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GOLDEN STAR RESOURCES LTD.

FORM 6-K
(Report of Foreign Issuer)

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16 UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the month of November 2013 .

Commission File Number 001-12284

GOLDEN STAR RESOURCES LTD.

(Translation of registrant's name into English)

150 King Street West
Suite 1200
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 1J9, Canada
(Address of principal executive office)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

Form 20-F ☐ Form 40-F ☑

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1): ____

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7): ____

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes ☐ No ☑

If "Yes" is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b): ____

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

This Report on Form 6-K is incorporated by reference in (i) the Registration Statements on Form S-8 of the Registrant as each may be amended from time to time (File Nos. 333-105820, 333-105821, 333-118958, 333-169047 and 333-175542) and (ii) Registration Statements on Form S-3 as amended (File Nos. 333-33237, 333-89767, 333-82106, 333-102225, 333-118956, 333-148296, 333-155767 and 333-180502) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-4, as amended (File No. 333-118957), to the extent not superseded by documents or reports subsequently filed by us under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, in each case as amended.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

GOLDEN STAR RESOURCES LTD.

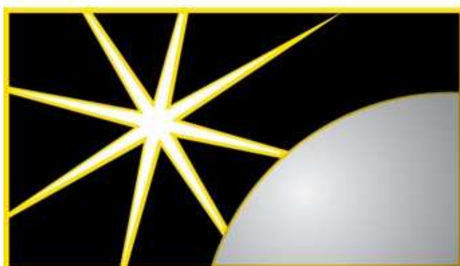
Date: November 4, 2013

(signed) Jeffrey A. Swinoga

Jeffrey A. Swinoga
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit	Description of Furnished Exhibit
99.1	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2013
99.2	Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013
99.3	Form 52-109F2 - Certification of Interim Filing - CEO
99.4	Form 52-109F2 - Certification of Interim Filing - CFO



GOLDEN STAR RESOURCES LTD.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the annual consolidated financial statements of Golden Star Resources Ltd. ("Golden Star" or "the Company" or "we" or "our") for the year ended December 31, 2012 prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("US GAAP"), the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and related notes for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and with the accompanying unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and related notes for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). This Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") includes information available to November 4, 2013. All amounts shown are in thousands of dollars unless noted otherwise. All currency amounts are stated in U.S. dollars unless noted otherwise.

Information presented in this MD&A is prepared in accordance with IFRS unless otherwise noted.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This report contains "forward looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws and “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, concerning the business, operations and financial performance and condition of Golden Star. Forward-looking information and statements include, but are not limited to, information or statements with respect to the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, the timing of such estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, expected cash operating cost reductions, strip ratios, costs of production, capital expenditures, costs and timing of the development of new deposits and sources of funding for such development, success of exploration activities, permitting time lines, currency exchange rate fluctuations, requirements for additional capital, government regulation of mining operations and environmental risks.

Generally, forward-looking information and statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “plans”, “expects”, “is expected”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “intends”, “anticipates”, “believes” or variations of such words and phrases (including negative or grammatical variations) or statements that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will be taken”, “occur” or “be achieved” or the negative connotation thereof.

Forward-looking information and statements are made based upon certain assumptions and other important factors that, if untrue, could cause the actual results, performances or achievements of Golden Star to be materially different from future results, performances or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Such statements and information are based on numerous assumptions regarding present and future business strategies and the environment in which Golden Star will operate in the future, including the price of gold, anticipated costs and ability to achieve goals. Certain important factors that could cause actual results, performances or achievements to differ materially from those set forth in the forward-looking information and statements include, among others, gold price volatility, discrepancies between actual and estimated production, mineral reserves and resources and metallurgical recoveries, mining operational and development risks, litigation risks, regulatory restrictions (including environmental regulatory restrictions and liability), activities by governmental authorities (including changes in taxation), currency fluctuations, the speculative nature of gold exploration, the global economic climate, dilution, share price volatility, the availability of capital on reasonable terms or at all, local and community impacts and issues; results of pending or future feasibility studies; competition, loss of key employees, additional funding requirements and defective title to mineral claims or property. Although Golden Star has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking information and statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended.

Forward-looking information and statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Golden Star to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information and statements, including but not limited to: risks related to international operations, including economical and political instability in foreign jurisdictions in which Golden Star operates; risks related to current global financial conditions; risks related to joint venture operations; actual results of current exploration activities; environmental risks; future prices of gold; possible variations in mineral reserves, grade or recovery rates; mine development and operating risks; accidents, labor disputes and other risks of the mining industry; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities; risks related to indebtedness and the service of such indebtedness, as well as those factors discussed in the section entitled “Description of the Business - Risk Factors” in Golden Star's Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2012 available at www.sedar.com. Although Golden Star has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking information and statements, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information and statements. Forward-looking information

and statements are made as of the date hereof and accordingly are subject to change after such date. Except as otherwise indicated by Golden Star, these statements do not reflect the potential impact of any non-recurring or other special items or of any dispositions, monetizations, mergers, acquisitions, other business combinations or other transactions that may be announced or that may occur after the date hereof. Forward-looking information and statements are provided for the purpose of providing information about management's current expectations and plans and allowing investors and others to get a better understanding of our operating environment. Golden Star does not undertake to update any forward-looking information and statements that are included in this MD&A, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING RESERVES AND RESOURCES

Scientific and technical information contained in this MD&A was reviewed and approved by Dr. Martin Raffield, Senior Vice- President, Technical Services for Golden Star, and a “qualified person” as defined by National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”). All mineral reserves and mineral resources have been calculated in accordance with the standards of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (“CIM”) and NI 43-101. All mineral resources are reported exclusive of mineral reserves. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves have not demonstrated economic viability. Information on data verification performed on the mineral properties mentioned in this MD&A that are considered to be material mineral properties to the Company are contained in Golden Star's Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2012 and the current technical report for those properties, including the technical report dated May 1, 2013 titled "NI 43 101 Technical Report for the Prestea West Reef Feasibility Study, Ghana effective Date 1st May 2013", all available at www.sedar.com.

Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors

This MD&A has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the securities laws in effect in Canada, which differ materially from the requirements of United States securities laws applicable to U.S. companies. Information concerning our mineral properties has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Canadian securities laws, which differ in material respects from the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) set forth in Industry Guide 7. Under the SEC's Industry Guide 7, mineralization may not be classified as a “reserve” unless the determination has been made that the mineralization could be economically and legally produced or extracted at the time of the reserve determination, and the SEC does not recognize the reporting of mineral deposits which do not meet the SEC Industry Guide 7 definition of “Reserve”. In accordance with NI 43-101, the terms “mineral reserve”, “proven mineral reserve”, “probable mineral reserve”, “mineral resource”, “measured mineral resource”, “indicated mineral resource” and “inferred mineral resource” are defined in accordance with CIM standards. While the terms “mineral resource”, “measured mineral resource”, “indicated mineral resource” and “inferred mineral resource” are recognized and required by NI 43-101, the SEC does not recognize them. You are cautioned that, except for that portion of mineral resources classified as mineral reserves, mineral resources have not demonstrated economic value. Inferred mineral resources have a high degree of uncertainty as to their existence and as to whether they can be economically or legally mined. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Therefore, you are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource exists, that it can be economically or legally mined, or that it will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Likewise, you are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of measured or indicated mineral resources will ever be upgraded into mineral reserves. You are urged to consider closely the disclosure on the mining industry technical terms in “Glossary of Terms” in our Annual Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

OVERVIEW OF GOLDEN STAR

Golden Star holds a 90% equity interest in Golden Star (Bogoso/Prestea) Limited ("Bogoso") and Golden Star (Wassa) Limited ("Wassa"), which respectively own the Bogoso and the Wassa open-pit gold mines and processing plant in Ghana. In addition, Golden Star has a 90% interest in the currently inactive underground mine in Prestea, Ghana ("Prestea Underground"). Golden Star also holds gold exploration interests elsewhere in Ghana, in other parts of West Africa and in Brazil, South America.

Our objective is to continue the growth of our mining business through the appropriate development of our numerous projects. In the near term, we are focus on reducing our operating costs and managing our capital expenditure appropriately.

All our operations, with the exception of certain exploration projects, transact business in U.S. dollars and keep financial records in U.S. dollars. Our accounting records are kept in accordance with IFRS. Our fiscal year ends December 31. We are a reporting issuer or the equivalent in all provinces of Canada, in Ghana and in the United States, and file disclosure documents with securities regulatory authorities in Canada and Ghana and with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

ADOPTION OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

Effective as of the second quarter of 2013, the Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The comparative financial information from 2012 in this MD&A has also been restated to conform to IFRS. See Changes in Accounting Policies below for further information on the impact of this change. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with Note 24 "First Time Adoption of IFRS" in the Company's condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 .

THIRD QUARTER 2013 HIGHLIGHTS

- Gold ounces sold increased by 10% during the third quarter of 2013 to 88,925 ounces, from 80,826 ounces sold during the same period in 2012 . Gold sales for both Bogoso and Wassa were higher in the third quarter of 2013 than in the same period in 2012.
- Revenues were $118.2 million for the third quarter of 2013 compared with $133.5 million generated during the third quarter of 2012 due to the lower realized gold price in the third quarter of 2013 which was partially offset by the increase in ounces sold at both Bogoso and Wassa.
- Consolidated cash operating cost per ounce decreased to $960 per ounce for the third quarter of 2013, down from $977 per ounce for the third quarter of 2012. Cash operating costs per ounce for both Bogoso and Wassa were lower in the third quarter of 2013 than during the same prior year period, mainly due to the higher gold sales.
- Net income attributable to Golden Star shareholders for the third quarter of 2013 totaled $3.5 million , compared to a net loss attributable to Golden Star shareholders of $20.1 million for the same prior year period.
- Cash generated by operations before working capital changes was $12.8 million in the third quarter of 2013 and $39.0 million for the same prior year period.
- Cash used for capital expenditures totaled $23.5 million for the third quarter of 2013 compared to $27.7 million for the third quarter of 2012.
- Our consolidated cash balance was $66.6 million at September 30, 2013 compared with $78.9 million at December 31, 2012 .

SUMMARY OF OPERATING AND FINANCIAL RESULTS

		For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
OPERATING SUMMARY		**2013**	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**
Wassa gold sold	oz	44,830	40,982	141,470	118,533
Bogoso gold sold	oz	44,095	39,844	113,907	125,201
Total gold sold	oz	88,925	80,826	255,377	243,734
Average realized gold price	$/oz	1,329	1,652	1,456	1,645
Cash operating cost per ounce - Wassa [1]	$/oz	805	809	782	873
Cash operating cost per ounce - Bogoso [1]	$/oz	1,118	1,150	1,352	1,169
Cash operating cost per ounce [1]	$/oz	960	977	1,036	1,025
All-in sustaining cost per ounce [1]	$/oz	1,213	1,245	1,311	1,306
All-in cost per ounce [1]	$/oz	1,347	1,466	1,517	1,505
FINANCIAL SUMMARY					
Revenues	$'000	118,159	133,497	371,762	400,830
Net income/(loss) attributable to Golden Star shareholders	$'000	3,507	(20,058)	(117,316)	(7,148)
Adjusted net income/(loss) attributable to Golden Star shareholders [2]	$'000	4,689	9,997	(14,732)	31,916
Cash generated from operations before working capital changes [3]	$'000	12,816	39,030	27,420	97,471
Net income/(loss) per share attributable to Golden Star shareholders - basic and diluted	$/share	0.01	(0.08)	(0.45)	(0.03)
Adjusted net income/(loss) per share attributable to Golden Star shareholders - basic and diluted [3]	$/share	0.02	0.04	(0.06)	0.12
Cash flow provided by operations per share	$/share	0.08	0.13	0.24	0.31

[1] See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" below for a reconciliation of cash operating cost per ounce, all-in sustaining costs per ounce and all-in costs per ounce to cost of sales before depreciation and amortization.

[2] See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" below for a reconciliation of adjusted net income/(loss) attributable to Golden Star shareholders and adjusted net (loss)/income per share attributable to Golden Star shareholders to net (loss)/income attributable to Golden Star shareholders and net (loss)/income attributable to Golden Star shareholders per share.

[3] See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" below for an explanation of the calculation of cash generated by operations before working capital changes.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

(Stated in thousands of U.S. dollars)	As of September 30, 2013	As of December 31, 2012
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 66,638	$ 78,884
Working capital	15,745	69,218
Total assets	445,807	656,296
Equity	191,463	328,177

OUTLOOK

The Company's long term objective is to continue the growth of its mining business through the appropriate development of its numerous existing projects. In the near term the Company is focused on reducing its operating costs and managing its capital expenditures appropriately.

Year to date the Company has produced 255,377 ounces of gold, mainly because of the good performance from the Wassa Mine in the second quarter and the better than expected results achieved from tailings reclaim in the third quarter. The Company now

expects to exceed its revised production guidance for the full year. Accordingly gold production guidance for the full year is being increased to 325,000 - 330,000 ounces.

Production for the remainder of 2013 and for the next two years thereafter is expected to be from the Wassa Main, Father Brown, Chujah and Bogoso North pits as well as from tailings reprocessing at the Bogoso Mine.

The Company's objectives for the remainder of 2013 include:

- Achieving further reductions in operating costs throughout the Company;
- Continuing operations at the tailings reclaim facility;
- Progressing permitting at Prestea South, Dumasi and Mampon all of which are future ore sources available to the Company;
- Commencing pushback of the Father Brown pit;
- Continuing pushbacks at Bogoso North and Chujah pits; and
- Commencing infill drilling at depth at the Wassa Main pit.

The Company plans to announce its full year 2013 gold production and sales in early January 2014 and financial results for same period in late February 2014.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

The following table shows our actual capital spending to date in 2013 and the total expected capital spending for 2013.

($'millions)	Actual spending for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 [1]	Expected capital spending for the remainder of 2013 [2]	Total expected capital spending 2013 [2]
Sustaining capital spending			
Bogoso refractory	$ 20.3	$ 1.5	$ 21.8
Bogoso non-refractory	0.1	—	0.1
Wassa	9.1	5.1	14.2
Total	29.5	6.6	36.1
Development capital spending			
Bogoso refractory	28.1	6.4	34.5
Bogoso non-refractory	9.5	4.7	14.2
Wassa	13.2	4.3	17.5
Total	50.8	15.4	66.2
Total capital spending	$ 80.3	$ 22.0	$ 102.3

[1] The capital spending for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 shown above includes Bogoso refractory betterment stripping of $23.6 million previously expensed under US GAAP, now capitalized under IFRS.
[2] Includes $5.5 million o f betterment stripping that we expect to incur to push back the Chujah pit at Bogoso. Previously betterment stripping was expensed under US GAAP.

As more fully disclosed under "Risk Factors" in our MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2012 , numerous factors could cause us not to achieve our objectives or could lead to changes in our plans. Under any of these circumstances, the objectives described above could change materially.

CORPORATE DEVELOPMENTS

RESTART OF TAILINGS RECLAIM FACILITY AND SUSPENSION OF MINING AT PAMPE

In the third quarter of 2013, we commenced pumping reclaimed tailings to Bogoso's non-refractory plant on a full time basis to replace the non-refractory ore feed from the suspended Pampe pit. This facility pumps tailings from a decommissioned Bogoso tailings storage facility directly into the Bogoso non-refractory plant.

During the third quarter of 2013, we processed 0.4 million tonnes of tailings at an average grade of 0.96 g/t. The gold recovery rate was 42.5% which yielded 4,434 ounces during the third quarter of 2013. Although it is uncertain how much of the tailings we will be able to process, we expect that there will be sufficient tailings reclaim material available for at least another five years. Gold grade and gold recovery will be variable, however we expect it to be similar to the average gold grades and gold recoveries experienced to date.

GOLD PRICES

Spot gold prices fell from $1,694 per ounce at the beginning of 2013 to $1,327 per ounce near the end of the third quarter 2013. We realized an average gold price of $1,329 per ounce for our gold sales during the three months ended September 30, 2013 , 20% lower than the average realized gold of $1,652 per ounce for the three months ended September 30, 2012 . Spot gold prices as at November 1, 2013 are $1,307 per ounce.

OPERATING COSTS AND CAPITAL SPENDING REDUCTIONS

Operating cost reduction initiatives for the remainder of 2013 totaling an estimated $45.0 million (10% of expected annual operating expenses) were implemented in June 2013. For the quarter ended September 30, 2013, we estimate that the Company has realized approximately half of these savings.

Mine operating expenses were reduced through re-negotiations of certain supplier contracts, supplier discounts and reducing the number of contractors. Other operating improvements were initiated including transport and delivery efficiencies, and improved purchasing procedures. Maintenance cost savings and fuel cost reductions continue to be achieved through the recent purchase of two new excavators and four new drills. In addition we commenced discussions with the unions to restructure our workforce, which are on-going.

Total budgeted capital expenditures have been reduced to $73.2 million for 2013 (excluding $23.6 million betterment stripping previously expensed under US GAAP), compared with an initial capital budget of $141.0 million . Sustaining capital expenditure is expected to total $36.1 million for the year, $23.9 million less than our initial sustaining capital budget. We expect development capital to total $37.1 million for 2013 (excluding $29.1 million of betterment stripping previously expensed under US GAAP), which is $22.9 million less than the $60.0 million that was projected at the beginning of the year.

SALE OF TRUE GOLD MINING SHARES

On July 29, 2013, the Company completed the sale of 24,521,101 shares of True Gold Mining Inc ("TGM") for net proceeds of $7.2 million resulting in a gain of $1.3 million in the third quarter of 2013.

ECOBANK LOAN

On July 30, 2013, Wassa closed a $50 million secured Medium Term Loan Facility ("Ecobank Loan") with Ecobank Ghana Limited ("Ecobank"), a pan-African full service bank, who acted as sole lender and arranger to Wassa. The proceeds will be used to finance Wassa capital expenditures. The Ecobank Loan has a term of 60 months from the date of initial drawing and is secured, among other things, by Wassa's existing plant, machinery and equipment. The interest rate is three month LIBOR + 9% per annum, payable monthly in arrears. Payment of interest and principal commences on April 30, 2014. Wassa drew down $10.0 million under this facility upon closing the agreement and received cash proceeds of $8.8 million net of loan fees.

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS UPDATE

WASSA

WASSA DRILLING PROGRAM

During the nine months ended September 30, 2013 , 140 drill holes totaling 48,406 meters were completed below the Wassa main pit. The drilling during the last nine months was predominantly targeted at infilling gaps in the prior drilling as well as testing the higher grade plunge mineralization to the south. Drilling results to date in 2013 have confirmed that the mineralized zone continues to the south and remains open at depth.

The December 31, 2012 published mineral resource and reserve estimates of Wassa were based on drill results received up to the end of August 2012. A revised Mineral Resource for Wassa is largely complete and pit modeling is currently ongoing. Initial indications are that the deeper portion of the deposit exhibits grades and thickness amenable to underground mining. A production schedule to determine how best to mine this resource to maximize free cash flow is currently being compiled. We expect to issue an updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Wassa deposit shortly.

BOGOSO

Chujah Pit

During 2012, we started a push back of the Chujah pitwall to improve our access to ore and reduce our mining operating costs. The Chujah push back continued during the third quarter of 2013 and we expect that it will be completed during the second quarter of 2014. We capitalized $5.3 million and $23.6 million respectively as betterment stripping during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 as a result of this push back.

