

COBRA VENTURE CORPORATION

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

NINE MONTH PERIOD ENDED AUGUST 31, 2012

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

The following discussion and analysis of the financial results for the period ended August 31, 2012, as provided by the management of Cobra Venture Corp. (the "Company") should be read together with the unaudited condensed interim financial statements and related notes attached thereto, which are prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 ("IAS 34") – *Interim Financial Reporting*. All amounts are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. This Management Discussion and Analysis is dated October 29, 2012. The reader should also refer to the annual audited financial statements for the year ended November 30, 2011, and the Management Discussion and Analysis for that year.

The Company is an emerging energy company focused on the acquisition, development and production of strategic petroleum and natural gas interests in Western Canada (see discussion below in "Results of Operations"). The recoverability of the amounts shown for petroleum and natural gas interests are dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development and upon future profitable production. The Company trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol CBV.

Additional information related to the Company is available for view on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

NON-GAAP MEASURES

The Company also uses "operating netbacks" as a key performance indicator of field results by commodity. Operating netbacks do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by Canadian GAAP and therefore may not be comparable with the calculation of similar measures by other companies. Operating netbacks are determined by deducting royalties, operating, processing and transportation expenses from petroleum and natural gas sales.

Funds flow from operations and operating netbacks are not intended to represent operating profits, nor should they be viewed as an alternative to cash flow provided by operating activities, net earnings or other measures of financial performance calculated in accordance with Canadian GAAP.

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

The following is a summary of the significant events and transactions that occurred during the period ended August 31, 2012:

- Sold all of its remaining freehold petroleum and natural gas royalty interest in the Viewfield area and recorded a gain of \$5,167,368 after closing adjustments of \$46,362 in connection with the sale.
- Received and cancelled 1,767,000 common shares of the Company for a fair value of \$530,100 in connection with the sale of the Company's interests in the Viewfield area, resulting in an adjustment of \$126,423 to retained earnings.
- Cancelled 70,000 common shares of the Company held in treasury for \$17,884 resulting in an adjustment of \$1,892 to retained earnings.
- Acquired 100% interest in certain lands and premises located in the Municipal District of Rocky View No. 44, in the Province of Alberta, consisting of approximately 15.78 acres, excepting thereout all mines and minerals, for \$3,975,000, closing costs of \$63,945, for a total of \$4,038,945.

The following is a summary of the significant events and transactions that occurred during the year ended November 30, 2011:

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- Repurchased 70,000 common shares of the Company for cancellation for \$17,884.
- Renounced \$300,000 in exploration expenditures to flow-through share investors and recorded the tax effect as a \$75,000 reduction in share capital and increase in future tax liability.
- The Company entered into a lease agreement with an independent large oil production company, on 160 acres of the Company's lands in the Viewfield area. The lease had a term of two years with a net gross overriding production royalty of 20% to the Company. The Company received a bonus sum of \$200,000 in connection with the agreement.
- The basal belly river oil well that Cobra participated in the drilling of at Davey Lake was put on steady production in July 2012. To date it has performed exceptionally well with water cuts and gas rates to be within the targeted levels and with an average of 40 barrels of oil per day the well is expected to payout within one year. Cobra will monitor this well and the area and shall continue to seek oil opportunities at Davey Lake where payouts of approximately one year are the goal. Cobra is optimistic that more drilling or acquisition opportunities will develop this area in the coming year.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the nine month period ended August 31, 2012

Oil and Gas revenue for the period ended August 31, 2012 was \$265,035 compared to \$1,149,879 in 2011. The decrease is a result of the Company no longer owning royalty interests in the Viewfield area.

Direct costs of production for the period ended August 31, 2012 were \$97,928 compared to \$171,678 in 2011. The decrease is primarily a result of decreased depletion costs.

Administrative expenses for the period ended August 31, 2012 were \$664,391 compared to \$472,427 in 2011. The increase is mainly a result of increased office and miscellaneous, consulting and professional fees.

