QUARTERLY REPORT: DECEMBER 2020

PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk.
IDX Code: MDKA
As at 31 December 2020

Capital Structure (31-01-2021)
21,897,591,650 listed shares
Share price: IDR 2,550
Market capitalisation: $4.0 billion

Cash & Debt
Cash: $52 million
Undrawn Facility: $25 million
Bank Debt: $100 million
IDR Bond $120 million

Board of Commissioners
Edwin Soeryadjaya (President)
Garibaldi Thohir
Richard Bruce Ness
Heri Sunaryadi
Dhohir Farisi (Independent)
Budi Bowoleksono (Independent)

Board of Directors
Tri Boewono (President)
Simon Milroy (Vice President)
David Thomas Fowler
Gavin Arnold Caudle
Hardi Wijaya Liong
Michael W.P. Soeryadjaya
Chrisanthus Supriyo (Independent)

Executive Management
Boyke Poerbaya Abidin
Devin Antonio Ridwan
Nurman Susilo
Gerick Mouton
Zachary Casley
James Francis
Peter Scanlon

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PT Merdeka Copper Gold is proudly an Indonesian owned and operated company and is listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange.

PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk ("MDKA") is pleased to report on its December Quarter 2020 activities.

Since the time of its IPO in June 2015, MDKA has transformed from a small company with a single undeveloped gold project into a multi asset diversified group with exciting long life development projects.

With the successful execution of its strategy, MDKA management expects MDKA will become a globally significant copper and gold producer.

MDKA today consists of five main assets, which are in order of importance, as follows:

1) Tujuh Bukit Copper Project ("TB Copper Project")
2) Wetar / Morowali Acid Iron Metal Project ("AIM Project")
3) Pani Joint Venture ("Pani JV Project")
4) Tujuh Bukit Gold Mine
5) Wetar Copper Mine

The majority of MDKA's value is attributable to the TB Copper Project, however, the other projects will provide long-term stable cash flows.

Gold produced at the Tujuh Bukit Gold Mine for the quarter was 5,355 ounces. Low gold production during the quarter was a result of heap leach subsidence in September 2020. Remediation of the heap leach pad has been progressing ahead of schedule, with irrigation on Pad B commencing at the end of December 2020. Full year production was 157,175 ounces at an AISC of $669/oz. No Lost Time Injury ("LTI") occurred during the quarter.

At the Wetar Copper Mine, mining operations at Partolang pit commenced in October 2020. Since mining only occurred for part of the year, full year copper production was only 5,377 tonnes at an AISC of $4.62/lb. Copper production is expected to increase in Q1 2021 following the development of Partolang and is expected to reach consistent production levels in Q2 2021. AISC costs will fall as production increases. No LTI occurred during the quarter, with the site achieving 10.01 million hours and three years without a LTI.

At Wetar, new drilling results from the Barumanu prospect near Partolang continue to confirm the potential for additional high-grade mineralisation, including intercepts of:

- 15 metres @ 3.75% Cu, 1.11 grams/tonne Au and 58.5 grams/tonne Ag from 41 metres in BMR024,
- 16.1 metres @ 5.60% Cu, 1.58 grams/tonne Au and 132.9 grams/tonne Ag from 80.8 metres in BMD020 within a ground EM anomaly, and
- 13 metres @ 2.33% Cu, 1.10 grams/tonne Au and 36.6 grams/tonne Ag from 43 metres in BMR033 outside of the peak EM anomaly.

The mineralisation remains open in several directions.

At TB Copper Project, recent drilling results have continued to return intercepts in line with, or exceeding expectations, including 154 metres @ 1.0% Cu and 1.2 grams/tonne Au from 254 metres in UHGZ-20-026. Latest metallurgical test work yielded ~80% Cu recovery with a ~22.5% Cu grade.

During the quarter, the AIM feasibility study ("FS") was progressed by Beijing General Research Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ("BGRIMM") and DRA Pacific Pty Ltd ("DRA"). The final FS is expected to be announced in March 2021. Based on a near final capex estimate of US$300m, the AIM Project will deliver compelling economics, with a Net Present Value ("NPV") of US$414m at an 8% discount rate and an Internal Rate of Return ("IRR") of 31.5%.

1) TB Copper Project

World Class Resource: This project is 100% owned by MDKA. Located beneath the existing Tujuh Bukit Gold Mine, the global inferred resource is 1.9 billion tonnes of ore at a grade of 0.45% copper and 0.45 g/t gold containing approximately 8.7 million tonnes of copper metal and 28 million ounces of gold.

Pre-Feasibility Study ("PFS"): MDKA has invested ~US$73 million to date in a pre-feasibility study programme, which consists of a 1,890m long exploration decline, resource definition drilling and technical studies. Geotechnical, hydrological and environmental studies together with social monitoing and data collection are ongoing. The final PFS consultants have been selected following a comprehensive selection process which involved various bidders, locally and internationally. The PFS is planned for completion in Q4 2021.

Figure 1: A view down the underground decline at 220m from the entrance (total decline length of 1,890m)

During Q3 2020, MDKA engaged a new contractor for the underground resource definition drilling. Following contractor mobilisation and changeover, at the end of Q4 2020, four underground drill rigs were operating. Drilling productivity from the new contractor has exceeded planned rates during the quarter, with improved core recovery and reduced drilling complications. Surface hydrogeological drilling also continued throughout the quarter. Total drilling for the quarter was 8,116 metres from underground and 792.5 metres from surface.

Selected results from the latest drilling announced during the quarter include[1]:

- 154 metres @ 1.0% Cu and 1.2 grams/tonne Au from 254 metres in UHGZ-20-026
- 514 metres @ 0.6% Cu and 0.4 grams/tonne Au from 310 metres in UHGZ-20-023 (including 290 metres @ 0.7% Cu and 0.5 grams/tonne Au from 468 metres)
- 152 metres @ 0.8% Cu and 0.6 grams/tonne Au from 378 metres in UHGZ-20-024 (including 126 metres @ 0.9% Cu and 0.7 grams/tonne Au from 400 metres)
- 368 metres @ 0.5% Cu and 0.5 grams/tonne Au from 422 metres in MBH-20-041 (including 130 metres @ 0.7% Cu and 0.8 grams/tonne Au from 502 metres)

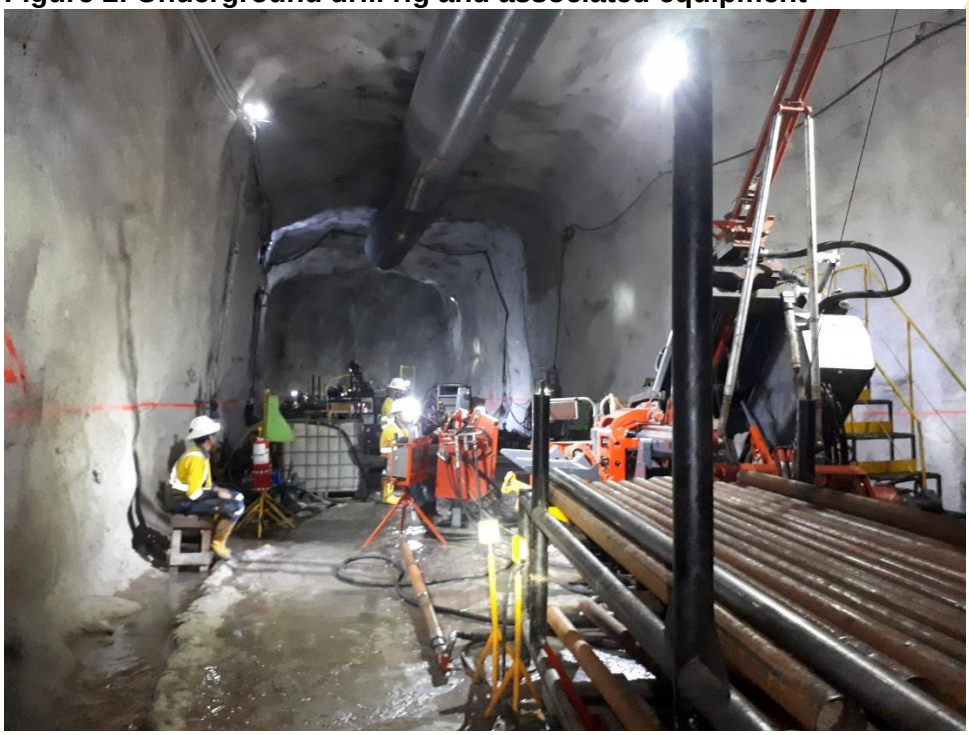
Following the end of the quarter, further drilling results were released, with selected results including[1]:

- 250 metres @ 0.5% Cu and 0.5 grams/tonne Au from 466 metres in UHGZ-20-025 (including 88 metres @ 0.8% Cu and 0.7 grams/tonne Au from 558 metres)
- 186 metres @ 0.7% Cu and 0.7 grams/tonne Au from 206 metres in UHGZ-20-027 (including 120 metres @ 0.9% Cu and 0.9 grams/tonne Au from 244 metres)
- 124 metres @ 0.8% Cu and 0.7 grams/tonne Au from 304 metres in UHGZ-20-028 (including 98 metres @ 0.9% Cu and 0.8 grams/tonne Au from 310 metres)
- 184 metres @ 0.9% Cu and 1.0 grams/tonne Au from 228 metres in UHGZ-20-030 (including 146m @ 1.0% Cu and 1.1 grams/tonne Au from 264 metres)
- 242 metres @ 0.7% Cu and 1.0 grams/tonne Au from 346 metres in UHGZ-20-029 (including 192 metres @ 0.8% Cu and 1.2 grams/tonne Au from 354 metres)

[1] *Results reported using a 0.2% Cu cut-off, and a minimum intercept length of 30 metres.*