Dumasi

During the first quarter of 2013, a resettlement agreement was signed which provides for relocation of the community of Dumasi to a new town site located a few kilometers north of the existing Dumasi community. In conjunction with signing of the resettlement agreement, ground clearing was initiated at the new Dumasi town site in anticipation of the start of the construction of the new community. During the nine months ended September 30, 2013 , we incurred $7.0 million of development costs mainly related to land clearing and land preparation for construction. The resettlement action plan (“RAP”) for Dumasi is expected to be submitted to the District Assembly in the fourth quarter 2013 for their review and approval. A further $1.0 million is budgeted for capital expenditure in the remainder of the year.

Mampon

The permitting process is underway and continued in the third quarter of 2013 with the completion of the data collection for the draft RAP for the community living at Mampon. The RAP and the environmental impact statement ("EIS") are currently being drafted. Construction of the access road to Mampon has not yet commenced as this is pending environmental permitting. Design work in this regard is ongoing. The EIS is currently undergoing internal review and the submission of the draft EIS to the EPA is expected before the end of the first quarter 2014.

Prestea South

A public hearing with the Prestea community was held during the third quarter of 2013. The community was supportive of the development of the Prestea South open pit mines. We are waiting for comments from the Ghana Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") that will allow us to then submit a revised EIS for final review and approval by the EPA.

We expect to initiate development of the Prestea South deposits, including the design and development of a series of surface pits along the Ashanti Trend south of the town of Prestea, when the permitting process is complete. Ore from these pits would be hauled to the Bogoso processing plants.

Prestea Underground

A feasibility study for Prestea Underground was completed during the second quarter of 2013 and was published on SEDAR in July 2013. The feasibility study demonstrates positive economics for the extraction of the West Reef steeply dipping, high-grade, narrow vein deposit using mechanized cut-and-fill mining with footwall ramp access.

The feasibility study indicates that after the a three year development period, ore from the Prestea Underground mine would be treated at the Bogoso non-refractory plant. Estimated cash operating costs are $734 per ounce over the six year life of mine. Initial capital expenditure is estimated to be $90.6 million and total capital expenditure over the life of the project is expected to be $150.1 million.

During the first nine months of 2013 we incurred capital expenditures totaling $4.0 million including $0.9 million on geotechnical drilling.

A resettlement action plan for the Prestea communities living in the Prestea area is currently under review by the Prestea Huni Valley District Assembly. The environmental impact statement must be revised to incorporate EPA comments before an environmental permit can be issued.

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

		For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
		2013	2012	2013	2012
SUMMARY OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS					
Wassa gold sold	oz	44,830	40,982	141,470	118,533
Bogoso gold sold	oz	44,095	39,844	113,907	125,201
Total gold sold	oz	88,925	80,826	255,377	243,734
Average realized price	$/oz	1,329	1,652	1,456	1,645
Cash operating cost [1] - combined	$/oz	960	977	1,036	1,025
Gold revenues	$'000	118,159	133,497	371,762	400,830
Cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization	$'000	91,294	85,639	288,591	270,051
Cash flow provided by operations	$'000	20,147	32,914	61,606	79,158
Cash flow provided by operations per share	$	0.08	0.13	0.24	0.31
Net income/(loss) attributable to Golden Star shareholders	$'000	3,507	(20,058)	(117,316)	(7,148)
Net income/(loss) per share – basic	$	0.01	(0.08)	(0.45)	(0.03)

[1] See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" below for a reconciliation of cash operating cost per ounce to cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization.

THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2013 COMPARED TO THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2012

Results for the three months ended September 30, 2013 include net income attributable to Golden Star shareholders of $3.5 million or $0.01 per share, compared with a net loss of $20.1 million or $0.08 per share in the same period of 2012 . The net loss in 2012 was primarily due to the unfavorable mark to market loss of $30.1 million of the 5% Convertible Debentures compared to the unfavorable mark to market loss of $1.2 million in the third quarter of 2013. Mine operating margins reduced in the third quarter of 2013 relative to the comparative period in 2012.

Gold revenues

Gold revenues totaled $118.2 million , down from $133.5 million in the same period in 2012 . Our mines sold 88,925 ounces in the third quarter of 2013 , up 10.0% from the 80,826 ounces sold in the same quarter of 2012 , however the average realized gold price fell to $1,329 per ounce, down 19.6% from $ 1,652 per ounce in the third quarter of 2012 .

Cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization

Third quarter 2013 cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization totaled $91.3 million , up $5.7 million from $85.6 million for the same period of 2012 . Mine operating expenses were reduced by $1.1 million to $82.5 million as a result of cost saving measures. During the third quarter of 2012 , we added ore tonnes to ore stockpile inventory resulting in a decrease of $4.6 million to cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization, however during the third quarter of 2013 , we drew down stockpiles resulting in a net decrease in our metals inventory and increasing our cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization by $2.8 million .

Depreciation and amortization

As a result of the impairment charges recorded during the second quarter of 2013, the net book value of our mining property and property plant and equipment decreased. As a result, depreciation and amortization decreased to $9.8 million for the quarter, down from $24.5 million for the third quarter of 2012 .

Other expenses/(income)

Third quarter 2013 general and administrative costs totaling $4.7 million were slightly higher than the $4.6 million incurred in the third quarter of 2012 , mainly due to costs incurred as a result of moving the corporate headquarters from Denver, Colorado to Toronto, Ontario.

During the third quarter 2013 , we recorded a $1.2 million non-cash fair value loss on the 5% Convertible Debentures, compared to a $30.1 million fair value loss on the 4% and 5% Convertible Debentures recorded in the third quarter of 2012 .

Net finance expense totaled $3.1 million for the third quarter of 2013 , up from the $2.5 million incurred in third quarter of 2012 , mainly due to an increase in the foreign exchange loss offset by a decrease in interest expense.

Income tax expense/(recovery)

Income tax expense for the quarter ended September 2013 totaled $4.6 million , up $1.0 million from the same prior year period, as a result of higher net income at Wassa in the third quarter of 2013 as compared to the third quarter of 2012.

NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2013 COMPARED TO NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2012

Results for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 include a net loss attributable to Golden Star shareholders of $117.3 million or $0.45 per share, compared with a net loss of $7.1 million or $0.03 per share in the same period of 2012 . The major factor contributing to the 2013 loss is the impairment charges totaling $195.9 million recorded primarily to write down Bogoso and Wassa's carrying values, this was offset by the $50.3 million mark to market gain on the 5% Convertible Debentures compared to $32.1 million mark to market loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 .

Gold revenues

Gold revenues totaled $371.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 , down from $400.8 million in the same period in 2012 . Even though our mines sold 255,377 ounces in the first nine months of 2013 , up 4.8% from the 243,734 ounces sold in the same period of 2012 , the average realized gold price fell to $1,456 per ounce, down 11.5% from $1,645 per ounce in the same period of 2012 resulting in lower gold revenues.

Cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization

In the first nine months of 2013 , cost of sales totaled $288.6 million , up $18.5 million from $270.1 million for the same period of 2012 , mainly due to a $5.3 million net realizable write down of our run of mine ore stockpiles as a result of the lower gold prices. Mine operating expenses totaled $254.2 million , down from $259.5 million for the same period in 2012 . During the first nine months of 2012 , we added ore tonnes to metals inventory resulting in a $9.5 million decrease to cost of sales, however we drew down stockpiles during the first nine months of 2013 resulting in a net decrease in our metals inventory, increasing cost of sales by $10.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 .

Depreciation and amortization

As a result of the impairment charges recorded during the second quarter of 2013 the net book value of our mining property and property plant and equipment decreased, and accordingly, depreciation and amortization decreased to $50.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 , down from $63.2 million for the same period in 2012 .

Other expenses/(income)

In the second quarter of 2013, we relocated our corporate headquarters from Denver, Colorado to Toronto, Ontario. The additional relocation costs incurred as a result of the move were offset by cost saving measures implemented at the new corporate headquarters which included reduced staffing levels. As a result, general and administrative costs for the first nine months of 2013 were essentially the same as for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 .

For the first nine months of 2013 the fair value gain of $50.3 million on the 5% Convertible Debentures was calculated based on the discounted cash flows of the debt component and a Black-Scholes valuation for the conversion feature. The fair value of the conversion feature decreased during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 as a result of a decrease in the price of our common shares during the same period, contributing to the gain for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 . In addition, the fair value of the debt component also decreased due to higher yield requirements in the market. In comparison, a $32.1 million fair value loss on our 4% and 5% Convertible Debentures was recorded for the first nine months of 2012 .

With less debt outstanding in the first nine months of 2013 compared to the same period last year, interest expense decreased from $8.6 million for the first nine months of 2012 to $3.9 million for the same period in 2013 . Also included in interest expense in 2012 were transaction costs of $2.1 million related to the refinancing of the 4% Convertible Debentures.

During the second quarter of 2013, the Company recorded impairment charges totaling $195.9 million , comprised of $86.1 million for Bogoso and $106.9 million for Wassa and $2.9 million for the TGM shares. The impairment charge at Bogoso included charges of $49.3 million related to mine property; of $36.4 million related to property, plant and equipment; and of $0.4 million related to intangible assets. At Wassa $87.5 million of the impairment charge related to mine property and $19.4 million related to property, plant and equipment. The resulting non-cash charge was due to the impact of the lower than expected gold prices over the life of the mines and the shorter mine life at Wassa due to the lower gold price. In the first nine months of 2013, we recorded an impairment charge of $2.9 million related to the drop in fair value of the TGM shares compared to the $7.0 million impairment charges recorded in the same period during 2012.

Income tax expense/(recovery)

Income tax recovery for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 totaled $10.8 million , as compared to a income tax expense $20.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 . This is as a result of a $33.1 million deferred tax recovery recorded in 2013, primarily related

to the impairment charges recorded on the Wassa long term assets, this tax recovery was partially offset

by the Wassa current tax expense of $22.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 . For the nine months ended September 30, 2012 the deferred tax expense for Wassa totaled $20.5 million .

WASSA OPERATIONS

Through a 90% owned subsidiary, Golden Star (Wassa) Limited, we own and operate the Wassa and Father Brown open pit mines, located approximately 35 kilometers from the town of Bogoso, Ghana. The design capacity of the carbon-in-leach ("CIL") processing plant ("Wassa processing plant") is nominally 3.0 million tonnes per annum but varies depending on the ratio of hard to soft ore. The Father Brown mine is located approximately 80 kilometers south of Wassa along the Company's access road. Ore from the Father Brown and Wassa mines is sent to the Wassa processing plant for processing. Wassa produced and sold 158,899 ounces of gold in year ended December 31, 2012 and 141,470 ounces of gold in the nine months ended September 30, 2013 .

		For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
		2013	2012	2013	2012
WASSA FINANCIAL RESULTS					
Revenue	$'000	$ 59,465	$ 67,722	$ 206,542	$ 194,897
Mine operating expenses	$'000	35,657	34,574	106,316	109,839
Royalties	$'000	2,977	3,391	10,342	9,764
Operating costs from/(to) metals inventory	$'000	444	(1,431)	4,244	(6,305)
Net realizable value adjustment	$'000	—	—	265	—
Cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization	$'000	39,078	36,534	121,167	113,298
Depreciation and amortization	$'000	5,949	19,122	35,441	47,496
Mine operating margin	$'000	$ 14,438	$ 12,066	$ 49,934	$ 34,103
WASSA OPERATING RESULTS					
Ore mined	t	539,661	660,015	1,495,390	2,057,766
Waste mined	t	3,558,276	4,043,160	9,591,338	12,306,759
Ore processed	t	675,480	601,766	1,983,937	1,924,645
Grade processed	g/t	2.24	2.31	2.38	2.03
Recovery	%	94.8	94.7	94.7	94.4
Gold sales	oz	44,830	40,982	141,470	118,533
Cash operating cost [1]	$/oz	805	809	782	873

[1] See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" below for a reconciliation of cash operating cost per ounce to cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization.

THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2013 COMPARED TO THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2012

Due to the lower realized gold price, Wassa's third quarter 2013 revenues of $59.5 million were down $8.2 million from $67.7 million for the same quarter of 2012 . However, third quarter 2013 gold sales were 44,830 ounces, 3,848 ounces higher than gold sold during the third quarter of 2012 . Gold revenues from the higher quantity of gold sold were offset by a decrease in the average realized gold price, down from $1,652 per ounce for the third quarter of 2012 to $1,329 per ounce for the third quarter of 2013 .

The higher gold production was primarily due to a 12% increase in ore tonnes processed in third quarter of 2013 as compared to the same period last year. The recent improvements to the Wassa processing plant, including CIL agitator upgrades and genset start-up synchronization, have resulted in an increase in ore tonnes processed as compared to a year earlier. The higher throughput more than offset the slightly lower grade processed during the quarter.

Wassa's cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization totaled $39.1 million in the third quarter of 2013 , $2.6 million higher than the $36.5 million incurred in the third quarter of 2012 , mainly due to the additional costs resulting from the higher volume of ore tonnes processed in the third quarter of 2013 . In addition Wassa drew down ore from stockpiles during the third quarter of 2013 resulting in a $0.4 million

increase in costs of sales, compared with a $1.4 million inventory build-up during the same quarter

in 2012 which reduced the cost of sales during the prior period. Mine operating expenses totaling $35.7 million were up $1.1 million from the third quarter of 2012.

As a result of the impairment charges recorded during the second quarter of 2013, the net book value of Wassa's mining property and property plant and equipment decreased. Accordingly, depreciation and amortization decreased to $5.9 million for the quarter ended September 2013, down from $19.1 million for the same period in 2012.

Wassa's cash operating costs totaled $36.1 million for the third quarter of 2013 , $3.0 million higher than the $33.1 million incurred during the third quarter of 2012 . The higher cash operating costs were more than offset by the increase in the amount of gold sold, resulting in cash operating cost per ounce of $805 per ounce for the third quarter of 2013 , slighty lower than the cash operating cost per ounce of $809 per ounce during the third quarter of 2012 .

NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2013 COMPARED TO NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2012

Gold revenues totaled $206.5 million in 2013, up $11.6 million , due to a 19% increase in gold sold during the first nine months of 2013. The revenues from the higher gold sales were partially offset by a decrease in the average realized gold price, down from $1,644 per ounce for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 to $1,460 per ounce for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 .

The increase in ounces sold was primarily due to a 17% increase in ore grade processed in the first nine months of 2013, as a result of the higher grade ore processed from the Father Brown pit.

Cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization for Wassa totaled $121.2 million in the first nine months of 2013 , $7.9 million higher than the $113.3 million incurred during 2012. The higher cost of sales is mainly related to the $4.2 million draw down of ore stockpiles in 2013 compared with a $6.3 million inventory build-up in 2012. Mine operating expenses totaled $106.3 million , or $3.5 million lower than 2012, mainly due to the lower volume of tonnes mined.

Wassa's cash operating costs totaled $110.6 million for the first nine months of 2013, up from $103.5 million incurred in 2012. The higher cash operating costs were more than offset by the increase in gold sold, resulting in cash operating cost per ounce of $782 per ounce for the first nine months of 2013 , 10% lower than the cash operating cost per ounce of $873 incurred during 2012 .

During the second quarter of 2013, the Company recorded impairment charges at Wassa totaling $106.9 million , comprised of $19.4 million related to property, plant and equipment, and $87.5 million related to mine property. The impairment test for Wassa was based on a $1,100 per ounce optimized pit-shell and the average of the consensus gold prices of various financial institutions. The resulting non-cash charge impairment charge was primarily due to the drop in the expected long term gold prices and a shorter mine life.

BOGOSO OPERATIONS

Through a 90% owned subsidiary, Golden Star (Bogoso/Prestea) Limited, we own and operate the Bogoso gold mining and processing operations located near the town of Bogoso, Ghana. Bogoso operates a gold ore processing facility at Bogoso with a capacity of 2.7 million tonnes of ore per annum, which uses bio-oxidation technology to treat refractory ore (“Bogoso refractory plant”). In addition, Bogoso has a CIL processing facility located adjacent to the Bogoso refractory plant, which is suitable for treating non-refractory gold ores (“Bogoso non-refractory plant”) at a rate up to 1.5 million tonnes per annum. Bogoso produced and sold 172,379 ounces of gold in the year ended December 31, 2012 and 113,907 ounces of gold in the nine months ended September 30, 2013 .

Through Bogoso, we own Prestea Underground, which is located on the Prestea property and consists of a currently inactive underground gold mine and associated support facilities. We published a feasibility study on SEDAR in July, 2013.

		For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
		2013	2012	2013	2012
BOGOSO FINANCIAL RESULTS					
Revenue	$'000	$ 58,694	$ 65,775	$ 165,220	$ 205,933
Mine operating expenses	$'000	46,878	48,982	147,841	149,679
Royalties	$'000	2,937	3,292	8,266	10,304
Operating costs from/(to) metals inventory	$'000	2,401	(3,169)	6,193	(3,287)
Net realizable value adjustment	$'000	—	—	5,124	57
Cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization	$'000	52,216	49,105	167,424	156,753
Depreciation and amortization	$'000	3,870	5,369	14,852	15,682
Mine operating margin	$'000	$ 2,608	$ 11,301	$ (17,056)	$ 33,498
BOGOSO OPERATING RESULTS					
Ore mined refractory	t	532,603	593,415	1,215,158	1,967,682
Ore mined non-refractory	t	42,849	173,544	390,744	558,741
Total ore mined	t	575,452	766,959	1,605,902	2,526,423
Waste mined	t	5,020,313	5,491,652	18,345,813	17,747,405
Refractory ore processed	t	619,705	686,587	1,789,111	1,868,263
Refractory ore grade	g/t	2.62	2.05	2.31	2.38
Gold recovery – refractory ore	%	68.9	69.6	69.1	71.4
Non-refractory ore processed	t	434,400	230,526	715,118	605,453
Non-refractory ore grade	g/t	0.96	2.04	1.60	2.44
Gold recovery - non-refractory ore	%	42.5	71.8	48.9	60.6
Gold sold refractory	oz	39,661	30,277	95,885	98,666
Gold sold non-refractory	oz	4,434	9,567	18,022	26,535
Gold sales	oz	44,095	39,844	113,907	125,201
Cash operating cost [1]	$/oz	1,118	1,150	1,352	1,169

[1] See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" below for a reconciliation of cash operating cost per ounce to cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization.

THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2013 COMPARED TO THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2012

Bogoso's third quarter 2013 revenues totaled $58.7 million , down $7.1 million from $65.8 million in 2012 . The realized gold price averaged $1,331 per ounce in the third quarter of 2013 , down $320 per ounce from $1,651 per ounce a year earlier. However gold sold increased to 44,095 ounces in the third quarter of 2013 , up 11% from 39,844 ounces in the third quarter of 2012 .

As a result of the higher gold grade refractory material processed during the third quarter of 2013, refractory gold sales were up 31.0% . The higher gold grade more than offset the lower throughput and recovery in the third quarter of 2013 as compared to the third quarter of 2012.

We started the tailings reclaim project on a full time basis during the third quarter 2013 processing 0.4 million tonnes of tailings material through the Bogoso non-refractory processing plant and as a result we produced 4,434 ounces of gold. Non-refractory gold sales were down 54% from the third quarter of 2012 due to the lower grade and gold recovery of the tailings reclaim material as compared the ore from the Pampe pit that was processed in the third quarter of 2012.

Bogoso's cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization increased by $3.1 million to $52.2 million for the third quarter of 2013 . Mine operating expenses totaled $46.9 million in the third quarter of 2013, $2.1 million lower than the $49.0 million incurred in the same period of 2012 , as a result of less mining and processing costs incurred as we utilized ore stockpiles available to us during the quarter. During the third quarter of 2013 we drew down metals inventory totaling $2.4 million compared with a $3.2 million inventory build-up during the same period

last year.

