ASX ANNOUCEMENT

30 April 2012 (38 pages by email)

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES FOR THE QUARTER ENDED

31 MARCH 2012

HIGHLIGHTS

Tembang Project Development – Major Milestones Completed

Reserve

- Tembang Reserve of 5.5 million tonnes ore at 2.3 g/t gold and 31.4 g/t silver for a total of 513,000 ounces gold equivalent.[1]
- 73% of the Measured and Indicated vein Mineral Resource converted into the Reserve category, further strengthening the Tembang project's robust economics.

Pre-Feasibility Study Completed

- Pre-Feasibility Study confirms Tembang as a robust and profitable project with significant improvements to come from optimisation studies.
- Exploration upside confirmed from new drill holes – extension at depth with high-grade assays from geotechnical drilling results at Belinau deposit, including results up to 1.5 metres @ **32.14 g.t Au and 71.0 g/t Ag.**

Critical Path Permitting Approvals Completed

- 20 year mining licence approved.
- Environmental permitting ('AMDAL') approved.

Tandai Exploration

- Follow up drilling at Lusang North shows significant mineralisation limited along strike.
- The best result was from TDD 12034 which returned **5 metres @ 2.92 g/t Au, 19.0 g/t Ag** from 36.5 to 41.5 metres down hole.
- Mapping and sampling is on-going at the newly discovered Ulukau prospect to define early drill targets. Recent rock chip sampling has returned up to **42.50 g/t Au** in outcrop. A new vein breccia has been mapped over a length of over 600 metres.
- Second phase follow up stream sediment sampling is in progress in the general Ulukau area where the most anomalous geochemistry occurs to rapidly identify further exploration targets. A new area of artisanal mining 6 kilometres WNW of Tandai called Lalangi also showed encouraging results with grab samples returning up to 5.73 g/t Au.

Regional Exploration

- Significant sub surface gold up to 3.09 g/t Au at the Bono's Hill in Tembang District.
- High-grade rock sample up to **49.4 g/t Au** discovered during regional reconnaissance in Pasaman IUP.
- New zone of epithermal stockwork and gold anomalous catchments identified at Pusan to the SW of the Tembang District.

Corporate

- Completion of $5 million convertible debt finance facility with Macquarie Bank Limited to progress Tembang Project and for working capital.
- Mr Julian Ford appointed as Managing Director.
- Appointment of Mr Don Harper as Tembang Project Mine Manager.

[1] See page 36 for gold equivalent calculations.

1. OPERATIONS

1.1 Tembang Project

During the March 2012 quarter, emerging gold producer Sumatra Copper & Gold plc ('the Company' or 'Sumatra') built considerable momentum towards commencing production at the Company's wholly-owned Tembang gold and silver project, located in southern Sumatra, Indonesia on schedule during 2013.

A number critical technical and permitting milestones were achieved, significantly de-risking the project and enabling further progression towards completion of the Definitive Feasibility Study ('DFS') and full permitting.

Sumatra is progressing a two-stage development plan at Tembang. Stage 1 is a low-risk, small scale operation which will include mining from 2 deposits, Belinau and Asmar. Belinau is a high-grade vein system with strong exploration upside and Asmar has a perfect oxide blend for Belinau with low strip ratio. The Asmar open pit is a better economic option than either the Aidit South or Bujang open pits. There are communition advantages to having a mix of oxide and primary ore in the mill feed blend.

Stage 1 comprises 18% of the total Tembang Reserve in terms of contained gold ounces. It is currently undergoing a Definitive Feasibility Study with production on target to commence in 2013.

Stage 2 comprises the remaining four Tembang deposits, Berenai, Bulah, Aidit and Bujang and will comprise a larger mine and throughput. Production will commence following completion of Stage 1, or earlier if warranted.

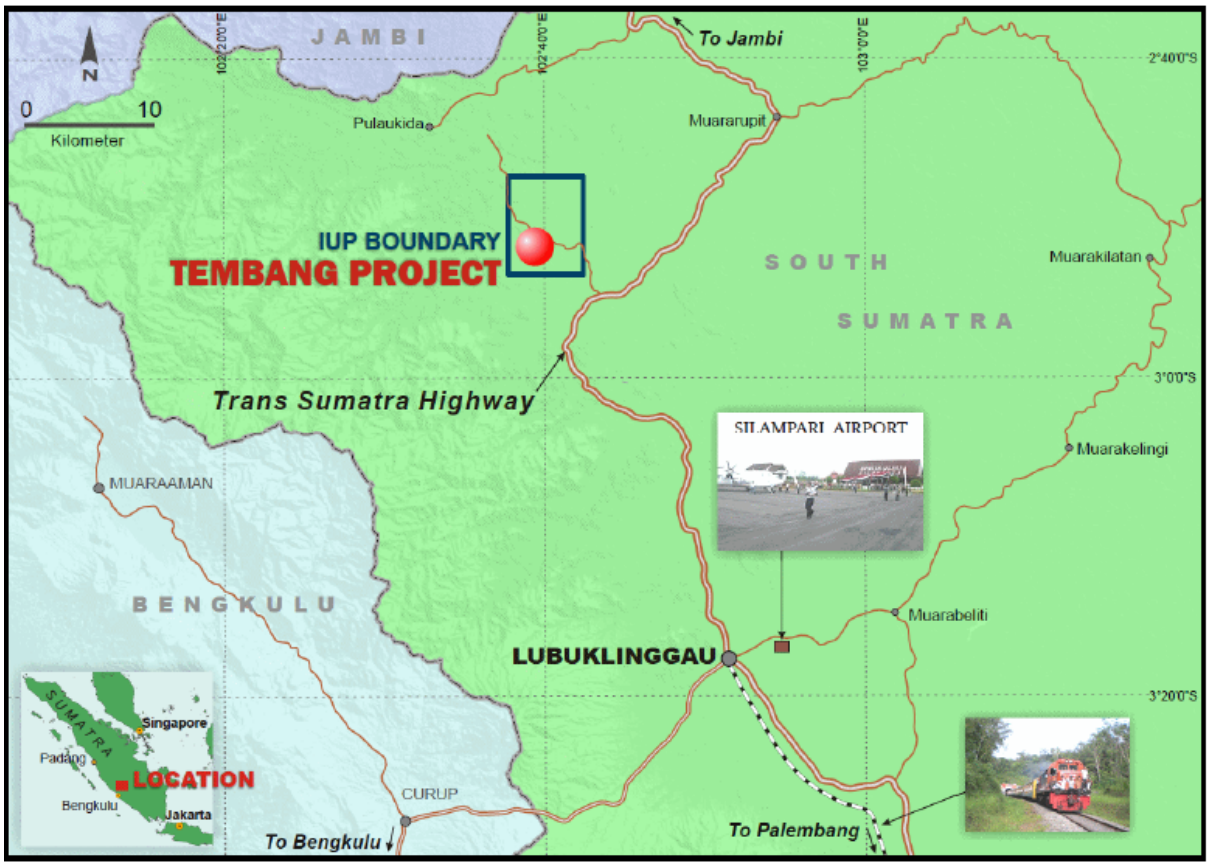

Figure 1 – Tembang project location

1.1.1 Tembang Project Reserve

In April Sumatra announced a JORC compliant Ore Reserve of **5.5 million tonnes ore at 2.3 g/t gold and 31.4 g/t silver for a total of 513,000 ounces gold equivalent** for the Tembang project. This includes an open pit Ore Reserve of 5.1 million tonnes at 2.0 g/t gold and 30.4 g/t silver and an underground Ore Reserve of 0.4 million tonnes at 5.5 g/t gold and 43.5 g/t silver.

73% of the Measured and Indicated vein Mineral Resource converted into the Reserve category, strengthening the Tembang project's robust economics.

Further upside remains through some additional Peripheral Sheeted Vein ('PSV') mineralisation which falls within the pit designs but is excluded from contributing to the Ore Reserve. The Company recognises that the PSV mineralisation will be better defined from grade control drilling during open pit mining when dilution and grades can be better estimated.

The total Ore Reserve is based on the Tembang Mineral Resource published in August 2011. The Ore Reserve includes the Asmar, Berenai, Buluh, Aidit, Bujang and Belinau deposits (Figure 2).

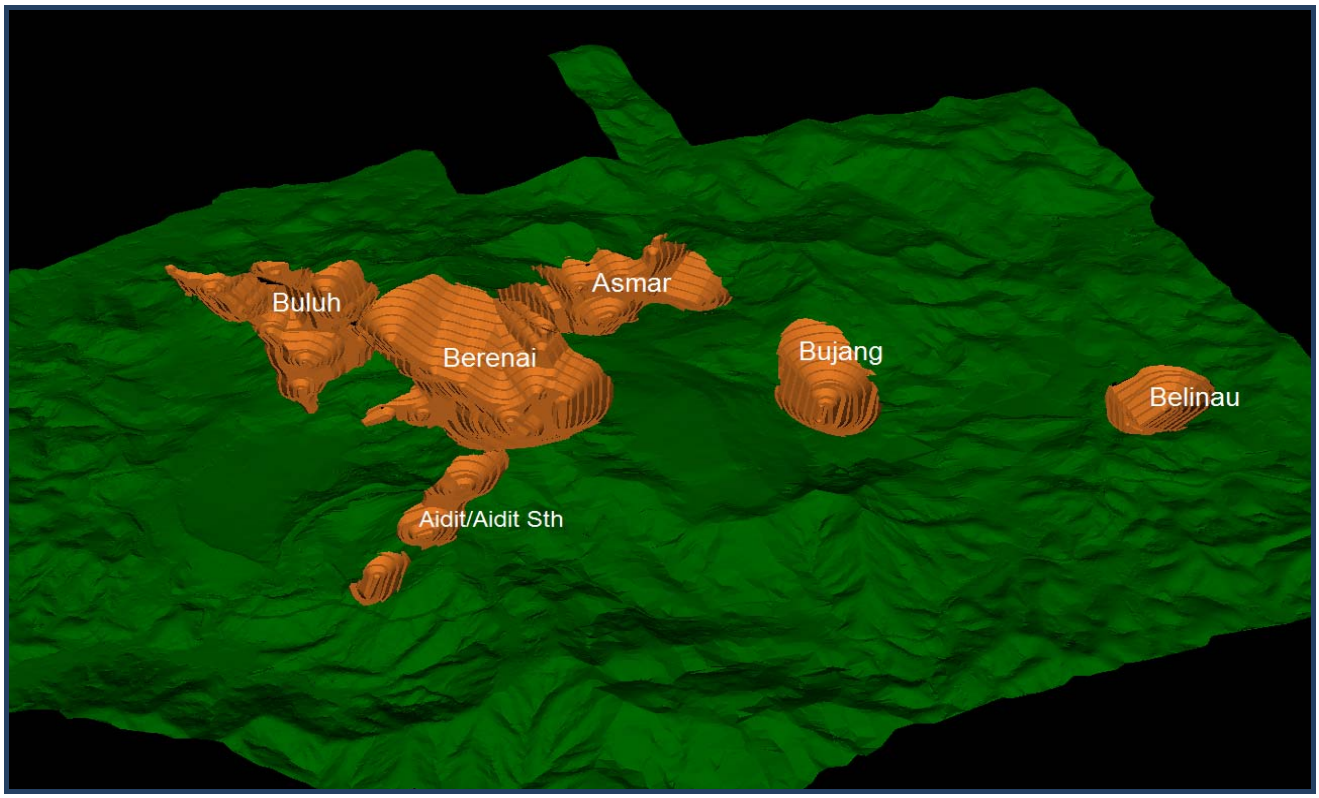

Figure 2 - Plan view of the Tembang project open pit deposits

Deposit	Reserve Category	Tonnes (kt)	Grade Au (g/t)	Contained Gold (oz)	Grade Ag (g/t)	Contained Silver (oz)
Asmar	Proved	650	1.7	35,000	24.0	498,000
	Probable	1,230	1.3	49,000	20.5	808,000
Berenai	Proved	910	2.0	60,000	40.8	1,195,000
	Probable	980	2.1	67,000	23.6	740,000
Buluh	Proved	560	2.5	45,000	40.9	735,000
	Probable	400	2.0	26,000	29.0	374,000
Aidit	Proved	-	-	-	-	-
	Probable	20	3.1	2,000	44.6	30,000
Bujang	Proved	140	4.2	19,000	52.1	238,000
	Probable	50	2.3	4,000	26.0	40,000
Belinau open pit	Proved	90	5.5	16,000	68.4	196,000
	Probable	60	3.4	6,000	53.2	97,000
Belinau underground	Proved	50	8.7	15,000	74.1	130,000
	Probable	360	5.0	59,000	39.3	458,000
Total	Proved	2,400	2.5	190,000	38.7	2,991,000
	Probable	3,090	2.1	213,000	25.6	2,547,000
	Total	**5,490**	**2.3**	**403,000**	**31.4**	**5,539,000**

Table 1 - Tembang project April 2012 Ore Reserve statement summary

Information relating to the Ore Reserve

The modifying factors used for Tembang Ore Reserve were based on pre-feasibility studies ('PFS') completed by Snowden Mining Consultants ('Snowden') in 2009 and Runge International ('Runge') in 2011.

- The Snowden's report used a gold price of US$1,000 per ounce; while the Runge report used a gold price of US$1,500 per ounce gold and a 1Mtpa Carbon in Leach processing plant. The underground mining modifying factors were based on the recently announced PFS.
- Ore Reserves are the economically mineable part of Measured and/or Indicated Resources and include diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur. Ore Reserves are quoted as a subset of Mineral Resources.
- Metal price assumptions for ore reserves are US$1,500 per ounce of gold and US$30 per ounce of silver at a processing rate of 1.0 Mtpa.
- The economic cut-off grade for reporting the open pit Ore Reserves is 0.7 g/t gold.
- The economic cut-off grade for reporting the underground Ore Reserves is 3.4 g/t gold. There are no known environmental, permitting, legal, taxation, political or other relevant issues that would materially affect the estimates of the Ore Reserves.
- Resources at Berenai, Asmar, Bujang, Buluh and Belinau are extensions to the existing open pits. Aidit is an unmined resource. Underground resources are at Belinau only.
- Due to rounding of figures small discrepancies may exist.

1.1.2 Tembang Pre-Feasibility Study and Project Optimisation

In February the Company reported a positive outcome from the PFS for Stage 1 of the Tembang project. The PFS consisted only of the Belinau deposit (~13% of the total Tembang resource) and indicated that Belinau is a robust and profitable project.

The PFS underpinned the Company's two stage development strategy by demonstrating the strength of Belinau's economics as a standalone mine.

Full details of the PFS can be found in the ASX announcement of 23 February 2012.

In April 2012, Sumatra completed an Optimisation Study which identified key changes to the Stage 1 mining strategy and resulted in significant improvements to the PFS.

Key Changes to Stage 1 Mining Strategy

- A new Belinau open pit and a new underground mine plan.
- Inclusion of additional open pit material from the Asmar deposit (Figure 3).
- Doubling the mill capacity from 200,000 tpa to 400,000 tpa.

Optimisation Study Highlights

- Estimated 55% reduction in mining pre-production capital from US$22 million to US$10 million.
- 39% increase in gold equivalent ('AuEq') Life of Mine ('LOM') production plan from 134,000 ounces AuEq to 186,000 ounces[2] AuEq. The current LOM 5 year production target includes an additional 34,000 ounces[1] AuEq contained within the Inferred Resource category.
- Lead time to full commercial production ramp-up reduced from 1 year to 6 months.
- Initial open pit mining at Belinau will allow up to one year to prepare for underground operations, providing sufficient lead time to secure new underground equipment.
- New portal provides early access to underground ore via in-pit adits, reducing underground capital development costs.
- Addition of Asmar oxidised ore to the mine plan increases mine life from 3 years to 5 years.
- Acquisition of 1996 MinProc process plant designs is expected to significantly reduce construction time and design costs for the proposed 400,000 tpa processing plant.

Tembang Stage 1 Mining Strategy

An Ore Reserve of 1.93 million tonnes is expected to be mined out of the Belinau (Figures 4 and 5) and Asmar deposits (Figure 6) to produce 186,000 ounces[1] AuEq. The current LOM 5 year production target of 2.2 million tonnes ('Mt') includes an additional 34,000 ounces[1] AuEq contained within the Inferred Resource category. The Inferred Resource currently falls within the existing pit shell or planned underground production area but has insufficient drill density to allow its classification as a Measured or Indicated category. The Company plans to drill this out in the normal course of its mining operations.

