

# Shomka Resources Ltd

Investment Presentation - Dec. 2023

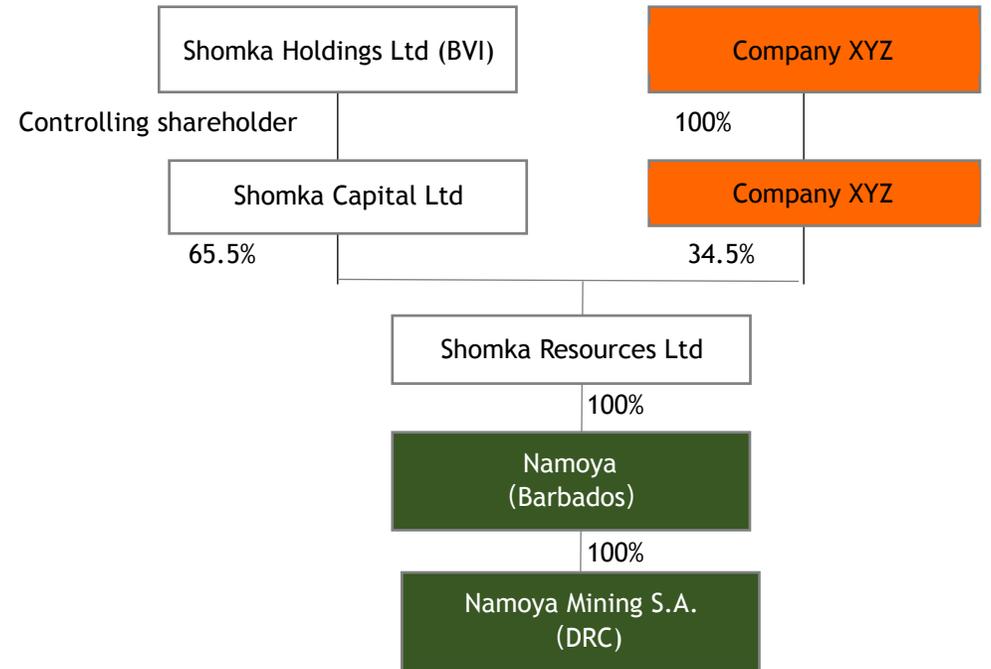
## Business Plan Information pack



# The Formation of Shomka Resources Ltd

- Shomka Resources Ltd, a Hong Kong incorporated company, plans to be a joint venture between Shomka Capital Ltd, owned by a consortium of investors led by a DRC citizen Victor S. Kasongo, and potential Investors;
- Banro Corporation, a Canadian gold mining company, has been active in the DRC over 20 years. Banro developed Twangiza mine and Namoya mine in eastern DRC and advanced various exploration projects. Banro has lurched from one crisis to another since 2012. It managed to secure investment from US based Gramercy Fund Management in 2014 and China's Baiyin International Investment in 2015. A major restructuring took place whereby Gramercy and Baiyin swapped their securities for equity at a significant loss in 2017. Banro had a debt restructuring in 2018 and delisted from TSX and NYSE;
- More recently, its value further eroded as it has not produced since 2019, in an environment of violence and instability that it has failed to address. After a deal reached in late June 2020 to cede the open pit Namoya gold mine in the Maniema Province of the east of the DRC to Victor Kasongo (VK)'s with Shomka Capital Ltd, fell through, Banro's main Shareholder, Gramercy, put Banro Group for a sale at massive discount of US\$25 million.
- Victor Kasongo's (VK) Hong Kong vehicle, Shomka Resources negotiated a peace settlement in October 30th, 2020 with the community and provided critical funding to keep the main mine, Namoya, as well as others in the province, on care and maintenance which was going until June 2021.
- On March 22, 2021, through its New York attorney Subhana A. Rahim, Shomka Resources Ltd made an offer to purchase Banro for \$25 million on the conditions that its debts, which are in default, be converted into a draw payment, Shomka was surprised that its contractual funding was questioned by Banro in reaction to the offer;
- It is not clear if Richards has acted with the full knowledge of his shareholders Gramercy and Baiyin as on March 19, 2021; Banro submitted to DRC Commercial Court of Kinshasa a request for a concordat under OHADA rulings, suspending all the proceedings against Banro for 3 years and preventive settlement of local debts where Shomka Resources was introduced as the new owner and manager of the 4 local Banro subsidiaries with the duty to revive them and repaid creditors as per our offer on March 22, 2021. The rulings is now enforceable and binding on all as from June 10th, 2021. The Concordat was been published in the DRC Government Gazette on May 1st, 2023.. Shomka Resources Ltd is looking for strategic financial partners/institutions to assist in execution of its concordat mandate

## Namoya Shareholding Structure



# Shomka Resources Ltd - Board



**Victor S. Kasongo - Founder & Executive Chairman**

Mr. Kasongo is a DRC national with over 25 years mining Experience. He was deputy minister of mines during 3 years (2007-2010). Prior to that, he was CEO of Kilo-Moto gold miner, CEEC (Diamond Center), Senior Manager at Ernst & Young and Manager at Iscor Limited in South Africa.

Mr. Kasongo established the first tin smelter in the DRC, is a local leading JV partner in Katanga of Zijin Mining Construction Co and vendor at Kamo Copper SA. Mr. Kasongo has 17 years of banking directorship experience.

Mr. Kasongo is a holder of a MSc Engineering Degree and a MBA.



**Ambassador Faïda M. Mitifu, Ph.D. - Non Executive Director**

An accomplished diplomat H.E. Dr. Faida Mitifu is the founder of FMM Consulting Services LLC, an US registered company that promotes investments in Africa to US Corporations. Ambassador Faida has served as an Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for 17 years. For several years Dr. Faida Mitifu serves as Senior Advisor of the Executive Director at the Board of the World Bank that represents 20 African countries. Dr. Faida Mitifu, is a member of the task force on women empowerment in partnership with the United Secretary of State.



**Gareth John Taylor - Non Executive Director**

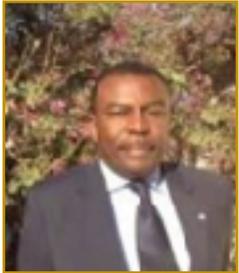
42 years of production experience of which 26 years with AngloGold Ashanti Ltd, 4 years with Barrick Gold Ltd and few years with others corporations as ERG Africa, Alphamine. The experience spanned at all levels of these mining organisation. Predominantly gold, recently copper, cobalt and tin production. Experience progressing from Exploration, through project financing and project build to production in challenging environments. Gareth John Taylor is currently CEO in Oman with Snead & Stoffel Global Investment LLC (SSGI).

**CFO (TBA)**

**Bubaka Rudahya - Executive Director**

Senior Geologist with vast experience in Africa, 18 years of working in in mining industry ( DRC - Ghana, Guinea, Burundi). Deputy to Mr Pete Flindell in conducting exploration in Banro since 2018. He provided strategic advise and input into geological planning for Banro and Shomka. Bubaka will continue to increase confidence in geology and subsequent reporting in order to add more reserves more than its rates of depletion.

# Shomka Resources Ltd - Management Team



## **Victor S. Kasongo - CEO**

- Mr. Kasongo is a DRC national from Maniema, was deputy minister of mines during 3 years (2007-2010). Prior to that, he was CEO of Kilo-Moto gold miner and CEEC (Diamond Center) in the DRC and Senior Manager at Ernst & Young and Manager at Iscor Limited in South Africa.
- Mr. Kasongo now is an entrepreneur who established the first tin smelter in the DRC and a local leading JV partner in Katanga of Zijin Mining Construction Co and vendor at Kamoia Copper and 17 years as bank non- executive directors.
- Mr. Kasongo is a holder of a MSc Engineering and a MBA. Mr. Kasongo has over 25 years mining experience.



## **Tendekayi Mapfumo - Group Financial Manager**

- Mr. Mapfumo is a Zimbabwean Chartered Account with 20 years of finance experience in manufacturing, mining, mineral processing sectors, and he also possesses international audit experience working as an Audit Manager for KPMG Chartered Accountants.
- He previously worked as a Financial Reporting Manager at Banro Corporation SA. Tendekayi has worked in various commodities including gold, copper and diamonds in East, West, and Southern parts of Africa.
- Mr. Mapfumo holds a CA (Z) and ACCA (UK) qualification as well a B.Compt Hons Degree from UNISA in SA.



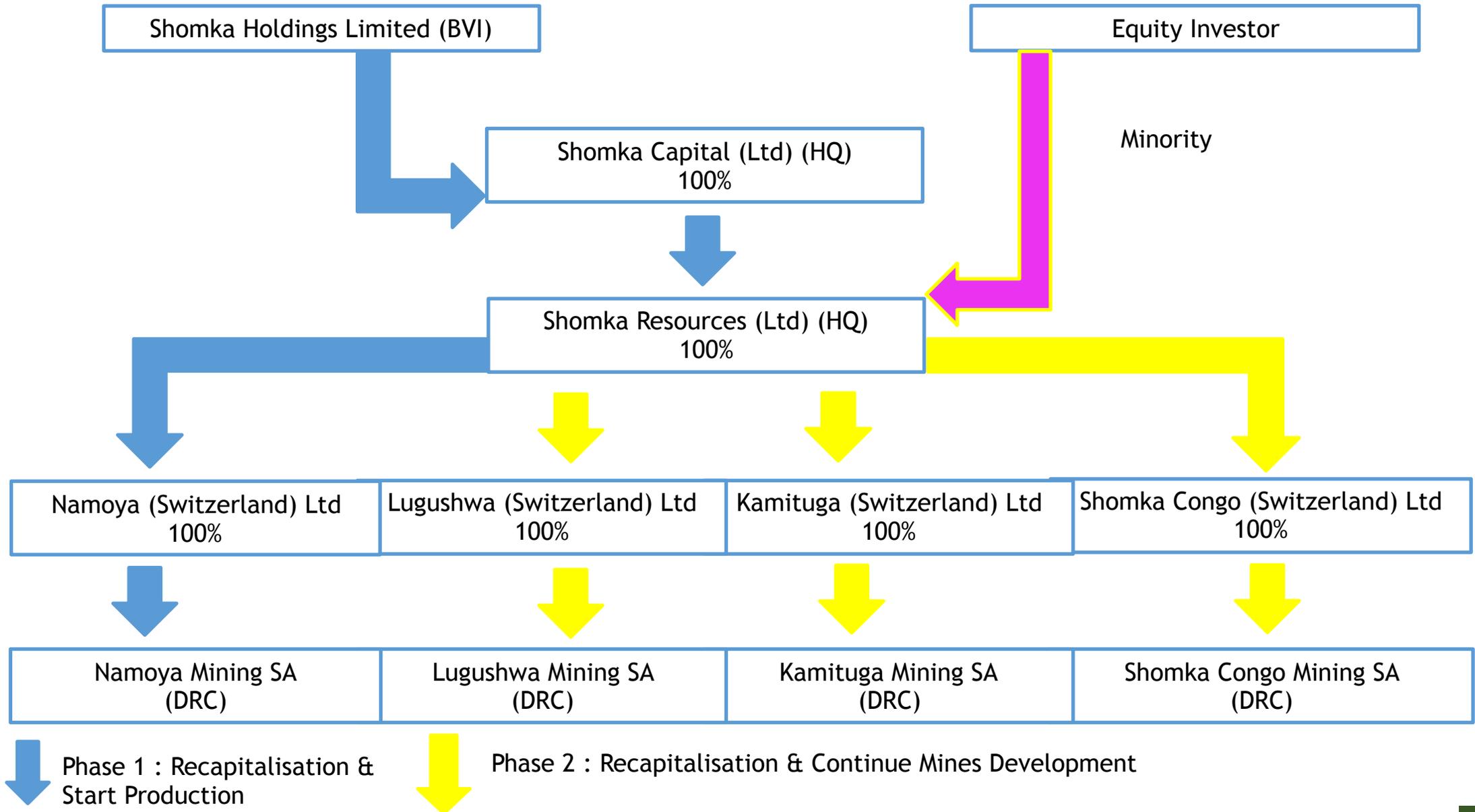
## **Andy Mortimore- Namoya General Manager & COO Shomka Resources**

- Over 40 years of mining and processing international experience in gold, Copper, Cobalt, tin open pit and underground mining operations.
- Prior to joining Banro, Mr. Moretimore held the Chief Operating Officer position for TMAC Resources in Canada, Assistant manager for Centerra Gold at Kyrgyzstan, Operations Manager for Avocet Mining in Burkina Faso and Manager positions for Glencor, Billiton and ZCCM in the African Copper Belt for over 10 years.

## **Emmanuel Kishabongo - Manager of Government Relations and Chief Legal Counsel**

- Mr. Kishabongo is an experienced legal, regulatory, compliance and strategic adviser covering Shomka Resources Ltd and Namoya Mining SA since 2012.
- A former prosecutor in the DRC, currently a lawyer admitted by the Kinshasa / Gombe Barritor (2010), and former senior lawyer in Kindu Town, for many years. Mr. Kishabongo brings a unique but diversified background to business and operations support in a very challenging operational and regulatory environment.

# Shomka Entities



# Timeline

Change dates



Timeline for Ramp-Up	Mar 22	Apr 22	May 22	Jun 22	Jul 22	Aug 22	Scp 22	Oct 22	Nov 22	Dec 22	TOTALS
Submission to Lender	19-Mar										
Approvals from Lender	31-Mar										
Submission to Banro / Gramercy		02-Apr									
Approvals from Banro / Gramercy		17-Apr									
Legal papering		30 Apr									
Team Engagements			01-May								
Team Deployments				01 Jun							
Procurement & Assessments				01-Jun	01-Jul	01-Aug					
Mining							01-Sep				
Heap Leach Spraying							21 Sep				
Gold pour & export								20-Oct			
Ounce Profile								1 008	3 202	4 022	9 132
Revenue Profile @ USD1 700/oz					\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.71	\$ 5.44	\$ 8.37	\$ 15.52

- Proposed timeline for the Namoya site mobilization to first gold pour in October 2024;
- There would be procurement of 3 months stock, assessment of equipment (mobile and plant) and engagement of employees during June, July and August. Attention to the access of the mine via the N5 road would also be prioritized. This de-risks the ramp-up, blasting and mining in September and subsequent gold pour and export in October 2024.
- Please note that Change dates in yellow boxes : Mar-24, Apr-24, May-24, Jun-24, Jul-24, Aug-24, Sep-24, Oc-24, Nov-24 and Dec-24.



## Licences and Permits

Namoya Mining: Mining Licence (PE) #018 (208 Squares) - Compliant (fully compliant);

Kamituga Mining: PEs - #036 (115sq); #037 (356sq); and #039 (271sq) - compliant;

Lugushwa Mining: PEs - #02601 (338sq); #0238 (42sq) and #038 (368sq) - compliant;

Banro Congo Mining: Exploration Permit (PR) #03873 (459sq) - Compliant. Need to be renewed before July 2024 (renewal application to be filed by May 2024);

Land rights to be paid by March 31, 2024:

○PEs CAMI + TREASURY: USD1,095,830

○PE Provincial rights: USD115,063

○PR CAMI USD18, 868 /Prov USD17,205

Corporate Activity Reports to be filed by March 31. Environmental Audit and Reporting by August 2024.



