



First Quarter Report

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

Three Months ended March 31, 2012

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

SHAREHOLDER UPDATE

Review of First Quarter and Outlook for Second Quarter of Fiscal 2012

Bradford Cooke, Chairman and CEO of Canarc Resource Corp. (TSX: CCM, OTC-BB: CRCUF, DB-Frankfurt: CAN), is pleased to provide the following review of Canarc's progress in the First Quarter and outlook for the Second Quarter of fiscal 2012.

Q1 Review

- Arranged a \$200,000 debt financing from certain directors for working capital purposes
- Continued discussions with potential partners regarding an option and joint venture to advance our New Polaris gold mine project through pre-production mine development to a feasibility study
- Applied for exploration permits to drill the Windfall Hills and Tay LP gold projects this year
- Evaluated several merger and acquisition opportunities for future growth

Q2 Outlook

In Q2, 2012, Canarc hopes to secure a partner to advance the New Polaris gold mine project in northwestern BC. Management has also applied for exploration permits to facilitate plans to drill several attractive gold targets at the Windfall Hills and Tay LP gold properties, subject to securing either option and joint venture partners or appropriate financing. Management will continue to pursue new opportunities for growth by evaluating attractive gold exploration and mining projects in the USA and Canada for acquisition where management's exploration and mining experience can add value.

We appreciate the continued support of our many shareholders, and we all look forward to emerging from the current difficult markets for junior exploration companies.

Canarc Resource Corp. is a growth-oriented, gold exploration company listed on the TSX (CCM) and the OTC-BB (CRCUF). Canarc is currently focused on advancing its New Polaris gold mine project in northwestern British Columbia to the feasibility stage, exploring the Tay LP, Windfall Hills and Devil's Thumb properties, and acquiring attractive gold exploration and mining projects in North America.

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Per:

/s/ Bradford J. Cooke

Bradford J. Cooke
Chairman and C.E.O.

May 7, 2012

CAUTIONARY DISCLAIMER – FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained herein regarding the Company and its operations constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements that are not historical facts, including without limitation statements regarding future estimates, plans, objectives, assumptions or expectations of future performance, are "forward-looking statements". We caution you that such "forward looking statements" involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results and future events to differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Such risks and uncertainties include fluctuations in precious metal prices, unpredictable results of exploration activities, uncertainties inherent in the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, fluctuations in the costs of goods and services, problems associated with exploration and mining operations, changes in legal, social or political conditions in the jurisdictions where the Company operates, lack of appropriate funding and other risk factors, as discussed in the Company's filings with Canadian and American Securities regulatory agencies. The Company expressly disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking statements.

**Notice of No Auditor Review of
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2012**

In accordance with National Instrument 51-102 Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of these unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Canarc Resource Corp. (the “Company”) for the three months ended March 31, 2012 (the “Financial Statements”) have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company’s management, and have not been reviewed by the Company’s auditors. The Financial Statements are stated in terms of United States dollars, unless otherwise indicated, and are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards 34 (“IAS 34”) and International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	Notes	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash		\$ 203	\$ 45
Receivables and prepaids	15	93	92
Marketable securities	6	-	93
Total Current Assets		296	230
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Mineral properties	7	13,186	12,948
Equipment	8	6	7
Long-term investments	9	94	92
Total Non-Current Assets		13,286	13,047
Total Assets		\$ 13,582	\$ 13,277
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	15	\$ 650	\$ 524
Notes payable	10	293	88
Flow-through obligations	11	201	195
Total Liabilities		1,144	807
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	13	58,296	58,258
Reserve for share-based payments		1,026	1,081
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		47	(54)
Deficit		(46,931)	(46,815)
Total Shareholders' Equity		12,438	12,470
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		\$ 13,582	\$ 13,277

Refer to the accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Comprehensive Loss

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amounts)

	Notes	Three Months Ended March 31,	
		2012	2011
Expenses:			
Amortization		\$ 1	\$ 1
Corporate development		5	20
Employee and director remuneration	15	157	125
General and administrative		57	93
Shareholder relations		54	21
Share-based payments	13(c), 15	56	2
Loss before the undernoted		(330)	(262)
Gain from disposition of marketable securities		77	-
Interest income		1	-
Interest expense		(5)	(2)
Foreign exchange gain		36	-
Due diligence cost on asset acquisition	7(c)	-	(60)
Loss before income tax		(221)	(324)
Deferred income tax recovery		-	1
Net loss for the period		(221)	(323)
Other comprehensive income:			
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	6	-	101
Realized gain on available-for-sale securities	6	(81)	-
Comprehensive loss for the period		\$ (302)	\$ (222)
Basic and diluted loss per share		\$ -	\$ -
Weighted average number of shares outstanding		96,071,776	91,118,495

Refer to the accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Shareholders' Equity

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	Share Capital		Reserve for Share-Based Payments	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		Deficit	Total
	Number of Shares	Amount					
Balance, December 31, 2010	90,985,890	\$ 57,685	\$ 1,239	\$ 10	\$ (47,042)	\$	11,892
Conversion of convertible debenture	1,282,051	301	-	-	-		301
Exercise of stock options	44,000	7	(3)	-	-		4
Exercise of warrants	414,705	64	-	-	-		64
Renunciation of flow-through expenditures	-	(1)	-	-	-		(1)
Share-based payments	-	-	2	-	-		2
Expiry of stock options	-	-	41	-	(41)		-
Effect from change in functional currency	-	-	-	-	1,119		1,119
Other comprehensive income:							
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	-	-	-	101	-		101
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	(840)	-		(840)
Elimination of derivative liability	-	-	-	-	1,049		1,049
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(323)		(323)
Balance, March 31, 2011	92,726,646	\$ 58,056	\$ 1,279	\$ (729)	\$ (45,238)	\$	13,368
Balance, December 31, 2011	94,096,171	\$ 58,258	\$ 1,081	\$ (54)	\$ (46,815)	\$	12,470
Exercise of stock options	220,000	38	(15)	-	-		23
Share-based payments	-	-	56	-	-		56
Expiry of stock options	-	-	(103)	-	103		-
Other comprehensive income:							
Realized gain on available-for-sale securities	-	-	-	(81)	-		(81)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	7	182	2		191
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(221)		(221)
Balance, March 31, 2012	94,316,171	\$ 58,296	\$ 1,026	\$ 47	\$ (46,931)	\$	12,438

Refer to the accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
Cash provided from (used for):		
Operations:		
Loss for the period	\$ (221)	\$ (323)
Items not involving cash:		
Accrued interest	5	2
Amortization	1	1
Share-based payments	56	2
Deferred income tax recovery	-	(1)
Gain from disposition of marketable securities	(77)	-
	(236)	(319)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Receivables and prepaids	(1)	(23)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	126	(3)
Cash used by operating activities	(111)	(345)
Financing:		
Issuance of common shares, net of share issuance costs	23	369
Proceeds from demand loans	200	-
Cash provided from financing activities	223	369
Investing:		
Proceeds from disposition of marketable securities	92	-
Mineral properties, net of recoveries	(46)	(14)
Acquisition of asset held for sale	-	(300)
Cash provided from (used by) investing activities	46	(314)
Increase (decrease) in cash	158	(290)
Cash, beginning of period	45	592
Cash, end of period	\$ 203	\$ 302

Refer to the accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
Non-cash financing and investing activities:		
Change from U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar functional currency:		
Derivative liability for warrants	\$ -	\$ 1,049
Cumulative translation adjustment	-	840
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	-	279
Advance applied to equipment acquisition	-	300
Fair value of stock options allocated to shares issued on exercise of stock options	15	3
Expiration of stock options	103	41
Income taxes paid	-	-
Interest paid	-	-

Refer to the accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the Three Months ended March 31, 2012

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amounts)

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Canarc Resource Corp. (the “Company”), a company incorporated under the laws of British Columbia on January 22, 1987, is in the mineral exploration business and has not yet determined whether its mineral properties contain reserves. The recoverability of amounts capitalized for mineral properties is dependent upon the existence of reserves in its mineral properties, the ability of the Company to arrange appropriate financing and receive necessary permitting for the exploration and development of its properties, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof. The Company’s registered and corporate office is in Vancouver, BC, Canada.