A water treatment plant was commissioned in the first quarter of 2013, and we incurred $2.8 million in water treatment costs in the third quarter of 2013 that were not incurred in third quarter of 2012 .

Cash operating costs for the third quarter of 2013 totaled $49.3 million , up 8% from $45.8 million in 2012 . The increase was mainly related to water treatment costs and the $2.4 million draw-down of ore stockpiles and in-plant inventory in 2013 compared with a $3.2 million inventory build-up in 2012 .

As a result of the higher gold production during the third quarter of 2013, cash operating cost per ounce decreased to $1,118 per ounce in the third quarter of 2013 down 3% from $1,150 per ounce in the third quarter of 2012 .

NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2013 COMPARED TO NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2012

Gold revenues for the first nine months of 2013 totaled $165.2 million , down $40.7 million from $205.9 million in 2012 . The lower gold revenues were the result of lower realized gold prices and fewer gold ounces sold in 2013 as compared to 2012 . Gold sold totaled 113,907 ounces in the first nine months of 2013 , down 11,294 ounces from 125,201 ounces in the same period of 2012 .

Refractory gold sales dropped to 95,885 ounces in the first nine months of 2013 , down 2,781 ounces from the 98,666 ounces sold in the same period of 2012 due to a drop in ore grade processed, gold recovery and less refractory ore tonnes processed. Refractory ore grade processed during 2013 was 3% lower than in the first nine months of 2012 , due to the lower grade of the ore available during the push backs at the Chujah and Bogoso North pits in 2013, while in 2012 Bogoso had better access to higher grade ores. As a result of the lower grade, gold recovery in the refractory processing plant dropped to 69.1% . Refractory ore processed during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 is 4% lower than the same period in 2012, mainly due to less ore being mined while we are doing the push backs.

Non-refractory gold sales dropped to 18,022 ounces in 2013 , down 8,513 ounces from the 26,535 ounces sold in 2012 , as a result of the lower grade non-refractory material processed and lower gold recovery. At the end of the second quarter 2013 we suspended the Pampe open-pit mining operation due to pit-wall instability and the lower gold prices made mining Pampe uneconomical. However early in the third quarter of 2013 the tailings reclaim project was ramped up and the Pampe ore was replaced with lower grade tailings reclaim material resulting in lower gold sales in the first nine months of 2013.

In addition to lower gold sales, the realized gold price was down $195 , averaging $1,450 per ounce in the first nine months of 2013 , compared with $1,645 per ounce in the same period a year earlier.

Bogoso's cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization increased by $10.6 million to $167.4 million in the first nine months of 2013 , up from $156.8 million for the same period in 2012 . Mine operating expenses totaled $147.8 million , $1.9 million lower than mine operating expenses incurred during the nine months ended 2012 . A new water treatment plant was commissioned in the first quarter of 2013, and during the first nine months of 2013, water treatment costs totaled $4.0 million, these costs were not incurred during 2012 . In addition, a net realizable adjustment of $5.1 million increased the 2013 cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization, compared to a net realizable adjustment of $0.1 million in the same period in 2012.

As a result of the above, cash operating cost per ounce increased from $1,169 per ounce for the first nine months of 2012 to $1,352 per ounce in the same period of 2013 .

During the second quarter of 2013, the Company recorded impairment charges at Bogoso totaled $86.1 million , comprised of $36.4 million related to property, plant and equipment, $49.3 million related to mine property and $0.4 million related to intangible assets. The impairment test for Bogoso was based on a $1,200 per ounce optimized pit shell for Mampon, Dumasi and the Prestea South pits and a $1,450 per ounce optimized pit shell for the Chujah and Bogoso North pits and the average of the consensus gold prices of various financial institutions. The resulting non-cash charge was primarily due to the recent drop in the expected long term gold prices.

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

We held $66.6 million in cash and cash equivalents as of September 30, 2013 , down from $78.9 million at December 31, 2012 . During the nine months ended September 30, 2013 , operations provided $61.6 million of cash, cash flow used for investing totaled $83.2 million and financing activities provided $9.4 million .

Before working capital changes, operations provided $27.4 million of operating cash flow during the first nine months of 2013, compared with the $97.5 million provided in same period last year. The decrease was primarily related to the decrease in revenue and higher cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization.

Working capital changes added a net $34.2 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 , compared to a decrease of $18.3 million in same period in 2012. Accounts receivable decreased by $5.7 million mainly due to value added tax receivables collected during the period, compared to $2.0 million for the same period in 2012. Inventories decreased during the nine months ended resulting in a $12.5 million increase in cash. Prepaids and other decreased by $1.4 million during the first nine months of 2013 compared to a $4.1 million increase for the same period during 2012, this decrease in 2013 reflects a drop in the number of down payments on long-lead time purchases. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities increased by $5.3 million in the first nine months of 2013, compared to a $8.2 million decrease in 2012. In summary, net cash provided by operating activities was $61.6 million for the for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 , as compared to $79.2 million in the same period of 2012.

Working capital decreased from $69.2 million at December 31, 2012 to $15.7 million at September 30, 2013 due to cash used for investing activities, the increase in our current tax obligation at Wassa and a decrease in inventories at Bogoso and Wassa.

A net of $83.2 million was used in investing activities during first nine months of 2013, including $55.5 million on mining property development and $24.7 million for the acquisition of new equipment and facilities at the mine sites. Of the $83.2 million used in investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, only $19.1 million was used in investing activities during the third quarter of 2013 due to the Company's capital expenditure reduction measures implemented during the year.

Capital expenditures at Wassa during the first nine months of 2013 included $10.5 million on development drilling, mostly at the Wassa main pit, $2.2 million on Father Brown development costs, $3.0 million on the tailings storage facility and $2.6 million on Wassa plant upgrades. Capital expenditures at Bogoso during the first nine months of 2013 included $7.0 million on the Dumasi resettlement project, development expenditures at Mampon and Prestea South of $3.0 million , $4.0 million on Prestea Underground, $1.5 million for completion of construction of a water treatment plant, mining equipment of $11.4 million and $23.6 million of capitalized betterment stripping at the Chujah pit.

Financing activities provided $9.4 million during the first nine months of 2013 . We received net proceeds of $8.8 million under the Ecobank Loan during the third quarter of 2013; in addition we financed $6.1 million of new mobile equipment purchases through capital leases and the equipment financing facility. This was offset by scheduled debt repayments of $5.6 million . During the nine months ended September 30, 2012 , net cash used in financing activities was $3.8 million , which consisted of $12.5 million in scheduled debt repayments and $8.5 million of new borrowings under the equipment financing facility. An additional $6.1 million was used to redeem a portion of the 4% Convertible Debentures in 2012.

All of our cash is held as cash or is invested in funds that hold only U.S. treasury notes and bonds.

Wassa incurred taxable income in 2012 for the first time and we paid approximately $12.9 million of 2012 taxes during the first nine months of 2013. We expect that Wassa will generate taxable income in 2013, and that we will make additional tax payments in 2013.

LIQUIDITY OUTLOOK

As of September 30, 2013 , we had $66.6 million in cash and $40.0 million available for draw down under the Ecobank Loan and another $20.0 million available under the equipment financing facilities. As of September 30, 2013 we have drawn down $10.0 million of the $50.0 million Ecobank Loan, leaving borrowing capacity of $40.0 million under this facility and we had $15.0 million of outstanding loans under our $35.0 million equipment financing facility leaving a borrowing capacity of $20.0 million .

During the third quarter of 2013, we financed $2.4 million with our equipment financing facility and financed four drill rigs with a capital lease totaling $3.6 million. We made $5.6 million of principal payments on the equipment financing loans and capital leases in the first nine months of 2013, and we expect to repay an additional $1.7 million of principal during the remainder of 2013. We also expect to pay $2.3 million of interest on our borrowings during the remainder of 2013.

We expect to continue to fund operations and capital projects through operating cash flow, the equipment financing facility, the Ecobank Loan and cash on hand. If these sources are not sufficient, planned capital projects could be delayed or operations curtailed. While we may also

pursue additional financing, there can be no assurance that additional financing will be available at all or on terms acceptable to us.

TABLE OF CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

(Stated in thousands of U.S dollar)	Payment due (in thousands) by period Total	Less than 1 Year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 Years
Debt [1]	$ 106,118	$ 3,626	$ 18,631	$ 83,861	$ —
Interest on long term debt	20,521	6,754	11,339	2,428	—
Purchase obligations	7,397	7,397			—
Total	$ 134,036	$ 17,777	$ 29,970	$ 86,289	$ —

[1] Includes $77.5 million of 5% Convertible Debentures maturing in June 2017 as well as the $10.0 million draw down from the Ecobank Loan. Golden Star has the right to repay the $77.5 million in cash or in common shares at the due date under certain circumstances. The presentation shown above assumes payment is made in cash and also assumes no conversions of the 5% Convertible Debentures to common shares by the holders prior to the maturity date.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

There were no material related party transactions in 2013 and 2012 other than compensation of key management personnel which are presented in the table below. Key management personnel is defined as members of the Board of Directors and certain senior officers.

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
(Stated in thousands of U.S dollar)	2013	2012	2013	2012
Salaries, wages, and other benefits	$ 489	$ 576	$ 1,536	$ 1,820
Severances and bonus	430	—	2,125	755
Share-based compensation	276	249	1,405	2,399
	$ 1,195	$ 825	$ 5,066	$ 4,974

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Preparation of our condensed interim consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that can affect reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and the accompanying disclosures. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's historical experience and on other assumptions we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, uncertainty about these judgments, estimates and assumptions could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

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. If, after exploration and evaluation expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available indicating that the recovery of the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely the Company writes off the amount capitalized in the period the new information becomes available.

MINERAL RESERVES

Determining mineral reserves and mineral resources is a complex process involving numerous variables and is based on a professional evaluation using accepted international standards for the assessment of mineral reserves. Estimation is a subjective process, and the accuracy of such estimates is a function of the quantity and quality of available data, the assumptions made and judgments used in engineering and geological interpretation. Mineral reserve estimation may vary as a result of changes in the price of gold, production costs, and with additional knowledge of the mineral deposits and mining conditions.

Differences between management's assumptions including economic assumptions such as metal prices and market conditions could have a material effect in the future on the Company's results and financial position, particularly a change in the rate of depreciation, depletion and amortization of the related mining assets.

BETTERMENT STRIPPING COSTS

Significant judgment is required to distinguish between development stripping and production stripping. Development stripping relates to the creation of a stripping activity asset and production stripping relates to extraction of inventory for gold production purposes. Once the Company has identified its stripping for each surface mining operation, it identifies the separate components for the mineral bodies in each of its mining operations. An identifiable component is a specific volume of the mineral body that is made more accessible by the stripping activity. Significant judgment is required to identify these components and to determine the expected volumes (waste and ore) to be stripped in each component.

Judgment is also required to identify a suitable production measure to be used to allocate production stripping costs between inventory and any stripping activity asset for each component. The Company considers that the ratio of the expected volume of ore to be mined for a specific component of the mineral body to be the most suitable production measure.

UNITS OF PRODUCTION DEPRECIATION

The mineral properties and a large portion of the property, plant and equipment is depreciated using the units of production method over the expected operating life of the mine based on estimated recoverable ounces of gold, which are the prime determinants of the life of a mine. Estimated recoverable ounces of gold include proven and probable reserves and non-reserve material when sufficient objective evidence exists that it is probable the non-reserve material will be produced. Changes in the estimated mineral reserves will result in changes to the depreciation charges over the remaining life of the operation. A decrease in the mineral reserves would increase depreciation expense and this could have a material impact on the operating results. The amortization base is updated on an annual basis based on the new mineral estimates.

CARRYING VALUE OF ASSETS AND IMPAIRMENT CHARGES

The Company undertakes a review of each asset or cash generating unit ("CGU") at each reporting period to determine whether any indication of impairment exists. Where an indicator of impairment exists, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount of the asset or CGU is made, which is considered to be the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and value in use. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying value of the asset or CGU is higher than the recoverable amount. In undertaking this review, management of the Company is required to make significant estimates of, amongst other things, discount rates, future production and sale volumes, metal prices, mineral reserves and mineral resource quantities, future operating and capital costs and reclamation costs to the end of the mine's life. These estimates are subject to various risks and uncertainties, which may ultimately have an effect on the expected recoverability of the carrying values of the asset or CGU. In determining a CGU, management has examined the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of cash inflows from other assets or group of assets.

REHABILITATION PROVISIONS

Environmental reclamation and closure liabilities are recognized at the time of environmental disturbance, in amounts equal to the discounted value of expected future reclamation and closure costs. The estimated future cash costs of such liabilities are based primarily upon environmental and regulatory requirements of the various jurisdictions in which we operate. The liability represents management's best estimates of cash required to settle the liability, inflation, assumptions of risks associated with future cash flows and the applicable risk-free interest rates for discounting the future cash outflow. The liability is assessed at each reporting date.

INVENTORY VALUATION

All of our inventories are recorded at the lower of average cost or net realizable value ("NRV"). The allocation of costs to ore in stockpiles and the determination of NRV involve the use of estimates. Stockpiled ore represents coarse ore that has been extracted from the mine and is stored for future processing. Stockpiled ore is measured using estimates such as the number of tonnes (via truck counts or by physical surveys) added to, or removed from the stockpile, the number of contained ounces (based on assay data) and estimated gold recovery percentage. Timing and recovery of stockpiled ore can vary significantly from the estimates.

FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

If the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, then fair value is determined using valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but if this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

INCOME TAXES

We deal with uncertainties and judgments in the application of complex tax regulations in the various jurisdictions where our properties are located. The amount of taxes paid is dependent upon many factors, including negotiations with taxing authorities in the various jurisdictions and resolution of disputes arising from our international tax audits. We recognize potential liabilities and record tax liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues in our various tax jurisdictions based on our best estimate of additional taxes payable. We adjust these reserves in light of changing facts and circumstances, however, due to the complexity of some of these uncertainties, the ultimate resolution may result in payment that is materially different from our estimates of our tax liabilities. If our estimate of tax liability proves to be less than the ultimate assessment, an additional charge to expense would result. If the estimate of tax liabilities proves to be greater that the ultimate assessment, a tax benefit is recognized.

A deferred tax asset is recognized if we have assessed that it is more likely than not that the benefits will be realized in future periods. This assessment is based on our estimates of the future taxable earnings generated by our operations.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

International Financial Reporting Standards

In conjunction with the recent relocation of the Company's corporate headquarters from the Denver, Colorado to Toronto, Ontario, the Company reported its financial results in accordance with IFRS for the first time in its June 30, 2013 condensed interim consolidated financial statements, with an effective transition date of January 1, 2012, including IFRS 1 First-Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, and IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting. The adoption of IFRS did not have a material impact on the Company's operations and business decisions. The change however did have a significant impact on the manner in which the Company discloses certain information on its balance sheet and statement of operations as described below.

The Company’s IFRS accounting policies are disclosed in Note 3 "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 . A reconciliation between the Company’s financial statements as previously reported under US GAAP and current reporting under IFRS is contained in Note 24 "First Time Adoption of IFRS" of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013. The following is an overview of the impacts to the Company’s financial results due to the transition to IFRS:

Deemed cost adjustments of Bogoso mining assets - Upon adoption of IFRS, the carrying value of the Bogoso mining properties and mine equipment accounts were adjusted to their fair value amounts (deemed cost) as of January 1, 2012, thereby reducing the basis in these assets by $148.5 million. As a result, the recorded value of our mining assets was $137.0 million lower as of December 31, 2012 than they would have been under US GAAP.

Stripping costs during the production phase (Betterment stripping) - US GAAP requires that the costs of removing overburden ("stripping") be treated as a current period operating cost whereas IFRS provides for deferral of the portion of stripping costs that provide improved access to future ore mined and such costs are deferred as an asset until such time as the ore benefiting from the stripping activity is mined. As a result, upon adoption of IFRS, stripping costs expensed for US GAAP were reclassified as a mineral property asset. As of December 31, 2012, the balance in this account was $28.1 million higher than it would have been under US GAAP. This amount reduced the mine operating costs and was shown as an investing cash flow under IFRS.

Exploration and evaluation assets - We have elected under IFRS to capitalize the exploration and development costs of new projects. Under US GAAP, exploration and development costs are capitalized only upon completion of a feasibility study which establishes a mineral reserve. As a result, past exploration and development costs expensed for US GAAP of $16.7 million were reclassified as a long term asset on the Company's opening IFRS balance sheet. As of December 31, 2012 this new account had a balance of $10.9 million that would have been nil under US GAAP.

Gain on sale of assets - Prior to 2012, the Company had invested in exploration projects that were subsequently disposed of or sold to an unrelated party in 2012. Since these properties had not progressed to the point where a feasibility study could be completed, under US GAAP all historical costs associated with the properties were expensed as incurred. As a result, upon sale or disposition of the properties their basis was nil. Upon adoption of IFRS the past costs of this property were reclassified as an exploration and evaluation assets and upon the sale or disposition, this new basis was deducted from any sales proceeds resulting in a $5.7 million lower gain on the sale or disposal of the asset under IFRS.

STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS NOT YET EFFECTIVE

IFRIC 21 Accounting for levies imposed by government clarifies that the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay a levy is the activity described in the relevant legislation that triggers the payment of the levy. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this interpretation.

IAS 32 Financial instruments: presentation was amended to address inconsistencies in current practice when applying the offsetting criteria in

IAS 32. Under this amendment, the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off" was clarified as

well as providing clarification that some gross settlement systems may be considered equivalent to net settlement. This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014 and is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company.

IFRS 9 Financial instruments, addresses classification and measurement of financial assets. It replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39, Financial instruments - Recognition and Measurement, for debt instruments with a new mixed measurement model having only two categories: amortized cost and fair value through profit and loss. IFRS 9 also replaces the models for measuring equity instruments. Such instruments are either recognized at fair value through profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Where equity instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, dividends are recognized in the statement of earnings to the extent that they do not clearly represent a return of investment; however, other gains and losses (including impairments) associated with such instruments remain in accumulated comprehensive income indefinitely.

Requirements for financial liabilities were added to IFRS 9 in October 2010 and they largely carried forward existing requirements in IAS 39 except that fair value changes due to credit risk for liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss are generally recorded in other comprehensive income. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015. The Company is still assessing the impact of this standard.

The IASB has amended IAS 36 to remove the requirement to disclose recoverable amount when a CGU contains goodwill or indefinite lived intangible assets but there has been no impairment. The amendment requires additional disclosure of the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU when an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed; and detailed disclosure of how the fair value less costs of disposal has been measured when an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed.

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

In this MD&A, we use the terms “cash operating cost per ounce”, "all-in sustaining costs", "all-in costs", "cash generated before working capital changes", "adjusted net income/(loss) attributable to Golden Star shareholders" and "adjusted net income/(loss) per share attributable to Golden Star shareholders".

“Cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization” as found in our statements of operations, includes all mine-site operating costs, including the costs of mining, ore processing, maintenance, work-in-process inventory changes, mine-site overhead as well as production taxes, royalties, and by-product credits, but excludes exploration costs, property holding costs, corporate office general and administrative expenses, foreign currency gains and losses, impairment charges, corporate business development costs, gains and losses on asset sales, interest expense, gains and losses on derivatives, gains and losses on investments and income tax expense/benefit.