## Geology and Resources

- Riaan Herman Consulting (RHC) was approached by the client Shomka Resources in the DRC to assist them with a comprehensive Resource and Reserves Project. This will include data validation, wire-framing, geostatistical analysis, resource estimation, validation and reporting for the Namoya site;
- The Namoya deposit includes the Kakula, Kangurube, Muviringu, Mwendamboko, Seketi and Summit deposits. The document summarizes the processes and information used in the optimization and design process;
- The updated Optimization and design project was undertaken by RHC in July 2019 and did not continue due to care and maintenance. The report is based on resource models for each area that was in Datamine format.

**Summary of Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources for the Namoya Project estimated by Namoya Mining as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013**

PROSPECT	MEASURED MINERAL RESOURCES			INDICATED MINERAL RESOURCES		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Average Grade (g/t)	Gold Content (Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Average Grade (g/t)	Gold Content (Moz)
Mwendamboko	8.61	2.38	0.66	1.46	1.96	0.09
Muviringu	4.16	1.67	0.22	2.45	1.60	0.13
Kakula	4.64	1.68	0.25	1.40	1.35	0.06
Namoya Summit	5.82	1.87	0.34	0.33	1.01	0.01
Seketi	0.48	1.35	0.02	0.34	1.85	0.02
Kangurubi	0.23	2.45	0.02	0.05	2.38	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23.75</b>	<b>1.98</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>6.03</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>0.31</b>

# Environmental Protection Plans



- Mining Regulations require that every mining titleholder (research permit or mining licences) develops, files and gets approbation of:
  - a) Environmental and Social Impact Studies (EIES);
  - b) Environment and Social Management Plan (PGES)
- Namoya have in place EIES and PGES already approved twice (2013 and 2017);
- Updated and revised EIES and PGES are due for approbation by Q3 2024;
- Namoya have implemented PGES recommendations and is compliant (i.e. conducting environmental audit every 2 years - next audit due by August 2024);
- Namoya has not registered any material environment event/breach since starting operations in 2014;
- New regulatory requirement (as of August 2018): an “Environmental Certificate” is to be granted to titleholder upon submission and approval of EIES and PGES;
- Namoya, with the audit of August 2022 and updated and revised EIES and PGES shall, if well conducted, be eligible to the Environmental Certificate.



## Social Licences

- Banro have failed to invest in the host communities around its mines before signing any MoU's with said communities by investing into Education and Health and offering business opportunities to locals;
- Operating difficulties with Namoya had reduced the financial capacity to finance social projects;
- MoU (cahier des charges) signed with BB communities at Namoya in Sept. 2014, by Banro failed;
- Lack of financing have resulted in sporadic communities unrest from Jan 2016 to Sept 2019;
- Mining Code (March 2018) introduced new requirements for social licences: Prescribed model of MoU and Financing: at least 0,3% of annual revenue to be dedicated to social projects. Obligation to consult for major projects development;
- Banro have initiated the process of consultation which resulted in signing of new MoU with BB communities (Dec. 2020). A cahier des charges to be signed upon resumption of operations;
- MoU allows host communities (i) access to peripheral pits of less commercial value to Namoya (ii) communities organized as mining co-operatives (iii) Namoya off-takes produced ore (iv) all parties ensuring traceability and due diligence of supply chains;
- MoU endorsed by all stakeholder groups including national, provincial and local leadership;
- MoU to be implemented upon resumption of operations.

# Judiciary Preventative Settlements



- All Banro subsidiaries are subject, since May 2020, to preventive settlements proceedings before the Commercial Court / Tribunal du commerce in Kinshasa; The subsidiaries have been ceded to Shomka Resources for capital investments and judicial recovery procedure.
- The immediate consequence was suspension of lawsuits, forced collections and enforcement;
- Court appointed Judiciary experts, both chartered accountants, investigated and concluded that the finance corporate position is substantially severe but not irremediably compromised. With proper financing injection by the new owner, Shomka Resources Limited including by way of working capital to resume mining operations and production, Namoya should be able to generate sufficient revenue after a semester;
- Experts reports filed with the Court in March 2021 and reviewed by the court and mass of creditors since then.
- Non-public court hearings re review and discussion of reports have started since March 12, 2021. Has be concluded in May 2021;
- Proposals of (i) reuniting and packaging of the entire corporate AP followed by (ii) collective orderly repayment of creditors within a span of up to three (3) years has been proposed and approved; Shomka was tasked to drive the process.
- Key creditors (Engen, AEL Explosives, certain chemical suppliers, etc.) have indicated to be in support of Banro's concordat proposal, so long as they are retained as suppliers or business partners; Except Equity BCDC who claim its \$12,5 M at Namoya business resumption.
- A court approved and homologated the concordat in forme of Ordinance under OHADA ruling which has been published in Government Gazette ans is opposable to all including creditors whether such creditors subscribed or not to the proceedings. It will open space for the Shomka to restructure and re-organise before starting the repayment program. A monitor will be appointed to ensure compliance;
- The concordat has been approved by court. This increases chance for a bigger financing source be identified by Shomka Resources Ltd.

## Security - 1



- The Eastern region of DRC has been subject to armed violence for the last two decades. Most of it has been carried out by locals known as “mai-mais”;
- Despite the unstable environment, notable and profitable investments have seen mining development from Banro (two operating mines Twangiza and Namoya), Alphamine Bisie, Barrick Kibali, Regal, Resolute, Loncor, etc;
- For the last decade, government and investors understand that mai-mais are stakeholders as well. A durable and pragmatic solution shall consider a triangle Government -Investors -Stakeholders in which every party finds certain advantages including an orderly access to ordinary living for locals;
- Results start paying off: government advised clearly that any and all armed attacks on mining will not be tolerated. FADRC deployed heavy troops around mining perimeters in the Grand Kivu and Grand Katanga;
- Discussions and agreements between investors and stakeholders are encouraged. A legal framework for discussions and MoUs under the Mining Code is law;
- Communities prohibited from claiming ancestral rights outside of law. Government and civil society to accompany host communities during discussions with investors;
- Legal framing of key point of contention (access to shared wealth) is a positive step. Stakeholders and investors should have defined relationships

## Security - 2

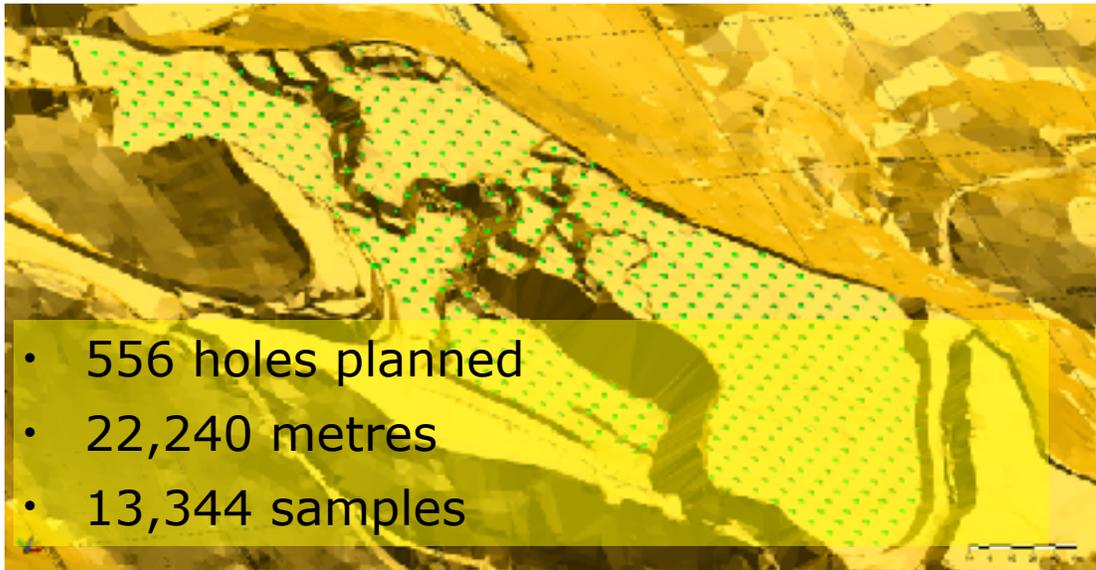


- Security threats around the mines and on the road (National Route 5) have been one of the principal challenges to Banro operations between 2016 and 2019. The mines have been shut off about 3 times;
- Conditions which led to such level of threats have substantially subsided;
- FADRC has done its job - many mai-mais leaders are no longer a threat;
- mai-mais backers in Kinshasa are no longer in position of power and know well that a mistake will be costly;
- general conscience from provincial and local authorities that development requires intense investments. Some initiatives on commission for protection of foreign investments have been seen across provinces;
- local communities around the mine are conscious about the importance of Namoya operations. Now pleading Namoya to resume work. About 350 out of 600 direct workers of Namoya / 450 working with subcontractors, are from local communities with paid salaries well above national average;
- Shomka Resources' team has initiated discussions with all stakeholders in Q3-Q4/2020 which resulted into a formal agreement. All parties concerned signed MoU for security and shared wealth - communities organized to access peripheral ore pits. Comptoirs off taker (only and if artisanal production areas are declared "green");
- As a result, not a single bullet has been shot around Namoya for more than a year. Not only due to FADRC presence but ongoing conversation as well as the prospect of a native son of Maniema to own the mine;
- Shomka leadership has expertise and experience in resolving security issues. Expertise includes understanding of core revendications from local host communities and bring them to pragmatic solutions.



# Technical Reports

- Grade control strategy is to complete grade control drilling ahead of mining operations in order to create an updated grade control model to optimize short and medium term mine planning;
- The objective of grade control model is to obtain detailed grade profile of the ore body displayed in the block model;
- Best practice to continuously have updated grade control model ahead of mining





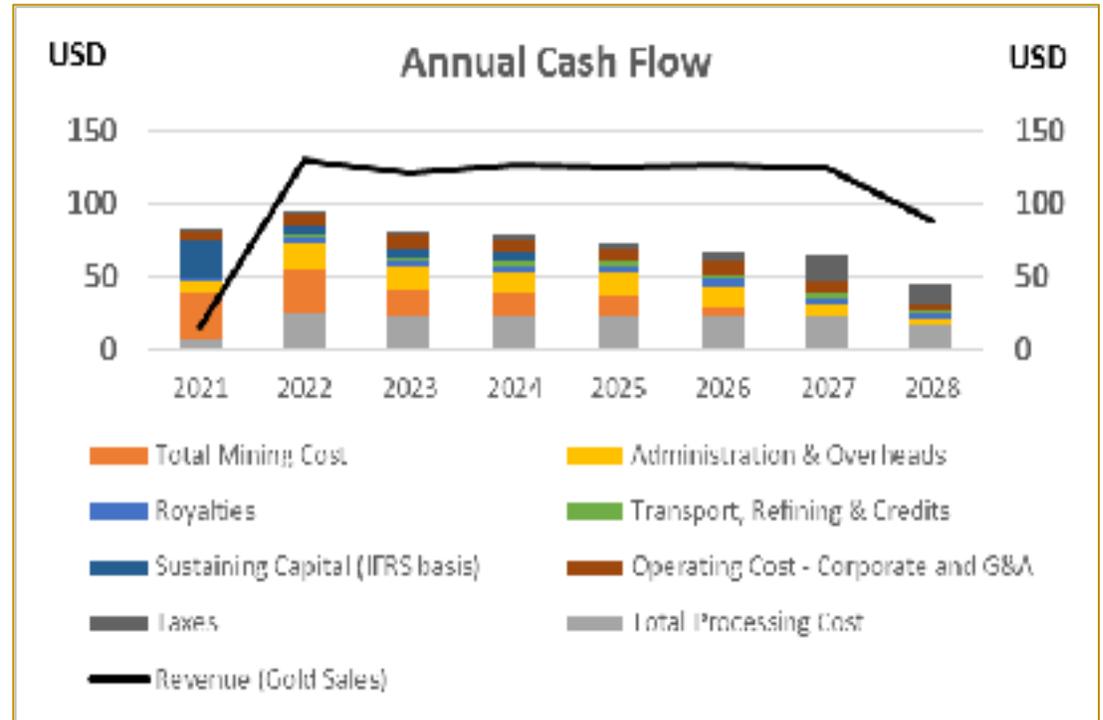
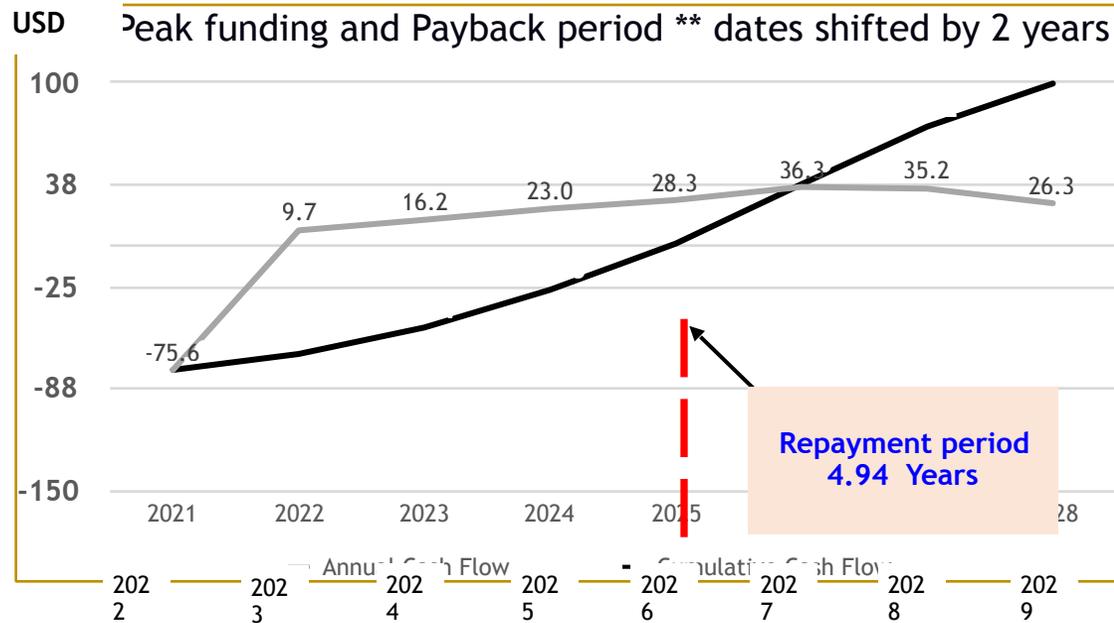
## Finance - Base Case NPV

	Namoya Project	Shomka Gold
NPV Analysis	Stand alone	Corporate
NPV value - \$'000	\$ 63 941	\$ 19 619
Discount rate - %	15	15
Internal Rate of Return	29.9%	6.5%
Payback Period (Yrs)	3.74	4.94
Peak Funding - \$'000	\$ (68 551)	\$ (75 590)

- Namoya Project on Stand alone basis yields an NPV 15% of USD63.94m whereas Shomka Resources Ltd including corporate expenses yields an NPV15% of USD19.62m at 15%
- The balance cash flow funding for the Capitalisation of Namoya amounts to **USD25m** and Funding to restart Namoya to an amount of **USD56.6m** for a Total of USD75.6m
- Capitalisation cost of USD25m paid in December 2023 to Namoya Mining SA, engagement of personnel in May 2024, mobilisation to site in June 2024, mining to commence in September 2024, first gold in October 2024;
- Payback in approximately 5 years, Q4 of 2028
- Peak funding of USD75.6m in November 2024
- A 1% reduction in the discount rate yields an NPV benefit of approximately USD3.5m.