The Company has incurred significant net losses of \$221,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2012 (March 31, 2011 - \$323,000), and has a deficit of \$46.9 million as at March 31, 2012 (December 31, 2011 - \$46.8 million). Furthermore, the Company has working capital deficiency of \$848,000 as at March 31, 2012 (December 31, 2011 - \$577,000). These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company’s ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on the ability of the Company to raise debt or equity financings, and the attainment of profitable operations. Management would need to raise the necessary capital to meet its planned business objectives. There can be no assurance that management’s plans will be successful. These condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary, should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern, and such adjustments could be material.

2. Basis of Presentation

(a) Statement of compliance:

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* (“IAS 34”) and International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The Company has consistently applied the same accounting policies for all periods as presented.

(b) Approval of consolidated financial statements:

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements were approved by the Company’s Board of Directors on May 10, 2012.

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the Three Months ended March 31, 2012

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amounts)

2. Basis of Presentation (continued)

(c) Basis of presentation:

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value, as disclosed in Note 5.

(d) Functional currency and presentation currency:

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar, and accounts denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar have been translated as follows:

- Monetary assets and liabilities at the exchange rate at the statement of financial position date;
- Non-monetary assets and liabilities at the historical exchange rates, unless such items are carried at fair value, in which case they are translated at the date when the fair value was determined;
- Shareholders' equity items at historical exchange rates; and
- Revenue and expense items at the rate of exchange in effect on the transaction date.

The Company's presentation currency is the United States dollar. For presentation purposes, all amounts are translated from the Canadian dollar functional currency to the United States dollar presentation currency for each period using the exchange rate at the end of each reporting period.

Exchange gains and losses arising from the presentation change are recorded as cumulative translation adjustment, which is included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

(e) Critical accounting estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates, assumptions and judgements that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements along with the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from these estimates and, as such, estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates relate to determining the recoverability of mineral property interests; the determination of accrued liabilities; accrued site remediation; flow-through obligations and deferred income tax liability; the variables used in the determination of the fair value of stock options granted, warrants issued and derivative liability for warrants; and the recoverability of deferred tax assets. While management believes the estimates are reasonable, actual results could differ from those estimates and could impact future results of operations and cash flows.

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the Three Months ended March 31, 2012

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amounts)

2. Basis of Presentation (continued)

(f) New accounting standards and recent pronouncements:

All of the new and revised standards described below may be early adopted.

(i) IAS 27 *Separate Financial Statements* (2011) (“IAS 27”)

This amended version of IAS 27 now only deals with the requirements for separate financial statements, which have been carried over largely unamended from IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*. Requirements for consolidated financial statements are now contained in IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*.

The standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. If early adopted, it must be adopted together with IFRS 10, IFRS 11, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 (2011).

(ii) IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* (2011) (“IAS 28”)

This standard supersedes IAS 28 *Investments in Associates* and prescribes the accounting for investments in associates and sets out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures.

The standard defines “significant influence” and provides guidance on how the equity method of accounting is to be applied (including exemptions from applying the equity method in some cases). It also prescribes how investments in associates and joint ventures should be tested for impairment.

The standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. If early adopted, it must be adopted together with IFRS 10, IFRS 11, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 (2011).

(iii) IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (2009) (“IFRS 9 (2009)”)

IFRS 9 (2009) introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets, as follows:

- Debt instruments meeting both a “business model” test and a “cash flow characteristics” test are measured at amortized cost (the use of fair value is optional in some limited circumstances).
- Investments in equity instruments can be designated as “fair value through other comprehensive income” with only dividends being recognized in profit or loss.
- All other instruments (including all derivatives) are measured at fair value with changes recognized in the profit or loss.
- The concept of “embedded derivatives” does not apply to financial assets within the scope of the standard and the entire instrument must be classified and measured in accordance with the above guidelines.

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

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For the Three Months ended March 31, 2012

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amounts)

2. Basis of Presentation (continued)

(f) New accounting standards and recent pronouncements: (continued)

(iv) IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (2010) (“IFRS 9 (2010)”)

A revised version of IFRS 9 (2010) incorporates revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities, and carries over the existing de-recognition requirements from IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

The revised financial liability provisions maintain the existing amortized cost measurement basis for most liabilities. New requirements apply where an entity chooses to measure a liability at fair value through profit or loss – in these cases, the portion of the change in fair value related to changes in the entity's own credit risk is presented in other comprehensive income rather than within profit or loss.

The standard applies to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015. This standard supersedes IFRS 9 (2009).

(v) IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* (“IFRS 10”)

The standard requires a parent to present consolidated financial statements as those of a single economic entity, replacing the requirements previously contained in IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* and SIC-12 *Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities*.

The standard identifies the principles of control, determines how to identify whether an investor controls an investee and therefore must consolidate the investee, and sets out the principles for the preparation of consolidated financial statements.

The standard introduces a single consolidation model for all entities based on control, irrespective of the nature of the investee (i.e., whether an entity is controlled through voting rights of investors or through other contractual arrangements as is common in “special purpose entities”). Under IFRS 10, control is based on whether an investor has power over the investee, exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the returns.

The standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. If early adopted, it must be adopted together with IFRS 11, IFRS 12, IAS 27 (2011) and IAS 28 (2011).

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(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amounts)

2. Basis of Presentation (continued)

(f) New accounting standards and recent pronouncements: (continued)

(vi) IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements* (“IFRS 11”)

This standard replaces IAS 31 *Interests in Joint Ventures*, and requires a party to a joint arrangement to determine the type of joint arrangement in which it is involved by assessing its rights and obligations and then account for those rights and obligations in accordance with that type of joint arrangement.

Joint arrangements are either joint operations or joint ventures:

- A **joint operation** is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement (joint operators) have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. Joint operators recognize their assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses in relation to its interest in a joint operation (including their share of any such items arising jointly).
- A **joint venture** is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement (joint venturers) have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. A joint venturer applies the equity method of accounting for its investment in a joint venture in accordance with IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* (2011). Unlike IAS 31, the use of “proportionate consolidation” to account for joint ventures is not permitted.

The standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. If early adopted, it must be adopted together with IFRS 10, IFRS 12, IAS 27 (2011) and IAS 28 (2011).

(vii) IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* (“IFRS 12”)

The standard requires the extensive disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, interests in other entities and the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

In high-level terms, the required disclosures are grouped into the following broad categories:

- **Significant judgments and assumptions** - such as how control, joint control, significant influence has been determined.
- **Interests in subsidiaries** - including details of the structure of the group, risks associated with structured entities, changes in control, and so on.
- **Interests in joint arrangements and associates** - the nature, extent and financial effects of interests in joint arrangements and associates (including names, details and summarized financial information).
- **Interests in unconsolidated structured entities** - information to allow an understanding of the nature and extent of interests in unconsolidated structured entities and to evaluate the nature of, and changes in, the risks associated with its interests in unconsolidated structured entities.