For the three month period ended August 31, 2012

Oil and Gas revenue for the period ended August 31, 2012 was \$47,651 compared to \$308,673 in 2011. The decrease is a result of the Company no longer owning royalty interests in the Viewfield area.

Direct costs of production for the period ended August 31, 2012 were \$24,172 compared to \$60,310 in 2011. The decrease is primarily a result of decreased depletion costs.

Administrative expenses for the period ended August 31, 2012 were \$210,262 compared to \$152,138 in 2011. The increase is mainly a result of increased professional fees, consulting fees and share-based payments.

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS INTERESTS

Property, Plant and Equipment

Viewfield Area, Saskatchewan

On October 10, 2002, the Company purchased petroleum and natural gas assets consisting of 90% net working interests in 2,880 freehold acres in the Viewfield region of southeast Saskatchewan ("Assets") from Charter Oil Corporation. The Company paid cash of \$150,000, issued 400,000 common shares valued at \$240,000 and issued 830,000 Participating Redeemable Series "A" Preferred Shares at an agreed value of \$830,000, for total consideration of \$1,220,000.

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During the year ended November 30, 2011, the Company entered into a lease agreement with an independent large oil production company, on 160 acres of the Company's lands in the Viewfield area. The lease had a term of two years with a net gross overriding production royalty of 20% to the Company. The Company received a bonus sum of \$200,000 in connection with the agreement.

During the period ended August 31, 2012, the Company sold all of its remaining freehold petroleum and natural gas royalty interests in the Viewfield area for an aggregate sale price of \$5,250,000.

Proceeds consisted of:

- i) \$4,719,900 in cash; and
- ii) 1,767,000 common shares of the Company at a deemed price of \$0.30 for a fair value of \$530,100 returned to treasury and cancelled.

The Company recorded a gain of \$5,167,368 after closing adjustments of \$46,362 in connection with the sale.

Pembina Area, Alberta

On November 14, 2005, the Company entered into a Participation Agreement with an operating industry partner to participate in the drilling of an initial three (3) exploration wells and earn a working interest in the Pembina area of Alberta. The Company had the right to earn a 27% net working interest by paying 45% of all costs associated with the drilling program to earn a 40% net working interest in the prospect area comprised of seven (7) sections or approximately 4,480 acres. Currently there are 4 sections of land under active mineral leases.

The Company has earned a 27% net working interest in one natural gas well and a 6.67% working interest in another and is receiving production revenue from both wells. The Company also has a 40% net working interest in additional areas within the Pembina property where an additional 10-12 drill targets have been identified and are being evaluated for future development mostly dependent upon the economics dictated by the current price of natural gas.

On July 26, 2010, the Company amended the participation agreement dated February 21, 2006 for a reduction of the original 3% Gross Overriding Royalty ("GOR") to 2.5%

During the period ended August 31, 2012, the Company received \$2,417 (2011 - \$7,383) in production revenue.

Willesden Green Area, Alberta

In the fall of 2007, the Company obtained a 40% net working interest in 160 acres of land in Central Alberta for \$18,570.

The Company acquired an 80% working interest in an oil well located in the Willesden Green area which is subject to applicable royalties. The Company has entered into an arrangement with a private oil and gas operator in the area and the operator has agreed to perform some remedial work in the well and equip and tie-in the well to earn 50% of the Company's interest being a 40% working interest.

During the year ended November 30, 2010, the operator completed its obligations, paid the Company \$460,000 based on a BOE/day calculation and earned its 40% working interest.

During the period ended August 31, 2012, the Company received \$78,065 (2011 - \$110,745) in production revenue.

Davey Lake area, Alberta

During the year ended November 30, 2010, the Company entered into an agreement RNM Services Ltd. ("RNM") to earn a 13.5% working interest in a well located in the Davey Lake area by incurring all RNM costs to drill, case, complete and equip and tie-in (or abandon) the well. The Company paid RNM a one-time fee of \$26,250 to enter into this agreement.