# Finance - Peak Funding, Pay Back Period, Annual Cash Flow



- Namoya - Life of Mine (LOM) is 8 years, 7 years of mining production and 8 years of processing.
- Payback in year 5 out of 8 year LOM
- Cumulative Cash Flow generated of USD99.5m
- Cumulative Value created is USD176m within 8 years
- Sensitivity analysis has been conducted on the discount rate and a 1% reduction yields a benefit of approximately USD3.5m

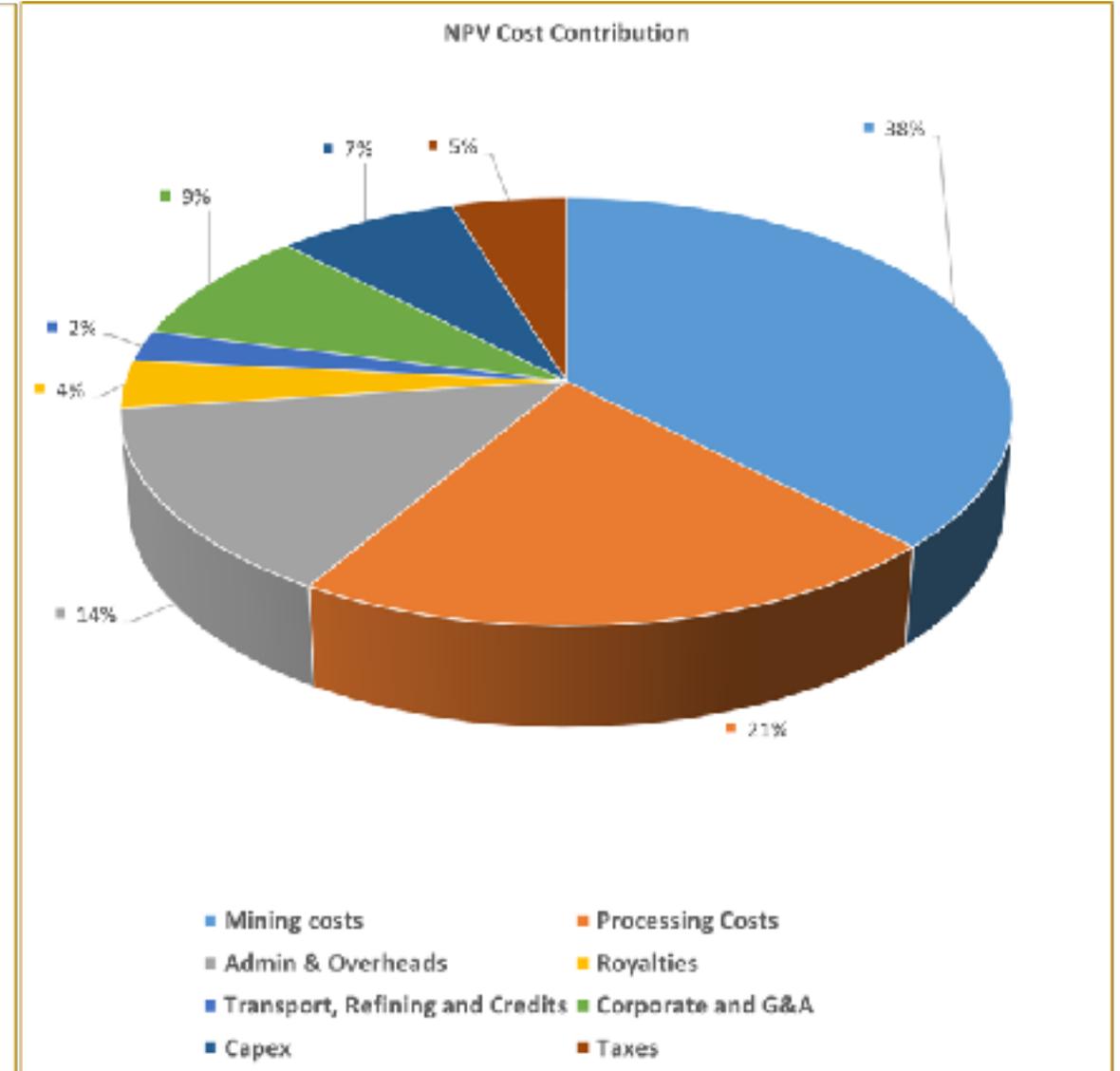
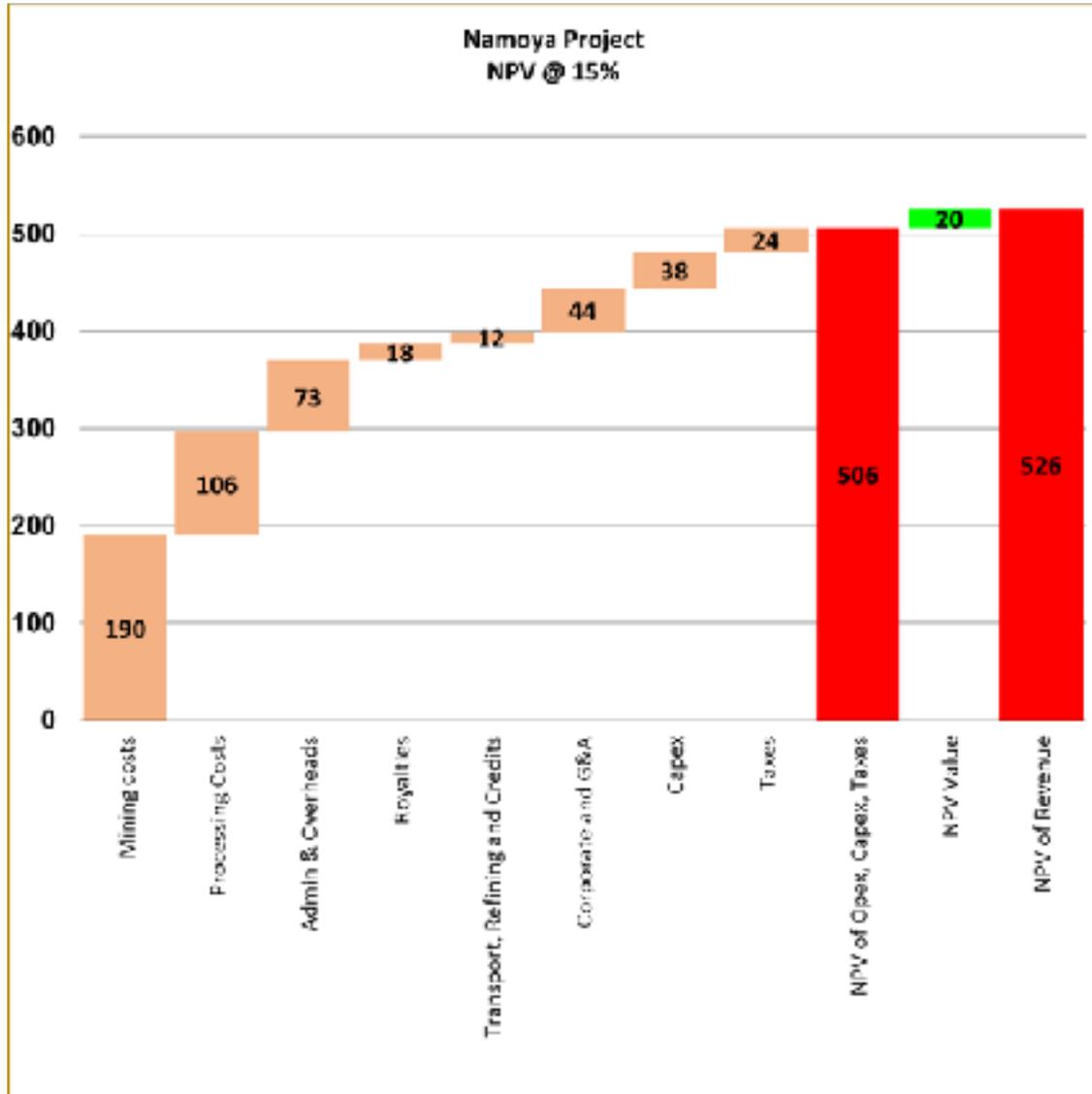


## Finance – Risks & Opportunities

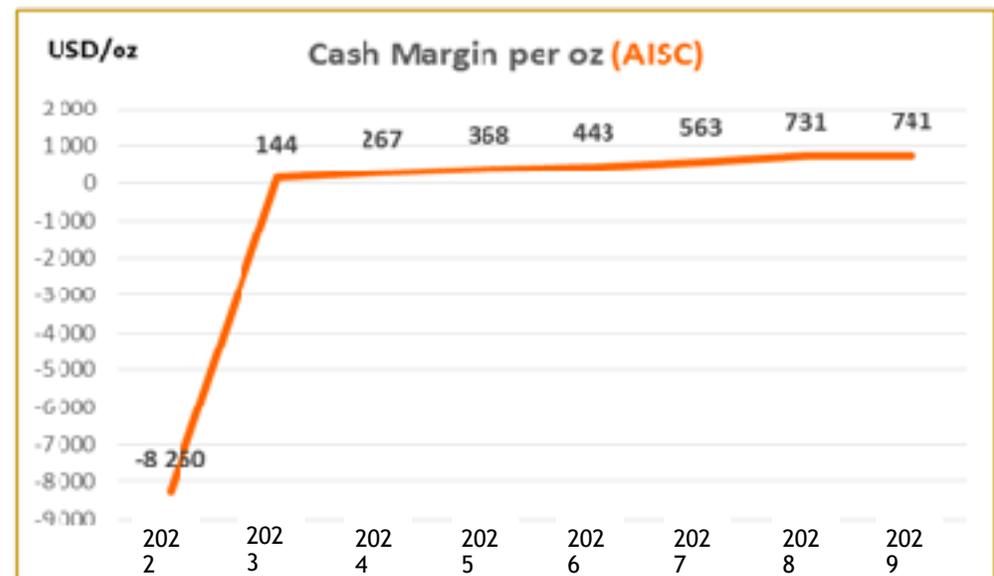
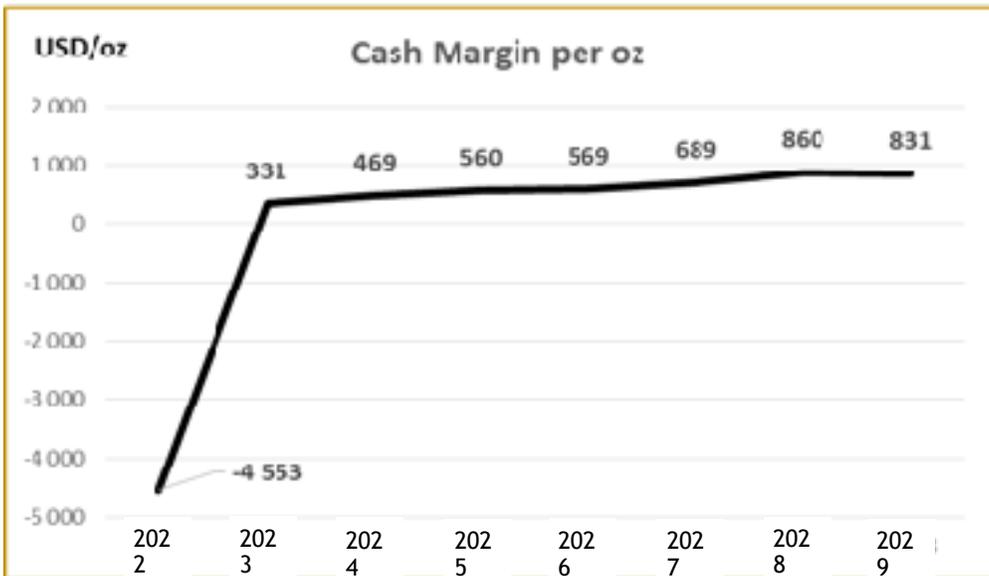
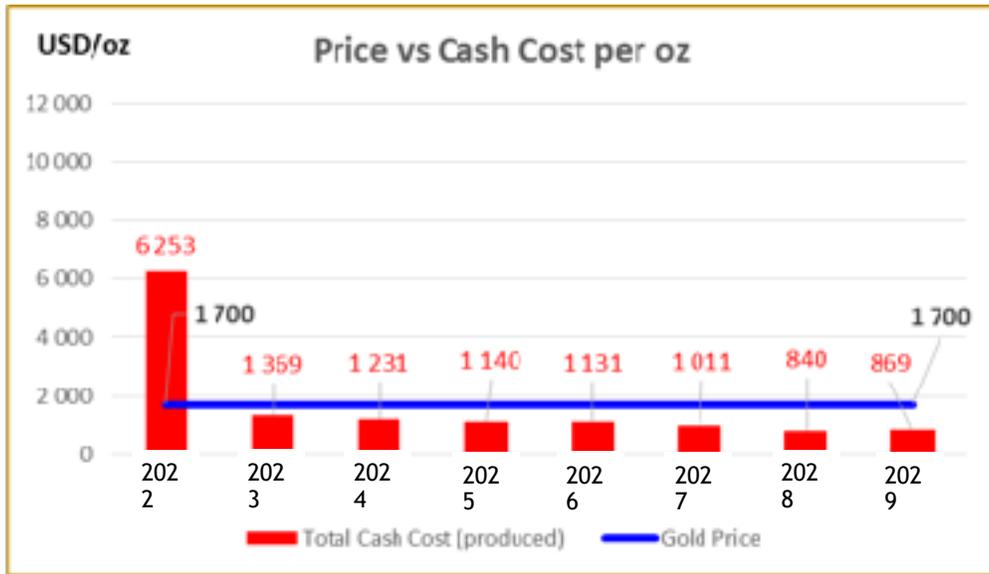
Sensitivities to the Net Present Value (NPV) will include:

- Ramp up delays - one month could push 4 922 ounces (USD8.37m at \$1 700) into Jan 2025;
- Gold price improvement of \$100/oz in the Base Case changes the NPV by USD25.5m; IRR increases from 6.5% to 19.5% (+ 13%), Payback reduced from 4.94 years to 4.2 years (minus 0.74 years,  $\frac{3}{4}$  year), Peak funding reduced by approx.USD0.9m.
- Tax Shield of prior year's assessed losses to the amount of USD175.44m - should this not be made available by DGDA for off-setting reduces the NPV by USD22.3m;
- VAT/TVA & Fuel Receivables for Namoya totaling USD13.7m and USD3m respectively - could be negotiated as an opportunity to offset various taxes;
- Fines and penalties - CEO to assist in negotiations with various institutions;
- Cyanide permitting and sourcing - could cause delay in ramp-up but can seek short-term assistance from Twangiza Mining sa;
- Explosives permitting and sourcing - could cause delay in ramp-up but can seek assistance from Twangiza, as well as good relationship with AEL.;