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the Three Months ended March 31, 2012

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amounts)

2. Basis of Presentation (continued)

(f) New accounting standards and recent pronouncements: (continued)

(vii) IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* (“IFRS 12”) (continued)

IFRS 12 lists specific examples and additional disclosures which further expand upon each of these disclosure objectives, and includes other guidance on the extensive disclosures required.

The standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. If early adopted, it must be adopted together with IFRS 10, IFRS 11, IAS 27 (2011) and IAS 28 (2011).

(viii) IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* (“IFRS 13”)

The standard replaces the guidance on fair value measurement in existing IFRS accounting literature with a single standard.

This IFRS defines fair value, provides guidance on how to determine fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. However, IFRS 13 does not change the requirements regarding which items should be measured or disclosed at fair value.

IFRS 13 applies when another IFRS requires or permits fair value measurements or disclosures about fair value measurements (and measurements, such as fair value less costs to sell, based on fair value or disclosures about those measurements). With some exceptions, the standard requires entities to classify these measurements into a “fair value hierarchy” based on the nature of the inputs:

- **Level 1** - quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- **Level 2** - inputs other than quoted market prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- **Level 3** - unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Entities are required to make various disclosures depending upon the nature of the fair value measurement (e.g., whether it is recognized in the financial statements or merely disclosed) and the level in which it is classified.

The standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the Three Months ended March 31, 2012

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amounts)

2. Basis of Presentation (continued)

(f) New accounting standards and recent pronouncements: (continued)

(ix) Amendments to IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* (“IFRS 7”)

The amendments to IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* result from the IASB's comprehensive review of off balance sheet activities.

The amendments introduce additional disclosures, designed to allow users of financial statements to improve their understanding of transfer transactions of financial assets (for example, securitizations), including understanding the possible effects of any risks that may remain with the entity that transferred the assets. The amendments also require additional disclosures if a disproportionate amount of transfer transactions are undertaken around the end of a reporting period.

The amendments apply to annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2011.

(x) Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets (Amendments to IAS 12)

The amendments applies to IAS 12 *Income Taxes* to provide a presumption that recovery of the carrying amount of an asset measured using the fair value model in IAS 40 *Investment Property* will, normally, be through sale.

As a result of the amendments, SIC-21 *Income Taxes — Recovery of Revalued Non-Depreciable Assets* would no longer apply to investment properties carried at fair value. The amendments also incorporate into IAS 12 the remaining guidance previously contained in SIC-21, which is accordingly withdrawn.

The amendments are applicable to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2012.

(xi) Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters (Amendments to IFRS 1)

The amendments apply to IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)* to:

- Replace references to a fixed date of “January 1, 2004” with “the date of transition to IFRSs”, thus eliminating the need for companies adopting IFRSs for the first time to restate de-recognition transactions that occurred before the date of transition to IFRSs.
- Provide guidance on how an entity should resume presenting financial statements in accordance with IFRSs after a period when the entity was unable to comply with IFRSs because its functional currency was subject to severe hyperinflation.

The amendments are applicable to annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2011.

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the Three Months ended March 31, 2012

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amounts)

2. Basis of Presentation (continued)

(f) New accounting standards and recent pronouncements: (continued)

(xii) Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income (“OCI”) (Amendments to IAS 1)

The amendments apply to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* to revise the way other comprehensive income is presented.

The amendments:

- Preserve the amendments made to IAS 1 in 2007 to require profit or loss and OCI to be presented together, i.e., either as a single “statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income”, or a separate “statement of profit or loss” and a “statement of comprehensive income” – rather than requiring a single continuous statement as was proposed in the exposure draft.
- Require entities to group items presented in OCI based on whether they are potentially reclassifiable to profit or loss subsequently, i.e., those that might be reclassified and those that will not be reclassified.
- Require tax associated with items presented before tax to be shown separately for each of the two groups of OCI items (without changing the option to present items of OCI either before tax or net of tax).

The amendments are applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after July 1, 2012.

(xiii) IFRIC 20 *Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine*

IFRIC 20 clarifies the requirements for accounting for stripping costs associated with waste removal in surface mining, including when production stripping costs should be recognized as an asset, how the asset is initially recognized, and subsequent measurement.

The Interpretation requires stripping activity costs which provide improved access to ore are recognized as a non-current “stripping activity asset” when certain criteria are met. The stripping activity asset is depreciated or amortized on a systematic basis, over the expected useful life of the identified component of the ore body that becomes more accessible as a result of the stripping activity, using the units of production method unless another method is more appropriate.

IFRIC 20 applies to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

The Company has not yet assessed the impact of these standards and amendments or determined whether it will early adopt them.

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the Three Months ended March 31, 2012

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amounts)

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

(a) Basis of consolidation:

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its significant subsidiaries including New Polaris Gold Mines Ltd. (100%). All significant intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation.

(b) Financial instruments:

(i) Financial assets:

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), loans and receivables, held-to-maturity (“HTM”) and available-for-sale (“AFS”). The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at recognition.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets at FVTPL are initially recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recorded through profit or loss. Cash and cash equivalents are included in this category of financial assets.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are classified as current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date. Loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost less any impairment. Loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables.

Held to maturity

These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company’s management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. HTM investments are initially recognized on their trade-date at fair value, and subsequently are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss. The Company does not have any assets classified as HTM investments.

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Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

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(tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amounts)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Financial instruments: (continued)

(i) Financial assets: (continued)

Available-for-sale financial assets

AFS financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated as available-for sale or not classified in any of the other financial asset categories. Changes in the fair value of AFS financial assets are recognized as other comprehensive income and classified as a component of equity. AFS assets include investments in equities of other entities.

Management assesses the carrying value of AFS financial assets at least annually and any impairment charges are also recognized in profit or loss. When financial assets classified as AFS are sold, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income are included in profit and loss.

(ii) Financial liabilities:

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the following categories: FVTPL, other financial liabilities, and derivative financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are initially recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recorded through profit or loss. The Company has no financial liabilities at FVTPL.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are non-derivatives and are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Any difference between the amounts originally received, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the period to maturity using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on their maturity date. Financial liabilities include trade accounts payable, note payables, other payables, advances from non-controlling interest, deferred credits, and loans.

Derivative financial liabilities

Derivative financial liabilities are initially recognized at their fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value at each reporting period with changes in the fair value recognized in profit and loss. Derivative financial liabilities include warrants issued by the Company denominated in a currency other than the Company's functional currency.

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3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Financial instruments: (continued)

(iii) Fair value hierarchy:

The Company categorizes financial instruments measured at fair value at one of three levels according to the reliability of the inputs used to estimate fair values. The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities included in level 1 are determined by reference to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities. Financial assets and liabilities in level 2 are valued using inputs other than quoted prices for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data. Level 3 valuations are based on inputs that are not based on observable market data.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets:

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. An evaluation is made as to whether a decline in fair value is 'significant' or 'prolonged' based on indicators such as significant adverse changes in the market, economic or legal environment.

Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

(v) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities:

Financial assets are derecognized when the investments mature or are sold, and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired. Gains and losses on derecognition are recognized within other income and finance costs respectively.

(c) Mineral properties:

All costs related to investments in mineral properties are capitalized on a property-by-property basis. Such costs include mineral property acquisition costs and exploration and development expenditures, net of any recoveries. The costs related to a property from which there is production, together with the costs of mining equipment, will be amortized using the unit-of-production method. When there is little prospect of further work on a property being carried out by the Company or its partners or when a property is abandoned or when the capitalized costs are not considered to be economically recoverable, the related property costs are written down to the amount recoverable.

From time to time, the Company may acquire or dispose of a mineral property interest pursuant to the terms of an option agreement. As the options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, the amounts payable or receivable are not recorded. Option payments are recorded as property costs or recoveries when the payments are made or received. Proceeds received on the sale or option of the Company's property interest is recorded as a reduction of the mineral property cost. The Company recognizes in income those costs that are recovered on mineral property interests when amounts received or receivable are in excess of the carrying amount.

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3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Mineral properties: (continued)

The amounts shown for mineral properties represent costs incurred to date and include advance net smelter return (“NSR”) royalties, less recoveries and write-downs, and are not intended to reflect present or future values.

(d) Equipment:

Equipment is recorded at cost and, for equipment subject to amortization, the Company uses the declining balance method at rates varying from 10% to 30% annually.

(e) Proceeds on unit offerings:

Proceeds received on the issuance of units, consisting of common shares and warrants, are first allocated to the fair value of the common shares with any residual value then allocated to warrants.

(f) Non-monetary transactions:

Common shares issued for consideration other than cash are valued at their quoted market price at the date of issuance.

(g) Flow-through common shares:

Flow-through common shares entitle a company that incurs certain resource expenditures in Canada to renounce them for tax purposes allowing the expenditures to be deducted for income tax purposes by the investors who purchased the shares. The proceeds from common shares issued under flow-through common share financing agreements are credited to share capital. The tax impact to the Company of the renouncement is recorded on the date that the renunciation is filed with taxation authorities, through a decrease in share capital and the recognition of a deferred tax liability.

A portion of the deferred income tax assets that were not previously recognized are recognized as a recovery of deferred income taxes in the consolidated statements of operations up to the amount of the deferred income tax liability or renouncement.

(h) Share-based payments:

The Company has a stock option plan that is described in Note 13(c). Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The offset to the recorded cost is to the reserve for share-based payments. Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital and the related reserve for share-based payments is transferred to share capital. Upon expiry, the recorded fair value is transferred from reserve for share-based payments to deficit.

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3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(h) Share-based payments: (continued)

The Company has a share appreciation rights plan, which provides option holders the right to receive the number of common shares, valued at the quoted market price at the time of exercise of the stock options, that represent the share appreciation since granting the options. The fair value of the underlying stock option, which is cancelled on the exercise of the share appreciation rights, is transferred from the related reserve for share-based payments to share capital. The difference between the quoted market price, on the date the share appreciation right is exercised, of the shares issued and the fair value of the stock option is recorded as share capital and charged to profit or loss.

(i) Environmental rehabilitation:

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of mineral property interests and equipment, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future rehabilitation cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work is capitalized to mining assets along with a corresponding increase in the rehabilitation provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The rehabilitation asset is depreciated on the same basis as mining assets.

The Company's estimates of reclamation costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to mining assets with a corresponding entry to the rehabilitation provision. The Company's estimates are reviewed annually for changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates, effects of inflation and changes in estimates.

Changes in the net present value, excluding changes in the Company's estimates of reclamation costs, are charged to profit and loss for the period.

The net present value of restoration costs arising from subsequent site damage that is incurred on an ongoing basis during production are charged to profit and loss in the period incurred.

The costs of rehabilitation projects that were included in the rehabilitation provision are recorded against the provision as incurred. The cost of ongoing current programs to prevent and control pollution is charged against profit and loss as incurred.

(j) Earnings (loss) per share:

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The treasury stock method is used to calculate diluted earnings (loss) per common share amounts. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding used for the calculation of the diluted per common share amount assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period. In the Company's case, diluted loss per common share presented is the same as basic loss per common share as the effect of outstanding options and warrants in the loss per common share calculation would be anti-dilutive.

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3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(k) Provisions:

Provisions are recorded when a present legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount receivable can be measured reliably.

4. Management of Capital

The Company is an exploration stage company and this involves a high degree of risk. The Company has not determined whether its properties contain reserves of ore and currently has not earned any revenues from its mineral property interests and, therefore, does not generate cash flows from operations. The Company's primary source of funds comes from the issuance of share capital and proceeds from notes payable. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company defines its capital as share capital. Capital requirements are driven by the Company's exploration activities on its mineral property interests. To effectively manage the Company's capital requirements, the Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to ensure that adequate funds are available to meet its strategic goals. The Company monitors actual expenses to budget on all exploration projects and overhead to manage costs, commitments and exploration activities.

The Company has in the past invested its capital in liquid investments to obtain adequate returns. The investment decision is based on cash management to ensure working capital is available to meet the Company's short-term obligations while maximizing liquidity and returns of unused capital.

Although the Company has been successful at raising funds in the past through the issuance of share capital, it is uncertain whether it will be able to continue this financing in the future. The Company will continue to rely on debt and equity financings to meet its commitments as they become due, to continue exploration work on its mineral property interests and to meet its administrative overhead costs for the coming periods.

As at March 31, 2012, the Company was not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the three months ended March 31, 2012.

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5. Management of Financial Risk

The Company has classified its cash as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; marketable securities and long-term investments as available-for-sale financial assets; receivables and prepaids and royalty receivable as loans and receivables; and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, notes payable and flow through obligation as other financial liabilities.

The Company classifies derivative liability for warrants as derivative financial liabilities and are measured at fair value. All gains and losses are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

The Company's long-term investment in shares of Aztec Metals Corp., a company sharing two common directors, ("Aztec") is classified as AFS but such shares do not have a quoted market price in an active market and are therefore measured at cost.

The fair values of the Company's receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, notes payable, and flow-through obligation approximate their carrying values due to the short terms to maturity. Cash and marketable securities are measured at fair values using level 1 inputs. Disclosure is not made of the fair value of the long-term investments as the shares do not have a quoted market price in an active market. The fair value of the royalty receivable approximates its carrying value as it was initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The royalty receivable is level 3 in the fair value hierarchy as it is based on unobservable inputs. Derivative liability for warrants is level 2 in the fair value hierarchy as the Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of the warrants.

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk which includes foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. The types of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed are provided as follows.

(a) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its liquid financial assets including cash. The Company limits exposure to credit risk on liquid financial assets through maintaining its cash with high-credit quality Canadian financial institutions. The royalty receivable is due from an unrelated entity, and the Company has not taken any steps to mitigate the credit risk associated with this receivable (Note 7(b)).

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5. Management of Financial Risk (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due.

The Company ensures that there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term business requirements, after taking into account the Company's holdings of cash and its ability to raise equity financings. The Company will require significant additional funding to meet its short-term liabilities, demand loans, flow through obligations and administrative overhead costs, and to maintain its mineral property interests in 2012.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due in less than 90 days, and the notes payables are due on demand.

(c) Market risk:

The significant market risk exposures to which the Company is exposed are foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

(i) Foreign currency risk:

The Company's mineral properties and operations are in Canada. A certain portion of its operating expenses are incurred in Canadian dollars, and fluctuations in U.S. dollars would impact the cumulative translation adjustment of the Company and the values of its assets and liabilities as its financial statements are stated in U.S. dollars for presentation purposes.

At March 31, 2012, the Company is exposed to currency risk for its U.S. dollar equivalent of assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars as follows:

	<u>Held in Canadian dollars</u>
Cash	\$ 50
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(77)
Net assets (liabilities)	<u>\$ (27)</u>

Based upon the above net exposure as at March 31, 2012 and assuming all other variables remain constant, a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar could result in a decrease (increase) of approximately \$2,700 in the cumulative translation adjustment in the Company's shareholders' equity.

The Company has not entered into any agreements or purchased any instruments to hedge possible currency risks at this time.

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5. Management of Financial Risk (continued)

(c) Market risk: (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk:

In respect of financial assets, the Company's policy is to invest cash at floating rates of interest in cash equivalents, in order to maintain liquidity, while achieving a satisfactory return. Fluctuations in interest rates impact on the value of cash equivalents. Interest rate risk is not significant to the Company as it has no cash equivalents at period-end and the notes payable are stated at a fixed interest rate.

(iii) Other price risk:

Other price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices.

The Company's other price risk includes equity price risk, whereby the Company's investment in marketable securities is subject to market price fluctuations.

6. Marketable Securities

	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Balance, begin of period	\$ 93	\$ 25
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	-	71
Realized gain from disposition of available-for-sale securities	(81)	-
Disposition of available-for-sale securities at cost	(14)	-
Foreign currency translation adjustment	2	(3)
Balance, end of period	\$ -	\$ 93

The quoted market value of shares of a company was \$Nil at March 31, 2012 (December 31, 2011 - \$93,000), as these shares were disposed in January and February 2012 for total proceeds of CAD\$92,400.

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7. Mineral Properties

	British Columbia (Canada)			Yukon (Canada)		Total
	New Polaris (Note 7(a)(i))	Windfall Hills (Note 7(a)(iii))	Devil's Thumb (Note 7(a)(iv))	Tay-LP (Note 7(a)(ii))		
Acquisition Costs:						
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ 3,605	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 74		\$ 3,679
Additions	-	67	6	72		145
Adjustments from change in functional currency	295	-	-	-		295
Balance, December 31, 2011	3,900	67	6	146		4,119
Additions	4	2	1	3		10
Balance, March 31, 2012	\$ 3,904	\$ 69	\$ 7	\$ 149		\$ 4,129
Deferred Exploration Expenditures:						
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ 8,660	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 385		\$ 9,045
Additions	166	106	15	48		335
Adjustments from change in functional currency	(541)	-	-	(10)		(551)
Balance, December 31, 2011	8,285	106	15	423		8,829
Additions	212	2	1	13		228
Balance, March 31, 2012	\$ 8,497	\$ 108	\$ 16	\$ 436		\$ 9,057
Mineral property interests:						
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ 12,265	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 459		\$ 12,724
Balance, December 31, 2011	12,185	173	21	569		12,948
Balance, March 31, 2012	12,401	177	23	585		13,186

(a) Canada:

(i) New Polaris:

The New Polaris property, which is located in the Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia, is 100% owned by the Company subject to a 15% net profit interest which may be reduced to a 10% net profit interest within one year of commercial production by issuing 150,000 common shares to Rembrandt Gold Mines Ltd. Acquisition costs at March 31, 2012 include a reclamation bond for CAD\$250,000 (December 31, 2011 - CAD\$250,000).

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7. Mineral Properties (continued)

(a) Canada: (continued)

(ii) Tay-LP:

On August 24, 2009, the Company entered into an option agreement with Ross River Minerals Inc. and Ross River Gold Ltd. (collectively, “Ross River”) to acquire a 100% interest in the Tay-LP gold property, located in Yukon, by paying CAD\$1 million in cash and/or shares and spending CAD\$1.5 million on exploration over a three-year period which can occur in two stages. In the first stage, the Company can earn a 51% interest by paying CAD\$150,000 in cash and spending CAD\$900,000 on exploration on or before October 31, 2011. In the second stage, the Company can earn an additional 49%, thereby totalling a 100% interest, by paying CAD\$850,000 in cash or common shares at the Company’s discretion and spending CAD\$600,000 on exploration on or before October 31, 2012. If the Company does not proceed with the second stage, then a joint venture would be formed. The Company shall pay to the optionors a gold bonus equal to CAD\$1 per ounce (“oz”) of gold for all proven and probable gold reserves and measured and indicated gold resources to a maximum of 1 million oz gold. The option agreement is subject to a NSR totalling 3% which can be reduced to 1.5% by payments totalling US\$1.95 million. Commencing on or before October 31, 2009 and continuing on or before October 31 of each subsequent year until the property is put into commercial production, the Company shall pay to the NSR holders an annual advance NSR royalty payments totalling CAD\$25,000 or that number of common shares of the Company and which shall be deducted from NSR obligations. The NSR of 3% shall be subject to maximum total payments based on one million payable ounces of gold being mined by commercial production but will be reduced to 500,000 payable ounces of gold if the NSR was reduced to 1.5%.

On September 3, 2011, the Company and Ross River amended the option agreement by increasing the cash payment of CAD\$50,000 to CAD\$75,000 due by October 31, 2011 (paid), deferring the exploration expenditures of CAD\$500,000 from October 31, 2011 to October 31, 2012 and exploration expenditures of CAD\$600,000 from October 31, 2012 to October 31, 2013, and including a cash payment of CAD\$25,000 due by October 31, 2012.

Cash payments of CAD\$75,000 were paid in 2011 (2010 – CAD\$80,000) for option payments. The Company issued 215,580 (2010 - 221,235) common shares in 2011 at a value of CAD\$0.116 (2010 - CAD\$0.113) per common share as the annual advance NSR royalty for CAD\$25,000 for the Tay-LP property.

In late March 2010, the Company entered into an option agreement with Cap-Ex Ventures Ltd. (“Cap-Ex”) whereby Cap-Ex can acquire 50% of the Company’s interest in the Tay-LP gold property by paying CAD\$100,000 of which CAD\$25,000 have been received, issuing 200,000 common shares of which 100,000 shares have been issued, incurring exploration expenditures of CAD\$675,000 by October 31, 2011, and maintaining the Company’s underlying option agreement in good standing until October 2011. Cap-Ex terminated the option agreement in March 2011.

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7. Mineral Properties (continued)

(a) Canada: (continued)

(iii) Windfall Hills:

In April 2011, the Company entered into two option agreements to purchase 100% interests in two adjacent gold properties located in British Columbia. The Company can acquire a 100% interest in the Atna properties by making \$750,000 in cash payments over a four year period (\$50,000 paid), honouring a pre-existing 1.5% NSR production royalty that can be purchased for CAD\$1 million, and granting the vendor a 2% NSR production royalty. In March 2012, the Company amended the option agreement in which the option payment of \$100,000 due on April 21, 2012 was payable in 12 monthly installments of \$8,333 over a twelve month period beginning April 21, 2012.

The Company can acquire a 100% interest in the Dunn properties by making CAD\$250,000 in cash payments over a four year period (CAD\$15,000 paid), and a final bonus payment based on all gold resources estimated in an independent NI 43-101 technical report. The formula for the bonus payment is \$30 per oz for measured resources, \$20 per oz for indicated resources, and \$10 per oz for inferred resources. In March 2012, the Company amended the option agreement in which the option payment of \$25,000 due on April 20, 2012 was payable in 3 monthly installments of \$8,333 over a three month period beginning April 21, 2012.

(iv) Devil's Thumb:

In May 2011, the Company staked three gold properties northeast of its Windfall Hills properties in central British Columbia.

(b) Sara Kreek, Suriname:

As at December 31, 2005, the Company held 80% of the shares of Sara Kreek Resource Corporation N.V., the company that holds the Sara Kreek concession. On April 15, 2006, the Company entered into a Settlement and Termination Agreement with Suriname Wylap Development N.V. ("Wylap Development") to transfer its interest in Sara Kreek Resource to Wylap Development. The Company received a cash payment of \$400,000 in 2006 and shall receive the greater of \$50,000 per year, payable semi-annually, or 1.5% royalty on annual gross production from the Sara Kreek property until December 31, 2011, in settlement of all claims, loans and advances owed to the Company. The Company has received \$50,000 in annual royalties with final royalties of \$50,000 received in 2011.

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7. Mineral Properties (continued)

(b) Sara Kreek, Suriname: (continued)

The royalty receivable has been determined using the effective interest rate method. The expected future cash flows have been discounted using the effective interest rate to determine the present value as at December 31, 2011:

Present value of expected cash flows from royalties as at December 31, 2010	\$	50
Less: Royalty received during the year		(50)
Royalty receivable as at December 31, 2011	\$	-

(c) Relief Canyon, United States:

In December 2010, the Company was the accepted bidder to acquire an open pit, heap leach gold mine through a bankruptcy court auction held in Reno, Nevada. The Company agreed to purchase the Relief Canyon gold mine assets from Firstgold Corporation (“Firstgold”) for \$11 million, subject to a due diligence period which expired on February 4, 2011. As a condition of its winning bid, the Company paid a non-refundable deposit of \$300,000 in December 2010 to Firstgold in trust pending the Company’s due diligence, and was also obligated to pay \$20,000 bi-weekly to Firstgold for its operating expenses during the due diligence period. If the Company elected not to proceed with the purchase of the Relief Canyon gold mine assets, the Company was obligated to pay an additional \$300,000 to Firstgold but in return, Firstgold would transfer ownership of its fully built, permitted and operating commercial assay laboratory located near the Relief Canyon mine-site to the Company.

To finance the acquisition, the Company arranged a CAD\$12 million bridge loan with Effisolar Energy Corporation (“Effisolar”), subject to Effisolar’s due diligence, execution of definitive loan documents and regulatory and exchange approvals. The bridge loan was to close on or before February 3, 2011, matured in one year, bore simple annual interest rate of 12%, and was to be secured by a first charge on the Relief Canyon gold mine assets. If the Company elected not to proceed with the purchase of the Relief Canyon gold mine assets whereby the acquisition of the commercial assay laboratory would then need to be financed, the Company arranged a separate CAD\$300,000 convertible loan with Effisolar, subject to Effisolar’s due diligence, execution of definitive loan documents and regulatory and exchange approvals. At the Company’s election, the convertible loan was to close on or before February 3, 2011, mature in one month, bear no interest and automatically convert into common shares of the Company based on the 10-day average closing price on the Toronto Stock Exchange (“TSX”).

In January 2011, after conducting due diligence, both the Company and Effisolar decided not to proceed with the Relief Canyon project. In early February 2011, the Company paid an additional \$300,000 to Firstgold whereby ownership of the commercial assay laboratory was transferred to the Company. The Company issued a convertible debenture for CAD\$300,000 to Effisolar for the interest-free loan from Effisolar, which was then converted into 1,282,051 common shares of the Company on March 2, 2011.

In May 2011, the Company disposed of the assay laboratory for \$600,000 plus recovery of out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Company.

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7. Mineral Properties (continued)

(d) Expenditure options:

As at March 31, 2012, to maintain the Company's interest and/or to fully exercise the options under various property agreements covering its properties, the Company must make payments to the optionors as follows:

	Option Payments (CAD\$000s)	Option Payments (US\$000s)	Exploration Commitments (1) (CAD\$000s)	Advance Royalty Payments (CAD\$000s)	Net Smelter Reduction (US\$000s)	Number of Shares
New Polaris (Note 7(a)(i): Net profit interest reduction or buydown						150,000
Tay-LP (Note 7(a)(ii): October 31, 2012	\$ 25		\$ 210			
October 31, 2013	850		600			
Annual advance royalty payments until commercial production				\$ 25		
Net smelter reduction from 3% to 1.5%					\$ 1,950	
Windfall Hills (Note 7(a)(iii): Atna properties:						
April 21, 2012 (paid)		\$ 8				
May 21, 2012		8				
June 21, 2012		8				
July 21, 2012		8				
August 21, 2012		8				
September 21, 2012		8				
October 21, 2012		8				
November 21, 2012		8				
December 21, 2012		9				
January 21, 2013		9				
February 21, 2013		9				
March 21, 2013		9				
April 21, 2013		150				
April 21, 2014		200				
April 21, 2015		250				
Dunn properties:						
April 20, 2012 (paid)	8					
May 20, 2012	8					
June 20, 2012	9					
April 20, 2013	35					
April 20, 2014	50					
April 20, 2015	125					
	\$ 1,110	\$ 700	\$ 810	\$ 25	\$ 1,950	150,000

(1) Exploration commitments for the Tay-LP property are adjusted for management fees of 5% and 10% and exploration expenditures incurred by Cap-Ex.

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7. Mineral Properties (continued)

(d) Expenditure options: (continued)

These amounts may be reduced in the future as the Company determines which properties to continue to explore and which to abandon.

(e) Title to mineral property interests:

The Company has diligently investigated rights of ownership of all of its mineral properties/concessions and, to the best of its knowledge, all agreements relating to such ownership rights are in good standing. However, all properties and concessions may be subject to prior claims, agreements or transfers, and rights of ownership may be affected by undetected defects.

(f) Realization of assets:

The Company's investment in and expenditures on its mineral property interests comprise a significant portion of the Company's assets. Realization of the Company's investment in these assets is dependent on establishing legal ownership of the properties, on the attainment of successful commercial production or from the proceeds of their disposal. The recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral property interests is dependent upon the existence of reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development of the properties, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

(g) Environmental:

Environmental legislation is becoming increasingly stringent and costs and expenses of regulatory compliance are increasing. The impact of new and future environmental legislation of the Company's operation may cause additional expenses and restrictions.

If the restrictions adversely affect the scope of exploration and development on the mineral properties, the potential for production on the property may be diminished or negated.

The Company is subject to the laws and regulations relating to environmental matters in all jurisdictions in which it operates, including provisions relating to property reclamation, discharge of hazardous materials and other matters. The Company may also be held liable should environmental problems be discovered that were caused by former owners and operators of its properties and properties in which it has previously had an interest. The Company is not aware of any existing environmental problems related to any of its current or former properties that may result in material liability to the Company.

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the Three Months ended March 31, 2012

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amounts)

8. Equipment

	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ 10	\$ -	\$ 10
Additions	-	3	(3)
Balance, December 31, 2011	10	3	7
Additions	-	1	(1)
Balance, March 31, 2012	\$ 10	\$ 4	\$ 6

9. Long-Term Investments

As at March 31, 2012, the Company has an interest of 9% in Aztec (December 31, 2011 – 9%).

There is no separately quoted market value for the Aztec shares and the fair value cannot be reliably determined. Therefore they are recorded at cost.

10. Notes Payable

Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ 81
Add: Accrued interest during the year	9
Less: Currency translation adjustment	(2)
Balance, December 31, 2011	88
Add:	
Proceeds from demand loans	200
Accrued interest during the period	3
Currency translation adjustment	2
Balance, March 31, 2012	\$ 293

In May 2009, the Company received CAD\$62,030 in demand loans from certain directors and an officer of the Company. The loans are repayable on demand and bore an interest rate of 9% per annum which was increased to 12% effective September 1, 2010, and were previously secured by the Company's shareholdings in Caza Gold Corp., a company with one common director ("Caza"), at CAD\$0.25 per share of Caza which has been replaced by a loan bonus of 12% payable upon repayment effective September 1, 2010. As at March 31, 2012, notes payable includes interest accrual of CAD\$22,300 (December 31, 2011 - CAD\$19,800) and loan bonus accrual of CAD\$7,400 (December 31, 2011 – CAD\$7,400).

In March 2012, the Company arranged demand loans of CAD\$200,000 from certain directors and an officer of the Company. The loans are repayable on demand and bear an interest rate of 12% compounded monthly with interest payable semi-annually.

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the Three Months ended March 31, 2012

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amounts)

11. Flow-through Obligation

Pursuant to an audit by the Canada Revenue Agency (the “CRA”) which was completed in June 2010, CRA disallowed approximately CAD\$1.01 million in exploration expenditures incurred in 2007 as Canadian exploration expenditures (“CEE”) of which approximately CAD\$795,000 as being disqualified as CEE for flow-through purposes. The Company accrued liabilities of approximately CAD\$146,300 (December 31, 2011 - CAD\$146,300) for estimated indemnities related to the disqualified CEE for flow-through purposes and CAD\$62,100 (December 31, 2011 - CAD\$51,700) in accrued interests related to the indemnities. Should the estimate change in the future, it may affect future results of operations and cash flows. In 2011, the Company did pay CAD\$37,900 including interest for indemnities relating to ineligible CEE for flow-through purposes.

12. Derivative Liability for Warrants

Balance, January 1, 2010	\$	193
Add: Unrealized gain from derivative warrants		913
Less: Fair value from the exercise of derivative warrants		(24)
Balance, December 31, 2010		1,082
Less: Elimination of derivative liability for warrants due to change in functional currency		(1,082)
Balance, December 31, 2011	\$	-

All of the Company’s outstanding share purchase warrants have exercise prices which are denominated in Canadian dollars.

Prior to January 1, 2011, the Company’s functional currency was the U.S. dollar, which resulted in the warrants being considered a derivative. Accordingly, the Company’s share purchase warrants were classified and accounted for as a derivative liability at fair value through profit and loss.

Effective January 1, 2011, the Company’s functional currency changed from the U.S. dollar to the Canadian dollar. Accordingly, the outstanding warrants are no longer treated as a derivative liability, and the corresponding recovery of \$1,082,000 has been recognized in deficit.

There is no derivative liability for warrants as at March 31, 2012.

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the Three Months ended March 31, 2012

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amounts)

13. Share Capital

(a) Authorized:

The authorized share capital of the Company is comprised of an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

(b) Issued:

In February 2011, the Company issued a convertible debenture for CAD\$300,000 to Effisolar for the interest-free loan from Effisolar, which was then converted into 1,282,051 common shares of the Company on March 2, 2011. Note 7(c) provides further details.

In February 2011, the Company renounced CAD\$4,760 in exploration expenditures from the proceeds of the flow-through private placements in 2009, resulting in the recognition of a deferred income tax recovery of approximately \$1,200.

On November 1, 2011, the Company issued 215,580 common shares at a price of CAD\$0.116 per share as the annual advance NSR royalty for CAD\$25,000 for the Tay-LP property. Note 7(a)(ii) provides further details.

(c) Stock option plan:

The Company has a stock option plan that allows it to grant options to its employees, directors and consultants to acquire up to 16,335,000 common shares, of which options for 10,970,000 common shares are outstanding as at March 31, 2012. The exercise price of each option cannot be lower than the last recorded sale of a board lot on the TSX during the trading day immediately preceding the date of granting or, if there was no such date, the high/low average price for the common shares on the TSX based on the last five trading days before the date of the grant. Options have a maximum term of ten years and terminate 30 days following the termination of the optionee's employment, except in the case of death, in which case they terminate one year after the event. Vesting of options is made at the discretion of the board at the time the options are granted.

At the discretion of the board, certain option grants provide the holder the right to receive the number of common shares, valued at the quoted market price at the time of exercise of the stock options, that represent the share appreciation since granting the options.

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the Three Months ended March 31, 2012

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amounts)

13. Share Capital (continued)

(c) Stock option plan: (continued)

The continuity of outstanding stock options for the three months ended March 31, 2012 is as follows:

	2012	
	Number of Shares	Weighted average exercise price (CAD\$)
Outstanding balance, beginning of period	10,115,000	\$0.24
Granted	1,400,000	\$0.10
Exercised	(220,000)	\$0.10
Expired	(325,000)	\$0.74
Outstanding balance, end of period	10,970,000	\$0.21
Exercise price range (CAD\$)	\$0.10 - \$0.54	

The following table summarizes information about stock options exercisable and outstanding at March 31, 2012:

Exercise Prices (CAD\$)	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable		
	Number Outstanding at Mar 31, 2012	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Number of Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Prices (CAD\$)	Number Exercisable at Mar 31, 2012	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Number of Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Prices (CAD\$)
\$0.54	1,065,000	0.21	\$0.54	1,065,000	0.21	\$0.54
\$0.46	750,000	0.49	\$0.46	750,000	0.49	\$0.46
\$0.10	1,400,000	0.98	\$0.10	350,000	0.98	\$0.10
\$0.29	1,730,000	1.12	\$0.29	1,730,000	1.12	\$0.29
\$0.11	1,440,000	2.29	\$0.11	1,440,000	2.29	\$0.11
\$0.10	2,400,000	3.44	\$0.10	1,864,000	3.44	\$0.10
\$0.135	2,185,000	4.27	\$0.135	853,000	4.27	\$0.135
	10,970,000	2.26	\$0.21	8,052,000	2.01	\$0.24

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the Three Months ended March 31, 2012

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amounts)

13. Share Capital (continued)

(c) Stock option plan: (continued)

During the three months ended March 31, 2012, the Company recognized share-based payments of \$56,000 (March 31, 2011 - \$2,000), net of forfeitures, based on the fair value of options that were earned by the provision of services during the period. Share-based payments are segregated between directors and officers, employees and consultants as follows:

	March 31, 2012	
Directors and officers	\$	39
Employees		2
Consultants		15
	\$	56

The weighted average fair value of stock options granted and the weighted average assumptions used to calculate share-based payments for stock option grants are estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model as follows:

	March 31, 2012
Number of stock options granted	1,400,000
Fair value of stock options granted (CAD\$)	\$0.07
Market price of shares on grant date (CAD\$)	\$0.14
Pre-vest forfeiture rate	1.08%
Risk-free interest rate	1.21%
Expected dividend yield	0%
Expected stock price volatility	102%
Expected option life in years	0.99

Expected stock price volatility is based on the historical price volatility of the Company's common shares.

Stock options for 325,000 common shares expired unexercised in January 2012 and stock options for 220,000 common shares were exercised in March 2012.

In March 2012, the Company granted 1,400,000 stock options with an exercise price of CAD\$0.10 and which are exercisable for a period of up to one year and are subject to vesting provisions in which 25% of the options vest immediately on the grant date and 25% vest every three months thereafter.

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the Three Months ended March 31, 2012

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amounts)

13. Share Capital (continued)

(d) Warrants:

At March 31, 2012, the Company had outstanding warrants as follows:

Exercise Prices (CAD\$)	Expiry Dates	Oustanding at December 31, 2011	Issued	Exercised	Expired	Oustanding at March 31, 2012
\$0.22	June 13, 2012	4,250,000	-	-	-	4,250,000
		4,250,000	-	-	-	4,250,000

(e) Common shares reserved for issuance at March 31, 2012:

	Number of Shares
Stock options (Note 13(c))	10,970,000
Warrants (Note 13(d))	4,250,000
Balance, March 31, 2012	15,220,000

(f) Shareholder rights plan:

On May 31, 2005, the shareholders of the Company approved a shareholder rights plan (the “Plan”) that became effective on April 30, 2005. The Plan is intended to ensure that any entity seeking to acquire control of the Company makes an offer that represents fair value to all shareholders and provides the board of directors with sufficient time to assess and evaluate the offer, to permit competing bids to emerge, and, as appropriate, to explore and develop alternatives to maximize value for shareholders. Under the Plan, each shareholder at the time of the Plan’s adoption was issued one Right for each common share of the Company held. Each Right entitles the registered holder thereof, except for certain “Acquiring Persons” (as defined in the Plan), to purchase from treasury one common share at a 50% discount to the prevailing market price, subject to certain adjustments intended to prevent dilution. The Rights are exercisable after the occurrence of specified events set out in the Plan generally related to when a person, together with affiliated or associated persons, acquires, or makes a take-over bid to acquire, beneficial ownership of 20% or more of the outstanding common shares of the Company. The Rights expire on April 30, 2015.