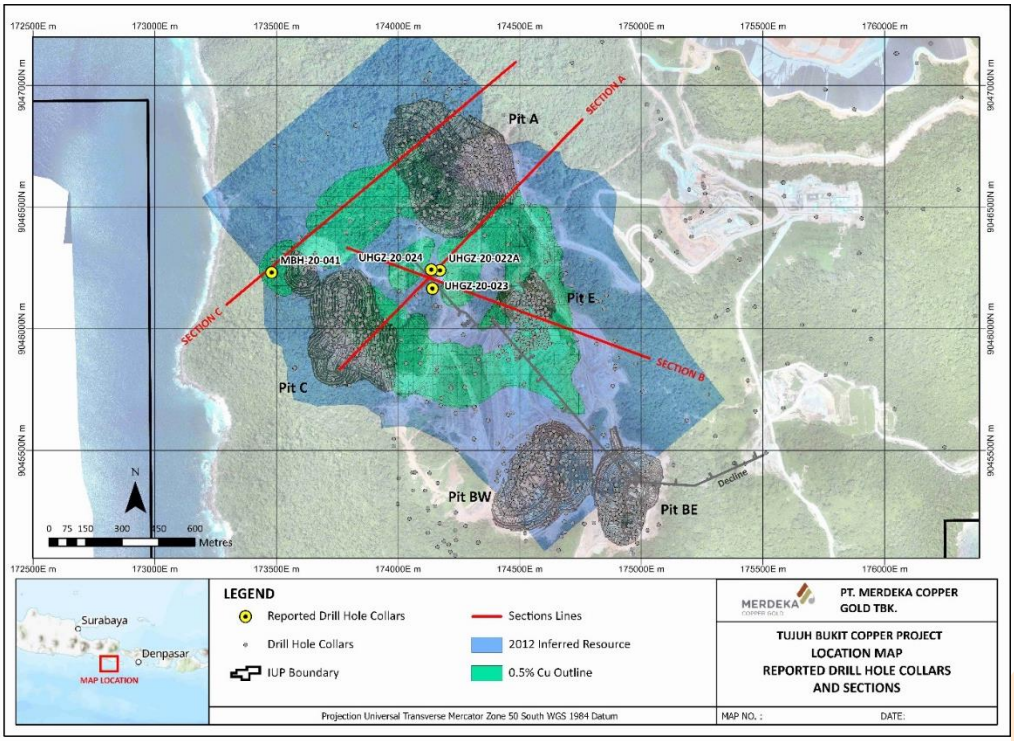
These latest drilling results were reported previously in December 2020 and February 2021 and are available at the links below: (https://www.merdekacoppergold.com/en/download/december-2020-tujuh-bukit-copper-drill-results-released/ and https://www.merdekacoppergold.com/en/download/february-2021-tujuh-bukit-copper-drill-released/)

Figure 2: Underground drill rig and associated equipment



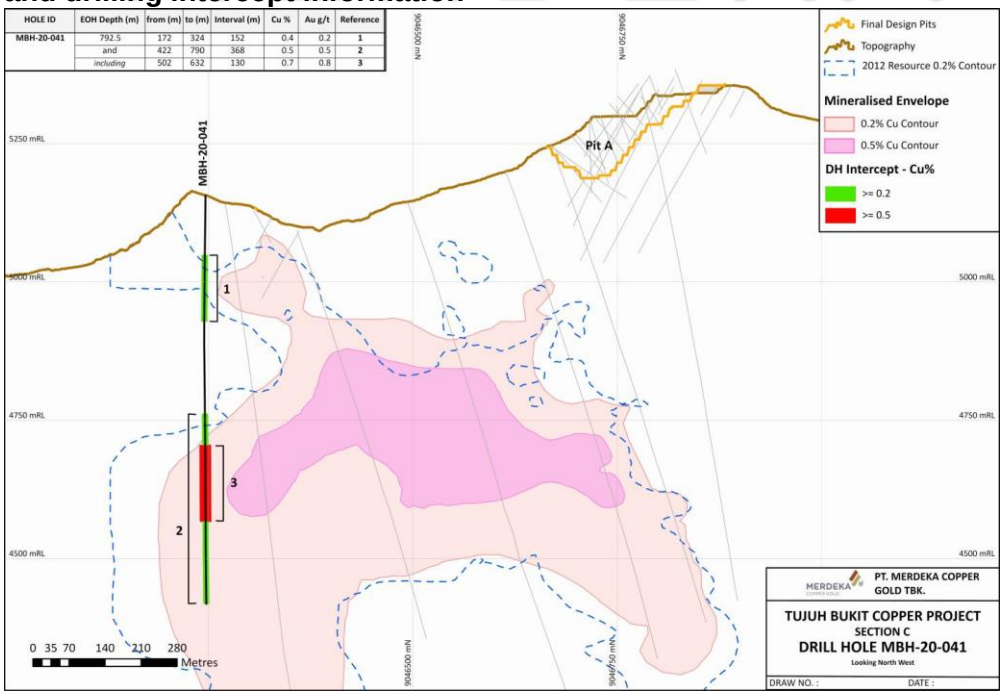
Drilling for hydrological investigation (MBH-20-041) purposes near the western edge of the Tujuh Bukit Copper Resource (Figure 3) encountered several well mineralised sections that may extend the current resource to the west.

Figure 3: Location of hydrological drill holes near western edge of TB Copper Resource



Hydrogeology drill hole MBH-20-041 was drilled as part of the PFS, including packer testing and piezometer installation. The hole was drilled outside of the known 0.5% Cu envelope to a depth of 792.5m as shown in Figure 4, and has subsequently extended this grade shell by returning a result of 368m @ 0.5 % Cu and 0.5 g/t Au.

Figure 4: Drill section C, showing drill hole MBH-20-041 along with mineralised envelopes and drilling intercept information



The MDKA project team has made good progress in terms of the PFS. The technical scope of works, which include the input requirements for the Government of Indonesia Feasibility Study ("GoIFS") and the Analisa Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan ("AMDAL") or environmental impact assessment, for all the specialiaised studies, which supplement the final Class 2 PFS report, were received back from the local and international market at the end of December 2020. After a comprehensive selection process, clarifications and adjudications the following local and international consultants were selected for the PFS specialized studies:

Table 1: List of PFS consultants

PFS Technical and Specialised Studies	Consultant
1 Strategic Mine Planning	Orewin Pty Ltd
2 Mine Geotechnical and Tailings Storage Facility ("TSF")	PT Geotechnical & Environmental Services Indonesia
3 Environmental Impact Assessment, GoIFS and AMDAL	PT Lorax Indonesia
4 Hydrogeology and Hydrology	Piteau Associates Engineering Ltd
5 Mine Planning and Design	Stantec Inc.
6 Metallurgy, Process, Infrastructure and Overall PFS Lead	DRA Global Ltd
7 Social Impact Assessment	PT CSR Indonesia

Other study work included the investigation of bulk power supply by PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara ("PLN"). Initial discussions with PLN during Q4 2020 indicated that there is sufficient power supply for the TB Copper project. PLN will undertake a power supply study as part of the PFS. The Tujuh Bukit Gold Mine currently uses power from PLN.

A number of land-based terrestrial TSF have been identified during a siting study by PT Geotechnical & Environmental Services Indonesia. Two low risk locations have been identified following an impact analyses and these sites will be further investigated in terms of technical viability, as well as environmental & social impact during the PFS phase.

Figure 5: Underground fans providing ventilation to the decline system and drill cuddies

Metallurgical Test Work: Metallurgical test work composites were collected from surface drill holes GTD-18-646, GTD-18-647 and GTD-18-648 which were reported previously in Q1 2019 (https://www.merdekacoppergold.com/en/download/activities-reports-q1-2019/).

The Cu recovery from the samples collected from the three surface drill holes is 76-83% depending on the ore lithology with Cu grade in the concentrate that achieves 21-24% Cu as they are reported in Q3 2020 (https://www.merdekacoppergold.com/en/download/activities-report-q3-2020/). Preliminary result also identifies a possibility of producing saleable pyrite concentrate that can be

fed to a process similar to Merdeka's AIM plant that produces acid, steam, Iron pellets while recovering other base and precious metals such as Au, Ag, and Cu.

The testwork was extended to look at the flotation response of the combined lithologies of the Intermediate Argylic ("IA") and Advanced Argylic ("AA") in addition to exploring the strategy for producing saleable pyrite concentrate. The latest cleaner results show promising ~80% Cu recovery with ~22.5% Cu grade in Cu concentrate and pyrite concentrate that meets the minimum specification for sales (42% Fe and 48% S). The lastest flowsheet therefore has the ability to produce two economic product streams: copper and pyrite concentrates.

Figure 6: Current TB Copper metallurgical flow sheet

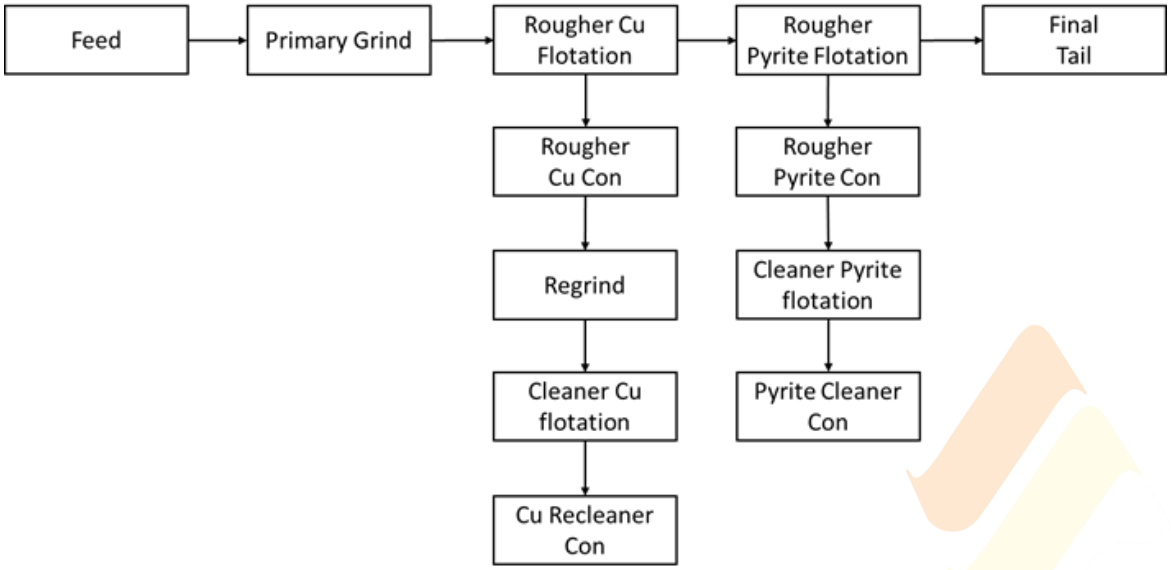


Figure 7: Cu rougher concentrate

Testwork will include further development to the current flowsheet i.e. adding a gravity circuit and testing locked cycle flotation which possibly may increase the recoveries of Cu and Au.

Table 2: Open Circuit Cleaner Test Work Optimised Results

Lab	Composite	Head Grade		Regrind	Copper Cleaner Concentrate					Pyrite Cleaner Concentrate								
					Mass Pull	Cu Rec	Au Rec	Cu Grade	Au Grade	Mass	Cu Rec	Au Rec	Fe Rec	S Rec	Cu Grade	Au Grade	Fe Grade	S Grade
	Lithology	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	P80 µm	%	%	%	%	g/t	Pull %	%	%	%	%	%	g/t	%	%
ALS	IA/AA (50/50)	0.50	0.48	25	1.8	79.6	48.4	22.5	13.2	10.7	4.4	28.4	64.1	76.9	0.2	1.3	42.1	49.3

2) AIM Project

Overview: The ore at the Wetar Copper mine is primarily pyrite (FeS_2) which hosts Cu, Au, Ag and Zn. Since 2018, MDKA has investigated opportunities to realise additional value from the Wetar ore, as the existing heap leaching process at Wetar only recovers a portion of the Cu and does not recover any of the Au, Ag, Zn, Fe or S (a component of sulphuric acid) contained in the ore.