"All-in sustaining costs" commences with cash operating costs and then adds sustaining capital expenditures, corporate general and administrative costs, mine site exploratory drilling and and greenfield evaluation costs and environmental rehabilitation costs. This measure seeks to represent the total costs of producing gold from current operations, and therefore it does not include capital expenditures attributable to projects or mine expansions, exploration and evaluation costs attributable to growth projects, income tax payments, interest costs or dividend payments. Consequently, this measure is not representative of all of the Company's cash expenditures. In addition, our calculation of all-in sustaining costs does not include depreciation expense as it does not reflect the impact of expenditures incurred in prior periods. Therefore, it is not indicative of the Company's overall profitability.

The “all-in costs” measure starts with “all-in sustaining costs” and adds additional costs, which reflect the varying costs of producing gold over the life-cycle of a mine, including: non-sustaining capital expenditures (capital expenditures at new projects and capital expenditures at existing operations that increase the productive capacity of the mine or extend the mine life beyond the existing pits), and other non-sustaining costs (primarily exploration and evaluation (“E&E”) costs, community relations costs and general and administrative costs that are not associated with current operations). This definition recognizes that there are different costs associated with the life-cycle of a mine and that it is therefore appropriate to distinguish between sustaining and non-sustaining costs. We believe that “all-in sustaining costs” and “all-in costs” will better meet the needs of analysts, investors and other stakeholders of the Company in understanding the costs associated with producing gold, understanding the economics of gold mining, assessing our operating performance and also our ability to generate free cash flow from current operations and to generate free cash flow on an overall Company basis. Due to the capital intensive nature of the industry and the long useful lives over which these items are depreciated, there can be a disconnect between net earnings calculated in accordance with IFRS and the amount of free cash flow that is being generated by a mine. In the current market environment for gold mining equities, many investors and analysts are more focused on the ability of gold mining companies to generate free cash flow from current operations, and consequently we believe these measures are useful non-IFRS operating metrics ("non-GAAP measures") and supplement our IFRS disclosures. These measures are not representative of all of our cash expenditures as they do not include income tax payments or interest costs. “All-in sustaining costs” and “all-in costs” are intended to provide additional information only and do not have standardized definitions under IFRS and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. These measures are not necessarily indicative of operating profit or cash flow from operations

as determined under IFRS. The table below reconciles these non-GAAP measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measures and previous periods have been recalculated to conform to our current definition.

"Cash operating cost per ounce" for a period is equal to "Cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization" for the period less, royalties and production taxes, minus the cash component of metals inventory net realizable value adjustments divided by the number of ounces of gold sold during the period.

The table below reconciles consolidated cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization to cash operating cost per ounce, all-in sustaining costs per ounce and all-in cost per ounce:

(Stated in thousands of U.S dollars)	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization	$ 91,294	$ 85,639	$ 288,591	$ 270,051
Royalties	(5,914)	(6,683)	(18,608)	(20,068)
Metals inventory net realizable value adjustment	—	—	(5,389)	(57)
Cash operating costs	85,380	78,956	264,594	249,926
Royalties	5,914	6,683	18,608	20,068
Metals inventory net realizable value adjustment	—	—	5,389	57
Accretion of rehabilitation provision	148	160	444	435
General and administrative costs	4,660	4,553	16,418	16,383
Sustaining capital expenditures	11,783	10,278	29,292	31,368
All-in sustaining costs	107,885	100,630	334,745	318,237
Exploration expense	242	428	1,517	2,117
Capitalized evaluation and exploration expenditures	—	155	218	558
Development capital expenditures	11,668	17,245	50,844	46,024
All-in costs	$ 119,795	$ 118,458	$ 387,324	$ 366,936
Ounces sold	88,925	80,826	255,377	243,734
Cost per ounce measures ($/oz):				
Cash operating cost per ounce	960	977	1,036	1,025
All-in sustaining cost per ounce	1,213	1,245	1,311	1,306
All-in cost per ounce	1,347	1,466	1,517	1,505

The tables below reconciles cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization to cash operating costs per ounce for each of our operating mines (stated in thousands of U.S dollar except cash operating cost per ounce):

	For the three months ended September 30, 2013		
	Wassa	Bogoso	Combined
Cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization	$ 39,078	$ 52,216	$ 91,294
Royalties	(2,977)	(2,937)	(5,914)
Cash operating costs	$ 36,101	$ 49,279	$ 85,380
Ounces sold	44,830	44,095	88,925
Cash operating cost per ounce	$ 805	$ 1,118	$ 960

	For the three months ended September 30, 2012		
	Wassa	Bogoso	Combined
Cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization	$ 36,534	$ 49,105	$ 85,639
Royalties	(3,391)	(3,292)	(6,683)
Cash operating costs	$ 33,143	$ 45,813	$ 78,956
Ounces sold	40,982	39,844	80,826
Cash operating cost per ounce	$ 809	$ 1,150	$ 977

	For the nine months ended September 30, 2013		
	Wassa	Bogoso	Combined
Cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization	$ 121,167	$ 167,424	$ 288,591
Royalties	(10,342)	(8,266)	(18,608)
Metals inventory net realizable value adjustment	(265)	(5,124)	(5,389)
Cash operating cost	$ 110,560	$ 154,034	$ 264,594
Ounces sold	141,470	113,907	255,377
Cash operating cost per ounce	$ 782	$ 1,352	$ 1,036

	For the nine months ended September 30, 2012		
	Wassa	Bogoso	Combined
Cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization	$ 113,298	$ 156,753	$ 270,051
Royalties	(9,764)	(10,304)	(20,068)
Metals inventory net realizable value adjustment	—	(57)	(57)
Cash operating cost	$ 103,534	$ 146,392	$ 249,926
Ounces sold	118,533	125,201	243,734
Cash operating cost per ounce	$ 873	$ 1,169	$ 1,025

"Cash generated before working capital changes" is calculated by subtracting the "Changes in working capital" from "Net cash provided by operating activities" as found in our statements of cash flows.

We use cash operating cost per ounce and cash generated before working capital change as key operating indicators. We monitor these measures monthly, comparing each month's values to prior periods' values to detect trends that may indicate increases or decreases in operating efficiencies. These measures are also compared against budget to alert management of trends that may cause actual results to deviate from planned operational results. We provide these measures to our investors to allow them to also monitor operational efficiencies of our mines. We calculate these measures for both individual operating units and on a consolidated basis.

Cash operating cost per ounce and cash generated before working capital changes should be considered as non-GAAP financial measures as defined in the Canadian securities laws and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. There are material limitations associated with the use of such non-GAAP measures. Since these measures do not incorporate revenues, changes in working capital and non-operating cash costs, they are not necessarily indicative of operating profit or cash flow from operations as determined under IFRS. Changes in numerous factors including, but not limited to, mining rates, milling rates, ore grade, gold recovery, costs of labor, consumables and mine site general and administrative activities can cause these measures to increase or

decrease. We believe that these measures are similar to the measures of other gold mining companies, but may not be comparable to similarly titled measures in every instance.

ADJUSTED NET INCOME/(LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO GOLDEN STAR SHAREHOLDERS

The table below shows the reconciliation of net income/(loss) attributable to Golden Star shareholders to adjusted net income/(loss) attributable to Golden Star shareholders and adjusted net income/(loss) per share attributable to Golden Star shareholders:

(Stated in thousands of U.S dollars except per share data)	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Net income/(loss) attributable to Golden Star shareholders	$ 3,507	$ (20,058)	$ (117,316)	$ (7,148)
Add back:				
Loss/(gain) on fair value of convertible debenture	1,182	30,055	(50,343)	32,092
Impairment charges	—	—	195,920	6,972
Tax recovery related to impairment charges	—	—	(26,328)	—
	4,689	9,997	1,933	31,916
Adjustments attributable to non-controlling interest	—	—	(16,665)	—
Adjusted net income/(loss) attributable to Golden Star shareholders	$ 4,689	$ 9,997	$ (14,732)	$ 31,916
Adjusted net income/(loss) per share attributable to Golden Star shareholders				
Basic and diluted	0.02	0.04	(0.06)	0.12
Weighted average shares outstanding (millions)	259.1	258.9	259.1	258.8
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted (millions)	260.1	258.9	259.1	258.8

In order to indicate to stakeholders the Company's earnings excluding the non-cash (gain)/loss on the fair value of debentures and non-cash impairment charges, the Company calculates "adjusted net income/(loss) attributable to Golden Star shareholders" and "adjusted net income/(loss) per share attributable to Golden Star shareholders" to supplement the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Adjusted net income/(loss) attributable to Golden Star shareholders and adjusted net income/(loss) per share attributable to Golden Star shareholders should be considered as non-GAAP financial measures as defined in the Canadian securities laws and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. There are material limitations associated with the use of such non-GAAP measures. Since these measures do not incorporate revenues, changes in working capital and non-operating cash costs, they are not necessarily indicative of operating profit or cash flow from operations as determined under IFRS. Changes in numerous factors including, but not limited to, our share price, risk free interest rates, gold prices, mining rates, milling rates, ore grade, gold recovery, costs of labor, consumables and mine site general and administrative activities can cause these measures to increase or decrease. We believe that these measures are similar to the measures of other gold mining companies, but may not be comparable to similarly titled measures in every instance.

SUMMARIZED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL RESULTS

(Stated in thousands of U.S dollars except per share data)	Three Months Ended,							
	September 30, 2013	June 30, 2013	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	September 30, 2012	June 30, 2012	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011 *
Revenues	$ 118,159	$ 120,693	$ 132,910	$ 149,710	$ 133,497	$ 136,313	$ 131,020	$ 118,814
Cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization	91,294	101,178	96,119	103,492	85,639	89,542	94,870	85,504
Net income/(loss)	4,539	(145,671)	7,922	14,338	(19,273)	1,366	13,271	7,337
Net income/(loss) attributable to shareholders of Golden Star	3,507	(128,828)	8,005	(38)	(20,058)	37	12,873	7,241
Net income/(loss) per share attributable to shareholders of Golden Star:								
- Basic and diluted	$ 0.01	$ (0.50)	$ 0.03	$ —	$ (0.08)	$ —	$ 0.05	$ 0.03

* Based on US GAAP

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

As of November 1, 2013, there were 259,105,970 common shares of the Company issued and outstanding, 13,228,778 stock options outstanding, 1,021,546 deferred share units outstanding, 3,027,332 share appreciation rights outstanding and 5% Convertible Debentures which are convertible into 46,963,636 common shares. The share appreciation rights are all cash settled instruments.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(Stated in thousands of U.S dollars)	Fair value at September 30, 2013	Basis of measurement	Associated risks
Cash and cash equivalents $	66,638	Carrying value	Interest/Credit/Foreign exchange
Accounts receivable	6,178	Carrying value	Foreign exchange/Credit
Trade and other payables	47,805	Amortized cost	Foreign exchange/Interest
5% Convertible Debentures	48,931	Fair value through profit and loss	Interest
Ecobank Loan	8,791	Amortized cost	Interest
Equipment financing facility	14,975	Amortized cost	Interest
Finance leases	3,653	Amortized cost	Interest

Carrying value - Cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivables mature in the short term and approximate their fair values.

Amortized costs - Trade an other payables, the Ecobank Loan, equipment financing facility and the finance leases approximate their carrying values as the interest rates are comparable to current market rates.

Fair value through profit or loss - The debt component of the 5% Convertible Debentures is valued based on discounted cash flows and the conversion feature is valued using a Black-Scholes model. The risk free interest rate used in the fair value computation is the interest rate on US treasury rate with maturity similar to the remaining life of the convertible debenture. The discount rate used is determined by adding our risk premium to the risk free interest rate. Volatility is calculated based on the weekly volatility of our share price observable on the New York Stock Exchange ("the NYSE MKT") for a historical period equal to the remaining life of the convertible debenture. Investors trading in these instruments would normally cap the volatility used in the Black-Scholes model. To be consistent, we cap the weekly volatility in our calculation at 40%. For the three months ended September 30, 2013 a revaluation loss of $1.2 million was recorded while a a revaluation gain of $50.3 million was included in earnings for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 .

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our exposure to market risk includes, but is not limited to, the following risks: changes in interest rates on our debt, changes in foreign currency exchange rates, commodity price fluctuations, liquidity risk and credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Our 5% Convertible Debentures and the outstanding loans under our equipment financing facility bear interest at a fixed rate and are not subject to changes in interest payments. The Ecobank Loan bears interest based on the three month LIBOR + 9%. Based on our current $10.0 million outstanding balance, a 1% change in the three month LIBOR rate will result in $1 million per annum change in interest expense. We have not entered into any agreements to hedge against unfavorable changes in interest rates, but may in the future actively manage our exposure to interest rate risk.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

Currency risk is risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. In addition, the value of cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies can fluctuate with changes in currency exchange rates.

Since our revenues are denominated in U.S. dollars and our operating units transact much of their business in U.S. dollars, we are typically not subject to significant impacts from currency fluctuations. However, certain purchases of labor, operating supplies and capital assets are denominated in Canadian dollars, Ghana cedis, euros, British pounds, Australian dollars and South African rand. To accommodate these purchases, we maintain operating cash accounts in non-US dollar currencies and appreciation of these non-US dollar currencies against the U.S. dollar results in a foreign currency gain and a decrease in non-U.S. dollar currencies

results in a loss. In the past, we have entered into forward purchase contracts for South African rand, euros and other currencies to hedge expected purchase costs of capital assets. During 2012 and the first nine months of 2013 , we had no currency related derivatives. At September 30, 2013 , and December 31, 2012 , we held $8.9 million and $3.8 million, respectively, of US dollar equivalents in foreign currency.

Commodity Price Risk

Gold is our primary product and, as a result, changes in the price of gold can significantly affect our results of operations and cash flows. Based on our expected gold production in 2013, a $10 per ounce change in gold price would result in approximately a $3.4 million and $2.8 million change in our sales revenues and operating cash flows, respectively. To reduce gold price volatility, we have at various times entered into gold price derivatives. During the first nine months of 2013 and 2012, we did not hold any gold price derivatives and thus, there were no financial instruments subject to gold price risk.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that we will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. We manage the liquidity risk inherent in these financial obligations by preparing quarterly forecasts and annual long-term budgets which forecast cash needs and expected cash availability to meet future obligations. Typically these obligations are met by cash flows from operations and from cash on hand. Scheduling of capital spending and acquisitions of financial resources may also be employed, as needed and as available, to meet the cash demands of our obligations.

Our ability to repay or refinance our future obligations depends on a number of factors, some of which may be beyond our control. Factors that influence our ability to meet these obligations include general global economic conditions, credit and capital market conditions, results of operations and the price of gold.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Our credit risk is primarily associated with liquid financial assets and derivatives. We limit exposure to credit risk on liquid financial assets by holding our cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and deposits at highly-rated financial institutions. During the first nine months of 2013, all of our excess cash was invested in funds that hold only U.S. treasury bills and bonds. We mitigate the credit risks of our derivatives by entering into derivative contracts with only high quality counter parties. Risks associated with gold trade receivables is considered minimal as we sell gold to a credit-worthy buyer who settles promptly within two days of receipt of gold bullion.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, with the participation of its President and Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based upon the results of that evaluation, the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this MD&A, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports it files is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the appropriate time periods and is accumulated and communicated to management, including the President and Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Company's management, with the participation of its President and Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Under the supervision of the President and Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that accurately and fairly reflect, in reasonable detail, the transactions and dispositions of assets of the Company;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS and that the Company's receipts and expenditures are made only in accordance with authorizations of management and the Company's directors; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the

Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during nine months ended September 30, 2013 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

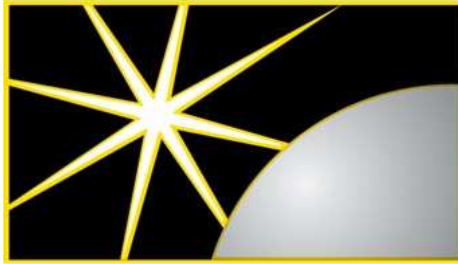
Limitations of Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, including the President and Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, believes that any disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, they cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been prevented or detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by unauthorized override of the control. The design of any control system also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in a cost effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

RISK FACTORS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The risk factors for the quarter ended September 30, 2013 , are substantially the same as those disclosed and discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 .

Additional information regarding Golden Star, including the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, is available under the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.



GOLDEN STAR RESOURCES LTD.

Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013

GOLDEN STAR RESOURCES LTD.

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Stated in thousands of U.S. dollars except shares and per share data)
(unaudited)

	Notes	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
		2013	2012	2013	2012
			(Note 24)		(Note 24)
Revenue		$ 118,159	$ 133,497	$ 371,762	$ 400,830
Cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization	17	91,294	85,639	288,591	270,051
Depreciation and amortization		9,819	24,491	50,293	63,178
Mine operating margin		17,046	23,367	32,878	67,601
Other expenses/(income)					
Exploration expense		242	428	1,517	2,117
General and administrative		4,660	4,553	16,418	16,383
Property holding costs		—	1,617	7,018	5,027
Finance expense, net	18	3,148	2,487	7,003	11,116
Other income	19	(1,356)	(63)	(632)	(22,148)
Loss/(gain) on fair value of 4% and 5% Convertible Debenture		1,182	30,055	(50,343)	32,092
Derivative mark-to-market loss		—	—	—	162
Impairment charges	21	—	—	195,920	6,972
Income/(loss) before tax		9,170	(15,710)	(144,023)	15,880
Income tax expense/(recovery)	13	4,631	3,563	(10,813)	20,515
Net income/(loss)		$ 4,539	$ (19,273)	$ (133,210)	$ (4,635)
Net income/(loss) attributable to non-controlling interest		1,032	785	(15,894)	2,513
Net income/(loss) attributable to Golden Star shareholders		$ 3,507	$ (20,058)	$ (117,316)	$ (7,148)
Net income/(loss) per share attributable to Golden Star shareholders					
Basic and diluted	16	$ 0.01	$ (0.08)	$ (0.45)	$ (0.03)
Weighted average shares outstanding (millions)		259.1	258.9	259.1	258.8
Weighted average shares outstanding-diluted (millions)		260.1	258.9	259.1	258.8

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

GOLDEN STAR RESOURCES LTD.

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)
(Stated in thousands of U.S. dollars)
(unaudited)

	Notes	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
		2013	2012	2013	2012
			(Note 24)		(Note 24)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)					
Net income/(loss)		$ 4,539	$ (19,273)	$ (133,210)	$ (4,635)
Unrealized gain/(loss) on investments, net of taxes		1,577	8,679	(7,626)	(271)
Transferred to net income/(loss), net of taxes		(1,577)	—	1,370	6,972
Comprehensive income/(loss)		4,539	(10,594)	(139,466)	2,066
Comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to non-controlling interest		1,032	785	(15,894)	2,513
Comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to Golden Star shareholders		$ 3,507	$ (11,379)	$ (123,572)	$ (447)

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

GOLDEN STAR RESOURCES LTD.