# Finance - NPV



# Finance - Price and Cash Cost per Oz, Margin per oz



# Finance - Peer Analysis



	Measured and Indicated					Inferred					Total			
	Tonnes (M)	Au (g/t)	Ounces	Lowest Peer Comparable	Discount	Tonnes (M)	Au (g/t)	Ounces	Lowest Peer Comparable	Discount	Tonnes (M)	Au (g/t)	Ounces	Total Value
<b>Namoya</b>														
Oxide	4.954	1.7	0.272	\$ 60.00	50%	1.011	1.5	0.050	\$ 30.00	50%	5.965	1.7	0.322	\$ 8,910,000
Transition	7.625	2.0	0.485	\$ 15.00	50%	1.648	1.5	0.081	\$ 10.00	50%	1.648	1.9	0.566	\$ 4,042,500
Fresh	11.07	2.0	0.716	\$ 5.00	80%	9.244	1.9	0.578	\$ 5.00	80%	9.244	2.0	1.294	\$ 5,176,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.649</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>1.473</b>			<b>11.903</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>0.709</b>			<b>16.857</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>2.182</b>	<b>\$ 18,128,500</b>
<b>Lugushwa</b>														
Oxide	16.873	1.3	0.732	\$ 30.00	80%	6.387	1.4	0.296	\$ 15.00	80%	23.26	1.7	1.028	\$ 21,120,000
Transition	0.034	1.0	0.001	\$ 5.00	50%	21.325	1.6	1.078	\$ 5.00	50%	21.359	1.6	1.079	\$ 2,697,500
Fresh						45.262	1.5	2.218	\$ 5.00	98%	45.262	1.5	2.218	\$ 10,535,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.907</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>0.733</b>			<b>72.974</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>3.592</b>			<b>89.881</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>4.325</b>	<b>\$ 34,353,000</b>
<b>Total</b>														
Oxide	21.827	1.4	1.004			7.398	1.4	0.346			29.225	1.7	1.350	\$ 30,030,000
Transition	7.659	2.0	0.486			22.973	1.6	1.159			30.632	1.6	1.645	\$ 6,740,000
Fresh	11.07	2.0	0.716			54.506	1.6	2.796			65.576	1.6	3.512	\$ 15,711,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.556</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.206</b>			<b>84.877</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>4.301</b>			<b>125.433</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>6.507</b>	<b>\$ 52,481,500</b>

- As at January 1, 2020

- Above a 0.5g/t cut-off grade within a \$1 600 gold pit shell above and beneath the EOY 2018 surface

- Gold Industry Peer Value Analysis on Various Reporting Categories values the BANRO Assets under consideration for acquisition at USD52.48m;
- The notional values for Namoya and Lugushwa are USD18.13m (34.5%) and USD34.35m (65.5%) respectively for a total value of USD52.48m;
- Namoya has to date signed an agreement with the community (30 November 2020) and has negotiated and adjudicated the Security Services to an international reputable company;
- This will improve confidence in the medium and long term operability of Namoya;
- The Banro acquisition is made at USD25m, which is well below the peer valuation. Important to note that the exploration assets of Kamituga and Kihazi are excluded from this valuation.

# Finance - In Situ Analysis



Namoya							Gold price/oz \$1 700		
N43 - 101	Inferred	Indicated	Measured	Inferred	Indicated	Measured	Total	USD Value movement from previous	% Movement from previous
Dated	Metal (oz Au)	Metal (oz Au)	Metal (oz Au)	In situ Value (USD)	In situ Value (USD)				
Feb-05	1 170 000	0	0	\$ 1 989 000 000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1 989 000 000		
Mar-06	656 423	436 156	0	\$ 1 115 919 100	\$ 741 465 200	\$ -	\$ 1 857 384 300	\$ -131 615 700	-6.62%
Mar-07	583 000	691 000	0	\$ 991 100 000	\$ 1 174 700 000	\$ -	\$ 2 165 800 000	\$ 308 415 700	16.60%
Mar-11	540 000	760 000	380 000	\$ 918 000 000	\$ 1 292 000 000	\$ 646 000 000	\$ 2 856 000 000	\$ 690 200 000	31.87%
Mar-12	440 000	270 000	1 310 000	\$ 748 000 000	\$ 459 000 000	\$ 2 227 000 000	\$ 3 434 000 000	\$ 578 000 000	20.24%
May-14	340 000	310 000	1 510 000	\$ 578 000 000	\$ 527 000 000	\$ 2 567 000 000	\$ 3 672 000 000	\$ 238 000 000	6.93%
				16%	14%	70%			

- The In situ value analysis is based on the N43 - 101 reporting of Reserves and Resources for Namoya over time;
- For the In situ valuation, a gold price of USD1 700/oz was assumed (as per March 2022);
- Approximately 70% of the May 2014 In situ value is derived from the Measured status category, which has the highest confidence, followed on by 14% in the Indicated status and 16% in inferred status;
- The table demonstrates that historically there has been a high success rate in the transitioning from inferred to measured status.
- As part of the Banro acquisition, Namoya Mine and three (3) exploration assets nl. Lugushwa, Kamituga and Kihazi are also included in the transaction. Lugushwa and Kamituga are advanced longer term exploration assets, while Kihazi is a prospective exploration site that is an early exploration site..
- Lugushwa has an Inferred Resource of 4.88 Moz Au contained, 116.46 Mt @ headgrade 1.30 g/t and an Indicated Resource of 0.73 Moz Au contained, 17.03Mt @ headgrade 1.32 g/t . The Lugushwa Mineral Resource Estimate by Venmijn Deloitte published 15 April 2013 refers (estimated effective date: 31 January 2013).
- The Kamituga district has a Surface Inferred Resource of 0.315 Moz, 4.14Mt at headgrade of 2.4g/t and an Underground Inferred Resource at Mobale of 0.60Moz. 3.12Mt at a headgrade of 6.0g/t. The Kamituga Mineral Resource Estimate by SRK published date 28 February 2005 refers..
- Kihazi is a prospective exploration tenement located South East from Twangiza.

# Finance - Fund Raising



<b>EQUITY BCDC Debt (\$m)</b>		
2022 Acquis Loan	\$ 65.92	As at Nov 2021
Namoya BCDC Overdraft	\$ 4.88	to end Dec 2020
Namoya BCDC Loan	\$ 7.54	to end Dec 2020
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 78.34</b>	

EQUITY BK	SHOMKA - Opex	KIPUSHKA	TOTALS
\$ 21.00	\$ 47.4	-2.43	\$ 65.92
\$ 4.88			\$ 4.88
\$ 7.54			\$ 7.54
<b>\$ 33.42</b>	<b>\$ 47.35</b>	<b>\$ (2.43)</b>	<b>\$ 78.34</b>

- Bank debt through Equity BCDC for acquisition cost of USD21m;
- Shomka to fund the working cost requirement of ±USD47.65m;
- **Gold forward sales - discussions in progress with Dubai company for ±USD43m.**

# Namoya Restart Funding



<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount (USD mil)</u>
2022 Acquisition Loan	\$ 21.00
Kipushka Loan Repayment	\$ 5.00
Namoya NI43 - 101 Update	\$ 2.50
Care and Maintenance (6 months)	\$ 6.50
Opex and Capex to restart Namoya	\$ 50.00
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 85.00</b>

- Immediate funding required to acquire Banro's assets amounts to **USD25m**;
- Additional funding to restart Namoya **USD64m**;
- Following main activities are allowed for:
  - a) 2024 CAMI mining license;
  - b) NI 43-101 Update, Mineral Resource and Reserve declaration (Optimised Mine plan, Grade control );
  - c) Care and Maintenance and readiness to mine,
  - d) Restart mining in September 2024, first gold in Oct 2024;
  - e) Become cash flow positive by December 2024.

# Finance - Use of Funds



## Timeline for Ramp-Up

	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	TOTALS
Submission to Lender	19-Mar										
Approvals from Lender	31 Mar										
Submission to Banro / Gramercy		02-Apr									
Approvals from Banro / Gramercy		17-Apr									
Legal papering		30-Apr									
Team Engagements			01 May								
Team Deployments				01-Jun							
Procurement & Assessments				01-Jun	01-Jul	01-Aug					
Mining							01-Sep				
Heap Leach Spraying							21-Sep				
Gold pour & export								20 Oct			
Dunce Profile								1 008	3 202	4 922	9 132
Revenue Profile @	USD1 700/oz				\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.71	\$ 5.44	\$ 8.37	\$ 15.52

## Source of Funds

Equity BDCD Bank	SI OMKA - Acquisition	\$ 21.00										\$ 21.00
Equity BDCD Bank	SI-OMKA - Opex	\$ 1.82	12.85	10.00	7.70	9.80	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.25		\$ 51.43
Kipushika Loan	Loan Repay		(5.00)									\$ (5.00)
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 22.82</b>	<b>\$ 7.85</b>	<b>\$ 10.00</b>	<b>\$ 7.70</b>	<b>\$ 9.80</b>	<b>\$ 4.00</b>	<b>\$ 4.00</b>	<b>\$ 4.00</b>	<b>\$ 0.25</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 70.43</b>

- The mine has a positive free cash flow from Dec 2022, with a maximum draw-down requirement in November 2022 of ±USD70.5m.
- Should production be delayed by one month (start-up delays, procurement delays, then this would impact on funding by USD8.4m , December 2022 revenue.
- Monthly remote management meeting between Namoya Management, Equity BDCD, Consultants and Suppliers to validate the use of funds of Namoya mine to achieve operating target



# Finance - Tax Shield

## Corporate Tax (CIT/IBP):

- 30% corporate tax rate;
  - 40% paid by 31<sup>st</sup> July = 1st provisional; “acompte provisionnel”
  - 40% paid by 30<sup>th</sup> November = 2nd provisional;
  - 20% paid by 30<sup>th</sup> April - final true-up.
- If loss declared, 1% of gross turnover is paid.

## Assessed Loss Utilisation:

- Carry forward of assessed losses is limited to 5 years from first positive project cash flow, which is expected to be achieved in 2024;
- This implies a cumulative tax shield of USD116.42m for the period 2024 - 2029;
- Of the cumulative assessed losses of USD174.55m (FY 2019 balance) it is envisaged that USD116.42m or 66.2% is utilized with USD59.13m remaining.

- The assessed loss balance available to Shomka ( December 2019) is likely to increase beyond the USD175.55m with additional losses realized during FY2020. FY2020 OHADA statements to be submitted and published in April 2020.
- If Namoya is able to increase production within the 5 year window beyond its current production profile, more of the available assessed losses (the tax shield) can be utilised.

Déclaration de l'exercice : NAMOYA/ANBDDO 3A

Signé par : **NDY**

N° RCCM : **CD/REN/RCCM/14-B-5012** N° Immat: AD70013A

Exercice clos le : **31-12-2019** **12**

NOTE 45 : EVOLUTION DES CAPITAUX PROPRES ET RESSOURCES ASSIMILEES

	SOLDE OUVERTURE	AFFECTATION RESULTAT N-1	CAPITAL ET PRIMES		AUTRES POSTES		Solde Clôture
			Augmentation	Diminution	Dotation/ Augmentation	Reprises/ Diminution	
Capital	5.415.251,00		-	-			5.415.251,00
Actif net capital appelé	-		-	-			-
Prime d'apport, émission, de fusion	-		-	-			-
Ecart de réévaluation	-		-	-			-
Réserves indisponibles	-		-	-			-
Réserves libres	-		-	-			-
Impôts nouveaux	(27.348.139,94)	(31.861.178,90)					(118.611,00 / #)
Résultat net de l'exercice	(30.661.074,94)	30.661.070,90				61.743.375,00	(85.763.375,30)
Subvention d'investissement							
Provision réglementaire et fonds assimilés	385.381,64				289.513,45		674.894,95
<b>TOTAL GENERAL</b>	<b>(112.408.445,44)</b>				<b>289.513,45</b>	<b>85.763.375,00</b>	<b>(196.282.907,32)</b>

### **Net operating losses**

The Finance Act for 2016 significantly amended the rules applicable to the offsetting and carryover of business losses. Henceforth, the new wording of Article 42-1° of the legislative-order n° 69/009, dated 10 February 1969, pertaining to the scheduled income taxes:

- repeals the prior authorisation of the tax administration to the offsetting of the losses carried over, but
- limits the offsetting to 60% of the tax profits made in the tax period prior to applying the deduction of said business losses, and
- no longer fixes a time limit for carrying over business losses.

There is no carryback loss regime in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.



## Human Resources - Union Agreements

Suspension of Namoya mining operations has resulted in difficulties of paying salary of majority of workers;

Salaries have been paid to workers between June and September 2020 during Shomka's Namoya management control under the PSA

There is currently an important backlog in salary due to workers;

However, workers and Namoya have initiated and maintained a social dialogue which have resulted into a signing of a MoU (May 2020 as amended in Nov 2020). The agreement between Namoya and workers provide, among others:

- Renewable every 6 months agreement based chiefly on payment of a reduced salary to workers during the C&M;
- Called back workers to receive full salary - the call back will roll out in accordance with the ramp up;
- 3 to 6 months after production restart, a percentage of back salary (12.5 to 20%) will be added to the full salary until clearance of arrears;
- Back salary package could be negotiated and reduced upon resumption of production and callback of workers. All parties putting forward the interest of the corporation to generate revenue;
- Workers are fully aware of the ongoing effort to recapitalize and restart the mining operations;
- Some key workers have found work elsewhere. Many promise to return to Namoya upon being called back;
- Similar situation prevails at the Banro exploration projects.

# Common Shared Services - 1



## Proposed Common Shared Services (CSS) Org Structure

March 2022

CEO

V Kasongo



	VP Operations	Shared Services	VP Finance	VP Sustainability	VP Exploration	VP Legal
Title	VP Operations	Shared Services	VP Finance	VP Sustainability	VP Exploration	VP Legal
Name	C Swanepoel	S Longo	T Mapfumo	E Soontiens	R VD Westhuizen	T Ntumba
Scope	Nam only	Part of CSS	Part of CSS	Part of CSS	Part of CSS	Part of CSS
Accountable	Namoya	Logistics IT HR Comm Relations Custom clearance	Finance Commercial Tax Risk Investor relations	Continuous Improvement Community Relations	Exploration	Legal Compliance
Work from	Namoya	Kinshasa	Rotate / Kinshasa	Rotate	Remote	Kinshasa

# Common Shared Services -



## **Finance:**

Banking;  
Reporting;  
Enterprise Resource Planning (“ERP”) system support (SAP);  
Accounting.

## **Tax:**

## **Commercial:**

Lead and manage gold export process;  
Lead and report gold sales invoicing and reconciliations;  
Lead all customs clearing and expediting;  
Manage government approvals on export (BIVAC inspections and CEEC testing);  
Manage exoneration lists;  
Provide local procurement assistance;  
Manage verification and reconciliation of labour hire invoices to contracts;  
Provide contract assistance with respect to local DRC rules & regulations.

