QUARTERLY REPORT: June 2019

PT Merdeka Copper and Gold Tbk.
IDX Code: MDKA

As at 30 June 2019

Capital structure
4,164,518,330 listed shares
Share price: IDR 4,720
Market capitalisation: US$ 1.4 b

Cash & debt
Cash and bullion: US$ 40 m
Restricted cash US$ 3.4 m
Senior Secured Loans: US$ 270 m

Board of Commissioners
Edwin Soeryadjaya (President)
Garibaldi Thohir (Commissioner)
Mahendra Siregar (Independent Commissioner)
Dhohir Farisi (Independent Commissioner)
Heri Sunaryadi (Commissioner)
Sakti Wahyu Trenggono (Commisioner)

Board of Directors
Tri Boewono (President)
Richard Bruce Ness (Vice President & CEO)
Colin Francis Moorhead
Gavin Arnold Caudle
Hardi Wijaya Liong
Michael W.P. Soeryadjaya
David Thomas Fowler
Chrisanthus Supriyo (Independent)

Registered Office
The Convergence Indonesia, 20th Floor, Rasuna Epicentrum Boulevard, HR Rasuna Said Jakarta 12940 - Indonesia
T: +62 21 – 2988 0393

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 ("the Company") is pleased to report on June Quarter activities:

Tujuh Bukit – Strong Result & OXP Completed.

- Oxide mine produces 64,030 ounces of gold at AISC of US$ 553/oz. No LTI's occurred during the quarter, with site achieving 15.2 million LTI free hours.
- Oxide Expansion Project ("OXP") successfully completed commissioning of the second CIC train and detoxification clarifier and dewatering filtration circuit in the ADR gold plant.
- The exploration decline at the Tujuh Bukit Porphyry Project ("TPP") has progressed sufficiently to allow a 50,000 metre drill program to commence.

Wetar – Capex Delivered & Partolang Resource

- Production for the quarter was 4,293 tonnes of copper cathode stripped at a total cash cost of $2.06/lb AISC. Production was affected by 7 days of power outages and the delayed impact of not placing new crushed ore on the pads for 2 months from mid February. No LTI's occurred during the quarter with the site achieving 4.8 million hours without an LTI.
- Production improvement initiatives including the expansion of the nuetralisation plant and the transition to owner mining progressed as expected during the quarter.
- The haul road for the Lerokis mine was completed during the quarter with 190,000 tonnes of ore mined from Lerokis. Commissioning of the new crusher is exected to occur in the third quarter.
- Partolang maiden Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 8.69Mt @ 1.2% Cu (for 107kt Cu). Partolang has the potential to extend the mine life of the Wetar Copper Mine by 2 to 3 years. Diagnostic leach testwork indicates that copper is 80% to 90% soluble.

Corporate – Strengthened Balance Sheet.

- On 25 June 2019, the US$ 75 million Barclays facility was replaced with a US$ 100 million facility from a syndiate of 4 banks (Barclays, UOB, HSBC and BNP).
- On 12 July 2019, the Company completed a US$ 60 million equity placement to institutional investors. The initial offer of US$ 50 million was well oversubscribed.
- Acquisition of 100% of Finders Resources Limited ("FND") completed.

Tujuh Bukit Operations

Mining and ore stacking during the June Quarter was in line with the life-of-mine ("LOM") plan that shows the 2019 production rate at 6.8 million dry tonnes per annum of ore, ramping up to a maximum production rate of up to 8.2 million dry tonnes per annum of ore, once the Oxide Expansion Project ("OXP") is fully completed.

The expansion works during the period include the successful commissioning of the second CIC train to double pregnant solution processing capacity through the gold plant, plus the completion and commissioning of the upgraded detoxification and heavy metal recovery circuits of the plant. Work on the heap leach irrigation booster pump system for irrigation of the upper lifts above Lift 5 is ongoing with pump delivery lines to be completed and backup power generation to be installed. Electrical MCC upgrades for the booster station are completed, and the system will be hot commissioned.

Mining is sequenced to continually deliver the highest available grades over the first three years of the mine life. Total estimated LOM production of 0.8 million recoverable ounces of gold is planned over the remaining 5.5 years of mine life, bringing total LOM gold produced including previous production to 1.2 million ounces of gold.

Table 1: Tujuh Bukit Mine – Key Production Statistics

Tujuh Bukit	Unit	Mar Quarter 2019	Jun Quarter 2019	Year to Date 2019
Open Pit Mining				
Ore Mined	t	1,680,375	1,914,950	3,595,325
Waste Mined	t	2,074,573	1,962,488	4,037,062
Mined Gold Grade	Au g/t	1.42	1.27	1.34
Mined Silver Grade	Ag g/t	12.28	9.86	10.99
Contained Gold Metal	Au oz	76,836	78,119	154,955
Contained Silver Metal	Ag oz	663,263	606,823	1,270,086
ROM Stockpiles				
Ore	t	657,311	704,178	704,178
Gold Grade	Au g/t	1.11	0.81	0.81
Silver Grade	Ag g/t	8.92	7.50	7.50
Heap Leach Production				
Ore Crushed and Stacked	t	1,454,269	1,983,262	3,437,531
Gold Grade Stacked	Au g/t	1.50	1.33	1.40
Silver Grade Stacked	Ag g/t	13.08	10.20	11.42
Recovered Gold	Au oz	46,515	64,030	110,544
Recovered Silver	Ag oz	63,977	92,496	156,473

Mining

Ore mined for the quarter was 1,914 kt with waste mined of 1,962 kt. Total tonnes mined was 14% above the budget and still in line with the operational mine plan. Mining operations achieved total material movement of 4,240 kt including rehandling ore stockpiles and topsoil stockpiles during the quarter.

Reconciliation of grade control sampling against the Ore Reserve for the year to date, shows negative ore tonnes (7%) but at positive grade (15%) for higher contained gold ounces (7%). Additional waste mining also resulted from geotechnical assessment of weak clay zones that were modelled in the pit walls of Pit B East and Pit B West, with a reduction in the pit wall overall slope angle by changing the interim and final wall bench height from 15 metres to 7.5

metres in high clay zones. Both the positive reconciliation and additional ore mined in the quarter resulted in a positive operating cost impact.

Processing

During the quarter, both the OPP-1 & OPP-2 circuits operated as per design, achieving forecast OPP throughput with a total of 1,983 kt ore crushed, at an average grade of 1.33 g/t Au. A total of 1,983 kt of crushed and agglomerated ore, at a grade of 1.33 g/t Au, was hauled and stacked onto the HLP, during the quarter, containing 84,728 ounces of gold.

At the end of June, stacking of Lift 3, Bays 5B to 9 was completed and all bays were under active irrigation. On Lift 4, only Bay 5B (4 cells) remained under active irrigation. On Lift 5, Bays 3A and 3B crossing to Bay 4A was fully stacked and the area was all under active irrigation.

The HLP continues to perform as per design with project-to-date recoveries at the end of June slightly below the forecast leach recovery curves that indicate average gold recoveries of between 78% and 82% for oxide ore and 52% for transition ore blends after the 150 day leach cycle. Project-to-date gold dissolution in the heap leach pad, as confirmed by independent review is around 74.9%, with current average leaching time being around 122 days for all lifts, as a result of increased stacking rates, subsequent rate of advance, and quantities of high grade copper bearing ores having been stacked. Construction activities during the quarter in the heap leach area were related to increasing the heap leaching pump capacities for the increased solution flows required to irrigate the expanded leach pad area and the increased rates of stacking, and were still ongoing at the end of this quarter.

During the quarter the construction of the second CIC train was completed, filled with fresh carbon, successfully wet commissioned and brought on line at the beginning of May 2019 to increase overall production in Q2. The ADR plant operated at full capacity at the end of the quarter, with the number of elutions being increased to daily, in order to maintain or improve gold recovery efficiencies whilst increasing silver recoveries.

The carbon scavenging circuit, continued to operate at the beginning of the quarter and during the detoxification phase for the commissioning of the detoxification clarifier and dewatering filter press. At the end of the quarter a total of 95 ounces of gold and 843 ounces of silver were recovered from detoxified discharge solution, which was included in the precious metal production figures of 64,030 ounces of gold and 92,496 ounces of silver, for the quarter.

Electrical and instrumentation work on the scavenger circuit, in order to automate and control the process using the plant's Scada system, was completed during the quarter. Construction of the detoxification clarifier, associated flocculant mixing & dosing plant and dewatering filter press were completed, and successfully commissioned to operate at the design 500 m^3/h flow rate.

Environmental, Safety and Social Performance

By the end of the quarter, Tujuh Bukit operations had achieved a record of 15,276,298 man-hours without a lost time injury, whilst the mine's total year-to-date recordable injury frequency rate per million hours worked, was 0.32 at the end of June, with no recordable medical treatment injuries during the quarter.

The workforce at the mine including all employees and contractors is currently 2,252 people, comprising over 99% Indonesian Nationals and less than 1% Expatriates. Of the workforce, 63% comes from the Regency of Banyuwangi, including approximately 42% from the local Sub-District of Pesanggaran.

During the quarter, PT BSI ("BSI") has completed the Master Plan for Community Development and Empowerment Program (PPM) to comply with the Minister of Energy and Mineral Regulation (ESDM) No. 1824 / Year 2018. This master plan has been openly discussed at workshops with the Government of Banyuwangi Regency and approved by the Provincial ESDM Office. The program includes education, health, economics, job creation, socio-cultural, environmental, institutional and infrastructure.

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs continued regularly throughout the quarter, with achievements in education programs including provision of 145 student scholarships, school buses serving 2,708 school students, and mobile library serving 2,930 elementary and junior high school pupils. In health, PT BSI's mobile clinic served 1,607 local patients and two blood drive events gathered 393 bags. For livelihoods, the goat animal husbandry program has increased over 100% from 84 to 187 full grown goats. In addition, BSI has assisted over 300 orphans at various socio-cultural activities, and engaged with over 2,000 local community members during the recent month of Ramadan. Infrastructure development programs continue in dredging the Katak Creek (Gonggo River) to reduce flooding reaching 50% of its 4.5 km target and repairing village and farming roads for local communities reaching another 15.8 km in areas surrounding BSI's operations.

A total of 2,482 environmental samples were taken during the quarter, encompassing statutory based sampling requirements as well as company driven internal monitoring. As part of the Company's rehabilitation program, during this quarter a total of 1.5 hectares of tree planting (940 seedlings) was completed.

Operational Cost Summary

The operational cost performance achieved during the second quarter 2019 is slightly lower than forecast. The Cash Costs per tonne were slightly lower than planned as a result of the higher gold produced. The Cash Costs per ounce were US$ 394/oz and the All-in Sustaining Costs were US$ 553/oz. In line with expectations lower operating cost per tonne reflected the increase in crushed ore volumes resulting from the completion and ramp up of the OXP expansion.

The majority of the sustaining capital expenditure during the quarter related to booster pump backup power, Pit A to Pit C Haul Road, HDPE pipe for mine dewatering, and the MIA Expansion for owner operator mining facilities.

Table 2: Tujuh Bukit Mine – Cash Costs per tonne Ore Crushed and Stacked

Tujuh Bukit	Unit	Mar Qtr 2019	Jun Qtr 2019	Unit	Mar Qtr 2019	Jun Qtr 2019
Mining costs	US$m	13.02	13.35	$/t	8.96	6.73
Processing costs	US$m	6.51	7.15	$/t	4.48	3.61
General & admin costs	US$m	4.26	4.31	$/t	2.93	2.17
Operating Cash Cost	**US$m**	**23.79**	**24.81**	**$/t**	**16.37**	**12.51**

Table 3: Tujuh Bukit Mine – Cash Costs and All-in Sustaining Costs

Tujuh Bukit	Unit	Mar Qtr 2019	Jun Qtr 2019	Unit	Mar Qtr 2019	Jun Qtr 2019
Mining costs	US$m	13.02	13.35	$/oz	280	209
Processing costs	US$m	6.51	7.15	$/oz	140	112
General & Admin costs	US$m	4.26	4.31	$/oz	92	67
Inventory movements	US$m	(4.71)	1.35	$/oz	(101)	21
Silver credits	US$m	(0.88)	(0.94)	$/oz	(19)	(15)
Cash Costs	**US$m**	**18.20**	**25.22**	**$/oz**	**392**	**394**
Royalties	US$m	2.65	2.45	$/oz	57	38
Post-employment provision	US$m	0.30	0.29	$/oz	7	4
Total Cash Costs	**US$m**	**21.15**	**27.96**	**$/oz**	**456**	**436**
Sustaining capital	US$m	5.15	5.10	$/oz	111	79
Reclamation & Remediation	US$m	0.11	0.00	$/oz	2	-
Corporate costs	US$m	4.06	2.49	$/oz	87	39
All-in Sustaining Costs *	**US$m**	**30.47**	**35.55**	**$/oz**	**656**	**554**

Capital Works

The Tujuh Bukit Oxide Expansion Project works are complete allowing up to eight million tonnes per annum of ore crushed to 75 mm to be stacked and placed under irrigation.

Construction works continue to support the transition to owner operator mining with construction of the bucket repair workshop, additional mine offices, warehouse, simulator room and emulsion facility complete. Expansion of the existing heavy equipment workshop will be complete early next quarter along with Pit A to Pit C Haul Road. HLP booster pumping and piping works continue with double jointing of pipeworks in readiness for on pad installation at lift 5. Tree clearing, grubbing and topsoil removal are underway for expansion of the HLP for Stage 3 and 4. Expansion of the existing camp is underway with completion of the new laundry and design completion of additional barracks. The new Security CCTV control room and training facility has had design approval with cosntruction getting underway. ADR debottlenecking works are complete with handover of the new clarifier and filter facility. Extension to Candrian Jetty continues. All 2019 Capital Works are currently on budget and ahead of schedule.

Operating Outlook

Guidance for 2019 has increased to 190,000 to 210,000 ounces of gold at an All-in Sustaining Cost of US$ 625 to 700 /oz net of silver credits.

Wetar Operations

Summary

Mining returned to normal at Kali Kuning during April following the remediation of the pit wall failures that occurred in February 2019. As a result, total contained copper metal mined increased to reach planned rates for the quarter (18,342 tonnes of contained copper mined versus 5,106 tonnes of contained copper in mined in the March quarter). The major improvement projects of the Lerokis haul road, new mining fleet and neutralisation plant expansion were successfully delivered. However, the impact of the suspension of mining in the first quarter was observed in lower leaching rates (4,631 tonnes of copper leached versus 5,924 tonnes copper leached in the March quarter) and recovered copper was impacted primarily by power outages and scheduled maintenance activies (4,417 tonnes versus 4,616 tonnes in the March quarter).

Mining and processing production data for Wetar is summarised in the following table:

Table 4: Wetar Copper Project – Key Production Statistics

Wetar	Unit	Mar Quarter 2019	Jun Quarter 2019	Year to Date 2019
Open Pit Mining				
Ore Mined	t	198,203	647,829	846,032
Waste Mined	t	867,629	1,280,600	2,148,229
Mined Copper Grade	% Cu	2.57	2.83	2.77
Contained Copper Metal	t	5,106	18,342	23,448
Heap Leach Production				
Fresh Ore Crushed	t	237,185	457,848	695,033
Copper Grade Stacked	% Cu	2.66	2.89	2.78
Copper Leached	t	5,924	4,631	10,555
Recovered Copper	t	4,616	4,417	9,033
Recovered Copper	lbs	10,173,664	9,740,272	19,913,936

Mining

The Kali Kuning reserves were mined-out during the quarter including additional unscheduled ore. Significant quantities of lower-grade TBX ore remain beneath the ultimate pit floor design and this material is being opportunistically mined and dump leached.

Mining at the Lerokis pit commenced in the fourth week of April. The Lerokis ore is being classified into three different categories based on copper solubility and stacked at a ROM pad adjacent to the new crushing facility. The mining rate was increased gradually through the quarter in parallel with the completion of the Lerokis haul road and progressive commissioning of the additional crushing facilities.
The commencement of mining at Lerokis conincided with the transition to owner mining with the commissioning of the new mining fleet comprising Cat 773 and Cat 745 units for waste and ore haulage and a contractor Komatsu PC 800 for loading.

The Ore Reserve to actual ore mined reconciliation continues to remain positive. As at 30 June 2019, the project-to-date reconciled copper tonnes mined (grade control model) are 12 % above the ore reserve tonnes depleted (a positive variance of 743,394 tonnes of ore). The project-to-date reconciled copper metal mined also continues to show a positive variance, now at 22 % of the reserve model (a positive variance of 33,070 tonnes of copper metal) driven by better than expected grades in the deeper part of the pit and additional ore tonnes identified at the margins and beneath the designed pit floor.

The maiden Partolang Mineral Resources was released on 19 June 2019[1]. The Partolang Mineral Resources are 8.69 Mt at 1.2 % copper containing 106,700 tonnes of copper discussed in greater detail in the exploration section below.

Processing

Total ore crushed and stacked increased relative to the previous quarter as mining at Kali Kuning resumed and Lerokis operations ramped up. Three crushers are being utilized while ore is sourced from both the Kali Kuning and Lerokis pits. These will be superceded by the new crusher that is the final stages of installation and testing at the Lerokis crushing facility. The crusher Is expected to be commissioned in the third quarter.

[1] http://www.merdekacoppergold.com/assets/investor/laterpt/20190619_Partolang_Maiden_Resource_final.pdf

Management believe that the technical issues that have impacted the heap leaching process over the last 12 months are understood and have been substantially resolved. New heap leach pad areas have been prepared for the Lerokis ore, including incremental extensions to the Kali Kuning Valley leach pads. The leaching operations are focused on optimizing ore under irrigation based on the stacking and heap leach pad development plans.

Low rates of metal stacking over February to April due to the suspension of mining at Kali Kuning has started to be observed as lower leaching rates over the second quarter (there is a lag between stacking and leaching of around 2-3 months). Leached copper rates declined compared to the previous quarter (4,631 tonnes of copper leached versus 5,924 tonnes copper leached in the March quarter) primarily due to the lack of fresh metal stacked. They were also affected by 7 days of power outages.

The average extraction efficiency of the 25 kt solvent extraction plant remained steady over most of the quarter increasing slightly to around 65% by late June. The extraction efficiency was impacted by a transition in extractant to lower extractant consumption and the entrainment of iron. The PLS grade weakend towards the end of the quarter to 7 - 8 g/L corresponding with the lower leaching rates.

The reduction in free acid levels to around 34 g/L from over 40 g/L was primarily due to the impact of the second filter press which has now been successfully commissioned to neutralize in excess of 200 t/d of free acid.

Total copper cathode stripped also declined compared to the previous quarter (4,417 tonnes versus 4,616 tonnes in the March quarter). The SXEW plant was shutdown for a number of days during the quarter; including for maintenance and to manage crud levels, the planned shut down of the rectiformers for maintenance in late April and the power failures in early June for 20 hours and again in late June for 6 days due to an underground power cable failure.Overall average cell house efficiency improved to around 77% as the impact of the anode replacement program was realized with 40% of the anodes replaced year to date. The old anodes have been causing electrical shorts inside the cell houses. Efforts to manage power leakage and improve efficiencies are ongoing.

Environmental, Safety and Social Performance

By the end of the quarter, the Wetar operations had achieved a record of 4,774,209 man-hours without LTI since LTI in early 2018. The Wetar site has also achieved 514 days LTI free at the end of June 2019. There were no lost time injuries recorded during the quarter, and Total Recordable Injuries Recorded (TRIFR) during the quarter reduced to 0.81, versus 0.89 achievement in the March quarter.

Related to the environmental permit (AMDAL), the operations conducted environmental monitoring for Water, Biota and Emissions by certified consultants and also commenced internal daily monitoring onsite. Total 0.68 hectares of rehabilitation program have been commenced during this quarter in accordance with environmental day celebration and 573 seedlings were planted in June 2019. The Environmental Agency of MBD released a recommendation letter for the extension of the hazardous waste storage permit and compliance point of 2 sediment ponds. Wetar is drafting new AMDAL document for the Partolang project development and supporting feasibility study document.

The Wetar operation has 1,514 total direct and contract employees comprising of 11 expatriates and 1,503 nationals. National employees of Batutua comprise of 343 local (Maluku) employees and 304 non local, while contractors' employees comprise of 182 local (Maluku) and 304 non local. Following series of consultations and discussions with the evaluator team of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Regulation (ESDM), the Master Plan of Community Development and Empowerment

(CDE) was finally approved on 22nd May 2019. In line with CDE Master Plan document, various mandatory priority programs have been continuously implemented with its achievements to date as outlining below:

1. *Education Program:* provision of full scholarship for 8 students, and semester scholarship for 168 students (44 university, 58 senior high school, and 66 junior high school). Meanwhile, capacity building training for teachers of all level as well as teachers' teaching handbooks were provided.

2. *Health Program:* conducted periodic health examination & treatment to the community in collaboration with local PUSKESMAS and company clinic. There were about 294 community patients have been treated in company clinic whilst some of them were escorting for further treatment in Kupang hospital of NTT province.

3. *Cash income generating or occupation:* community (farmers, fishermen) were encouraged to grow vegetables, fruits, chicken coop, and fishing where the products are marketed to company catering provider. Cash income generated by community was averagely of US$ 145,383 for 1st semester of 2019.

4. *Sustainable economic:* In cooperation with consultant, company has initiated development of Wetar Wild honey business which among others is considered as a sustainable program for community post mine closure.

5. *Local Institutional Development:* continue provision of support to 2 local Foundations in the villages as well as supporting village governments institution of BUMDES which recently established.

6. *Infrastructure Development:* Apparently, company is in the stage of finishing construction of Lurang Church fence which was an additional request post construction of a big Church earlier. Meanwhile, the company is continuously providing fuel supply for 3 gensets within the villages.

During the second quarter, the company continued active engagement with government authorities at all levels and all community stakeholders particularly those from the two DAVs – Lurang and Uhak. The active engagement was aimed at maintaining the good relationship with government authorities at all levels to ensure their continued support of the Wetar operations and most importantly our obtaining both formal and social licenses from all stakeholders.

Operational Cost Summary

Cash cost for the second quarter 2019 was US$ 1.46 per pound of copper produced and the AISC cost was US$ 2.06 per pound of copper produced. Costs for the Wetar Copper Project are summarised in Tables 5 & 6 below:

Table 5: Wetar Copper Project – Cash Costs per tonne of Ore Crushed and Stacked

Wetar	Unit	Mar Qtr 2019	Jun Qtr 2019	Unit	Mar Qtr 2019	Jun Qtr 2019
Mining costs	US$m	3.85	4.43	$/t	16.22	9.68
Processing costs	US$m	9.78	9.60	$/t	41.24	20.97
General & admin costs	US$m	5.04	5.78	$/t	21.24	12.63
Operating Cash Costs	**US$m**	**18.67**	**19.81**	**$/t**	**78.70**	**43.28**

Unit mining costs per tonne of ore for the second quarter decreased as mining recovered from the first quarter temporary suspension of mining at Kali Kuning and the higher costs relating to wall

remediation. Higher waste movements from the Kali Kuning wall slip continued to be incurred in quarter 2.

Table 6: Wetar Copper Project – Quarterly Unit Costs

Wetar	Unit	Mar Qtr 2019	Jun Qtr 2019	Unit	Mar Qtr 2019	Jun Qtr 2019
Mining costs	US$m	3.85	4.43	$/lb	0.38	0.47
Processing costs	US$m	9.78	9.60	$/lb	0.96	1.01
General & admin costs	US$m	5.04	5.78	$/lb	0.50	0.61
Inventory movements	US$m	(7.38)	(6.01)	$/lb	(0.73)	(0.64)
Cash Costs	**US$m**	**11.29**	**13.80**	$/lb	1.11	**1.46**
Royalties	US$m	0.14	0.61	$/lb	0.01	0.06
Marketing & sales	US$m	0.77	0.94	$/lb	0.08	0.10
Sustaining Capital	US$m	2.32	3.38	$/lb	0.23	0.36
Reclamation	US$m	0.32	0.32	$/lb	0.03	0.03
Corporate costs	US$m	0.32	0.41	$/lb	0.03	0.04
All-in Sustaining Costs	**US$m**	**15.16**	**19.46**	**$/lb**	**1.49**	**2.06**

Processing costs increased as leaching rates trended lower despite other improvmemnts including better cell house efficiencies.

Capital Works

Construction of the Upper Lerokis Haul Road is complete with hauling underway from Lerokis Pit to Kali Kuning Valley leach pads. The Lower Lerokis Haul Road is 99% complete. The Lerokis crushing and transfer pad is in operation and the new cursher is reaching final assembly and commissioning with full operation planned for early September. The new filter neutralisation filter press has been installed and commissioned.

Operating Outlook

2019 full year production guidance for the Wetar copper project for is 19,000 to 22,000 tonnes of copper cathode at an All-in Sustaining Cost of US$ 1.65 /lb to US$ 1.85 /lb. Production rates are expected to reach nameplate capacity In quarter 4 as the benefits of the improvement initiatives are realised and Lerokis operations reach a steady state.

Exploration and Development

Tujuh Bukit Porphyry Project ("TPP")

Construction of the Exploration Decline, progressing 164 metres during this quarter which takes the total devlopment to 1,472 metres (total design is 2,808 metres). Decline advance was hampered during the quarter due to poor ground conditions which were associated with a fault zone. The anticipated completion date for the Decline is still Q1 2020.

Underground Resource Definition drilling of the Upper High Grade Zone (UHGZ) continued this quarter, the program will include approximately 50,000 metres of drilling from the exploration decline. UHGZ-19-001 was completed at depth 1,308.1m on 24th May and achieved 757.4 m during the quarter. The hole intersected the target mineralisation from ~700 m and will be sampled after CoreScan analysis and geotechnical testwork, with assay results expected by the end of August. The second long section hole (UHGZ-19-002) commenced on 27 June, and drilled 10 m of the planned 1,225m during this quarter. This hole is being drilled into the South Block of the UHGZ. These long section holes are designed to test the East and South Blocks in a different orientation

to the majority of planned drilling to demonstrate continuity of mineralisation and to provide geotechnical and structural information for potential underground infrastructure.

A geotechnical decline cover hole (UGTH-19-010, started on the 16 May) drilled to completion at 671.1m. This hole was designed to inform the next 600m of decline development, and as it passed through the top of the UHGZ mineralisation, will be used in the Resource Estimate.

The porphyry geology model update continues incorporating results of the North-Block directional drilling, core photo interpretation, and the compilation of all known historical faults into a new structural framework for the deposit.
Metallurgical composites from the North Block surface drill holes have been selected. A total of nine (9) composites representing 609m of half HQ3 core for approximately 1,500kg of coarse reject material is currently in cold storage awaiting test work. Composites are charcterised using a combination of rock properties including alteration mineralogy from visual logging and spectral analysis, geochemistry, copper solubility, and Equotip hardness.

CoreScan has mobilised to site, set-up in the new core processing facility and commissioning has been completed. Hyperspectral core logging of all resource definition drill holes will be conducted.
Surface hydrological drilling commenced in March, this program Is being managed by SRK and BSI personnel. During the quarter three (3) holes (MBH-19-021, MBH-19-022, & MBH-19-023) were completed for 1,391 m. Program total to date Is five (5) holes for 2,655m.

Wetar Exploration

No additional exploration drilling was completed in the June quarter. Work focused on compilation of final assays from drilling completed earlier in the year at Partolang and Barumanu. An in-fill drilling program has been planned for Partolang during the third quarter.

Assays were received for the final 2 diamond holes (PTD026-027) and 1 RC hole (PTR074) completed as part of the initial resource drilling program. The best result from this work is provided below:

- PTD027 - 30m @ 1.14% Cu, 0.50 g/t Au, 21.9 g/t Ag from 117m

The maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the Partolang (formerly known as Meron) deposit was completed during the quarter and released on 19 June 2019[2] following the successful completion of a 9,100m diamond drilling program to delineate massive sulphide and precious metal mineralisation. The significant assay results and geological details from these holes are summarized in Merdeka's December 2018 and March 2019 Quarterly Activities Reports.
The Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimate for Cu > 0.4% is set out in Table 7 and the Indicated Mineral Resource estimate for Au > 1 g/t is set out in Table 8.

Table 7: Partolang Inferred & Indicated Mineral Resource - Copper

Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Cu %)	Cont. Metal (Cu t)
Measured	-	-	-
Indicated	3.45	1.4	48,100
Inferred	5.24	1.1	58,600
Total	**8.69**	**1.2**	**106,700**

[2] http://www.merdekacoppergold.com/assets/investor/laterpt/20190619_Partolang_Maiden_Resource_final.pdf

Table 8: Partolang Indicated Mineral Resource - Gold

Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Metal (Au Kozs)	Metal (Ag Mozs)
Measured	-	-		-	-
Indicated	0.33	2.7	116	28.9	1.23
Inferred	-	-		-	-
Total	0.33	2.7	116	28.9	1.23

The gold Mineral Resource occurs as barite sands that overlay the copper deposit and is independent of it.

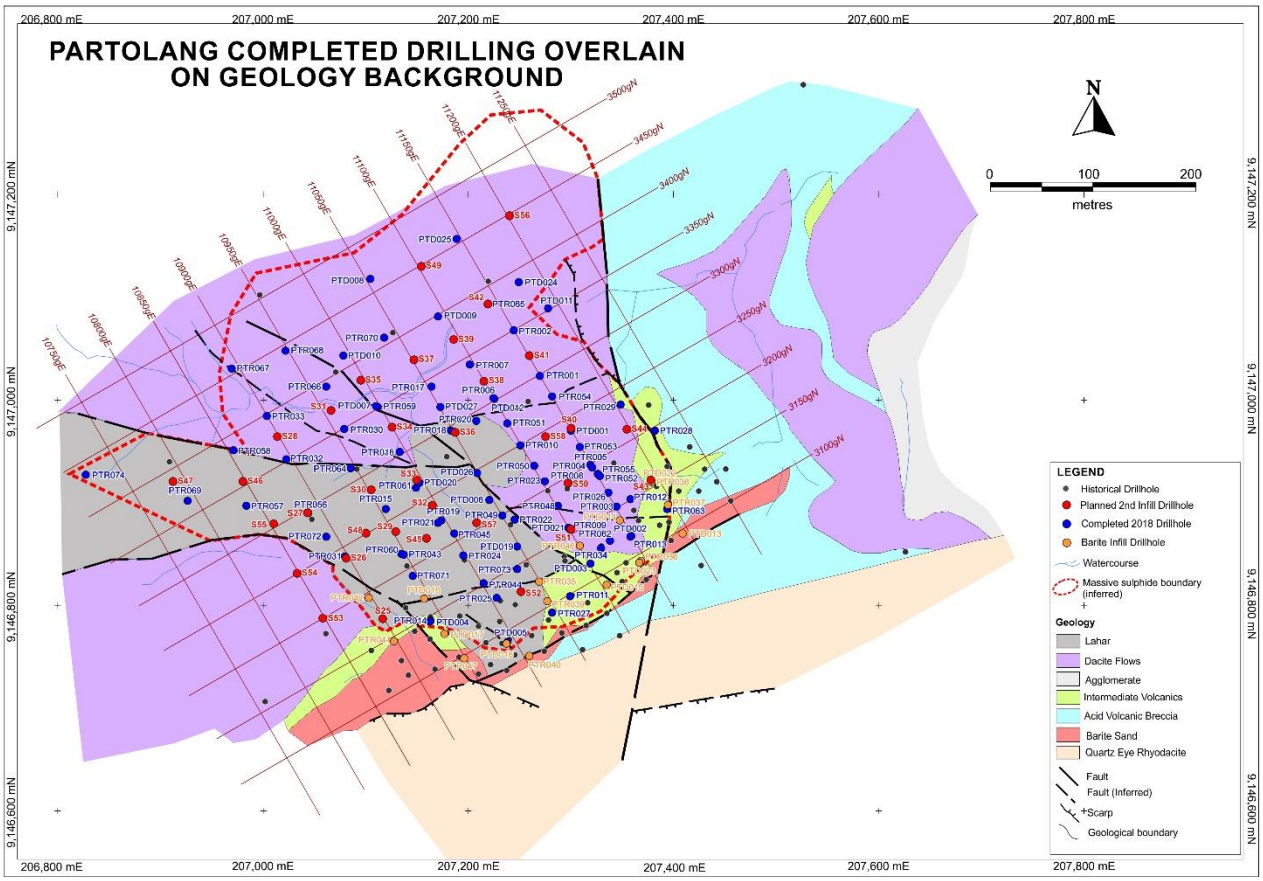
Diagnostic leach data, for new drilling above a 0.4% Cu grade demonstrates that the copper is 80 to 90% soluble.
Subject to engineering and design, exploitation of this resource has the potential to extend the mine life of the Wetar Copper Mine by 2 to 3 years beyond existing Ore Reserves.

The resource remains open to the north and west, based on available drilling, with some potential also recognised in the east. Additional drilling is planned for the second half of 2019 to upgrade resource categories and potentially expand the resource.

The deposit is located near surface making it amenable for open pit mining and is located 2 km from the existing Kali Kuning heap leach pads and processing facilities.

An in-fill drilling program was designed to convert the Inferred Cu Resources to Indicated category. Currently 34 in-fill holes are planned for a total of ~3,150m (7 diamond drill holes for a total of ~700m, and 27 reverse circulation holes for a total of ~2,450m) based on a nominal drill spacing of 50m x 25m. Planned hole locations are shown in Figure 1 This program is scheduled to commence in July.

Figure 1 Plan of Partolang Deposit, showing existing and planned infill drilling overlain on geology



Regional Exploration & Airborne Geophysics Survey

In the previous quarter an airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey targeting buried volcanogenic massive sulphides was completed over the license area. The survey was flown along 100 m-spaced north-south lines, and 500 m-spaced E-W tie lines for 1,467.6 line kilometers.

This was the first airborne geophysics program by the company and will be used to identify additional exploration targets.
Preliminary results have been received for the airborne survey, and interpretation of the data has commenced. A number of relatively shallow (<150m) untested targets have been identified. These targets are preliminary in nature, and additional information such as geological structure and surface geochemistry will be required prior to any drill program being designed and implemented.

Pani Exploration Project

The Pani Joint Venture (66.7% interest), located in the central section of the north arm of Sulawesi, Indonesia, has continued to advance its test work, permitting and studies program with preparations being made for a diamond drilling to commence in the second half of 2019

Finance and Corporate Development

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents, net of restricted cash, at 30 June 2019 were US$ 40 million.

Debt

As per 30 June 2019, the utilised amount balance of the Corporate Senior Facility was US$ 100 million. The facility has an interest rate of LIBOR plus a margin of 3.75% per annum increasing to LIBOR plus a margin of 4.25% per annum after 9 months with a maturity date on 28 September 2020.

Debt repayments of US$ 43.5 million were made during the quarter. This included the remaining Standard Chartered acquisition facility of US$ 25 million, the scheduled US$ 15 m amortisation under the US$ 200 million Senior Secured Facility and the repayment of US$ 3.5 m shareholder loan.

Sales and Hedging

At Tujuh Bukit a total of 48,190 ounces of gold and 65,266 ounces of silver were sold at an average price of US$ 1,331.40/oz and US$ 14.44/oz respectively for total revenue of US$ 65.1 million. 25,038 oz of gold hedging with a strike price of US$ 1,284 was closed out at a price of US$ 1,324/oz resulting in a net loss on hedging for the quarter of US$ 1 million. As at 30 June 2019 the mark to market position on outstanding hedges was a loss of US$ 10.6 million.

At Wetar 5,662 tonnes of copper were sold at an average price of US$ 6,165 per tonne. Wetar's copper production is currently unhedged.

Table 9: Gold, Silver and Copper Sales for June 2019 Quarter

	Ounces	US$/oz	US$m
Gold	48,189.85	1,331.40	64.16
Silver	65,265.92	14.44	0.94
	Tonnes	**US$/tonne**	**US$m**
Copper	5,662	6,165.13	34.90
Total			100.00

Table 10: Details of Gold and Copper Hedge Profile as at 30 June 2019

Period	Gold Hedged		Copper Hedged	
	oz Au	US$/oz	t Cu	US$/t
6 months to 31 December 2019	52,633	1,314	-	-
2020	48,510	1,329	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-
Total sales	101,143	1,321	-	-

Finders Acquisition

Merdeka's wholly owned subsidiary EFDL completed the compulsory acquisition of the dissenting shareholders interests on 14 June 2019. The Company now owns 100% of Finders. The integration of the Wetar copper project with the Company is at an advanced stage with further corporate and commercial efficiencies expected to be realized through to the end of the year.

Capital Structure

There were no shares issued during the quarter.

Subsequently on 18 July 2019, the Company has successfully exercised an Increase of Capital Without Giving Pre-Emptive Rights (*Penambahan Modal Tanpa Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu*, or "PMTHMETD") and accepting US$ 60 million in offers.

The issued and paid-up capital of the Company before the implementation of the PMTHMETD is 4,164,518,330 shares, while the size of the shares issued from the PMTHMETD is 215,000,000 shares. Therefore, the issued and paid-up capital of the Company after the implementation of the PMTHMETD is 4,379,518,330 shares.

Table 11: Major Shareholders as at 30 June 2019

Shareholders	No. of shares	%
PT Saratoga Investama Sedaya TBK	864,375,175	20.76
PT Mitra Daya Mustika	589,766,719	14.16
Garibaldi Thohir	391,813,023	9.41
PT Suwarna Arta Mandiri	293,294,900	7.04
Pemda Kabupaten Banyuwangi	229,000,000	5.50
PT Srivijaya Kapital	162,360,000	3.90
Merdeka Mining Partners PTE. LTD	146,092,903	3.51
Golden Valley Advisors INC	109,423,700	2.63
Maya Miranda Ambarsari	107,671,500	2.59
SA Emas III LTD	104,449,047	2.51
Total Top 10 Shareholders	**2,998,246,967**	**72.00**
Others	1,166,271,363	28.00
Total shares on issue as 30 June 2019	**4,164,518,330**	**100.00**

Appendix 1 – Leach Process & Estimating Recoverable Metal

The majority of heap leach operations around the world are characterised by the following key activities: mining, ore preparation (crushing and agglomeration), placing of agglomerated ores on the heap leach pad (ore stacking), the irrigation of the ores on the heap leach pad, known as the leaching process, the collection of metal into solution, known as the pregnant leach solution (PLS) and the processing of that PLS in a processing plant, known as an Adsorption, Desorption and Recovery plant (ADR) for gold and a Solvent Extraction/Electrowinning plant (SX/EW) for Copper to produce gold doré' and copper metal products respectively.

At Tujuh Bukit due to the length of the leaching process (150 days) not all contained gold within the ore mined, on a quarterly basis, is recovered into gold doré product in the same quarter. As such, the mine seeks to estimate the recoverable gold ounces contained at each step of the overall process for any given standardised time period.

The table below provides the breakdown of estimated recoverable gold ounces from gold contained within ore stockpiles, which is yet to be crushed and agglomerated, right through each key step of the heap leach process and further to the gold doré product that has been transported to the refinery and any final gold bullion that is yet to be sold.

Table 1: Tujuh Bukit Mine – Estimated Recoverable Gold Statistics

Recoverable Gold Location	Unit	Mar Qtr 2019	Jun Qtr 2019	Unit	Mar Qtr 2019	Jun Qtr 2019
Ore Stocks	Au oz	20,263	14,999	US$m	6.94	6.22
Metal in Stacked Ore *	Au oz	67,782	69,864	US$m	22.96	28.63
Metal in the ADR Plant	Au oz	3,443	7,614	US$m	1.13	3.81
Dore at the Refinery	Au oz	-	-	US$m	-	-
Bullion On Hand	**Au oz**	**8,490**	**19,841**	**US$m**	**4.47**	**10.31**

* Metal in the Heap Leach Pad calculated as total tonnes stacked * grade stacked * forecasted recovery less metal produced. Note: The value of the metal in each stockpile includes a non-cash depreciation allocation. This depreciation allocation is not included in the cash cost inventory movements amount in table 3.

The Wetar copper leaching process, at 720 days, is substantially longer than the period to reach terminal recovery of gold at the Tujuh Bukit operation. The reasons for this are the complex copper sulphide metallurgy at Wetar including the leaching of a number of different copper minerals such as covellite, chalcocite and chalcopyrite. In addition to the leaching period, a lag of 30 to 90 days before leaching of copper commences may be factored in to recovery estimates depending on the ore type and based on the preferential leaching of zinc in the ore.

The table below provides the breakdown of estimated recoverable copper tonnes from the ore contained within heap pads, the leached copper in solution and copper cathode stocks at Wetar and in transit to the company's freight forwarding warehouse in Surabaya.

Table 2: Wetar Copper Mine – Estimated Recoverable Copper Statistics

Recoverable Copper Location	Unit	Mar Qtr 2019	Jun Qtr 2019	Unit	Mar Qtr 2019	Jun Qtr 2019
Cu in heaps	Cu kt	40.4	44.9	US$m	39.8	44.88
Cu in circuit	Cu kt	5.1	5.5	US$m	5.1	14.01
Sub-total	**Cu kt**	**45.5**	**50.4**	**US$m**	**44.9**	**58.9**
Cathode stock	Cu kt	2.1	0.7	US$m	4.4	1,7
Total	**Cu kt**	**47.6**	**51.1**	**US$m**	**49.3**	**60.6**

Appendix 2 - Tenement Status (June 2019)

Category	Details
Company:	PT Bumi Suksesindo
Ownership:	Subsidiary
Type of Permit:	Mining Business Permit (IUP) Operation and Production
Permit Number:	188/547/KEP/429.011/2012
Total Area:	4,998 ha
Location:	Banyuwangi
Date Issued:	July 9th, 2012
Permit Period:	Until January 25th 2030

Category	Details
Company:	PT Bumi Suksesindo
Ownership:	Subsidiary
Type of Permit:	Forestry Borrow to Use Permit
Permit Number:	SK.812/Menhut-II/2014
Total Area:	194.72 ha
Location:	Banyuwangi
Date Issued:	September 25th, 2014
Permit Period:	Until January 25th, 2030

Category	Details
Company:	PT Bumi Suksesindo
Ownership:	Subsidiary
Type of Permit:	Forestry Borrow to Use Permit
Permit Number:	18/1/IPPKH/PMDN/2016
Total Area:	798.14 ha
Location:	Banyuwangi
Date Issued:	February 29th, 2016
Permit Period:	Until January 24th, 2030

Category	Details
Company:	PT Batutua Kharisma Permai
Ownership:	Subsidiary
Type of Permit:	IUP Operation and Production - Copper
Permit Number:	543-124 Tahun 2011
Total Area:	2,733 ha
Location:	Wetar
Date Issued:	09 Jun 2011
Permit Period:	09 Jun 2031

Category	Details
Company:	PT Batutua Kharisma Permai
Ownership:	Subsidiary
Type of Permit:	PMA adjustment to 543-124 TAHUN 2011
Permit Number:	7/1/IUP/PMA/2018
Total Area:	2,733 ha
Location:	Wetar
Date Issued:	07 Feb 2018
Permit Period:	09 Jun 2031

Category	Details
Company:	PT Batutua Kharisma Permai
Ownership:	Subsidiary
Type of Permit:	IUP Operation and Production – Sand, Gravel & Stone
Permit Number:	311 TAHUN 2017
Total Area:	108 ha
Location:	Wetar
Date Issued:	29 Dec 17
Permit Period:	29 Dec 22

Category	Details
Company:	PT Batutua Kharisma Permai
Ownership:	Subsidiary
Type of Permit:	IUP Exploitation - Limestone
Permit Number:	276 TAHUN 2017
Total Area:	1425 ha
Location:	Wetar
Date Issued:	20-Nov-17
Permit Period:	20-Nov-22

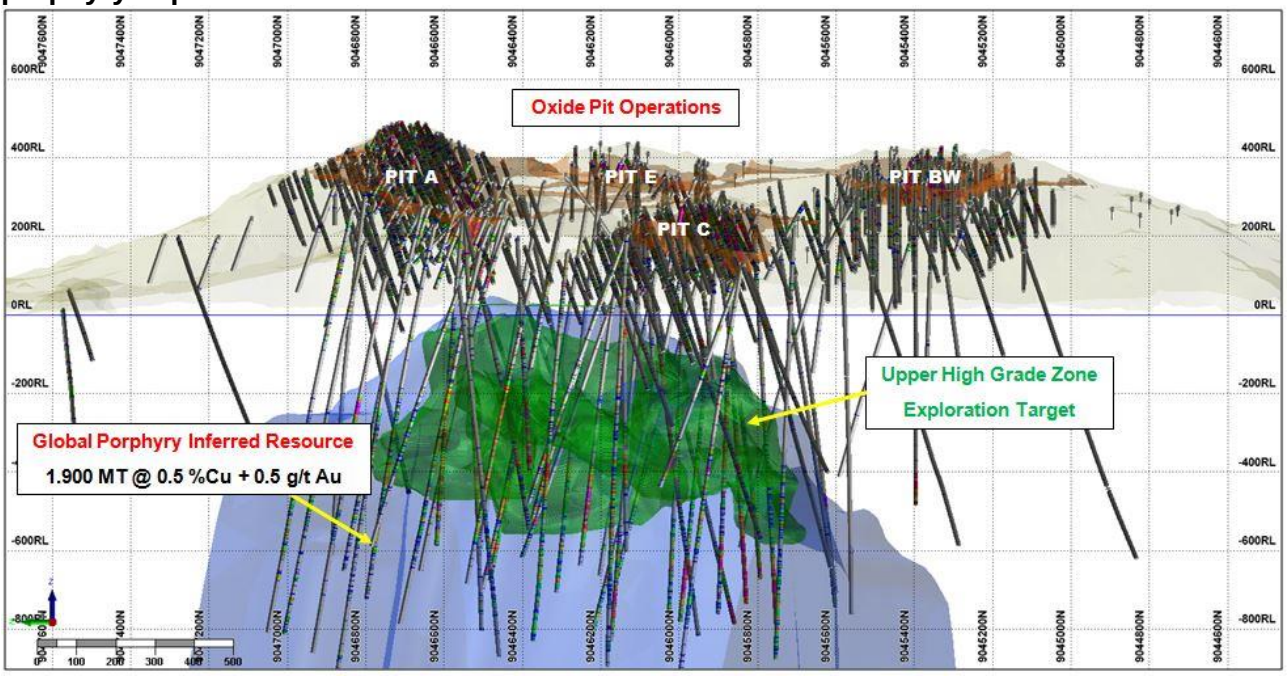
Category	Details
Company:	PT Batutua Kharisma Permai
Ownership:	Subsidiary
Type of Permit:	Forestry Borrow to Use Permit
Permit Number:	478/Menhut-II/2013
Total Area:	134.63 ha
Location:	Wetar
Date Issued:	03 Jul 2013
Permit Period:	09 Jun 2031

Category	Details
Company:	PT Puncak Emas Tani Sejahtera
Ownership:	Subsidiary
Type of Permit:	IUP Operation and
Permit Number:	351/17/IX/2015
Total Area:	100 ha
Location:	Gorontalo
Date Issued:	04 Sep 2015
Permit Period:	04 Sep 2028

Appendix 3 - Tujuh Bukit Porphry Project ("TPP")

The Tujuh Bukit Porphyry Mineral Resource is estimated to be 1.9 billion tonnes at 0.45% copper and 0.45 g/t gold containing approximately 8.7 million tonnes of copper metal and 28 million ounces of gold. This estimate is currently classified as an Inferred Resource and the deposit is located directly below the ongoing open pit oxide operations extending from approximately sea level to over a kilometre below sea level. An Upper High Grade Zone (UHGZ) exploration target defined within the top 500 metres of the deposit is estimated to contain approximately 260 million tonnes at 0.76% copper and 0.77 g/t gold for up to 2 million tonnes of copper and 6 million ounces of gold (non JORC code compliant estimate).

Figure 1 below shows a long section looking due east at the Tujuh Bukit oxide and porphyry deposits[3].



A Concept Study has been completed to analyse options to develop a bulk underground mine to exploit the UHGZ. This study identified a preferred scenario whereby four discrete blocks arranged around the relatively un-mineralised core will be developed sequentially as a series of block cave mines. All blocks have a common extraction level at minus 500 level with ore transported to a central common crusher.

Crushed ore will then be transported via a conveyor system to a concentrator located on the surface near Candrain Bay. The Candrian Bay concentrator will treat ore at a rate of up to 12 million tonnes per annum. Financial modelling indicates that in the absence of any fatal flaws this project has the potential to become a significant mine with a life in excess of 25 years. The next step required is to complete a pre-feasibility study to upgrade the UHGZ resource to Indicated and Measured classification, define the rock mass characteristics, model hydrogeology and ventilation parameters and collect the samples required to conduct definitive metallurgical test work. An exploration decline has been approved to support an underground drilling program required to acquire the required data to inform this PFS. It is expected this PFS including underground development and drilling will take 3 years and require an investment of US$ 100-120 million.

[3] Refer to www.merdekacoppergold.com for Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statements.

Appendix 4 – Competent Person's Statement - Summary of Tujuh Bukit Porphyry Project Surface Drilling Program

Competent Person's Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr. Julian Bartlett, BSc.Geol. (Hons), MSc (Econ.Geol.) for Merdeka Copper Gold. Mr. Bartlett is an employee of Merdeka Copper Gold however he does not hold any shares in the company, either directly or indirectly.

Mr. Bartlett is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG ID: 6492) and has sufficient experience that 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".

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

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 (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Cut drill core samples were collected at two (2) metre intervals. Core size sampled was PQ3 and HQ3, core recovery was recorded for every run, average recovery for the North Block series of drill holes was 96%. Where possible all core was orientated and cut along the orientation mark retaining down hole arrows. With core rotated in the down hole position (ori line facing down), the top half of the core was consistently sampled. • Industry standard QAQC protocols included the insertion of OREAS Standards, Blanks, and Duplicate quarter core samples at a rate of 1 (of each) every 30 metres or every 15 samples (~7%). Analyses of laboratory replicate assays and duplicate assays show a high degree of correlation. • QAQC results suggest sample assays are accurate. • Core samples were sealed with numbered security tags and transported direct from site to Intertek Jakarta for analyses. • Two (2) metre core samples were dried and weighed, the entire samples was crushed to P95 of -2mm then a 1.5kg split was pulverized to P95 -200#. • All exploration drill samples are analysed for gold using 30g fire assay, 4-acid digestion, with AAS finish. • Standard multi-element analyses are with ICP OES that includes silver and common pathfinder minerals in epithermal and porphyry systems. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in reporting.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).	• Drilling method was all triple tube at sizes PQ3 and HQ3. Where possible all core was orientated using a Coretech orientation tool.
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.	Measurements of core loss and recovery were made at the drill rig and entered directly into Geobank Mobile on site. Core was marked-up in relation to core blocks making allowance for any sections of lost core. • In some instances, short lengths of core were lost, generally around 5-10cm at the end of a run, this occurred mostly in the clay dominant domains. The grade of lost core was considered to be the same as core from the same interval in which it occurred. There is no evidence of a grade bias due to variation in core recovery.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral	• All drill core is geologically and geotechnically logged. Logging fields included (but not limited to) lithology, alteration, mineralisation,

	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.	structure, RQD, RMR, and defects. • Standard nomenclature is used for logging and codes or abbreviations are input directly into computerised logging sheets. BSI uses Geobank mobile by Micromine as the front end data entry tool. • The majority of geological and geotechnical logging is qualitative in nature except measured fields for structure (α and β), RQD and fracture frequency. • The length of core from holes being reported in the deep directional drilling program is 1979m, 100% of core was logged. • All drill core was cut and sampled for assaying. • All mineralised intervals are sampled. • All drill core is photographed before cutting/sampling. • Logging is of a suitable standard to allow for detailed geological and resource modelling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling 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.	• Core was cut with a saw and half core composites were collected at two (2) metre intervals. • Half core samples were methodically marked-up, labelled, cut and prepared at the company's core processing facility on site under geological supervision. Two (2) metre compositing is appropriate for the broad style of porphyry-type related mineralisation. • Sub sampling consisting of quarter core duplicates was carried out at a rate of 1 sample every 30 metres/15 samples (~7%). Duplicate assays show a high level of repeatability. • Mineralogical analyses including MLA (mineral liberation analyses) shows gold grains to be 10's of microns in size. Disseminated copper mineralisation shows a range from very fine to coarse grain size. Sample size (2m half core) and partial sample preparation protocols are considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
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, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parametres 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• The bulk nature of the sample size (2m) and partial preparation procedures (total crush to P95 -2mm, 1.5kg split pulverized to P95 -200#) is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Four acid total dissolution is used for assaying. • SWIR data is routinely collected on core and assay pulps. The Terraspec device used is serviced and calibrated yearly at an accredited facility in Australia and routine calibration is done when samples are being analysed. • Industry standard QAQC protocols included the insertion of OREAS Standards, Blanks, and Duplicate quarter core samples that are inserted at a rate of every 30 metres or every 15 samples (~7%). Analyses of laboratory replicate assays and duplicate assays show a high degree of correlation. Analyses of Standards show all assay batches to be within acceptable tolerances.
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	• Significant intersections have been verified by alternative senior company personnel • The drill hole being reported is exploration in nature and has not been twinned. The down hole separation between daughter holes is

	procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	approximately 150-180 metres. • Primary assay data is received from the laboratory in soft-copy digital format and hard-copy final certificates. Digital data is stored on a secure SQL server on site with a back-up copy off site. Hard-copy certificates are stored on site in a secure room.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Drill hole collars were surveyed with a differential GPS. • The Grid System used is WGS84 UTM 50 South. • The topographic surface is surveyed by LIDAR and supplemented by Total Station and dGPS surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill hole spacing is planned at a nominal 150m. • Results reported have been composited, composite grades are mean grades with no top or bottom cuts 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 plan and section to intersect mineralisation at a low angle of incidence. Preliminary structural and geological analyses (2 of 3 holes completed) indicate that the dominant structural orientation (North Block) is WNW striking (secondary conjugate set) with sub vertical to steep dip. • The orientation of samples relative to structural controls is considered not to introduce a sampling bias. The significant down hole interval reported is however potentially greater than the true width of mineralisation for the North Block which is estimated to be 300 - 325 metres.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All core samples are bagged separately in calico bags then further bagged into poly weave sacks which are individually sealed with a numbered security tag provide by the laboratory. Samples are dispatched to the lab in a covered truck which is locked and further sealed with a numbered security tag.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No formal and public audits or reviews have been undertaken this Quarter on sampling protocols and results.

Appendix 5 – Wetar Competent Person's Statement - Partolang

Exploration Results and Targets

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Targets is based on information compiled by Ms Donna Sewell who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (#2413).

Ms Sewell has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which she is undertaking 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 is contracted by Finders Resources, and consents to the inclusion in the reports of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mineral Resource Estimate

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mr David Williams, a Competent Person, who is an employee of CSA Global Pty Ltd and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (#4176). Mr Williams has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Williams consents to the disclosure of information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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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 down hole 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.	All drilling and sampling were undertaken in an industry standard manner. Historical sampling was carried out at Partolang during the 1990s over several phases by a subsidiary of Billiton International, PT Prima Lirang Mining (PLM), with a diamond drill rig using NQ diameter core. All recent samples collected by Merdeka's subsidiary Batutua Kharisma Permai ("BKP") have been with a diamond drill (DD) rig using HQ3 diameter core and with a reverse circulation (RC) rig. After logging and photographing, BKP drill core was cut in half, with one half generally sent to the laboratory for assay and the other half retained for mineralised and altered footwall units, with quarter core taken and sent to the laboratory for unaltered cover sequences. RC samples by BKP were collected every 1 m, with 1/8 of each interval riffle split for sampling, and the remaining 7/8 of each material stored on site. Representative chips from the drilling are also retained in chip trays for reference. Holes were sampled in expected mineralised intervals to geological boundaries 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 were generally composited to 5 m for assaying. Sample weights generally ranged from 2–6 kg/m, dependent on rock type. An independent laboratory pulverised the entire sample for analysis as described below.
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.).	Historically, PLM drilled 86 diamond drillholes (MED001-086) into the mineralised envelope at Partolang, largely targeting the shallow Au-Ag-barite material in the south. Relatively few holes targeted interpreted sulphides for Cu in the north. All holes were drilled with NQ standard tube. No details are available on the actual core diameter. New drilling by BKP has included diamond drilling with HQ3 core of diameter 63.5 mm and RC holes with a 5½-inch bit and face sampling hammer. At Partolang 27 diamond drillholes for 2,500.9 m (PTD001–PTD027) and 74 RC holes for 6,602 m (PTR001–PTR030, PTRD031 and PTR032–PTR074) were completed. The diamond meterage includes a diamond tail to PTRD031 from 60 m. Except for one hole (PTD005), all drilling was vertical. None of the core has been orientated.
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.	In historical PLM holes, every effort was made to maximise diamond core recovery which averaged approximately 80% in the barite zones although recoveries were sometimes poor due to the loose friable nature of much of the ore. No details are available on the recoveries achieved in the few holes that penetrated sulphides. Diamond core recoveries in the BKP drilling have been measured on a routine basis for each drill run and calculated for each sample interval. Overall hole recoveries range from 87–100% (average 98.6%). In the massive sulphides, recoveries averaged ~99%, whilst in the barite/gold-rich zones these averaged ~93%.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The RC drilling has largely been restricted to areas where the targeted sulphides were expected to be <80 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 deeper levels. RC samples were bagged and weighed for each 1 m interval prior to the sample being riffle split. Estimation of RC sample recoveries is ongoing, complicated by mixing of the different ore types, as the specific gravity (SG) for these vary considerably and range from 2.33 to 4.87 for the main massive sulphide units, and from 1.52 to 3.3 for the main units containing gold and silver. Work continues to obtain more SG samples from available diamond core to assist with recovery work for the RC, as the sample populations for PBX2, BKO and barite ores are only 55, six and 61 samples respectively. The number of samples collected from MPY is 188; however, these have been taken from more competent parts of core and may overestimate the true value as this unit is very fractured and broken locally. RC hole recoveries have been calculated based on estimated amounts of each ore type in the sampled intervals and using available SG data from diamond core. RC recoveries range from 31% to 92% overall (average 67%). In the massive sulphides, recoveries averaged ~66%, including 10 holes which returned <50%; two of these were re-drilled with diamond and three are outside of the expected resource area. Many of the barite areas were drilled with diamond, but where RC was used, recoveries were often poor, particularly around the faulted southern margin and averaged only 34%; three of the RC holes which returned low recoveries were twinned with diamond and one was twinned with another RC. No consistent relationships have yet been established between RC sample recovery and grades for copper and/or gold but, there are grade and recovery differences between the different logged units. Where diamond holes with high recoveries have twinned RC holes with lower recoveries, in general the overall interval grades compared relatively well.
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 at Partolang comprise skeletal drill logs and hand drafted drilling sections. Detailed assays and logs are only available for MED011-027, MED044-079, MED081-083. All BKP drilling has been processed using detailed logging procedures developed specifically for the project. Structural information has been collected in all DD holes by BKP for use in future geotechnical evaluation. DD holes were photographed prior to sampling for a permanent record and for desktop study purposes. No diamond holes have yet been drilled specifically for geotechnical purposes however, all drillholes were logged according to a supplied legend from previous geotechnical consultants involved with the Kali Kuning project, located <2 km away. RC chip trays have been geologically logged for each drillhole. These are photographed for desktop study purposes and retained on site.
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	DD cores were historically sampled by PLM in 1 m intervals, with half core sent for analysis. None of the original core is available. DD core from BKP work has been sampled in one metre intervals, with half core through the sulphide and barite zones, increasing to 2 m intervals in footwall units. In un mineralised cover sequences, 1 m intervals of quarter-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling 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.	core were composited to 5 m for assaying. RC samples from BKP have been bagged in 1 m intervals, weighed, and riffle split to 2–6 kg sample for assay through the sulphide and barite zones. The 1 m samples have been composited to 2 m intervals in footwall units, and 5 m composites in cover sequences for assaying. One in 20 samples have been duplicated as field splits for both DD and RC. The DD duplicates were of quarter-core only. In general, zones of expected mineralisation have been targeted for the duplicates to avoid comparing samples with no grades. The samples were collected after logging of each hole.
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.	Historical PLM drilling was 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 monitored using high grade and low grade (Au) samples (range 2.61–22.17 g/t) as well as blanks. Samples from new drilling by BKP were assayed by PT Geoservices in Jakarta, generally for: 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). 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). PLM and BKP programs have included the inclusion of certified standards (~1 in 20 or 25). The accuracy of the BKP sulphide assays was monitored using high, mid and low grade (Cu) standards (range 3.82%, 1.53%, 0.51%) respectively as well as blanks at rate of 1:50. Gold and silver standards used (range from 1.43 g/t to 2.47 g/t for Au) and (range from 4.45 g/t to 488 g/t Ag) for barite material more recently. Standards from the current BKP program have returned acceptable values.
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.	Duplicate samples, reject pulps and the remaining half core, were originally stored on site for the PLM work, but are no longer available. Hardcopy reports are available for some of the drilling and data from the reports has been entered in the Company database. All BKP data is initially recorded on paper log sheets retained on site. These are manually entered into a Microsoft Access database on site, which is backed up daily. A master copy of the database is kept off site in Perth also. Checking of the manual entries is routinely completed. 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. Duplicate field samples by BKP have been taken at rate of one in 20. The Cu results show some scatter locally, especially at higher grades, but the Au results generally

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		show good correlation. The twin/re-drill program tested a range of grades, including both low, and high-grade mineralisation, throughout the area, testing both sulphide and barite intervals. Four RC holes by BKP have been twinned with RC holes to assess repeatability of results from the method. Most of these holes were 2–4 m apart; two of these, twinned sulphide-only intervals, PTR004/005 and PTR019/021; one twinned sulphide and barite intervals, PTR052/055; and PTR037/063 twinned a barite-only interval. Overall interval widths compare reasonably well. There is significant downhole variability in the grades on a metre-by-metre basis but, not consistent trends. For the sulphide twins, average interval grade variations for copper range from 4% to 10%, gold variations range from 4% to 22% and silver variations range from 1% to 17%. For the barite-only intervals, the variations are larger with grades for gold varying by 36–61% and silver by 21–248%. Eight of the new HQ3 diamond holes (prefixed PTD) have been twinned with RC holes (prefixed PTR) to assess any drill methodology bias, with results mixed. Five tested sulphide mainly, including PTR014/PTD004, PTR059/PTD007, PTR006/PTD012, PTR061/PTD020, PTR009/PTD021 (partial); two tested sulphide and barite, including PTR013/PTD002, PTR038/PTD022; and PTR036/PTD023 tested barite only. Analysis of this data suggests there is significant downhole grade variability (locally) but, no consistent trends are evident. In general, the interval widths were thicker in the RC (by 1–4 m), often starting 1–3 m above the corresponding diamond interval. If similar depth/intercept intervals are compared for the sulphide zones, two of the RC holes returned higher overall interval grades than the new diamond for copper (by 13% and 25%), gold (by 48% and 10%) and silver (49.5% and 12%) respectively. Recoveries in the RC sulphide intervals were 43–66%. Four of the RC holes returned lower overall interval grades than the diamond for copper (ranging from 1% to 35%), two of these had higher gold values (10–13%), with two lower gold (19–41%) and three returned higher silver and one returned lower silver. The mineralised interval in PTR009 returned lower overall values for copper (~66%), gold (~15%) and silver (17%). If similar intervals are compared for the barite zones, two of the RC holes returned 10–19% higher gold values, silver higher by 36% in one hole and lower by 24% in the other. The gold and silver grades in PTR038/PTD022 showed almost no correlation and are still being investigated. Seven historical PLM NQ diamond drillholes (prefixed MED) have been twinned by BKP with HQ3 diamond holes (prefixed PTD) to check historical results and compare the grades from the different core sizes. Not all PLM holes intersected sulphide, and those that did, finished in it, so comparisons have only been made for the intervals common to both, not overall intercepts. There is generally good correlation on intercept widths but, interval grades are highly variable. No consistent trends are recognised although grades for gold and copper (where available) were higher in many of the new larger diameter holes, with silver values more mixed. All diamond holes had recoveries of ~98%, compared to historical work which reported overall recoveries of ~80%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and <75% in sulphide zones. Five of the new PTD holes compared barite intervals only, including MED065/PTD002, MED042/PTD003, MED063/PTD015, MED009/PTD016, MED059/PTD017 and two compared sulphide intervals, including MED070/PTD005 and MED024/PTD004. The PTD holes comparing sulphides returned higher average interval grades for copper (~28%), gold (~7%), with silver interval grades lower by (~23%). Three of the PTD holes comparing barite intervals returned average higher gold (by ~43%) and silver (by ~58%) and two returned lower average gold (by ~15%) and silver (~31%). Six historical PLM NQ diamond drillholes (prefixed MED) have been twinned and/or re-drilled by BKP with RC holes (prefixed PTR), three of these also twinned the HQ diamond holes as detailed above. Four of the twins have been compared for barite only, including MED031/PTR011, MED022/PTR024, MED065/PTR013 and MED034/PTR06. Holes MED032/PTR062 contained both barite and sulphide intervals and MED024/PTR014 contained only a sulphide interval. The average for the copper intervals were all higher in the RC holes, whilst gold and silver values were mixed, similar to findings from the new diamond holes detailed above. Fourteen PLM holes in expected resource area have been re-drilled with RC because no original assays could be located and/or because previous collars could not be located accurately, including MED007, MED010, MED011, MED023, MED028–MED030, MED041, MED080 and MED082–MED086. Significant intercept tables have been found for some of these holes, but many of them terminated in or above the potential copper mineralisation.
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 86 drillholes by PLM. To date, 52 of the original collars have been located and re-surveyed, mostly in central part of project area. Based on the new survey datum, most of the historical holes are ~2–3 m southwest of the historical points and the RL's have increased by 5–8 m. No downhole survey data is available from any of the PLM holes. Collar and other general survey work by BKP were completed using a total station to an accuracy of 2 mm. Drilling by both BKP and PLM used a local mine grid that is rotated approximately 30° to the west of true north. All data is subsequently transformed into UTM WGS-84, Zone 52S for resource estimation and mine planning purposes. Downhole surveys were completed by BKP with a Proshot camera at 30 m intervals for 20 (PTD) and 48 (PTR) holes. Dip and azimuth variation down hole averages <2.0° per 100 m and similarly for inclined holes due to the relatively shallow nature of the drilling. These deviations are trivial 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 estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been	The Partolang area has been drilled as part of the current work by BKP to a nominal 50 m x 50 m hole spacing, reducing to 50 m x 25 m over shallow sulphide material and locally barite material in the south. Previous drilling by PLM, largely over known barite in the south, was conducted on a nominal 25 m x 25 m pattern. Assay, geology and/or accurate collar data is unavailable for some of this work, but where present it has been used to guide geological interpretations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	applied.	The sampling intervals are 1 m and constrained by geological domain boundaries. In sulphide and barite these intervals are sent directly for assay. In the altered footwall and unaltered cover sequences the 1 m samples are composited to 2 m and 5 m respectively.
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.	Interpreted mineralisation strikes in a north-westerly direction and is comprised of a copper-rich massive sulphide body, locally overlain by gold-silver rich barite zone. These units dip shallowly to the north/northwest and plunge slightly to the east/northeast. Vertical drilling by both PLM and BKP has been completed on local grid sections orientated perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the shallow dipping mineralisation. Only two angled holes have been completed to date, including one by BKP.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Bagged BKP drill samples have generally been packed into wooden boxes and shipped on the Company boat to Kupang (West Timor) where the samples have been 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 new 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 (Merdeka ~74%) 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, 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, held by BKP. AMDAL environmental permit for life of mine granted in April 2010, which covers the Kali Kuning and Lerokis areas. An application has recently been submitted to cover the Partolang area. Forestry permit (Pinjam Pakai) Number SK478/Menhut II/2013) for 134.63 ha 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 during the period 1990 to 1997 by PT Prima Lirang Mining (PLM), a subsidiary of Billiton at Kali Kuning and Lerokis. The gold/precious metals exploration, mining and processing activities were rehabilitated at the completion of processing. At Partolang, 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 but, no mining was completed.
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 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 and Partolang, and these have in turn been replaced by supergene chalcocite and covellite to varying extents. Barite-rich orebodies are developed on the flanks of the sulphide units and locally overly the massive sulphides. Sulphide mounds showing talus textures are localised onto faults, which provided the main pathways for high-temperature hydrothermal fluids and the development of associated stockworks. Known orebodies 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 were covered and preserved by post-mineralisation chert, gypsum, limestone, lahars, subaqueous debris flows, volcaniclastic rocks and locally fresh dacitic lava flows in the Partolang. Gold-silver mineralisation occurs predominantly within barite-rich units, including sands, tuffs and breccias (after original dacitic rocks), which are strongly ferruginised locally. In some of the dacitic rocks, barite

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 lower-grade material occurring in fractures and as stockworks within intensely altered andesitic and dacitic tuffs and volcanics in the footwall and lateral extent of the massive sulphides. 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 drill hole 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.	All BKP drillholes were used to support the Mineral Resource estimate (MRE), and a summary of these holes is not therefore included in this report. PLM holes were used to support the geological interpretation but only select holes were used to support the MRE.
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.	Not applicable for this report with exploration results not being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').	The mineralisation at Partolang, generally dips shallowly to the north, and plunges slightly to east, and as such the drilling has been vertical to date by both PLM and BKP. Except for PTD005 (angled at 60), mineralisation and intercept widths are generally indicative of the true deposit thickness. Not applicable for this report with exploration results not being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Location plans for the prospects and completed drillholes were provided in the March 2019 Quarterly Report. Photographs showing the main sulphide ore types were provided in the December 2018 Quarterly 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 recent drilling by BKP are included in the MRE.
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.	Massive sulphides, ranging in thickness from 1 m to 64 m, have been intersected in most drillholes by BKP which targeted the previously defined ground electromagnetic feature; however, some of this sulphide is barren based on available assays. A total of 556 samples have been collected from new BKP drill core (PTD001–PTD027 and PTRD031) for specific gravity (SG) determination. Of these, 529 were submitted to the Wetar site Geoservices laboratory, and 27 were submitted to Geoservices in Jakarta. 80 samples originally submitted to the Wetar lab were sent to the Jakarta laboratory for comparison using water immersion methods, including 188 for MPY ore type, 55 for PBX2 ore type, six for BKO, 72 for SBX, 25 for QPD, and 61 for barite material. SG values returned have been highly variable, ranging from 2.33 to 4.87 (MPY – average 4.13 (site lab) and 4.21 (if combined with Jakarta)), 2.89 to 4.22 (PBX2 – average 3.66), 3.42 to 3.77 (BKO – average 3.61), 1.07 to 3.81 (SBX – average 2.58), 1.66 to 3.65 (QPD – average 2.47) and 1.52 to 3.31 (BAR – average 2.11 (site lab) and 2.13 (if combined with Jakarta)). Diagnostic leach test results have been received for many of the assay intervals received to date. Interpretation of this data is ongoing, but the initial results are encouraging, suggesting that >80% of the overall copper is leachable by either cyanide or sulphuric acid, with majority >90%. New detailed petrological work confirms that the most leachable material is associated with high amounts of supergene (covellite and chalcocite).
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 drilling will be aimed at infilling and extending mineralisation at depth and laterally to convert Inferred Resources to Indicated status. Angled holes will be completed to better define fault geometries, and for geotechnical studies and some holes will also be completed for initial metallurgical testwork.

Section 3 – Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, e.g. transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Data validation procedures used.	Drilling and associated data is held in a central Microsoft Access database located in BKP's Perth office with updated copies held on the Wetar site server. Appropriate back-up procedures are programmed and checked by an external IT support business. All drilling data and associated procedures used for the current MREs at Partolang was validated by CSA Global, who prepared the MRE, in collaboration with BKP staff prior to completion of the Mineral Resource. Data used in the Mineral Resource was exported from the database to Microsoft Excel spreadsheets, containing relevant information for collar locations, downhole surveys, assays and sample logs of lithologies. Assay tables were vetted for negative assay grades, with appropriate translations carried out (e.g. less than detection assays were converted to 0.5 x minimum assay grade). All data tables were loaded into Datamine which ran its own data validation steps, including checking for overlapping sample intervals, missing collars or surveys, etc. Any errors were relayed to BKP who promptly corrected the data. Drill collars were compared to the topographic DTM and any large vertical discrepancies (>2 m) were discussed with BKP.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	The Competent Person visited site in April 2019, and inspected the deposit, checking drill collar coordinates against surveyed records, and forming an understanding of the geological and geographical setting of the deposit. Drill core and RC sample chips were inspected at the Wetar mine camp and compared with drill logs. The outcome of the site visit was that data has been collected in a manner that supports reporting an MRE in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code, and controls on the mineralisation are well-understood. The project location, infrastructure and local environment were appraised as part of JORC's "reasonable prospects" test.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	The geological interpretation of Partolang is based upon the geological description of the VHMS deposit in Section 2 of this table. BKP have a high confidence in the geological interpretation, which exhibits very similar lithologies to the nearby Lerokis and Kali Kuning deposits, the latter of which has been mined and geologically mapped. Data supporting the geological interpretation is mostly derived from historically and recently drilled diamond core and RC drillholes, with surface mapping also guiding the interpretation. BKP relogged many historical diamond holes using the same lithological codes as used for recent drillholes, which resulted in a simplification of the geological logging compared to previous work. Petrological studies assisted with the creation of a deposit rock-board, identifying key rock types. No alternative interpretation was considered necessary. A simple grade (Cu) envelope may result in a higher-grade model but would not be adequately supported by the geology. The interpretation used the "Unit-Assign" (UA) field

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		in the lithology database table, with the following key lithological domains defined; SBX (siliceous sulphidic breccia, containing low grade Cu); MPY (massive pyritic ore with minor copper sulphides); PBX2 (brecciated pyrite ore, with secondary minerals including covellite and chalcocite, in fractures); and BAR (barite zone containing significant barite and most of the significant Au and Ag mineralisation). These zones controlled the grade interpolation for most elements. Other UA zones representing volcanics, tuffs and lahars were modelled to support the waste model. A total of 21 SBX wireframe solids, 12 MPY wireframes, 16 PBX2 wireframes and eight BAR wireframes were modelled. A set of faults either bounding or crosscutting the mineralisation were mapped at surface and 3D interpretations of their surfaces constructed.
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	The Mineral Resource has a strike length of 500 m, a plan width of between 500 m, and depth below surface of varying from outcropping, to 160 m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. • Any assumptions about correlation between variables. • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Datamine Studio RM software was used for all geological modelling, grade interpolation, resource classification and reporting. Snowden Supervisor (v8.7) and GeoAccess Professional were used for geostatistical analyses. All recent drilling (drilled by BKP in 2018/2019) was used in the Mineral resource estimate. All historical holes with known collar surveys were used to support the geological interpretation, but only those historical drill samples located within the BAR zone were used to support the grade interpolation, with the rest suppressed for this stage. Documentation exists describing the use of Au standards for the historical drilling, hence the applicability of these samples for the Au-rich BAR domain. Variograms were modelled for Cu from data in the MPY domain. Relatively low nugget effects (<15%), short ranges of up to 40 m and long ranges of up to 120 m were modelled. A traditional semi-variogram was calculated and modelled, with primary direction shallowly plunging towards 260°. Normal score variograms were modelled for Au and Ag, both with low relative nuggets. Sills were back transformed to normal space. Variograms were also modelled for other elements, excluding Ca, Na and Mg, the Fe and Zn leach test assays, and the visual estimates for pyrite and sulphur. Kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) was used to derive optimal estimation parameters for the most populated domains. For the SBX, MPY and PBX2 domains, a search ellipse of 50 m(X) x 50 m(Y) x 5 m(Z) was employed, with between eight and 16 samples used per block estimate. Cell discretisation of 3 x 3 x 3 was used. For the BAR domain, a search ellipse of 25 m(X) x 25 m(Y) x 5 m(Z) was employed, with between eight and 22 samples used per block estimate. Dynamic anisotropy was used to orientate the search ellipse domains according to the local geometry of the mineralisation domains.

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		This is the maiden MRE for Partolang, although an historical grade-tonnage estimate was completed in the 1990s for the Au bearing BAR domain and for a portion of the shallow sulphides. Elements interpolated into the model are Cu, S, Fe, Au, Ag, Zn, Pb, As, Sb, Ca, Na, Mg and Ba using ordinary kriging for most and inverse distance squared (IDS) for Ca, Mg and Na. Sequential leach test assays for the acid soluble, cyanide soluble, residuals and total of the three results were interpolated for Cu, Fe and Zn leach testing. The Cu leach assays were interpolated using ordinary kriging and the Fe and Zn leach assays interpolated by IDS. Visible pyrite (%) and sulphur (%) were also interpolated, by IDS. A block model with block sizes 12 m(X) x 12 m(Y) x 3 m(Z) was constructed, using the same flagging variables as used to flag the drillhole samples. The block size compares favourably with the 25 m x 25 m drill spacing in parts of the Indicated classification domain. A topographic DTM was used to deplete the block model at surface, with the open cut void captured in the DTM. Selective mining units were not adopted into the model. No assumptions were made regarding correlation between variables. Drillhole samples were flagged against the mineralisation wireframe solids, and Datamine variable MINZON was set to unique numeric values, for each wireframe solid. Top cut and composited sample grades were interpolated into the block model using estimation parameters from KNA, which were modified after testing the grade interpolations through several iterations. The MINZON field was used to control grade interpolation with hard estimation boundaries between the individual wireframes. Drill samples were composited to 1 m intervals and a statistical assessment was made of Cu and other grade variables from composited data within each domain. From this it was decided to apply top cuts to selected sample data, to limit potential impact of very high-grade assays during the grade interpolation. A top cut of 1% Cu was applied to the BAR zone but not elsewhere. A top cut of 700 ppm for Ag in the BAR zone was applied, and 200 ppm in the PBX2 zone. A top cut of 10 g/t for Au was applied in the BAR zone. Other appropriate top cuts were applied to other elements as necessary. Top cuts were applied to composited data. The block model was validated visually, by swath plots of Cu, and comparing the mean block and sample grades per domain.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	Tonnages are reported on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	No mining studies have been carried out for the Partolang deposit; however, BKP has advised that a reporting cut-off grade of 0.4% Cu (for the SBX/MPY and PBX2 domains) and 1 g/t Au for the BAR domain should be used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The 0.4% Cu cut-off grade is the same cut-off used for Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves at the adjacent and geologically similar Kali Kuning mine. The 1 g/t Au cut-off grade is the cut-off grade adopted at Kali Kuning for previous mining of the BAR zone by PLM. The Kali Kuning feasibility study by PLM historically also used this cut-off grade for the mining studies.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	The Partolang deposit is intended to be mined as an open cut operation. The performance of current mining parameters at the nearby Kali Kuning mine provide feedback as to the appropriateness of the recommended slope angles.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	Partolang ore is planned to be processed via heap leaching SX-EW and incorporated into the existing 28 kt/a operation located in the Kali Kuning valley 2 km distant.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	The deposit is located in a pristine tropical environment, and BKP will implement controls to prevent acid mine drainage into the adjacent river systems. BKP have been successful in environmental control at their Kali Kuning mine and similar controls will be adopted at Partolang, modified to suit the local conditions. Ore will be transported directly to the processing site at Kali Kuning, with no stockpiling at Partolang.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	Bulk densities were determined using the water displacement method, with wax-sealed diamond core billets used. A total of 529 density determinations were completed at Wetar site, with another 27 samples sent to Cikarang laboratory in Jakarta (Geoservices). 80 samples from the 529 Wetar lab samples were sent to the Cikarang laboratory for umpire testing. The following means were calculated from the data: BAR (mean density 2.11 t/m^3, 36 samples), PBX2 (3.66 t/m^3, 43 samples), MPY (4.13 t/m^3, 167 samples), SBX (2.58 t/m^3, 62 samples) and QPD (2.47 t/m^3, 25 samples). The bulk density mean values were assigned to the corresponding lithological domain codes in the block model. Samples were sealed with wax prior to immersion in water. The umpire results provided reasonable correlations between the data, with the largest variation (10%) in samples from the Barite zone. The sample population was too small to allow a correlation to be determined between metal grade and density, and it is known from the density measurements there is variability of density within UA zones. The average density as assigned to each UA assumes a flat density gradient with respect to metal grade and although this is an assumption, further density testwork will be required to calculate the variability of density within each zone and apply it to future models.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The classification of the Mineral Resource considered the geological understanding of the deposit, quality of the samples, quality and quantity of density data, drillhole spacing, and the quality of the block grade estimates. The Mineral Resource is classified as a combination of Indicated and Inferred, with some zones not classified. Geological understanding and quality of samples is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity in the Indicated volumes. Mineralisation domains (MINZON domains) not classified were not intercepted by drillholes. Classification was applied to each UA domain, with number of holes intersecting each domain given consideration. A polygon was digitised in plan view capturing 25 x 25, and 25 x 50 m drill spacing, and captures mineralisation up dip and in the south eastern end of the deposit. Domains with one hole were classified as Inferred, overprinting the Indicated where necessary. The BAR zone was classified as Indicated due to the higher density of drilling. All available data was assessed and the Competent Person's relative confidence in the data was used to assist in the classification of the Mineral Resource. The current classification assignment appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	No audits or reviews of the current MRE have been undertaken apart from internal reviews carried out by BKP and CSA Global.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	Only ordinary kriging and IDS methods were used to interpolate the grade variables, and no other estimated methods were used in parallel. Relevant tonnages and grade above nominated cut-off grades for Cu are provided in the introduction and body of this report. Tonnages were calculated by filtering all blocks above the cut-off grade and sub-setting the resultant data into bins by mineralisation domain. The volumes of all the collated blocks were multiplied by the dry density value to derive the tonnages. The Cu metal values (g) for each block were calculated by multiplying the Cu grades (%) by the block tonnage. The total sum of all metal for the deposit for the filtered blocks was divided by 100 to derive the reportable tonnages of Cu metal. The Mineral Resource is a local estimate, whereby the drillhole data was geologically domained, resulting in fewer drillhole samples to interpolate the block model than the complete drillhole dataset, which would comprise a global estimate. No production data is available to reconcile against the block model.

Appendix 6 - Recent pictures of the Tujuh Bukit Gold Mine

Figure 1 – Open pit mining – Pit B West showing phase 3 in the foreground and phase 4 on left side.

Figure 2 – Aerial view of Pit B East in foreground.

Figure 3 – Aerial view of Pit A in foreground and Dam's in the background.

Figure 4 – Aerial view of partially cleared Pit C and AC haul road.

Figure 5 – Aerial view of Central Waste Dump progressive reclamation and Pit B West.

Figure 6 – Aerial view of the Heap Leach Pad showing Lift 5 in progress.

Figure 7 – Boxcut with Exploration Decline and underground infrastructure facilities.

Figure 8 – LM110 diamond drill rig at SP05, drilling UHGZ-19-001.

Figure 9 – Copper mineralisation (covellite and chalcopyrite) was intersected in decline cover hole UGTH-19-010.

Figure 10 – OPP 2 Completion.

Figure 11 – ADR Plant Upgrade Debottlenecking.

Figure 12 – Permanent Camp.

Figure 13 – Geotech Logging Training in the new coreshed.

Appendix 7 - Recent pictures of the Wetar Copper Project

Figure 1 – Kali Kuning pit as at 16 July.

Figure 2 – Lerokis pit as at 16 July.

Figure 3 – New Lerokis crushing facility

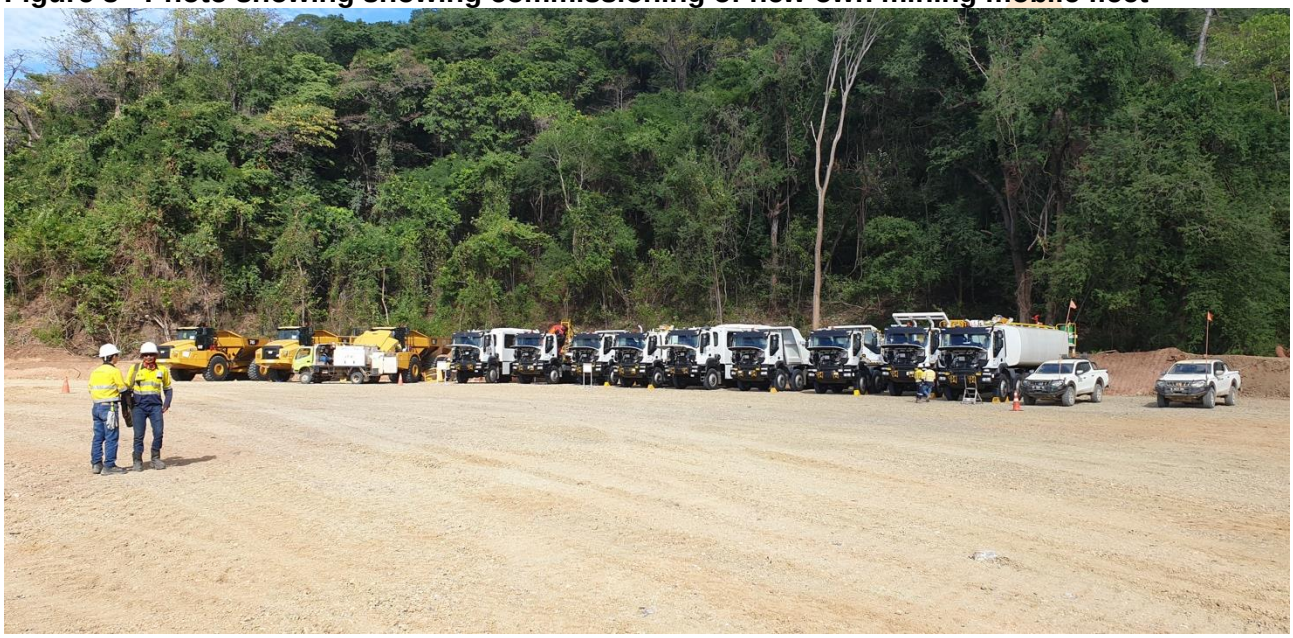
Figure 4 – Kali Kuning Valley leach pads under irrigation.

Figure 5 – Photo showing extensions to the Kali Kuning valley heap leach pads.

Figure 6 – Photo showing re-mining and extension to the GPLP pads for Lerokis ore.

Figure 7 - Photo showing commissioning of new own mining mobile fleet

Figure 8 - Photo showing showing commissioning of new own mining mobile fleet



For further information please contact:

Mr. Rick Ness (Chief Executive Officer)
The Convergence Indonesia, 20th Floor,
Rasuna Epicentrum Boulevard, HR Rasuna Said
Jakarta 12940 - Indonesia
T: +62 21 – 2988 0393

E: richard.ness@merdekacoppergold.com

About Merdeka Copper & Gold Tbk.

PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk ("Merdeka"), a holding company with operating subsidiaries engaging in mining business activities, encompassing the (i) exploration and (ii) future 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 Mine, (ii) PT Damai Suksesindo ("DSI") which holds the adjacent exploration permit, (iii) PT Cinta Bumi Suksesindo ("CBS"), (iv) PT Beta Bumi Suksesindo ("BBSI"), (v) PT Batutua Tembaga Raya as the holder of operation production mining business license specifically for processing and refining, (vi) PT Batutua Kharisma Permai as the holder of the operation production mining business license for the Wetar Copper Mine; (vii) PT Merdeka Mining Servis ("MMS") as the holder of mining services business license; (viii) PT Pani Bersama Jaya ("PBJ"), as holder of mining business license for transportation and sales, and (ix) PT Puncak Emas Tani Sejahtera, a holder of mining business license for Pani Gold Project.

The Company's major assets are the (i) Tujuh Bukit Mine, often referred to as the Tujuh Bukit Oxide Heap Leach Project, (ii) the Wetar Copper Mine, (iii) the undeveloped Pani Gold Project and (iv) the undeveloped Tujuh Bukit Copper Gold deposit.

The Tujuh Bukit Copper Gold deposit is one of the world's top ranked undeveloped porphyry copper and gold mineral resources, containing approximately 28 million ounces of gold and 19 billion pounds of copper. The operating Tujuh Bukit Mine is based on a near surface oxide gold silver deposit that contains a remaining as of 31 December 2018 Mineral Resource of 2.25 million ounces of gold and 53 million ounces of silveri and associated Ore Reserves.
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.

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

Disclaimer

PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk (the "Company") make no representation or warranty (express or implied) as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information. All statements in this document, other than statements of historical facts that address future timings, activities, events and developments that the Company expects, are forward looking statements. Although the Company, its subsidiaries, officers and consultants believe the expectations expressed in such forward looking statements are based on reasonable expectations, investors are cautioned that such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those in the forward looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from forward looking statements include, amongst other things commodity prices, future technical assessments for mine developments, variability of resources and reserve estimates, failure of plant and equipment or process performing as anticipated, time and receipt of environmental and other regulatory approvals, and general economic, market or business conditions. The Company and its directors, employees, agents, advisers and consultants shall have no liability (including liability to any person by reason of negligence or negligent misstatement) for any statements, opinions, information or matters (express or implied) arising out of, contained or derived from, or for any omissions from this document. The information disclosed relates to the proposed business of the Company at the date of this document. Neither the provision of this document nor any information contained in this document or subsequently communicated to any person in connection with this document is, or should be taken as, constituting the giving of investment advice to any person. By accepting this document, you acknowledge and agree to be bound by each of the foregoing statements.