As part of this initiative, MDKA has worked with Eternal Tsingshan Group Limited ("Tsingshan") to conduct metallurgical test work on the Wetar ore as well as developing a preliminary process flowsheet in late 2019.

Tsingshan is involved in a number of projects that have been and are being developed at the Indonesia Morowali Industrial Park ("IMIP") located in Sulawesi, Indonesia. Some of these projects will require large amounts of sulphuric acid, steam and Fe pellets for their production process.

Tsingshan / MDKA MOU: As a result of the positive metallurgical testwork, MDKA and Tsingshan were sufficiently confident with the process that the parties entered into a memorandum of understanding ("MOU") in January 2020 to develop an acid-iron metals ("AIM") beneficiation plant to undertake the processing of the Wetar ore which will be located at IMIP. Merdeka expects to sign the Joint Venture Agreement and establish the Joint Venture Company in February 2021 to develop, execute and operate the AIM project. Merdeka expects to own 80% of the joint venture.

JV Overview: The JV will purchase pyrite feedstock from the Wetar Copper mine. The AIM plant will process the feedstock to produce commercial grade sulphuric acid and high grade Fe pellets, and will also recover base and precious metals such as Cu, Au, Ag and Zn.

Based on the MOU, the initial scale of production will be one million tonnes per annum of commercial grade sulphuric acid, which will be supplied under a long term contract to another Tsingshan joint venture company at IMIP. Expansion of acid production to more than one million tonnes is also under investigation.

Conceptual Study Summary: A conceptual study, managed by Fluor Australia, was completed in April 2020 and forms the foundation for the feasibility study to advance the AIM project into development, construction and operation. Metallurgical testwork was undertaken at ALS Global's laboratory in Perth (Australia) and at the BGRIMM laboratory in Beijing. The ore at Wetar is pyrite rich, typically containing around 70% pyrite by weight, which makes the ore a suitable feedstock for the production of sulphuric acid by roasting. The results are consistent where pyrite rich ore can be beneficiated into pyrite concentrate and the recovery of sulphur and metals from the concentrate through chloridizing roasting is as high as 96.7% for S, 99.5% for Fe, 88.9% for Au, 68.5% for Ag, 95.2% for Cu, 87.5% for Pb and 90.1% for Zn.

The objective of the proposed AIM project is to produce pyrite concentrate from the existing heap leach pad inventories and mineral Resources at the Wetar Copper mine. The initial pyrite feedstock is expected to be sourced from the existing leach pads at Wetar which contain approximately 7.7 million tonnes of ore, which was mined and stacked on heap leach pads from the Kali Kuning and Lerokis open pits since 2015. Additional pyrite feedstock is also available at the Partolang deposit. The pyrite feedstock will be transported to the new Wetar port where it will be loaded onto barges. The pyrite feedstock will then be shipped approximately 385 nautical miles to the IMIP and processed by the JV facility. The IMIP is a well established industrial park that includes a coal-fired power plant, port unloading facilities, fuel storage, communications, mobile equipment, airport and accommodation. Contract discussions for the sale of acid and steam to the IMIP customers are underway.

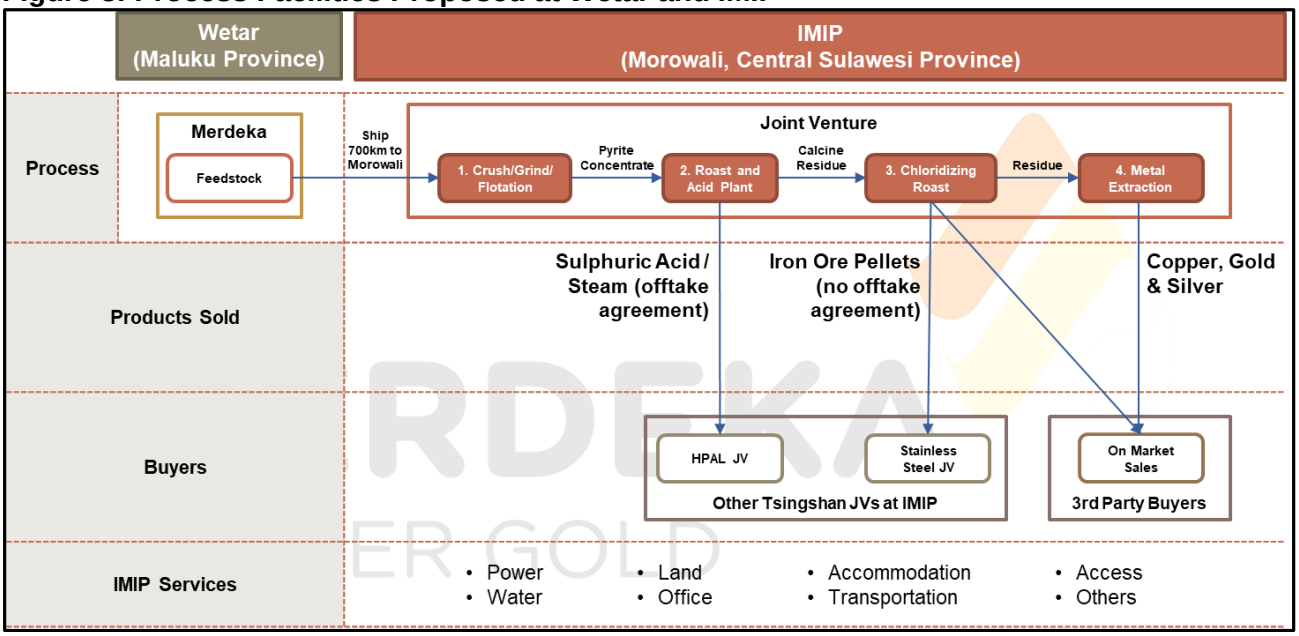
At IMIP, the Project aims to achieve the following:

1. Establish a joint venture (MDKA & Tsingshan) pyrite feedstock processing plant to produce approximately one million tonnes per annum of commercial grade sulphuric acid. This acid will be sold to other operations within the IMIP;
2. Produce approximately 1.2 million tonnes of high pressure steam as a by-product from acid production, for sale to other operations within the IMIP;
3. Recover the Cu, Au, Ag and Zn contained in the pyrite feed; and
4. Produce iron ore pellets, for sale to other customers in IMIP, or for export sales.

Process facilities proposed at Wetar and IMIP are depicted in the flow diagram in Figure 8 below.

Considering all the open pit mineral resources and the heap leach pads at Wetar Copper mine, the overall pyrite inventory is estimated at ~20 million tonnes at 38% S and 33% Fe. This would provide feed for ~20 years.

Figure 8: Process Facilities Proposed at Wetar and IMIP



Feasibility Study: Financial results from the concept study was promising and have given MDKA confidence to engage BGRIMM and DRA to complete a Class 3 feasibility study. Site layout optimisations and final site locations for the AIM plant at IMIP (adjacent to the potential acid and steam customers) have been agreed. Results of the feasibility study are expected to be announced during March 2021 with a final investment decision ("FID") to proceed with the project also development by March 2021.

Preliminary capital costs are shown in the table below. Even assuming capex at the top of the estimated range (~US$300m), the AIM Project still delivers a compelling NPV of US$414m at 8% discount rate with an IRR of 31.5%.

The JV has identified cost saving initiatives that could potentially lower the expected capital cost to the bottom of pre-indicated range outlined below, thereby further improving the project's returns.

Table 3: AIM Project's Financial Results

Project Statistics	Unit	Value
Project Life	Years	20
Financial Results @ US$300m Capex		
NPV @ 8%	US$m	414
IRR	%	31.5%
Payback from First Production	Years	2.75
Pre-Production Funding Requirements		
Concentrator	US$m	25 – 33
Refinery	US$m	228 – 240
Sub-Total	**US$m**	**253 – 273**
Contingency	US$m	27
Total	**US$m**	**280 - 300**

3) Pani JV Project

Pani Joint Venture Agreement: Agreement with PT J Resources Asia Pasifik Tbk ("PSAB") in relation to the combination of MDKA's Pani Mining IUP ("Pani IUP") and one of the three mining blocks, that is the Pani block ("Pani Project") within PT Gorontalo Sejahtera Mining's ("GSM", a subsidiary of PSAB) Contract of Work ("GSM COW"), together referred to as the "Pani Joint Venture".

MDKA's subsidiary, PT Pani Bersama Tambang ("PBT"), has instituted an arbitration claim against a subsidiary of PSAB, PT J Resources Nusantara ("JRN"), to enforce PBT's rights under the Conditional Shares Sale and Purchase Agreement ("CSPA"). Included within PBT's claims are a request for damages in the range of US$500m to US$600m or specific performance in the form of an order to complete the transaction. On 1 February 2021, JRN submitted its Response to the Notice of Arbitration indicating its intention to oppose the claim. Neither party has terminated the CSPA.

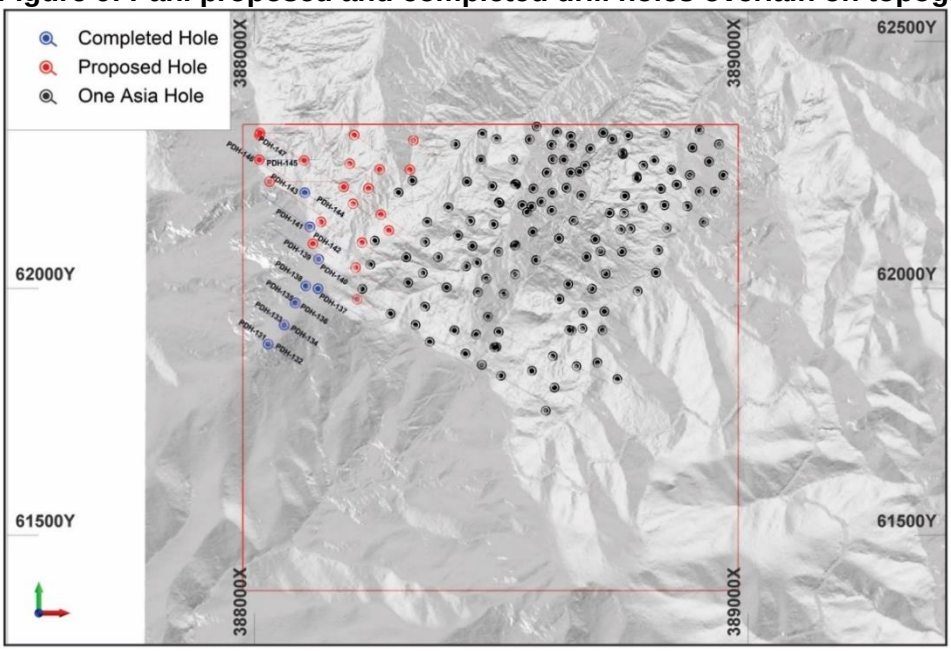
Joint development of the Pani project generates maximum value for all participants and MDKA continues to pursue this outcome.