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Stated in thousands of U.S. dollars)
(unaudited)

	Notes	As of September 30, 2013	As of December 31, 2012	As of January 1, 2012
			(Note 24)	(Note 24)
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents		$ 66,638	$ 78,884	$ 103,644
Accounts receivable		6,178	11,896	10,077
Inventories	6	68,018	82,980	74,140
Available for sale investments	7	—	15,034	1,416
Prepaids and other		10,136	11,266	8,522
Total Current Assets		150,970	200,060	197,799
RESTRICTED CASH		2,025	2,028	1,273
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	8	140,166	191,773	178,531
MINING PROPERTIES	8	142,233	249,827	232,075
EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS	9	10,061	10,862	16,730
INTANGIBLE ASSETS		117	1,511	2,759
OTHER ASSETS		—	—	895
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS		235	235	—
Total Assets		$ 445,807	$ 656,296	$ 630,062
LIABILITIES				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	10	$ 97,528	$ 101,760	$ 92,088
Current portion of rehabilitation provisions	11	8,781	9,721	8,996
Current tax liability		21,622	12,393	197
Current portion of long term debt	12	7,294	6,968	128,459
Total Current Liabilities		135,225	130,842	229,740
LONG TERM DEBT	12	69,056	110,507	10,759
REHABILITATION PROVISIONS	11	50,063	53,598	54,315
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY		—	33,172	27,575
Total Liabilities		254,344	328,119	322,389
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
SHARE CAPITAL				
First preferred shares, without par value, unlimited shares authorized. No shares issued and outstanding		—	—	—
Common shares, without par value, unlimited shares authorized		694,906	694,652	693,899
CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS		28,802	26,304	20,534
ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		—	6,256	1,978
DEFICIT		(503,968)	(386,652)	(393,838)
Total Golden Star Equity		219,740	340,560	322,573
NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST		(28,277)	(12,383)	(14,900)
Total Equity		191,463	328,177	307,673
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		$ 445,807	$ 656,296	$ 630,062

GOLDEN STAR RESOURCES LTD.

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Stated in thousands of U.S. dollars)
(unaudited)

	Notes	For the three months ended September 30, 2013	For the three months ended September 30, 2012	For the nine months ended September 30, 2013	For the nine months ended September 30, 2012
			(Note 24)		(Note 24)
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Net income/(loss)		$ 4,539	$ (19,273)	$ (133,210)	$ (4,635)
Reconciliation of net (loss)/income to net cash provided by operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization		9,827	24,508	50,333	63,229
Amortization of loan acquisition costs		—	—	—	895
(Gain)/loss on sale of assets		(1,338)	18	(1,338)	(22,403)
Write-off of unsuccessful exploration costs		—	—	1,019	—
Impairment charges		—	—	195,920	6,972
Loss on extinguishment of debt		—	(14)	—	568
Share-based compensation		721	980	2,600	5,030
Deferred income tax expense	13	(84)	3,563	(33,086)	20,515
Fair value of derivatives loss		—	—	—	162
Fair value loss/(gain) on convertible debt		1,182	30,055	(50,343)	32,092
Accretion of rehabilitation provisions		148	160	444	435
Reclamation expenditures		(2,179)	(967)	(4,919)	(5,389)
Changes in working capital	23	7,331	(6,116)	34,186	(18,313)
Net cash provided by operating activities		20,147	32,914	61,606	79,158
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Additions to mining properties		(10,797)	(19,527)	(55,459)	(49,776)
Additions to property, plant and equipment		(12,654)	(7,996)	(24,677)	(27,616)
Additions to exploration and evaluation assets		—	(155)	(218)	(558)
Change in accounts payable and deposits on mine equipment and material		(2,800)	2,545	(10,135)	(145)
Cash used for equity investments		—	—	—	(938)
Proceeds from sale of assets		7,194	399	7,266	7,084
Net cash used in investing activities		(19,057)	(25,489)	(83,223)	(72,704)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Principal payments on debt		(2,010)	(8,055)	(5,641)	(12,476)
Proceeds from debt agreements and equipment financing		14,860	1,124	14,860	8,510
Exercise of options		—	99	152	190
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		12,850	(6,832)	9,371	(3,776)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		13,940	593	(12,246)	2,678
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		52,698	105,729	78,884	103,644
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period		$ 66,638	$ 106,322	$ 66,638	$ 106,322

(See Note 23 for supplemental cash flow information)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements

GOLDEN STAR RESOURCES LTD.

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Stated in thousands of U.S. dollars)

(unaudited)

	Number of Common Shares	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Deficit	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance at January 1, 2012 (Note 24)	**258,669,487**	**$ 693,899**	**$ 20,534**	**$ 1,978**	**$ (393,838)**	**$ (14,900)**	**$ 307,673**
Shares issued under options/DSU's	116,475	273	(1,001)	—	—	—	(728)
Bonus shares issued	165,009	308	—	—	—	—	308
Options granted net of forfeitures	—	—	5,030	—	—	—	5,030
DSU's granted	—	—	352	—	—	—	352
Unrealized loss on investments	—	—	—	(271)	—	—	(271)
Transferred to net income, net of taxes	—	—	—	6,972	—	—	6,972
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	(7,148)	2,513	(4,635)
Balance at September 30, 2012 (Note 24)	**258,950,971**	**$ 694,480**	**$ 24,915**	**$ 8,679**	**$ (400,986)**	**$ (12,387)**	**$ 314,701**
Shares issued under options/DSU's	64,999	172	(374)	—	—	—	(202)
Options granted net of forfeitures	—	—	1,512	—	—	—	1,512
DSU's granted	—	—	251	—	—	—	251
Unrealized loss on investments	—	—	—	(2,423)	—	—	(2,423)
Net income	—	—	—	—	14,334	4	14,338
Balance at December 31, 2012 (Note 24)	**259,015,970**	**$ 694,652**	**$ 26,304**	**$ 6,256**	**$ (386,652)**	**$ (12,383)**	**$ 328,177**
Shares issued under options	90,000	254	(102)	—	—	—	152
Options granted net of forfeitures	—	—	2,047	—	—	—	2,047
DSU's granted	—	—	553	—	—	—	553
Unrealized loss on investments	—	—	—	(7,626)	—	—	(7,626)
Transferred to net loss, net of taxes	—	—	—	1,370	—	—	1,370
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(117,316)	(15,894)	(133,210)
Balance at September 30, 2013	**259,105,970**	**$ 694,906**	**$ 28,802**	**$ —**	**$ (503,968)**	**$ (28,277)**	**$ 191,463**

There were no treasury shares held as of September 30, 2013 , December 31, 2012 , September 30, 2012 or January 1, 2012.

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

1 . NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Golden Star Resources Ltd. ("Golden Star" or "the Company" or "we" or "our") is a Canadian federally-incorporated, international gold mining and exploration company headquartered in Toronto, Canada. The Company's shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("the TSX") under the symbol GSC, the New York Stock Exchange ("the NYSE MKT") under the symbol GSS and the Ghana stock exchange under the symbol GSR. The Company's registered office is located at 150 King Street West, Sun Life Financial Tower, Suite 1200, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 1J9, Canada.

Through a 90% owned subsidiary, Golden Star (Wassa) Limited, we own and operate the Wassa open-pit gold mine, the Father Brown open pit gold mine and a carbon-in-leach ("CIL") processing plant (collectively, "Wassa"), located approximately 35 kilometers from the town of Bogoso, Ghana. Through our 90% owned subsidiary Golden Star (Bogoso/Prestea) Limited. we own and operate the Bogoso gold mining and processing operation ("Bogoso") located near the town of Bogoso, Ghana. We hold interests in several gold exploration projects in Ghana and other parts of West Africa, and in South America we hold and manage exploration properties in Brazil.

2 . BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of compliance

The unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), including International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 34 Interim Financial Reporting and IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (collectively "IFRS"), using the accounting policies the Company expects to adopt in its consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ending December 31, 2013 . The Company has consistently applied the same accounting policies throughout all periods presented as if these policies had always been in effect.

Subject to certain transition elections disclosed in Note 24 , the Company has consistently applied the same accounting policies in its opening IFRS balance sheet position at January 1, 2012 and throughout all periods presented, as if these policies had always been in effect. The policies applied in these condensed interim consolidated financial statements are based on IFRS issued and outstanding as of October 31, 2013, the date that the Board of Directors approved these statements. Any subsequent changes to IFRS that are given effect in the Company's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2013 could result in restatement of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements, including the transition adjustments recognized on changeover to IFRS.

The unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's most recent annual consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP") for the year ended December 31, 2012 , and the Company's interim financial statements for the quarter ended June 30, 2013 prepared in accordance with IFRS applicable to interim financial statements.

Basis of presentation

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries, whether owned directly or indirectly. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same period as the parent company using consistent accounting policies. All inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Non-controlling interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are a separate component of the Company's equity.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and discharge of all liabilities in the normal course of business. The functional currency of all consolidated subsidiaries is the U.S. dollar. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments, financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale securities, which are measured at fair value.

3 . SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash includes cash deposits in any currency residing in chequing and sweep accounts. Cash equivalents consist of money market funds and other highly liquid investments purchased with maturities of three months or less. Investments with maturities greater than three months and up to one year are classified as short-term investments, while those with maturities in excess of one year are classified as long-term investments. Cash equivalents and short-term investments are stated at amortized cost, which typically approximates market value.

INVENTORIES

Inventory classifications include “stockpiled ore,” “in-process inventory,” “finished goods inventory” and “materials and supplies”. The stated value of all production inventories include direct production costs and attributable overhead and depreciation incurred to bring the materials to their current point in the processing cycle. General and administrative costs for corporate offices are not included in any inventories.

Stockpiled ore represents coarse ore that has been extracted from the mine and is stored for future processing. Stockpiled ore is measured by estimating the number of tonnes (via truck counts or by physical surveys) added to, or removed from the stockpile, the number of contained ounces (based on assay data) and estimated gold recovery percentage. Stockpiled ore value is based on the costs incurred (including depreciation and amortization) in bringing the ore to the stockpile. Costs are added to the stockpiled ore based on current mining costs per tonne and are removed at the average cost per tonne of ore in the stockpile.

In-process inventory represents material that is currently being treated in the processing plants to extract the contained gold and to transform it into a saleable product. The amount of gold in the in-process inventory is determined by assay and by measure of the quantities of the various gold-bearing materials in the recovery process. The in-process gold is valued at the average of the beginning inventory and the cost of material fed into the processing stream plus in-process conversion costs including applicable mine-site overheads, depreciation and amortization related to the processing facilities.

Finished goods inventory is saleable gold in the form of doré bars that have been poured but not yet shipped from the mine site. Included in the costs are the direct costs of the mining and processing operations as well as direct mine-site overheads, amortization and depreciation.

Material and supply inventories consist mostly of equipment parts and other consumables required in the mining and ore processing activities.

All inventories are valued at the lower of average cost or net realizable value.

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

The initial acquisition costs of exploration and mining properties are capitalized.

Exploration and evaluation costs relating to mineral interests are charged to earnings in the year which they are incurred. When it is determined that a mining property has the reserve potential to be economical, subsequent exploration expenditures are capitalized. Determination as to reserve potential is based on the results of studies, which indicate whether production from a property is economically feasible. These expenditures include such costs as materials used, surveying costs, drilling costs, consulting fees, payments made to contractors and depreciation on plant and equipment. Costs not directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including general administrative overhead costs, are expensed in the period in which they occur.

The Company assesses exploration and evaluation costs for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an asset may exceed its recoverable amount.

When a project is deemed to no longer have commercially viable prospects to the Company, exploration and evaluation costs in respect of that project are deemed to be impaired and the exploration and evaluation expenditure costs, in excess of estimated recoveries, are written off.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource has been determined, the property is considered to be a mine under development and is classified as mining properties. Exploration and evaluation costs are also tested for impairment before the assets are transferred to mining properties.

After proven and probable reserves have been established, subsequent exploration and development costs are capitalized until such time as a property is in commercial production. Once commercial production is reached, accumulated capitalized acquisition, exploration and development costs become subject to amortization on a units-of-production basis when metal production begins.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment assets, including machinery, processing equipment, mining equipment, mine site facilities, buildings, vehicles and expenditures that extend the life of such assets, are initially recorded at cost including acquisition and installation costs. Property, plant and equipment are subsequently measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The costs of self-constructed assets include direct construction costs, direct overhead and allocated interest during the construction phase. Indirect overhead costs are not included in the cost of self-constructed assets.

Depreciation for mobile equipment and other assets having estimated lives shorter than the estimated life of the ore reserves is calculated using the straight-line method at rates which depreciate the cost of the assets, less their anticipated residual values, if any, over their estimated useful lives. Mobile mining equipment is amortized over a five year life. Assets, such as processing plants, power generators and buildings, which have an estimated life equal to or greater than the estimated life of the ore reserves, are amortized over the life of the proven and probable reserves of the associated mining property using a units-of-production amortization method, less their anticipated residual values, if any. The net book value of property, plant and equipment assets is charged against income if the mine site is abandoned and it is determined that the assets cannot be economically transferred to another project or sold.

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation/amortization of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting period end, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate.

Gains and losses on the disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount, and are recognized net in the consolidated statement of operations.

MINING PROPERTIES

Mining property assets, including property acquisition costs, tailings storage facilities, mine-site development and drilling costs where proven and probable reserves have been established, pre-production waste stripping, condemnation drilling, roads, feasibility studies and wells are recorded at cost. The costs of self-constructed assets include direct construction costs, direct overhead and allocated interest during the construction phase. Indirect overhead costs are not included in the cost of self-constructed assets.

Mining property assets typically have an estimated life equal to or greater than the estimated life of an ore reserves and are amortized over the life of the proven and probable reserves to which they relate, using a units-of-production amortization method. At open pit mines the costs of removing overburden from an ore body in order to expose ore during its initial development period are capitalized.

BETTERMENT STRIPPING (WASTE REMOVAL) COSTS

As part of its operations, the Company incurs stripping (waste removal) costs both during the development phase and production phase of its operations. Stripping costs incurred as part of development stage mining activities incurred by the Company are capitalized as part of mining properties.

Stripping costs incurred during the production stage are incurred in order to produce inventory or to improve access to the ore to be mined in the future. Where the costs are incurred to produce inventory, the production stripping costs are accounted for as a cost of producing those inventories. Where the costs are incurred to improve access to the ore to be mined in the future, the costs are recognized as a stripping activity asset (a non-current asset) if improved access to the ore body is probable, the component of the ore body can be accurately identified and the costs associated with improving the access can be reliably measured. If these criteria are not met the cost is expensed to the consolidated statement of operations as incurred.

The betterment stripping asset is subsequently depreciated using the units-of-production amortization method over the life of the identified component of the ore body that became more accessible as a result of the betterment stripping activity.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Externally acquired intangible assets are initially recognized at cost and subsequently amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful economic lives. Intangible assets are recognized on business combinations if they are separable from the acquired entity or give rise to other contractual/legal rights.

The intangible asset represents a right to receive, from the Ghana national grid, an amount of electric power equal to one fourth of a particular plant's power output over and above any rationing limit that might be imposed in the future by the Ghana national power authority. The intangible asset is being amortized over five years ending in 2014.

BORROWING COSTS

Borrowing costs attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalized until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

IMPAIRMENT OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS

The Company assesses at each reporting period whether there is an indication that an asset or group of assets may be impaired. When impairment indicators exist, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset and compares it against the asset's carrying amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and the asset's value in use. If the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recorded in the consolidated statement of operations.

In assessing value in use, 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 not reflected in the estimates of future cash flows that have not been adjusted. The cash flows are based on best estimates of expected future cash flows from the continued use of the asset and its eventual disposal.

Fair value less costs to sell is best evidenced if obtained from an active market or binding sale agreement. Where neither exists, the fair value is based on the best estimates available to reflect the amount that could be received from an arm's length transaction.

Future cash flows are based on estimated quantities of gold and other recoverable metals, expected price of gold (considering current and historical prices, price trends and related factors), production levels and cash costs of production, capital and reclamation costs, all based on detailed engineered life-of-mine plans.

Numerous factors including, but not limited to, unexpected grade changes, gold recovery variances, shortages of equipment and consumables, equipment failures, and collapse of pit walls could impact our ability to achieve forecasted production schedules from proven and probable reserves. Additionally, commodity prices, capital expenditure requirements and reclamation costs could differ from the assumptions used in the cash flow models used to assess impairment. The ability to achieve the estimated quantities of recoverable minerals from exploration stage mineral interests involves further risks in addition to those factors applicable to mineral interests where proven and probable reserves have been identified, due to the lower level of confidence that the identified mineralized material can ultimately be mined economically.

If an impairment loss reverses in a subsequent period, the carrying amount (post reversal) of the related asset is increased to the revised estimate of recoverable amount to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset previously. Reversals of impairment losses are recognized in the statement of operations in the period the reversals occur.

Material changes to any of the factors or assumptions discussed above could result in future asset impairments.

REHABILITATION PROVISIONS

The Company records a liability and corresponding asset for the present value of the estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations for future site reclamation and closure where the liability is probable and a reasonable estimate can be made of the obligation. The estimated present value of the obligation is reassessed on a periodic basis or when new material information becomes available. Increases or decreases to the obligation usually arise due to changes in legal or regulatory requirements, the extent of environmental remediation required, methods of reclamation, cost estimates, inflation rates, or discount rates. Changes to the provision for reclamation and remediation obligations related to operating mines, which are not the result of current production of inventory, are recorded with an offsetting change to the related asset. The present value is determined based on current market assessments of the time value of money using discount rates based on the risk-free rate maturing approximating the timing of expected expenditures to be incurred, and adjusted for country related risks. The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations as a finance expense.

PROPERTY HOLDING COST

Property holding costs are costs incurred to retain and maintain properties. Such costs are expensed in the period incurred.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

The individual financial statements of the subsidiaries are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The Company's presentation currency of its condensed interim consolidated financial statements is the U.S. dollar as it is the functional currency of its operations.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at period end exchange rates. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Income and expense items are translated at the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction. Exchange gains and losses resulting from the translation of these amounts are included in net earnings, except those arising on the translation of available-for-sale investments that are recorded in other comprehensive income. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the transaction date **.**

INCOME TAXES

Income taxes comprise the provision for (or recovery of) taxes actually paid or payable (current taxes) and for deferred taxes.

Current taxes are based on taxable earnings in the year. Current tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that were enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the respective jurisdictions.

Current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities are only offset if a legally enforceable right exists to offset the amounts and the Company intends to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are computed using enacted or substantially enacted income tax rates in effect when the temporary differences are expected to reverse. The effect on the deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the period of substantial enactment. The provision for or the recovery of deferred taxes is based on the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the period. Recognition of deferred tax assets is restricted to those instances where it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the difference can be utilized.

NET INCOME/(LOSS) PER SHARE

Basic income/(loss) per share of common stock is calculated by dividing income available to Golden Star's common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the period. In periods with earnings, the calculation of diluted net income per common share uses the treasury stock method to compute the dilutive effects of stock options and warrants, and other potentially dilutive instruments. In periods of loss, diluted net loss per share is equal to basic income per share.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue from the sale of metal is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the purchaser. This occurs when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, the metal has been delivered, title has passed to the buyer and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity. All of our gold is transported to a South African gold refiner who locates a buyer and arranges for sale of our gold on the same day that the gold is shipped from the mine site. The sales price is based on the London P.M. fix on the day of shipment. Title and risk of ownership pass to the buyer on the day doré is shipped from the mine sites.

SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

Under the Company's Third Amended and Restated 1997 Stock Option Plan, common share options may be granted to executives, employees, consultants and non-employee directors. Compensation expense for such grants is recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Operations, with a corresponding increase recorded in the Contributed Surplus account in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The expense is based on the fair values of the option at the time of grant, measured by reference to the fair value determined using a Black-Scholes valuation model, and is recognized over the vesting periods of the respective options on a graded basis. Consideration paid to the Company on exercise of options is credited to share capital.

Under the Company's Deferred Share Unit ("DSU") plan, DSUs may be granted to executive officers and directors. Compensation expense for such grants is recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Operations with a corresponding increase recorded in the Contributed Surplus account in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The expense is based on the fair values at the time of grant and is recognized over the vesting periods of the respective DSUs. Upon exercise the Company's compensation committee may, at its discretion, issue cash, shares of a combination thereof.