[2] Refer to the LOM Table on page 7 for the material included in the current LOM plan

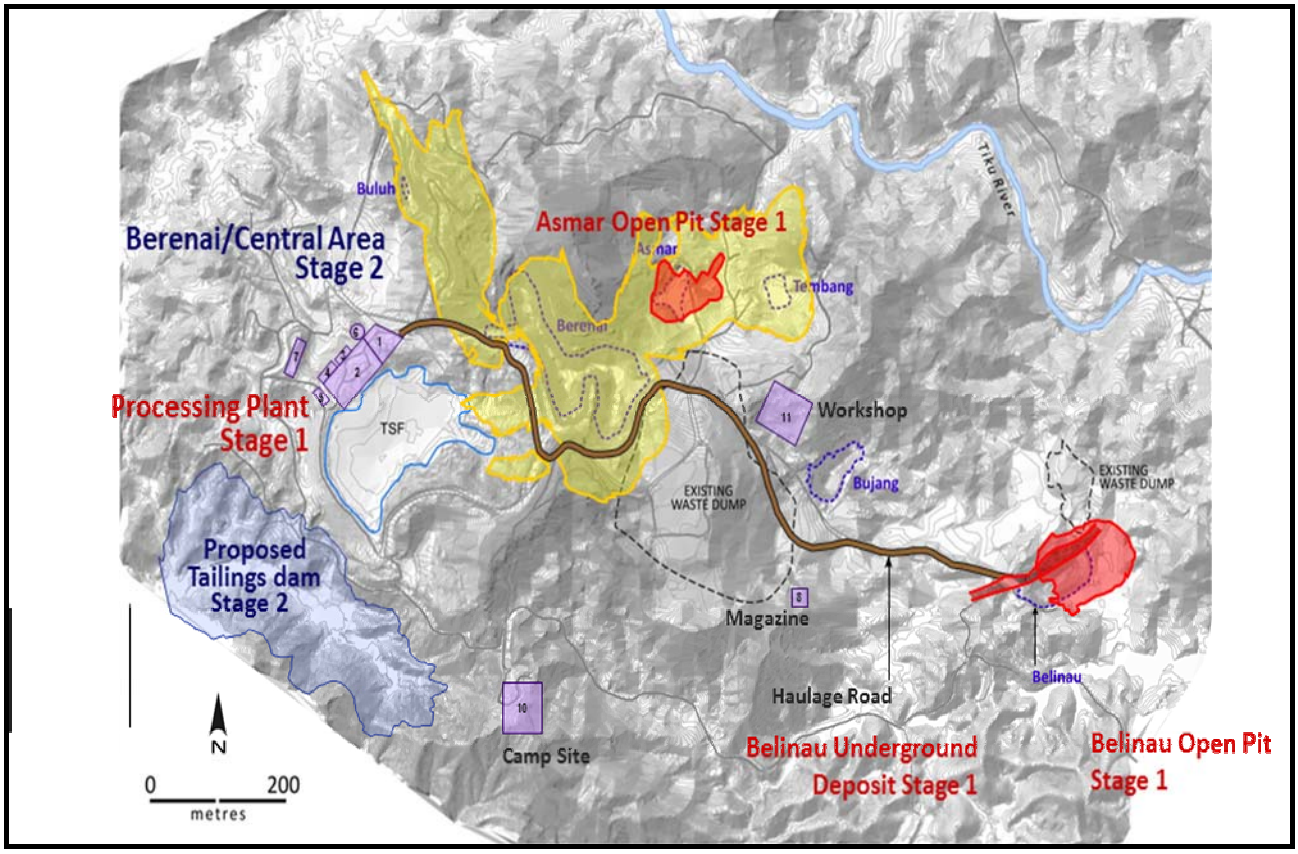

Figure 3 – Stage 1 pits Belinau and Asmar (highlighted in red)

Both the Belinau and Asmar pits will commence at the same time with Belinau providing around 75% of production and Asmar contributing an estimated 25% oxide blend to the mill. On completion of the Belinau main pit (Phase 1) underground development will commence while the mining fleet moves to ramp up production in the Belinau cutback (Phase 2).

It is anticipated that both Belinau and Asmar will be mined using the same mining fleet. On completion of the Belinau open pit; Asmar will provide an oxide mill feed blended with the high grade harder Belinau underground ore. The strategy of delivering ore to the mill from two production sources, open pit and underground, is expected to provide both flexibility and continuity of ore supply. Estimated mine life for Stage 1 is 5 years.

By initially commencing open pit mining at Tembang, the Company expects to significantly reduce the mining pre-production capital requirement from the initial PFS estimate of US$22 million to an estimated US$10 million. Open pit mining in Indonesia is well supported with local expertise and international equipment suppliers such as Komatsu and Caterpillar. Firm costings on mining the Belinau and Asmar pits using experienced local open pit mining contractors are expected to be received during the current quarter. The Company is also evaluating an owner miner option using hire equipment to further reduce operating costs and upfront capital costs.

Tembang STAGE 1 – LOM Plan	
LOM Production Target[1]	**2.2 Mt**
Reserves and Resources contained within the LOM Production Target	
Proven and Probable Reserves[2] Inferred Resource[3]	**1,930,000 t @ 2.4 g/t Au and 29.0 g/t Ag for 186,620 ounces AuEq** **272,000 t @ 3.2 g/t Au and 33.4 g/t Ag for 33,840 ounces AuEq**
Maximum pit depth – Belinau – Asmar	90 metres 65 metres
Overall open pit strip ratios Belinau Asmar	 1:30 1:4
Overall wall slope angle	42 degrees
Mill production rate	400,000 tpa
LOM Production Target based on Reserves (88%) and Resources (12%)	5 year Mine Life

Table 2 – Stage 1 LOM physical summary

Notes on Table 2:

(1) The LOM Production Target is made up of material which is both in Reserves (88%) and Inferred Resources (12%). The LOM Plan is used for planning tails storage facilities, mill throughput and infrastructure requirements and uses the Ore Reserve as its economic justification.

(2) The detailed Proven and Probable Reserves are shown in Appendix 1, Table 5 and Table 6.

(3) The Inferred Resources included in the LOM Plan have been evaluated using all mine modifying factors. The current drill density for this Inferred Resource does not however allow for conversion to the Indicated category and subsequently to a Reserve category.

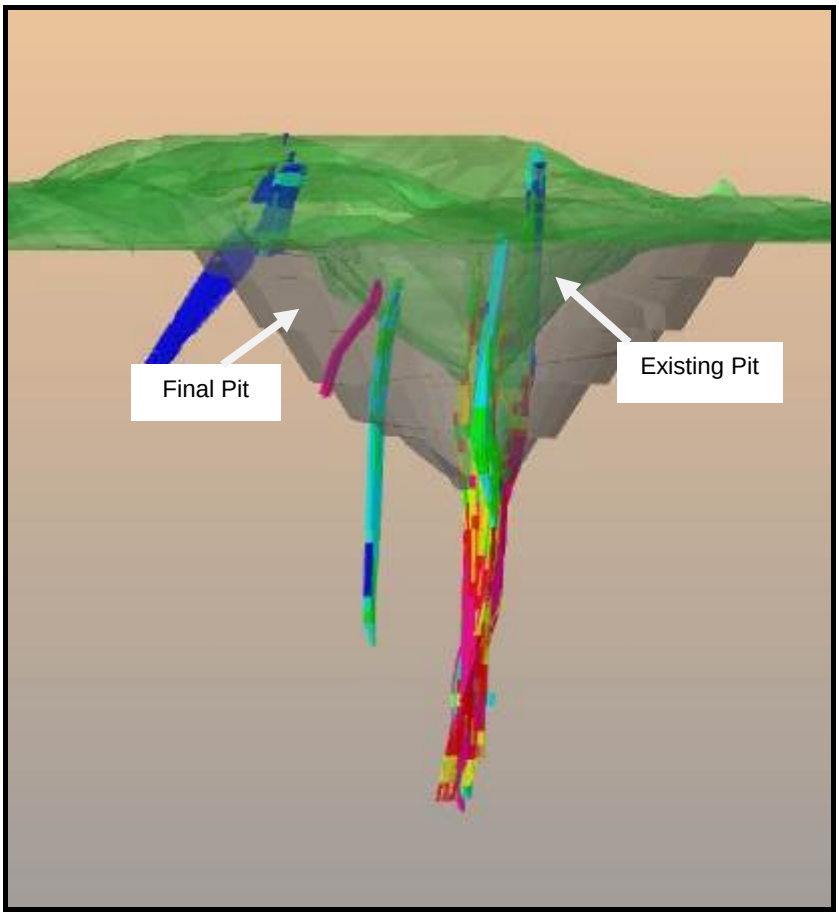

Figure 4 - Sectional view of the proposed final Belinau pit

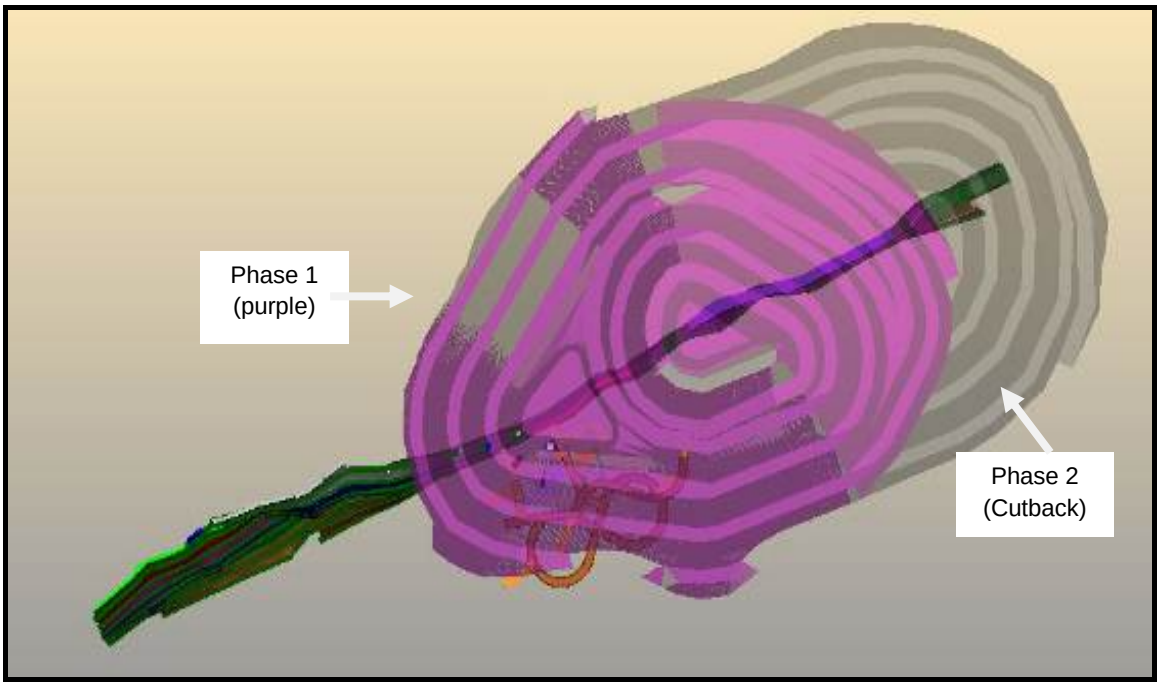

Figure 5 - Plan view of final Belinau open pit mined in two phases

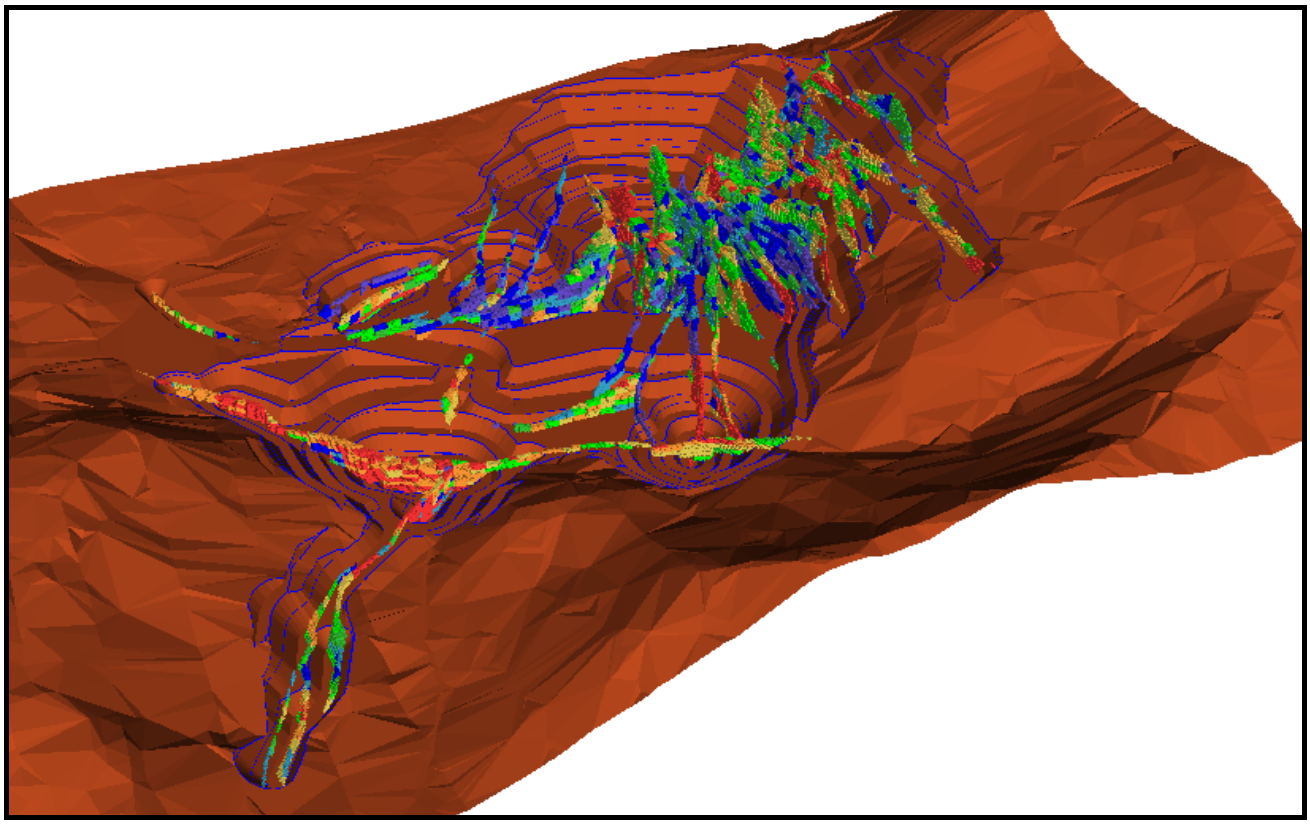

Figure 6 - Stage 1 Asmar open pits showing mineralised gold and silver veining

NEW UNDERGROUND MINE PLAN

Following the success of the open pit optimisations, a new underground mine design (Figure 5) has been completed incorporating an in-pit portal access and new ventilation and mining methodology. The new underground mine design is expected to have the following positive impacts:

- Access to underground now from open pit in contrast to a surface boxcut.
- Access to upper level production drives via in-pit adits with no capital development required.
- Easy and less costly ventilation system linked into the pit, removing the requirement for costly vertical development through to surface.
- Reduction in decline capital development by an estimated 540 metres.
- Reduction in lateral capital development by an estimated 150 metres.
- Increased application of low cost handheld mining methods.

Underground Mining Method

The cost of labour in Indonesia is relatively low and subsequently the strategy is to develop a hybrid mining methodology using narrow vein mechanised development with low cost handheld mining applications. A strategy derived from the successful Way Linggo operations approximately 120 kilometres south east of Tembang operated by Kingsrose Mining Limited.

Access to the mineralised zone will be via a 5 metre wide x 5 metre high decline developed at a gradient of 1:7. Production levels, which will be accessed at 15 metre vertical intervals, will be 3.5 metre wide x 4 metre high and will be developed using a narrow vein single boom jumbo. The drives will then be benched to 3 metres depth by handheld miners. Longhole stoping using the single boom jumbo will be undertaken between levels and an Avoca style backfill of waste rock to allow mining of the next lift.

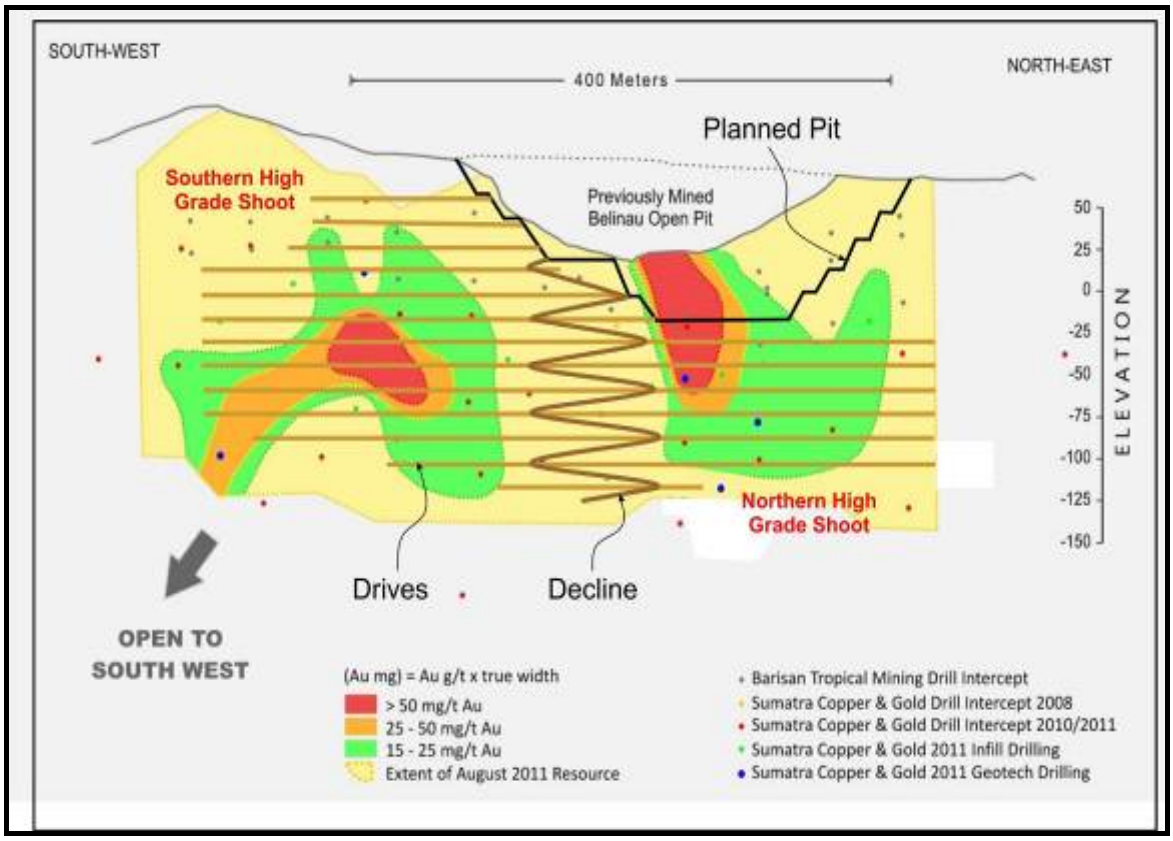

Figure 7 - Sketch showing optimised pit, portal access and in-pit adits (not to scale)

Crown pillars will be left every 4 levels and later extracted by underhand mining below cemented rock pillars. The mining method described here allows for an early extraction of 47% of ore prior to commencing the bottom up stoping sequence between crown pillars. Completion of the final mine plan including scheduling and updated costs are expected this quarter. The Company is on track to complete the DFS in July 2012.