Through its 66.7% ownership of PT Pani Bersama Jaya ("PBJ"), MDKA controls the Pani IUP in Gorontalo Province, Sulawesi. Through its 99.999% ownership of PT J Resources Nusantara ("JRN"), PSAB controls a 100% interest in the Pani Project located in Gorontalo Province, Sulawesi.

Adjacent Resources: The Pani IUP and the Pani Project are located adjacent to each other in Gorontalo. One Asia Resources Limited has previously reported that the Pani IUP contains mineral resources of 89.5 million tonnes at a gold grade of 0.82 g/t for 2.37 million contained ounces of gold and PSAB has previously reported that the Pani Project contains a mineral resource of 72.7 million tonnes at a gold grade of 0.98 g/t for 2.3 million contained ounces of gold.

As reported last quarter PBJ's subsidiary, PT Pani Bersama Tambang ("PBT") has drilled 17 holes for 4,543 metres in the area between the Pani IUP and Pani Project where two holes drilled by Utah International in 1982, assayed 406m @ 0.5 g/t Au (GPD-04) and 154m @ 0.57 g/t Au (GPD-05) (Figure 9). The drilling program was then paused pending completion of the agreement.

Figure 9: Pani proposed and completed drill holes overlain on topography



The Pani Joint Venture has paused its ongoing drilling program pending completion of the agreement.

4) Tujuh Bukit Gold Mine

Heap Leach Slump Incident: On 12 September 2020, a portion of the ore that was stacked on the front face of the heap leach pad subsided (the "incident"). There were no injuries to personnel or environmental impacts. Open cut mining activities, operation of the ore preparation plant ("OPP") and irrigation of the heap leach pads ("HLP") has been suspended until the incident investigation and remediation works have been completed.

Summary: Gold produced during the quarter was 5,355 ounces. Year to date production was 157,175 ounces at an AISC of $669/oz net of silver credits.

Mining: Mining activities were ceased as ore stacking was suspended due to the heap leach pad subsidence. Mining equipment was redeployed to remediation of the heap leach pad.

Processing: Ore processing activities were suspended during the quarter following the incident on the heap leach pad.

Prior to the incident, the HLP continued to perform as per design with project to date gold recoveries were 79%.

The adsorpotion, desorption and recovery ("ADR") plant continued to operate at full throughput design rates prior to the incident. Subsequently, throughput capacity was at a reduced rate at the end of the quarter whilst remediation works continued. Construction of the elution circuit upgrade to improve silver recoveries is behind schedule because of the Covid-19 pandemic, mainly involving delay on the delivery of primary pieces of required equipment. The elution upgrade is expected to be commissioned at the end of January 2021.

Environmental, Safety and Social Performance: At the end of the quarter, Tujuh Bukit operations achieved 3,381,638 man-hours without a LTI. The mine's total year to date recordable injury frequency rate per million hours worked was 0.44 at the end of September, with one medical treatment injury during the quarter.

The workforce at the mine including all employees and contractors is currently 2,299 people, comprising over 99% Indonesian nationals and less than 1% expatriates. Of the workforce, 528 come from the regency of Banyuwangi, and 1,002 from the local sub-district of Pesanggaran.

During the quarter, PT BSI continued to coordinate with the 5 villages in the Pesanggaran sub-district surrounding its operation, as well as the Banyuwangi administration, to integrate the Master Plan of the Community Development and Empowerment Program 2019-2023 ("PPM") with the village administration's program.

A total of 4,390 environmental samples was taken during Q4, encompassing statutory based sampling requirements as well as company driven internal monitoring. Cover cropping of 2.61 Ha as well as hydroseeding of 1.4 Ha were carried out during this quarter, in addition to tree planting covering an area of 2,9 Ha.

Operational Cost Summary: Year to date cash cost was $398/oz and the AISC was $669/oz.

Remediation of Heap Leach Slump: Remediation of the heap leach pad has been progressing ahead of schedule. On 31 December 2020, temporary irrigation has started on pad B: bay 7, 8 and 9 and gold production has increased in January. Full construction is expected to be completed by end of Q2 2021, with full permanent irrigation expected to be started at the beginning of Q3 2021.

Knight Piesold have concluded that the cause of the slump is that the lower lifts of the heap leach pad had become saturated due to a high level of fines. This reduced the hydraulic conductivity of the ore and the ore strength leading to the slump.

A remediation plan that addresses the causes of the slump has been developed by Knight Piesold and Merdeka. The plan has been independently reviewed. The objective of the remediation plan has been focused on bringing the unaffected portion of the heap leach pad back into production as soon as possible while delivering a long term stable design for future heap leach pad stacking.

The slump affected bays 1 to 5 (pad A) of the heap leach pads. Bays 6 to 9 were not affected by the slump however the irrigation system had to be re-instated before irrigation of pad B could re-commence. Good progress was made on the remediation works during the quarter.

Pumps, piping and other key infrastructure that was used to irrigate the leach pads were recovered. A significant portion of this equipment is expected to be re-used. Ore stacked on pad A lift 7 proior to the slump has been relocated to pad B. Spent ore from Pad A has then been used to build a buttress at the base of pad B and irrigation systems have been re-established on pad B allowing ore to be irrigated in December 2020.

The slip has been cleared down to the toe of Pad A and spent ore from lift 6 of Pad A is being used to build a buttress at the base of pad A to increase stability. A new impermeable liner will then be installed on pad A. Ore can then be stacked on the new liner on pad A in April 2021 with leaching across both pads A and B commencing in July 2021.

An insurance claim for material damage and business interruption has been lodged with the company's insurers. Discussions are progressing on confirming acceptance of the claim. The company expects to reach a conclusion on this during Q1 2021.

Life of Mine Impact: This heap leach pad slump is not expected to materially change the Tujuh Bukit oxide gold reserve. This incident is expected to only cause some delays in gold production. To improve the pad stability going forward, an interlift drainage layer will also be installed after every 3rd lift. This is to reduce the risk of re-occurance of this incident in the future.

Operating Outlook: Guidance for 2021 is expected to be in the range of 100,000 to 120,000 ounces of gold at an AISC of $825 to $900/oz net of silver credits.

5) Wetar Copper Mine

Summary: As detailed earlier in 2020, a strategic review of the Wetar Copper Mine and integration with the AIM Project was conducted. This has resulted in a delay in copper production as mining has shifted from the Lerokis pit to the new Partolang pit. Copper produced year to date was 5,377 tonnes at an AISC of $4.62/lb. As part of the group's strategy to improve copper production, mining operations in Partolang pit commenced in October 2020, copper production has started to increase in January.

With the signing of the MOU with Tsingshan, the focus going forward will be on extracting maximum value from the Wetar ore including production of copper at Wetar and the sale of ore to the AIM Project to be used to produce acid, iron, steam, gold and silver as well as extracting residual copper.

Mining: Mining operations commenced in October 2020 with ore mining fully ramped up by December 2020. 268,062 tonnes of ore at a grade of 1.73% and 2.2 million tonnes of waste was mined during the quarter.

Processing: During Q4 2020 total copper extracted was 1,127 tonnes with 1,017 tonnes of copper produced.

Copper leaching of both the Lerokis and Kali Kunning ores continued to be affected by high levels of total dissolved solids ("TDS"), especially iron, in leach solutions. Column leach test work shows Partolang ore will leach even with high TDS solutions. Stacking of Partolang ore commenced in November 2020 and will be ramped up to full stacking rates by April 2021.

Test work and a feasibility study was completed in January 2021 to confirm the flowsheet for a water treatment plant to process Wetar leach solutions to reduce iron, acid and other dissolved metals and manage the site water balance. This flowsheet sees the existing neutralisation plant being expanded and modified to remove iron with the addition of a metal precipitation plant. Pilot plant testing and detailed engineering and design will commence during Q1 2021 with construction to start in Q2 2021 (subject to government approvals). The water treatment plant will assist with maximizing copper recoveries.

Medium to Longer Term Strategy: The current Wetar heap leaching process extracts a portion of the copper but none of the gold, silver, iron or sulphuric acid in a saleable form. It is estimated that the current process route delivers revenue of $70 per tonne. By developing the AIM Project, a further possible ~$200 of revenue per tonne should be recoverable. Work is being undertaken to plan for integration of the current Wetar operations with the AIM Project.

A study on alternative power supply options to reduce power costs at Wetar was completed in December 2020. The study recommended two alternative power solutions which will reduce the cost of power at the site. Internal trade-off studies are underway with a final decision expected by the end of Q1 2021.

Wetar Gold Strategy: The mining of the Partolang open cut cap will yield an estimated 400,000 tonnes of Au-silver ore at ~2.6 g/t Au and 106 g/t Ag.

Most of the Au is very fine grained in electrum, with limited free Au. The metal was previously recovered by Billiton with a Merrill-Crowe process plant on site. A test work campaign has been launched to test the Partolang cap for potentially applying a similar process to recover the Au and Ag and the initial testwork results indicated ~80% Au extraction. The test work campaign will continue to explore the possibility of recovering barite minerals from the cyanidation tail before the final flowsheet is finalized and taken to the next phase of study.

Environmental, Safety and Social Performance: At the end of the quarter, Wetar Copper Mine had achieved a record of 10,017,622 man-hours without Lost Time Injury ("LTI") since January 2018, whilst the mine's total year-to-date recordable injury frequency rate per million hours worked, was 0.00 at the end of December 2020, with no recordable injuries during the quarter.

The Wetar operation has 868 total direct and contract employees comprising of 2 expatriates and 866 nationals. National employees of Batutua comprise of 390 local (Maluku) and 478 non local employees, while contractors' employees comprise of 69 local (Maluku) and 140 non local.

High priority Community Development and Empowerment ("CDE") programs were carried out. However, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, multiple CDE programs have been temporarily suspended.

Operational Cost Summary: Year to date cash cost was $3.41/lb of copper produced and the AISC cost was $4.62/lb of copper produced.