The Company's Share Appreciation Rights ("SARs") plan allows SARs to be issued to executives and directors. These awards are settled in cash equal to the Company's stock price less the strike price on the grant date. Since these awards are settled in cash, the Company marks-to-market the associated expense for each award at the end of each reporting period. The Company accounts for these as liability awards and marks-to-market the fair value of the award until final settlement.

LEASES

Leases that transfer substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership to the Company are recorded as capital leases and classified as property, plant and equipment with a corresponding amount recorded with current and long-term debt. All other leases are classified as operating leases under which leasing costs are expensed in the period incurred.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company recognizes all financial assets initially at fair value and classifies them into one of the following three categories: fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), available-for-sale ("AFS") or loans and receivables, as appropriate. The Company has not classified any of its financial assets as held to maturity.

The Company recognizes all financial liabilities initially at fair value and classifies them as either FVTPL or loans and borrowings, as appropriate. The Company has not classified any of its derivatives as designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge.

Investments

Equity security investments are accounted for as AFS investments, with changes in the fair value of available for sale investments are charged or credited to other comprehensive income until the investment is realized.

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a ‘loss event’) and that such loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. An impairment loss in respect of an AFS financial asset is calculated by reference to its fair value. In the case of equity securities classified as AFS, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is also evidence that the assets are impaired. If any such evidence exists for AFS financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset that was previously recognized in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognized in the statement of operations.

All impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized for equity securities are not reversed.

Convertible debentures

The Company's convertible debentures are considered financial instruments at FVTPL. The convertible debentures contain embedded derivatives that significantly modify the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract. The convertible debentures are recorded at fair value determined based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets when available, otherwise by valuing the embedded derivative conversion feature and the debt component separately. The conversion feature is valued using a Black-Scholes model and the value of the debt is determined based on the present value of the future cash flows. Changes in fair value are recorded in the consolidated statement of operations. Upfront costs and fees related to the convertible debentures were recognized in the statement of operations as incurred and not deferred.

Derivatives

At various times we utilize foreign exchange and commodity price derivatives to manage exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and gold prices, respectively. We do not employ derivative financial instruments for trading purposes or for speculative purposes. Our derivative instruments are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)

Other comprehensive income/(loss) ("OCI") consists of unrealized gains/(losses) on AFS investments. Unrealized gains or losses on securities are net of any reclassification adjustments for realized gains or losses included in net income/(loss) or impairments to the investment which are considered permanent.

STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS NOT YET EFFECTIVE

IFRIC 21 Accounting for levies imposed by government clarifies that the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay a levy is the activity described in the relevant legislation that triggers the payment of the levy. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or

after January 1, 2014. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this interpretation.

IAS 32 Financial instruments: presentation was amended to address inconsistencies in current practice when applying the offsetting criteria in IAS 32. Under this amendment, the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off" was clarified as well as providing clarification that some gross settlement systems may be considered equivalent to net settlement. This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014 and is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company.

IFRS 9 Financial instruments, addresses classification and measurement of financial assets. It replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39, Financial instruments - Recognition and Measurement, for debt instruments with a new mixed measurement model having only two categories: amortized cost and fair value through profit and loss. IFRS 9 also replaces the models for measuring equity instruments. Such instruments are either recognized at fair value through profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Where equity instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, dividends are recognized in the statement of earnings to the extent that they do not clearly represent a return of investment; however, other gains and losses (including impairments) associated with such instruments remain in accumulated comprehensive income indefinitely.

Requirements for financial liabilities were added to IFRS 9 in October 2010 and they largely carried forward existing requirements in IAS 39 except that fair value changes due to credit risk for liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss are generally recorded in other comprehensive income. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015. The Company is still assessing the impact of this standard.

The IASB has amended IAS 36 to remove the requirement to disclose recoverable amount when a cash generating unit ("CGU") contains goodwill or indefinite lived intangible assets but there has been no impairment. The amendment requires additional disclosure of the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU when an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed; and detailed disclosure of how the fair value less costs of disposal has been measured when an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed.

4 . CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Preparation of our consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that can affect reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and the accompanying disclosures. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's historical experience and on other assumptions we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, uncertainty about these judgments, estimates and assumptions could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURE

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgment in determining whether is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company. If, after exploration and evaluation expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available indicating that the recovery of the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely the Company writes off the amount capitalized in the period the new information becomes available.

MINERAL RESERVES

Determining mineral reserves and resources is a complex process involving numerous variables and is based on a professional evaluation using accepted international standards for the assessment of mineral reserves. Estimation is a subjective process, and the accuracy of such estimates is a function of the quantity and quality of available data, the assumptions made and judgments used in engineering and geological interpretation. Mineral reserve estimation may vary as a result of changes in the price of gold, production costs, and with additional knowledge of the ore deposits and mining conditions.

Differences between management's assumptions including economic assumptions such as metal prices and market conditions could have a material effect in the future on the Company's results and financial position, particularly a change in the rate of depreciation and amortization of the related mining assets.

DEFERRED STRIPPING (WASTE REMOVAL) COSTS

Significant judgment is required to distinguish between development stripping, production stripping which relates to extraction of inventory and production stripping which relates to the creation of a betterment stripping and stripping activity asset. Once the Company has identified its stripping for each surface mining operation, it identifies the separate components for the ore bodies in each of its mining operations. An identifiable component is a specific volume of the ore body that is made more accessible by the stripping activity. Significant judgment is required to identify these components and to determine the expected volumes (waste and ore) to be stripped in each component.

Judgment is also required to identify a suitable production measure to be used to allocate production stripping costs between inventory and betterment stripping for each component. The Company considers the ratio of the expected volume of ore to be mined for a specific component of the ore body to be the most suitable production measure.

UNITS OF PRODUCTION DEPRECIATION

The mineral properties and a large portion of the property, plant and equipment is depleted/depreciated using the units of production method over the expected operating life of the mine based on estimated recoverable ounces of gold, which are the prime determinants of the life of a mine. Estimated recoverable ounces of gold include proven and probable reserves and non-reserve material when sufficient objective evidence exists that it is probable the non-reserve material will be produced. Changes in the estimated mineral reserves will result in changes to the depreciation charges over the remaining life of the operation. A decrease in the mineral reserves would increase depreciation expense and this could have a material impact on the operating results. The amortization base is updated on an annual basis based on the new mineral estimates.

CARRYING VALUE OF ASSETS AND IMPAIRMENT CHARGES

The Company undertakes a review of each asset and cash generating unit ("CGU") at each reporting period to determine whether any indication of impairment exists. Where an indicator of impairment exists, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount of the asset or CGU is made, which is considered to be the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and value in use. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying value of the asset or CGU is higher than the recoverable amount. In undertaking this review, management of the Company is required to make significant estimates of, amongst other things, discount rates, future production and sale volumes, metal prices, reserves and resource quantities, future operating and capital costs and reclamation costs to the end of the mine's life. These estimates are subject to various risks and uncertainties, which may ultimately have an effect on the expected recoverability of the carrying values of the asset or CGU. In determining a CGU, management has examined the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of cash inflows from other assets or group of assets.

REHABILITATION PROVISIONS

Environmental reclamation and closure liabilities are recognized at the time of environmental disturbance, in amounts equal to the discounted value of expected future reclamation and closure costs. The estimated future cash costs of such liabilities are based primarily upon environmental and regulatory requirements of the various jurisdictions in which we operate as well as any other constructive obligations that exist. The liability represents management's best estimates of cash required to settle the liability, inflation, assumptions of risks associated with future cash flows and the applicable risk-free interest rates for discounting the future cash outflow. The liability is reassessed and remeasured at each reporting date.

INVENTORY VALUATION

All of our inventories are recorded at the lower of average cost or net realizable value ("NRV"). The allocation of costs to ore in stockpiles and the determination of NRV involve the use of estimates. Stockpiled ore represents coarse ore that has been extracted from the mine and is stored for future processing. Stockpiled ore is measured using estimates such as the number of tonnes (via truck counts or by physical surveys) added to, or removed from the stockpile, the number of contained ounces (based on assay data) and estimated gold recovery percentage. Timing and recovery of stockpiled ore can vary significantly from the estimates.

FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

If the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, then fair value is determined using valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but if this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

INCOME TAXES

We deal with uncertainties and judgments in the application of complex tax regulations in the various jurisdictions where our properties are located. The amount of taxes paid is dependent upon many factors, including negotiations with taxing authorities in the various jurisdictions and resolution of disputes arising from our international tax audits. We recognize potential liabilities and record tax liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues in our various tax jurisdictions based on our best estimate of additional taxes payable. We adjust these reserves in light of changing facts and circumstances, however, due to the complexity of some of these uncertainties, the ultimate resolution may result in payment that is materially different from our estimates of our tax liabilities.

If our estimate of tax liability proves to be less than the ultimate assessment, an additional charge to expense would result. If the estimate of tax liabilities proves to be greater that the ultimate assessment, a tax benefit is recognized.

A deferred tax asset is recognized if we have assessed that it is more likely than not that the benefits will be realized in future periods. This assessment is based on our estimates of the future taxable earnings generated by our operations.

5 . FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following tables illustrate the classification of the Company's recurring fair value measurements for financial instruments within the fair value hierarchy and their carrying values and fair values as at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

		September 30, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Level	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial Assets					
Available for sale investments	1	$ —	$ —	$ 15,034	$ 15,034
Financial Liabilities					
Fair value through profit or loss					
5% Convertible Debentures	3	$ 48,931	$ 48,931	$ 99,275	$ 99,275

There were no non-recurring fair value measurements of financial instruments as at September 30, 2013 .

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 - Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The Company's policy is to recognize transfers into and transfers out of the fair value hierarchy levels as of the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 , there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into or out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

The Company's finance department is responsible for performing the valuation of financial instruments, including Level 3 fair values. The valuation processes and results are reviewed and approved by the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer at least once every quarter, in line with the Company's quarterly reporting dates. Valuation results are discussed with the Audit Committee as part of its quarterly review of the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value are as follows:

Available for sale investments - The fair value of available for sale investments is determined based on a market approach reflecting the closing price of each particular security at the balance sheet date. The closing price is a quoted market price obtained from the exchange for the principal active market for the security.

5% Convertible Debentures - The debt component of the 5% Convertible Debentures is valued based on discounted cash flows and the conversion feature is valued using a Black-Scholes model. The risk free interest rate used in the fair value computation is the interest rate on US treasury bills with maturity similar to the remaining life of the 5% Convertible Debentures. The discount rate used is determined by adding our risk premium to the risk free interest rate. Volatility is calculated based on the weekly volatility of our share price observable on the NYSE MKT for a historical period equal to the remaining life of the Convertible Debentures. Investors trading in these instrument would normally cap the volatility used in the Black-Scholes model. To be consistent, we cap the weekly volatility in our calculation at 40%. Inputs used to determine the fair value on September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 were as follows:

	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
5% Convertible Debentures		
Risk free interest rate	1.0%	0.7%
Risk premium	17.8%	7.9%
Volatility	40.0%	40.0%
Remaining life (years)	3.7	4.4

The following table presents the changes in the Level 3 investments for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 :

	Fair value
Balance, January 1, 2013	$ 99,275
Gain in the period included through earnings	51,526
Balance, June 30, 2013	$ 47,749
Loss in the period included through earnings	(1,182)
Balance, September 30, 2013	$ 48,931

If the risk premium increases by 10%, the fair value of the 5% Convertible Debentures and the related gain in the consolidated statement of operations would increase by $13.5 million. In general, an increase in risk premium would increase the gain on fair value of the 5% Convertible Debentures.

The carrying values of certain financial instruments maturing in the short-term approximate their fair values. These financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, which are classified as loans and receivables, and accounts payable and the equipment financing credit facility which are classified as amortized cost.

Fair value considerations under Level 3 criteria were also used in the Company's evaluation of previous impairment charges (see Note 21 - Impairment charges).

6 . INVENTORIES

Inventories include the following components:

	As of September 30, 2013	As of December 31, 2012	As of January 1, 2012
Stockpiled ore	$ 12,199	$ 27,297	$ 16,648
In-process	8,633	6,693	8,880
Materials and supplies	47,186	43,549	48,612
Finished goods	—	5,441	—
Total	$ 68,018	$ 82,980	$ 74,140

The cost of inventories expensed for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 was $ 85.4 million and $ 270.0 million . For the comparable periods in 2012, the amounts were $ 79.0 million and $ 250.0 million respectively.

The net realizable value inventory write-down for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 was nil and $8.7 million respectively, and nil and $0.2 million respectively, for the comparable periods in 2012.

7 . AVAILABLE FOR SALE INVESTMENTS

The following table presents changes in available for sale investments:

	For the nine months ended September 30, 2013		For the year ended December 31, 2012	
	Fair Value	Shares	Fair Value	Shares
Balance at beginning of period	$ 15,034	24,521,101	$ 1,416	2,000,000
Acquisitions	—	—	17,117	23,676,301
Dispositions	(7,169)	(24,521,101)	(805)	(1,155,200)
Unrealized (loss)/gain through OCI	(6,256)	—	4,278	—
Gain recognized in profit and loss	1,338	—	—	—
Impairment charges	(2,947)	—	(6,972)	—
Balance at end of period	$ —	—	$ 15,034	24,521,101

During the quarter ended September 30, 2013, the Company completed the sale of its 24,521,101 shares of True Gold Mining Inc. ("TGM") for net proceeds of $7.2 million. A gain on disposal of $1.3 million was recognized in the three months ended September 30, 2013.

8 . PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND MINING PROPERTIES

The following table shows the breakdown of the cost, accumulated depreciation and net book value of property plant and equipment and mining properties:

	Property, plant and equipment	Mining properties	Total
Cost			
As of January 1, 2012	$ 400,232	$ 532,302	$ 932,534
Additions	40,569	82,109	122,678
Disposals and other	(6,914)	—	(6,914)
As of December 31, 2012	$ 433,887	$ 614,411	$ 1,048,298
Additions	24,716	55,459	80,175
Disposals and other	(39)	—	(39)
As of September 30, 2013	$ 458,564	$ 669,870	$ 1,128,434
Accumulated depreciation			
As of January 1, 2012	$ 221,701	$ 300,227	$ 521,928
Depreciation and amortization	26,581	64,357	90,938
Disposals and other	(6,168)	—	(6,168)
As of December 31, 2012	$ 242,114	$ 364,584	$ 606,698
Depreciation and amortization	20,522	26,228	46,750
Impairment charges (Note 21)	55,762	136,825	192,587
As of September 30, 2013	$ 318,398	$ 527,637	$ 846,035
Carrying amount			
As of January 1, 2012	$ 178,531	$ 232,075	$ 410,606
As of December 31, 2012	$ 191,773	$ 249,827	$ 441,600
As of September 30, 2013	$ 140,166	$ 142,233	$ 282,399

As at September 30, 2013 , equipment under finance leases had net carrying amounts of $5.1 million. The total minimum lease payments are disclosed in Note 12 .

There was no interest capitalized to property, plant and equipment and mining properties in the periods shown above.

As at September 30, 2013 , there was $10.5 million (December 31, 2012 - $36.4 million ; January 1, 2012 - $34.3 million) of construction in progress in property, plant and equipment for which depreciation has not been taken. As at September 30, 2013 , there was $77.6 million (December 31, 2012 - $58.5 million ; January 1, 2012 - $19.4 million) of construction in progress in mining properties for which depreciation has not been taken.

9 . EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

The following table presents changes in exploration and evaluation assets:

Cost	Exploration and Evaluation Assets
As of January 1, 2012	$ 16,730
Exploration and evaluation costs	717
Sale of exploration property	(1,422)
Write-off of unsuccessful exploration costs	(5,163)
As of December 31, 2012	$ 10,862
Exploration expenditures incurred	218
Write-off of unsuccessful exploration costs	(1,019)
As of September 30, 2013	$ 10,061

10 . ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities include the following components:

	As of September 30, 2013	As of December 31, 2012	As of January 1, 2012
Trade and other payables	$ 47,805	$ 36,314	$ 40,708
Accrued liabilities	42,669	60,215	47,913
Payroll related liabilities	7,054	5,231	3,467
Total	$ 97,528	$ 101,760	$ 92,088

11 . REHABILITATION PROVISIONS

At September 30, 2013 , the total undiscounted amount of the estimated future cash needs was estimated to be $68.5 million. A discount rate of 2% was used to value the rehabilitation provisions. The changes in the carrying amount of the rehabilitation provisions are as follows:

	For the nine months ended September 30, 2013	For the year ended December 31, 2012
Beginning balance	$ 63,319	$ 63,311
Accretion of rehabilitation provisions	444	593
Changes in estimates	—	5,618
Cost of reclamation work performed	(4,919)	(6,203)
Balance at the end of the period	$ 58,844	$ 63,319
Current portion	$ 8,781	$ 9,721
Long term portion	$ 50,063	$ 53,598
Total	$ 58,844	$ 63,319

12 . DEBT

The following table displays the components of our current and long term debt instruments:

	As of September 30, 2013	As of December 31, 2012	As of January 1, 2012
Current debt:			
Equipment financing credit facility	$ 5,789	$ 6,968	$ 7,036
Ecobank Loan	863	—	—
Finance leases	642	—	224
4% Convertible Debentures at fair value	—	—	121,199
Total current debt	$ 7,294	$ 6,968	$ 128,459
Long term debt:			
Equipment financing credit facility	$ 9,186	$ 11,232	$ 10,759
Ecobank Loan	7,928	—	—
Finance leases	3,011	—	—
5% Convertible Debentures at fair value (see Note 5)	48,931	99,275	—
Total long term debt	$ 69,056	$ 110,507	$ 10,759

During the quarter, the Company's subsidiary GSWL closed a $50 million secured Medium Term Loan Facility with Ecobank Ghana Limited ("Ecobank Loan") and had subsequently drawn down $10 million of the facility. The loan has a term of 60 months from the date of initial drawing and is secured by, among other things, Wassa's existing plant, machinery and equipment. The interest rate is three month LIBOR + 9% per annum, payable monthly in arrears. Principal amounts are payable quarterly in arrears. Interest and principal payments commence six months following the first drawdown.

The Company also entered into equipment financing leases for a period of 60 month lease terms with an implicit interest rate of 6.9%.

Schedule of payments on outstanding debt as of September 30, 2013 :

	Three months 2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Maturity
Equipment financing loans							
Principal	$ 1,584	$ 5,218	$ 4,317	$ 2,761	$ 931	$ 164	2013 to 2017
Interest	280	731	417	180	34	4	
Ecobank Loan							
Principal	—	1,667	2,222	2,222	2,222	1,667	2018
Interest	—	1,137	704	497	287	78	
Finance leases							
Principal	157	655	702	752	806	581	2018
Interest	62	222	175	125	72	16	
5% Convertible Debentures							
Principal	—	—	—	—	77,490	—	June 1, 2017
Interest	1,938	3,875	3,875	3,875	1,937	—	
Total	$ 4,021	$ 13,505	$ 12,412	$ 10,412	$ 83,779	$ 2,510	

13 . INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense is recognized based on management's estimate of the weighted average annual income tax rate expected for the full financial year. The provision for income taxes includes the following components:

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Current expense:				
Canada	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Foreign	4,715	—	22,273	—
Deferred tax (recovery)/expense:				
Canada	—	—	—	—
Foreign	(84)	3,563	(33,086)	20,515
Tax expense/(recovery)	$ 4,631	$ 3,563	$ (10,813)	$ 20,515

14 . COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company has capital commitments of $7.4 million , all of which are expected to be incurred within the next three months.