During the period ended August 31, 2012, the Company received \$94,218 (2011 - \$11,800) in production revenue.

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Land

During the period ended May 31, 2012, the Company entered into an assignment and assumption agreement (the "Assignment Agreement") with a company controlled by an director of the Company (the "Assignor"), whereby the Assignor has agreed to assign to the Company all of its right and interest in an offer to purchase and interim agreement (the "Offer to Purchase") between the Assignor, as purchaser, and a third party who is arm's length party to the Company (the "Vendor"), as vendor. The Offer to Purchase is in respect of the acquisition of certain lands and premises located in the Municipal District of Rocky View No. 44, in the Province of Alberta, consisting of approximately 15.78 acres, excepting thereout all mines and minerals (the "Lands") for an aggregate purchase price of \$3,975,000 (the "Purchase Price"). During the period ended August 31, 2012, the Company has paid \$3,975,000, \$19,019 in legal costs and \$44,926 in closing costs, for a total of \$4,038,945.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's petroleum and natural gas exploration activities have been funded to date primarily through revenue and the issuance of common shares.

As at August 31, 2012, the Company had working capital of \$1,783,308 compared to working capital of \$2,809,459 as at August 31, 2011. As at August 31, 2012, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$2,874,722 compared to \$2,539,114 as at August 31, 2011.

Net cash used in operating activities for the period ended August 31, 2012 was \$277,176 (2011 – provided by operating activities for \$87,553) consisting primarily of the operating income adjusted by the changes in non-cash items.

Net cash provided by investing activities for the period ended August 31, 2012 was \$616,124 (2011 – used in investing activities for \$505,264) which consisted primarily of proceeds from the sale of royalty interests in the Viewfield area and acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

Net cash provided by financing activities for the period ended August 31, 2012 was \$Nil (2011 - \$42,116).

INVESTMENTS

	August 31, 2012	November 30, 2011	December 1, 2010
Shares in Zodiac Exploration Corp.	\$ 181,250	\$ 906,250	\$ 2,247,500

At November 30, 2009, the Company held 2,500,000 shares of a private company representing a 3.2% interest in that company, which is related by virtue of a common director. The shares were being carried at cost because, without an active market for shares of a private company, fair value could not be measured reliably.

During the year ended November 30, 2010, the above mentioned private company underwent an amalgamation with a wholly owned subsidiary of Peninsula Resources Ltd. and the 2,500,000 common shares held by the Company were exchanged for 3,625,000 common shares of Zodiac Exploration Corp. As of August 31, 2012, the Company has 3,625,000 shares.

During the period ended August 31, 2012, the Company recorded an unrealized loss of \$634,375 (2011 – \$539,218) to adjust the shares to market value, net of tax recovery \$90,625 (2011 – \$77,032) as other comprehensive loss.

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SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

	(IFRS) August 31, 2012	(IFRS) May 31, 2012	(IFRS) February 29, 2012	(IFRS) November 30, 2011
Total assets	\$ 7,574,323	\$ 7,794,797	\$ 7,996,898	\$ 4,372,914
Exploration and evaluation assets	-	394,019	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	4,414,869	378,649	387,068	386,243
Working capital	1,783,308	5,641,967	6,007,629	2,769,593
Equity	6,268,580	6,449,506	6,686,715	3,841,592
Revenue	47,651	61,711	155,673	370,315
Other items	21,265	45,234	5,160,643	(629,613)
Operating expenses	210,262	193,636	260,493	468,463
Income tax recovery (provision)	39,163	37,424	(1,234,437)	176,558
Income (loss)	(126,355)	(89,204)	3,787,567	(632,809)
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share	(0.01)	(0.00)	0.21	(0.04)