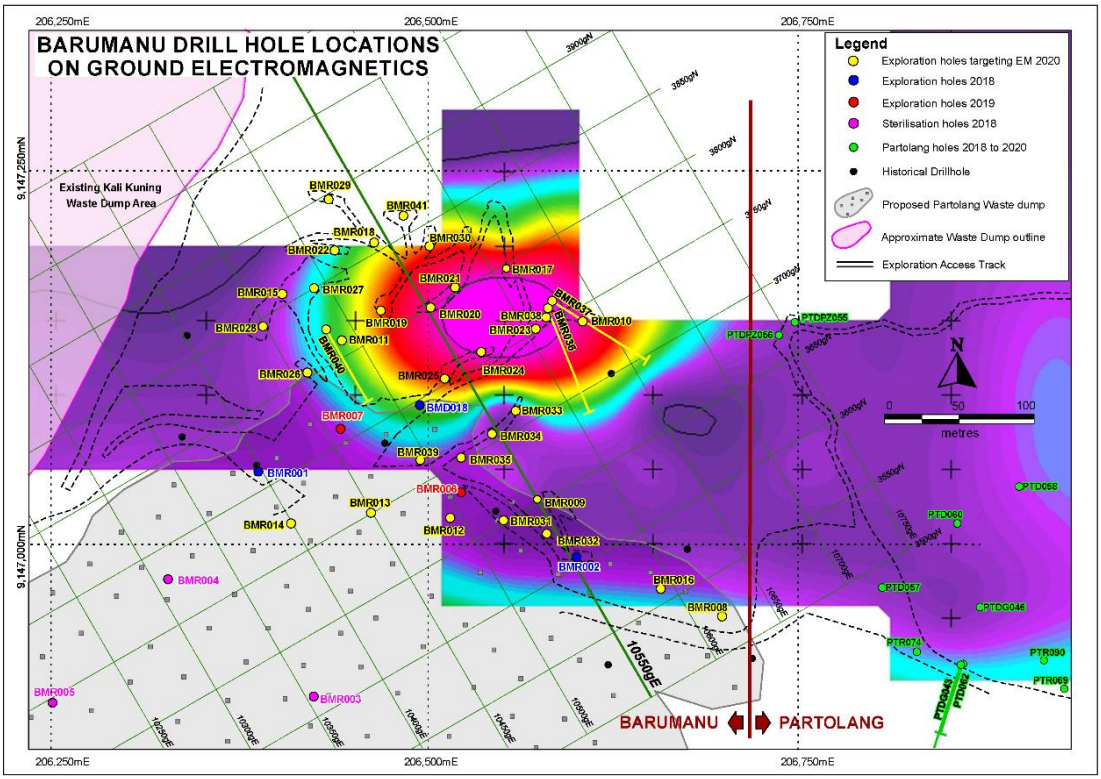
Exploration: At Wetar, new drilling results from the Barumanu prospect near Partolang continue to confirm potential for additional high-grade mineralisation, including intercepts of:

- 15m @ 3.75% Cu, 1.11g/t Au and 58.5g/t Ag from 41m in BMR024,
- 16.1m @ 5.60% Cu, 1.58g/t Au and 132.9g/t Ag from 80.8m in BMD020 within a ground EM anomaly, and
- 13m @ 2.33% Cu, 1.10g/t Au and 36.6g/t Ag from 43m in BMR033 outside of the peak EM anomaly.

The mineralisation remains open in several directions.

Drill holes completed during the quarter are shown in Figure 10 and detailed in Appendix 3.

Figure 10: Plan view with drilling in the Barumanu Area on Ground EM Imagery



Assay results were returned for 22 exploration holes, including 4 from the current quarter. Significant polymetallic mineralisation was intersected in 15 of the holes (Appendix 3), with some of the better intercepts in Appendix 2 - Table 8.

Operating Outlook: Copper production is expected to increase in Q1 2021 following the development of Partolang and is expected to reach consistent production levels in Q2 2021. Guidance for 2021 is expected to be in the range of 14,000 to 17,000 tonnes of copper at an AISC $2.10/lb to $2.60/lb. Production rates should increase further in subsequent years following the commissioning of the Water Treatment Plant.

Appendix 1: Finance and Corporate

Cash and Cash Equivalents: Cash and cash equivalents, net of restricted cash, at 31 December 2020 was $52 million.

Debt: On 23 December 2020, MDKA entered into a $25 million Single Currency Revolving Facility Agreement (with an accordion option of up to $50 million) with PT Bank UOB Indonesia as lender (the "RCF"). As of 31 December 2020, the RCF has not been drawn by MDKA.

A debt repayment of $10 million was made on the $200 million BSI Senior Secured Facility in the quarter. The balance at the end of the quarter was $100 million.

The finance lease balance outstanding at 31 December 2020 was $38 million. This resulted from the acquisition of owner mining equipment during 2019 and 2020.

Sales and Hedging: During the quarter, at Tujuh Bukit, a total of 11,027 ounces of gold and 84,396 ounces of silver were sold at an average price of $1,894/oz and $23/oz respectively for total revenue of $23 million. Furthermore, 17,048 oz of gold hedging with a strike price of $1,452/oz was closed out at a price of $1,856/oz resulting in a net loss on hedging for the quarter of $7 million. Mark to market liability has decreased from $9.8 million at 31 December 2019 to $0.4 million at 31 December 2020, resulting in a comprehensive income (unrealised gain) of $9.4 million.

During the quarter, at Wetar, 1,112 tonnes of copper were sold at an average price of $7,191/t. Wetar's copper production is currently unhedged.

Table 4: Gold, Silver and Copper Sales for December 2020 Quarter

	Ounces	$/oz	$m
Gold	11,027	1,894	20.9
Silver	84,396	23	2.0
	Tonnes	**$/tonne**	**$m**
Copper	1,112	7,191	8.0
Total			**30.9**

Table 5: Details of Gold and Copper Hedge Profile as at 31 December 2020

Period	Gold Hedged		Copper Hedged	
	oz Au	$/oz	t Cu	$/t
2021	3,000	1,775	-	-

Capital Structure: The issued and paid-up capital of the company is 21,897,591,650 shares.

Table 6: Major Shareholders as at 31 December 2020

Shareholders	No. of shares	%
PT Saratoga Investama Sedaya Tbk	4,189,971,184	19.13
PT Mitra Daya Mustika	2,948,833,595	13.47
Garibaldi Thohir	1,796,442,892	8.20
PT Suwarna Arta Mandiri	1,386,733,708	6.33
Pemda Kabupaten Banyuwangi	973,250,000	4,44
Gavin Arnold Caudle	79,526,728	0.36
Hardi Wijaya Liong	69,276,728	0.32
Richard Bruce Ness	4,783,500	0.02
Tri Boewono	4,500,000	0.02
Heri Sunaryadi	5,083,330	0.02
Total Major Shareholders	11,559,874,937	52.79
Others	10,337,716,713	47.21
Total shares on issue as at 31 December 2020	**21,897,591,650**	**100.00**

Appendix 2: Exploration and Development

1) Tujuh Bukit Copper Project

Underground resource definition and geotechnical drilling of the UHGZ continued this quarter, with a total of 8,116 metres drilled.

Total drilling from surface, primarily for hydrogeology holes (to understand the nature of water movement and the presence of water transmitting fault structures in and around the resource) and for geotechnical information was 792.5 metres.

Underground resource definition drilling was ongoing from the exploration decline during the quarter. The purpose of this drilling is to provide comprehensive geological, geotechnical, and hydrological information for the UHGZ. Visual inspection of core corresponds well with current geological interpretation and resource estimates. Hyperspectral Corescan production has been proceeding according to plan at approximately 90 metres per day.

The hydrogeology investigation program to establish baseline hydrology conditions for underground operations continued during the quarter. All surface and underground monitoring stations are active and regular data measurements show that general dewatering continues near to the decline development, with no significant correlation with rainfall events.

All drilling completed during the quarter (6,694.2m) are shown in Table 7. All of the five recent drill holes returned significant intercepts of copper and gold mineralisation as reported in the the recent press releases available at:
(https://www.merdekacoppergold.com/en/download/february-2021-tujuh-bukit-copper-drill-released).

Table 7: Tujuh Bukit Copper Project Drilling Q4 2020

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Type
UHGZ-20-022A	326.2	800.2	474	Res Def
UHGZ-20-023	466.7	828.4	361.7	Res Def
UHGZ-20-024	259.2	652.4	393.2	Res Def
UHGZ-20-025	0	776.2	776.2	Res Def
UHGZ-20-026	0	490	490	Res Def
UHGZ-20-027	0	461.1	461.1	Res Def
UHGZ-20-028	0	535.7	535.7	Res Def
UHGZ-20-029	0	650	650	Res Def
UHGZ-20-030	0	443	443	Res Def
UHGZ-20-031	0	700.5	700.5	Res Def
UHGZ-20-032	0	702.8	702.8	Res Def
UHGZ-20-033	0	424.1	424.1	Res Def
UHGZ-20-034	0	281.9	281.9	Res Def

2) Wetar

Exploration aimed at finding additional copper resources near Partolang continued in the quarter, including further drilling and geological mapping at the Barumanu prospect shown in Figure 11. This work focused on electromagnetic ("EM") anomalies defined previously as reported in the last quarter.

Four exploration diamond drill holes for 440m (BMD019-022), and three geotechnical diamond drill holes for 48.5m (WD1-3) were completed around Barumanu, the latter for planned Partolang waste dumps. Exploration holes (BMD019-021) were vertical, and twinned RC holes BMR024, BMR018 and BMR019 respectively completed in Q3. Angled scout hole BMD022, tested along the eastern margin of Barumanu ground EM anomaly.

Figure 11: Plan of Wetar Copper Project Showing Near Mine Prospect Locations

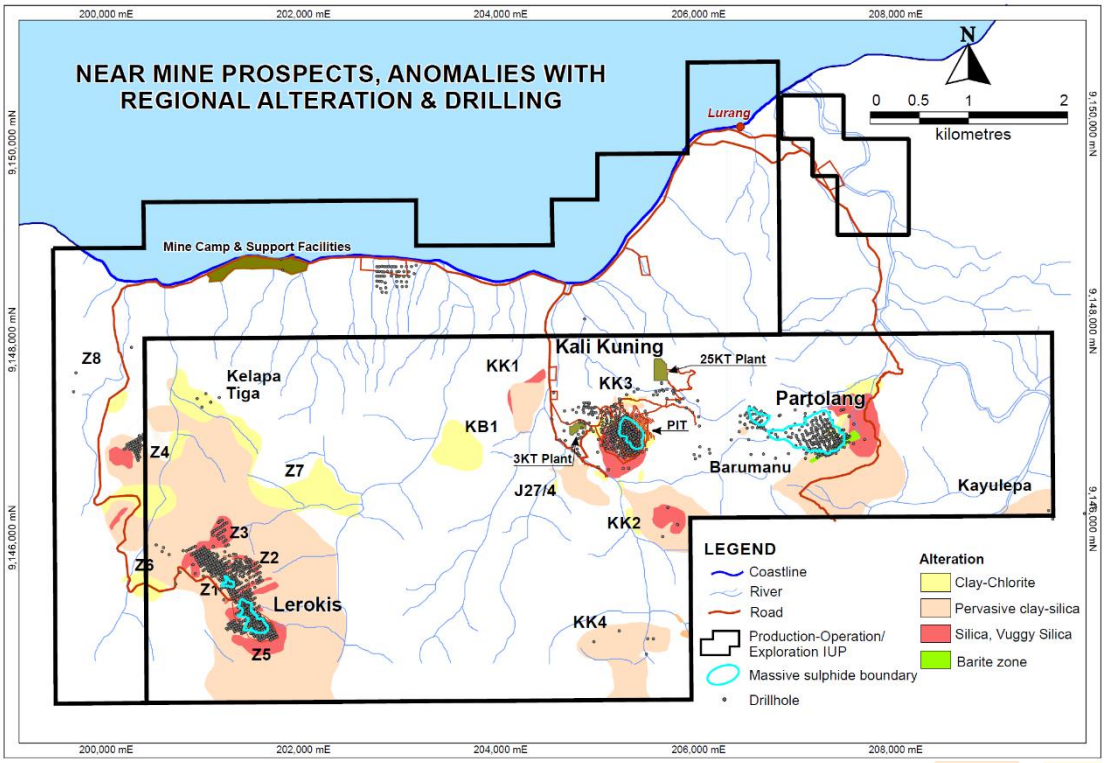


Table 8: Better assay intersections – Barumanu

Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Zn %	Pb %	Fe %	S %
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILLHOLES										
BMR024	41.00	56.00	15.00	**3.75**	**1.11**	58.47	0.58	0.16	24.47	35.06
BMR025	5.00	8.00	3.00	0.04	**1.47**	53.00	0.01	0.04	21.23	1.41
	8.00	12.00	4.00	**1.63**	0.46	35.13	0.07	0.05	31.15	39.90
BMR028	57.00	60.00	3.00	**1.62**	**1.83**	56.33	0.10	0.24	18.10	20.75
BMR033	43.00	56.00	13.00	**2.33**	**1.10**	36.62	0.07	0.13	39.93	46.17
BMR034	21.00	32.00	11.00	1.36	0.49	22.95	0.19	0.16	19.74	22.37
BMR036	81.00	94.00	13.00	**1.88**	0.82	32.69	0.19	0.22	27.06	31.93
BMR037	108.00	118.00	10.00	1.15	0.45	33.11	0.12	0.07	27.84	34.91
DIAMOND DRILLHOLES ¼ CORE ONLY										
BMD019	38.30	53.10	14.80	**4.90**	**1.31**	**76.65**	0.70	0.23	31.53	36.83
BMD020	80.80	96.90	16.10	**5.60**	**1.58**	**132.87**	0.58	0.24	29.75	37.43
	98.90	101.10	2.20	**2.89**	0.53	31.82	0.41	0.26	7.43	9.14
BMD021	71.30	80.20	8.90	**5.05**	**2.08**	**67.88**	0.19	0.37	25.31	30.45

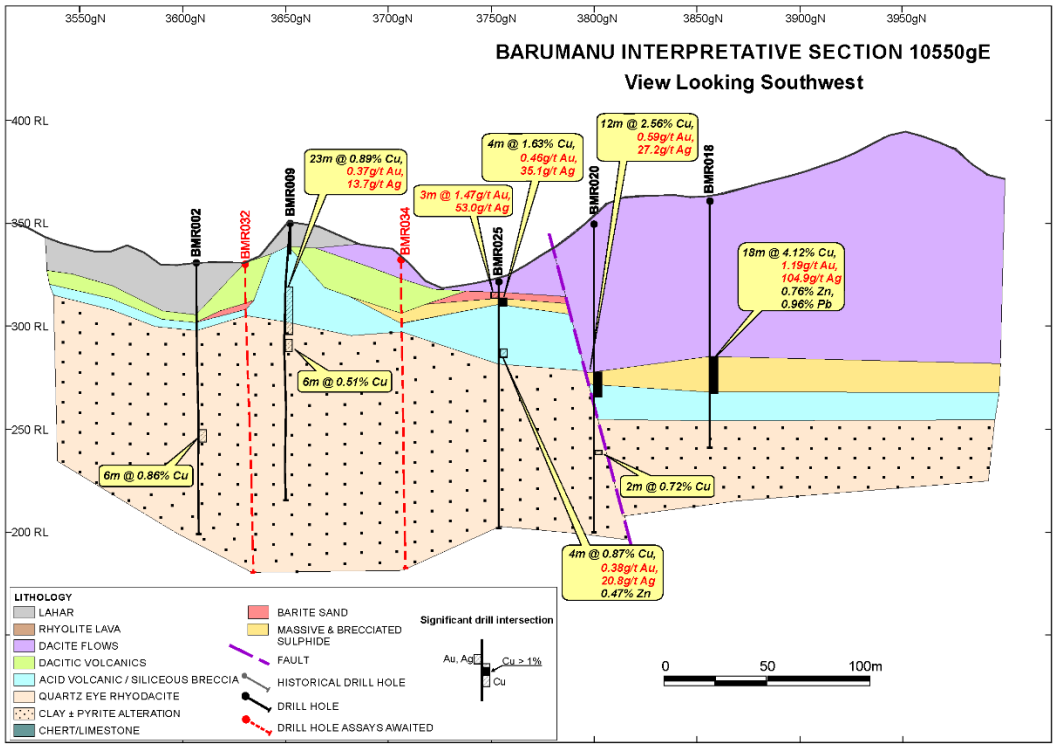
The best new RC results are from the southern part of the ground EM anomaly, and include thick intercepts in BMR033 and BMR034, which are associated with massive sulphides outside of the peak anomaly.

The twin diamond holes were designed to obtain core through highly mineralised portions of the sulphide for future metallurgical and petrological studies, with a secondary objective to obtain geological information and to compare the massive sulphide assay results with those obtained from the bulk RC samples. Initial analysis

of the diamond hole data confirms that the geology and intercept widths are generally comparable with those from the RC work but the ¼ core samples returned higher overall average copper and gold values, influenced in part, by several high-grade values over 1m intervals which were not present in the RC holes. Outside of the isolated intervals, downhole grade trends are generally similar for both copper and gold. Detailed analysis of the data is in progress.

The new assay data confirms that high-grade polymetallic mineralisation is associated with the peak EM anomaly, with potential indicated for additional mineralisation outside of this. The massive sulphides are largely flat lying as shown in Figure 12, but late faults have displaced the mineralisation, resulting in steeper mineralisation in the east/southeast, and deeper mineralisation in the north.

Figure 12: Preliminary Geological Section along 10550gE



Interpretation of the new geological and assay data from the core confirms that the rock units observed, and the high copper grades intersected, are similar to those from along the western margin of Partolang indicating the Barumanu mineralisation may represent a faulted extension of the copper resources at Partolang.
There were no environmental, safety or community incidents during the quarter.

Appendix 3 – Wetar Competent Person's Statement - Barumanu

Exploration Results and Targets

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Targets is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Ms. Donna Sewell, BSc. Ms. Sewell is contracted by Merdeka Mining Services. She does not hold any shares in the company either directly or indirectly.

Ms Sewell is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (member number #2413) and is currently a committee member of the AIG Western Australia Branch. She has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

Ms Sewell consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Barumanu Drillhole Intercepts

Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Zn %	Pb %	Fe %	S %
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILLHOLES										
BMR018	76.00	94.00	18.00	**4.12**	**1.19**	**104.94**	0.76	0.96	28.83	37.64
BMR019	71.00	80.00	9.00	**4.35**	**1.89**	70.11	0.11	0.49	22.24	28.33
BMR020	72.00	84.00	12.00	**2.56**	0.59	27.22	0.39	0.28	15.61	19.78
	110.00	112.00	2.00	0.72	0.03	1.30	0.00	0.00	4.15	5.84
BMR022	74.00	93.00	19.00	**3.30**	0.95	46.31	0.32	0.26	30.49	36.28
BMR023	70.00	79.00	9.00	**3.97**	0.80	35.00	0.13	0.06	27.91	34.09
BMR024	41.00	56.00	15.00	**3.75**	**1.11**	58.47	0.58	0.16	24.47	35.06
	56.00	66.00	10	0.51	0.14	2.93	0.02	0.01	16.30	18.76
BMR025	5.00	8.00	3.00	0.04	**1.47**	53.00	0.01	0.04	21.23	1.41
	8.00	12.00	4.00	**1.63**	0.46	35.13	0.07	0.05	31.15	39.90
	33.00	37.00	4.00	0.87	0.38	20.83	0.47	0.05	20.87	25.17
BMR027	55.00	57.00	2.00	0.46	0.40	11.80	0.91	0.08	12.03	14.93
	67.00	69.00	2.00	0.60	0.11	2.35	0.12	0.04	9.43	10.91
BMR028	57.00	60.00	3.00	**1.62**	**1.83**	56.33	0.10	0.24	18.10	20.75
BMR031	14.00	17.00	3.00	0.47	0.63	5.27	0.01	0.01	22.87	24.00
	73.00	75.00	2.00	0.46	0.22	3.50	0.02	0.02	10.81	13.42
	80.00	82.00	2.00	0.45	0.07	2.35	0.02	0.02	6.24	8.01
BMR033	43.00	56.00	13.00	**2.33**	**1.10**	36.62	0.07	0.13	39.93	46.17
BMR034	21.00	32.00	11.00	1.36	0.49	22.95	0.19	0.16	19.74	22.37
	40.00	44.00	4.00	0.57	0.02	4.68	0.16	0.02	4.70	6.16
	52.00	56.00	4.00	0.51	0.11	3.43	0.22	0.04	4.66	5.73
BMR035	36.00	46.00	10.00	0.79	0.22	6.82	0.30	0.14	13.67	16.80
BMR036	81.00	94.00	13.00	**1.88**	0.82	32.69	0.19	0.22	27.06	31.93
BMR037	108.00	118.00	10.00	1.15	0.45	33.11	0.12	0.07	27.84	34.91
BMR038	79.00	84.00	5.00	0.90	0.29	0.00	0.10	0.01	33.38	36.40
DIAMOND DRILLHOLES ¼ CORE ONLY										
BMD019	38.30	53.10	14.80	**4.90**	**1.31**	**76.65**	0.70	0.23	31.53	36.83
	56.10	59.10	3.00	0.52	0.39	13.03	0.03	0.02	29.00	32.40
BMD020	80.80	96.90	16.10	**5.60**	**1.58**	**132.87**	0.58	0.24	29.75	37.43
	98.90	101.10	2.20	**2.89**	0.53	31.82	0.41	0.26	7.43	9.14
BMD021	71.30	80.20	8.90	**5.05**	**2.08**	**67.88**	0.19	0.37	25.31	30.45