15 . SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

Non-cash employee compensation expenses recognized in general and administrative expense in the statements of operations, with respect to our non-cash employee compensation plans are as follows:

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Share-based compensation	$ 721	$ 980	$ 2,600	$ 5,030

Share Options

The fair value of our option grants is estimated at the grant dates using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Fair values of options granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 were based on the assumptions noted in the following table:

	For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2013	2012
Expected volatility	57.61 to 66.32%	57.11 to 87.50%
Risk-free interest rate	0.15 to 0.70%	0.36 to 1.91%
Expected lives	2.8 to 8.5 years	2.8 to 8.1 years
Dividend yield	0%	0%

The weighted average fair value per option granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was $0.82 (nine months ended September 30, 2012 - $1.03). As at September 30, 2013 , there was $1.3 million of share-based compensation expense (September 30, 2012 - $1.7 million) to be recorded in future periods.

A summary of option activity under the Plan during the periods ended September 30, 2012 , December 31, 2012 and September 30, 2013 , are as follows:

	Options ('000)	Weighted–Average Exercise price (Cdn$)	Weighted–Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)
Outstanding as of January 1, 2012	8,539	3.18	7.0
Granted	5,054	1.97	5.9
Exercised	(138)	1.36	2.6
Forfeited	(962)	2.89	6.6
Expired	(1)	1.16	—
Outstanding as of September 30, 2012	12,492	2.73	6.4
Granted	110	1.97	4.8
Exercised	(65)	1.63	5.6
Forfeited	(201)	2.02	4.1
Outstanding as of December 31, 2012	12,336	2.74	6.2
Granted	2,694	1.71	5.7
Exercised	(90)	1.70	5.4
Forfeited	(1,297)	2.87	3.9
Expired	(414)	4.11	—
Outstanding as of September 30, 2013	13,229	2.49 6	5.7
Exercisable as of September 30, 2012	8,057	3.00	5.9
Exercisable as of December 31, 2012	7,920	3.04	5.7
Exercisable as of September 30, 2013	9,410	2.70	5.6

Deferred Share Units

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 , deferred share units ("DSU's") that were granted vested immediately and a compensation expense of $0.2 million and $0.6 million , respectively, was recognized for these grants (three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 - $0.1 million and $0.4 million , respectively). As of September 30, 2013 , there was no unrecognized compensation expense related to DSUs granted under the Company's DSU Plan.

A summary of DSU activity during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012:

	For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2013	2012
Number of DSUs, beginning of period	388,059	22,147
Grants	633,487	296,381
Exercises	—	(29,010)
Number of DSUs, end of period	1,021,546	289,518

Share Appreciation Rights

As of September 30, 2013 , there was approximately $2.2 million (September 30, 2012 - $1.5 million) of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested share appreciation rights ("SARs"). For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 , the Company recognized approximately nil and $0.2 million respectively, of compensation expense recovery related to these cash based awards (three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 - $0.3 million and $0.4 million , respectively).

A summary of the SARs activity during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012:

	For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2013	2012
Number of SARs, beginning of period ('000)	1,079	—
Grants	2,090	1,543
Forfeited	(142)	—
Number of SARs, end of period ('000)	3,027	1,543

16 . EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE

The following table provides reconciliation between basic and diluted earnings per common share:

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Net income/(loss) attributable to Golden Star shareholders	$ 3,507	$ (20,058)	$ (117,316)	$ (7,148)
Weighted average number of shares (millions)	259.1	258.9	259.1	258.8
Dilutive securities:				
Options	—	—	—	—
Deferred stock units	1.0	—	—	—
Convertible Debentures	—	—	—	—
Weighted average number of diluted shares (millions)	260.1	258.9	259.1	258.8
Net income/(loss) per share attributable to Golden Star shareholders:				
Basic	$ 0.01	$ (0.08)	$ (0.45)	$ (0.03)
Diluted	$ 0.01	$ (0.08)	$ (0.45)	$ (0.03)

17 . COST OF SALES EXCLUDING DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

Cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization include the following components:

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Mine operating expenses	$ 82,535	$ 83,556	$ 254,157	$ 259,518
Operating costs from/(to) metal inventory	2,845	(4,600)	15,826	(9,535)
Royalties	5,914	6,683	18,608	20,068
	$ 91,294	$ 85,639	$ 288,591	$ 270,051

18 . FINANCE EXPENSE, NET

Finance income and expense include the following components:

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Interest income	$ (7)	$ (22)	$ (26)	$ (44)
Interest expense	1,176	2,067	3,856	8,563
Net foreign exchange loss	1,831	282	2,729	2,162
Accretion of rehabilitation provision	148	160	444	435
	$ 3,148	$ 2,487	$ 7,003	$ 11,116

19 . OTHER EXPENSE/(INCOME)

Other income and expense includes the following components:

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
(Gain)/loss on sale of assets	$ (1,315)	$ 18	$ (297)	$ (22,403)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	(14)	—	568
Other income	(41)	(67)	(335)	(313)
	$ (1,356)	$ (63)	$ (632)	$ (22,148)

20 . RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

There were no material related party transactions for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012.

Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel is defined as members of the Board of Directors and certain senior officers. Compensation of key management personnel are as follows:

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Salaries, wages, and other benefits	$ 489	$ 576	$ 1,536	$ 1,820
Severances and bonus	430	—	2,125	755
Share-based compensation	276	249	1,405	2,399
	$ 1,195	$ 825	$ 5,066	$ 4,974

21 . IMPAIRMENT CHARGES

The following table shows the breakdown of the impairment charges for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 , respectively:

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Bogoso	$ —	$ —	$ 86,056	$ —
Wassa	—	—	106,917	—
Property plant and equipment, mining properties and intangible assets	—	—	192,973	—
Available for sale investments	—	—	2,947	6,972
	$ —	$ —	$ 195,920	$ 6,972

Property plant and equipment and Mine property

As at June 30, 2013, the carrying value of the net assets of the Company exceeded its market capitalization, which is an indicator of potential impairment. In addition, prior to the close of the quarter ended June 30, 2013, gold prices declined significantly and have subsequently remained at these lower levels. As a result, the Company assessed the recoverable amounts of each of its cash-generating units.

The recoverable amounts of the Company's mining properties and plant and equipment are determined based on each CGU's future after-tax cash flows expected to be derived from these mining properties and represent each CGU's fair value less costs of disposal (“FVLCOD”). The after-tax cash flows were determined based on life-of-mine (“LOM”) after-tax cash flow projections which incorporate management's best estimates of future metal prices, production based on current estimates of recoverable reserves and resources, exploration potential, future operating costs and non-expansionary capital expenditures, and long-term foreign exchange rates. The gold prices used were based on consensus analyst pricing. Projected cash flows are discounted using a rate based on the Company's weighted average cost of capital which includes estimates for risk-free interest rates, market value of the Company's

equity, market return on equity, share volatility, debt-to-equity financing ratio, inflation estimate and certain risks specific to the asset. Management's estimate of the FVLCOD is classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

The projected cash flows are significantly affected by changes in assumptions for gold prices, future capital expenditures, production cost estimates and discount rates. If the gold price were to remain at the spot price for an extended period of time, the Company would need to re-evaluate the pricing assumptions used for impairment testing.

Based on the impairment assessment performed by the Company on its CGUs which incorporated the aforementioned assumptions, the Company concluded that the carrying values of both of the Company's CGUs exceeded their respective FVLCOD. The Company recorded impairment charges of a $169.6 million , net of tax ($193.0 million before tax), for non-current assets. Also see Note 8 - Property, plant and equipment and mining properties.

Bogoso

During the second quarter of 2013, the Company suspended mining at Pampe, mainly due to pit-wall instability. As a result the $14.5 million carrying value of Pampe was written off. In response to the decline in gold prices the Company reviewed the mine plans and mining strategy for Bogoso. This included a review of the operating expenditures, development and sustaining capital expenditures and re-optimization of the mine plans. The discounted cash flows based on the revised life of mine plan are less than Bogoso's carrying value of $253.8 million resulting in an additional impairment charge of $36.4 million related to property, plant, equipment, $49.3 million related to mine property and $0.4 million related to the intangible asset.

Wassa

The projected cash flows from the re-optimized life of mine plan of Wassa were significantly lower than the projected cash flows expected at December 31, 2012, and due to the carrying amount of $172.8 million exceeding the discounted cash flows, an impairment charge of $106.9 million was recorded at June 30, 2013. The impairment charge comprised of $19.4 million related to property plant an equipment, and $87.5 million related to mine property.

Available for sale investments

Impairment of $2.9 million and $7.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 respectively, relate to the significant drop in the quoted market price of TGM during the second quarter of 2013 and 2012.

22 . OPERATIONS BY SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA

The Company has reportable segments as identified by the individual mining operations. Segments are operations reviewed by the executive management. Each segment is identified based on quantitative and quantitative factors.

For the three months ended September 30,	Africa			South America	Corporate	Total
	Wassa	Bogoso	Other			
2013						
Revenue	$ 59,465	$ 58,694	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 118,159
Mine operating expenses	35,657	46,878	—	—	—	82,535
Operating costs from metal inventory	444	2,401	—	—	—	2,845
Royalties	2,977	2,937	—	—	—	5,914
Cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization	39,078	52,216	—	—	—	91,294
Depreciation and amortization	5,949	3,870	—	—	—	9,819
Mine operating margin	14,438	2,608	—	—	—	17,046
Income tax expense	4,631	—	—	—	—	4,631
Net income/(loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	2,061	(1,029)	—	—	—	1,032
Net income/(loss) attributable to Golden Star	$ 6,621	$ 1,872	$ (156)	$ (3)	$ (4,827)	$ 3,507
Capital expenditures	$ 6,339	$ 17,112	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 23,451
2012						
Revenue	$ 67,722	$ 65,775	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 133,497
Mine operating expenses	34,574	48,982	—	—	—	83,556
Operating costs to metal inventory	(1,431)	(3,169)	—	—	—	(4,600)
Royalties	3,391	3,292	—	—	—	6,683
Cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization	36,534	49,105	—	—	—	85,639
Depreciation and amortization	19,122	5,369	—	—	—	24,491
Mine operating margin	12,066	11,301	—	—	—	23,367
Income tax expense	3,563	—	—	—	—	3,563
Net income/(loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	957	(172)	—	—	—	$ 785
Net income/(loss) attributable to Golden Star	$ 6,674	$ 8,946	$ (480)	$ 13	$ (35,211)	$ (20,058)
Capital expenditures	$ 13,291	$ 14,256	$ —	$ 131	$ —	$ 27,678

For the nine months ended September 30,	Africa			South America	Corporate	Total
	Wassa	Bogoso	Other			
2013						
Revenue	$ 206,542	$ 165,220	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 371,762
Mine operating expenses	106,316	147,841	—	—	—	254,157
Operating costs from metal inventory	4,509	11,317	—	—	—	15,826
Royalties	10,342	8,266	—	—	—	18,608
Cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization	121,167	167,424	—	—	—	288,591
Depreciation and amortization	35,441	14,852	—	—	—	50,293
Mine operating margin	49,934	(17,056)	—	—	—	32,878
Impairment charges	106,916	86,057	—	—	2,947	195,920
Income tax recovery	(10,813)	—	—	—	—	(10,813)
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interest	(2,466)	(13,428)	—	—	—	(15,894)
Net (loss)/income attributable to Golden Star	$ (46,527)	$ (100,464)	$ (1,679)	$ (136)	$ 31,490	$ (117,316)
Capital expenditures	$ 24,936	$ 55,200	$ 218	$ —	$ —	$ 80,354
2012						
Revenue	$ 194,897	$ 205,933	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 400,830
Mine operating expenses	109,839	149,679	—	—	—	259,518
Operating costs to metal inventory	(6,305)	(3,230)	—	—	—	(9,535)
Royalties	9,764	10,304	—	—	—	20,068
Cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization	113,298	156,753	—	—	—	270,051
Depreciation and amortization	47,496	15,682	—	—	—	63,178
Mine Operating margin	34,103	33,498	—	—	—	67,601
Impairment charges	—	—	—	—	6,972	6,972
Income tax expense	20,515	—	—	—	—	20,515
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	2,447	66	—	—	—	2,513
Net income/(loss) attributable to Golden Star	$ 11,985	$ 30,608	$ (2,195)	$ 56	$ (47,602)	$ (7,148)
Capital expenditures	$ 32,109	$ 45,382	$ —	$ 455	$ 4	$ 77,950

	Africa			South America	Corporate	Total
	Wassa	Bogoso	Other			
September 30, 2013						
Total assets	$ 124,384	$ 283,775	$ 917	$ —	$ 36,731	$ 445,807
December 31, 2012						
Total assets	$ 245,997	$ 349,616	$ 4,289	$ —	$ 56,394	$ 656,296

23 . SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

During the nine months ended September 30, 2013 , $13.1 million was paid for income taxes (nine months ended September 30, 2012 - $0.2 million). The Company paid $4.0 million for interest during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 (nine months ended September 30, 2012 - $5.7 million).

Changes in working capital for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Decrease/(increase) in accounts receivable	$ 6,396	$ 2,928	$ 5,718	$ 1,964
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	3,905	(3,546)	12,535	(7,705)
(Increase)/decrease in prepaids and other	(495)	(2,792)	1,356	(4,144)
(Decrease)/increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(2,432)	(2,706)	5,348	(8,231)
(Decrease)/increase in current tax liability	(43)	—	9,229	(197)
Total changes in working capital	$ 7,331	$ (6,116)	$ 34,186	$ (18,313)

24 . FIRST-TIME ADOPTION OF IFRS

The Company's annual consolidated financial statements for the year-ending December 31, 2013 will be the first annual financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. IFRS 1, *First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* ("IFRS 1"), requires that comparative financial information be provided. As a result, the first date at which the Company has applied IFRS was January 1, 2012 (the “Transition Date”). IFRS 1 also requires first-time adopters to retrospectively apply all effective IFRS standards as of the reporting date, which for the Company will be December 31, 2013. 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 consolidated financial statements in accordance with US GAAP.

In preparing the Company's opening IFRS consolidated balance sheet as of January 1, 2012, the Company has adjusted amounts reported previously in the financial statements prepared in accordance with US GAAP.

OPTIONAL EXEMPTIONS:

The IFRS 1 applicable exemptions and exceptions applied in the conversion from US GAAP to IFRS are as follows:

Business Combinations

The Company elected not to retrospectively apply IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* to any business combinations that may have occurred prior to its Transition Date and such business combinations have not been restated.

Deemed Costs

As permitted by IFRS 1, in its opening balance sheet under IFRS as of January 1, 2012, the Company applied the fair value as deemed cost exemption to mineral reserves, as well as certain buildings and major machinery and equipment associated with the Bogoso mine site.

Share Based Compensation

The Company elected not to retrospectively apply IFRS 2 *Share Based Payments* ("IFRS 2") to equity instruments that were granted and had vested before January 1, 2009. As a result of applying this exemption, the Company will apply the provisions of IFRS 2 only to all outstanding equity instruments that are unvested as at January 1, 2009.

Compound Financial Instruments

The Company elected not to retrospectively separate the liability and equity components of compound instruments for which the liability component is no longer outstanding at the date of transition to IFRS.

Borrowing Costs

The Company elected to apply the transitional provisions of IAS 23 *Borrowing Costs* which permits prospective capitalization of borrowing costs on qualifying assets from the date of transition to IFRS.

Cumulative Translation Differences

The Company elected, under IFRS 1, to reset to zero historical cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations at the date of transition to IFRS. Future gains or losses on subsequent disposal of any foreign operations will exclude translation differences arising prior to the date of transition to IFRS.

MANDATORY EXCEPTIONS:

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Company has applied the derecognition requirements in IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* ("IAS 39") prospectively from the date of transition to IFRS. As a result any non-derivative financial assets or non-derivative financial liabilities derecognized prior to the date of transition to IFRS in accordance with US GAAP have not been reviewed for compliance with IAS 39.

Estimates

The estimates previously made by the Company under US 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 revise its estimates.

Certain Aspects of Accounting for Non-Controlling Interests

The Company has applied the requirements of IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* prospectively from the date of transition to IFRS for total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance, accounting for changes in the parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control and accounting for a loss of control over a subsidiary.

RECONCILIATION FROM US GAAP TO IFRS

IFRS 1 requires an entity to reconcile equity, comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. The changes made to the balance sheet and statements of comprehensive income as shown below have resulted in reclassifications of various amounts on the statements of cash flows, however as there have been no material adjustments to the net cash flows, no reconciliation of the statement of cash flows has been prepared.

RECONCILIATION OF CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

AS AT JANUARY 1, 2012:

	US GAAP As of January 1, 2012	Notes	Adjustments	IFRS As of January 1, 2012
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 103,644		$ —	$ 103,644
Accounts receivable	10,077		—	10,077
Inventories	74,297	(a)	(157)	74,140
Available for sale investments	1,416		—	1,416
Prepaids and other	8,522		—	8,522
Total Current Assets	197,956		(157)	197,799
RESTRICTED CASH	1,273		—	1,273
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	252,131	(j)	(73,600)	178,531
MINING PROPERTIES	270,157	(b)(c)(j)	(38,082)	232,075
EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS	—	(d)	16,730	16,730
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	5,266	(j)	(2,507)	2,759
OTHER ASSETS	895		—	895
Total Assets	$ 727,678		$ (97,616)	$ 630,062
LIABILITIES				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 92,088		$ —	$ 92,088
Current portion of rehabilitation provisions	8,996		—	8,996
Current tax liability	197		—	197
Current portion of long-term debt	128,459		—	128,459
Total Current Liabilities	229,740		—	229,740
LONG TERM DEBT	10,759		—	10,759
REHABILITATION PROVISIONS	24,884	(c)	29,431	54,315
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY	23,993	23,993 (f) 23,993	3,582	23,993 27,575
Total Liabilities	289,376		33,013	322,389
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
SHARE CAPITAL				
First preferred shares, without par value, unlimited shares authorized. No shares issued and outstanding	—		—	—
Common shares, without par value, unlimited shares authorized	693,899		—	693,899
CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS	19,815	(g)	719	20,534
ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	1,978		—	1,978
DEFICIT	(276,112)		(117,726)	(393,838)
Total Golden Star Equity	439,580		(117,007)	322,573
NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST	(1,278)	(h)	(13,622)	(14,900)
Total Equity	438,302		(130,629)	307,673
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$ 727,678		$ (97,616)	$ 630,062

RECONCILIATION OF CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2012:

	US GAAP As of September 30, 2012	Notes	Adjustments	IFRS As of September 30, 2012
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 106,322		$ —	$ 106,322
Accounts receivable	8,113		—	8,113
Inventories	91,876	(a)	(7,433)	84,443
Available for sale investments	17,817		—	17,817
Prepaids and other	10,678		—	10,678
Total Current Assets	234,806		(7,433)	227,373
RESTRICTED CASH	2,028		—	2,028
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	256,338	(j)	(70,376)	185,962
MINING PROPERTIES	252,496	(b)(c)(j)	(15,102)	237,394
EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS	—	(d)	17,289	17,289
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	3,685	(j)	(1,862)	1,823
Total Assets	$ 749,353		$ (77,484)	$ 671,869
LIABILITIES				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 82,810		$ —	$ 82,810
Current portion of rehabilitation provisions	7,886		—	7,886
Current portion of long term debt	51,270		—	51,270
Total Current Liabilities	141,966		—	141,966
LONG TERM DEBT	116,642		—	116,642
REHABILITATION PROVISIONS	22,716	(c)	27,754	50,470
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY	43,457	(f)	4,633	48,090
Total Liabilities	324,781		32,387	357,168
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
SHARE CAPITAL				
First preferred shares, without par value, unlimited shares authorized, No shares issued and outstanding	—		—	—
Common shares, without par value, unlimited shares authorized	694,480		—	694,480
CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS	23,903	(g)	1,012	24,915
ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	1,707	(e)	6,972	8,679
DEFICIT	(294,722)		(106,264)	(400,986)
Total Golden Star Equity	425,368		(98,280)	327,088
NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST	(796)	(h)	(11,591)	(12,387)
Total Equity	424,572		(109,871)	314,701
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$ 749,353		$ (77,484)	$ 671,869