## **Legal / Government relations:**

Provide all in-house legal counsel support and representation, where required;  
Provide direction and advise on matter requiring third-party legal counsel support;  
Manage all outstanding legal legacy matters to an efficient conclusion;  
Local and Provincial Government relations and Professional industry bodies.

## **Administrative:**

Manage all necessary travel bookings (foreign or local);  
Provide border / airport protocol and cross border collection and transportation;  
Provide any necessary accommodations as requested by Twangiza (Villa M will be the accommodation) and other necessary company provided accommodation for temporary overnight needs;  
Any necessary meals required in Bukavu (or temporary accommodations) to be provided by catering contractor on a pre-booked basis;  
Helicopter - to be charged on a per use basis for evacuations, emergencies and general usage at an agree rate per flying hour.

## **Human Resources (“HR”):**

Provide any necessary HR administrative assistance related to sites (legacy and going forward);  
Provide sufficient hand-over of all historical HR records and files.

## **Information Technology (“IT”):**

Provide interim email services on the email server;  
Provide the necessary support required from external IT provider and necessary satellite communications support;  
Provide email, ERP and SAP backup services for shared folders.

## **Risk: Security:**

Provide all security support, management and leadership to effectively manage the security processes at sites;  
Manage all external security providers at sites (Security Contractor / Mine Police / INR and others to be defined and agreed);

## **Risk: Community:**

Provide all community support, management and leadership to effectively manage the community processes at sites;  
Provide all communications and community forum representation with the host communities;  
Liaise with site senior management on community strategies with respect to Chefferie(s) and traditional leadership in the host communities;  
Manage all external community consultancy providers at site with the Government representatives at the Provincial level.

## **Medical Services:**

Provide the management, administration and leadership of all internal and external medical services for site employees;  
Provide monthly and quarterly reconciliation of medical costs, and investigate any variance to the medical services contracts with the General Hospital and other medical service providers;  
Prepare and implement a medical evacuation procedure.

## **Exploration:**

Provide resource drilling services;  
Provide deep drilling services;





## DRC Politics - Impact on Business & Operations

DRC politics have direct impact on conduct of business and operations;

Institutional changes from election of new President three years ago opened new venues for business as he had indicated a clear willingness to support and protect investments;

Mining regions are directly protected by armed forces. The Namoya region have been relatively quite since January 2021;

Stakeholders around mining regions are encouraged to resolve issues via legal mechanism provided under the Mining Code;

Special agency (APLC) against corruption have been put in place to sanitize business climate;

These measures need to be consolidated for effective impact. A new Prime Minister has been appointed mid-March; A government is working with mission, among others, to accompany business initiatives;

Political environment is fairly stable with a virulent opposition. But, as of recently, the president has forcefully forged a presidential majority (Sacred Union for the Nation). This will allow more presidential institutional power and efficient decision-making process;

Access to the President's circle of key advisers to resolve issues is a substantive advantage that we possess.



## Legal and Regulatory Environment

DRC revised and enacted new Mining Code (March 2018) with few innovations:

Unique mining regime (end of conventional regime);

slight increase of contributive rates;

All M&A on DRC assets are deemed to be completed in DRC;

Mandatory paper regulating relations between Mining houses and host communities (more than 0,03% revenue; social licences; environmental certificates, etc.

Super profit declaration - case by cobalt and other strategic metals;

Straightening of regulatory processes for faster and better responses

Reintroduction of law related to “national preference on subcontracting” under the Mining Code and setting of special agency for monitoring and enforcement (Autorité de Régulation de la Sous-traitance Privée - ARSP);

Improving relations with the Mining Chamber for better advocacy.



## Legal - Concordat Process

- In order to keep Namoya Mining SA and Shomka Gold (Ltd) trading with Banro's inherited legacy debt of USD56m (to be confirmed by Mid-April 2024 by the DRC Court). Banro has requested a Concordat from the DRC Commercial Court in order to protect Namoya and Banro Exploration Assets for the next 3 years, from Mid-April 2021 during which legal protection be in place while mining operations are executed.
- The Concordat is a process whereby the DRC Court scrutinizes the ability and capability of the applicant through its new owner (Shomka Resources) to do a business turn around and to manage the business out of its insolvency. The Concordat needs to be kept in place and is key in order to secure that Namoya can restart and continue with uninterrupted production.
- The premise of the concordat is to protect Banro, including Namoya Mining SA to keep operating while it is not able to meet its business obligations yet.
- Shomka Resources Ltd was scrutinized by the Court on its abilities to turn around the Namoya and other assets and this concordat has been ratified by the Court on May **28, 2021**. Banro ceded its shares in the 4 subsidiaries for Shomka recapitalisation and Banro further considerations.
- The Concordat stipulates the undertaking to start servicing the Legacy Debt of Namoya SA over a period of 36 months, commencing 6 months after ramp up.
- Once the updated Competent Persons Resource and Reserve declaration, expected August/September 2024, we will have an endorsed mine plan. This will will enable us to a simulation exercise to determine affordability of repayments on the timeline.

# Namoya Mine Overview

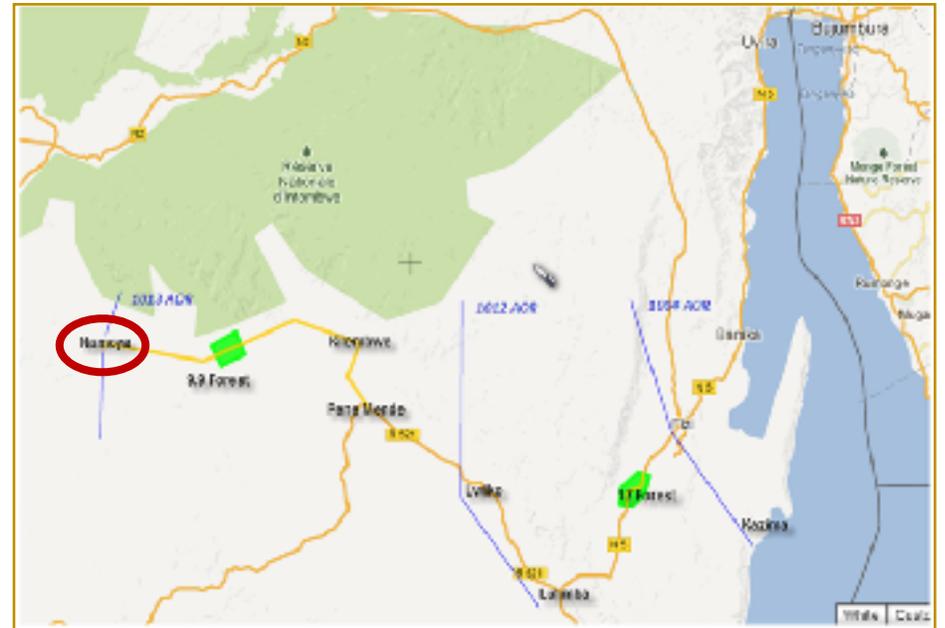
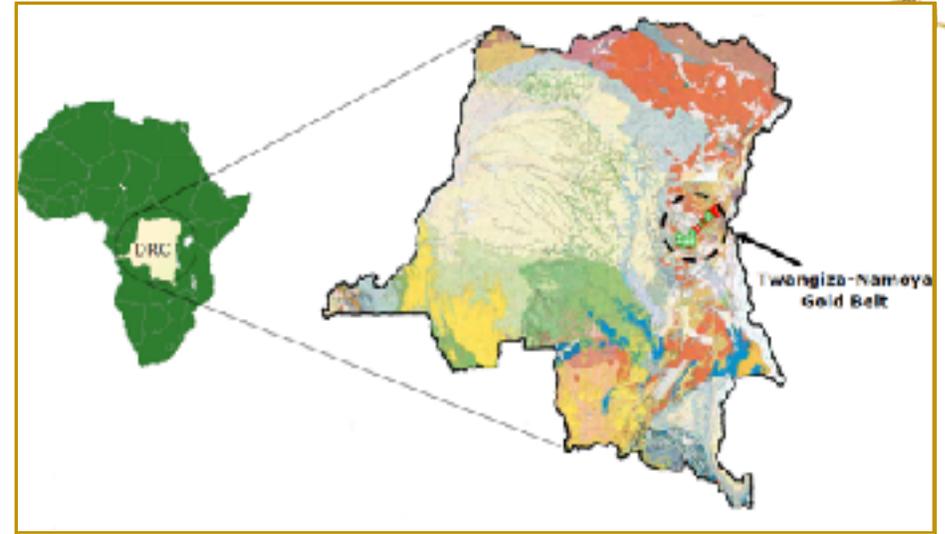
- Location: Namoya is a gold mine located in a remote area of the Maniema Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), approximately 195km west of Lake Tanganyika, near the provincial border of the South Kivu Province. Bukavu, the nearest business district, lies over 200km northeast of the Namoya mine. Mine is accessed by a 540 km road from Bukavu via Uvira and Fizi on the shore of Lake Tanganyika, which takes 2-3 days.
- Tenement title: the Namoya Project covers 174km<sup>2</sup> under Exploitation Permit (PE No.18, CAMI/CE/923/2004), signed on 9th November 2004 with a validity of 30 years, subject to renewal for consecutive 15 year periods.
- Mine life: approx. 9 years based on reserves at annual production capacity of 120,000 oz Au.
- Mine type: Open pit with blasting, Mining operations are based on conventional drill and blast, load and haul mining techniques.
- Resources and Reserves (2018)
 

Resources: Measured (M)	1.70 Moz Au, 35.43Mt @ 1.49 g/t,
Inferred (I):	0.85 Moz Au, 17.85Mt @ 1.49 g/t
Total Resource: M & I	2.55 Moz Au, 53.28Mt @ 1.49 g/t
Reserves (Proven and Probable):	1.17 Moz Au, 20.51Mt @ 1.77g/t
- Production:
 

FY2016	93 000 oz
FY2017	69 000 oz
FY2018	37 000 oz
FY2019	25 000 oz
FY 2020 -2024	Care and Maintenance Jan 2024 - Sept 2024

Cumulative Production: 2016 - 2019 +/- 224 000 oz
- Processing capacity: 2.6 Mtpa;
- Infrastructure: Operation with low power requirements (~4.8 MW) with six diesel generation sets; Water supplied by creek 1.2 km west of plant; pumped to holding pond at the plant

## Namoya mine location



## Namoya ... Resources and Reserve Report

- The most recent N43-101 Resources and Reserve declaration for Namoya dates back to May 2014, based on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013 data.
- An update to a current N43-101 Reserve and Resources declaration by a competent person is to be obtained. There is no recent block model available, which implies that the Mining schedule is likely to be outdated and may not be representative of the remaining Resources and Reserves in the 6 known pits.
- World renowned mining consultants Riaan Herman Consulting, hereinafter referred to as RHC, will be commissioned to commence work to update the Competent Persons Resources and Reserve declaration' report for Namoya. This report will be to the JORC standard. This will include data validation, wireframing, geostatistical analysis, resource estimation, validation and reporting. An optimised mining schedule and associated costing is required to inform the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF), taking into account the mining and plant's technical constraints. **This report is key to provide the necessary confidence in the production plan and to give comfort to investors and financiers.**
- A realistic timeline to deliver the revised Reserve and Resources declaration for Namoya's restart, including the mining schedule, is August 2024.
- With the Mining schedule in hand, Namoya should be in good position to recommence mining based on the endorsed mine plan towards the end of Q3 2024. Mining will be restarted based on the optimised mine plan.
- A preliminary Measured and Indicated Resource for Namoya was compiled by Riaan Herman Consulting, albeit not to an international reporting standard.

## Namoya ... Exploration ...



Measured and Indicated Resource, is as follows:

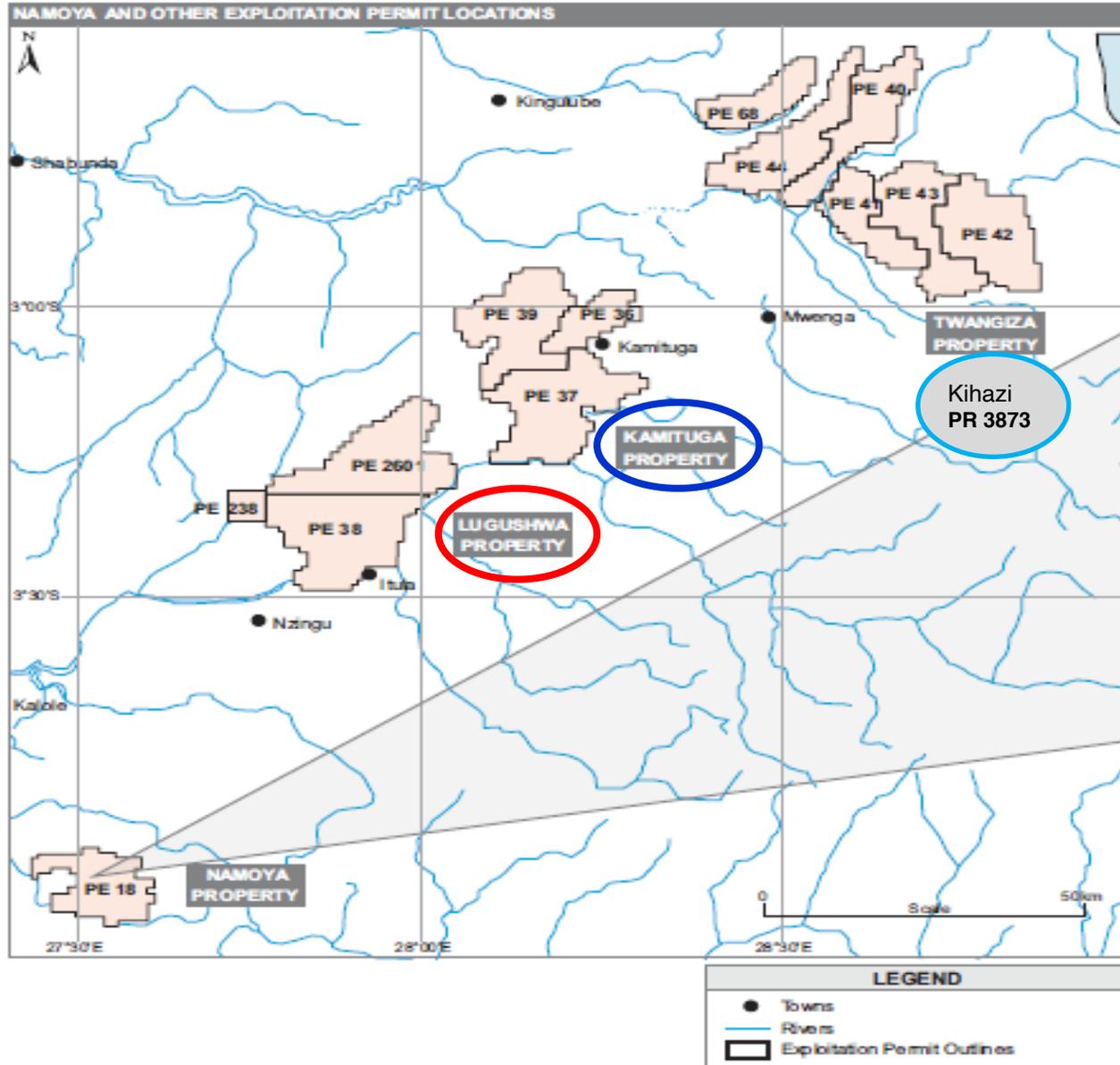
- Resource: Measured: 1.63 Moz Au, 25.68Mt @ headgrade 1.97 g/t,
- Indicated: 0.44 Moz Au, 8.37Mt @ headgrade 1.64 g/t Resource: M & I: 2.07 Moz Au, 34.05Moz @ headgrade of 1.89 g/t (Source: File: MI Final Report Rev0.xls ; Created: 2019-07-22, Riaan Herman Consulting)
- An exploration program is to be started to identify new oxide resources and reserves adjacent to or in the vicinity of the six (6) existing pits. This is to extend the economic life of the mine based on the existing processing plant configuration taking into account technical limitations.
- We will embark on starting test work with a reputable mineral processing company to advise on how we need to deal with the change in rock types on the time horizon. Test work needs to be planned on transition and sulphide ore in order to design the correct flowsheet from a techno-economic perspective. The test work will provide the capital required to build a plant that can deal with the change in ore types over time.