(1) Reported at 0.4% Cu cut-off
(2) Minimum composite length of 2m
(3) Holes BMR018-023 were reported in Q3, 2020

BKP Drill Hole Details Barumanu

Hole_ID	EOH (m)	Easting	Northing	RL	Azim	DIP	Datum
BMR018	120	206463.76	9147201.92	360.88	0	-90	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
BMR019	102	206468.04	9147156.39	355.47	0	-90	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
BMR020	150	206501.52	9147158.54	349.65	0	-90	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
BMR021	150	206517.62	9147171.97	352.08	0	-90	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
BMR022	140	206437.12	9147196.73	354.47	0	-90	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
BMR023	150	206571.97	9147144.04	325.05	0	-90	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
BMR024	130	206535.25	9147128.70	326.30	0	-90	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
BMR025	120	206511.07	9147110.59	321.58	0	-90	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
BMR026	142	206418.87	9147114.98	318.77	0	-90	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
BMR027	130	206423.47	9147171.54	332.05	0	-90	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
BMR028	120	206389.14	9147145.77	331.05	0	-90	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
BMR029	145	206433.29	9147230.97	365.71	0	-90	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
BMR030	150	206500.77	9147199.34	363.52	0	-90	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
BMR031	84	206550.22	9147016.13	322.62	0	-90	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
BMR032	150	206579.14	9147007.16	330.13	0	-90	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
BMR033	150	206558.42	9147089.39	332.53	0	-90	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
BMR034	150	206542.49	9147073.65	332.29	0	-90	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
BMR035	150	206522.05	9147057.70	327.67	0	-90	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
BMR036	150	206580.05	9147157.77	328.63	158	-60	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
BMR037	150	206583.00	9147162.81	328.82	122	-60	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
BMR038	100	206578.68	9147152.01	328.44	0	-90	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
BMR039	100	206494.71	9147056.22	323.04	0	-90	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
BMR040	132	206431.55	9147143.82	334.34	150	-65	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
BMR041	138	206483.04	9147219.90	367.39	0	-90	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
BMD019	78.8	206534.25	9147125.69	327.04	0	-90	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
BMD020	104.2	206463.88	9147201.81	361.70	0	-90	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
BMD021	100	206468.32	9147156.35	356.40	0	-90	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
BMD022	157	206580.37	9147163.68	329.66	60	-60	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
WD01	11	206099.70	9146586.15	215.22	0	-90	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
WD02	18	206425.37	9146859.80	280.32	0	-90	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S
WD03	19.5	206331.64	9147232.97	354.77	0	-90	UTM WGS84 Zone 52S

(1) Note coordinates for holes BMR018-041 were reported in Q3, 2020, but some of these have changed

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report (Wetar Exploration – Barumanu only)