	(IFRS) August 31, 2011	(IFRS) May 31, 2011	(IFRS) February 28, 2011	(IFRS) November 30, 2010
Total assets	\$ 5,597,801	\$ 7,982,717	\$ 6,211,082	\$ 6,176,715
Exploration and evaluation assets	809,637	801,558	685,305	388,450
Property, plant and equipment	257,278	336,785	287,757	260,722
Working capital	2,809,459	2,525,876	2,563,812	2,673,124
Equity	5,105,787	7,219,025	5,451,814	5,136,931
Revenue	308,673	392,207	448,999	393,935
Other items	203,449	5,287	5,564	4,037
Operating expenses	152,138	157,152	163,137	326,163
Income tax provision	(100,569)	(37,857)	(59,622)	(25,483)
Income (loss)	199,105	141,672	181,249	(153,703)
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share	0.01	0.01	0.01	(0.01)

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Amounts paid or accrued to related parties are as follows:

Paid to:	Nature of transactions	Nine Months Ended August 31, 2012	Nine Months Ended August 31, 2011
a limited partnership of which a Director is a partner	Rent	\$ 40,726	\$ 36,819
a firm of which a Director is a partner	Accounting	107,020	114,300
a firm of which the Corporate Secretary is a partner	Legal	96,377	7,536
		\$ 244,123	\$ 158,655

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Key management compensation are as follows:

Paid to:	Nature of transactions	Nine Months Ended August 31, 2012	Nine Months Ended August 31, 2011
Salaries and benefits ⁽ⁱ⁾	Management	\$ 201,000	\$ 201,000
Share-based payments ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾		<u>19,455</u>	<u>14,200</u>
		\$ 220,455	\$ 215,200

(i) Share-based payments are the fair value of options granted and vested.

(ii) There were no post-employment benefits, termination benefits, or other long-term employment benefits paid to key management in either 2012 or 2011.

Key management personnel is defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling activities of the Company, directly or indirectly including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company. The Company's key management personnel include the Chief Executive Officer and certain Directors.

The amounts due to related parties included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities are as follows:

	August 31, 2012	November 30, 2011	December 1, 2010
A firm of which a Director is a partner	\$ 42,192	\$ 43,576	\$ 38,904
A firm of which the Corporate Secretary is a partner	-	14,036	-
Management and Directors	<u>7,790</u>	<u>176,502</u>	<u>117,000</u>
	\$ 49,982	\$ 234,114	\$ 155,904

NEW ACCOUNTING FRAMEWORK

The interim financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The Company's transition date to IFRS is December 1, 2010. The rules for first-time adoption of IFRS are set out in IFRS 1, "First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards". In preparing the Company's first IFRS financial statements, these transition rules have been applied to the amounts previously reported in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). Historical results and balances have been restated under IFRS. These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's 2011 GAAP annual financial statements. Certain disclosures that are required to be included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS are not included in these interim financial statements or in the Company's most current annual GAAP financial statements.

These are the Company's third IFRS condensed interim financial statements for part of the period covered by the first IFRS annual financial statements to be presented in accordance with IFRS for the year ended November 30, 2012. The accounting policies in the financial statements Note 3 have been applied in preparing the condensed financial statements for the period ended August 31, 2012 and August 31, 2011, the financial statements for the year ended November 30, 2011 and the opening IFRS statement of financial position on December 1, 2010, the "Transition Date".

New accounting pronouncements

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the August 31, 2012 reporting period. These standards and interpretations have not been adopted and are yet to be assessed by the Company:

- Amendments to IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, to require information about all recognized financial instruments that are set off in accordance with paragraph 42 of IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*. This standard is effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2013.
- New standard IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, classification and measurement is the first part of a new standard on classification and measurement of financial assets that will replace IAS 39, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement." IFRS 9 has two measurement categories: amortized cost and fair value. All equity instruments are measured at fair value. A debt instrument is at amortized cost only if the entity is holding it to collect contractual cash flows and the cash flows represent principal and interest. Otherwise it is at fair value through profit and loss. This standard is effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2015.
- New standard IFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, replaces the guidance on control and consolidation in IAS 27, *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*, and SIC-12, *Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities*. IFRS 10 changes the definition of control under IFRS so that the same criteria are applied to all entities to determine control. This standard is effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2013.
- New standard IFRS 11, *Joint arrangements*, requires a venture to classify its interest in a joint arrangement as a joint venture or joint operation. Joint ventures will be accounted for using the equity method of accounting whereas for joint operation, the venture will recognize its share of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the joint operation. Under existing IFRS, entities have the choice to proportionally consolidate or equity account for interest in joint ventures. IFRS 11 supersedes IAS 31 – *Interest in Joint Ventures* and SIC 13 – *Jointly Controlled Entities – Non-monetary Contributions by Venturers*. This standard is effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2013.
- New standard IFRS 12, *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*. This new standard provides the disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and consolidated structured entities. This standard is effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2013.
- New standard IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*. This standard defines fair value and sets out in a single IFRS a framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. The standard does not determine when an asset, a liability or an entity's own equity instrument is measured at fair value. Rather, the measurement and disclosure requirements of IFRS 13 apply when another IFRS requires or permits the item to be measured at fair value (with limited exceptions). This standard is effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2013.
- Amendments to IAS 12, *Income Taxes*, to provide a presumption that recovery of the carrying amount of an asset measured using the fair value model in IAS 40 *Investment Property* will, normally, be through sale. As a result of the amendments, SIC-21 *Income Taxes – Recovery of Revalued Non-Depreciable Asset* would no longer apply to investment properties carried at fair value. The amendments also incorporate into IAS 12 the remaining guidance previously contained in SIC-21, which is accordingly withdrawn. This standard is effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2012.
- Reissued IAS 27, *Separate Financial Statements*, requires that when an entity prepares separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates, and jointly controlled entities are accounted for either at cost, or in accordance with IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. This standard is effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2013.
- Reissued IAS 28, *Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures*, supersedes IAS 28 *Investments in Associates* and defines 'significant influence' and provides guidance on how the equity method of accounting is to be applied (including exemptions from applying the equity method in some cases). It also prescribes how investments in associates and joint ventures should be tested for impairment. This standard is effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

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- Amendments to IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, to revise the way other comprehensive income ("OCI") is presented. The amendments require entities to group items presented in OCI based on whether they are potentially reclassifiable to profit or loss subsequently, i.e. those that might be reclassified and those that will not be reclassified. It also requires tax associated with items presented before tax to be shown separately for each of the two groups of OCI items (without changing the option to present items of OCI either before tax or net of tax). This standard is effective for years beginning on or after July 1, 2012.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK

Fair value

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly;
and

Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value of the Company's cash and cash equivalents, receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values. The Company's investments are measured at fair value using Level 1 inputs.

Financial risk factors

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to trade receivable and cash and cash equivalents. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to trade receivable is not significant and cash and cash equivalents is remote as it maintains accounts with highly-rated financial institutions.

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at August 31, 2012, the Company had a cash and cash equivalents balance of \$2,874,722 (November 30, 2011 - \$2,535,774; December 1, 2010 - \$2,914,709) to settle current liabilities of \$1,194,896 (November 30, 2011 - \$310,828; December 1, 2010 - \$606,919). All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of 30 days or due on demand and are subject to normal trade terms.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

a) *Interest rate risk*

The Company has cash balances and cashable GIC's of \$1,750,000 (November 30, 2011 - \$2,000,000; December 1, 2010 - \$1,750,000) at interest rates of prime less 1.8% and prime less 1.95% (November 30, 2011 - at an interest rate of prime less 1.8%; December 1, 2010 - at an interest rate between prime less 1.75% and prime less 1.95%). Since the GIC's are cashable anytime, the Company believes it is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

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b) *Foreign currency risk*

The Company conducts its activities in Canada with Canadian dollars. Therefore, the Company believes it is not exposed to foreign currency risk.

c) *Price risk*

The Company has limited exposure to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

In the management of capital, the Company monitors its adjusted capital which comprises all components of equity (ie. capital stock, treasury stock, reserves, accumulated other comprehensive income and deficit).

The Company sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue common shares through private placements. The Company is not exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period ended August 31, 2012.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

As at October 29, 2012:

- a) Authorized: unlimited common shares without par value
unlimited preferred shares
- b) Issued and outstanding: 15,903,748 common shares.
- c) Outstanding incentive stock options:

	Number of Options	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Stock Options	500,000	0.34	December 18, 2012
	1,050,000	0.16	April 3, 2014
	600,000	0.17	May 27, 2015
	<u>225,000</u>	0.24	May 25, 2017
	<u>2,375,000</u>		

- d) Outstanding warrants: Nil.
- e) Shares in escrow or pooling agreements: Nil.

Shareholder Rights Plan

At the annual and special meeting of the shareholders of the Corporation held on July 15, 2010, the shareholders of the Company have ratified the Company's Share Holder Rights Plan dated effective June 17, 2010 (the "Plan").

The Plan is designed to ensure the fair treatment of shareholders in connection with any take-over bid for outstanding common shares of the Company. The Plan seeks to provide shareholders with adequate time to properly assess a take-over bid without undue pressure. It also provides the Board of Directors with adequate time to fully assess an unsolicited take-over bid, to allow competing bids to emerge, and, if applicable, to explore other alternatives to the take-over bid to maximize shareholder value.

The Plan is not intended to prevent or deter take-over bids that treat shareholders fairly. Under the Plan, those bids that meet certain requirements intended to protect the interests of all shareholders are deemed to be "Permitted Bids". Permitted Bids must be made by way of a take-over bid circular prepared in compliance with applicable securities laws and, among other conditions, must remain open for 60 days.

Under the terms of the Plan, one right will be issued by the Company for each outstanding common share at the close of business on June 17, 2010, and for each of the Company's common share issued in future (subject to the terms of the Plan). In the event a take-over bid does not meet the Permitted Bid Requirements of the Plan, the rights will entitle shareholders, other than any shareholder or shareholders making the take-over bid, to purchase additional common shares of the Corporation at a substantial discount to the market price of the common share at that time. The Plan has an initial term of three years.

The Company is not adopting a Plan in response to any proposal to acquire control of the Corporation. The Plan is similar to plans adopted by other Canadian companies and ratified by their shareholders. The plan has been approved by the TSX Venture Exchange, effective June 17, 2010.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Oil and Natural Gas Liquids

bbls	Barrels
mbbls	thousand barrels
bbls/d	barrels of oil per day
BOE/d	barrels of oil equivalent per day
NGLs	natural gas liquids (consisting of any one or more of propane, butane and condensate thousand stock tank barrels of oil
bpd	barrels of production per day

Natural Gas

mcf	thousand cubic feet
mmcf	million cubic feet
mcf/d	thousand cubic feet per day
m ³	cubic meters

OTHER

BOE Presentation – For the purposes of calculating unit costs, natural gas is converted to a barrel of oil equivalent (BOE) using six thousand cubic feet equal to one BOE unless otherwise stated. A BOE is a very approximate comparative measure that, in some cases, could be misleading, particularly if used in isolation.

BOE means barrels of oil equivalent. A barrel of oil equivalent is determined by converting a volume of natural gas to barrels using the ration of six (6) mcf to one (1) barrel. BOEs may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. The BOE conversion ration of six (6) mcf: one (1) bbl is based on an energy equivalency methods primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead.

GORR means gross overriding royalty

ARTC Alberta Royalty Tax Credit

CONVERSION

The following table sets forth certain standard conversions between Standard Imperial Units and the International System of Units (or metric units).

<u>To Convert From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Multiply By</u>
mcf	Cubic meters	28.174
cubic meters	Cubic feet	35.494
bbls	Cubic meters	0.159
feet	meters	0.305
acres	hectares	0.405