# Namoya Community ... Shomka work to date

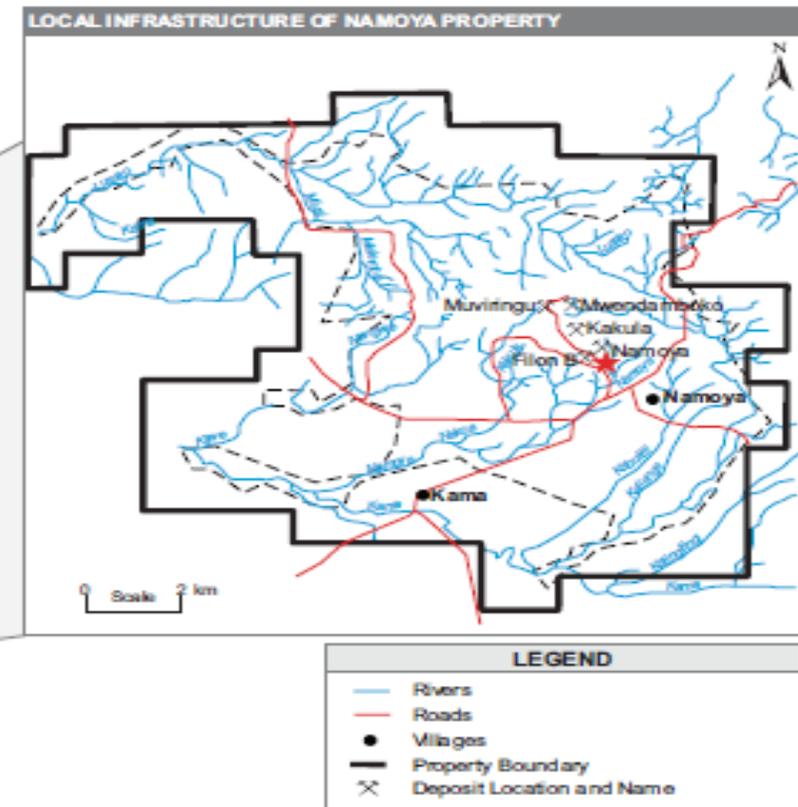


- Shomka Resources, a sister company of Shomka Investment, was approached by Banro with the purpose of diffusing the security situation by engaging with the broader local community and getting dialogue going.
- This process actually commenced in January 2020 and since then inroads have been made to build rapport with the local stakeholders.
- Shomka Resources has consulted extensively with the local community and from the interaction, has now a thorough understanding of the local history and resulting conflict. Shomka Resources has engaged with leaders of the community and listed the concerns raised. It has a far better and deeper understanding of the communities' perception, expectations, frustrations and concerns. Shomka was able to bridge the communication gap and built trust between the company and the community. We understand local traditions and culture and has taken this into account in it's approach.
- By engaging with the broader local community, Shomka Resources believes that it has created a conducive environment and a platform that will allow ongoing communication and collaboration, thereby ensuring the ongoing commitment of the local communities.
- Since these negotiations have taken place, no significant community associated violence has been reported by independent observer bodies.
- Shomka Resources has been advocating the rotation of law enforcement people around the mine with the local security forces.
- Shomka Resources successfully restructured the security system at the mine by bringing a professional, international security company by name of WS Inside to the mine. WS Inside will train our mine security personnel and will reconfigure the whole security system around Namoya.
- On the 30<sup>th</sup> of November 2020, Shomka signed an agreement with all the leaders of the communities after 45 days of seminar and negotiation.
- The sense of the agreement is to allow some controlled small - scale mining with the assistance of Namoya's technical team and a gold comptoir.
- This agreement is a strong commitment to settle the peace from the community against small scale controlled mining in PE18 and moving our of PE18 in six month's time, while Namoya opens up a new pit out of the existing PE18.
- Shomka now has the foundation to have full access to the majority of the mining site in PE18. This is a change in the attitude towards the company compared to when Banro was forced to sign on 19 June 2019.
- This was achieved, when the action CEO of Namoya, Mr Victor Kasongo was personally involved in discussions with the community and he is perceived as being an integral part and a member of the community.
- The work done with the community on grassroot level and security work done to date are the guarantee to **launch and maintain Namoya's activities for the medium to long term.**

# Namoya and Other exploration permit locations



- Banro has 3 known exploration assets namely Lugushwa, Kamituga and Kihazi that have so far shows high prospectivity for gold.



# Banro Exploration Potential - Lugushwa



- The Lugushwa concession (\*) is located at approximately 3°20' south and 27°50' east, in the South Kivu Province in the east of the Democratic Republic of Congo. The concession is approximately 150 km southwest of the town of Bukavu, and 240 km southwest of Goma. The climate is tropical to sub-tropical with an average annual rainfall that exceeds 1,500 mm, the wettest period being from September to December.
- The Lugushwa concession (\*) consists of three PEs, namely PE38, PE238 and PE2601 and covers an area of approximately 641km<sup>2</sup>. The PE's were renewed in 2006 and are valid for a period of 30 years, subject to renewal for consecutive 15 year periods.
- The Lugushwa mineral resource (\*) April 2005, per Table 4.2 below.

Resource: Inferred: 2.735 Moz Au contained, 37.0 Mt @

Table 4.2: Lugushwa Inferred Mineral Resource

Deposit	Category	Tonnage (kt)	Au g/t	Contained gold (koz)
D1 Samah	Inferred	700	4.0	90
D18-19 & G20-21 Lugushwa	Inferred	18,300	3.1	1,835
G7 Mapala	Inferred	18,000	1.4	810
<b>Total</b>		<b>37,000</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2,735</b>

- The Lugushwa concession (\*) holds excellent potential for hosting one, if not several, economic deposits in the wider mineralised zones, which have been relatively unexplored to date. Lugushwa is technically prospective for gold due to historical mining activities.
- The Lugushwa Mineral Resource (#) published on 15 April 2013 refers (estimated effective date: 31 January 2013) per table below: Resource: Indicated: 0.73 Moz Au contained, 17.03Mt @ headgrade 1.32 g/t ; Resource: Inferred: 4.88 Moz Au contained, 116.46 Mt @ headgrade 1.30 g/t

(\*) Source: NI 43 -101 Technical Report Resource Estimation and Exploration at Kamituga Lugushwa Namoya Concessions \_ Feb 28 2005

MINIMUM	CLASS CATEGORY	TONNAGE (Mt)	GRADE (g/t)	QUANTITIES (Moz)
LUGUSHWA PROJECT TOTAL MINERAL RESOURCES	Indicated	17.03	1.32	0.73
	Inferred	116.46	1.30	4.88

- Comparing the 2013 to the 2005 Mineral resource of Lugushwa, the following observations were made: An indicated resource of 0.73Moz has been classified from inferred to indicated; the inferred resource has increased from 2.735Moz to 4.880Moz, an increase of 2.145Moz (+78.5%); resulting from an increase in tonnage from 37.00Mt to 116.46Mt, an increase in volume by 79.46Mt (plus 215%); with a decrease in headgrade from 2.30g/t Au to 1.30g/t Au, a decrease in headgrade of 1.00g/t Au (-43.5%). No mineral reserve estimate is available for Lugushwa as at 15 April 2013.
- High-grading the Lugushwa deposit (#) is not a feasible option and mine planning should focus on a bulk (high volume), low-grade mine design, similar to Namoya's profile.
- For Lugushwa, an initial exploration budget of USD7.5m per annum is required for exploration. It is estimated that at least 2 years' of exploratory drilling is required to increase confidence in the geology and confirm the prospectivity of the Lugushwa deposit. Funding for the exploration program is still to be secured.
- Increasing the geological confidence in Lugushwa by conducting an extensive infill drilling program will have the purpose to find more resources and to convert resources into reserves. A competent persons report on Lugushwa's Resource and Reserve declaration by one of the worlds With this information in hand, Lugushwa should be in a very good position to raise funding through an IPO on one of the world's stock exchanges.

(#) NI-43-101-Banro-Lugushwa-2013-15-April-13-745



# Banro Exploration Potential - Kamituga

- The Kamituga concession (Ⓔ) is located at approximately 3°03' south and 28°10' east, in the South Kivu Province in the north east of the Democratic Republic of Congo. The concession is approximately 100 km southwest of the town of Bukavu and 180 km southwest of Goma. The climate is tropical to sub-tropical with an average annual rainfall that exceeds 2,200 mm, the wettest period being from September to December.
  - The Kamituga Project consists of three PEs, namely PE36, PE37 and PE39. The PE's were renewed in 2006 and are valid for a period of 30 years, subject to renewal for consecutive 15 year periods.
  - The Kamituga, surface and underground inferred resource estimated in February 2005, as per Table 3.2 and 3.3 is as follows:
- Prospecting on a concession scale as well as more regional studies is to be designed to assist with the overall understanding of the geology in the region is to be required and will comprise of Geophysical and structural interpretation, soil sampling and trenching.
  - Prospect scale targets would include areas already defined by the historical studies and new targets generated by structural studies with a proven association with anomalous gold values and will comprise of detailed mapping, trenching, diamond and RC drilling.
  - Kamituga is to be regarded as technically prospective for gold due to historical mining activities
  - For Kamituga, a detailed exploration program is still to be scoped out and costed as such.
  - Funding for the exploration program is still to be secured.

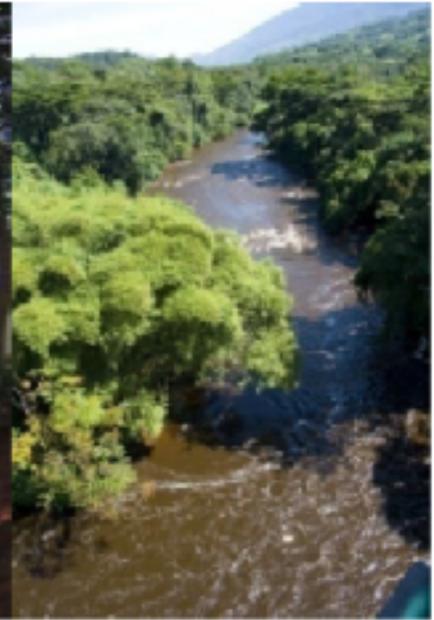
Resource Surface: 0.315 Moz Au contained , 4.14Mt @ head grade of 2.4 g/t, Resource U/ground: 0.60 Moz Au contained, 3.12 Mt @ head grade 6.0 g/t

**Table 3.2: Surface resources**

Deposit	Category	Tonnage (kt)	Au (g/t)	Contained gold (koz)
U3	Inferred	1,440	2.1	30
Tchanda	Inferred	1,880	1.2	80
Vein 1-6	Inferred	120	5.0	15
Vein 7-8	Inferred	140	7.2	30
Kabushimira	Inferred	410	4.5	60
Veins 7-8	Inferred	20	5.0	5
Kamituga	Inferred	120	6.2	20
<b>Total surface</b>		<b>4,140</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>315</b>

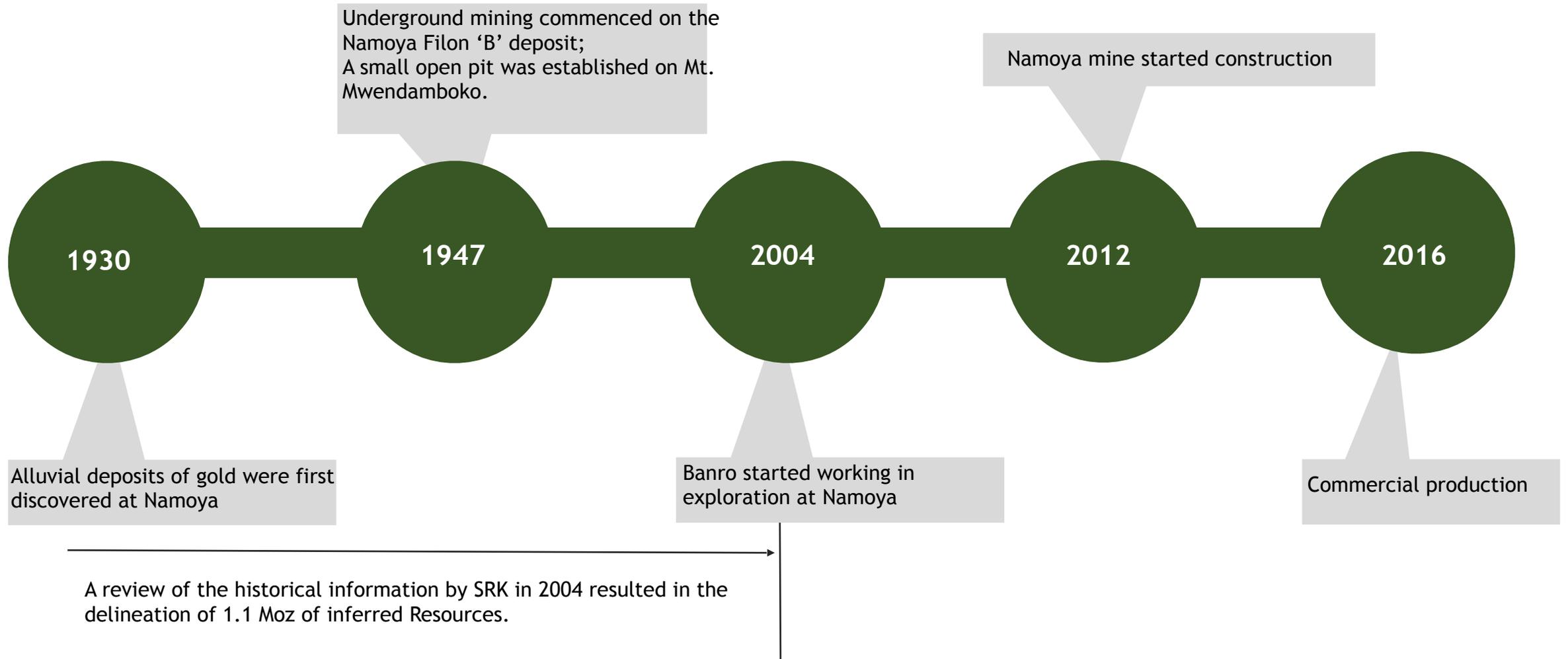
**Table 3.3: Underground Resources at Mobale**

Deposit	Category	Tonnage (kt)	Au (g/t)	Contained gold (koz)
Extensions	Inferred	2,610	6.0	500
Fillons	Inferred	510	6.0	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,120</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>600</b>

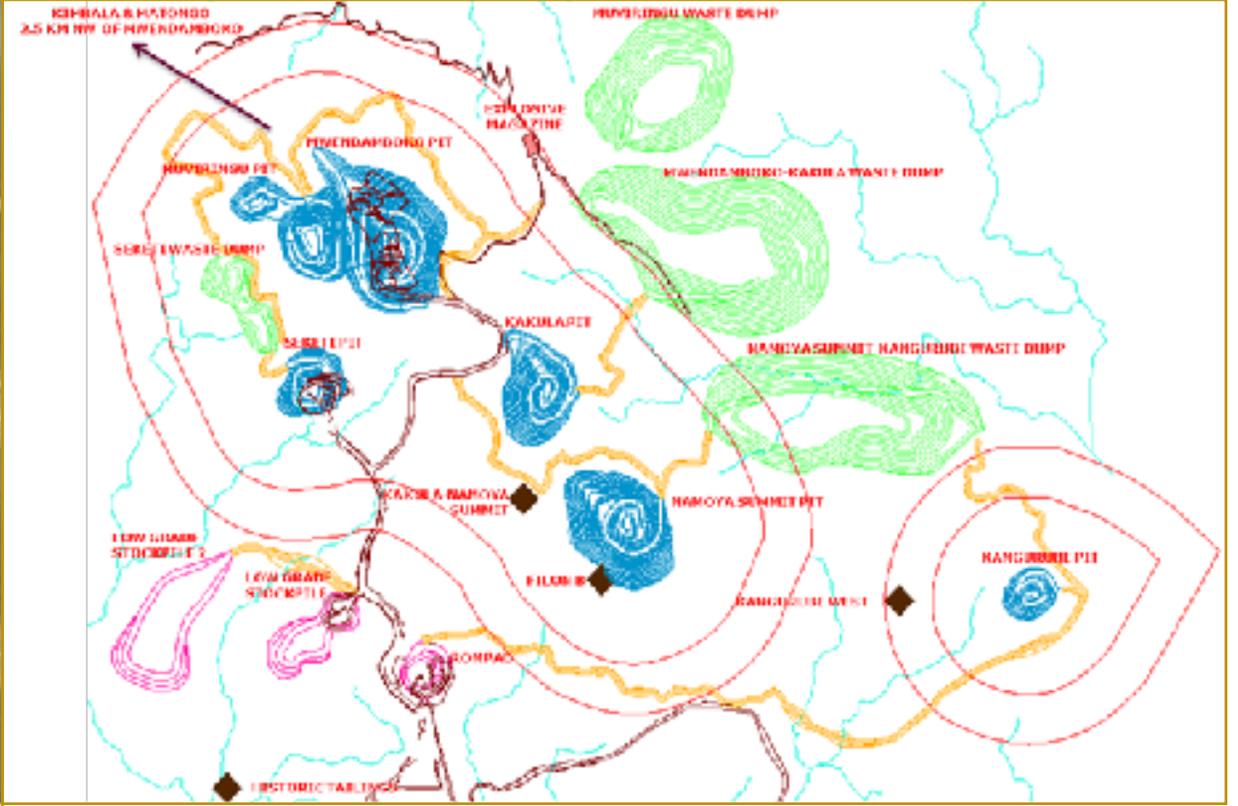


# Namoya Mine History

# History of Namoya Gold Deposit



# Namoya Mine Layout





# Geology Setting

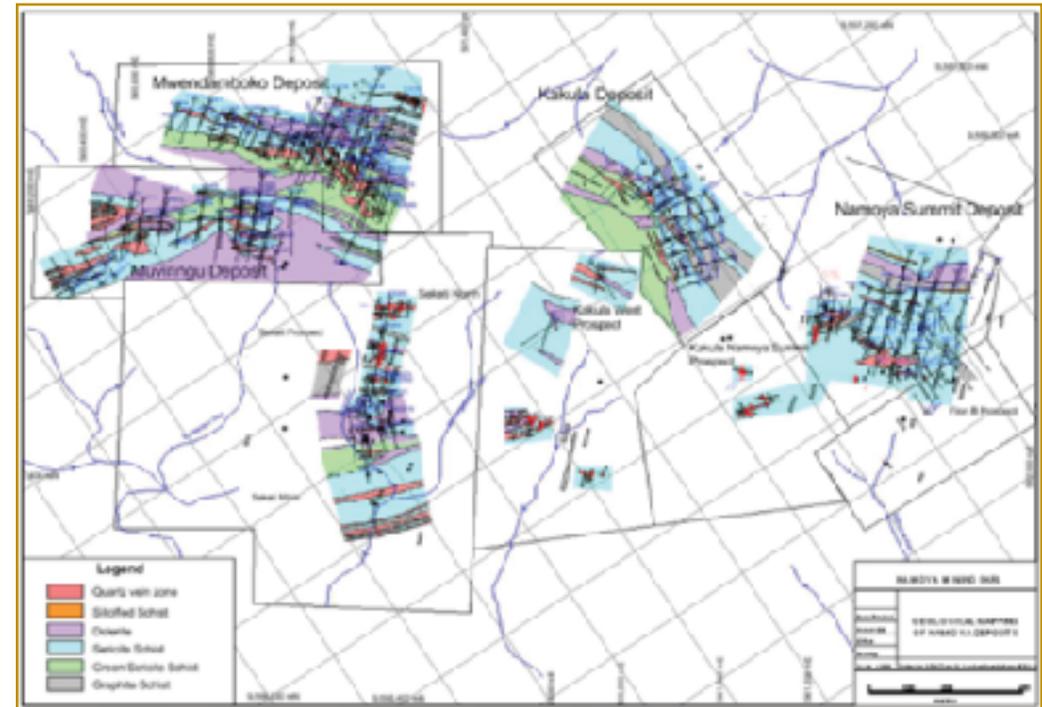
- Namoya Mining SA is the southernmost of Banro's properties on the Twangiza-Namoya Gold Belt.
- The Namoya Project is made up of six deposits, namely the Mwendamboko, Muviringu, Kakula, Namoya Summit, Seketi and Kangurube. The Mwendamboko deposit is the most important, containing 60% of the Namoya total estimated Resources.
- Gold mineralization hosted within quartz veins and quartz stockworks, striking in a northwest-southeast direction;

## Resource and Reserve estimate 31 December 2018

	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Gold content (Moz)
Measured + Indicated Resources	35.43	1.49	1.70
Inferred Resources	17.85	1.49	0.85
Total Resources	53.28	1.49	2.55
P&P Reserves	20.51	1.77	1.17

- At a cut-off grade of 0.4g/t
- At a gold price of USD1,600/oz

## Local geology of the Namoya project

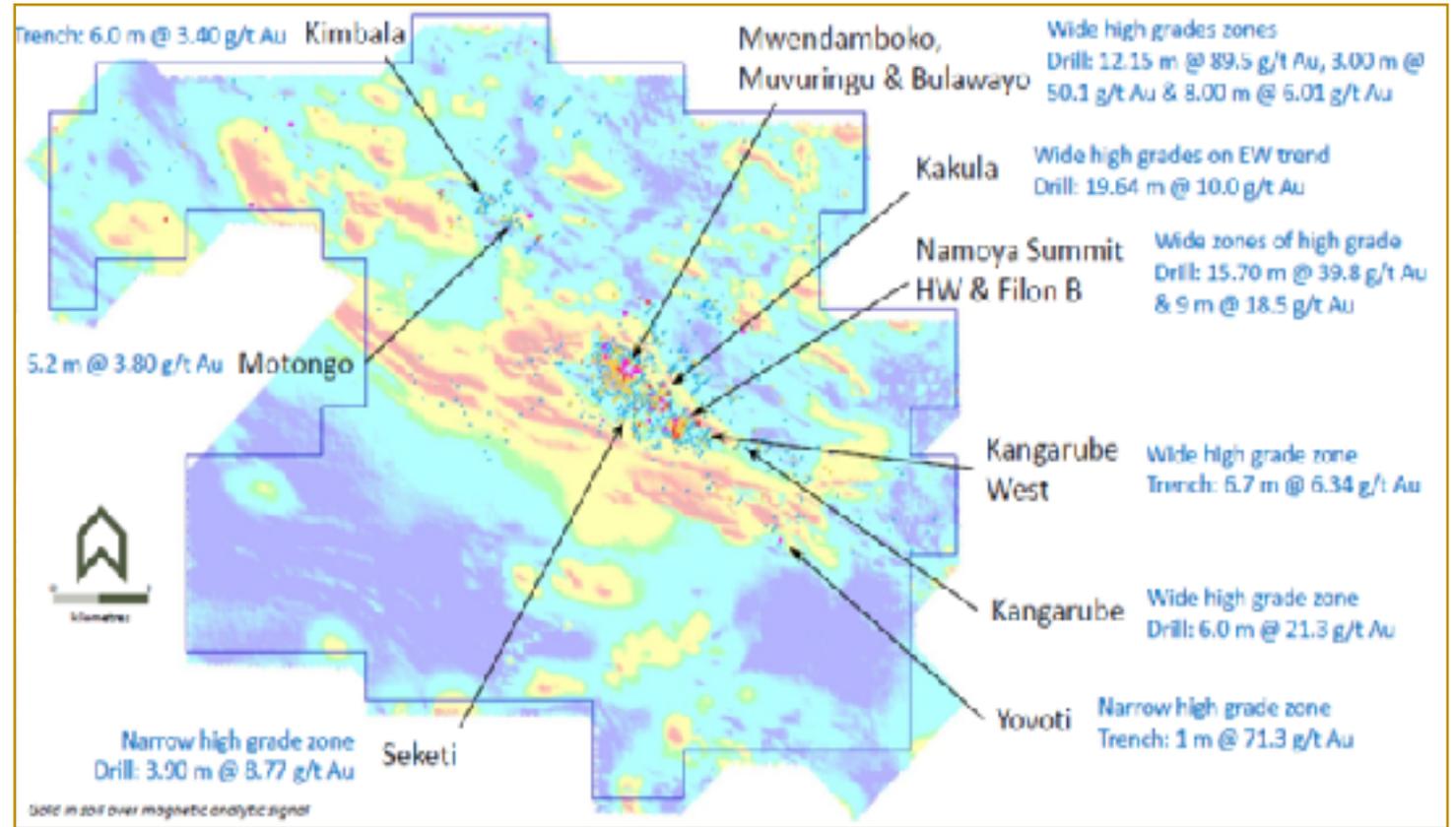


# Exploration and Resources Expansion



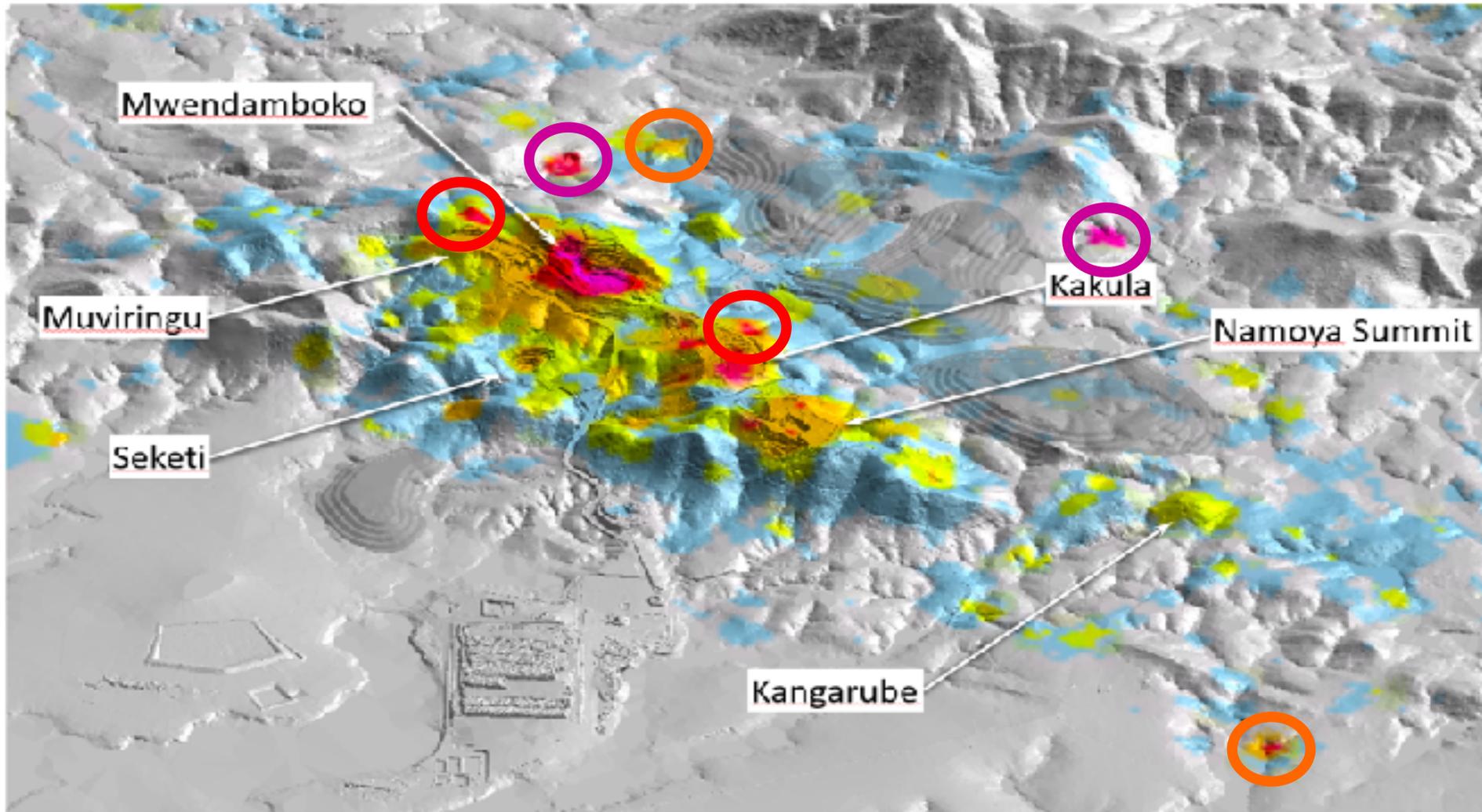
- At Namoya there is a high mineral Resources base with the opportunity to convert in-pit inferred Resources into reserves, with a high conversion rate.
- Main targets situated along splay to major fault in highly metamorphosed schists
  - Association with diorite intrusions
  - EW shears focus higher grade mineralisation
  - High grade gold associated with quartz-pyrite veins
- Mwendamboko Deeps
  - 11.40 m @ 10.2 g/t Au & 6.95 m @ 43.3 g/t Au
- Namoya Summit Deeps
  - 16.10 m @ 29.6 g/t Au & 5.00 m @ 19.3 g/t Au
- Deeper mineralisation is poorly drilled
- Significant bulk tonnage low grade Resources