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Historical sampling at Barumanu during the 1990s was completed over several phases by a subsidiary of Billiton International, PT Prima Lirang Mining (PLM). Drilling was completed with a diamond drill rig using NQ diameter core and half drill core samples were collected at 1m intervals. • Sampling by Batutua Kharisma Permai (BKP), since late 2015 has been with diamond drill (DD) rigs, mainly using HQ3 and NQ3 diameter core and with reverse circulation (RC) rigs using 5½-inch bit and face sampling hammers. • Half drill core samples are collected by BKP, with the remaining half core generally retained on site. Limited core is available to date, but where available core recoveries have averaged 97-100%. • RC samples are collected every 1 m, with one-eighth of each interval riffle split for sampling, and the remaining seven-eighths of each material stored at the drill site. Estimation of RC recoveries for assay intervals in this report are still being reviewed but initial estimates suggest overall recoveries in the holes reported of 83%, and except for 1 hole (BMR025), 71% in the sulphide ore intervals from these. • Sampling by BKP in expected mineralised intervals is on a nominal 1 m basis, increasing to 2 m in known footwall units. Above the mineralisation, 1 m intervals of quarter core or RC splits from unaltered cover sequences are generally composited to 5 m for assaying. • An independent laboratory is used to pulverise the entire sample for analysis. Sample weights submitted for preparation and analysis range from 2 kg/m to 6 kg/m dependent on rock type. The entire sample is crushed and then pulverised to 95% passing -200# (*75um*), and then 200gram pulp is taken for various analyses. Sieve tests are completed on 5% of samples to test grind quality. • Industry standard QAQC protocols include the insertion of certified OREAS standards and field duplicates at rate of 1 in 20-25, and blanks at rate of 1 in 50. • Analysis of QAQC results suggest sample assays are accurate. • All exploration drill samples are analysed for gold using 30g fire assay, standard multi-element ICP 3-acid digestion with AAS finish, ore-grade 3-acid digestion with AAS finish for ore elements above DL by ICP, total sulphur (LECO) for sulphur above DL of the ICP, and sequential copper analysis for Cu values > 0.4% testing for acid and cyanide soluble copper, zinc and iron. Further details on the assaying are provided further down in this table. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in reporting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• PLM drilled 17 shallow DD holes (BMD001–BMD017) with NQ standard tube. • BKP drilling has been conducted in four phases and included diamond drilling with HQ3 core of diameter 63.5 mm, reducing to NQ core of diameter 45mm if necessary. RC holes with a 5½-inch bit and face sampling hammer. • Phase 1 drilling in 2015 comprised 1 DD hole only (KKE02) to a depth of 250.1m. • Phase 2 drilling in late, 2018 and early, 2019, included 1 DD hole (BMD018) and 7 RC holes (BMR001-007) for 242.1 m and 654 m respectively. • Phase 3 drilling in early 2020 included 10 RC holes (BMR008-017) for 1,532m. • Phase 4 drilling (this report) included 24 RC holes (BMR018-041) for 3,203m.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• PLM diamond core recovery reportedly averaged 80% in the barite zones although recoveries were sometimes poor due to the loose friable nature of the ore. • BKP core recovery is measured for each drill run and calculated for each sample interval, averaging between 97-100% (2 holes only). • Scout RC drilling to date is largely restricted to areas where the targeted sulphides are expected to be <100 m deep, as the density of the material and the locally porous nature of the sulphides has made it difficult to lift adequate sample material from much deeper levels. • RC samples are bagged and weighed for each 1 m interval prior to being riffle split. • Estimation of RC sample recoveries is ongoing and is complicated by mixing of the different ore types in chips, as the specific gravity (SG) for these vary considerably based on work in nearby Partolang and range from 2.33 g/cm^3 to 4.87 g/cm^3 for the main massive sulphide units, and from 1.52 g/cm^3 to 3.3 g/cm^3 for the main units containing gold and silver. Diamond drilling is planned in the next quarter to assist with calculating recoveries for the RC. Using Partolang SG data as a reference, overall RC recoveries during this reporting period average around 83% in the holes for which assays were received, and except for 1 hole (BMR025), 71% in the sulphide ore intervals from these.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Records for historical PLM drilling comprise skeletal geological logs only and are only available for 9 of the completed holes (BMD009-017). • BKP drill core is geologically, geotechnically, and structurally logged. Logging fields included (but not limited to), lithology, alteration, mineralisation, assigned ore unit, structure, RQD and defect angles. All core is photographed prior to sampling for a permanent record and for desktop study purposes. • RC chips are geologically logged, with representative chips from the drilling retained in chip trays. These are photographed for desktop study purposes and retained on site. • All drill core and RC chips are logged, initially in a qualitative way to create summary logs, and then in more detail. The BKP logging is based on nomenclature developed specifically for the Wetar project. The logging and codes or abbreviations are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		input into computerised logging sheets.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• PLM core was sampled in 1 m intervals, with half core taken for analysis. None of this core is available. • BKP core (2 holes only to date) is sampled in 1 m intervals, with half core taken through any sulphide and barite zones, increasing to 2 m intervals in footwall units. In unmineralised cover sequences, no material is sent for analysis. • RC bulk samples are collected from the cyclone in buckets or large bags in 1 m intervals, weighed, and riffle split using a 3-tier Jones splitter to 2–6 kg samples for assay through the sulphide and barite zones. The 1 m samples are composited to 2 m intervals in footwall units, and 5 m in cover sequences for assaying. Tube sampling has been used locally for wet samples taken from some of the deeper holes. • One in 20 samples are duplicated as field splits for both DD and RC. The DD duplicates are of quarter-core only, whilst the RC splits are taken from the bulk sample and split with riffle. • In general, zones of expected mineralisation are targeted for the duplicates to avoid comparing samples with no grades. The samples are collected after logging has been completed.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• PLM analysed for Au (FAS), Ag (AAS), Cu, Pb, Zn (AAS) and As, Sb and Ba by XRF at PT. Inchape Utama Services in Jakarta. Samples with >10% Ba were reanalysed by XRF. The accuracy of the assays was reportedly monitored using high grade and low grade (Au) CRMs (range 2.61-22.17g/t) as well as blanks. • Samples from BKP drilling are assayed by PT Geoservices in Jakarta as follows: • Gold (fire assay – method FAA40), with copper, lead, zinc, silver, arsenic, antimony, iron, sulphur and a suite of 28 other elements by aqua regia ICP-OES package (method GA103_ICP36). Analyses for the arsenic and antimony are considered partial only by this method. • A three-acid ore grade AAS digest (method GOA03_AAS) is completed on samples above detection limits of 1% for Cu, Pb, Zn, As and Sb, above 100 ppm for Ag, and above 25% for Fe. • Any sulphur values above DL of 20% by ICP were re-assayed by total sulphur (method MET_LECO_S01) by combustion furnace. • Samples, which returned Cu values of >0.4% have also been analysed for cyanide soluble and acid soluble amounts of Cu, Zn and Fe by sequential leach (method MET_CU_DG3A and MET_SOLN_AAS). • Industry standard QAQC protocols by BKP include the insertion of certified OREAS standards and field duplicates at rate of 1 in 20-25, and blanks at rate of 1 in 50. • The accuracy of the BKP sulphide assays is monitored using high, mid and low grade (Cu) certified reference materials (CRMs) (3.82%, 1.53%, 0.51% respectively) as well as blanks at rate of 1:50. Gold and silver standards range from 1.43 g/t to 2.47 g/t for Au and 4.45 g/t to 488 g/t for Ag (for barite material more recently). • Analyses of laboratory replicate and duplicate assays show a high degree of correlation. Standards and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		blanks from the drilling programs by BKP have returned assays within acceptable tolerances. • Duplicate field samples for copper results show some scatter locally, especially at higher grades, and near detection limits, but the gold results generally show good correlation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant assay intersections in this report have been verified by the Wetar mine lab. No pulp samples have yet been dispatched for analysis by an external check laboratory. • The drill holes being reported are exploration in nature and have not yet been twinned. • Hardcopy geological reports are available for some of the PLM drilling and data from the reports has been entered in the Company database. • All BKP geological data is recorded on paper log sheets retained on site or entered directly into excel computer templates of same form. These are manually entered into a Microsoft Access database on site, which is backed up daily. Checking of the manual entries is routinely completed. • Primary assay data is received from the laboratory in soft-copy digital format. Digital data is stored on a secure server on site with a back-up copy off site. • Assays are regularly merged into the Microsoft Access database off-site by contract personnel. Once merged, the database is sent back to site and assay columns are checked by the senior geologists to ensure that assays have been correctly merged.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Historical coordinates are available from the 17 drillholes by PLM at Barumanu, however, few of these have been located, and no downhole surveys are available. • Drill hole collars of BKP are surveyed by total station to an accuracy of 2 mm. • The topographic surface is surveyed by LIDAR and supplemented by Total Station surveys. • Drilling in this report was conducted on a local grid that is rotated approximately 30° to the west of true north. All data is subsequently transformed into UTM WGS-84, Zone 52S. Earlier scout drilling was based on UTM coordinates only. • Downhole surveys are generally completed by BKP with a Proshot camera at 30 m intervals. No surveys are available for the first 13 vertical holes completed during this reporting period (ie BMR018-030). • Dip, and to a much lesser extent the azimuth variations downhole generally average <2.0° per 100 m for the vertical drilling and 2–5° per 100 m for inclined holes due to the relatively shallow nature of the drilling. However, a number of the vertical holes had larger downhole azimuth variations. These hole deviations are generally minor and indicate that dips and azimuths at the collar used at the end of hole for unsurveyed holes will result in insignificant errors.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve*	• Drill spacing is nominal 50m x 50m pattern, with some drilling on 50m x 25m over a portion of the main EM target, with scout drilling at 50-100m centres outside of this. • Previous drilling by PLM, largely over known barite outcrops was scattered. • The assay intervals reported are from 1 m samples and constrained by geological units.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Sampled drill holes were designed in Mapinfo Datamine Discover 3D to intersect the interpreted electromagnetic anomalies and expected shallow dipping VMS mineralisation comprised of a copper-rich massive sulphide body. • Based on initial analysis of the available drilling, and the EM data, mineralisation appears to have a tabular geometry and is largely flat lying. Late faults appear to have displaced the mineralisation locally, resulting in steeper mineralisation in the east/southeast, and deeper mineralisation in the north. • Except for 3 holes, drilling has been vertical, with holes completed on rough sections orientated perpendicular to, and along the interpreted strike of the tabular mineralisation. The sampling is considered unbiased.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Bagged BKP drill samples are packed into wooden boxes and shipped on the Company chartered boat to Kupang (West Timor) where the samples are crushed and split, prior to sending pulps to Jakarta for final assay analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have yet been completed on the drilling data by BKP, but the drilling, logging and sampling methods utilised are based on methods reviewed previously by external consultants for the adjacent mine area, and in-house company standards.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Wetar Copper Project is a fully permitted and operational mine and solvent extraction-electrowinning (SX-EW) treatment facility located on Wetar Island, part of the Maluku Barat Daya Regency (MBD), in the Maluku Province of the Republic of Indonesia. Key permits are listed below. • IUP Exploitation 543-124 Tahun 2011 and PMA adjustment to 543-124 Tahun 2011 for copper, 2,733 ha expiry 9/6/2031, are held by PT Batutua Kharisma Permai (BKP), a subsidiary of PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk. • AMDAL environmental permit for life of mine was granted April 2010, which covers the Kali Kuning and Lerokis areas. • Addendum applications to cover revised works at Lerokis, Kali Kuning and future works covering the Partolang development were approved on 7 November 2019. Permits include those for environmental feasibility 05/SKKL/503 Tahun 2019 and 06/SKKL/503 Tahun 2019, and environmental permits 06/IL/2019 and 07/IL/2019.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Forestry permit (Pinjam Pakai) Number SK478/Menhut II/2013) for 134.63 ha is valid to December 2031.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Extensive exploration including drilling and mining was carried out at Kali Kuning and Lerokis from 1990 to 1997 by PLM, a subsidiary of Billiton. The gold/precious metals exploration, mining and processing activities were rehabilitated at the completion of processing. • At Partolang, and to a lesser extent Barumanu, exploratory drilling was completed by PLM. Informal resource estimates were also undertaken in-house for the barite and sulphides, where present. • Preliminary scoping studies were undertaken on the informal gold resource at Partolang but, no mining was completed. No scoping studies were undertaken for Barumanu.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Wetar Island is composed of Neogene volcanic rocks and minor oceanic sediments and forms part of the Inner Banda Arc. The island preserves ~4.7 million-year-old precious metal-rich volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) and barite deposits. • The polymetallic massive sulphides are dominated by pyrite, with minor primary chalcopyrite and lesser bornite cut by late fractures infilled with sulphosalts, tennantite–tetrahedrite and enargite. The sulphosalts have replaced primary chalcopyrite and bornite to varying extents across Kali Kuning, Lerokis, Partolang, and Barumanu and these have in turn been replaced by supergene chalcocite and covellite to varying extents, with the latter most common at Partolang. Barite-rich orebodies are developed on the flanks of the sulphide units and locally overly the massive sulphides. • Sulphide mounds showing talus textures are generally localised along faults, which provided the main pathways for high-temperature hydrothermal fluids and the development of associated stockworks. • Known orebodies, including Barumanu are closely associated with quartz-porphyry dacites which occur within the basalts/andesites and are surrounded by widespread propylitic and argillic alteration haloes. Hydrothermal alteration around the various orebodies is zoned and dominated by illite-kaolinite-smectite with local alunite and pyrophyllite. • The sulphide mounds and related barite bodies are generally covered and preserved by post-mineralisation chert, gypsum, calcareous siltstone/limestone, lahars, subaqueous debris flows, volcaniclastic rocks and locally fresh dacitic lava flows at Barumanu and Partolang. • Gold-silver mineralisation occurs predominantly within barite-rich units, including sands, tuffs and breccias (after original dacitic rocks), which are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		strongly ferruginised locally. In some of the dacitic rocks, barite and hydrated iron minerals have completely replaced the host units, with original breccia textures no longer visible. • The economic copper mineralisation occurs predominantly within coherent massive sulphide units and locally in dacitic breccia units which, have been almost completely replaced by sulphides, with some minor material occurring in fractures and as stockworks within intensely altered andesitic and dacitic tuffs and volcanics in the immediate footwall and lateral extent of the massive sulphides. Not all massive sulphides are mineralised. • The contact between the massive sulphides, barite, footwall and hangingwall units is generally quite sharp.
Drillhole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *downhole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• New BKP drill hole location and directional information is provided in this report. • Hole locations from the historic PLM work are shown in the diagrams.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results by BKP are reported to a minimum cutoff grade of 0.4% Cu for sulphide zones and 0.5g/t Au, for barite Au-Ag zones, with an internal dilution of 2m maximum. No top cuts have been applied to this data.
Relationship between mineralisation	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Except for three angled BKP holes, all of the drilling has been vertical, and the intercept widths are generally indicative of deposit thickness.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').*	• Based on initial analysis of available drilling, and the EM data, mineralisation appears to have a tabular geometry and is largely flat lying. Late faults appear to have displaced the mineralisation locally, resulting in steeper mineralisation in the east/southeast, and deeper mineralisation in the north.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Location plans for the prospects and completed drillholes are provided in this report together with a tabulation of significant inetrcepts from the drilling. • A representative section, showing the main rock units and how these relate to the available assays is provided in this report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced, to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The geological reporting of the rock types is provided in the information. • All available significant results from the drilling by BKP are included in this report and in previous quarterly reports by MDKA.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• At Barumanu, massive sulphides, ranging in thickness from 3 m to 19 m, have been intersected in 12 of the holes completed in this reporting period, and in 2 holes from previous quarters. The massive sulphides are associated with ground and airborne EM conductors. • Diagnostic leach data from available mineralised holes have to date returned leachable copper values ranging from 44-88% (average 70%) by either cyanide or sulphuric acid.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Future work will include completion of additional ground electromagnetics in the area. Drilling will be aimed at testing for possible extensions to the mineralisation in the northwest, east and southeast, where mineralisation remains open, and will include significant diamond drilling to better understand interpreted structures which appear to be disrupting the mineralisation.

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About PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk.

PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk ("Merdeka"), a holding company with operating subsidiaries engaging in mining business activities, encompassing: (i) exploration; (ii) production of gold, silver, copper (and other related minerals); and (iii) mining services. The subsidiaries are: (i) PT Bumi Suksesindo ("BSI") as the holder of the operation production mining business license for the Tujuh Bukit Gold Mine; (ii) PT Damai Suksesindo ("DSI") which holds the adjacent exploration permit; (iii) PT Batutua Tembaga Raya ("BTR") as the holder of operation production mining business license specifically for processing and refining; (iv) PT Batutua Kharisma Permai ("BKP") as the holder of the operation production mining business license for the Wetar Copper Mine; (v) PT Merdeka Mining Servis ("MMS") as the holder of mining services business license; vi) PT Pani Bersama Tambang ("PBT"), as the holder of an operation production mining business license specifically for processing and refining; and (vii) PT Puncak Emas Tani Sejahtera ("PETS"), as the holder of an operation production mining business license for Pani Gold Project.

The company's major assets, in order of management's assessment of future value, are the: (i) Tujuh Bukit Copper Project; (ii) Pani Joint Venture; (iii) Wetar / Morowali Acid Iron Metal Project; (iv) Tujuh Bukit Gold Mine and; (v) Wetar Copper Mine.

The Tujuh Bukit Copper Project deposit is one of the world's top ranked undeveloped copper and gold mineral resources, containing approximately 8.7 million tonnes of copper and 28 million ounces of gold.

As a world-class Indonesian mining company, Merdeka is owned by prominent Indonesian shareholders including: PT Saratoga Investama Sedaya Tbk., PT Provident Capital Indonesia and Mr. Garibaldi Thohir. Merdeka's three major shareholders have exceptional track records in successfully identifying, building and operating multiple publicly listed companies in Indonesia.

Refer Annual Statements of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves on www.merdekacoppergold.com