FURTHER OPTIMISATION WORK

Geotechnical drilling is scheduled at both Belinau and Asmar this quarter as part of the DFS, resulting in the determination of final wall slope angles. In the interim, a conservative 42 degrees overall slope angle has been assumed, however, once the pit reaches fresh rock there is potential to steepen the wall angles, particularly at Belinau where the strip ratio is expected to reduce significantly.

Mill Design and Optimisation

The Company is currently in the process of completing capital and operating cost estimates for the construction of a 400,000 tpa conventional Carbon in Leach ('CIL') plant for Stage 1 as part of the DFS.

The Company recently acquired the original 1996 Laverton Gold NL, CIL process plant design from AMEC. This plant operated exceptionally well with high availability, and with excellent gold and silver recoveries. In addition, the original foundations and civil works from the original plant are also in relatively good condition and their re-use would deliver significant cost savings and reduce construction time. The plant operated for 4 years and produced approximately 150,000 ounces of gold until its closure in 2000. The original plant was designed for a 600,000 tpa processing rate.

AMEC are also evaluating the areas where modern upgrades to the original design used in 1996 could be further improved. The Company is also evaluating opportunities to build the majority of the plant in Indonesia, while staying with the modular design for key areas where the construction period is critical. The final optimised design will be completed this quarter as part of the DFS when the detailed mine production schedules become available.

1.1.3 Tembang Geotechnical Drilling Results

The Company reported significant geotechnical drilling results at the Belinau deposit in February and March 2012. The holes were drilled in the third quarter of 2011 as part of the PFS. The high-grade results demonstrate the potential for extension of the high grade zones and increase of the overall resource potential.

Drilling highlights included:

- **1.5 metres @ 32.14 g/t Au and 71.1 g/t Ag** from 228.5 to 230.0 metres downhole**,** confirming the southern shoot is open to the south west (RDD 11192)
- **2.8 metres @ 10.45 g/t Au, 14.5 g/t Ag** from a depth of 170.6 metres downhole in the Northern Shoot (RDD 11193)
- **4.9 metres @ 21.25 g/t Au, 28.6 g/t Ag** from the northern shoot (RDD 11194)
- **1.3 metres @ 9.69 g/t Au, 88.5 g/t Ag** (RDD 11191)
- **2.0 metres @ 5.59 g/t Au, 7.9 g/t Ag** (main vein fracture & stringers) (RDD 11195)

Sumatra plans to resume extension and infill drilling of the Tembang prospects once in a position to fund this exploration from cash flow.

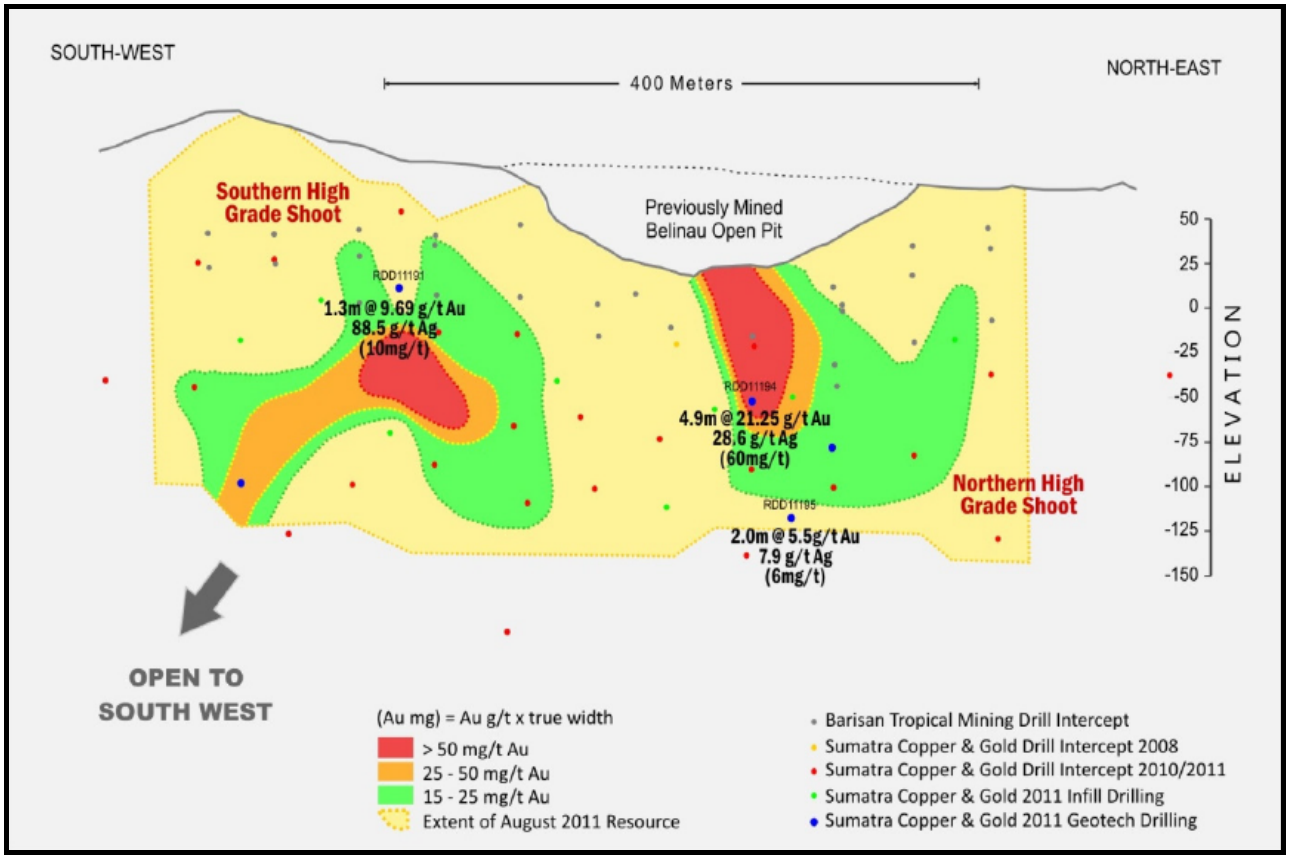

Figure 8 – Geotechnical drill holes at Belinau

1.1.4 Tembang Project Permitting – Completion of Key Permitting Requirements

Sumatra achieved approval for two critical path project permitting issues during the quarter, namely Environmental Permitting and a 20 year Mining Lease. The Company is on track to progress to full project permitting throughout the remainder of 2012, including forestry, manpower and operational permitting.

Completion of Environmental Permitting (AMDAL)

The Company completed environmental permitting ('AMDAL') for both stages of the Tembang project. AMDAL was a critical path permitting activity for Tembang and an extremely important element of the project's on-going feasibility studies.

The local authority, the Regency of Musi Rawas in the Province of South Sumatra, granted AMDAL permitting in March, approving the Environmental Management Plan/RKL ('EMP') and Environmental Impact Assessment/RPL ('EIS').

20 Year Mining Lease Approved

In April Sumatra completed the conversion of its Tembang IUP from 'Exploration' to 'Exploitation' ('Mining Lease') and was granted a 20 year mining lease for the Tembang project.

The local authority, the Regency of Musi Rawas in the Province of South Sumatra granted the Mining Lease, approving future mining operations and production activities at Tembang.

1.2 Tandai Project

The Tandai project is located within the northern part of the Bengkulu Utara IUP, in the Kabupaten of Bengkulu Utara, approximately 100 kilometres north of Bengkulu. Tandai has a long history of formal mining from the early part of the 20th century until post World War II. The Company's tenements control a district in which at least three Dutch companies worked portions of the system. The old Dutch mining town at Tandai still remains, and was re-furbished by PT Lusang Mining Ltd (in a joint venture with CSR, then Billiton) when the mine was redeveloped and worked between 1985 and 1995.

Under the arrangements agreed with Newcrest Mining Limited ('Newcrest') in August 2010, Newcrest have the right to earn a 70% interest in the Tandai tenement by spending US$12 million on the project over 5 years.

During the quarter the Company's exploration activities have been focused on diamond drilling at the Lusang North prospect as well as the continuation of the phase II drilling testing targets derived from the CSAMT ground geophysics. A total of six holes have been completed for a total of 2,297.3 metres during the quarter.

Follow up of the most promising anomalies from the phase one regional exploration program is now underway. The focus has been on the Ulukau Area and environs based on the best previous geochemical results. Another zone of artisanal mining at Lalangi, approximately 6 kilometres WNW of Tandai has been identified and recent assays have been returned up to 5.73 g/t Au.

At Ulukau the zone of mineralisation has been mapped over 600 metres and recent sampling has returned grades of up to 42 g/t Au from outcrop. Follow up infill sampling and mapping is now well underway to define early targets for drilling.

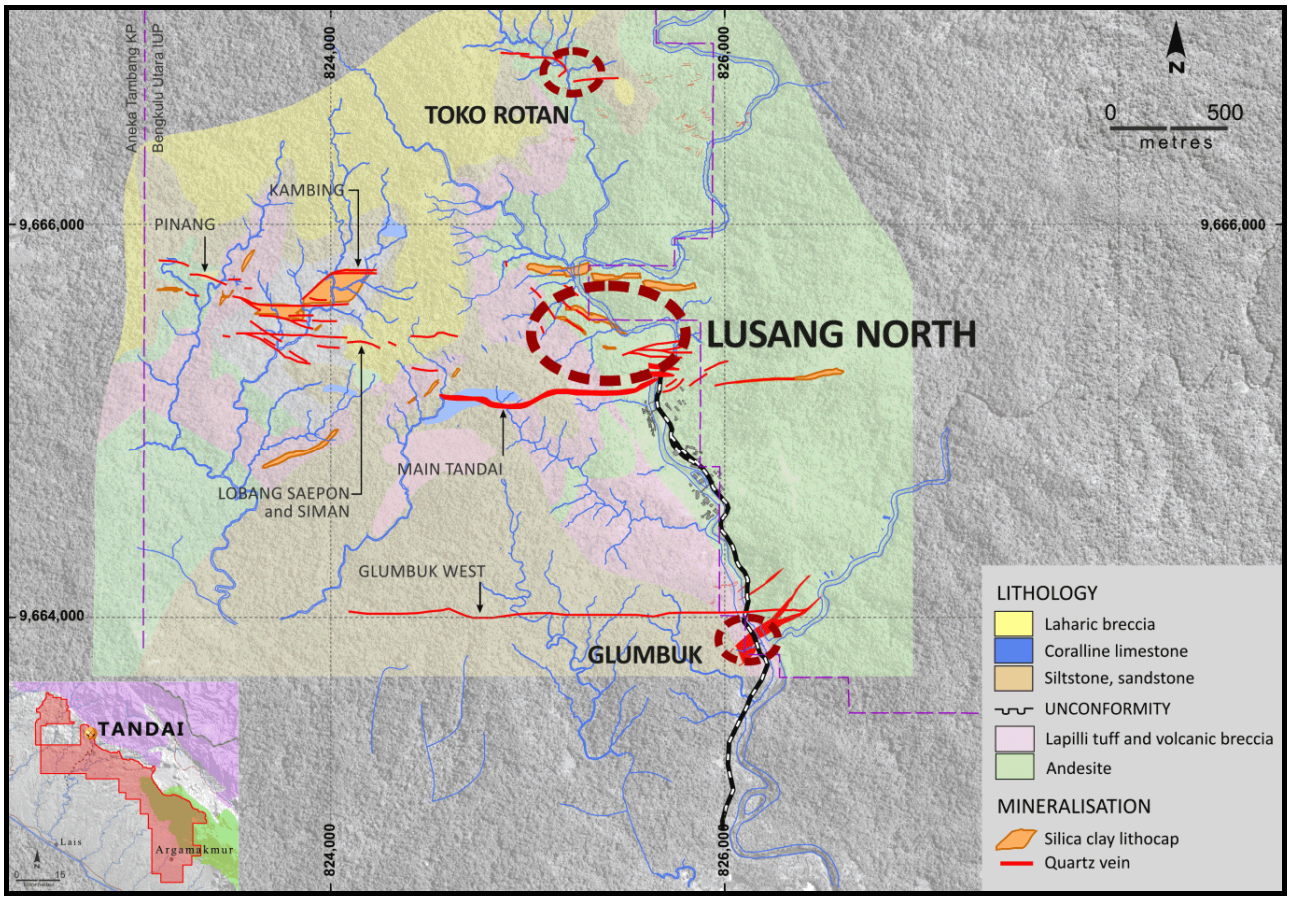

Figure 9 - Tandai district and prospects

Drilling

Diamond drilling has been focused on the Lusang North prospect, where numerous zones of auriferous hydrothermal breccia have been intersected, and follow up (phase II) drilling on CSAMT targets throughout the district along the Tandai trend, to the north and west of Glumbuk

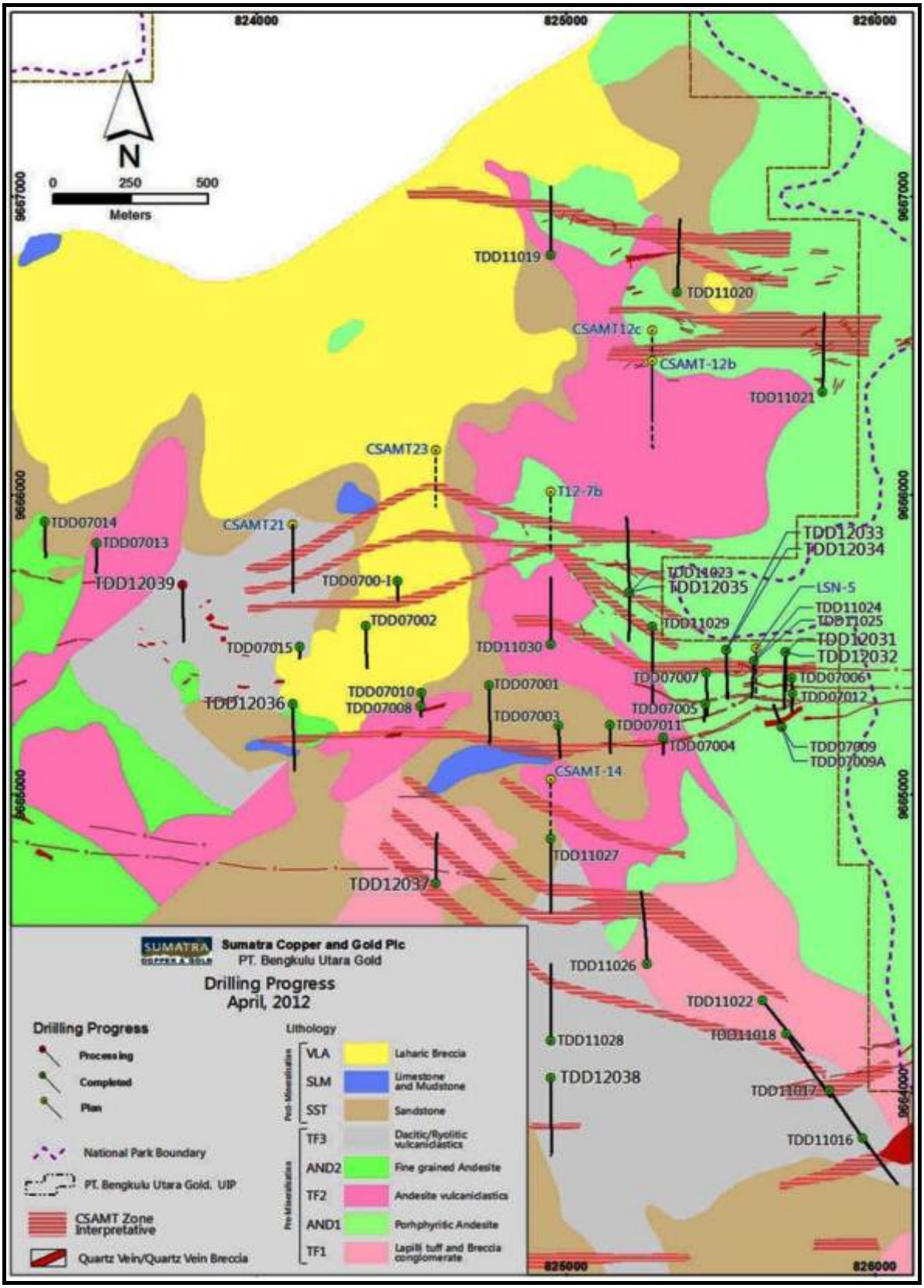

Figure 10 - Current and planned drill holes

1.2.1 Lusang North

Two fences of drill holes (TDD 11031, and TDD 12032-4) were drilled as 100 metre step-outs from holes TDD 11024 and TDD 11025 to test the strike and depth continuity of the significant mineralisation. Unfortunately the vein breccia mineralisation intersected was not strongly developed in all four holes. As a result it was decided to not drill a hole down dip of TDD 11025. This drilling confirms the pipe like geometry of the significant mineralisation most likely localised at discrete fault intersections.

CSAMT Targets

Testing of targets from the 17.1 line kilometre CSAMT survey is now well advanced. Holes TDD 11026 to TDD 11030 have targeted blind CSAMT anomalies throughout the district at Glumbuk (TDD 11026 and TDD 11027), “core shed” (TDD 11028), and to the west of Lusang North (TDD 11029 and TDD 11030). Each of the holes has encountered a zone of silicification or a siliceous horizon at approximately the same depth as the interpreted structure from the CSAMT. No significant quartz vein development has been identified to date.

On completion of the follow up drilling at Lusang North, drilling re-commenced on the CSAMT anomalies within the Tandai District. Three holes; TDD 12035 to TDD 12037, were drilled to test these anomalies. TDD 12035 was drilled 400 metres to the west of holes TDD 11024 and TDD 11025 to test a strong east west trending CSMAT anomaly. The hole intersected predominantly rhyolite with some extensive fault breccia zones with argillic alteration. No quartz veins were intersected in this hole. TDD 12036 was drilled along a possible extension of the Tandai lode to the west. Minor centimetre size veinlets were erratically developed but no zones of significance was intersected and no base-metal mineralization observed. TDD12037 was collared to the south east of TDD 12036 and encountered minor zones of quartz veining.

Results

Of the four follow up holes to explore the east and west strike extension of the Lusang North river lode, TDD12034 returned the highest result where the interval 36.5 to 41.5 metres returned **5.0 metres of 2.92 g/t Au and 19.0 g/t Ag**.

This mineralisation is hosted in clay chlorite altered granular and pebble volcanic conglomerate which is cut by sparse discrete 10 to 15mm crystalline dog tooth quartz vein selvaged by 2 to 5mm of chlorite containing pyrite, sphalerite and galena. Sulphide is approximately 2 to 5% by volume.

The 30cm interval from 39.5 to 39.8 metres contains one partially oxidized quartz vein with chlorite selvedge which returned 28.7 g/t Au and 263 g/t Ag. The following 1.7 metre interval from 39.8 to 41.5 metres contained a single similar vein but un-oxidised. This interval recorded 2.05 g/t and 5.2 g/t Ag. These particular veins are obviously of very high grade and are flanked above and below by white dog tooth quartz veins with very minor chlorite selvedge plus only traces of base metals.

The major quartz vein breccia zone intersected from 263.7 to 72.4 metres (8.7 metres), although displaying 2 to 3 cm rafts of galena and sphalerite at 270.6 and 271.1 metres, only recorded 0.07 g/t Au and 5.1 g/t Ag while 0.66% Pb and 0.53% Zn were returned.

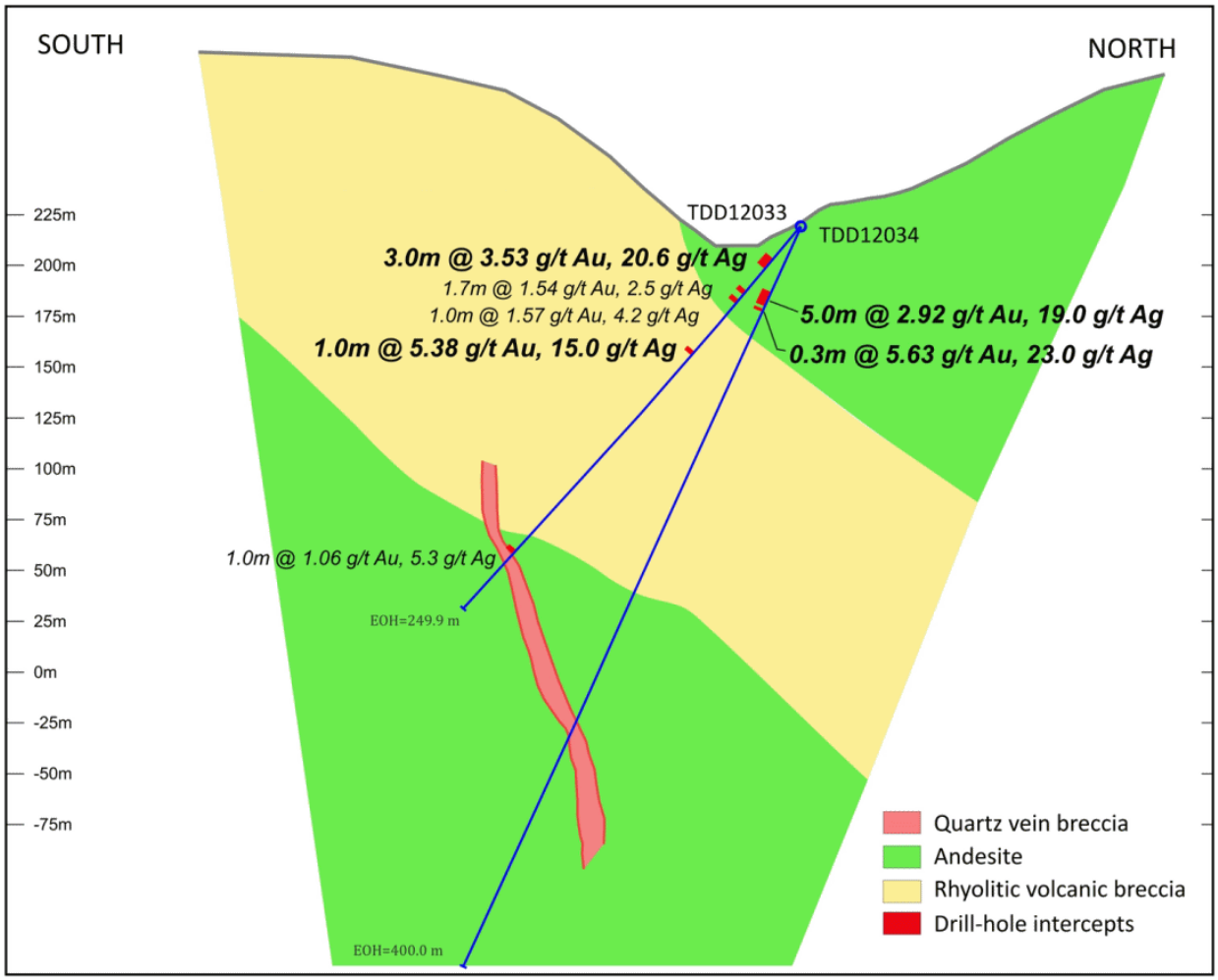

Figure 11 - Simplified drill section TDD 12033 and TDD 12034

The highest result from the upper section of TDD 12033 was **3.0 metres @ 3.53 g/t Au and 20.6 g/t Ag** from 22.6 to 26.6 metres down hole. This zone was hosted by narrow cm size quartz + limonite veins. The up dip quartz vein breccia, also intersected in TDD 12034, returned 1.0 metres @ **1.06 g/t Au and 5.3 g/t Ag** from 215.1 to 216.1 metres down hole.

Hole ID	Type	Location	Northing	Easting	RL	EOH	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Interval	True Width	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Comments
TDD11030	Diamond	N.Lusang	824950	9665500	395	350.8	0	-50	115.8	116.8	**1.0**		**1.98**	**0.9**	
TDD12032	Diamond	N.Lusang	825710	9665476	210	400.0	180	-65	228.7	230.0	**1.3**		**1.22**	**1.5**	
TDD12032	Diamond								298.0	298.5	**0.5**		**2.44**	**9.2**	
TDD12032	Diamond								339.4	339.7	**0.3**		**1.30**	**6.1**	
TDD12033	Diamond	N.Lusang	825518	9665483	210	275.0	180	-50	23.6	26.6	**3.0**		**3.53**	**20.6**	Includes 1m grading <1.0g/t Au
TDD12033	Diamond								42.0	43.7	**1.7**		**1.54**	**2.5**	
TDD12033	Diamond								46.2	47.2	**1.0**		**1.57**	**4.2**	
TDD12033	Diamond								80.3	81.3	**1.0**		**5.38**	**15.0**	
TDD12033	Diamond								215.1	216.1	**1.0**		**1.06**	**5.3**	
TDD12034	Diamond	N.Lusang	825518	9665483	219	400	180	-65	36.5	41.5	**5.0**		**2.92**	**19.0**	Includes 2m grading <1.0g/t Au
TDD12034	Diamond								45.5	45.8	**0.3**		**5.63**	**23.0**	

Table 3 – March 2012 quarter significant intersections

Intercepts reported are intervals of Au >1.00 g/t Au with intervals of <1.00 g/t Au up to 3 metres included. All widths are apparent. Au grade is reported to two decimal places and Ag grade to one decimal place Samples are generally from diamond core drilling which is HQ diameter. Some intercepts may be of larger or smaller than HQ due to drilling logistics. Core is photographed and logged by the geology team before being cut in half. Half core samples are prepared for assay and the other half is retained in the core farm for future reference. Each assay batch is submitted with duplicates and standards to monitor laboratory quality.

Regional Exploration Program

After an onsite review of the first phase geochemical results, two main clusters of anomalies were identified. A northern zone around the new Ulukau prospect and the southern zone in the south west of the IUP adjacent to the previous Dutch mine at Lebong Simpang (see figures below). It was decided to focus follow up exploration on the Ulukau area and environs as the highest and most coherent BLEG and stream sediment anomalies occur in this area. Sampling continued through the quarter in this area.

In January all the quickbird satellite imagery “anomalies” were investigated. Most of the sites were zones of either landslips or cleared areas of vegetation. A large zone of recent hot spring activity was identified in the south western part of the IUP. Of particular interest were a number of anomalies in the northern Seblat area, clearly part of a large alteration system and a current area of artisanal workings close to the northern boundary of the neighbouring ANTAM Seblat IUP called Lalangi, approximately 6 kilometres WNW of Tandai.

A total of 60 stream sediment, 58 bulk leach extractable gold (‘BLEG’) and 59 rock samples were collected during the quarter. The PT Bengkulu Utara Gold community relations team is working at getting permission to access the PT Sandabi palm plantation area so that the remaining phase one samples can be collected.

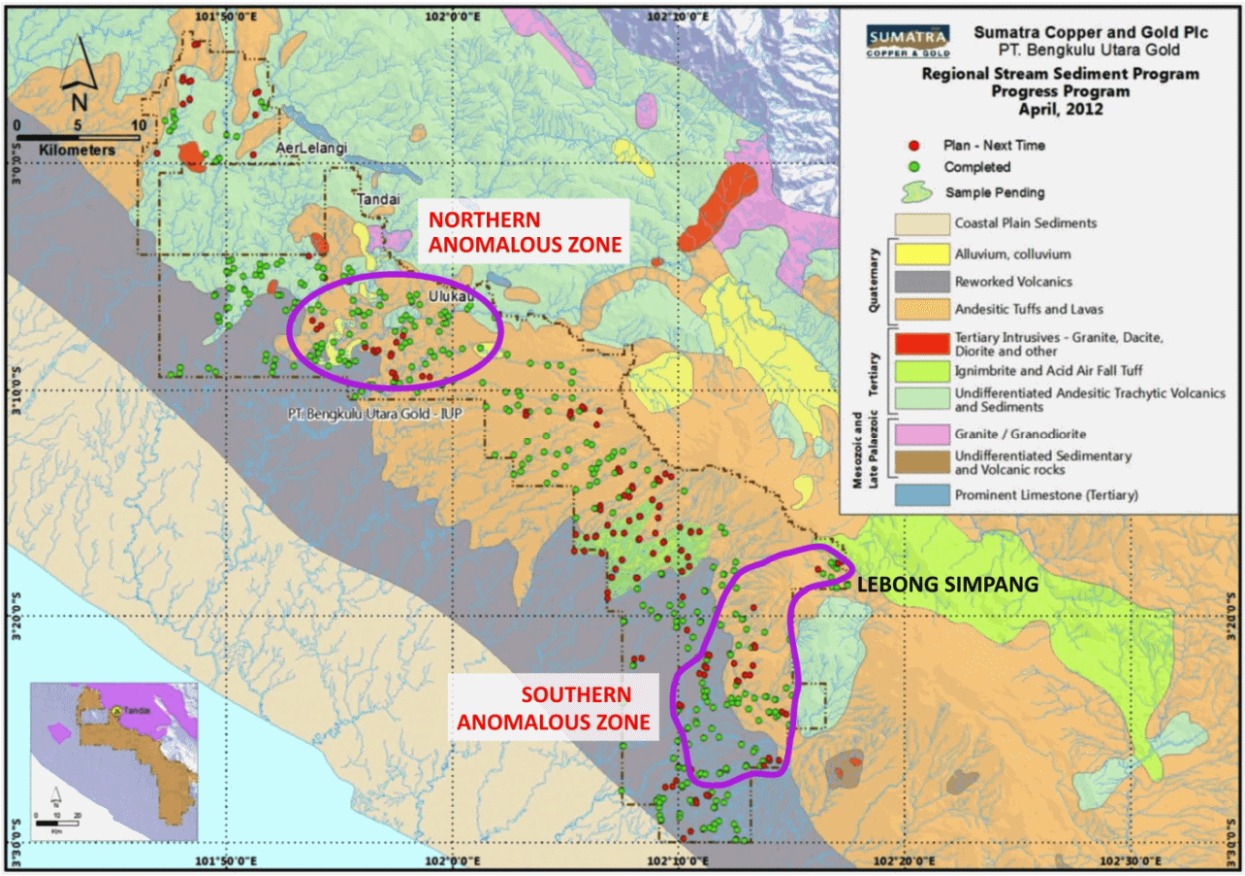

Figure 12 - Regional SS and BLEG Progress

Results

Results were received for 17 stream sediment samples from Ulukau and environs area. The highest grade stream sediment sample was 20 ppb Au while all other samples were below 10 ppb Au. All the BLEG samples were below 5 ppb Au which are considered not anomalous.

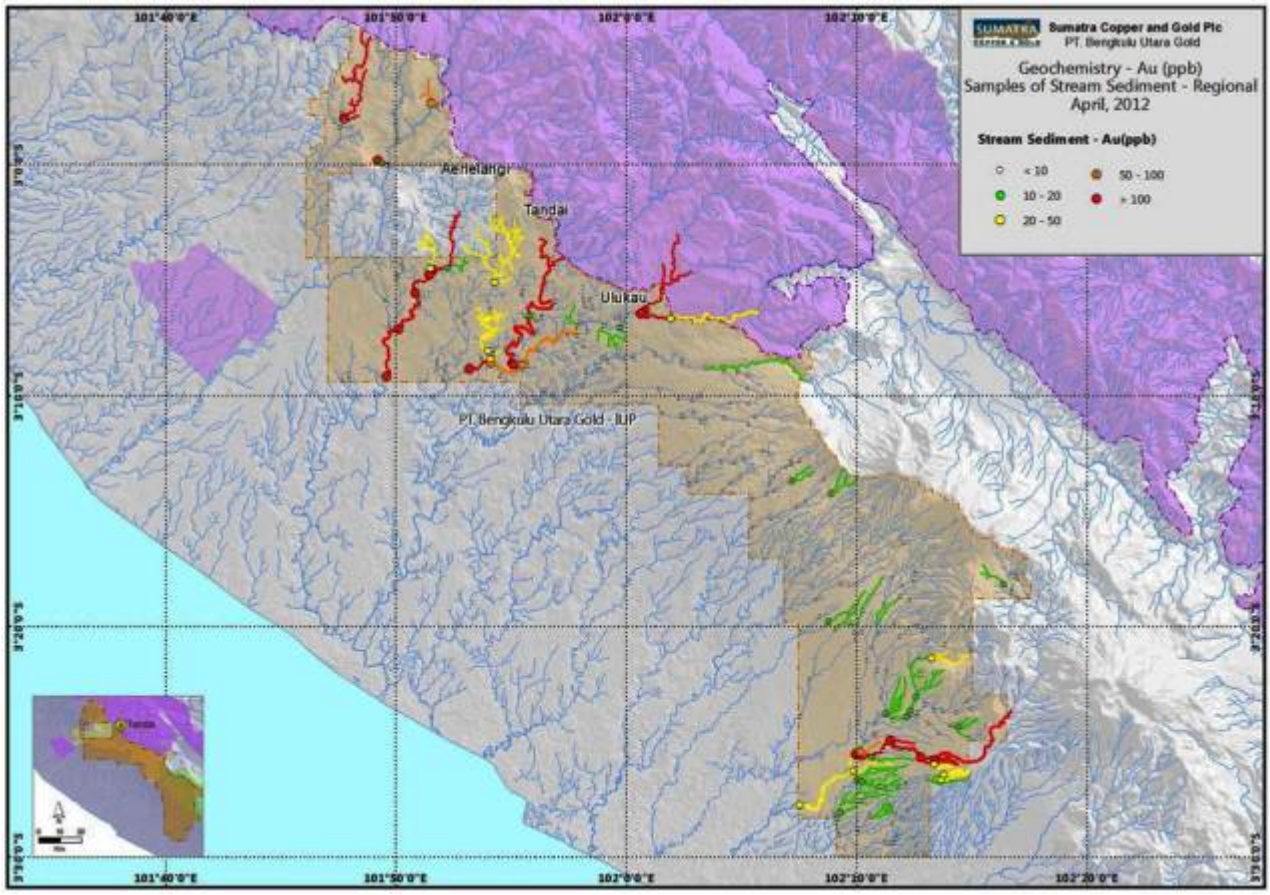

Figure 13 - Stream sediment results

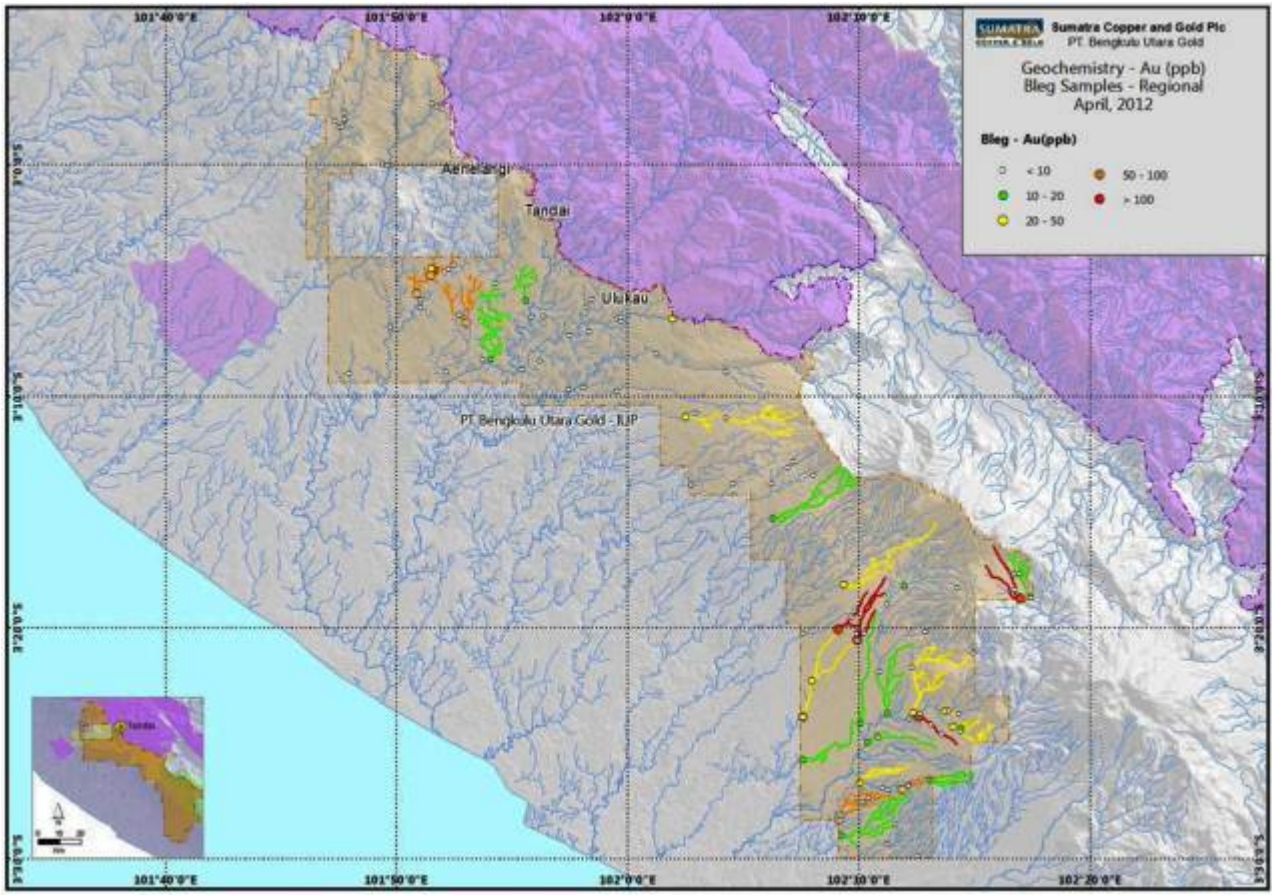

Figure 14 - BLEG results

Results were received from Lalangi during a brief reconnaissance trip. These samples are significant and indicate there may be another potential follow up target just north of the Tandai district. The following are the significant assays from that area.

Sample Number	Au g/t	Type	Description
118288	3.57	float	quartz breccia
118289	3.03	float	quartz breccia
118290	5.73	outcrop	quartz vein
118291	5.12	float	Quartz breccia

Ulukau

The Ulukau Prospect is located approximately 10 kilometres SSE of Tandai. This prospect was first identified during the regional sampling program with three outcrop samples returning assays of **1.53 g/t Au, 2.81 g/t Au and 3.72 g/t Au**.

Follow up mapping and sampling continued though the quarter. The follow up program comprised of grid line cutting, soil sampling, 1:2,000 detailed geological mapping, and outcrop channel sampling.

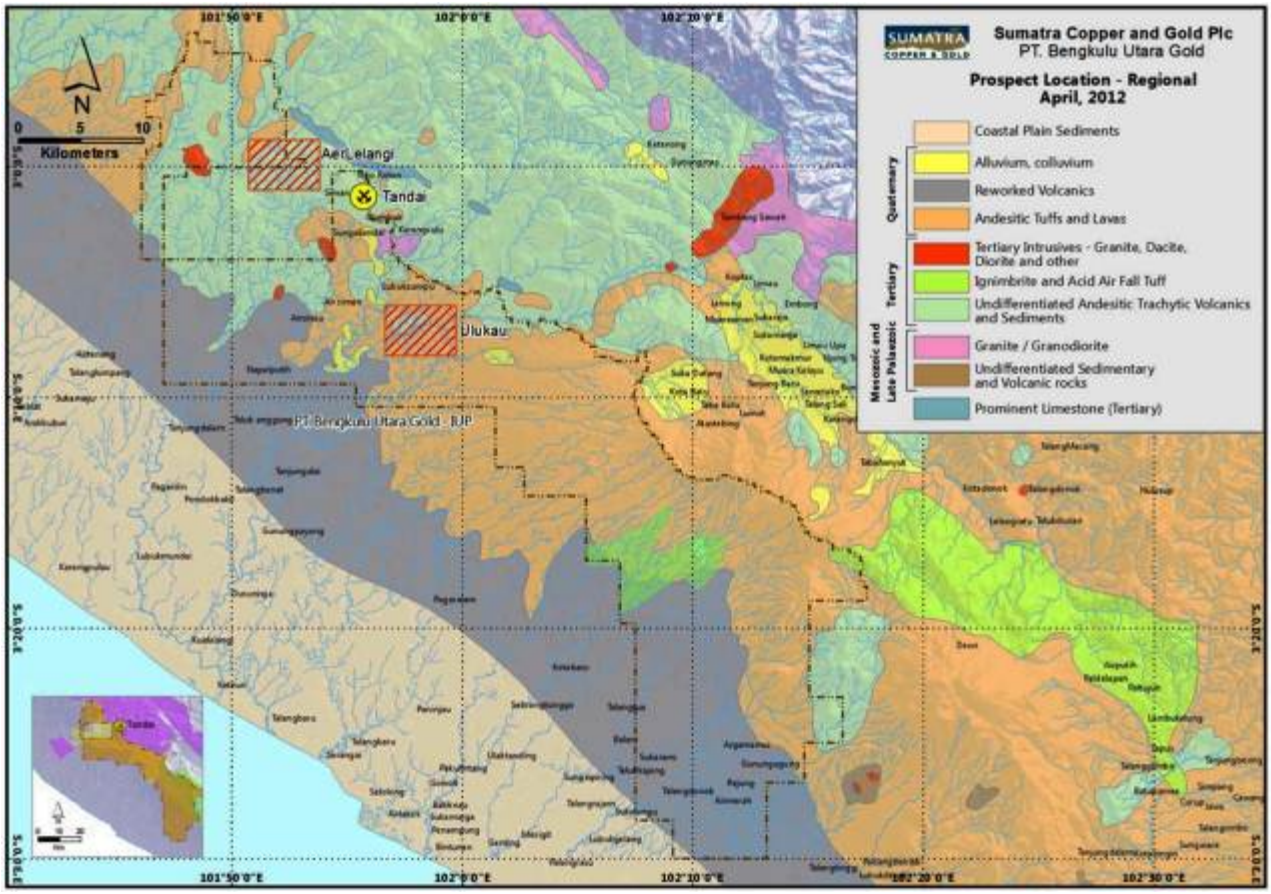

Figure 15 - Regional prospect location map

Two extensive corridors of silica+clay+pyrite have been mapped trending EW and WSW-ENE. Within these corridors are zones of clearly developed quartz vein breccia which have returned grades of up to **42.50 g/t Au**. Recent mapping has identified a zone trending 300°/75°NE over an interpreted strike of over 600 metres. A second subsidiary quartz vein zone has also been mapped and exhibits the same texture of the main zone of quartz vein breccia.

The presence of chalcedonic quartz, a strong association of gold with arsenic and lack of base metals indicate this is potentially an intact higher level epithermal system. The significance of this means there could be considerable depth extent to the system.

Results

During the reporting period significant results were returned from the zones of quartz vein and vein breccia from both the northern and southern sides of the river.

Sample Number	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Type	Description
118654	76.00	499.0	float	quartz vein
118655	42.50	200.0	outcrop	quartz breccia
118657	1.73	31.6	outcrop	quartz vein
118710	1.32	pending	outcrop	quartz vein
118711	1.43	pending	outcrop	Quartz vein

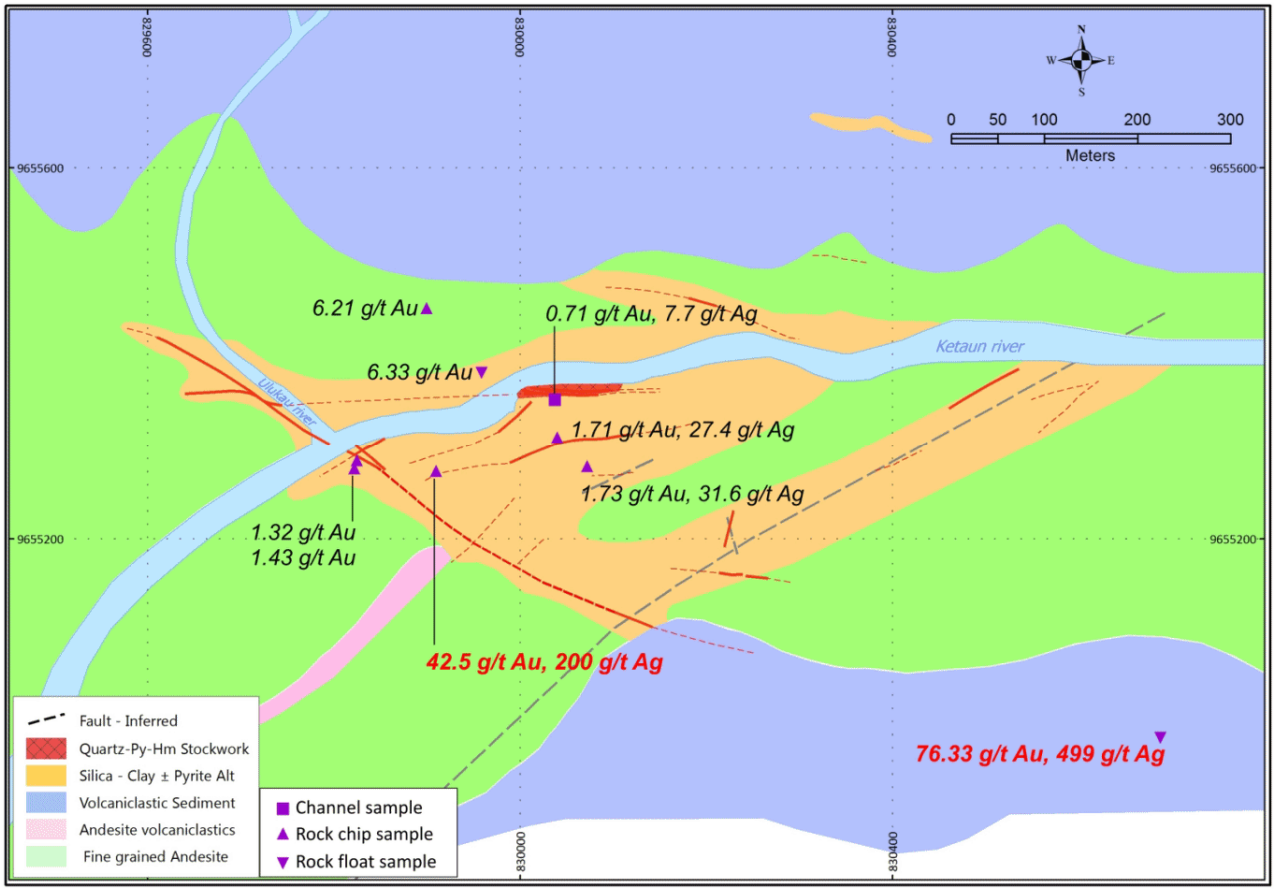

Figure 16 - Ulukau geology and assay highlights

Further Program

The Company continues to maintain an aggressive district scale drill intensive program testing a combination of geophysical, geochemical and geological targets. Particular emphasis will be placed on advancing the Ulukau prospect to drill status, at the same time as maintaining follow up of the best exploration targets from the IUP wide regional exploration program.

1.3 Tembang Exploration

Exploration has been focused on Belinau and Bono's Hill as well as preparation for the upcoming CSAMT survey over the district. Systematic sub surface Wacker sampling, complemented by ground magnetics and detailed geological mapping continues to define potential new drill targets.

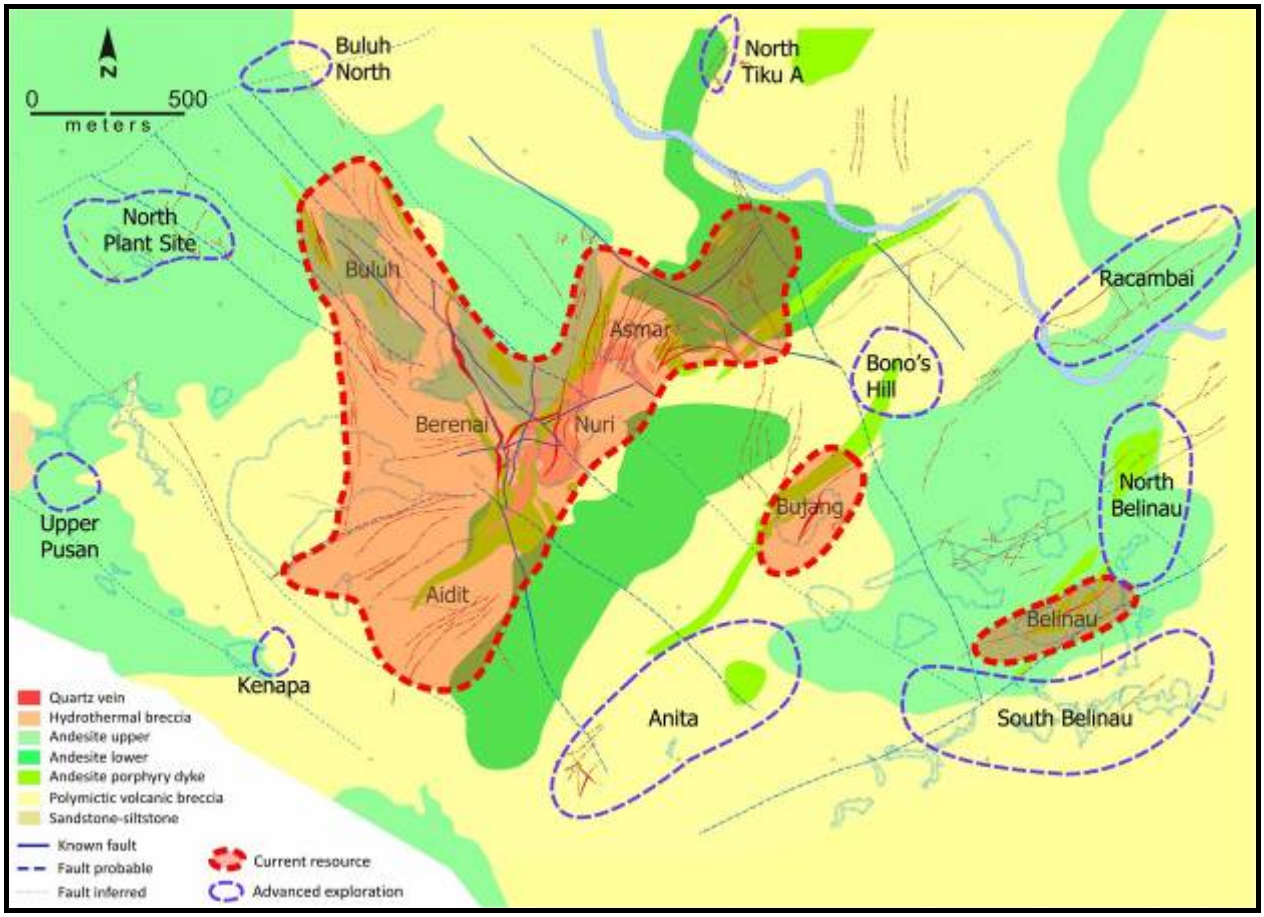

Figure 17 - Tembang exploration targets

Bono's Hill

Exploration at Bono's Hill started this quarter, the landowner who has previously been obstructive has now allowed access to the area. The area is structurally important as it sits on the intersection of two significant mineralisation trend; the NE-SW Bujang and NW-SE Tembang structures.

The initial exploration program has comprised of both ground magnetics and sub-soil Wacker drill sampling. Results from the ground magnetic survey indicate a roughly NS trending contrast anomaly. Highly encouraging results from the initial orientation programme of sub-soil Wacker drill sampling returned significant gold grades as high as **3.09 g/t Au** within a broader arsenic anomaly. The exact orientation of the anomaly will be determined by further infill sampling.

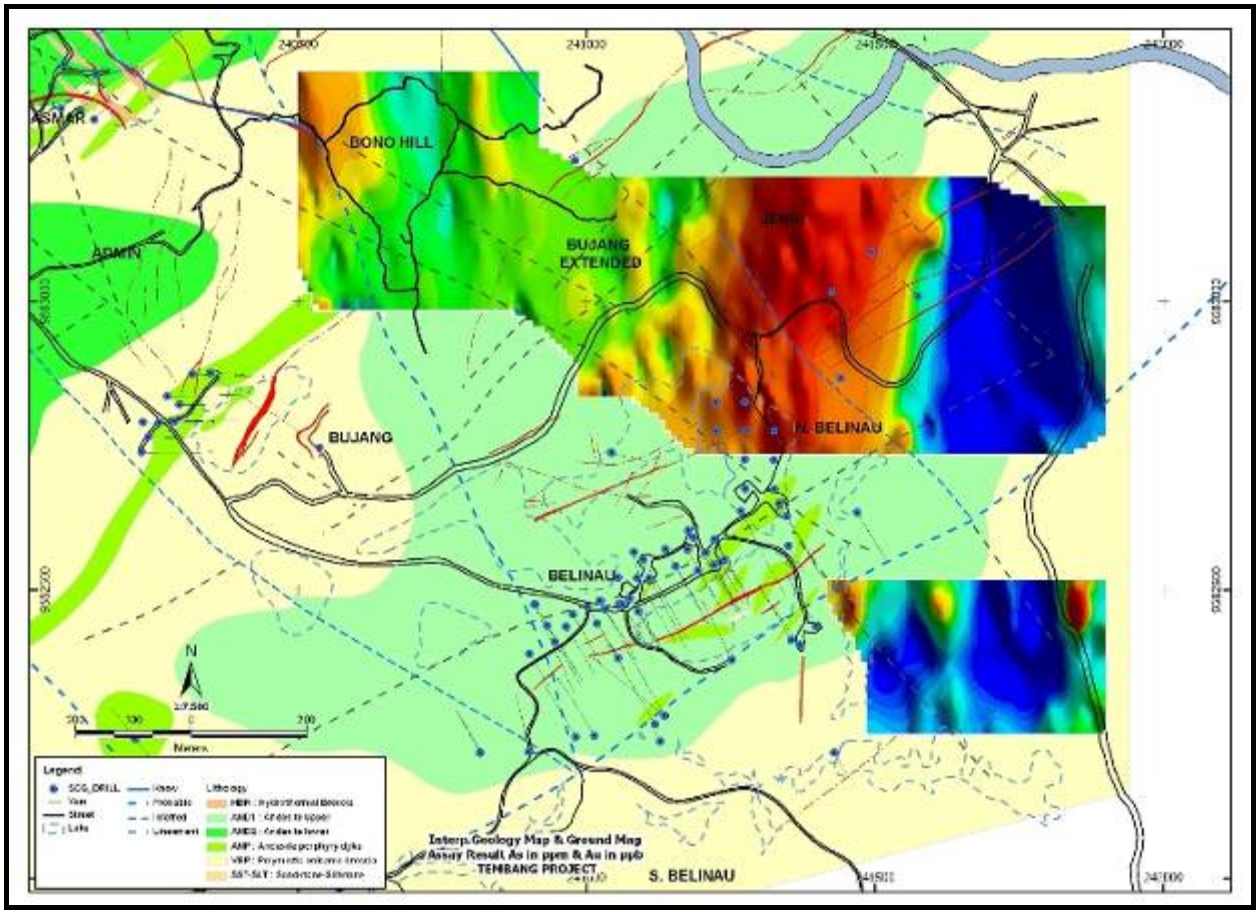

Figure 18 - Completed ground magnetic Tembang 2012 Bono's Hill & Belinau

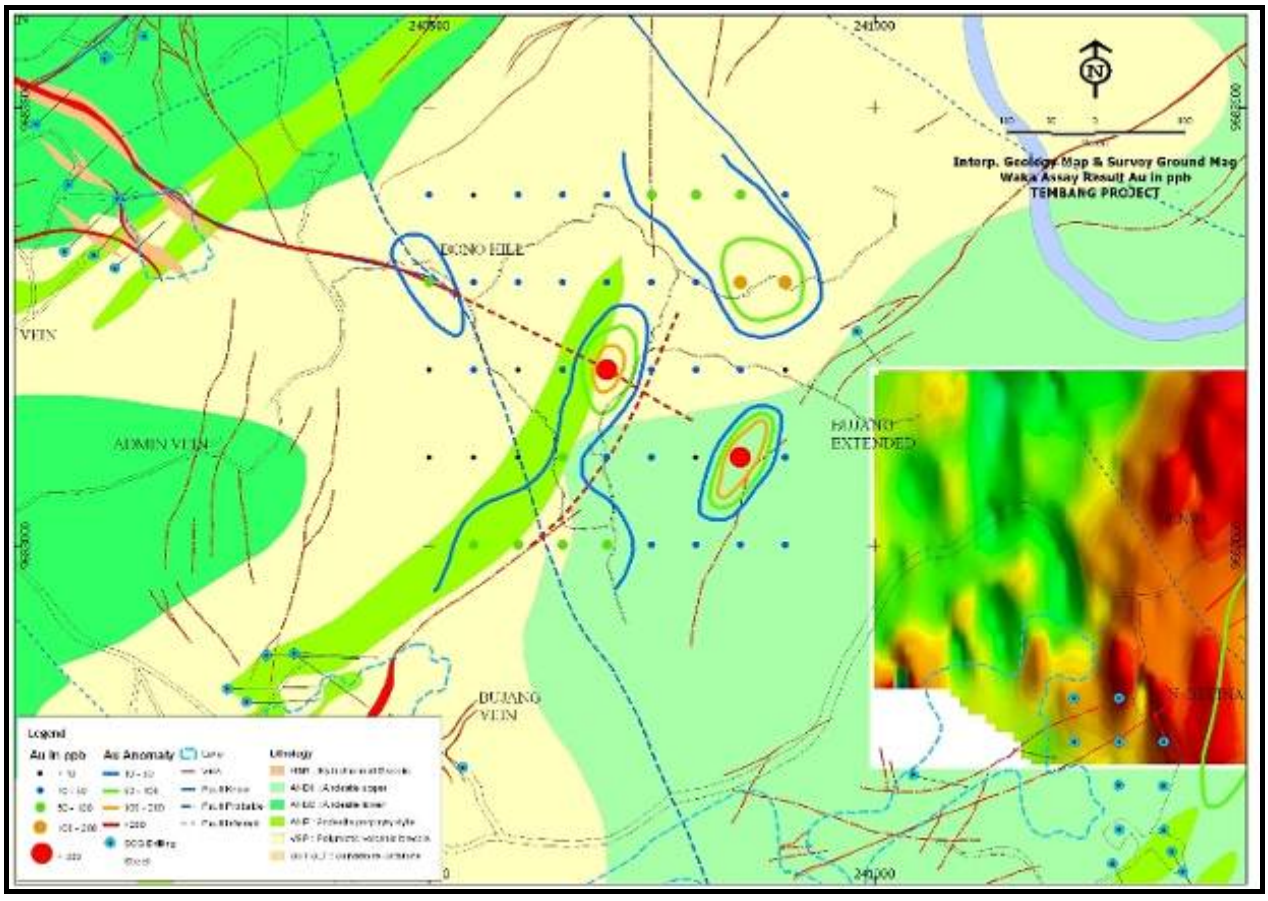

Figure 19 - Bono's Hill sub-soil Wacker results for gold

North Belinau

Follow up sub-soil Wacker drill sampling indicate a strong gold anomaly coincident with the magnetic contrast anomaly identified previously. A programme of infill sampling has now commenced to better define the anomaly and confirm the orientation ahead of drill targeting.

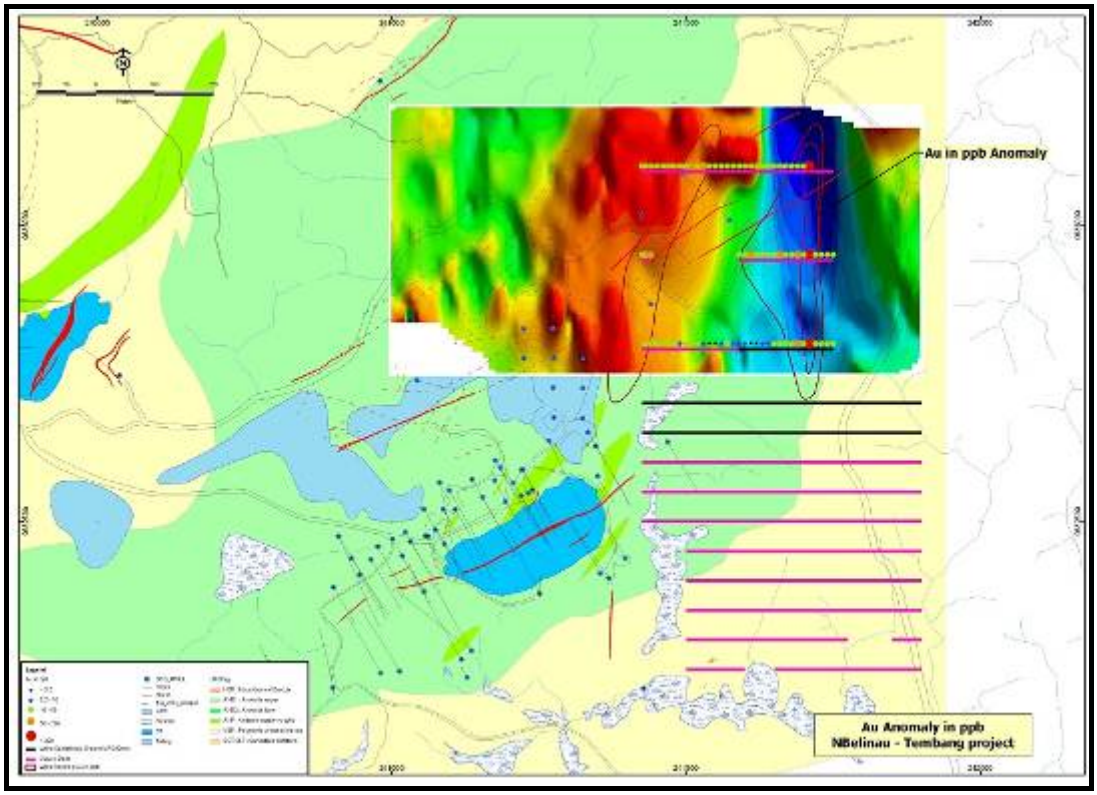

Figure 20 - Belinau North magnetic anomaly with soil Au results

South Belinau

Exploration continued in this area comprising ground magnetics and Wacker sub soil sampling. Three distinct trends of low grade arsenic and gold anomalies have been defined. Detailed follow up sub-soil infill sampling and ground magnetics are planned in the upcoming quarter to better define potential drill targets.

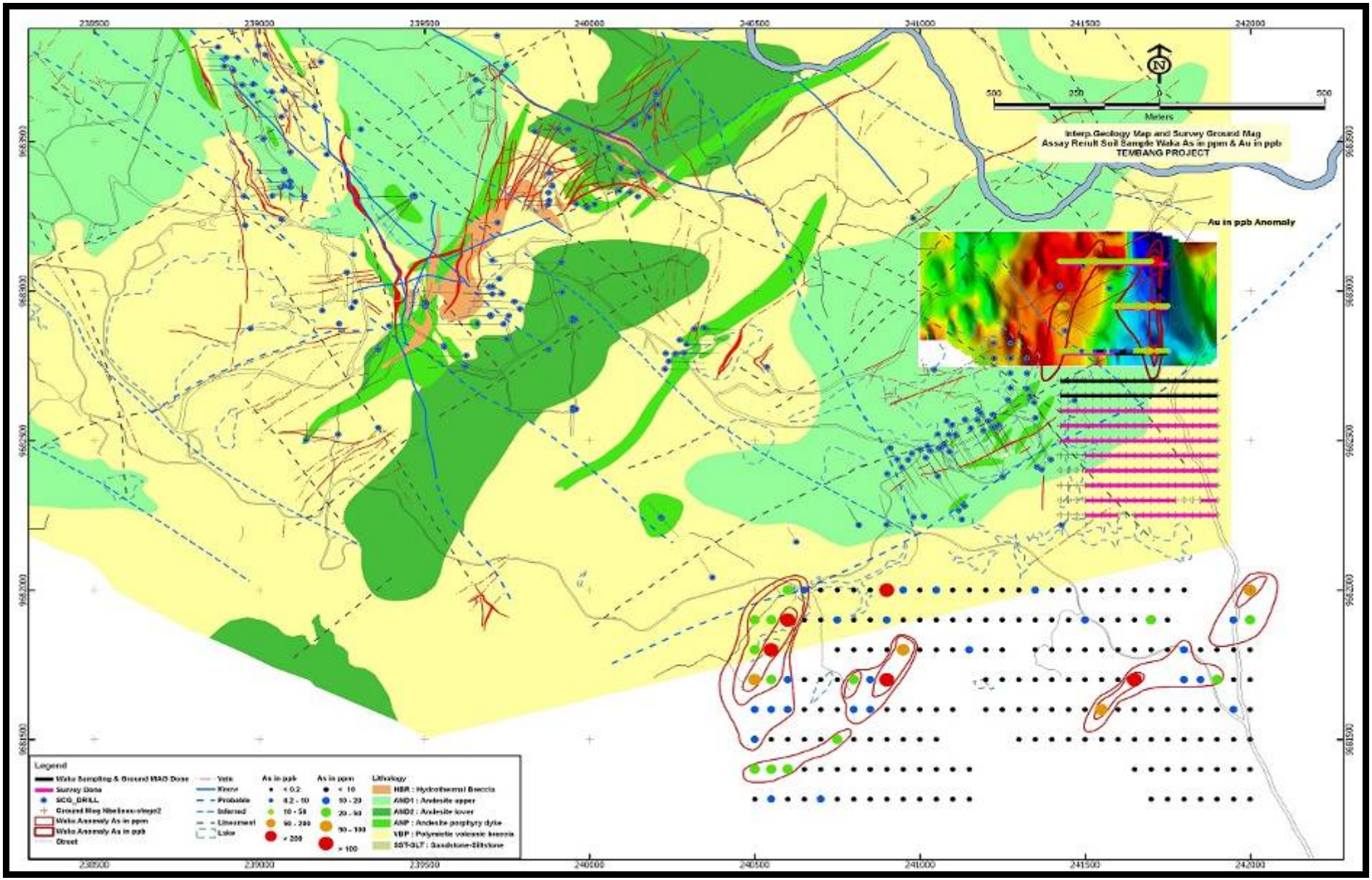

Figure 21 - Combined plot of Wacker sub-soil sampling at Belinau South and North

CSAMT Survey

The surveying and pegging of stations for the planned 2012 CSAMT geophysical survey has continued throughout the quarter. The area now completed totals approximately 90% pegged at 100 metre stations, infill pegging of the 25 metre interval stations is some 25% complete. We expect this survey to commence early in the upcoming quarter.

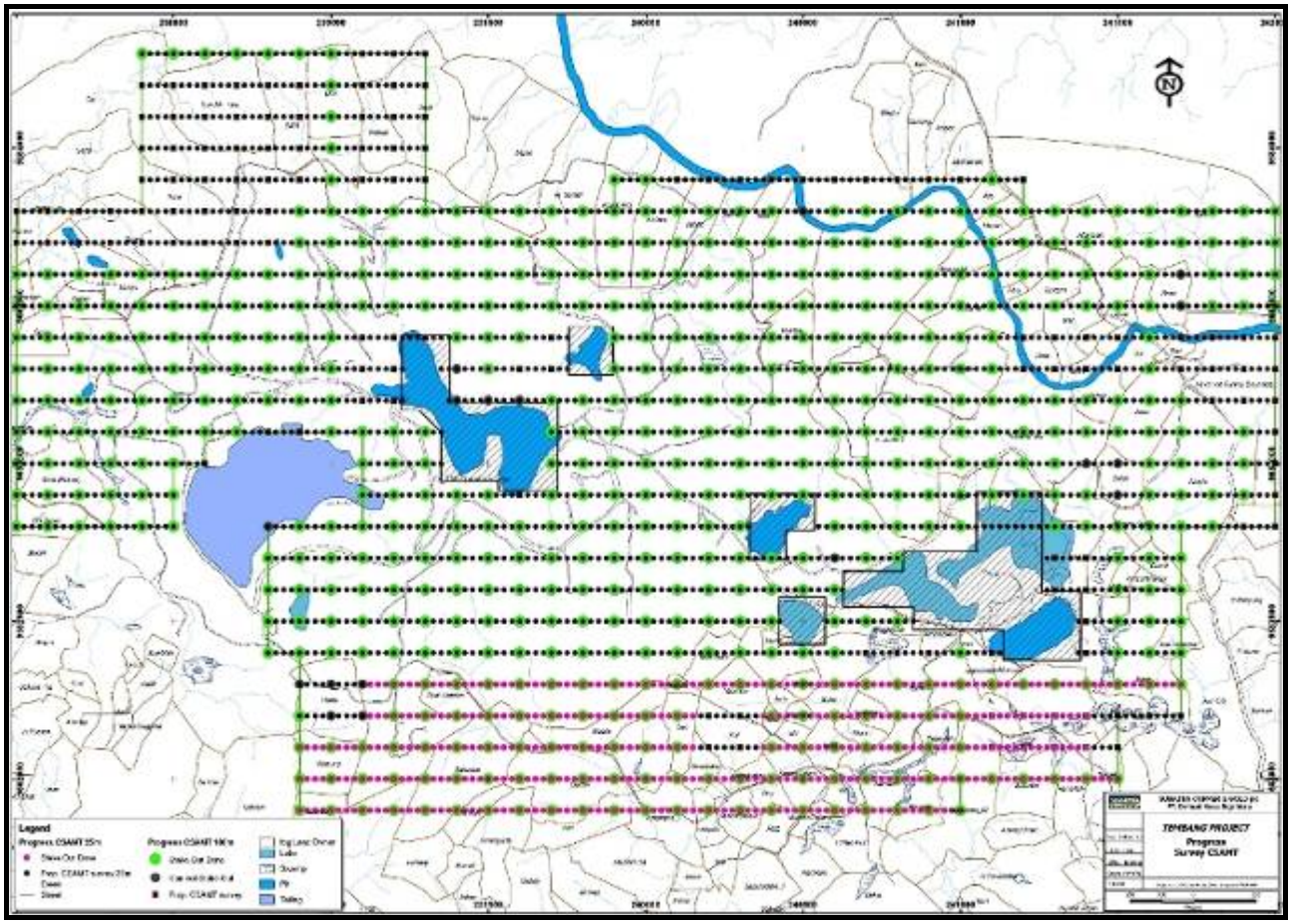

Figure 22 - Area of planned CSAMT survey showing survey points pegged

Tailings Discharge Point Investigation

Results from two Wacker holes into the discharge delta within the old BTM tailings pond gave an average weighted grade of **1.21 g/t Au and 40.0 g/t Ag** over 10 samples. In follow-up to the two positive auger holes a further five holes were completed and samples submitted to Intertek for analysis.

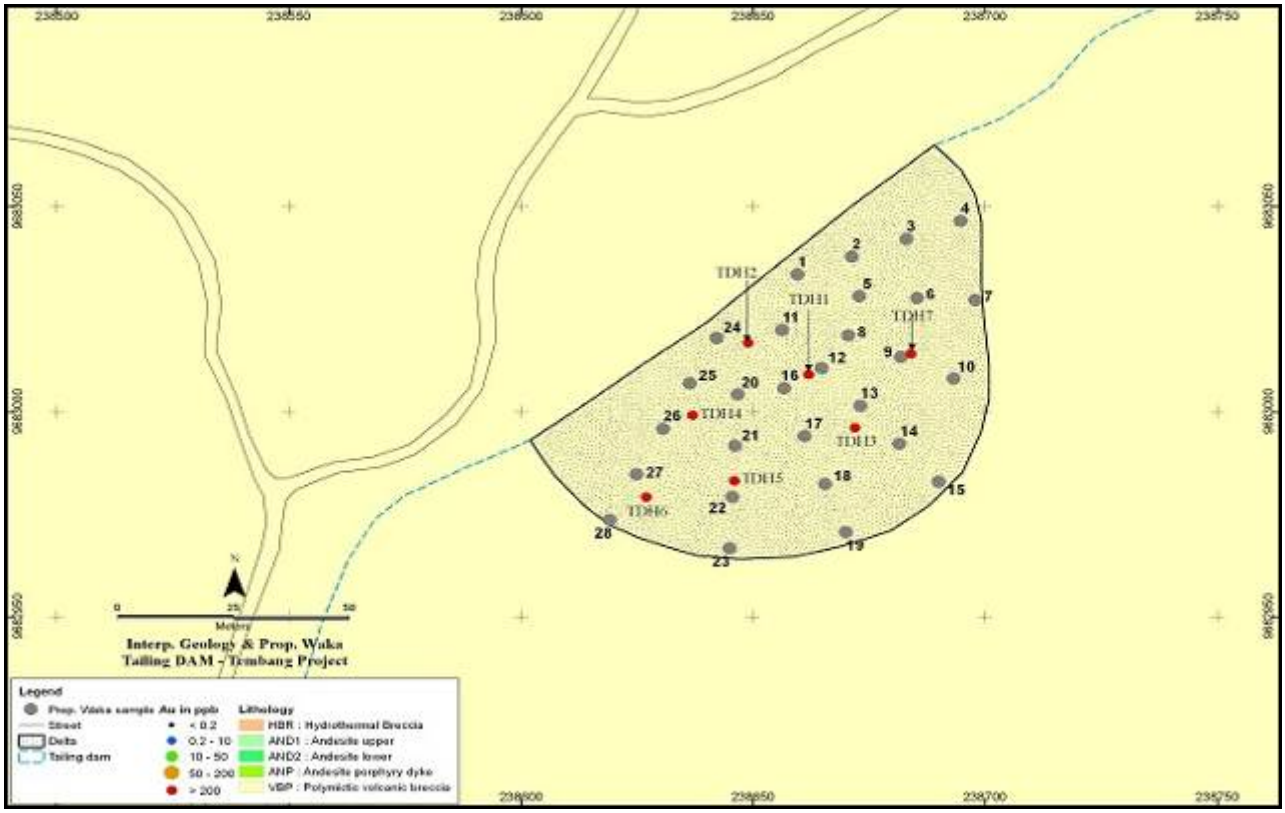

Figure 23 - Location of auger holes on the tailings discharge delta

The weighted average grade of the 29 further samples taken from the five holes was 0.97 g/t Au and 36.6 g/t Ag with a highest grade of 1.75 g/t. Grades are lower than those seen in the first two holes drilled nearer to the point of discharge. A further series of holes are planned to further test the mineralisation within the tailings delta. Results are tabulated below.

Hole	From	To	Length	Au g/t	Ag g/t
TDH-1	0	7	**7**	**0.84**	**31.1**
TDH-2	0	3	**3**	**2.06**	**58.8**
TDH-3	0	6	**6**	**1.42**	**34.7**
TDH-4	0	6	**6**	**0.95**	**41.0**
TDH-5	0	6	**6**	**0.88**	**36.0**
TDH-6	0	6	**6**	**0.74**	**36.7**
TDH-7	0	5	**5**	**0.84**	**33.9**

Table 4 – Tailings Delta Auger Drill Results

1.4 Sontang

Sumatra's wholly-owned Sontang project is located approximately 160 kilometres north of Padang, within the Pasaman IUP. Sontang comprises the virgin discovery of a high-grade polymetallic manto, made by the Company's geologists in ground previously explored by other companies.

Systematic regional reconnaissance exploration continued throughout the IUP. Of particular interest was a mineralised limestone float sample discovered in the Baruman area which returned **49.4 g/t Au, 20 g/t Ag, 0.13% Cu and 0.16% Pb**. Follow up exploration is on-going to locate the source of the float.

At East Sontang follow up exploration commenced on coincident structural and geophysical anomalies along strike from previous drilling. No new massive sulphide outcrops have been located to date.

The Company's preferred partner for the Sontang and northern tenements property offering have decided not to follow through with an investment. The reason was the "double blow" of the new mining regulations concerning foreign ownership sell down to 49% by the end of the fifth year of production and the potentially more significant issue of value adding in country. We will continue to pursue other joint venture partners and will endeavour to keep expenditures to a minimum to conserve funds.

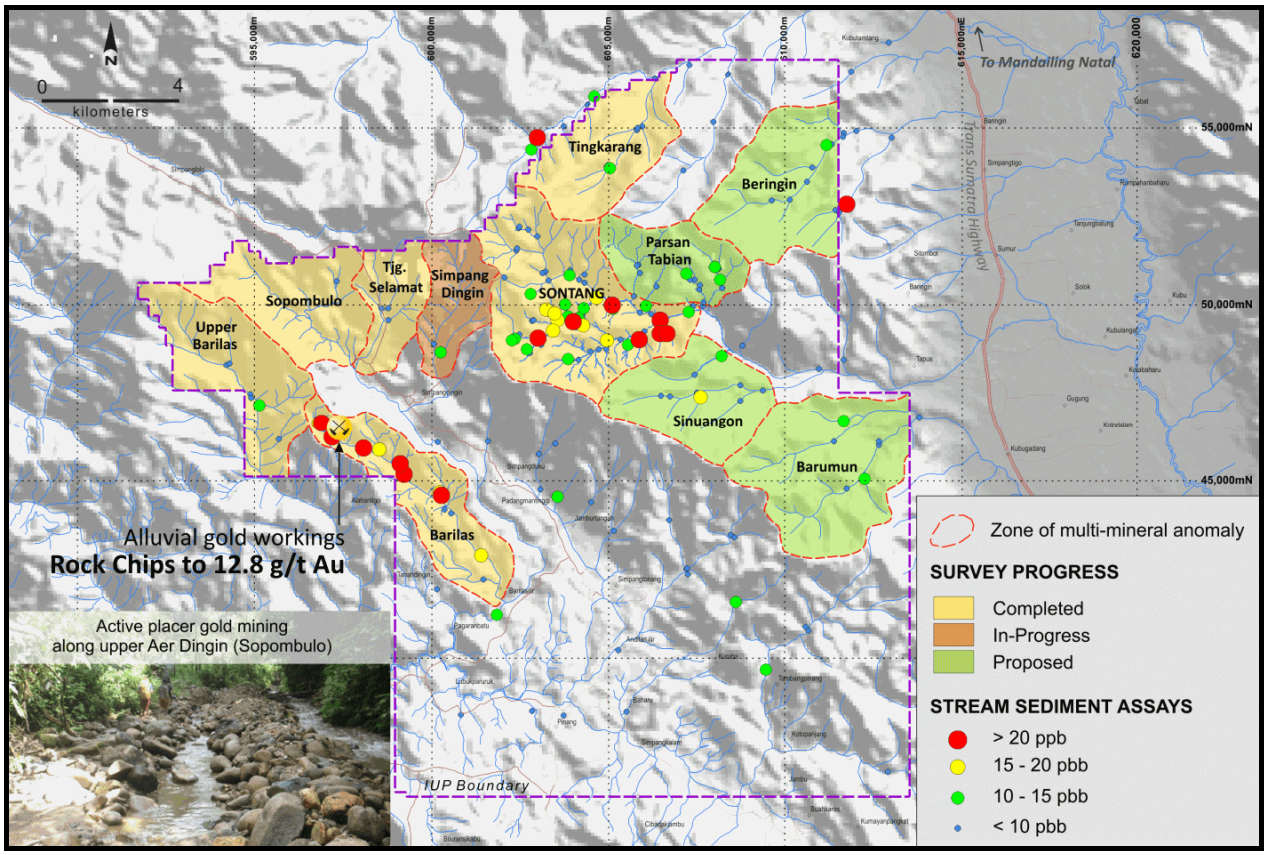

Figure 24 - Pasaman IUP regional stream sediment anomalies

1.5 Musi Rawas

The regional approach to exploration has already proven successful with the discovery of a new area of veining to the south of Tembang and a gold anomalous catchment area at Pusan. A 10 metre wide quartz stockwork zone was discovered at Lubis Hill. From a regional perspective this is believed to be along a major WNW-ESE trending structure that hosts mineralisation throughout the Musi Rawas district. Assays were low level but this demonstrates we are on the right trend of mineralisation.

One stream sediment sample taken from the headwaters of the Sungai Pusan returned a high anomaly of **269ppb Au** as well as two +25 ppb Au anomalies at the Sungai Leko**.** Field activity was focused on infill sampling of these anomalies. A total of thirteen BLEG and stream sediment samples and nine rock samples were collected during the quarter.

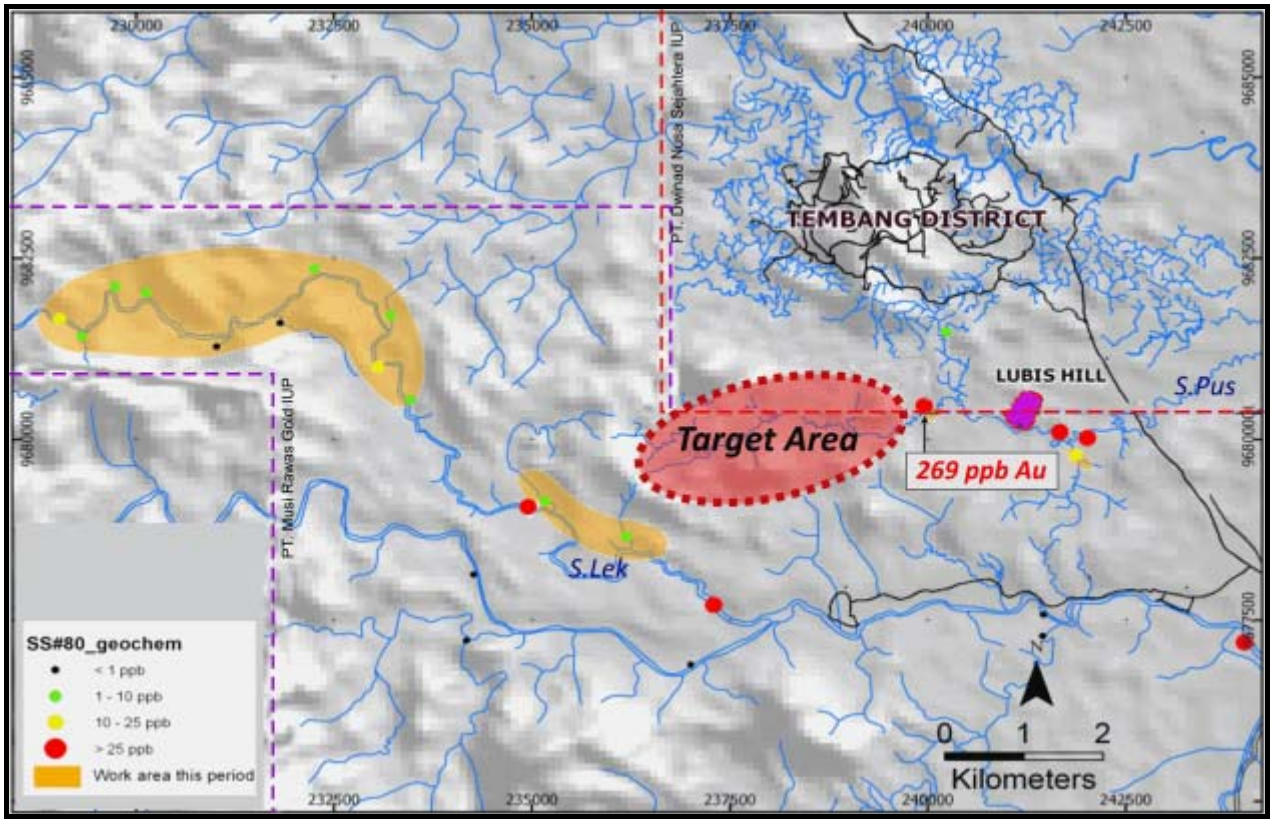

Figure 25 - Musi Rawas IUP Pusan anomaly

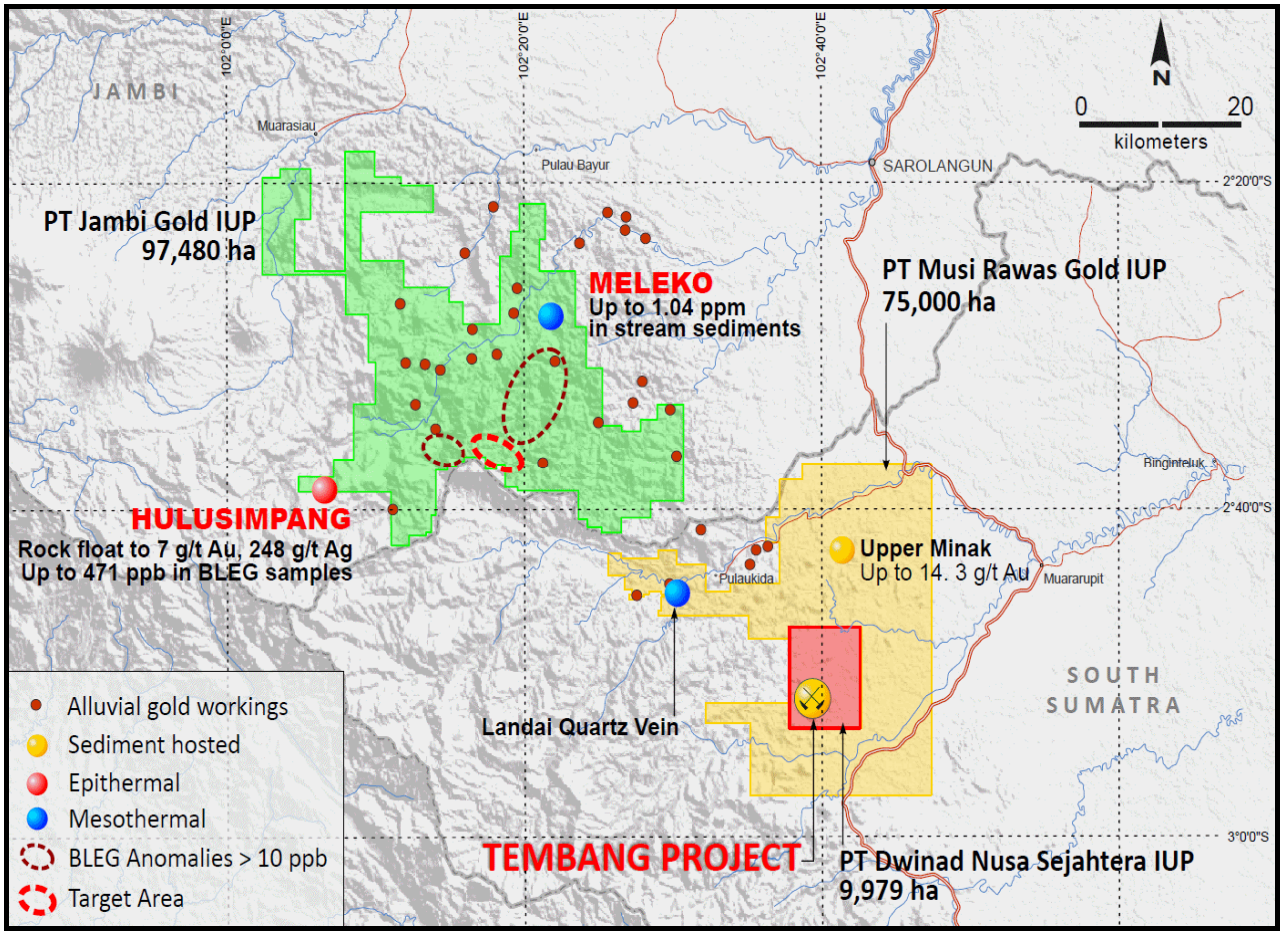

Figure 26 - Rawas-Jambi tenements and prospect locations

1.6 Jambi

Field activities were focused on follow up of anomalous stream sediment samples in the Lower Meleko River within the Jambi IUP. Only two -80# silt samples returned 26ppb Au and 96ppb Au which were not supported by the BLEG results. This may be due to the erratic nature of gold sourced from metamorphic sweat veins. One of the eight rock samples returned low grade Au of 0.1 g/t. This rock sample was taken from a quartz stockwork located close to artisanal mining hosted by low grade metamorphic sedimentary rocks.

First pass mapping during the stream sediments sampling did not show any significant alteration or mineralization. It is suspected that anomalies of previously stream sediments samples are from narrow erratic quartz veins hosted in pre-tertiary sedimentary rocks.

The two remaining target areas are BLEG anomalous catchments and Au-bearing rock-float in the Hulu Simpang area, and further follow up of the BLEG and stream sediment anomalies in the far south of the IUP adjacent to a major west northwest trending fault which most likely controls the emplacement of vein style mineralisation at Tembang and Tandai.

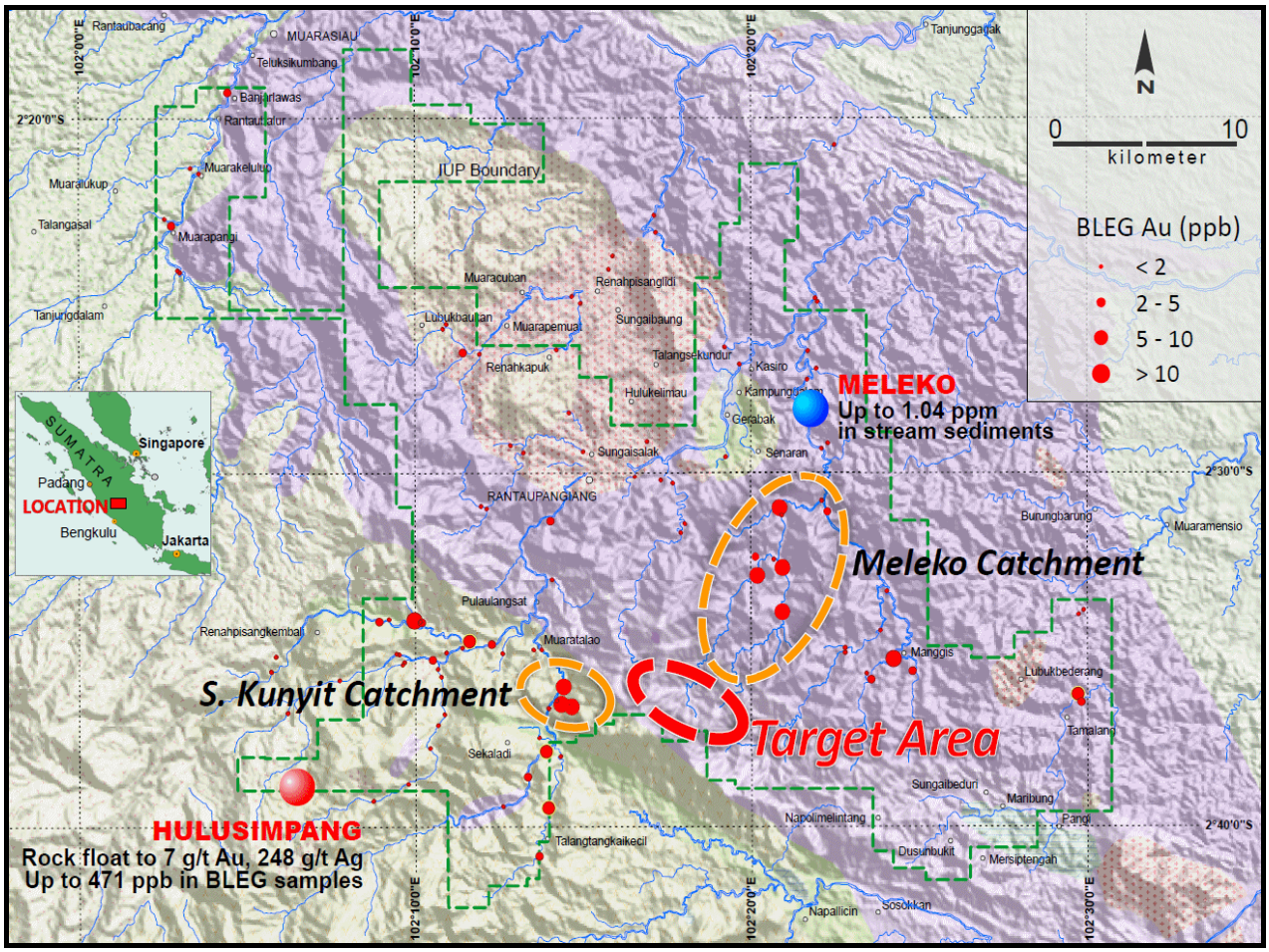

Figure 27 - Jambi IUP BLEG gold target areas

1.7 Madina and Kotanopan IUPs

Infill stream sediment and BLEG sampling were carried out in both blocks at the beginning of the quarter. At Kotanopan sampling was focused on the western part of the block. A total of 9 stream sediment samples, 9 BLEG samples, and 2 rock samples were collected during the 2.5 kilometres of regional creek mapping.

At Mandailing field work consisted of infill stream sediment and BLEG sampling and regional creek mapping. A total of 6 stream sediment samples, 6 BLEG samples, and 4 rock samples were collected and more than 3.4 kilometres of creeks were observed. Large boulders of porphyritic granite were also observed in the lower parts of the sampled rivers.

No significant float or outcrop was found at either IUP and this is reflected in the results which were returned low level values.

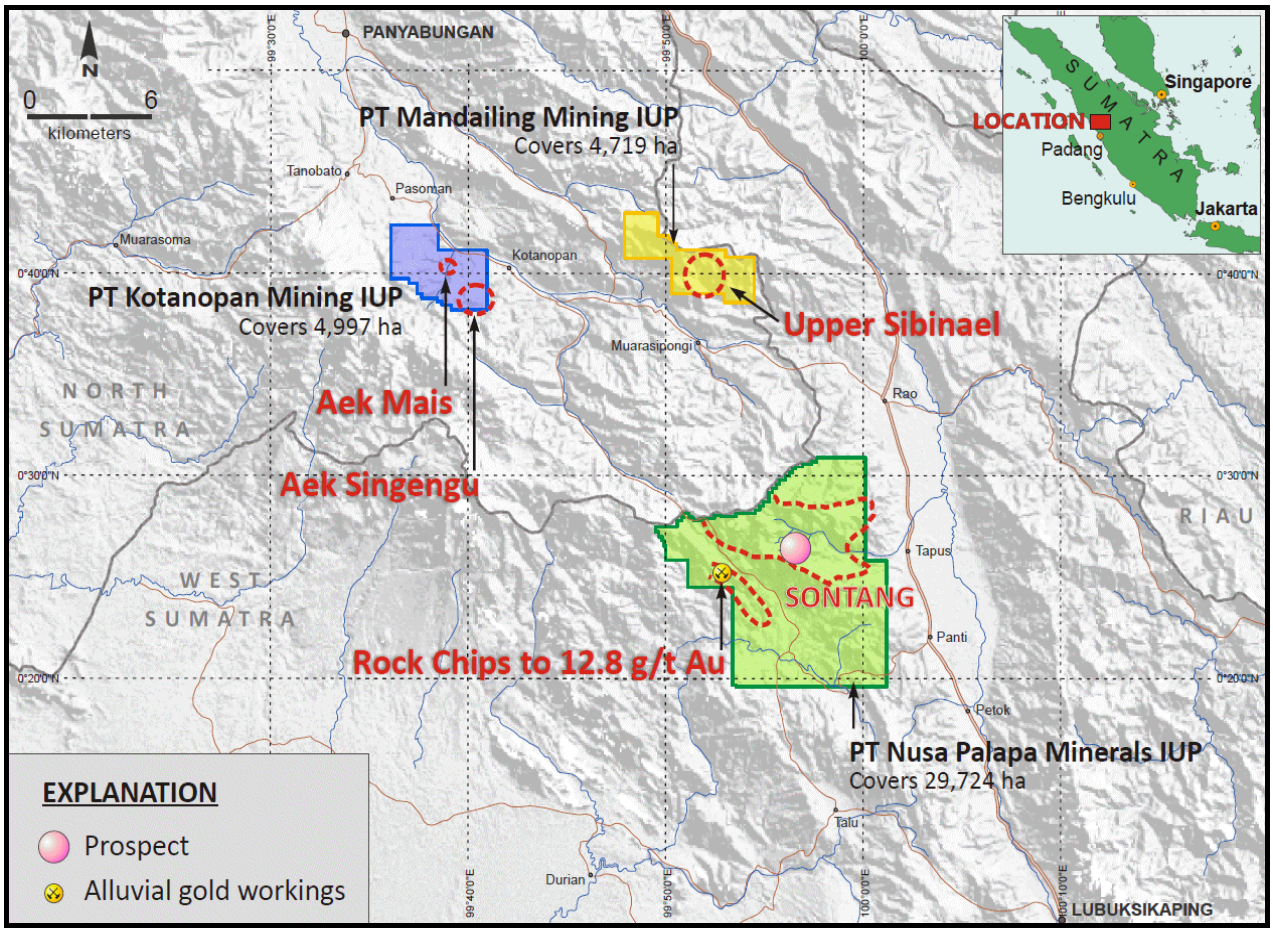

Figure 28 - Madina and Kotanopan tenements with stream sediment anomalies

1.8 Generative

The Company continues to actively pursue generative opportunities throughout Sumatra to add quality properties to its exploration portfolio.

2. CORPORATE

2.1 $5 Million Funding Facility for Tembang Project Development

Sumatra announced details of a $5 million convertible debt finance facility with Macquarie Bank Limited ('Macquarie') in March. The Company subsequently executed the facility in April with funds used to progress the Tembang project and for working capital.

The principle terms of the facility are:

Facility amount:	$5.0 million.
Purpose:	To progress the development of the Tembang project and for working capital purposes
Maturity date:	One year from drawdown
Options:	As part of the Facility fee, the Company will issue Macquarie 31,250,000 options, each to acquire one CHESS Depositary Interest ('CDI') in the Company at 16 cents per CDI at any time within two years of their date of issue to Macquarie.
Approval:	Options will be issued under the Company's 15% capacity. For any options that cannot be issued under the 15% rule the Company will seek shareholder approval at the Company's Annual General Meeting. The facility will be drawn down in full within 5 banking days of satisfaction of a number of conditions precedent.

2.2 Appointment of Managing Director and Resignation of Director

Mr Julian Ford was appointed the Company's Managing Director in January. Mr Ford, who has been the Company's Chief Executive Officer since May 2011, is an experienced mining professional with a career spanning more than 25 years within the global resources industry. He has held senior positions within several major resource companies including Alcoa, British Gas London and Western Metals Limited and co-founded copper and gold focused exploration and development company Zambezi Resources Ltd in 2004.

Mr Ford holds a degree in Chemical Engineering from the University of Natal, a Bachelor of Commerce from the University of South Africa and a Graduate Diploma in Business Management from the University of Western Australia.

Dr Michael Price resigned as a Non-Executive Director of the Company due to other commitments.

Dr Price was a Non-Executive Director of the Company since July 2007.

2.3 Appointment of Tembang Mine Manager

Sumatra appointed Mr Don Harper as Tembang Mine Manager in February. His role includes the management of Stage 1 of the Tembang Project.

Mr Harper has a strong track-record of project management and taking resources projects from pre-feasibility stage into production. He is a qualified mining engineer with more than 21 years' experience in the mining industry.

Previously Mr Harper was Chief Operating Officer of ASX-listed Tanami Gold Limited and has held several senior management roles both in both underground and open pit operations. Between 2003 and 2008 he was Managing Director of ASX listed Fox Resources where he brought the Radio Hill Nickel/Copper mine from feasibility into full production. He was Senior Mining Consultant for Newcrest's Cracow Gold Project between 2002 and 2003. In the past 10 years Mr Harper has led the technical and management overhaul and optimisation in various underground narrow vein mining operations in Australia and abroad.

Mr Harper holds a Bachelor of Engineering (Mining Engineering), from the West Australian School of Mines Kalgoorlie and the holder of a Western Australian, First Class Mine Managers Certificate of Competency.

For further information please contact:

Julian Ford	Richard Edwards	Melanie Gray Stokes
Managing Director	Company Secretary	Investor Relations
Sumatra Copper & Gold plc	Sumatra Copper & Gold plc	Walbrook IR
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About Sumatra Copper & Gold

Sumatra Copper & Gold plc (ASX: SUM) is an emerging gold and silver producer and the pre-eminent precious metals explorer in southern Sumatra. It has a significant greenfields to brownfields project portfolio covering more than 3,200 km².

Sumatra's 100%-owned Tembang project is on track for production during 2013. It has Proven and Probable Reserves of 5.5 million tonnes at 2.3 g/t Au and 31.4 g/t Ag for a total of 0.4 million ounces of gold and 5.5 million ounces silver which are compliant with the 2004 JORC Code. The Stage 1 production plan is a low cost, high grade operation, targeting 400,000 tonnes per annum process capacity to produce 40,000 to 45,000 per annum gold equivalent. Stage 1 will comprise only 18% of the project's total gold Resource base.

Under a joint venture with Newcrest Mining Ltd, Sumatra is currently exploring the Tandai Project (30% Sumatra; 70% Newcrest). Newcrest has already met its minimum expenditure position of US$1.75 million and has an option to earn a 70% interest by spending US$12 million over 5 years. Sumatra has found significant gold mineralisation at Tandai, which has historic high grade production of 1.4 million ounces gold.

Sumatra continues work at its wholly-owned Sontang Project, which is a high grade greenfields exploration project.

Competent Person's Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Matthew Farmer, geologist, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Farmer is an employee of the Company who has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Matthew Farmer has consented to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Competent Person's Statement – Mineral Resources

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr David Stock MAusIMM who is an independent Geological Consultant to the Company and is a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' and has consented to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear. In addition, the Mineral Resource estimates were reviewed by Mr Robert Spiers who is a member of AIG and a full time employee of Hellman & Schofield Pty Ltd. Mr Spiers has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

Competent Person's Statement – Ore Reserves

The information in this report that relates to Open Pit and Underground Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Shane McLeay of Entech Pty Ltd, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr McLeay has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr McLeay consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Gold Equivalent reporting

Gold Equivalent = gold assay + (silver assay / 50) where the number 50 represents the ratio where 50 g/t Ag = 1 g/t Au. This ratio was calculated from the average of the 12 months of Financial Year 2011 from July 2010 to June 2011 taken from published World Bank Commodity Price Data and rounded up from 47 to 50.
(http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTDECPROSPECTS/0,,contentMDK:21574907~menuPK:7859231~pagePK:64165401~piPK:64165026~theSitePK:476883,00.html).

The metal prices thus used in the calculation are the average gold price of US$1,500 per ounce and average silver price of US$30 per ounce. Metal recoveries assumptions are 90% for gold and 80% recovery for silver for Belinau.

Appendix 1: Tembang Project April 2012 Ore Reserve Statement Summary

Table 5: Reserve Statement

Deposit	Reserve Category	Tonnes (kt)	Grade Au (g/t)	Contained Gold (oz)	Grade Ag (g/t)	Contained Silver (oz)
Asmar	Proved	650	1.7	35,000	24.0	498,000
	Probable	1,230	1.3	49,000	20.5	808,000
Berenai	Proved	910	2.0	60,000	40.8	1,195,000
	Probable	980	2.1	67,000	23.6	740,000
Buluh	Proved	560	2.5	45,000	40.9	735,000
	Probable	400	2.0	26,000	29.0	374,000
Aidit	Proved	-	-	-	-	-
	Probable	20	3.1	2,000	44.6	30,000
Bujang	Proved	140	4.2	19,000	52.1	238,000
	Probable	50	2.3	4,000	26.0	40,000
Belinau open pit	Proved	90	5.5	16,000	68.4	196,000
	Probable	60	3.4	6,000	53.2	97,000
Belinau underground	Proved	50	8.7	15,000	74.1	130,000
	Probable	360	5.0	59,000	39.3	458,000
Total	Proved	2,400	2.5	190,000	38.7	2,991,000
	Probable	3,090	2.1	213,000	25.6	2,547,000
	Total	**5,490**	**2.3**	**403,000**	**31.4**	**5,539,000**

Notes (Table 5):

- Ore reserves are the economically mineable part of Measured and/or Indicated Resources and include diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur. Ore reserves are quoted as a subset of mineral resources.
- Metal price assumptions for ore reserves are US$1,500 per ounce of gold and US$30 per ounce of silver at a processing rate of 1 Mtpa for Asmar, Berenai, Buluh, Aidit and Bujang with Belinau processed at 0.4Mtpa
- The economic cut-off grade for reporting the open pit ore reserves is 0.7 g/t gold.
- The economic cut-off grade for reporting the underground reserves is 3.4g/t gold.
- Reserves include 10% dilution with barren wallrocks and 95% ore recovery.
- There are no known environmental, permitting, legal, taxation, political or other relevant issues that would materially affect the estimates of the ore reserves.
- Due to rounding of figures small discrepancies may exist.

Table 6: Asmar Stage 1 Ore Reserve used in Stage 1 - LOM plan

Deposit	Reserve Category	Tonnes	Grade Au (g/t)	Contained Gold (oz)	Grade Ag (g/t)	Contained Silver (oz)	Grade AuEq (g/t)	Contained AuEq (oz)
Asmar (Stage 1)	Proved	520,000	1.5	25,000	22.1	369,000	1.9	32,000
	Probable	850,000	1.1	30,000	19.4	531,000	1.5	41,000
	Total	**1,370,000**	**1.3**	**55,000**	**20.4**	**900,000**	**1.7**	**73,000**

Notes (Table 6):

- The Asmar Stage 1 Ore Reserve is a sub-set of the original Ore Reserve previously announced.
- Metal price assumptions for Asmar and Belinau ore reserves are US$1,500 per ounce of gold and US$30 per ounce of silver at a processing rate of 0.4 Mtpa.
- The economic cut-off grade for reporting the open pit ore reserves is 0.7 g/t gold.
- Reserves include 10% dilution with barren wallrocks and 95% ore recovery.
- There are no known environmental, permitting, legal, taxation, political or other relevant issues that would materially affect the estimates of the ore reserves.
- Due to rounding of figures small discrepancies may exist