RECONCILIATION OF CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2012:

	US GAAP As of December 31, 2012	Notes	Adjustments	IFRS As of December 31, 2012
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 78,884		$ —	$ 78,884
Accounts receivable	11,896		—	11,896
Inventories	90,212	(a)	(7,232)	82,980
Available for sale investments	15,034		—	15,034
Prepaids and other	11,266		—	11,266
Total Current Assets	207,292		(7,232)	200,060
RESTRICTED CASH	2,028		—	2,028
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	260,986	(j)	(69,213)	191,773
MINING PROPERTIES	252,176	(b)(c)(j)	(2,349)	249,827
EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS	—	(d)	10,862	10,862
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	3,159	(j)	(1,648)	1,511
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	235		—	235
Total Assets	$ 725,876		$ (69,580)	$ 656,296
LIABILITIES				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 101,760		$ —	$ 101,760
Current portion of rehabilitation provisions	9,943	(c)	(222)	9,721
Current tax liability	12,393		—	12,393
Current portion of long term debt	6,968		—	6,968
Total Current Liabilities	131,064		(222)	130,842
LONG TERM DEBT	110,507		—	110,507
REHABILITATION PROVISIONS	24,170	(c)	29,428	53,598
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY	28,650	(f)	4,522	33,172
Total Liabilities	294,391		33,728	328,119
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
SHARE CAPITAL				
First preferred shares, without par value, unlimited shares authorized, No shares issued and outstanding	—		—	—
Common shares, without par value, unlimited shares authorized, No shares issued and outstanding	694,652		—	694,652
CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS	25,154	(g)	1,150	26,304
ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	(716)	(e)	6,972	6,256
DEFICIT	(285,602)		(101,050)	(386,652)
Total Golden Star Equity	433,488		(92,928)	340,560
NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST	(2,003)	(h)	(10,380)	(12,383)
Total Equity	431,485		(103,308)	328,177
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$ 725,876		$ (69,580)	$ 656,296

RECONCILIATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2012:

	US GAAP			IFRS
	For the three months ended September 30, 2012	Notes	Adjustments	For the three months ended September 30, 2012
Revenue	$ 133,497		$ —	$ 133,497
Cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization	95,067	(a)(b)(c)(i)	(9,428)	85,639
Depreciation and amortization	25,832	(j)	(1,341)	24,491
Mine operating margin	12,598		10,769	23,367
Other expenses/(income)				
Exploration expense	583	(d)	(155)	428
General and administrative	4,606	(g)	(53)	4,553
Property holding costs	1,617		—	1,617
Finance expense, net	2,327	(i)	160	2,487
Other income	(63)		—	(63)
Loss on fair value of convertible debentures	30,055		—	30,055
Income/(loss) before income tax	(26,527)		10,817	(15,710)
Income tax expense	4,002	(f)	(439)	3,563
Net income/(loss)	$ (30,529)		$ 11,256	$ (19,273)
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	(322)	(h)	1,107 805	785
Net income/(loss) attributable to Golden Star shareholders	$ (30,207)		$ 10,149	$ (20,058)
Net income/(loss) attributable to Golden Star shareholders				
Basic and diluted	$ (0.12)			$ (0.08)
Weighted average shares outstanding (millions)	258.9			258.9
Weighted average number of diluted shares (millions)	258.9			258.9
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)				
Net income/(loss)	$ (30,529)		$ 11,256	$ (19,273)
Unrealized gain/(loss) on investments net of taxes	8,679		—	8,679
Comprehensive income/(loss)	$ (21,850)		$ 11,256	$ (10,594)
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest	(322)		1,107	785
Comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to Golden Star shareholders	**$ (21,528)**		**$ 10,149**	**$ (11,379)**

RECONCILIATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2012:

	US GAAP				IFRS
	For the nine months ended September 30, 2012	Notes	Adjustments		For the nine months ended September 30, 2012
Revenue	$ 400,830		$ —		$ 400,830
Cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization	284,929	(a)(b)(c)(i)	(14,878)		270,051
Depreciation and amortization	69,985	(j)	(6,807)		63,178
Mine operating margin	45,916		21,685		67,601
Other expenses/(income)					
Exploration expense	2,674	(d)	(557)		2,117
General and administrative	16,091	(g)	292		16,383
Property holding costs	5,027		—		5,027
Finance expense, net	10,681	(i)	435		11,116
Other income	(22,148)		—		(22,148)
Loss on fair value of convertible debentures	32,092		—		32,092
Derivative mark-to-market (gain)/loss	162		—		162
Impairment charges	—	(e)	6,972		6,972
Income/(loss) before income tax	1,337		14,543		15,880
Income tax expense	19,464	(f)	1,051		20,515
Net income/(loss)	$ (18,127)		$ 13,492		$ (4,635)
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	483	(h)	2,030	$805	2,513
Net income/(loss) attributable to Golden Star shareholders	$ (18,610)		$ 11,462		$ (7,148)
Net income/(loss) attributable to Golden Star shareholders					
Basic and diluted	$ (0.07)				$ (0.03)
Weighted average shares outstanding (millions)	258.8				258.8
Weighted average number of diluted shares (millions)	258.8				258.8
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)					
Net income/(loss)	$ (18,127)		$ 13,492		$ (4,635)
Unrealized gain/(loss) on investments net of taxes	(271)		—		(271)
Transferred to net income/(loss), net of taxes	—	(e)	6,972		6,972
Comprehensive income/(loss)	$ (18,398)		$ 20,464		$ 2,066
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest	483		2,030		2,513
Comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to Golden Star shareholders	**$ (18,881)**		**$ 18,434**		**$ (447)**

RECONCILIATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012:

	US GAAP	Notes	Adjustments	IFRS
	For the year ended			For the year ended
	December 31, 2012	Notes	Adjustments	December 31, 2012
Revenue	$ 550,540		$ —	$ 550,540
Cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization	398,781	(a)(b)(c)(i)	(25,238)	373,543
Depreciation and amortization	98,837	(j)	(9,484)	89,353
Mine operating margin	52,922		34,722	87,644
Other expenses/(income)				
Exploration expense	3,505	(d)	(716)	2,789
General and administrative	23,674	(g)	431	24,105
Property holding costs	9,862		—	9,862
Finance expense, net	13,100	(i)	25	13,125
Other income	(390)		—	(390)
Loss on fair value of convertible debentures	27,985		—	27,985
Impairment charges	—	(e)	6,972	6,972
Derivative mark-to-market losses	162		—	162
Gain on sale of investments	(31,577)	(d)	7,153	(24,424)
Income/(loss) before income tax	6,601		20,857	27,458
Income tax expense	16,816	(f)	940	17,756
Net income/(loss)	$ (10,215)		$ 19,917	$ 9,702
Net income/(loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	(725)	(h)	3,241	2,516
Net income/(loss) attributable to Golden Star shareholders	$ (9,490)		$ 16,676	$ 7,186
Net income/(loss) attributable to Golden Star shareholders				
Basic and diluted	$ (0.04)			$ 0.03
Weighted average shares outstanding (millions)	258.9			258.9
Weighted average number of diluted shares (millions)	258.9			258.9
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)				
Net income/(loss)	$ (10,215)		$ 19,917	$ 9,702
Unrealized gain/(loss) on investments net of taxes	(2,694)		—	(2,694)
Transferred to net income/(loss), net of taxes	—	(e)	6,972	6,972
Comprehensive income/(loss)	$ (12,909)		$ 26,889	$ 13,980
Comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	(725)		3,241	2,516
Comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to Golden Star shareholders	**$ (12,184)**		**$ 23,648**	**$ 11,464**

RECONCILIATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2012:

	US GAAP For the three months ended September 30, 2012	Notes	Adjustments	IFRS For the three months ended September 30, 2012
Cash Flows from Operations	$ 24,312	(b)(d)	$ 8,602	$ 32,914
Cash Flows from Investing	(16,887)	(b)(d)	(8,602)	(25,489)
Cash Flows from Financing	(6,832)		—	(6,832)
Change in Cash	$ 593		$ —	$ 593

RECONCILIATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2012:

	US GAAP For the nine months ended September 30, 2012	Notes	Adjustments	IFRS For the nine months ended September 30, 2012
Cash Flows from Operations	$ 59,766	(b)(d)	$ 19,392	$ 79,158
Cash Flows from Investing	(53,312)	(b)(d)	(19,392)	(72,704)
Cash Flows from Financing	(3,776)		—	(3,776)
Change in Cash	$ 2,678		$ —	$ 2,678

RECONCILIATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012:

	US GAAP For the year ended December 31, 2012	Notes	Adjustments	IFRS For the year ended December 31, 2012
Cash Flows from Operations	$ 94,290	(b)(d)	$ 28,804	$ 123,094
Cash Flows from Investing	(69,054)	(b)(d)	(28,804)	(97,858)
Cash Flows from Financing	(49,996)		—	(49,996)
Change in Cash	$ (24,760)		$ —	$ (24,760)

Notes to IFRS Financial Statements:

(a) In-Process inventory - Costs that qualify as betterment stripping are capitalized as Mining Properties under IFRS, but were included within inventory and expensed for US GAAP. As a result, the amount of waste mining costs expensed and included within in-process metal inventory is higher under US GAAP than under IFRS.

(b) Deferred Stripping - Under IFRS, expenditures for stripping costs (*i.e.* , the costs of removing overburden and waste material to access mineral deposits) are capitalized and subsequently amortized on a units-of-production basis over the mineral reserves that directly benefit from the specific waste stripping activity if it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, the component of the mineral body for which access is improved and the costs of the improved access can be reliably measured. US GAAP has no provision for capitalization of betterment stripping costs. Thus in periods where betterment stripping occurs, operating costs are higher under US GAAP since all waste costs are expensed. The amounts of capitalized betterment stripping are shown in the table immediately below and are included in the Mining Properties totals shown in the IFRS consolidated balance sheets as well as in the cash flow from investing section of the consolidated statement of cash flows.

Costs of betterment stripping capitalized under IFRS:

	Wassa	Bogoso	TOTAL
Balance as of January 1, 2012	$ —	$ —	$ —
Additions in the three months ended March 31, 2012	—	4,109	4,109
Additions in the three months ended June 30, 2012	—	6,277	6,277
Additions in the three months ended September 30, 2012	—	8,448	8,448
Additions in the three months ended December 31, 2012	—	9,253	9,253
Balance as of December 31, 2012	$ —	$ 28,087	$ 28,087

It is expected that Bogoso's deferred betterment stripping costs are to be amortized between 2013 and 2015.

(c) The Company's forecasted amounts of future environmental, reclamation and closure costs are the same under US GAAP and IFRS. However, differences exist in determining the discount rate to be applied to the future costs. Under US GAAP, estimated liabilities for future reclamation and closure costs of each period's new environmental disturbances are discounted at the prevailing discount rates in effect during the period, based on the Company's credit-adjusted risk free rate, of the new disturbance. Once the discount rate is applied, they are not revised in subsequent periods. This in effect creates layers of liability for new disturbances incurred in each time period. Under IFRS, at the end of each period, all estimated future cash costs for existing disturbances are discounted using the current risk free rate at the end of each period.

(d) Under US GAAP, mineral property acquisition costs are capitalized. Pre-acquisition costs and subsequent exploration, mine development and direct general and administrative costs are expensed as incurred until such time as a feasibility study shows that the mineral property is economically viable. Following completion of a viable feasibility study all subsequent exploration, development and direct general and administrative costs are capitalized. For IFRS purposes, when it is determined that a mining property has the potential to be economical, subsequent exploration expenditures are capitalized. In each subsequent period, under IFRS, the exploration, engineering, development, financial and market information for each exploration project is reviewed by management to determine if such capitalized exploration and evaluation assets are impaired. If found impaired, the exploration asset's cost basis is reduced in accordance with IFRS provisions. Amounts written off in the current year under IFRS, which have previously been expensed under US GAAP, result in an adjustment when reconciling net income for the year.

Exploration and evaluation assets IFRS - Consolidated capitalized expenditures on our exploration projects were as follows:

	Exploration & Evaluation Assets as of January 1, 2012	Capitalized Exploration Expenditures	Transfer to Mining Properties	Impairment Charges	Other	Exploration & Evaluation Assets as of September 30, 2012
AFRICAN PROJECTS						
Ghana	$ 10,619	$ 103	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 10,722
Sonfon - Sierra Leone	3,942	278	—	—	—	4,220
Other Africa	1,018	—	—	—	—	1,018
SOUTH AMERICAN PROJECTS						
Saramacca - Suriname	1,151	178	—	—	—	1,329
Total	$ 16,730	$ 559	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 17,289

	Exploration & Evaluation Assets as of January 1, 2012	Capitalized Exploration Expenditures	Transfer to Mining Properties	Impairment Charges	Other	Exploration & Evaluation Assets as of December 31, 2012
AFRICAN PROJECTS						
Ghana	$ 10,619	$ 105	$ —	$ (880)	$ —	$ 9,844
Sonfon - Sierra Leone	3,942	341	—	(4,283)	—	—
Other Africa	1,018	—	—	—	—	1,018
SOUTH AMERICAN PROJECTS						
Saramacca - Suriname	1,151	271	—	—	(1,422)	—
Total	$ 16,730	$ 717	$ —	$ (5,163)	$ (1,422)	$ 10,862

(e) Impairments of equity instruments - Under US GAAP impairment is recognized if the decline in equity instruments is considered other than temporary. Under IFRS an impairment loss is recognized if there is a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument below its cost. During the second quarter of 2012 there was a significant decline in the fair value of the the equity instruments held in TGM (formally Riverstone Resources Inc). An impairment loss of $7.0 million was recognized in net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and for the year ended December 31, 2012 .

(f) Income tax - The application of US GAAP and IFRS tax accounting is the same for the Company. The differences in the income tax liability and expenses arise from the changes in reported pre-tax income or loss under the different GAAPs as well as the differing treatment of various assets and liabilities.

(g) Shareholders' Equity - Differences in Contributed Surplus reflect differences in stock option expense recognition. Under US GAAP, the expense for a grant is recognized evenly over the vesting period of the grant. Under IFRS we expense each tranche of a grant evenly over that tranche's vesting period. This change in expense recognition has decreased the share-based compensation by $0.05 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012 , and increased the share-based compensation by $0.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 . The impact to share-based compensation for the year ended December 31, 2012 was an increase of $0.4 million .

(h) Non-controlling interest - The application of non-controlling interest accounting is the same under US GAAP and IFRS. The difference in the recognized equity account and related expense arise from the changes in reported income or loss under the different GAAPs.

(i) Accretion of rehabilitation provisions - Under US GAAP the accretion of the rehabilitation provisions was recorded as part of cost of sales. Under IFRS the accretion is included in finance expense. This reclassification has resulted in an increase in finance expense and a reduction in cost of sales of $0.2 million and $0.4 million in the three month and nine months ended September 30, 2012 respectively and $0.03 million in the year ended December 31, 2012 .

(j) As permitted by IFRS 1, in its opening balance sheet under IFRS as of January 1, 2012, the Company applied the fair value as deemed cost exemption to mineral reserves, as well as certain major machinery and equipment related to the Bogoso mine site. The fair value report prepared on these items as of January 1, 2012 determined a fair value of $215.9 million which resulted in a decrease of $148.5 million as compared to the carrying amount of such assets under US GAAP, which was recognized against retained earnings in the opening balance sheet under IFRS.

Exhibit 99.3

FORM 52 - 109F2
CERTIFICATION OF INTERIM FILINGS
FULL CERTIFICATE

I, Samuel T. Coetzer, President and Chief Executive Officer of Golden Star Resources Ltd., certify the following:

1. ***Review:*** I have reviewed the interim financial report and interim MD&A (together, the “interim filings”) of Golden Star Resources Ltd. (the “issuer”) for the interim period ended September 30, 2013.

2. ***No misrepresentations:*** Based on my knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the interim filings do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made, with respect to the period covered by the interim filings.

3. ***Fair presentation:*** Based on my knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the interim financial report together with the other financial information included in the interim filings fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, financial performance and cash flows of the issuer, as of the date of and for the periods presented in the interim filings.

4. ***Responsibility:*** The issuer’s other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (DC&P) and internal control over financial reporting (ICFR), as those terms are defined in National Instrument 52-109 *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers’ Annual and Interim Filings* , for the issuer.

5. ***Design:*** Subject to the limitations, if any, described in paragraphs 5.2 and 5.3, the issuer’s other certifying officer and I have, as at the end of the period covered by the interim filings

A. designed DC&P, or caused it to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance that

I. material information relating to the issuer is made known to us by others, particularly during the period in which the interim filings are being prepared; and

II. information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and

B. designed ICFR, or caused it to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer’s GAAP.

5.1 ***Control framework:*** The control framework the issuer’s other certifying officer and I used to design the issuer’s ICFR is the Internal Control – Integrated Framework (COSO Framework) published by The Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

5.2 ***ICFR - material weakness relating to design:*** N/A

5.3 ***Limitation on scope of design:*** N/A

6. ***Reporting changes in ICFR:*** The issuer has disclosed in its interim MD&A any change in the issuer’s ICFR that occurred during the period beginning on July 1, 2013 and ended on September 30, 2013 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer’s ICFR.

Date: November 4, 2013

(signed) Samuel T. Coetzer

Samuel T. Coetzer
President and Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 99.4

FORM 52 - 109F2
CERTIFICATION OF INTERIM FILINGS
FULL CERTIFICATE

I, Jeffrey A. Swinoga, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Golden Star Resources Ltd., certify the following:

1. ***Review:*** I have reviewed the interim financial report and interim MD&A (together, the "interim filings") of Golden Star Resources Ltd. (the "issuer") for the interim period ended September 30, 2013.

2. ***No misrepresentations:*** Based on my knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the interim filings do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made, with respect to the period covered by the interim filings.

3. ***Fair presentation:*** Based on my knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the interim financial report together with the other financial information included in the interim filings fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, financial performance and cash flows of the issuer, as of the date of and for the periods presented in the interim filings.

4. ***Responsibility:*** The issuer's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (DC&P) and internal control over financial reporting (ICFR), as those terms are defined in National Instrument 52-109 *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings* , for the issuer.

5. ***Design:*** Subject to the limitations, if any, described in paragraphs 5.2 and 5.3, the issuer's other certifying officer and I have, as at the end of the period covered by the interim filings

A. designed DC&P, or caused it to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance that

I. material information relating to the issuer is made known to us by others, particularly during the period in which the interim filings are being prepared; and

II. information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and

B. designed ICFR, or caused it to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer's GAAP.

5.1 ***Control framework:*** The control framework the issuer's other certifying officer and I used to design the issuer's ICFR is the Internal Control – Integrated Framework (COSO Framework) published by The Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

5.2 ***ICFR - material weakness relating to design:*** N/A

5.3 ***Limitation on scope of design:*** N/A

6. ***Reporting changes in ICFR:*** The issuer has disclosed in its interim MD&A any change in the issuer's ICFR that occurred during the period beginning on July 1, 2013 and ended on September 30, 2013 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's ICFR.

Date: November 4, 2013

(signed) Jeffrey A. Swinoga

Jeffrey A. Swinoga
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer