



BANRO CORPORATION

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

September 30, 2011

**(Expressed in U.S. dollars)
(Unaudited)**

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Banro Corporation
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars - unaudited)

	Notes	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
		\$	\$	\$
Assets				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		30,487	67,556	44,468
Short term investments		-	8,736	21,548
Advances receivable		388	90	56
Due from related parties	12	193	112	34
Prepaid expenses and deposits		1,875	3,213	5,463
Total Current Assets		32,943	79,707	71,569
Non-Current Assets				
Investment	4	1,357	1,527	1,998
Property, plant and equipment	5	24,946	25,177	8,980
Exploration and evaluation	6	104,885	84,270	64,749
Mine under construction	7	242,263	146,688	58,924
Total Non-Current Assets		373,451	257,662	134,651
Total Assets		406,394	337,369	206,220
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable		11,941	10,964	1,930
Accrued liabilities		1,985	349	301
Employee retention allowance	16	1,233	761	-
Total Current Liabilities		15,159	12,074	2,231
Mine rehabilitation provision	9	767	-	-
Commitments	13			
Total Liabilities		15,926	12,074	2,231
Shareholders' Equity				
Share capital	10	440,585	373,945	253,232
Contributed surplus		26,833	21,689	18,218
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income		(72)	98	-
Deficit		(76,878)	(70,437)	(67,461)
Total Shareholders' Equity		390,468	325,295	203,989
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		406,394	337,369	206,220
Common shares (in thousands)				
Authorized		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Banro Corporation**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/LOSS****(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts - unaudited)**

	Notes	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
		September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Expenses					
Consulting, management and professional fees		369	572	1,262	1,167
Employee benefits		579	1,719	1,715	2,638
Office and sundry		190	202	854	769
Share-based payment expense	11	611	410	1,987	1,270
Travel and promotion		274	317	1,145	966
Depreciation		12	17	36	51
Interest and bank expenses		12	9	35	25
Foreign exchange (gain) loss		778	(4,298)	(387)	(5,386)
		(2,825)	1,052	(6,647)	(1,500)
Interest income		45	257	220	432
(Loss) income from operations		(2,780)	1,309	(6,427)	(1,068)
Share of equity loss of an associate	4	(25)	(99)	(162)	(223)
Dilution gain on investment in associate		-	-	156	-
Loss on disposition of capital asset		-	-	(8)	-
(Loss) income for the period		(2,805)	1,210	(6,441)	(1,291)
Other comprehensive loss					
Foreign currency translation differences of foreign associate	4	(126)	65	(170)	41
Comprehensive (loss) income for the period		(2,931)	1,275	(6,611)	(1,250)
(Loss) income per share, basic and diluted		(0.01)	0.01	(0.04)	(0.01)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Banro Corporation
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Expressed in thousands of U.S dollars - unaudited)

	Notes	Common shares		Contributed Surplus \$	Cumulative Translation Adjustment \$	Deficit \$	Total Shareholder's Equity \$
		Number of shares	Amount \$				
Balance at January 1, 2010		105,962	253,232	18,218	-	(67,461)	203,989
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	-	(1,291)	(1,291)
Issued share capital		67,100	120,797	-	-	-	120,797
Share based compensation	11	-	-	2,286	-	-	2,286
Share of contribution surplus	4	-	-	43	-	-	43
Foreign currency translation differences of foreign associate	4	-	-	-	41	-	41
Balance at September 30, 2010		173,062	374,029	20,547	41	(68,752)	325,865
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	-	(1,685)	(1,685)
Issued share capital		-	(84)	-	-	-	(84)
Share based compensation		-	-	1,171	-	-	1,171
Share of contribution surplus	4	-	-	(29)	-	-	(29)
Foreign currency translation differences of foreign associate	4	-	-	-	57	-	57
Balance at December 31, 2010		173,062	373,945	21,689	98	(70,437)	325,295
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	-	(6,441)	(6,441)
Issued share capital	10	17,500	52,310	-	-	-	52,310
Share based compensation	11	-	-	4,317	-	-	4,317
Stock options exercised		373	1,196	(362)	-	-	834
Warrants issued		-	-	1,217	-	-	1,217
Warrants exercised	10b, 10c	6,021	13,134	(28)	-	-	13,106
Foreign currency translation differences of foreign associate	4	-	-	-	(170)	-	(170)
Balance at September 30, 2011		196,956	440,585	26,833	(72)	(76,878)	390,468

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Banro Corporation
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in thousands of U.S dollars - unaudited)

	Notes	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
		September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities					
Net (loss) income for the period		(2,805)	1,210	(6,441)	(1,291)
Adjustments to reconcile loss to net cash used in operating activities					
Depreciation		12	17	36	51
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss		851	(3,406)	384	(1,778)
Share of equity loss	4	25	99	162	223
Share based payments - employees	11	611	410	1,987	1,270
Share based payments - consultant	11	-	-	62	-
Accrued interest on short term investments		-	2	-	(1)
Loss on disposition of capital asset		-	-	8	-
Dilution gain on investment in associate	4	-	-	(156)	-
Employee retention allowance	16	30	-	109	-
Changes in non-cash working capital					
Advances receivable		(103)	(159)	(298)	(371)
Prepaid expenses and deposits		2,518	(1,711)	1,329	(2,585)
Due to related parties		(79)	-	(85)	-
Accounts payables		57	1,548	106	1,512
Accrued liabilities		618	30	1,654	(248)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities		1,735	(1,960)	(1,143)	(3,218)
Cash flows from investing activities					
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment		(1,473)	(4,183)	(2,601)	(13,086)
Disposition of property, plant, and equipment		-	-	54	-
Expenditures on exploration		(8,371)	(4,230)	(19,737)	(11,254)
Expenditures on mine development		(33,900)	(27,314)	(89,414)	(49,397)
Short term investments		-	(5)	8,736	12,817
Investment and advances to an associate	4	5	-	(7)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(43,739)	(35,732)	(102,969)	(60,920)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from share issuance (net of issuance costs)		13,082	-	67,468	120,798
Net cash from financing activities		13,082	-	67,468	120,798
Effect of foreign exchange on cash held in foreign currency		(906)	3,407	(425)	1,780
Net (decrease) increase in cash during the period		(29,828)	(34,285)	(37,069)	58,440
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period		60,315	137,193	67,556	44,468
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period		30,487	102,908	30,487	102,908

Supplemental cash flow information (Note 15)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

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(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts - unaudited)

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Banro Corporation's business focus is the exploration and development of mineral properties in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (the "Congo"). Banro Corporation (the "Company") was continued under the *Canada Business Corporations Act* on April 2, 2004. The Company was previously governed by the Ontario *Business Corporations Act*.

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements as at and for the three and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 include the accounts of the Company and of its wholly-owned subsidiary incorporated in the United States, Banro American Resources Inc., as well as of its wholly-owned subsidiaries incorporated in the Congo, Banro Congo Mining SARL, Kamituga Mining SARL, Lugushwa Mining SARL, Namoya Mining SARL and Twangiza Mining SARL.

The Company is a publicly traded company whose outstanding common shares are listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange and on the NYSE Amex LLC. The head office of the Company is located at 1 First Canadian Place, 100 King St. West, Suite 7070, Toronto, Ontario, M5X 1E3, Canada.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will continue in operation for a reasonable period of time and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. The Company has not generated revenues from operations. The Company incurred a net loss of \$2,805 and \$6,441 during the three and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011, respectively, and, as of that date, the Company had a deficit of \$76,878. These conditions along with other matters indicate the existence of material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. As such, the Company's ability to continue as a going concern depends on its ability to successfully generate revenues from its producing property and raise additional financing for development of the mineral properties. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing, there is no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be available on acceptable terms.

a) Statement of compliance

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements as at and for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011 have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The Company's annual consolidated financial statements were previously prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Canadian GAAP differs from IFRS in some areas. In preparing the IFRS statements, management amended certain accounting, valuation, and consolidation methods previously applied under Canadian GAAP. The 2010 comparative figures have been restated to reflect these adjustments.

The Company's date of transition was January 1, 2010 (the "transition date"). An explanation of how the transition of previously prepared financial statements in accordance with Canadian GAAP to IFRS has affected the reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company is provided in Note 18. This note includes reconciliations of equity and profit/loss for comparative periods and of equity at the date of transition reported under Canadian GAAP to those reported for those periods and at the date of transition under IFRS. The current and comparative figures presented are in accordance with IFRS and have not been audited.

The accompanying interim financial information as of and for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, have been prepared in accordance with those IASB standards and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") interpretations issued and effective, or issued and early-adopted, at September 30, 2011. The IASB standards and IFRIC interpretations that will be applicable at December 31, 2011, including those that will be applicable on an optional basis, are not known with certainty at the time of preparing this interim financial information. As a result,

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the accounting policies used to prepare these financial statements are subject to change up to the reporting date of the Company's first IFRS financial statements.

The date the Company's Audit Committee approved the financial statements was November 10, 2011.

b) Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial assets which are presented at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies set out in Note 3.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these interim condensed consolidated financial statements and in preparing the opening IFRS consolidated statements of financial position at January 1, 2010 for the purposes of the transition to IFRS. The exemptions taken in applying IFRS for the first time are set out in Note 18. The accounting policies have been applied consistently by all entities.

a) Basis of Consolidation

i. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. This control is evidenced through owning more than 50% of the voting rights or currently exercisable potential voting rights of a company's share capital. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Consolidation accounting is applied for all of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries.

ii. Associate

Where the Company has the power to significantly influence but not control the financial and operating policy decisions of another entity, it is classified as an associate. Associates are initially recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition changes in the Company's share of the net assets of the associate, under the equity method of accounting. The Company's share of post-acquisition profits and losses is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss), except that losses in excess of the Company's investment in the associate are not recognized unless there is a legal or constructive obligation to recognize such losses. If the associate subsequently reports profits, the Company's share of profits is recognized only after the Company's share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognized.

Profits and losses arising on transactions between the Company and its associates are recognized only to the extent of unrelated investor's interests in the associate. The investor's share in the associate's profits and losses resulting from these transactions is eliminated against the carrying value of the associate.

Any premium paid for an associate above the fair value of the Company's share of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is capitalized and included in the carrying amount of the Company's investment in an associate. Where there is objective evidence that the investment in an associate has been impaired, the carrying amount of the investment is tested for impairment in the same way as other non-financial assets.

iii. Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Inter-company balances, transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

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Unrealized gains arising from transactions with associates are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Company's interest in the investee. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

b) Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

In preparing these interim condensed consolidated financial statements, the significant judgments made by management applying the Company's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty are expected to be the same as those to be applied in the first annual IFRS financial statements. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the interim condensed consolidated financial statements is included in the following notes:

i. Commencement of production

The Company assesses the stage of each mine under construction to determine when a mine moves into the production stage. Production is considered to commence when the mine is substantially complete and ready for its intended use. At this point, depreciation commences.

When a mine development project moves into the production stage, the capitalization of certain mine development and construction costs ceases. Subsequent costs are either regarded as forming part of the cost of inventory or expensed. However, any costs relating to mining asset additions or improvements, underground mine development or mineable reserve development are assessed to determine whether capitalization is appropriate.

ii. Provisions and contingencies

The amount recognized as provision, including legal, contractual, constructive and other exposures or obligations, is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the related liability, including any related interest charges, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. In addition, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. Therefore assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events. The Company assesses its liabilities and contingencies based upon the best information available, relevant tax laws and other appropriate requirements.

iii. Mine rehabilitation provision

The Company records a liability and a corresponding asset for the present value of the estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations for future mine rehabilitation. During the mine rehabilitation process, there will be a probable outflow of resources required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of those obligations. The present value is determined based on current market assessments using the risk-free rate of borrowing which is approximated by the yield of government bonds with a maturity similar to that of the mine life. The discounted liability is adjusted at the end of each period with the passage of time. The provision represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future mine rehabilitation costs and, as such, actual expenditures may vary from the amount currently estimated.

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iv. Exploration and evaluation expenditure

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after an expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the statement of comprehensive income (loss) during the period the new information becomes available.

v. Impairment

Assets, including property, plant and equipment, exploration and evaluation and mine under construction, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts exceed their recoverable amounts. The assessment of the fair value often requires estimates and assumptions such as discount rates, exchange rates, commodity prices, rehabilitation and restoration costs, future capital requirements and future operating performance. Changes in such estimates could impact recoverable values of these assets. Estimates are reviewed regularly by management.

vi. Income taxes

The Company is subject to income taxes in various jurisdictions and subject to various rates and rules of taxation. Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the Company's current understanding of the tax law. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

In addition, the Company has recognized deferred tax assets relating to tax losses carried forward to the extent there is sufficient taxable income relating to the same taxation authority and the same subsidiary against which the unused tax losses can be utilized. However, future realization of the tax losses also depends on the ability of the entity to satisfy certain tests at the time the losses are recouped, including current and future economic conditions, production rates and production costs.

vii. Mineral reserves and resource estimates

Mineral reserves are estimates of the amount of ore that can be economically and legally extracted from the Company's mineral properties. The Company estimates its mineral reserves and mineral resources based on information compiled by appropriately qualified persons relating to the geological data on the size, depth and shape of the ore body. This exercise requires complex geological judgments to interpret the data. The estimation of recoverable reserves is based upon factors such as commodity prices, future capital requirements, and production costs along with geological assumptions and judgments made in estimating the size and grade of the ore body. Changes in the reserve or resource estimates may impact upon the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets, property, plant and equipment, recognition of deferred tax assets, and expenses.

viii. Share-based payment transactions

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the

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expected life of the stock option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 11.

ix. Depreciation of mining assets

It is anticipated that upon commencement of commercial production, the Company will apply the units of production method for amortization of its mine assets based on resource ore tons mined. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. Significant judgment is required in assessing the available reserves, resources and the production capacity of the plants to be amortized under this method. Factors that are considered in determining reserves, resources and production capacity are the economic feasibility of the reserves, expected life of the project and proven and probable mineral reserves, the complexity of metallurgy, markets and future developments. Estimates of proven and probable reserves are prepared by experts in extraction, geology and reserve determination. When these factors change or become known in the future, such differences will impact pre-tax profit and carrying value of assets.

x. Decommissioning and environmental provisions

The Company's operation is subject to environmental regulations in the Congo. Upon establishment of commercial viability of a site, the Company estimates the cost to restore the site following the completion of commercial activities and depletion of reserves. These future obligations are estimated by taking into consideration closure plans, known environmental impacts, and internal and external studies, which estimate the activities and costs that will be carried out to meet the decommissioning and environmental obligations. Amounts recorded for decommissioning and environmental provisions are based on estimates of decommissioning and environmental costs, which may not be incurred for several years or decades. The decommissioning and environmental cost estimates could change due to amendments in laws and regulations in the Congo. Additionally, actual estimated decommissioning and reclamation costs may differ from those projected as a result of an increase over time of actual remediation costs, a change in the timing for utilization of reserves and the potential for increasingly stringent environmental regulatory requirements.

c) Foreign Currency Translation

i. Functional and presentation currency

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars ("\$"), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

ii. Foreign currency transactions

The functional currency for each of the Company's subsidiaries and associates is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Transactions entered into by the Company's subsidiaries and associates in a currency other than the currency of the primary economic environment in which they operate (their "functional currency") are recorded at the rates ruling when the transactions occur except depreciation and amortization which are translated at the rates of exchange applicable to the related assets, with any gains or losses recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at current rates of exchange with the resulting gain or losses recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of unsettled monetary assets and liabilities are recognized immediately in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the historical exchange rates. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

d) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at financial institutions, and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts.

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e) Financial Assets

A financial asset is classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), loans and receivables, held to maturity investments (“HTM”), or available for sale financial assets (“AFS”), as appropriate at initial recognition and, except in very limited circumstances, the classification is not changed subsequently. The classification is determined at initial recognition and depends on the nature and purpose of the financial asset. A financial asset is derecognized when contractual rights to the asset’s cash flows expire or if substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset are transferred.

i. Financial assets at FVTPL

A financial asset is classified as FVTPL when the financial asset is held for trading or it is designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if (1) it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term; (2) it is part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments that the Company manages and has an actual pattern of short term profit taking; or (3) it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument. Financial assets at FVTPL are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred.

ii. Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivable.

Loans and receivables are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortized cost less losses for impairment. The impairment loss of receivables is based on a review of all outstanding amounts at period end. Bad debts are written off during the period in which they are identified. Amortized cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate and transaction costs. Gains and losses are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income (loss) when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. The Company has classified advances receivable and balances due from related parties as loans and receivables.

The Company has classified cash and cash equivalents as loans and receivables.

iii. HTM investments

HTM financial instruments, which include short-term investments and the related transaction costs, are initially measured at fair value. Subsequently, HTM financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses.

iv. AFS financial assets

Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as AFS financial assets. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value generally recognized in other comprehensive loss and accumulated in the AFS reserve. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Purchases and sales of AFS financial assets are recognized on settlement date with any change in fair value between trade date and settlement date being recognized in the AFS reserve. On sale, the cumulative gain or loss recognized in other comprehensive loss is reclassified from the AFS reserve to profit or loss. The Company has not designated any of its financial assets as AFS.

v. Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired, if, and only if, there is objective evidence of

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impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the asset's original effective rate.

The carrying amount of all financial assets, excluding advances receivables and balances due from related parties, is directly reduced by the impairment loss. The carrying amount of receivables is reduced through the use of an allowance account. Associated allowances are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or has been transferred to the Company. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss. A provision for impairment is made in relation to advances receivable, and an impairment loss is recognized in profit and loss when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all of the amounts due under the original terms. The carrying amount of the receivable is reduced through use of an allowance account.

With the exception of AFS equity instruments, if in a subsequent period the amount of impairment loss decreases and the decrease relates to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss. On the date of impairment reversal, the carrying amount of the financial asset cannot exceed its amortized cost had the impairment not been recognized. Reversals for AFS equity instruments are not recognized in profit or loss.

vi. Effective interest method

The effective interest method calculates the amortized cost of a financial instrument asset or liability and allocates interest income over the corresponding period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial asset or liability, or where appropriate, a shorter period. Income is recognized on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as FVTPL.

f) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as FVTPL, or other financial liabilities, as appropriate upon initial recognition. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired.

- i. Financial liabilities classified as other financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to the initial recognition, other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The Company's other financial liabilities include accounts payables and accrued liabilities.
- ii. Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held-for-trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments (including separated embedded derivatives) held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss). The Company does not have any financial liabilities classified as FVTPL.

g) Income/Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss applicable by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the sum of the

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weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the reporting period and all additional common shares for the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants outstanding for the reporting period, if dilutive. The treasury stock method is used for the assumed proceeds upon the exercise of stock options and warrants that are used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the reporting period. As the Company is incurring losses, basic and diluted loss per share are the same since including the exercise of outstanding stock options and share purchase warrants in the diluted loss per share calculation would be anti-dilutive.

h) Property, Plant and Equipment (“PPE”)

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of PPE are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labor and any other cost directly attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Company. Assets in the course of construction are capitalized in the capital construction in progress category and transferred to the appropriate category of PPE upon completion. When components of an asset have different useful lives, depreciation is calculated on each separate component.

ii. Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of PPE is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized and included in net loss. If the carrying amount of the replaced component is not known, it is estimated based on the cost of the new component less estimated depreciation. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value. Significant components of individual assets are assessed to determine whether a component has an estimated useful life that is different from that of the remainder of that asset, in which case that component is depreciated separately. Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss over the estimated useful lives of each item or component of an item of PPE as follows:

- Furniture and fixtures 20% declining balance
- Office and communication equipment straight line over 4 Years
- Vehicles straight line over 4 Years
- Machinery and equipment straight line over 4 Years
- Mining fleet and equipment service meter units
- Leasehold improvements straight line over the lease term
- Mining plant and equipment, which includes a purchased gold process plant, will begin depreciation when construction is completed and the mine is in production.
- Mining assets and equipment are amortized on a unit of production basis when construction is completed and the mine is in production.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and adjusted, if appropriate. Depreciation commences when an asset is available for use. Changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively.

As of April 1, 2011, the depreciation of mining fleet and equipment changed from straight line over 4 years to service meter units as information became available to provide a better estimate of depreciation for this particular class of assets. This change in estimate is being accounted for prospectively. There is no impact on profit or loss in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss) as depreciation expense related to mining fleet and equipment is capitalized as part of mine under construction in the condensed consolidated

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statement of financial position. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2011, the depreciation expense in relation to mining fleet and equipment using service meter units was \$537 lower than if the straight-line depreciation method was applied.

iv. Gains and losses

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of PPE are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the PPE, and are recognized net within other income/expenses in profit or loss.

v. Repairs and maintenance

Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to expense as incurred, except major inspections or overhauls that are performed at regular intervals over the useful life of an asset are capitalized as part of PPE.

vi. De-recognition

An item of PPE is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the assets (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in net earnings (loss) in the period the item is derecognized.

i) Exploration and Evaluation Assets

All direct costs related to exploration and evaluation of mineral properties, net of incidental revenues, are capitalized under exploration and evaluation assets. Exploration and evaluation expenditures include such costs as acquisition of rights to explore; sampling, trenching and surveying costs; costs related to topography, geology, geochemistry and geophysical studies; drilling costs and costs in relation to technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource.

A regular review of each property is undertaken to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward costs in relation to exploration and evaluation of mineral properties. Should the carrying value of the expenditure not yet amortized exceed its estimated recoverable amount in any year, the excess is written off to the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss.

j) Mine Under Construction

Upon completion of a technical feasibility study determining the commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource, exploration and development expenditures are transferred to mine under construction. All subsequent expenditures on the construction, installation or completion of infrastructure facilities are capitalized under mine under construction until the commencement of commercial production. Capitalized development expenditures are not depreciated until the assets are ready for their intended use. Upon completion of construction, mining assets are amortized on a unit of production basis which is measured by the portion of the mine's economically recoverable and proven ore reserves produced during the period. Impairment is tested in the same way as other non-financial assets.

k) Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The Company's PPE is assessed for indication of impairment at each consolidated statement of financial position date. Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount. When facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, an entity shall measure, present and disclose any resulting impairment in accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*. Internal factors, such as budgets and forecasts, as well as external factors, such as expected future prices, costs and other market factors are also monitored to determine if indications of impairment exist. If any indication of impairment exists, an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount is calculated. The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of the fair value less costs to sell for the asset and the

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asset's value in use. This is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or the Company's assets. If this is the case, the individual assets are grouped together into cash generating units ("CGU") for impairment purposes. Such CGUs represent the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash flows from other assets.

If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is impaired and an impairment loss is charged to the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss so as to reduce the carrying amount to its recoverable amount (i.e., the higher of fair value less cost to sell and value in use). Fair value less cost to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset or CGU in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal. Value in use is determined as the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or CGU. Estimated future cash flows are calculated using estimated future prices, mineral reserves and resources, operating and capital costs. All assumptions used are those that an independent market participant would consider appropriate. The estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

The Company has not recognized any impairment of tangible assets to date.

l) Income Taxes

Income tax expense consists of current and deferred tax expense. Income tax expense is recognized in profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at future anticipated tax rates, which have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are only offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off the amounts, and the Company intends to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred taxation is provided on all qualifying temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that the deductible temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognized for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in controlled entities where the parent entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

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m) Share-Based Payments

Equity-settled share-based payments for directors, officers and employees are measured at fair value at the date of grant and recorded as compensation expense in the financial statements. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period based on the Company's estimate of shares that will eventually vest. The number of forfeitures likely to occur is estimated on grant date. Any consideration paid by directors, officers and employees on exercise of equity-settled share-based payments is credited to share capital. Shares are issued from treasury upon the exercise of equity-settled share-based instruments.

Compensation expense on stock options granted to non-employees is measured at the earlier of the completion of performance and the date the options are vested using the fair value method and is recorded as an expense in the same period as if the Company had paid cash for the goods or services received.

When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is measured by use of a Black-Scholes valuation model. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations.

n) Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when a legal or constructive obligation exists, as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources that can be reliably estimated will be required to settle the obligation. Where the effect is material, the provision is discounted using an appropriate current market-based pre-tax discount rate. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

When a contingency substantiated by confirming events, can be reliably measured and is likely to result in a economic outflow, a liability is recognized as the best estimate required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability is disclosed where the existence of an obligation will only be confirmed by future events, or where the amount of a present obligation cannot be measured reliably or will likely not result in an economic outflow. Contingent assets are only disclosed when the inflow of economic benefits is probable. When the economic benefit becomes virtually certain, the asset is no longer contingent and is recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

o) Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties. Related party transactions that are in the normal course of business and have commercial substance are measured at the exchange amount.

p) Change in Accounting Estimate

Effective April 1, 2011, the Company changed the estimated useful life of its mining fleet and equipment prospectively. The new accounting estimate is described in Note 3(h).

q) New Pronouncements Adopted

September 30, 2011 was the Company's third reporting period under IFRS. Accounting standards expected to be effective for the period ended December 31, 2011 have been adopted as part of the transition to IFRS.

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r) Recent Pronouncements Issued

The Company has reviewed new and revised accounting pronouncements that have been issued but are not yet effective and determined that the following may have an impact on the Company:

IFRS 9 *Financial instruments* ("IFRS 9") was issued by the IASB on November 12, 2009 and will replace IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 replaces the multiple rules in IAS 39 with a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value and a new mixed measurement model for debt instruments having only two categories: amortized cost and fair value. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 9 on its consolidated financial statements.

A revised version of IAS 24 *Related party disclosures* ("IAS 24") was issued by the IASB on November 4, 2009. IAS 24 requires entities to disclose in their consolidated financial statements information about transactions with related parties. Generally, two parties are related to each other if one party controls, or significantly influences, the other party. IAS 24 has simplified the definition of a related party and removed certain of the disclosures required by the predecessor standard. The revised standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The adoption of this issuance did not have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* ("IFRS 10") establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities. IFRS 10 supersedes IAS 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" and SIC-12 "Consolidated - Special Purpose Entities" and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Earlier application is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements* ("IFRS 11") establishes principles for financial reporting by parties to a joint arrangement. IFRS 11 supersedes the current IAS 31 "Interests in Joint Ventures" and SIC-13 "Jointly Controlled Entities - Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers" and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Earlier application is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* ("IFRS 12") applies to entities that have an interest in a subsidiary, a joint arrangement, an associate or an unconsolidated structured entity. IFRS 12 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Earlier application is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurements* ("IFRS 13") defines fair value, sets out in a single IFRS framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. IFRS 13 applies to IFRSs that require or permit fair value measurements or disclosures about fair value measurements (and measurements, such as fair value less costs to sell, based on fair value or disclosures about those measurements), except in specified circumstances. IFRS 13 is to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Earlier application is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 7 *Financial instruments: disclosures* ("IFRS 7") The Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") approved the incorporation of the IASB's amendments to IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* and the related amendment to IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* into Part I of the Handbook. These amendments were made to Part I in January 2011 and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2011. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments relate to required disclosures for transfers of financial assets to help users of the financial statements evaluate the risk exposures relating to such transfers and the effect of those risks on an entity's financial position. The Company's adoption of IFRS 7 had no significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

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An amendment to IAS 1, *Presentation of financial statements* ("IAS 1") was issued by the IASB in June 2011. The amendment requires separate presentation for items of other comprehensive income that would be reclassified to profit or loss in the future, such as foreign currency differences on disposal of a foreign operation, if certain conditions are met from those that would never be reclassified to profit or loss. The effective date is July 1, 2012 and earlier adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this amendment on its consolidated financial statements.

IAS 27, *Separate financial statements* ("IAS 27") was re-issued by the IASB in May 2011 to only prescribe the accounting and disclosure requirements for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates when an entity prepares separate financial statements. The consolidation guidance will now be included in IFRS 10. The amendments to IAS 27 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the amendments on its consolidated financial statements.

IAS 28, *Investments in associates and joint ventures* ("IAS 28") was re-issued by the IASB in May 2011. IAS 28 continues to prescribe the accounting for investments in associates, but is now the only source of guidance describing the application of the equity method. The amended IAS 28 will be applied by all entities that have an ownership interest with joint control of, or significant influence over, an investee. The amendments to IAS 28 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the amendments on its consolidated financial statements.

4. INVESTMENT

The Company's investment in Delrand Resources Limited ("Delrand") (formerly known as BRC DiamondCore Ltd.), which meets the definition of an associate of the Company, is summarized as follows:

Delrand Resources Limited	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	September 30, 2010	January 1, 2010
Portion of ownership interest	35.64%	39.63%	39.63%	39.63%
Common shares held	17,717	17,717	17,717	17,717
Total investment	\$ 1,357	\$ 1,527	\$ 1,886	\$ 1,998

Delrand is a publicly listed entity on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the JSE Limited in South Africa, involved in the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties in the Congo. It has an annual reporting date of December 31. The Company's investment in Delrand is accounted for in the financial statements using the equity method. The fair value of the Company's investment in Delrand, based on the closing price of Delrand's shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange as at September 30, 2011, is \$4,226 (December 31, 2010 - \$4,961). For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, the Company's share of loss in the results of Delrand was \$25 and \$162, respectively (three months and nine months ended September 30, 2010 - \$99 and \$223, respectively). In June, 2011, Delrand effected a change in its name to Delrand Resources Limited from BRC DiamondCore Ltd. and a consolidation of its outstanding common shares on a two to one basis. The Company has revised its disclosure of prior period share ownership to reflect this change.

On May 11, 2011 Delrand closed a non-brokered private placement of 7,500 units of Delrand at a price of Cdn\$0.08 per unit for proceeds of Cdn\$600, and on May 27, 2011 Delrand closed a non-brokered private placement of 2,500 units of Delrand at a price of Cdn\$0.10 per unit for proceeds of Cdn\$250. Following these private placements, the Company's ownership interest in Delrand decreased from 39.63% to 35.64% and resulted in a dilution gain of \$156 for the nine month period ended September 30, 2011.

Delrand's summarized condensed statements of financial position as at September 30, 2011, December 31, 2010, September 31, 2010, and January 1, 2010 converted to U.S. dollars at the period-end rates of exchange are as follows:

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	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	September 30, 2010	January 1, 2010
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Current assets	244	149	220	788
Exploration and evaluation	4,439	5,101	5,789	5,543
Property, plant and equipment	123	4	10	135
	4,806	5,254	6,019	6,466
Liabilities	(607)	(1,370)	(1,178)	(1,391)
Net equity	4,199	3,884	4,841	5,075

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010
Share of the associate's expenses and loss	(25)	(99)	(162)	(223)
Expenses and loss	(71)	(194)	(426)	(567)

The Company's investment in Delrand is summarized as follows:

Balance at January 1, 2010	\$1,998
Share of loss for the year ended December 31, 2010	(583)
Share of associate's contributed surplus	14
Cumulative translation adjustment	98
Balance at December 31, 2010	1,527
Share of loss for the period ended September 30, 2011	(162)
Dilution Gain	156
Amount due to Delrand	6
Cumulative translation adjustment	(170)
Balance at September 30, 2011	\$1,357

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5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The Company's property, plant and equipment are summarized as follows:

	Furniture & fixtures	Office & Communication equipment	Vehicles	Mining fleet & equipment	Machinery and equipment	Mining plant and equipment - under construction	Leasehold improvements	Mine Rehabilitation	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cost									
Balance at January 1, 2010	158	638	1,117	-	1,360	7,701	3	-	10,977
Additions	2	272	1,588	17,355	713	477	10	-	20,417
Disposals	-	(112)	(253)	-	(34)	-	-	-	(399)
Balance at December 31, 2010	160	798	2,452	17,355	2,039	8,178	13	-	30,995
Additions	61	277	1,654	368	241	-	-	767	3,368
Disposals	(6)	-	(76)	-	-	-	-	-	(82)
Balance at September 30, 2011	215	1,075	4,030	17,723	2,280	8,178	13	767	34,281
Accumulated Depreciation									
Balance at January 1, 2010	63	379	823	-	731	-	1	-	1,997
Depreciation for the year	18	166	353	3,362	319	-	2	-	4,220
Disposals	-	(112)	(253)	-	(34)	-	-	-	(399)
Balance at December 31, 2010	81	433	923	3,362	1,016	-	3	-	5,818
Depreciation for the period	30	128	490	2,586	301	-	2	-	3,537
Disposals	(1)	-	(19)	-	-	-	-	-	(20)
Balance at September 30, 2011	110	561	1,394	5,948	1,317	-	5	-	9,335
Carrying amounts									
Balance at January 1, 2010	95	259	294	-	629	7,701	2	-	8,980
Balance at December 31, 2010	79	365	1,529	13,993	1,023	8,178	10	-	25,177
Balance at September 30, 2011	105	514	2,636	11,775	963	8,178	8	767	24,946

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6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

The following table summarizes the Company's tangible exploration and evaluation expenditures with respect to its five properties in the Congo:

	Twangiza	Namoya	Lugushwa	Kamituga	Banro Congo Mining	Total
Cost	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at January 1, 2010	38	35,329	24,937	2,168	2,257	64,729
Additions	9,304	5,367	4,368	209	273	19,521
Transfer to mine under construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2010	9,342	40,696	29,305	2,377	2,530	84,250
Additions	5,976	7,703	5,130	1,757	49	20,615
Transfer to mine under construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at September 30, 2011	15,318	48,399	34,435	4,134	2,579	104,865

There is approximately \$20 of intangible exploration and evaluation expenditures as at January 1, 2010. The intangibles have not been included in the table above. There have not been any additions or disposals of intangible exploration and evaluation assets since January 1, 2010.

a. Twangiza

The 1,156 square kilometre Twangiza property is located in the South Kivu Province of the Congo, approximately 45 kilometres south of the town of Bukavu, the provincial capital. The Twangiza property consists of six exploitation permits held by Twangiza Mining SARL, a wholly owned Congo registered subsidiary of the Company. Exploration and evaluation expenditures indicated in the table above are with respect to targets and prospects outside the Twangiza Main and Twangiza North deposits.

b. Namoya

The Namoya property consists of one exploitation permit covering an area of 172 square kilometres and is located in the Maniema province in the east of the Congo, approximately 225 kilometres southwest of the Town of Bukavu. Namoya Mining SARL, which is registered in the Congo and wholly owned by the Company, has a 100% interest in the said permit.

c. Lugushwa

The Lugushwa property consists of three exploitation permits covering an area of 641 square kilometres and is located approximately 150 kilometres southwest of the town of Bukavu in the South Kivu province in the east of the Congo. The Company's wholly owned Congo registered subsidiary, Lugushwa Mining SARL, has a 100% interest in the said permits.

d. Kamituga

The Kamituga property consists of three exploitation permits covering an area of 643 square kilometres and is located approximately 100 kilometres southwest of the town of Bukavu in the South Kivu province in the east of the Congo. The Company's wholly owned Congo registered subsidiary, Kamituga Mining SARL, has a 100% interest in the said permits.

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e. Banro Congo Mining

The Company's wholly-owned Congo subsidiary, Banro Congo Mining SARL, holds 14 exploration permits covering an aggregate of 2,638 square kilometres of ground located between and contiguous to the Company's Twangiza, Kamituga and Lugushwa properties and northwest of Namoya.

7. MINE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Development expenditures with respect to the construction of the Company's Phase 1 Twangiza mine are as follows:

	Twangiza Mine under construction
Cost	\$
Balance as at January 1, 2010	58,924
Additions	87,764
Balance as at December 31, 2010	146,688
Additions	95,575
Balance as at September 30, 2011	242,263

Mine under construction is not amortized until construction is completed. This is signified by the formal commissioning of the mine for production.

8. SEGMENTED REPORTING

The Company has one operating segment: the acquisition, exploration and development of precious metal projects located in the Congo. The operations of the Company are located in two geographic locations, Canada and the Congo. Geographic segmentation of non-current assets is as follows:

September 30, 2011	Property, plant and equipment	Mine under construction	Exploration and evaluation	Investment	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Congo	24,845	242,263	104,885	-	371,993
Canada	101	-	-	1,357	1,458
	24,946	242,263	104,885	1,357	373,451
December 31, 2010	Property, plant and equipment	Mine under construction	Exploration and evaluation	Investment	Total
Congo	25,007	146,688	84,270	-	255,965
Canada	170	-	-	1,527	1,697
	25,177	146,688	84,270	1,527	257,662
January 1, 2010	Property, plant and equipment	Mine under construction	Exploration and evaluation	Investment	Total
Congo	8,761	58,924	64,749	-	132,434
Canada	219	-	-	1,998	2,217
	8,980	58,924	64,749	1,998	134,651

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9. MINE REHABILITATION PROVISION

It is the Company's intention to protect the land on which it operates in accordance with best practices of the mining industry and to comply with all applicable laws governing protection of the environment. As such, the Company recognizes a provision related to its constructive and legal obligation in the Congo to restore its properties. The cost of this obligation is determined based on the expected future level of activity and costs related to decommissioning the mines and restoring the properties. The provision is calculated at the net present value of the future expected cash outflows using the prevailing interest rate in the Congo of 16%, a mine life of 10 years, and estimated future cash costs of \$3,385. As at September 30, 2011 the Company recorded a provision for mine rehabilitation of \$767.

	\$
Balance at December 31, 2010	-
Additions	767
Balance at September 30, 2011	767

10. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of unlimited number of common shares and unlimited number of preference shares, issuable in series, with no par value. All share, option and warrant amounts are presented in thousands.

The holders of common shares are entitled to received notice of and to attend all meetings of the shareholders of the Company and shall have one vote for each common share held at all meetings of shareholders of the Company, except for meetings at which only holders of another specified class or series of shares are entitled to vote separately as a class or series. Subject to the prior rights of the holders of the preference shares or any other share ranking senior to the common shares, the holders of the common shares are entitled to (a) receive any dividend as and when declared by the board of directors, out of the assets of the Company properly applicable to payment of dividends, in such amount and in such form as the board of directors may from time to time determine, and (b) receive the remaining property of the Company in the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company.

The Company may issue preference shares at any time and from time to time in one or more series with designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions fixed by the board of directors. The preference shares of each series are ranked on parity with the preference shares of every series and are entitled to priority over the common shares and any other shares of the Company ranking junior to the preference shares, with respect to priority in payment of dividends and the return of capital and the distribution of assets of the Company in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company.

On February 24, 2011, the Company closed an underwritten private placement of 17,500 special warrants (the "Special Warrants") at a price of Cdn\$3.25 per Special Warrant for aggregate gross proceeds of Cdn\$56,875. Each Special Warrant entitled the holder to receive one common share of the Company. The Special Warrants were exercisable by the holders thereof at any time for no additional consideration. All of the Special Warrants were exercised on March 31, 2011.

From April 27, 2011 to September 14, 2011 the Company issued a total of 373 common shares as a result of stock option exercises at various exercise prices ranging from Cdn\$2.00 to Cdn\$ 2.55 per share.

As of September 30, 2011, the Company had 196,956 common shares issued and outstanding (December 31, 2010 - 173,062) and no preference shares issued and outstanding.

b) Share purchase warrants

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2011, 5,996 warrants issued on September 17, 2008 and outstanding at December 31, 2010 were exercised at a price of \$2.20 per common share for gross proceeds of \$13,192. The remaining 4 warrants outstanding at December 31, 2010 expired without being exercised.

As part of the February 24, 2011 private placement, the Company issued to the underwriters 1,050 broker warrants each of which is exercisable to acquire one common share of the Company at a price of Cdn\$3.25 until February 24, 2013. During the three month period ended September 30, 2011, a total of 25 of these broker warrants were exercised into

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common shares. The outstanding broker warrants have a fair value of \$1.12 using the Black Scholes model and the following assumptions were made: volatility - 70.79%, risk free rate 1.69%, expected life 2 years, dividend yield 0%.

c) Loss per share

Loss per share was calculated on the basis of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the three month period ended September 30, 2011, amounting to 192,040 (September 30, 2010 - 173,062) common shares and for the nine month period ended September 30, 2011 amounting to 184,841 (September 30, 2010 - 138,652) common shares. Diluted loss per share was calculated using the treasury stock method. The diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the three and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011 is 195,677 and 187,700 common shares, respectively (three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2010 - 173,140 and 138,730 common shares, respectively). As at September 30, 2011, 2,858 common shares related to stock options and warrants were anti-dilutive.

11. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

The Company has an incentive Stock Option Plan under which non-transferable options to purchase common shares of the Company may be granted to directors, officers, employees or service providers of the Company or any of its subsidiaries. No amounts are paid or payable by the recipient on receipt of the option, and the exercise of the options granted are not dependent on any performance-based criteria. In accordance with these programs, options are exercisable at the market price of the shares at the grant date.

Under this Stock Option Plan, 75% of options granted to each optionee vest on the 12 month anniversary of their grant date and the remaining 25% of the options vest on the 18 month anniversary of their grant date.

The following tables summarize information about stock options:

For the nine months ended September 30, 2011

Exercise Price Range (Cdn\$)	Opening Balance	During the Period				Closing Balance	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Vested & Exercisable	Unvested
		Granted	Exercised	Forfeiture	Expired				
1.10 - 2.35	8,358	-	(373)	(78)	-	7,908	2.13	7,165	743
2.40 - 4.60	743	1,998	-	-	-	2,741	0.41	278	2,463
12.00 - 15.00	2,116	-	-	-	(270)	1,846	0.04	1,846	-
	11,217	1,998	(373)	(78)	(270)	12,495	3.01	9,289	3,206
Weighted Average Exercise Price (Cdn\$)	4.33	3.62	2.19	2.09	8.74	4.15	-	4.52	3.07

For the year ended December 31, 2010

Exercise Price Range (Cdn\$)	Opening Balance	During the Year			Closing Balance	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Vested & Exercisable	Unvested
		Granted	Exercised	Forfeited				
1.10 - 2.30	4,135	4,523	-	(300)	8,358	2.97	3,888	4,470
2.40 - 3.10	553	440	-	(250)	743	0.22	334	409
4.70 - 6.68	191	-	-	(191)	-	-	-	-
11.25 - 15.00	2,116	-	-	-	2,116	0.17	2,116	-
	6,995	4,963	-	(741)	11,217	3.36	6,338	4,879
Weighted Average Exercise Price (Cdn\$)	3.61	2.14	-	7.10	4.33	-	6.02	2.14

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For the nine months ended September 30, 2010

Exercise Price Range (Cdn\$)	Opening Balance	During the Year				Closing Balance	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Vested & Exercisable	Unvested
		Granted	Exercised	Forfeited	Expired				
1.10 - 2.30	4,135	4,523	-	(20)		8,638	1.61	3,773	4,866
2.31 - 3.10	553	250	-	(250)	(200)	353	0.10	334	19
4.70 - 6.68	191	-	-	-	(191)	-	-	-	-
11.25 - 15.00	2,116	-	-	-	-	2,116	0.22	2,116	-
	6,995	4,773	-	(270)	(391)	11,107	1.94	6,222	4,884
Weighted Average Exercise Price (Cdn\$)	3.61	2.13	-	2.28	4.32	4.35		6.09	2.14

The assessed fair value at grant date of stock options granted during the period ended September 30, 2011 was a weighted average Cdn\$1.98 per stock option (December 31, 2010 - Cdn\$1.13).

The fair value at grant date is determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price based on the historic share price movement, the term of the stock option, the expected life based on past experience, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate as per the Bank of Canada for the term of the stock option.

The model inputs for stock options granted during the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010 included:

Nine months ended	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010
Risk Free Interest Rate	1.09% - 2.31%	1.63% - 2.10%
Expected life	3 years	3 years
Annualized volatility	85.32% - 92.12%	89.53% - 91.29%
Dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%
Forfeiture rate	2.00%	2.00%
Grant date fair value	\$1.19 - \$2.55	\$0.94 - \$1.34

The expected price volatility is based on the historic volatility (based on the remaining life of the options), adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility due to publicly available information.

During the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011, the Company recognized in the statement of comprehensive income (loss) as an expense \$611 and \$1,987, respectively, (three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 - \$410 and \$1,270, respectively) representing the fair value at the date of grant of stock options previously granted to employees, directors and officers under the Company's Stock Option Plan. The weighted average fair value of stock options issued was estimated at Cdn\$2.11 per stock option at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. In addition, an amount of \$2,222 for the nine month period ended September 30, 2011 (nine month period ended September 30, 2010 - \$1,012) related to stock options issued to employees of the Company's subsidiaries in the Congo was capitalized to exploration and evaluation asset and to mine under construction.

Since the fair value of goods or services received from consultants cannot be estimated reliably, the Company has measured their value and the corresponding increase in equity indirectly by reference to the fair value of the equity instrument granted. During the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011, \$nil and \$62, respectively, (three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2010 - \$nil) was recorded as a consulting expense with respect to stock options granted to a consultant.

These amounts were credited accordingly to contributed surplus in the consolidated statements of financial position.

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12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a) Key Management Remuneration

The Company's related parties include key management. Key management includes directors (executive and non-executive), the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), the Chief Financial Officer, and the Vice Presidents reporting directly to the CEO. The remuneration of the key management of the Company as defined above, during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 was as follows:

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Salaries and directors' fees	686	329	2,182	1,188
Other benefits	15	6	48	21
Employee retention allowance	125	-	209	-
Share based payments	-	2,538	127	2,622
	826	2,873	2,566	3,831

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, directors fees of \$56 and \$169, respectively, (three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 - \$56 and \$169) were paid to non-executive directors of the Company.

b) Other Related Parties

During the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011, legal fees of \$84 and \$343, respectively, (three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 - \$192 and \$527), incurred in connection with the Company's financing as well as general corporate matters, were paid to a law firm of which one partner is a director of the Company and a former partner is an officer of the Company (the officer ceased being a partner of the law firm on February 1, 2011). As at September 30, 2011, \$67 (December 31, 2010 - \$125) owing to this legal firm was included in accounts payable.

During the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011, the Company incurred common expenses of \$90 and \$147, respectively, (three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 - \$107 and \$202) in the Congo together with a corporation with common directors. As at September 30, 2011, an amount of \$181 (December 31, 2010 - \$111) owing from this corporation was included in due from related parties in the consolidated statements of financial position.

During the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011, the Company incurred common expenses of \$31 and \$56 (three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 - \$8 and \$44), respectively, with a corporation with common directors. As at September 30, 2011, an amount of \$12 (December 31, 2010 - \$nil) owing from this corporation was included in due from related parties in the consolidated statements of financial position.

During the nine month period ended September 30, 2011, \$7 was repaid to Delrand with respect to the Company's share of common expenses in the Congo. As at September 30, 2011, an amount of \$6 (December 31, 2010 - \$13) was due to Delrand.

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount.

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13. COMMITMENTS

The Company has entered into a number of leases for buildings with renewal terms whereby the lease agreements can be extended based on market prices at the time of renewal. There are no restrictions placed upon the lessee by entering into these leases.

The Company's future minimum operating lease commitments for office premises as at September 30, 2011 are as follows:

2011	\$ 148
2012	296
2013	150
2014	100
2015	67
	<u>\$ 761</u>

14. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

a) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The consolidated statements of financial position carrying amounts for cash and cash equivalents, advances receivable, balances due from related parties, short-term investments, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate fair value due to their short-term nature. Due to the use of subjective judgments and uncertainties in the determination of fair values these values should not be interpreted as being realizable in an immediate settlement of the financial instruments.

Fair value hierarchy

The following provides a description of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

There were no transfers between Level 1 and 2 during the reporting period. The fair values of financial assets and liabilities carried at amortized cost are approximated by their carrying values.

b) Risk Management Policies

The Company is sensitive to changes in commodity prices and foreign-exchange. The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. Although the Company has the ability to address its price-related exposures through the use of options, futures and forward contracts, it does not enter into such arrangements.

c) Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that a variation in exchange rates between the United States dollar and Canadian dollar or other foreign currencies will affect the Company's operations and financial results. A portion of the Company's transactions are denominated in Canadian dollars, Congolese francs and South African rand. The Company is also exposed to the impact of currency fluctuations on its monetary assets and liabilities. Significant foreign exchange gains or losses

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are reflected as a separate component of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss). The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk.

The following table indicates the impact of foreign currency exchange risk on net working capital as at September 30, 2011. The table below also provides a sensitivity analysis of a 10 percent strengthening of the US dollar against foreign currencies as identified which would have increased (decreased) the Company's net loss by the amounts shown in the table below. A 10 percent weakening of the US dollar against the same foreign currencies would have had the equal but opposite effect as at September 30, 2011.

	Canadian dollar	Congolese franc	South African rand	British pound
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	8,269	1,417	161	-
Prepaid expenses	160	-	-	25
Accounts payable	(710)	-	(17,900)	(119)
Retention allowance	(370)	-	-	-
Total foreign currency financial assets and liabilities	7,349	1,417	(17,739)	(94)
Foreign exchange rate at September 30, 2011	0.9540	0.00105	0.1263	1.5625
Total foreign currency financial assets and liabilities in US \$	7,011	1	(2,241)	(147)
Impact of a 10% strengthening of the US \$ on net loss	701	-	(224)	(15)

d) Credit Risk

Financial instruments, which are potentially subject to credit risk for the Company, consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are maintained with several financial institutions of reputable credit and may be redeemed upon demand. Cash and cash equivalents are held in Canada, the Congo and South Africa. It is therefore the Company's opinion that such credit risk is subject to normal industry risks and is considered minimal.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk on investments by investing only in securities rated R1 (the highest rating) by credit rating agencies such as the DBRS (Dominion Bond Rating Service). Management continuously monitors the fair value of its investments to determine potential credit exposures. Short-term excess cash is invested in R1 rated investments including money market funds, bankers' acceptances and other highly rated short-term investment instruments. Any credit risk exposure on cash balances is considered negligible as the Company places deposits only with major established banks in the countries in which it carries on operations.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The Company's gross credit exposure at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 is as follows:

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	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	30,487	67,556
Short-term investments	-	8,736
	30,487	76,292

e) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company attempts to ensure that there is sufficient cash to meet its liabilities when they are due and manages this risk by regularly evaluating its liquid financial resources to fund current and long-term obligations and to meet its capital commitments in a cost-effective manner. Temporary surplus funds of the Company are invested in short-term investments. The Company arranges the portfolio so that securities mature approximately when funds are needed. The key to success in managing liquidity is the degree of certainty in the cash flow projections. If future cash flows are fairly uncertain, the liquidity risk increases. The Company's liquidity requirements are met through a variety of sources, including cash and cash equivalents, existing credit facilities and equity capital markets.

f) Mineral Property Risk

The Company's operations in the Congo are exposed to various levels of political risk and uncertainties, including political and economic instability, government regulations relating to exploration and mining, military repression and civil disorder, all or any of which may have a material adverse impact on the Company's activities or may result in impairment in or loss of part or all of the Company's assets.

g) Market Risk

Market risk is the potential for financial loss from adverse changes in underlying market factors, including foreign-exchange rates, commodity prices and stock based compensation costs.

h) Capital Management

The Company manages its common shares, warrants and stock options as capital. The Company's policy is to maintain a sufficient capital base in order to meet its short term obligations and at the same time preserve investors' confidence required to sustain future development of the business.

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
	\$	\$
Share capital	440,585	373,945
Deficit	(76,878)	(70,437)
	363,707	303,508

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15. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

During the periods indicated the Company undertook the following significant non-cash transactions:

	Note	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
		September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Depreciation included in exploration and evaluation assets	6	134	93	380	241
Depreciation included in mine under construction	7	938	1,168	3,144	2,655
Stock-based compensation included in exploration and evaluation assets	6	106	169	622	585
Stock-based compensation included in mine under construction assets	7	705	355	1,644	651
Employee retention allowance	16	177	-	477	-
Interest paid		-	-	-	-

16. EMPLOYEE RETENTION ALLOWANCE

The Company has an incentive employee retention plan under which an amount equal to one-month salary per year of service is accrued to each qualified employee up to a maximum of 10 months (or 10 years of service with the Company). To qualify for this retention allowance, an employee must complete two years of service with the Company. The full amount of retention allowance accumulated by a particular employee is paid out when the employee is no longer employed with the Company, unless there is a termination due to misconduct, in which case the retention allowance is forfeited. There is uncertainty about the timing of these outflows but with the information available and assumption that eligible employees will not be terminated due to misconduct, as at September 30, 2011, the Company had accrued a liability of \$1,233 (December 31, 2010 - \$761).

The following table summarizes information about changes to the Company's employee retention allowance during the nine month period ended September 30, 2011.

	\$
Balance at December 31, 2010	761
Additions	472
Payments to employees	-
Balance at September 30, 2011	1,233

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

In October 2011, the Company completed the construction of its Twangiza oxide plant. The Company has entered the pre-commissioning phase of the plant and was able to pour its first gold. The Company will continue to test its processes and equipment design during the fourth quarter of 2011.

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18. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

IFRS 1, *First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*, requires that comparative financial information be provided. As a result, the first date at which the Company has applied IFRS was January 1, 2010. IFRS 1 requires first-time adopters to retrospectively apply all effective IFRS standards as of the reporting date, which for the Company will be December 31, 2011. However, it also provides for certain optional exemptions and certain mandatory exceptions for first-time IFRS adoption. Prior to transition to IFRS, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Canadian GAAP.

In preparing the Company's opening IFRS consolidated statements of financial position, the Company has adjusted amounts reported previously in the financial statements prepared in accordance with previous Canadian GAAP. The IFRS 1 applicable exemptions and exceptions applied in the conversion from Canadian GAAP to IFRS are as follows:

i. Share-based payment transactions

The Company has elected not to retrospectively apply IFRS 2 to equity instruments that were granted and that vest before the transition date. As a result of applying this exemption, the Company has applied the provision of IFRS 2 to all outstanding equity instruments that were invested prior to the date of transition to IFRS.

ii. Estimates

The estimates previously made by the Company under Canadian GAAP were not revised for the application of IFRS except where necessary to reflect any difference in accounting policy or where there was objective evidence that those estimates were in error. As a result, the Company has not used hindsight to create or revise estimates.

IFRS employs a conceptual framework that is similar to Canadian GAAP. However significant differences exist in certain matters of recognition, measurement and disclosure. While the adoption has not changed the Company's actual cash flows, it has resulted in changes to the Company's consolidated statements of financial position and statements of comprehensive loss. The statements of financial position, comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity and cash flows have been changed to comply with IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. The Canadian GAAP consolidated balance sheets as at January 1, 2010, September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2010, the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2010 as well as the consolidated statement of cash flows for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2010 have been reconciled to IFRS, with a summary of the most significant changes in policy as follows:

a) *Share-Based Payments*

Under IFRS 2 *Share-Based Payments*, each tranche of an award with different graded vesting are accounted for as separate awards and the resulting fair value is amortized over the vesting period of the respective tranches. Under Canadian GAAP, the Company was accounting for these as a single award. In addition, under IFRS 2, the Company is required to estimate the number of forfeitures likely to occur on grant date and reflect this in the share-based payment expense revising for actual experiences in subsequent periods. Under Canadian GAAP, forfeitures were recognized as they occurred.

The impact of adjustments related to share-based payments on the Company's consolidated statement of financial position is as follows:

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	December 31, 2010	September 30, 2010	January 1, 2010
	\$	\$	\$
	(105)	(138)	112
Exploration and evaluation			
Mine under construction	(4)	99	40
	(109)	(39)	152
Contributed surplus	(393)	(454)	519
Deficit	284	415	(367)
	(109)	(39)	152

b) *Mineral properties*

Under Canadian GAAP, exploration and development costs relating to mineral properties and rights are deferred and carried as an asset until the properties are in production or until the project is abandoned. As the Company currently has no operational income, any incidental revenues earned in connection with these properties or related exploration activities are applied as a reduction to capitalized exploration and development costs. If a property is determined to be non-commercial, non-productive or its value is impaired, those costs in excess of estimated recoveries are written off to operations. Canadian GAAP does not provide a single accounting standard for exploration and evaluation of mineral resources. In contrast, IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources provides specific industry guidance on the treatment of exploration and evaluation expenditures. Expenditures related to the development of mineral resources are not recognised as exploration and evaluation assets. As a result, the Company has reclassified expenses recorded under mineral properties into (1) exploration and evaluation assets and (2) mine under construction.

Based on the foregoing, the reclassification of mineral properties to exploration and evaluation and mine under construction is as follows:

	December 31, 2010	September 30, 2010	January 1, 2010
	\$	\$	\$
Mineral properties CDN GAAP balance	(230,915)	(196,067)	(123,521)
Reallocation - IFRS:			
Exploration and evaluation	84,262	76,667	64,637
Mine under construction	146,653	119,400	58,884
	-	-	-

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c) *Investment in Associate*

The Company's associate, Delrand Resources Limited, also adopted IFRS issued by the IASB which resulted in an adjustment related to share-based payments in the associate's financial statements. Delrand previously reported under Canadian GAAP. IFRS requires that an associate's accounting policies be consistent with its investors. Similar to the Company, Delrand's first date of applying IFRS was January 1, 2010. The following summarizes the impact on the Company's consolidated statement of financial position:

	December 31, 2010	September 30, 2010	January 1, 2010
	\$	\$	\$
Investment	(1)	(1)	6
Contributed surplus	(5)	(4)	26
Deficit	4	3	(20)
	(1)	(1)	6

d) *Non-IFRS reclassification*

Concurrent with the work performed for the transition to IFRS, the Company took the opportunity to consider its financial disclosures and decided to make additional reclassifications. While these are not as a direct result of the IFRS transition, the Company has identified such reclassifications in order to assist the reader in making comparisons with historic financial information, which has previously been published. The reclassification for employee retention was made from long term to short term liability and resulted in no impact to total liabilities and total net assets. This reflected a change in estimate and the prior period figures have been restated to conform to the presentation.

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The Canadian GAAP consolidated balance sheet as at January 1, 2010 has been reconciled to IFRS as follows:

		January 1, 2010		
		Canadian GAAP	Effect of Transition to IFRS	IFRS
		\$	\$	\$
Assets				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		44,468	-	44,468
Short term investments		21,548	-	21,548
Advances receivable		56	-	56
Due from related party		34	-	34
Prepaid expenses and deposits		5,463	-	5,463
Total Current Assets		71,569	-	71,569
Non-Current Assets				
Investment	c	1,992	6	1,998
Property, plant and equipment		8,980	-	8,980
Exploration and evaluation	a, b	-	64,749	64,749
Mine under construction	a, b	-	58,924	58,924
Mineral properties	b	123,521	(123,521)	-
Total Non-Current Assets		134,493	158	134,651
Total Assets		206,062	158	206,220
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable		1,930	-	1,930
Accrued liabilities		301	-	301
Total Current Liabilities		2,231	-	2,231
Shareholders' Equity				
Share capital		253,232	-	253,232
Contributed surplus	a, c	17,673	545	18,218
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		-	-	-
Deficit	a, c	(67,074)	(387)	(67,461)
Total Shareholders' Equity		203,831	158	203,989
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		206,062	158	206,220

Banro Corporation

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts - unaudited)

The Canadian GAAP consolidated balance sheet as at September 30, 2010 has been reconciled to IFRS as follows:

		September 30, 2010		
	Notes	Canadian GAAP	Effect of Transition to IFRS	IFRS
		\$	\$	\$
Assets				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		102,908	-	102,908
Short term investments		8,732	-	8,732
Advances receivable		461	-	461
Prepaid expenses and deposits		2,917	-	2,917
Total Current Assets		115,018	-	115,018
Non-Current Assets				
Investment	c	1,852	(1)	1,851
Property, plant and equipment		24,293	-	24,293
Exploration and evaluation	b	-	76,641	76,641
Mine under construction	a, b	-	119,539	119,539
Mineral properties	a, b	196,067	(196,067)	-
Total Non-Current Assets		222,212	112	222,324
Total Assets		337,230	112	337,342
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable		11,423	-	11,423
Accrued liabilities		54	-	54
Total Current Liabilities		11,477	-	11,477
Shareholders' Equity				
Share capital		374,029	-	374,029
Contributed surplus	a, c	20,486	61	20,547
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		41	-	41
Deficit	a, c	(68,803)	51	(68,752)
Total Shareholders' Equity		325,753	112	325,865
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		337,230	112	337,342

Banro Corporation

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts - unaudited)

The Canadian GAAP consolidated balance sheet as at December 31, 2010 has been reconciled to IFRS as follows:

		December 31, 2010		
	Notes	Canadian GAAP	Effect of Transition to IFRS	IFRS
		\$	\$	\$
Assets				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		67,556	-	67,556
Short term investments		8,736	-	8,736
Advances receivable		90	-	90
Due from related party		112	-	112
Prepays expenses and deposits		3,213	-	3,213
Total Current Assets		79,707	-	79,707
Non-Current Assets				
Investment	c	1,528	(1)	1,527
Property, plant and equipment		25,177	-	25,177
Exploration and evaluation	a, b	-	84,270	84,270
Mine under construction	a, b	-	146,688	146,688
Mineral properties	b	230,915	(230,915)	-
Total Non-Current Assets		257,620	42	257,662
Total Assets		337,327	42	337,369
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable		10,964	-	10,964
Accrued liabilities		349	-	349
Employee retention allowance		761	-	761
Total Current Liabilities		12,074	-	12,074
Shareholders' Equity				
Share capital		373,945	-	373,945
Contributed surplus	a, c	21,568	121	21,689
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		98	-	98
Deficit	a, c	(70,358)	(79)	(70,437)
Total Shareholders' Equity		325,253	42	325,295
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		337,327	42	337,369

Banro Corporation**NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011****(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts - unaudited)**

The Canadian GAAP consolidated statement of operations and other comprehensive income for the three month period ended September 30, 2010 has been reconciled to IFRS as follows:

	Notes	Three Months Ended September 30, 2010		
		Canadian GAAP	Effect of Transition to IFRS	IFRS
Expenses		\$	\$	\$
Consulting, management and professional fees		572	-	572
Employee benefits		1,719	-	1,719
Office and sundry		202	-	202
Share-based payment expense	a	536	(126)	410
Travel and promotion		317	-	317
Depreciation		17	-	17
Interest and bank expenses		9	-	9
Foreign exchange gain		(4,298)	-	(4,298)
		926	126	1,052
Interest income		257	-	257
Income from operations		1,183	126	1,309
Share of equity loss of an associate	c	(99)	-	(99)
Income for the period		1,084	126	1,210
Foreign currency translation differences of foreign associate		65	-	65
Comprehensive income for the period		1,149	126	1,275
Income per share, basic and diluted		0.01	-	0.01

Banro Corporation**NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011****(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts - unaudited)**

The Canadian GAAP consolidated statement of operations and other comprehensive loss for the nine month period ended September 30, 2010 has been reconciled to IFRS as follows:

	Notes	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010		
		Canadian GAAP	Effect of Transition to IFRS	IFRS
Expenses		\$	\$	\$
Consulting, management and professional fees		1,167	-	1,167
Employee benefits		2,638	-	2,638
Office and sundry		769	-	769
Share-based payment expense	a	1,685	(415)	1,270
Travel and promotion		966	-	966
Depreciation		51	-	51
Interest and bank expenses		25	-	25
Foreign exchange gain		(5,386)	-	(5,386)
		(1,915)	415	(1,500)
Interest income		432	-	432
Loss from operations		(1,483)	415	(1,068)
Share of equity loss of an associate	c	(246)	23	(223)
Loss for the period		(1,729)	438	(1,291)
Foreign currency translation differences of foreign associate		41	-	41
Comprehensive loss for the period		(1,688)	438	(1,250)
Loss per share, basic and diluted		(0.01)	-	(0.01)

Banro Corporation**NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011****(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts - unaudited)**

The Canadian GAAP consolidated statement of operations and other comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2010 has been reconciled to IFRS as follows:

	Notes	Year Ended December 31, 2010		
		Canadian GAAP	Effect of Transition to IFRS	IFRS
Expenses		\$	\$	\$
Consulting, management and professional fees		2,011	-	2,011
Employee benefits		3,810	-	3,810
Office and sundry		1,017	-	1,017
Share-based payment expense	a	2,218	(285)	1,933
Travel and promotion		1,501	-	1,501
Depreciation		68	-	68
Interest and bank expenses		34	-	34
Foreign exchange gain		(7,438)	-	(7,438)
		(3,221)	285	(2,936)
Interest income		544	-	544
Loss from operations		(2,677)	285	(2,392)
Share of equity loss of an associate	c	(607)	23	(584)
Loss for the period		(3,284)	308	(2,976)
Foreign currency translation differences of foreign associate		98	-	98
Comprehensive loss for the period		(3,186)	308	(2,878)
Loss per share, basic and diluted		(0.02)	-	(0.02)

Banro Corporation**NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011****(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts - unaudited)**

The Canadian GAAP reconciliation to IFRS of the consolidated statement of cash flows for the three month period ended September 30, 2010 is as follows:

		Three months ended September 30, 2010		
	Notes	Canadian GAAP	Effect of Transition to IFRS	IFRS
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net income for the period		\$ 1,084	\$ 126	\$ 1,210
Adjustments to reconcile loss to net cash used in operating activities				
Amortization		17	-	17
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss		(3,406)	-	(3,406)
Share of equity loss		99	-	99
Share based payments	a	536	(126)	410
Accrued interest on short term investments		2	-	2
Changes in non-cash working capital				
Advances receivable		(159)	-	(159)
Prepaid expenses and deposits		(1,711)	-	(1,711)
Accounts payables		1,548	-	1,548
Accrued liabilities		30	-	30
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(1,960)	-	(1,960)
Cash flows from investing activities				
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment		(4,183)	-	(4,183)
Expenditures on mineral properties		(31,544)	31,544	-
Expenditures on exploration and evaluation		-	(4,230)	(4,230)
Expenditures on mine development		-	(27,314)	(27,314)
Proceeds from purchase (maturity) of short term investments		(5)	-	(5)
Net cash used in investing activities		(35,732)	-	(35,732)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from share issuance		-	-	-
Net cash provided by financing activities		-	-	-
Effect of foreign exchange on cash held in foreign currency		3,407	-	3,407
Net decrease in cash during the period		(34,285)	-	(34,285)
Cash, beginning of the period		137,193	-	137,193
Cash, end of the period		\$ 102,908	\$ -	\$ 102,908

Banro Corporation**NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011****(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts - unaudited)**

The Canadian GAAP reconciliation to IFRS of the consolidated statement of cash flows for the nine month period ended September 30, 2010 is as follows:

	Nine months ended September 30, 2010			
	Notes	Canadian GAAP	Effect of Transition to IFRS	IFRS
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net loss for the period		\$ (1,729)	\$ 438	\$ (1,291)
Adjustments to reconcile loss to net cash used in operating activities				
Amortization		51	-	51
Unrealized foreign exchange loss		(1,778)	-	(1,778)
Share of equity loss	c	246	(23)	223
Share based payments	a	1,685	(415)	1,270
Accrued interest on short term investments		(1)	-	(1)
Changes in non-cash working capital				
Advances receivable		(371)	-	(371)
Prepaid expenses and deposits		(2,585)	-	(2,585)
Accounts payables		1,512	-	1,512
Accrued liabilities		(248)	-	(248)
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(3,218)	-	(3,218)
Cash flows from investing activities				
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment		(13,086)	-	(13,086)
Expenditures on mineral properties		(60,651)	60,651	-
Expenditures on exploration and evaluation		-	(11,254)	(11,254)
Expenditures on mine development		-	(49,397)	(49,397)
Short term investments		12,817	-	12,817
Net cash used in investing activities		(60,920)	-	(60,920)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from share issuance		120,798	-	120,798
Net cash provided by financing activities		120,798	-	120,798
Effect of foreign exchange on cash held in foreign currency		1,780	-	1,780
Net increase in cash during the period		58,440	-	58,440
Cash, beginning of the period		44,468	-	44,468
Cash, end of the period		\$102,908	\$ -	\$ 102,908

Banro Corporation**NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011****(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts - unaudited)**

The Canadian GAAP reconciliation to IFRS of the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2010 is as follows:

		Year ended December 31, 2010		
	Notes	Canadian GAAP	Effect of Transition to IFRS	IFRS
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net loss for the year		\$ (3,284)	\$ 308	\$ (2,976)
Adjustments to reconcile loss to net cash used in operating activities				
Amortization		68	-	68
Unrealized foreign exchange gain		(676)	-	(676)
Share of equity loss	c	607	(23)	584
Share based payments - employees	a	2,218	(285)	1,933
Share based payments - consultants		107	-	107
Accrued interest on short term investments		(2)	-	(2)
Employee retention		368	-	368
Changes in non-cash working capital				
Advances receivable		(34)	-	(34)
Due to related parties		(77)	-	(77)
Prepaid expenses and deposits		(2,876)	-	(2,876)
Accounts payables		49	-	49
Accrued liabilities		34	-	34
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(3,498)	-	(3,498)
Cash flows from investing activities				
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment		(15,259)	-	(15,259)
Expenditures on mineral properties		(92,369)	92,369	-
Expenditures on exploration and evaluation		-	(18,498)	(18,498)
Expenditures on mine development		-	(73,871)	(73,871)
Short term investments		12,814	-	12,814
Investment and advances to BRC DiamondCore Ltd.		-	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(94,814)	-	(94,814)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from common shares issued, net of issuance costs		120,714	-	120,714
Net cash provided by financing activities		120,714	-	120,714
Effect of foreign exchange on cash held in foreign currency		686	-	686
Net increase (decrease) in cash during the year		23,088	-	23,088
Cash, beginning of the year		44,468	-	44,468
Cash, end of the year		\$ 67,556	\$ -	\$ 67,556

Banro Corporation**NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011****(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts - unaudited)**

The Canadian GAAP reconciliation to IFRS of the consolidated statement of changes in equity as at January 1, 2010 is as follows:

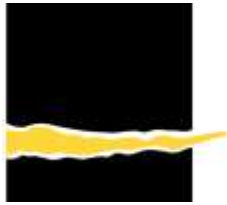
	Notes	January 1, 2010		
		Canadian GAAP	Effect of Transition to IFRS	IFRS
Common Shares Amount		\$ 253,232	-	\$ 253,232
Contributed Surplus	a, c	17,673	545	18,218
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss		-	-	-
Deficit	a, c	(67,074)	(387)	(67,461)
Total Shareholder's Equity		\$ 203,831	\$ 158	\$ 203,989

The Canadian GAAP reconciliation to IFRS of the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 is as follows:

	Notes	Nine months ended September 30, 2010		
		Canadian GAAP	Effect of Transition to IFRS	IFRS
Common Shares Amount		\$ 374,029	-	\$ 374,029
Contributed Surplus	a, c	20,486	61	20,547
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		41	-	41
Deficit	a, c	(68,803)	51	(68,752)
Total Shareholder's Equity		\$ 325,753	\$ 112	\$ 325,865

The Canadian GAAP reconciliation to IFRS of the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended December 31, 2010 is as follows:

	Notes	Year ended December 31, 2010		
		Canadian GAAP	Effect of Transition to IFRS	IFRS
Common Shares Amount		\$ 373,945	-	\$ 373,945
Contributed Surplus	a, c	21,568	121	21,689
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		98	-	98
Deficit	a, c	(70,358)	(79)	(70,437)
Total Shareholder's Equity		\$ 325,253	\$ 42	\$ 325,295



BANRO CORPORATION

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 2011**

BANRO CORPORATION

INTERIM MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS - THIRD QUARTER 2011

The following management's discussion and analysis ("**MD&A**"), which is dated as of November 10, 2011, provides a review of the activities, results of operations and financial condition of Banro Corporation (the "**Company**") as at and for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011, as well as future prospects of the Company. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011 (the "**Interim Financial Statements**"), together with the MD&A and audited consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended December 31, 2010. All dollar amounts in this MD&A are expressed in thousands of dollars, and unless otherwise specified, in United States dollars (the Company's financial statements are prepared in United States dollars). All share, option and warrant amounts are presented in thousands. Additional information relating to the Company, including the Company's annual information form, is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov.

Forward-Looking Statements

The following MD&A contains forward-looking statements. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, that address activities, events or developments that the Company believes, expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future (including, without limitation, statements regarding estimates and/or assumptions in respect of capital costs, future gold production (including the timing thereof), mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates, potential mineralization, exploration results and future plans and objectives of the Company) are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements reflect the current expectations or beliefs of the Company based on information currently available to the Company. Forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that may cause the actual results of the Company to differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements, and even if such actual results are realized or substantially realized, there can be no assurance that they will have the expected consequences to, or effects on the Company. Factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from current expectations include, among other things, uncertainty of estimates of capital and operating costs, production estimates and estimated economic return, the possibility that actual circumstances will differ from the estimates and assumptions used in the economic studies of the Company's projects, failure to establish estimated mineral resources or mineral reserves (the Company's mineral resource and mineral reserve figures are estimates and no assurances can be given that the indicated levels of gold will be produced), the possibility that future exploration results will not be consistent with the Company's expectations, changes in world gold markets and equity markets, political developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (the "**DRC**"), uncertainties relating to the availability and costs of financing needed in the future, fluctuations in currency exchange rates, inflation, changes to regulations affecting the Company's activities, the uncertainties involved in interpreting drilling results and other geological data and the other risks involved in the gold exploration and development industry. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made and, except as may be required by applicable securities laws, the Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. Although the Company believes that the assumptions inherent in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and accordingly undue reliance should not be put on such statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein.

General

The Company is engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of gold properties. The Company's main exploration and development focus is in the South Kivu and Maniema Provinces of the DRC where the Company holds, through four wholly-owned DRC subsidiaries, a 100% interest in four gold properties, Twangiza, Namoya, Lugushwa and Kamituga. As well, the Company's wholly-owned DRC subsidiary, Banro Congo Mining SARL, holds title to 14 exploration permits covering ground located between and contiguous to the Company's Twangiza, Kamituga and Lugushwa properties, covering an area of 2,638 square kilometers.

In February 2011, the Company closed an underwritten private placement of 17,500 special warrants of the Company (the "**Special Warrants**") at a price of Cdn\$3.25 per Special Warrant for aggregate gross proceeds of Cdn\$56,875. The financing was conducted through a syndicate of investment dealers led by GMP Securities L.P. and included CIBC World Markets Inc., Cormark Securities Inc. and Raymond James Canada Inc.

Each Special Warrant entitled the holder thereof to receive one common share of the Company. The Special Warrants were exercisable by the holders thereof at any time for no additional consideration. All the Special Warrants were exercised on March 31, 2011.

During the third quarter of 2011, the Company received an additional \$12,833 from the exercise of 5,832 warrants at an exercise price of \$2.20 per common share originally issued on September 17, 2008.

On October 11, 2011, the Company announced first gold production at its Twangiza gold mine. The Twangiza Phase 1 plant will process the oxide portion of the Twangiza orebody which is expected to recover over 1 million ounces of gold over a seven year period, and will provide the platform to finance the planned growth in gold oxide production through similar low capital expenditure, high value oxide projects along the Twangiza-Namoya belt. The Company is currently working to improve the leaching hydrodynamics, optimize the mill grindability and the elution efficiency and utilization. The plant is currently operating at over half of its full capacity, and will continue to ramp up for the remainder of the year to December 31, 2011. It is expected that the Company will declare commercial production of Twangiza during the first quarter of 2012.

Exploration

During the first nine months of 2011 and up to the date of this MD&A, the Company continued its exploration activities at its Twangiza, Namoya, Lugushwa and Kamituga properties. Exploration activities focused on grass root target generation, delineation of new mineral prospects as well as resource definition. This exploration program consists of gridding, mapping, soil sampling, stream sediment and rock chip sampling, trenching and auger, reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling. No ground exploration was undertaken with respect to the Company's 14 exploration permit areas, although office work included interpretation and updating of geological maps for all the projects. Construction preparations for the development of the Namoya project commenced during the fourth quarter of 2011. Construction of the proposed mine at Namoya is expected to commence following the completion of additional metallurgical tests as well as other final feasibility work.

Twangiza Exploration

The 2011 exploration program at Twangiza focuses on (a) the near mine targets to fully evaluate the Lukunguhri target, Twangiza East and West flanking structures, and (b) regional targets located outside the Twangiza anticline but which have the potential to add substantial resources to the current mineral resource of Twangiza.

During the third quarter of 2011, the Company reviewed the results of the second phase of drilling at the Ntula deposit. Geological modelling is underway and preliminary resource estimates are expected to be reported during the fourth quarter of 2011.

Field activities during the reporting period included soil sampling, trenching, geological mapping in tandem with rock-chip/channel, and pit sampling on the Lukungurhi area, Ntula, Kaziba and Lutunkuru prospects.

Namoya Project

During the third quarter of 2011, Namoya's exploration work focused on (a) infill resource diamond drilling at the Mendamboko and Muviringu deposits, (b) exploration drilling at Seketi and Kangurube, (c) trenching and channel mapping and sampling at Mwendamboko, and (d) drill sites preparation at Seketi, Kakula, Namoya Summit-Filon B, Namoya Summit extension and Mwendamboko.

During the reporting period, infill (definition) drilling consisting of 8 drill holes totalling 1,040 metres was completed at the Mwendamboko and Muviringu deposits. Resource definition drilling is continuing at Muviringu. The infill drilling program is part of the work program outlined at Namoya that is aimed at upgrading the mineral resources into the higher confidence measured and indicated resource categories with the goal of determining mineral reserves as part of the feasibility study and engineering design which is expected to be completed by December 2011.

Exploration drilling consisting of 7 drill holes totalling 986.06 metres was completed by the end of third quarter of 2011 at the Seketi and Kagurube prospects. Exploration drilling is continuing on the Seketi prospect.

Additional samples for metallurgical testwork for the hybrid heap leach and gravity process option are underway at the SGS South Africa (Pty) laboratory in Johannesburg. No results are available as yet.

Lugushwa Project

Exploration work for the third quarter of 2011 at the Lugushwa project focused on: (a) definition drilling on the D18-19 and G20 deposits, (b) exploration drilling at the D18-19 extension, G21, Carrier A, Mpongo and Kimbangu deposits, and (c) follow up regional exploration covering areas outside the current Lugushwa soil grid.

Twelve infill and exploration holes totalling 1,123.67 metres were completed during the third quarter of 2011 to provide increased confidence on the economic viability of the Lugushwa project, a function which is required to complete the planned preliminary economic assessment

by December 2011. Infill drilling is continuing on the D18-19, G21, Carrier A, Mpongo and G7 areas.

Kamituga Project

Exploration activities at Kamituga during the third quarter of 2011 focused on: (a) regional targets located outside the old mine workings to identify additional zones of oxide mineralization; and (b) bulk tonnage potential in the vicinity of the Little Mobale open pit, where disseminated sulphide wall rock mineralization may have been neglected in the past, when the mining focus was on high grade quartz veins and stockworks.

The concurrent soil sampling, rock chip sampling, auger drilling, trenching and channel sampling that were initiated during the first quarter of 2011 progressed well during the third quarter. Analytical results received to-date have outlined a number of anomalies which will be followed up through fast track exploration to generate targets for drilling during the fourth quarter of 2011. Follow-up work is continuing on all soil anomalous targets.

Twangiza Phase 1 Project Development

The Twangiza Phase 1 mine commenced commissioning during the month of October 2011 with production currently being ramped up in order to reach achieve commercial production by 2012.

During the third quarter of 2011, the following progress has been made in the key areas indicated below with respect to the construction of the Twangiza Phase 1 mine:

- **Access Roads**
Maintenance work on bridge upgrades and roads to the Twangiza mine site as well as work on the spine road is ongoing. Additional maintenance was undertaken on the N2 between the Ruzizi Border Post and the Butuza turnoff to Twangiza to ensure safe transport of reagents to the mine site. Road works around the tailings management facility are now virtually complete and facilitate the construction process. Haul roads required to commence mining in the main pit have also been completed during this quarter.
- **Resettlement**
To date, 178 households have been resettled. It is expected that a further 44 households will be compensated and resettled for the remainder of 2011. In addition to the construction of houses, two churches, a clinic, and market area have been erected. Resettlement is being conducted in a phased manner to suit construction and mining plans and to enable the construction activities to proceed effectively.
- **Processing Plant**
Detailed engineering designs are complete in all disciplines as well as the related procurement for plant construction. 95% of goods have been delivered to site. Civil work stands at 99% completed, while the work associated with steelwork, mechanical, electrical and pipe work is approximately 99% complete. Cold commissioning of the processing plant was completed during the month of September 2011 and commissioning of the plant with ore commenced in October 2011.

- Mine Infrastructure
The plant make up pumping system has been installed to extract water from the Lulimbohwe River. Production-related infrastructure like electrical and mechanical workshops, the assay laboratory, change houses and offices have been constructed. The power plant was commissioned during the third quarter of 2011. The construction of the fuel storage facility, with a capacity of 2.2 million liters, is in progress and is expected to be completed before the end of the fourth quarter 2011.
- Accommodation
The main construction camp is in use and will be converted into a mining village once the construction crews have fully demobilized. This is expected to be completed by the first quarter of 2012. Construction of an operator's camp using containers is in progress, in preparation for mining operations, and will be completed before the end of the fourth quarter of 2011.
- Tailings Management Facility ("TMF")
Design work for the TMF has been completed. Construction work continues apace with the wall, now that the sand and gravel drains have been completed, enabling bulk fill operations to commence. The wall has reached a 6 month height that relates to 18 months of full production storage capacity.

The borrow pits within the dam are operational with both the upper and lowers stream diversions fundamentally completed and functional. The pipeline to deliver the tailings to the dam and the return water pipeline are complete together with the associated pumping facilities. The TMF is being designed to accept 1.3 Mtpa of solids for the first year and 1.7 Mtpa for the remainder of its 8.5-year life providing the need for a TMF with a storage capacity of 14.3 million tonnes of solids.

As with the onset of operations at any production facility, the Company's short term objective is to increase the plant utilization and optimize mill control until it reaches full capacity, which expected by 2012.

The resourcing and training of employees, as well as the implementation of management systems, are well advanced for commissioning and mining operations.

Qualified Persons

Daniel K. Bansah, the Company's Vice President, Exploration and Gary Chapman, the Company's Vice President, Operations, each of whom is a "qualified person" as such term is defined in National Instrument 43-101, have reviewed and approved the technical information in this MD&A.

Additional information with respect to the Company's Twangiza Phase 1 gold project is contained in the technical report of SENET dated March 9, 2011 (as revised on March 24, 2011) and entitled "Economic Assessment NI 43 101 Technical Report, Twangiza Phase 1 Gold Project, South Kivu Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo".

Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors

The United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "**SEC**") permits U.S. mining companies, in their filings with the SEC, to disclose only those mineral deposits that a company can economically and legally extract or produce. Certain terms are used by the Company, such as "measured", "indicated", and "inferred" "resources", that the SEC guidelines strictly prohibit U.S. registered companies from including in their filings with the SEC. U.S. Investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure in the Company's Form 40-F Registration Statement, File No. 001-32399, which may be secured from the Company, or from the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov/edgar.shtml>.

Results of Operations

For the nine month period ended September 30, 2011, the Company reported a net loss of \$6,441 or \$0.04 per share, compared to a net loss of \$1,291 or \$0.01 per share, reported for the nine month period ended September 30, 2010. For the three month period ended September 30, 2011, the Company's net loss was \$2,805, or \$0.01 per share, compared to net income of \$1,210, or \$0.01 per share, recorded during the three month period ended September 30, 2010. During the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011, significant changes in operating expenses occurred in the expense categories described below as compared to the corresponding periods of 2010:

Consulting, management and professional fees

Consulting, management and professional fees decreased approximately 36% to \$369 during the third quarter of 2011 compared to \$572 for the third quarter of 2010, mainly due to lower professional fees, which included legal, audit and accounting fees. However, consulting, management and professional fees increased to \$1,262 during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 from \$1,167 incurred during the nine months ended September 30, 2010. This increase is mainly attributable to an amount of \$599 incurred with respect to consulting fees during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 (compared to \$229 during the comparative period in 2010) in connection with the Company's strategic planning and other corporate advice.

Employee benefits

Employee benefits decreased approximately 35% to \$1,715 during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 compared to \$2,638 in the comparative period in 2010, mainly due to the closure of the Johannesburg office in 2011 and the resulting reduction in salaries related to that office. Employee benefits expense for the third quarter of 2011 decreased to \$579 from \$1,719 in the third quarter of 2010 due to the same reasons as above.

Share-based payment expenses

The fair value of employee share-based payment expenses recorded during the nine month period ended September 30, 2011 increased to \$1,987 from \$1,270 recorded during the corresponding period in 2010. This increase is related to share-based compensation granted to employees, directors and officers of the Company and vested during the third quarter of 2011. Share-based payment expenses recorded during the third quarter of 2011 amounted to \$611 compared to \$410 for the third quarter of 2010.

Travel and promotion

Travel and promotion expenses increased by 19% from \$966 incurred during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 to \$1,145 for the same period in 2011, reflecting increased investor relations activities and visits to the Company's projects in the DRC, as well as increases in travel to conferences and other corporate events. Travel and promotion expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2011 amounted to \$274 compared to \$317 for the same period in 2010 as most relevant conferences were held and attended in the first two quarters of the year.

Dilution gain on investment

A dilution gain on investment of \$156 was recognized in the second quarter of 2011. This was due to two equity financings conducted by Delrand Resources Limited (formerly known as BRC DiamondCore Ltd. and referred to hereafter as "**Delrand**"), in which the Company did not participate, therefore resulting in a dilution gain. As a result of these financings, the Company's ownership interest in Delrand decreased from 39.63% to 35.64%.

Foreign exchange gain/loss

The Company recorded a foreign exchange loss of \$778 during the third quarter of 2011, compared to a foreign exchange gain of \$4,298 recorded during the third quarter of 2010, as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates and a large volume of cash transaction in multiple currencies. A foreign exchange gain of \$387 was recorded for the nine month period ended September 30, 2011 as compared to a gain of \$5,386 for the comparative period in 2010.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

During the nine month period ended September 30, 2011, the Company incurred exploration and evaluation expenditures of \$20,615 capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets in the Company's consolidated statement of financial position. The allocation of such exploration and evaluation expenditures by project was as follows:

Twangiza project	\$5,976
Namoya project	7,703
Lugushwa project	5,130
Kamituga project	1,757
Banro Congo Mining SARL	49
Total	\$ 20,615

Development expenditures

During the nine month period ended September 30, 2011, the Company incurred development expenditures of \$95,575 with respect to the construction of the Company's Twangiza Phase 1 mine capitalized in the consolidated statement of financial position as mine under construction assets.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table sets out certain unaudited interim consolidated financial information of the Company for each of the last eight quarters, beginning with the third quarter of 2011. This financial information has been prepared in accordance International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

	2011	2011	2011	2010
	3rd Quarter	2nd Quarter	1st Quarter	4th Quarter
Net loss	\$ (2,805)	\$ (2,104)	\$ (1,533)	\$ (1,555)
Net loss per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)
	2010	2010	2010	2009^(*)
	3rd Quarter	2nd Quarter	1st Quarter	4th Quarter
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,210	\$ (1,829)	\$ (672)	\$ (5,816)
Net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.05)

(*) The 2009 figures in the table above have not and are not required to be restated in accordance with IFRS.

During the three month period ended September 30, 2011, the Company incurred a net loss of \$2,805 which was significantly impacted by a change in exchange rates and a high volume of cash transactions in various currencies resulting in a foreign exchange loss. The Company recorded a net loss of \$2,104 during the second quarter of 2011 which was greater than the net loss of \$1,533 during the first quarter of 2011 mainly due to increased employee benefits and stock-based compensation expenses recorded during the second quarter of 2011. The Company's net loss of \$1,533 recorded during the first quarter of 2011 did not significantly vary compared to a net loss of \$1,555 incurred in the previous quarter. During the fourth quarter of 2010, the Company incurred a net loss of \$1,555 which, as compared to the net income of \$1,210 recorded during the third quarter of 2010, was mainly due to the following: (a) decreased foreign exchange gain of \$2,052 recorded in the fourth quarter of 2010, compared to a foreign

exchange gain of \$4,298 recorded during the third quarter of 2010; and (b) decreased salaries of \$1,173 incurred during the fourth quarter of 2010 compared to salaries \$1,719 incurred during the third quarter of 2010. The Company had net income of \$1,210 during the third quarter of 2010 compared to a net loss of \$1,829 in the second quarter of 2010. The net income for the third quarter of 2010 was significantly impacted by a foreign exchange gain of \$4,298 (compared to a foreign exchange loss of \$151 incurred during the second quarter of 2010) and an increase in salaries due to severance payments made during the third quarter of 2010. The Company's net loss for the second quarter of 2010 was \$1,829 compared to a net loss of \$672 recorded in the first quarter of 2010. The increase of \$1,157 was mainly due to a foreign exchange loss of \$151 incurred in the second quarter of 2010 as compared to a foreign exchange gain of \$1,239 incurred in the first quarter of 2010. In addition, the Company incurred consulting fees of \$185 during the second quarter of 2010 compared to \$nil in the first quarter of 2010. The Company's net loss of \$672 recorded during the first quarter of 2010 compared to a net loss of \$5,816 incurred in the previous quarter, was significantly impacted by stock option compensation expense of \$646 which was offset by a foreign exchange gain of \$1,239 recorded as a result of fluctuations in the value of the United States dollar relative to the Canadian dollar. During the fourth quarter of 2009, the Company incurred a net loss of \$5,816 which was mainly due to the following: (a) a loss in the amount of \$3,286 with respect to the Delrand debt settlement, (b) a loss in the amount of \$1,237 in relation to reduction in the value of the Company's investment in Delrand, (c) the recording of an equity loss in Delrand of \$215, and (d) a foreign exchange gain of \$1,181.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at September 30, 2011, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$30,487 compared to cash and short-term investments of \$76,292 as at December 31, 2010. The Company's liquidity position had significantly improved earlier in 2011 as the Company completed in February 2011 a financing involving the issuance of 17,500,000 special warrants of the Company at a price of Cdn\$3.25 per special warrant for aggregate gross proceeds of Cdn\$56,875. The Company received an additional \$12,833 from the exercise of warrants during the third quarter of 2011.

In the Company's prospectus dated March 25, 2011, the Company provided a listing of the expected use of proceeds from its February 2011 financing. The table below provides a comparison of the Company's actual disbursement of said funds as at September 30, 2011 as compared to the proposed use of proceeds presented in the Company's March 25, 2011 prospectus:

	Actual Expenditures (in millions)	Prospectus (in millions)
Twangiza phase 1 development	\$ 33.90	\$ 40.09
Exploration expenditures	\$ 9.84	\$ 8.02
General and administrative expenses	\$ 1.42	\$ 4.85
Total	\$ 45.16	\$ 52.96

During the nine month period ended September 30, 2011, the Company spent \$19,737 in cash for exploration and evaluation expenditures and \$89,414 in cash for Twangiza Phase 1 mine development expenditures (compared to \$11,254 spent in exploration and evaluation expenditures and \$49,397 spent on the Twangiza Phase 1 project during the nine month period ended September 30, 2010). In addition, during the first nine months of 2011 the Company

spent \$2,601 on capital assets (compared to \$13,086 spent during the first nine months of 2010) to carry on its projects in the DRC. During the nine month period ended September 30, 2011, the Company continued the construction of the Twangiza Phase 1 gold mine and carried out its exploration activities at Twangiza, Lugushwa, Namoya and Kamituga, which consisted of diamond and auger drilling, gridding, mapping, and soil, stream and rock sampling.

As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has not commenced commercial production at the Twangiza mine. However, it is expected that upon commencement of commercial production, the Company will generate sufficient revenues in order to carry out plans to develop its other projects in the future. The Company currently has no operating revenues and is wholly reliant upon external financing and the eventual revenues from production to fund its activities. There is no assurance that such financing will be available on acceptable terms, if at all.

The current overall capital cost estimate for the Twangiza Phase 1 project from inception to first gold pour in the fourth quarter of 2011 is approximately \$209 million, including contingencies of approximately \$13.5 million. Up to September 30, 2011, approximately \$191 million of Twangiza Phase 1 expenditures had been spent.

Contractual Obligations

Currently, the Company has no significant long-term contractual obligations and no long-term debt, other than as described in the following table:

Contractual Obligations	Payments due by period				
	Total	Less than one year	One to three years	Four to five years	After five years
Operating leases	\$ 761	\$ 148	\$ 546	\$ 67	\$ -

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of interim condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Interim Financial Statements included the following:

Commencement of production

The Company assesses the stage of each mine under construction to determine when a mine moves into the production stage. Production is considered to commence when the mine is substantially complete and ready for its intended use. At this point, depreciation commences.

When a mine development project moves into the production stage, the capitalization of certain mine development and construction costs ceases. Subsequent costs are either regarded as forming part of the cost of inventory or expensed. However, any costs relating to mining asset

additions or improvements, underground mine development or mineable reserve development are assessed to determine whether capitalization is appropriate.

Provisions and contingencies

The amount recognized as provision, including legal, contractual and other exposures or obligations, is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the related liability, including any related interest charges, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. In addition, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. Therefore assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events. The Company assesses its liabilities and contingencies based upon the best information available, relevant tax laws and other appropriate requirements.

Mine rehabilitation provision

The Company records a liability and a corresponding asset for the present value of the estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations for future mine rehabilitation. During the mine rehabilitation process, there will be a probable outflow of resources required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of those obligations. The present value is determined based on current market assessments using the risk-free rate of borrowing which is approximated by the yield of government bonds with a maturity similar to that of the mine life. The discounted liability is adjusted at the end of each period with the passage of time. The provision represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future mine rehabilitation costs and, as such, actual expenditures may vary from the amount currently estimated.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the statement of comprehensive income (loss) during the period the new information becomes available.

Impairment

Assets, including property, plant and equipment, exploration and evaluation and mine under construction, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts exceed their recoverable amounts. The assessment of the fair value often requires estimates and assumptions such as discount rates, exchange rates, commodity prices, rehabilitation and restoration costs, future capital requirements and future operating performance. Changes in such estimates could impact recoverable values of these assets. Estimates are reviewed regularly by management.

Share-based payment transactions

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the stock option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. Under IFRS, the Company is required to estimate the number of forfeitures likely to occur on grant date and reflect this in the share-based payment expense revising for actual experiences in subsequent periods.

The fair value at grant date is determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option.

The model inputs for options granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 included:

Nine months ended	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010
Risk Free Interest Rate	1.09% - 2.31%	1.63% - 2.10%
Expected life	3 years	3 years
Annualized volatility	85.32% - 92.12%	89.53% - 91.29%
Dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%
Forfeiture rate	2.00%	2.00%
Grant date fair value	\$1.19 - \$2.55	\$0.94 - \$1.34

The expected price volatility is based on the historic volatility (based on the remaining life of the options), adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility due to publicly available information.

Depreciation of mining assets

It is anticipated that upon commencement of commercial production, the Company will apply the units of production method for amortization of its mine assets based on resource ore tons mined. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. Significant judgment is required in assessing the available reserves, resources and the production capacity of the plants to be amortized under this method. Factors that are considered in determining reserves, resources and production capacity are the economic feasibility of the reserves, life of the project and proven and probable mineral reserves, the complexity of metallurgy, markets and future developments. Estimates of proven and probable reserves are prepared by experts in extraction, geology and reserve determination. When these factors change or become known in the future, such differences will impact pre-tax profit and carrying value of assets.

Decommissioning and environmental provision

The Company's operation is subject to environmental regulations in the DRC. Upon establishment of commercial viability of a site, the Company estimates the cost to restore the site following the completion of commercial activities and depletion of reserves. These future obligations are estimated by taking into consideration closure plans, known environmental impacts, and internal and external studies, which estimate the activities and costs that will be carried out to meet the decommissioning and environmental obligations. Amounts recorded for decommissioning and environmental provisions are based on estimates of decommissioning and environmental costs, which may not be incurred for several years or decades. The decommissioning and environmental cost estimates could change due to amendments in laws and regulations in the DRC. Additionally, actual estimated decommissioning and reclamation costs may differ from those projected as a result of an increase over time of actual remediation costs, a change in the timing for utilization of reserves and the potential for increasingly stringent environmental regulatory requirements.

New Pronouncements Adopted

September 30, 2011 was the Company's third reporting period under IFRS. Accounting standards expected to be effective for the period ended December 31, 2011 have been adopted as part of the transition to IFRS.

Transition to IFRS

IFRS 1, First Time Adoption of IFRS, requires that comparative financial information be provided. As a result, the first date at which the Company has applied IFRS was January 1, 2010. IFRS 1 requires first-time adopters to retrospectively apply all effective IFRS standards as of the reporting date, which for the Company will be December 31, 2011. However, it also provides for certain optional exemptions and certain mandatory exceptions for first-time IFRS adoption. Prior to transition to IFRS, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("**GAAP**").

In preparing the Company's opening IFRS consolidated statements of financial position, the Company has adjusted amounts reported previously in the financial statements prepared in accordance with previous Canadian GAAP. The IFRS 1 applicable exemptions and exceptions applied in the conversion from Canadian GAAP to IFRS are as follows:

i) Share-based payment transactions

The Company has elected not to retrospectively apply IFRS 2 to equity instruments that were granted and that vest before the transition date. As a result of applying this exemption, the Company will apply the provision of IFRS 2 to all outstanding equity instruments that are unvested prior to the date of transition to IFRS.

ii) Estimates

The estimates previously made by the Company under Canadian GAAP were not revised for the application of IFRS except where necessary to reflect any difference in accounting policy or where there was objective evidence that those estimates were in error. As a result, the Company has not used hindsight to create or revise estimates.

IFRS employs a conceptual framework that is similar to Canadian GAAP. However significant differences exist in certain matters of recognition, measurement and disclosure. While the adoption has not changed the Company's actual cash flows, it has resulted in changes to the Company's consolidated statements of financial position and statements of comprehensive loss. The statement of comprehensive loss has been changed to comply with IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The Canadian GAAP consolidated balance sheets as at January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2010, the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2010 as well as the consolidated statement of cash flows for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2010 have been reconciled to IFRS, with a summary of the most significant changes in policy as follows:

Share-Based Payments

Under IFRS 2 Share-Based Payments, each tranche of an award with different graded vesting are accounted for as separate awards and the resulting fair value is amortized over the vesting period of the respective tranches. Under Canadian GAAP, the Company was accounting for these as a single award. In addition, under IFRS 2, the Company is required to estimate the number of forfeitures likely to occur on grant date and reflect this in the share-based payment expense revising for actual experiences in subsequent periods. Under Canadian GAAP, forfeitures were recognized as they occurred.

The impact of adjustments relates to share based payments on the Company's consolidated statement of financial position is as follows:

	December 31, 2010	September 30, 2010	January 1, 2010
	\$	\$	\$
	(105)	(138)	112
Exploration and evaluation			
Mine under construction	(4)	99	40
	(109)	(39)	152
Contributed surplus	(393)	(454)	519
Deficit	284	415	(367)
	(109)	(39)	152

Mineral properties

Under Canadian GAAP, exploration and development costs relating to mineral properties and rights are deferred and carried as an asset until the properties are in production or until the project is abandoned. As the Company currently has no operational income, any incidental revenues earned in connection with these properties or related exploration activities are applied as a reduction to capitalized exploration and development costs. If a property is determined to be non-commercial, non-productive or its value is impaired, those costs in excess of estimated recoveries are written off to operations. Canadian GAAP does not provide a single accounting standard for exploration and evaluation of mineral resources. In contrast, IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources provides specific industry guidance on the treatment of exploration and evaluation expenditures. Expenditures related to the development of mineral resources are not recognised as exploration and evaluation assets. As a result, the Company

has reclassified expenses recorded under mineral properties into (1) exploration and evaluation assets and (2) mine under construction.

Based on the foregoing, the reclassification of mineral properties to exploration and evaluation and mine under construction is as follows:

	December 31, 2010	September 30, 2010	January 1, 2010
	\$	\$	\$
Mineral properties CDN GAAP balance	(230,915)	(196,067)	(123,521)
Reallocation - IFRS:			
Exploration and evaluation	84,262	76,667	64,637
Mine under construction	146,653	119,400	58,884
	-	-	-

Investment in Associate

The Company's associate, Delrand, also adopted IFRS which resulted in an adjustment related to share-based payments in the associate's financial statements. Delrand previously reported under Canadian GAAP. IFRS requires that an associate's accounting policies be consistent with its investors. Similar to the Company, Delrand's first date of applying IFRS was January 1, 2010. The following summarizes the impact on the Company's consolidated statement of financial position:

	December 31, 2010	September 30, 2010	January 1, 2010
	\$	\$	\$
Investment	(1)	(1)	6
Contributed surplus	(5)	(4)	26
Deficit	4	3	(20)
	(1)	(1)	6

Non-IFRS reclassification

Concurrent with the work performed for the transition to IFRS, the Company took the opportunity to consider its financial disclosures and decided to make additional reclassifications. While these are not as a direct result of the IFRS transition, the Company has identified such reclassifications in order to assist the reader in making comparisons with historic financial information, which has previously been published. The reclassification for employee retention was made from long term to short term liability and resulted in no impact to total liabilities and total net assets.

Future Accounting Standards

The Company has reviewed new and revised accounting pronouncements that have been issued but are not yet effective and determined that the following may have an impact on the Company:

IFRS 9 Financial instruments (“**IFRS 9**”) was issued by the IASB on November 12, 2009 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (“**IAS 39**”). IFRS 9 replaces the multiple rules in IAS 39 with a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value and a new mixed measurement model for debt instruments having only two categories: amortized cost and fair value. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 9 on its consolidated financial statements.

A revised version of IAS 24 Related party disclosures (“**IAS 24**”) was issued by the IASB on November 4, 2009. IAS 24 requires entities to disclose in their consolidated financial statements information about transactions with related parties. Generally, two parties are related to each other if one party controls, or significantly influences, the other party. IAS 24 has simplified the definition of a related party and removed certain of the disclosures required by the predecessor standard. The revised standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The adoption of this issuance did not have a significant impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements (“**IFRS 10**”) establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities. IFRS 10 supersedes IAS 27 “Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements” and SIC-12 “Consolidated – Special Purpose Entities” and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Earlier application is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements (“**IFRS 11**”) establishes principles for financial reporting by parties to a joint arrangement. IFRS 11 supersedes the current IAS 31 “Interests in Joint Ventures” and SIC-13 “Jointly Controlled Entities – Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers” and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Earlier application is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities (“**IFRS 12**”) applies to entities that have an interest in a subsidiary, a joint arrangement, an associate or an unconsolidated structured entity. IFRS 12 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Earlier application is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurements (“**IFRS 13**”) defines fair value, sets out in a single IFRS framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. IFRS 13 applies to IFRSs that require or permit fair value measurements or disclosures about fair value measurements (and measurements, such as fair value less costs to sell, based on fair value or disclosures about those measurements), except in specified circumstances. IFRS 13 is

to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Earlier application is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 7 Financial instruments: disclosures (“**IFRS 7**”) The Accounting Standards Board (“AcSB”) approved the incorporation of the IASB’s amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and the related amendment to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards into Part I of the Handbook. These amendments were made to Part I in January 2011 and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2011. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments relate to required disclosures for transfers of financial assets to help users of the financial statements evaluate the risk exposures relating to such transfers and the effect of those risks on an entity’s financial position. The Company’s adoption of IFRS 7 had no significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

An amendment to IAS 1, Presentation of financial statements (“**IAS 1**”) was issued by the IASB in June 2011. The amendment requires separate presentation for items of other comprehensive income that would be reclassified to profit or loss in the future, such as foreign currency differences on disposal of a foreign operation, if certain conditions are met from those that would never be reclassified to profit or loss. The effective date is July 1, 2012 and earlier adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this amendment on its consolidated financial statements.

IAS 27, Separate financial statements (“**IAS 27**”) was re-issued by the IASB in May 2011 to only prescribe the accounting and disclosure requirements for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates when an entity prepares separate financial statements. The consolidation guidance will now be included in IFRS 10. The amendments to IAS 27 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the amendments on its consolidated financial statements.

IAS 28, Investments in associates and joint ventures (“**IAS 28**”) was re-issued by the IASB in May 2011. IAS 28 continues to prescribe the accounting for investments in associates, but is now the only source of guidance describing the application of the equity method. The amended IAS 28 will be applied by all entities that have an ownership interest with joint control of, or significant influence over, an investee. The amendments to IAS 28 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the amendments on its consolidated financial statements.

Financial Instruments

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The consolidated statements of financial position carrying amounts for cash and cash equivalents, advances receivable, balances due from related parties, short-term investments, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate fair value due to their short-term nature. Due to the use of subjective judgments and uncertainties in the determination of fair values these values should not be interpreted as being realizable in an immediate settlement of the financial instruments.

Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

There were no transfers between Level 1 and 2 during the reporting period. The fair values of financial assets and liabilities carried at amortized cost are approximated by their carrying values. Cash and cash equivalents are ranked Level 1 as the market value is readily observable. The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value as maturities are less than three months.

Risk Management Policies

The Company is sensitive to changes in commodity prices and foreign exchange. The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. Although the Company has the ability to address its price-related exposures through the use of options, futures and forward contracts, it does not generally enter into such arrangements.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that a variation in exchange rates between the United States dollar and Canadian dollar or other foreign currencies will affect the Company's operations and financial results. Portions of the Company's transactions are denominated in Canadian dollars, Congolese francs and South African rand. The Company is also exposed to the impact of currency fluctuations on its monetary assets and liabilities. Significant foreign exchange gains or losses are reflected as a separate component of the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk. See Note 14(c) of the Interim Financial Statements for additional details.

Credit Risk

Financial instruments, which are potentially subject to credit risk for the Company, consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are maintained with several financial institutions of reputable credit and may be redeemed upon demand. Cash and cash equivalents are held in Canada, the DRC and South Africa. It is therefore the Company's opinion that such credit risk is subject to normal industry risks and is considered minimal.

Any credit risk exposure on cash balances is considered negligible as the Company places deposits only with major established banks in the countries in which it carries on operations. See Note 14(d) of the Interim Financial Statements for additional details.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company attempts to ensure that there is sufficient cash to meet its liabilities when they are due and manages this risk by regularly evaluating its liquid financial resources to fund current and long-term obligations and to meet its capital commitments in a cost-effective manner. Temporary surplus funds of the Company are invested in short-term investments. The Company arranges the portfolio so that securities mature approximately when funds are needed. The key to success in managing liquidity is the degree of certainty in the cash flow projections. If future cash flows are fairly uncertain, the liquidity risk increases. The Company's liquidity requirements are met through a variety of sources, including cash and cash equivalents, existing credit facilities and equity capital markets.

Mineral Property Risk

The Company's operations in the DRC are exposed to various levels of political risk and uncertainties, including political and economic instability, government regulations relating to exploration and mining, military repression and civil disorder, all or any of which may have a material adverse impact on the Company's activities or may result in impairment in or loss of part or all of the Company's assets.

Market Risk

Market risk is the potential for financial loss from adverse changes in underlying market factors, including foreign-exchange rates, commodity prices and stock based compensation costs.

Outstanding Share Data

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of common shares and an unlimited number of preference shares, issuable in series. As at November 10, 2011, the Company had outstanding 197,015,576 common shares, stock options to purchase an aggregate of 12,472,763 common shares and broker warrants to purchase an aggregate of 1,025,000 common shares.

Related Party Transactions

The Company's related parties include key management. Key management includes directors (executive and non-executive), the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), the Chief Financial Officer, and the Vice Presidents reporting directly to the CEO. The remuneration of the key management of the Company as defined above, during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 was as follows:

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010
Salaries and directors' fees	\$ 686	\$ 329	\$ 2,182	\$ 1,188
Other benefits	\$ 15	\$ 6	\$ 48	\$ 21
Employee retention allowance	\$ 125	\$ -	\$ 209	\$ -
Share based payments	\$ -	\$ 2,538	\$ 127	\$ 2,622
	\$ 826	\$ 2,873	\$ 2,566	\$ 3,831

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, directors fees of \$56 and \$169, respectively, (three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 - \$56 and \$169) were paid to non-executive directors of the Company.

During the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011, legal fees of \$84 and \$343, respectively, (three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 - \$192 and \$527), incurred in connection with the Company's financing as well as general corporate matters, were paid to a law firm of which one partner is a director of the Company and a former partner is an officer of the Company (the officer ceased being a partner of the law firm on February 1, 2011). As at September 30, 2011, \$67 (December 31, 2010 - \$125) owing to this legal firm was included in accounts payable.

During the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011, the Company incurred common expenses of \$90 and \$147, respectively, (three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 - \$107 and \$202) in the Congo together with a corporation with common directors. As at September 30, 2011, an amount of \$181 (December 31, 2010 - \$111) owing from this corporation was included in due from related parties in the consolidated statements of financial position.

During the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011, the Company incurred common expenses of \$31 and \$56 (three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 - \$8 and \$44), respectively, with a corporation with common directors. As at September 30, 2011, an amount of \$12 (December 31, 2010 - \$nil) owing from this corporation was included in due from related parties in the consolidated statements of financial position.

During the nine month period ended September 30, 2011, \$7 was repaid to Delrand with respect to the Company's share of common expenses in the Congo. As at September 30, 2011, an amount of \$6 (December 31, 2010 - \$13) was due from Delrand.

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could significantly impact its operations and future prospects. The following discussion pertains to certain principal risks and uncertainties but is not, by its nature, all inclusive.

The Company's operations in the DRC are exposed to various levels of political risk and uncertainties, including political and economic instability, government regulations relating to exploration and mining, military repression and civil disorder, all or any of which may have a material adverse impact on the Company's activities or may result in impairment or loss of part or all of the Company's assets. In recent years, the DRC has experienced two wars and significant political unrest. Operating in the DRC may make it more difficult for the Company to obtain any required financing because of the perceived investment risk.

The only sources of future funds for further exploration programs or, if applicable, for the development of economic ore bodies and the placing of them into commercial production, which are presently available to the Company are the sale of equity capital, or the offering by the Company of an interest in its properties to be earned by another party carrying out further exploration or development. There is no assurance that such sources of financing will be available on acceptable terms, if at all.

All of the Company's properties are in the exploration or development stage only and have not commenced commercial production. The Company currently operates at a loss and does not generate any revenue from operations. The exploration and development of mineral deposits involve significant financial risks over a significant period of time, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. Few properties, which are explored, are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenditures are required to establish reserves by drilling and to construct mining and processing facilities at a site. It is impossible to ensure that the Company's exploration or development programs will result in a profitable commercial mining operation.

The Company's mineral resources and mineral reserves are estimates and no assurances can be given that the indicated levels of gold will be produced. Such estimates are expressions of judgment based on knowledge, mining experience, analysis of drilling results and industry practices. Valid estimates made at a given time may significantly change when new information becomes available. While the Company believes that the resource and reserve estimates for its properties are well established, by their nature resource and reserve estimates are imprecise and depend, to a certain extent, upon statistical inferences, which may ultimately prove unreliable. If such estimates are inaccurate or are reduced in the future, this could have a material adverse impact on the Company. In addition, there can be no assurance that gold recoveries or other metal recoveries in small-scale laboratory tests will be duplicated in larger scale tests under on-site conditions or during production.

The Company's exploration and, if applicable, development of its properties is subject to all of the hazards and risks normally incident to gold exploration and development, any of which could result in damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability for any or all damage.

The price of gold has fluctuated widely. The future direction of the price of gold will depend on numerous factors beyond the Company's control including international, economic and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or

regional consumption patterns, speculative activities and increased production due to new extraction developments and improved extraction and production methods. The effect of these factors on the price of gold, and therefore on the economic viability of the Company's properties, cannot accurately be predicted. As the Company is only at the exploration and development stage, it is not yet possible for the Company to adopt specific strategies for controlling the impact of fluctuations in the price of gold.

The Company uses the United States dollar as its functional currency. Fluctuations in the value of the United States dollar relative to the Canadian dollar could have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements by creating gains or losses. During the nine-month periods ending September 30, 2011 and 2010, the Company recorded a foreign exchange gain of \$387 and a foreign exchange gain of \$5,386, respectively, due to the variation in the value of the United States dollar relative to the Canadian dollar. No currency hedge policies are in place or are presently contemplated.

Reference is made to the Company's annual information form dated March 29, 2011 for additional risk factor disclosure (a copy of such document can be obtained from SEDAR at www.sedar.com and EDGAR at www.sec.gov).