in shares

The movement during the reporting period in the number of ordinary shares in Cooper Energy Limited held, directly, indirectly or beneficially, by each key management person, including their related parties, is as follows:

	Held at 1 July 2011	Purchases	Received on exercise of options	Sales	Held at 30 June 2012
Directors					
Mr L. J. Shervington	405,933	-	-	-	405,933
Mr C.R Porter	525,933	-	-	-	Resigned
Mr G.G. Hancock	2,600,001	-	-	-	Resigned
Mr S.H. Abbott	60,000	-	-	-	Resigned
Mr D.P. Maxwell	-	935,527	-	-	935,527
Mr J.W. Schneider	-	300,000	-	-	300,000
Mr H.M. Gordon	-	176,608	-	-	176,608
Executives					
Mr M.T. Scott	751,500	-	-	-	Resigned
Mr S.F. Blenkinsop	160,933	-	-	158,000	2,933

	Held at 1 July 2010	Purchases	Received on exercise of options	Sales	Held at 30 June 2011
Directors					
Mr L. J. Shervington	405,933	-	-	-	405,933
Mr C.R Porter	525,933	-	-	-	525,933
Mr G.G. Hancock	2,600,001	-	-	-	2,600,001
Mr S.H. Abbott	60,000	-	-	-	60,000
Executives					
Mr M.T. Scott	751,500	-	-	-	751,500
Mr S.F. Blenkinsop	75,933	85,000	-	-	160,933
Mr C.D. Todd	207,865	-	-	-	Resigned

Shares held by key management personnel's related parties

The movement during the reporting period in the number of ordinary shares in Cooper Energy Limited held, directly, indirectly or beneficially, by each key management person's related parties, is a follows:

	Held at 1 July 2011	Purchases	Received on exercise of options	Sales	Held at 30 June 2012
Directors					
Mr C.R Porter	525,933	-	-	-	Resigned
Mr M.T. Scott	740,000	-	-	-	Resigned
Mr G.G. Hancock	875,001	-	-	-	Resigned
Mr S.H. Abbott	60,000	-	-	-	Resigned

22. RELATED PARTIES (continued)

Movement in shares (continued)

	Held at 1 July 2010	Purchases	Received on exercise of options	Sales	Held at 30 June 2011
Directors					
Mr C.R Porter	525,933	-	-	-	525,933
Mr G.G. Hancock	875,001	-	-	-	875,001
Mr S.H. Abbott	60,000	-	-	-	60,000
Executives					
Mr M.T. Scott	740,000	-	-	-	740,000

Subsidiaries

The Group financial statements include the financial statements of Cooper Energy Limited and the subsidiaries listed in the following table.

Name	Country of incorporation	Equity interest 2012	Equity interest 2011 %
Cooper Energy Sukananti Limited	British Virgin Islands	100%	100%
Cooper Energy Sumbagsel Limited	British Virgin Islands	100%	100%
CE Tunisia Bargou Ltd	British Virgin Islands	100%	100%
CE Hammamet Ltd	British Virgin Islands	100%	100%
CE Nabeul Ltd	British Virgin Islands	100%	100%
Cooper Energy (Seruway) Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Worrior (PPL 207) Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
CE Poland Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Somerton Energy Limited	Australia	92.7%	-
Essential Petroleum Exploration Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	-
CE Poland Coopertief UA	Netherlands	99%	99%
CE Polska sp z.o.o.	Poland	100%	100%

Joint Venture

During the reporting period, the Group provided geological and technical services to joint ventures it manages at a cost of $202,000 (2011: $234,000). At the end of the financial period, $nil was outstanding for these services (2011: $98,000).

An impairment assessment is undertaken each financial year by examining the financial position of the related party and their investment in the respective joint venture's that are prospecting for hydrocarbons to determine whether there is objective evidence that a related party receivables is impaired. When such objective evidence exists, the Group recognises an allowance for the impairment loss.

23. SHARE BASED PAYMENT PLANS

On 16 December 2011 shareholders of the parent entity approved the establishment of an Employee Performance Rights Plan whereby the Board can, subject to certain conditions, issue performance rights to employees to acquire shares in the parent entity.

The first issue under the plan was made on the 20 January 2012.

The performance rights were issued for no consideration. The right extends to the holder the right to be vested with shares in the parent entity.

Vesting of the performance rights will be in three equal tranches over the term of the right to be determined in the fourth calendar quartile of each year.

The vesting test is two parts. Up to 25% of the eligible rights to vest are determined from the absolute total shareholder return of the parent entity's share price against its own share price at the date of the grant of the right. If the return is less than 5% no rights will vest. If the return is between 5% and 25% the rights that will vest will be 6.25% and 12.5% of the eligible rights. If the return is greater than 25% up to 25% of the eligible rights will vest.

The second part is for the remaining 75% of the eligible rights to vest and is determined from the absolute total shareholder return of the parent entity's share price against a weighted basket of absolute total shareholder returns of peer companies listed on the Australian Stock Exchange. If the return is less than 50% of peer companies no rights will vest. If the return is between 50% and 75% rights the eligible rights that will vest will be 37.5% and 56.25%. If the return is greater than 75% up to 75% of the eligible rights will vest.

Rights that do not qualify for vesting in any one year can be carried forward to the following year for testing of vesting eligibility.

There are no participating rights or entitlements inherent in the rights and holders will not be entitled to participate in new issues of capital offered to shareholders during the period of the rights. All rights are settled by physical delivery of shares.

Information with respect to the number of performance rights granted to employees is as follows:

Granted in the year ended	Number of rights granted	Average share price at commencement date of grant (cents)	Average contractual life of rights at grant date in years
30 June 2012	5,855,831	$0.365	3

The number and weighted average exercise prices of performance rights held by employees is as follows:

	Number of rights 2012	Number of rights 2011
Balance at beginning of year	-	-
- granted	5,855,831	-
- exercised	-	-
- expired and not exercised	-	-
- forfeited following employee resignation	-	-
Balance at end of year	5,855,831	-
Exercisable at end of year	nil	-

During the financial year, no rights were vested or exercised (2011: nil).

23. SHARE BASED PAYMENT PLANS (continued)

The fair value of services received in return for the performance rights granted are measured by reference to the fair value of performance rights granted. The estimate of the fair value of the services received is measured based on the Black-Scholes methodology to produce a Monte-Carlo simulation model that allowed for the incorporation of market based performance hurdles that must be met before the shares vests to the holder.

Fair value assumptions	**20 January2012**
Fair value at measurement date	26.1 cents
Share price	36.5 cents
Risk free interest rate	3.27%
Expected volatility	40%
Dividend Yield	0%

24. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

	Consolidated	
	2012	**2011**
The auditor of Cooper Energy Limited is Ernst & Young		
Amounts received or due and receivable by Ernst & Young Australia for:		
Auditing and review of financial reports of the entity and the consolidated group	171,650	173,675
Other services	20,000	-
	191,650	173,675
Amounts received or due and receivable by related practices of Ernst & Young Australia for:		
Auditing and review of financial reports of an entity in the consolidated group	-	-
	191,650	173,675

25. PARENT ENTITY INFORMATION

Information relating to Cooper Energy Limited	Parent Entity 2012 $'000	Parent Entity 2011 $'000
Current Assets	64,472	79,735
Total Assets	160,598	128,422
Current Liabilities	15,223	7,346
Total Liabilities	21,878	12,545
Issued capital	113,877	98,657
Retained profits	23,694	14,551
Option premium reserve	25	25
Unrealised (loss)/gain on available for sale financial assets	(1,995)	-
Share based payment reserve	3,119	2,644
Total shareholders' equity	138,720	115,877
Profit/(loss) or loss of the parent entity	9,143	(9,765)
Total comprehensive income of the parent entity	23,694	14,551
Commitments and Contingencies		
Operating lease commitments under non-cancellable office lease not provided for in the financial statements and payable:		
Within one year	358	340
After one year but not more than five years	1,580	1,913
After more than five years	-	-
Total minimum lease payments	1,938	2,253

The parent entity leases a suite of offices from which it conducts its operations. The lease is for seven years with an option to renew after that date.

26. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Subsequent to 30 June 2012 a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company increased its holding in Bass Straight Oil Company from 18,070,272 shares to 74,296,214 shares by participating in a placement of 56,205,942 shares for $843,089.

In addition, the wholly owned subsidiary undertook to sub-underwrite the issue of 28,862,795 shares at 1.5 cents per share in a 1 for 6 non renounceable entitlement issue in Bass Straight Oil Company. The maximum amount that can be called in terms of the sub-underwriting agreement is $432,942 in September 2012.

Directors' Declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Cooper Energy Limited, I state that:

In the opinion of the Directors:

(a) the financial statements and notes of the consolidated entity are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2012 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

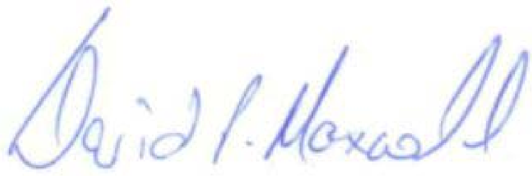
(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001;

(b) the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in note 2b;

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

(d) this declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the Directors in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial year ended 30 June 2012.

Signed is accordance with a resolution of the Directors.



Mr David P. Maxwell
Director
30 August 2012

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Independent audit report to the members of Cooper Energy Limited

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Cooper Energy Limited, which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2012, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' responsibility 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 controls as the directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 2(b), the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements, that the financial statements comply with *International Financial Reporting Standards*.

Auditor's responsibility

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

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

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

Independence

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

Opinion

In our opinion:

a. the financial report of Cooper Energy Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

   (i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2012 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

   (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

b. the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 2(b).

Report on the remuneration report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 4 to 18 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2012. 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Cooper Energy Limited for the year ended 30 June 2012, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young

Gavin Buckingham

G A Buckingham
Partner
Perth
30 August 2012

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Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of Cooper Energy Limited

In relation to our audit of the financial report of Cooper Energy Limited for the year ended 30 June 2012, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* or any applicable code of professional conduct.

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young

Gavin Buckingham

G A Buckingham
Partner
Perth
30 August 2012

Corporate Directory

Directors

Laurence J SHERVINGTON (Chairman)
David P. MAXWELL
Jeffery W. SCHNEIDER
Hector M. GORDON

Company Secretary

Ian E GREGORY

Registered Office and Business Address

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E-mail: admin@cooperenergy.com.au
Website: www.cooperenergy.com.au

Auditors

Ernst & Young
11 Mounts Bay Road
Perth, Western Australia 6000

Solicitors

Squire Sanders
Level 21
300 Murray Street
Perth WA 6000

Bankers

National Australia Bank Limited
Level 1, 88 High Street
Fremantle, Western Australia 6160

Commonwealth Bank of Australia
Level 3,150 St George's Terrace
Perth, Western Australia 6000

Citibank N.A.
2 Park Street
Sydney, New South Wales 2000

Share Registry

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Perth, Western Australia 6000