## Main targets on splay fault





# Namoya Soil Geochemistry Shows Near Pit Upside



ppb Au

1,000

500

100

50

20

0 200  
metres

○ Max

○ High

○ Medium

View looking down to north

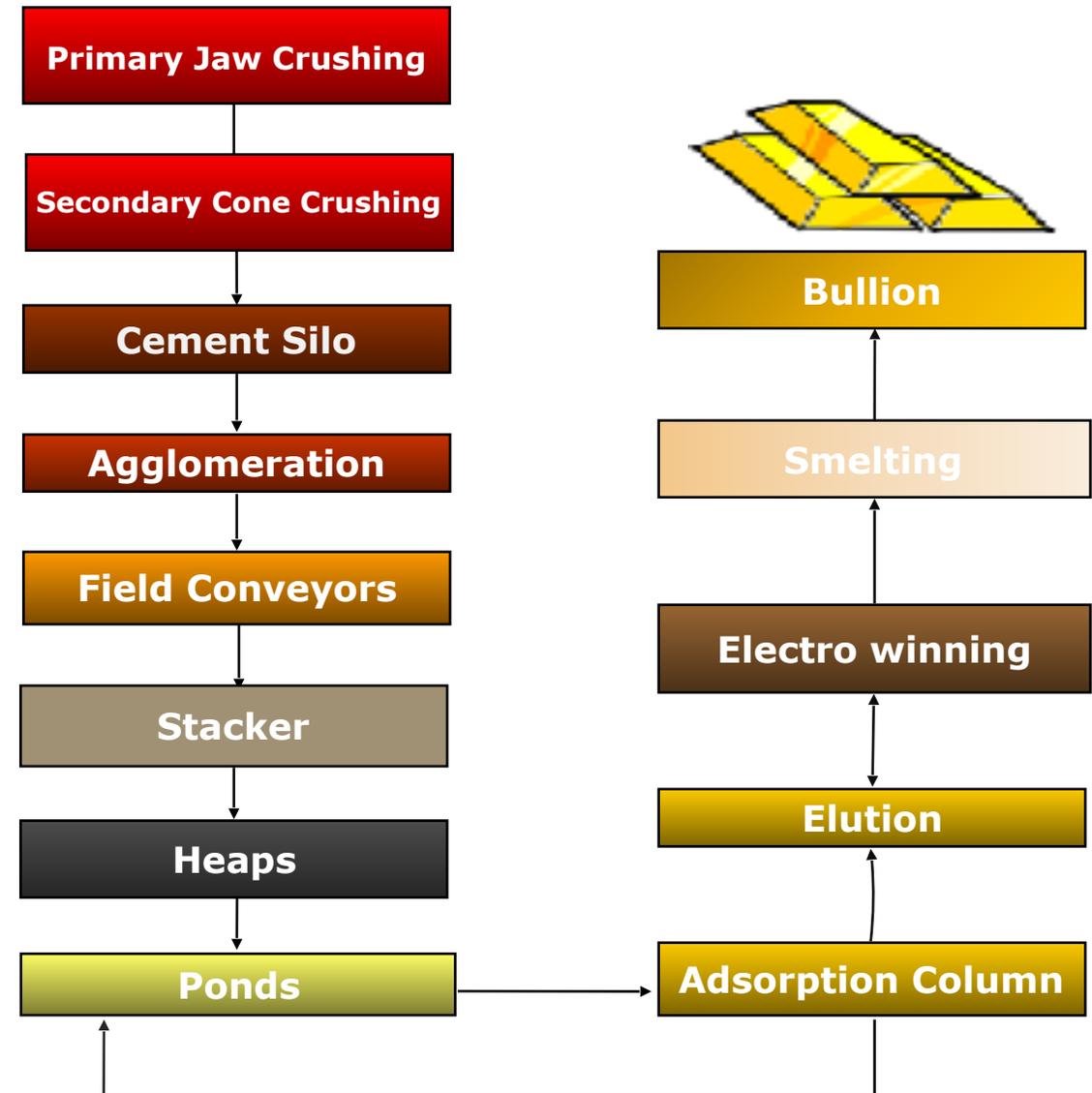
12 June 2019

- The 6 circled area's indicated are highly prospective and will require further exploration work.

# Detailed Operations

- Namoya Mining SA (“Namoya”) was constructed in 2014 and went into commercial production in 2016 with an annual production capacity of 120 000 oz Au.
- The mining schedule is based on Processing Plant capacity of 2.6 Mtpa.
- The mining operation consist of four planned open pits (Namoya Summit, Kakula, Muviringu and Mwendamboko). Currently only oxide and transition ore is fed to the heap leach.
- Mining operations are based on conventional drill and blast, load and haul mining techniques.
- Leach time is 90-120 days for oxide ore and 180 days (six months) for transition ore.
- Highest rainfall typically in November to December and March, which result in wide variation of mining volumes from month to month.

Namoya Mine Processing Flow Sheet

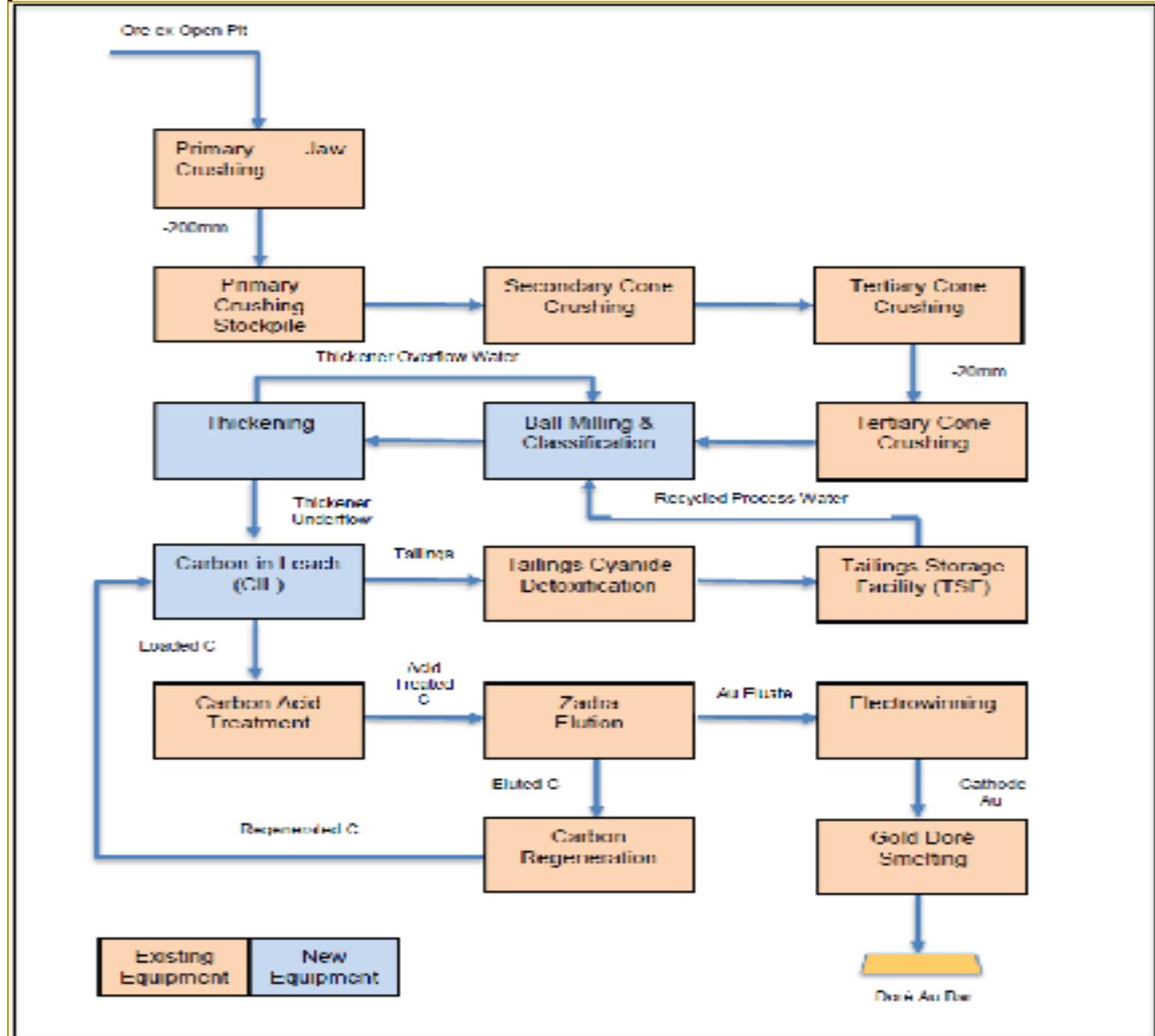






# Namoya Possible CIL Design

- The implementation of the high grade / low grade split circuit was evaluated. This is feasible on the basis that LOM oxides and transitional ore availability is adequate to support the additional capital and time schedule for its inclusion and that sufficient capacity exists in the heap leach section to treat the additional ore.
- The processing facilities were designed for a throughput of 3 Mtpa through 3 stage crushing (primary jaw, secondary cone and tertiary cone) and 3 stage screening (primary and secondary dry, tertiary wet) to produce 2 ore products for gold recovery treatment (+2mm-20mm for heap leaching; -2mm for CIL processing).
- The possibility exists to introduce a Hybrid processing circuit on Namoya which would increase the recoveries of the fine particle ore through the CIL



## Business Enterprise Plan (BEP)



### BEP Plan: Namoya Gold mine Production

- Life of Mine: 8 years, mining commences Sept 2024 - ends 2028
- Total production: 2024 - 2032 505 659oz Au
- Production: 2024: 9 132oz Au (Q4 2024)
- Production: 2025 - 2029 (Average): 74 034oz Au p.a.
- Production: 2030: 52 324oz Au p.a.
- Potential to extend LOM
- New mine plan will optimize key parameter of BEP

# Appendices - 1



## Shomka Investments Appendice List



Area	Detail	Ref #	File Name
<b>Licences and Permits</b>			
	CAMI Receipts for 2020 - LUG		OV CAMI PE026 LUGUSHWA.pdf
	CAMI Receipts for 2020 - KAM		OV CAMI PE037 KAMITUGA.pdf
	CAMI Receipts for 2020 - LUG		OV CAMI PE038 LUGUSHWA.pdf
	CAMI Receipts for 2020 - KAM		OV CAMI PE039 KAMITUGA.pdf
	Banro Environmental Report 2017		AER_F2017_ Rapport Annuel Environnemental _ Namoya _ Final.pdf
	Social Licences / Community		Galerie des Photos.pdf Minutes of establishing measures to accompany the activities of ASM in Namoya Mining's EP No.18.pdf
<b>Geology and Resources</b>			
	Riaan Herman Consulting Report		RHC optimisation and design_v1.pdf
	Riaan Herman Consulting Report		RHC Banro corporation resource _ update 062020.pdf
	SRK CP Report		
	Venmin Deloitte R&R Declaration (May 2014)		Independent National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report _ Namoya _ May 13 2014
	Grade Control Strategy		Grade Control Budget Proposal_v1.pptx
<b>Technical Report</b>			
	METC Report		METC-BD-PRP-0038 Namoya Shomka Stral 210312.pdf

## Appendices - 2



### Shomka Investments Appendice List

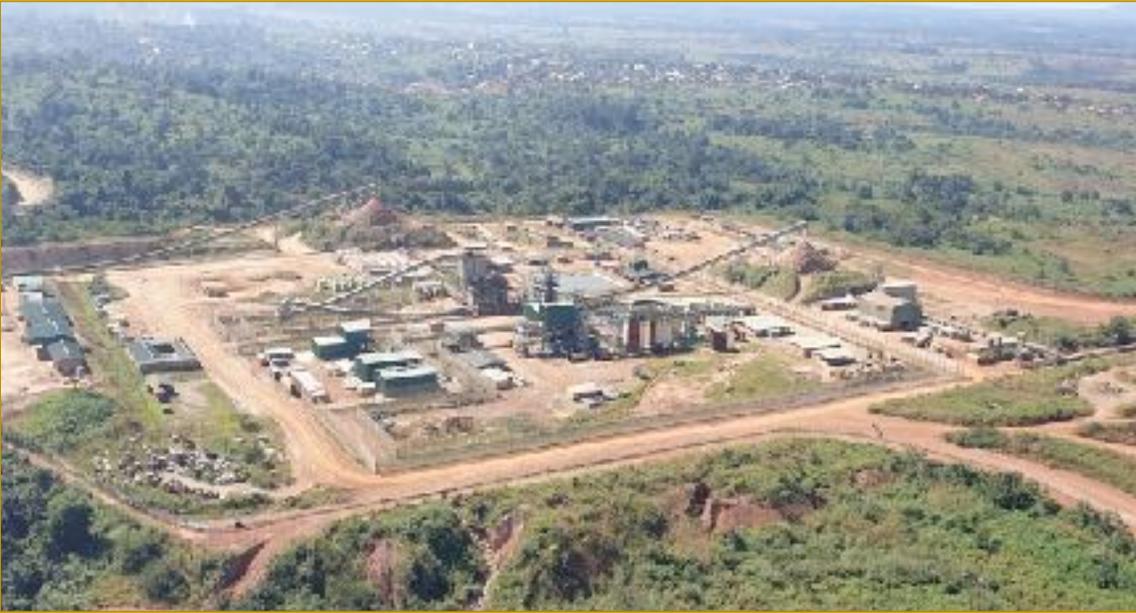


Area	Detail	Ref #	File Name
<b>Finance</b>			
	NPV Model		3.3. Option 1_20200203 NBC TWZ Valuation Model_with royalty cal_es_20210317_es_gt.xlsx
	In-situ Analysis Model		20210315 Barro In situ Calc_es_gt.xlsm
	Tax Shield / Assessed Loss		TREND_EBats financier_SYSCOHADA_2019 NAM.xlsm (password is "soe")
	Ramp Up Model		Namoya Start-up Cost- 16 October 2020_Original_es_20210313.xlsx
	Ohada Financials - 2019		Several files (passwords are "soe")
	Creditor Liabilities and Contingencies		20210204 BNR 04 Feb AP Aging All Barro.xlsx
	Management Report (MER) Dec 2019		20200220 NAM Month End Report (MER) Dec 2019.pdf
	Assessed Loss Tax Shield - KMPG		AVIS SUR LES PERTES PROFESSIONNELLES NAMOYA 1-V017.03.2021.pdf
<b>Legal</b>			
	Concordat Process		Concordat: Maître Junga - Opinion
<b>Human Resources</b>			
	Union Agreements		During C&M period (June to Dec 2020)
<b>Security</b>			
			NAMOYA MINING WS INSIGHT- SECURITY AGREEMENT PV AUGUST 19.pdf
			INSIGHT - Namoya Proposal.pdf

# Site Pictures - 1



## Site Pictures - 2



# Site Pictures - 3



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