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the Three Months ended March 31, 2012

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amounts)

14. General and Administrative

	March 31, 2012
General and Administrative:	
Accounting and audit	\$ (4)
Legal	-
Office and sundry	37
Regulatory	24
	<u>\$ 57</u>

15. Related Party Transactions

Key management includes directors (executive and non-executive) and senior management. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is disclosed in the table below.

Except as disclosed elsewhere in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements, the Company had the following general and administrative costs with related parties during three months ended March 31, 2012:

	March 31, 2012	Net balance receivable (payable) as at March 31, 2012
Key management compensation:		
Executive salaries and remuneration	\$ 128	\$ (14)
Directors fees	10	(159)
Share-based payments	43	-
	<u>\$ 181</u>	<u>\$ (173)</u>
Legal fees incurred to a law firm in which a senior officer of the Company is a partner	\$ 8	\$ (85)
Net office, sundry, rent and salary allocations recovered from (incurred to) company(s) sharing certain common director(s)	\$ 8	\$ (47)

The above transactions are incurred in the normal course of business.

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the Three Months ended March 31, 2012

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amounts)

16. Segment Disclosures

The Company has one operating segment, being mineral exploration, with all assets located in Canada.

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Bradford Cooke
Bruce Bried
Derek Bullock
Leonard Harris
William Price

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Garry Biles ~ President and Chief Operating Officer
James Moors ~ Vice-President, Exploration
Gregg Wilson ~ Vice-President, Investor Relations
Philip Yee ~ Chief Financial Officer
Stewart Lockwood ~ Secretary

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SHARES LISTED

Trading Symbols
TSX: CCM
OTC-BB: CRCUF
DBFrankfurt: CAN



First Quarter Report

Management Discussion and Analysis

(expressed in United States dollars)

Three Months ended March 31, 2012

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.
(the “Company”)

First Quarter Report

Management’s Discussion and Analysis
For the Three Months ended March 31, 2012
(expressed in United States dollars)

CAUTION – FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained herein regarding the Company and its operations constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements that are not historical facts, including without limitation statements regarding future estimates, plans, objectives, assumptions or expectations of future performance, are “forward-looking statements”. We caution you that such “forward looking statements” involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results and future events to differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Such risks and uncertainties include fluctuations in precious metal prices, unpredictable results of exploration activities, uncertainties inherent in the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, fluctuations in the costs of goods and services, problems associated with exploration and mining operations, changes in legal, social or political conditions in the jurisdictions where the Company operates, lack of appropriate funding and other risk factors, as discussed in the Company’s filings with Canadian and American Securities regulatory agencies. The Company expressly disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking statements, other than as may be specifically required by applicable securities laws and regulations.

1.0 Preliminary Information

The following Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) of Canarc Resource Corp. (the “Company”) should be read in conjunction with the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and the audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, all of which are available at the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

Financial information in this MD&A is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”), and all dollar amounts are expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated.

All information contained in the MD&A is as of May 7, 2012 unless otherwise indicated.

1.1 Background

The Company was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, and is engaged in the acquisition, exploration, development and exploitation of precious metal properties in Canada and the United States.

As the Company is focused on its mineral exploration activities, there is no mineral production, sales or inventory in the conventional sense. The recoverability of amounts capitalized for mineral properties is dependent upon the existence of reserves in its mineral properties, the ability of the Company to arrange appropriate financing and receive necessary permitting for the exploration and development of its properties, confirmation of the Company’s interest in certain properties, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof. Such exploration and development activities normally take years to complete and the amount of resulting income, if any, is difficult to determine with any certainty at this time. Many of the key factors are outside of the Company’s control. As the carrying value and amortization of mineral properties and capital assets are, in part, related to the Company’s mineral reserves and resources, if any, the estimation of such reserves and resources is significant to the Company’s financial position and results of operations.

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Three Months ended March 31, 2012

(expressed in United States dollars)

1.2 Overall Performance

The Company currently only owns a direct interest in the precious metal property, known as the New Polaris property (British Columbia), and has option agreements to earn interests in the Tay-LP property (Yukon) and the Windfall Hills properties (British Columbia), and staked the Devil's Thumb property (British Columbia).

New Polaris property (British Columbia, Canada)

The Company owns a 100% interest in the New Polaris property, located in the Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia, which is subject to a 15% net profit interest and may be reduced to a 10% net profit interest within one year of commercial production by issuing 150,000 common shares to Rembrandt Gold Mines Ltd.

In 2007, the Company retained Moose Mountain Technical Services ("Moose Mountain") and Giroux Consultants Limited to update resource estimates for the New Polaris gold project. Their technical report entitled "Resource Potential, New Polaris Project" (the "New Polaris Resource Report") was authored by R.J. Morris, MSc, PGeo, and G.H. Giroux, MAsC, PEng, respectively, who are independent Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101, dated March 14, 2007, and was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101, to the best of the Company's knowledge. The New Polaris Resource Report is available at www.sedar.com.

Based upon the New Polaris Resource Report, measured and indicated undiluted resources range from 570,000 to 457,000 oz of gold contained in 1,670,000 to 1,009,000 tonnes (1,840,861 to 1,112,233 tons) of mineralized vein material grading 10.6 to 14.1 grams per tonne (0.31 to 0.41 oz per ton) using a range of cutoff grades from 2 to 8 gpt (0.06 to 0.23 opt). Greater than 95% of the measured and indicated resources are located within the C vein system where infill drilling programs were conducted.

Inferred undiluted resources range from 697,000 to 571,000 oz of gold contained in 2,060,000 to 1,340,000 tonnes (2,270,763 to 1,477,098 tons) of mineralized vein material grading 10.5 to 13.3 grams per tonne (0.31 to 0.39 oz per ton) using a range of cutoff grades from 2 to 8 gpt (0.06 to 0.23 opt). Approximately 75% of the inferred resources are also located within the C vein system, with the remainder attributable to the Y19 and Y20 veins.

MEASURED UNDILUTED RESOURCE

Cutoff Grade		Mineralized Tonnage		Average Grade		Contained Gold
<u>(g/tonne)</u>	<u>(oz/ton)*</u>	<u>(tonnes)</u>	<u>(tons)</u>	<u>(g/tonne)</u>	<u>(oz/ton)</u>	<u>Au (oz)</u>
2	0.058	390,000	429,902	9.48	0.277	119,000
4	0.117	330,000	363,763	10.62	0.310	113,000
6	0.175	271,000	298,727	11.89	0.347	104,000
8	0.233	203,000	223,769	13.54	0.395	88,000

INDICATED UNDILUTED RESOURCE

Cutoff Grade		Mineralized Tonnage		Average Grade		Contained Gold
<u>(g/tonne)</u>	<u>(oz/ton)*</u>	<u>(tonnes)</u>	<u>(tons)</u>	<u>(g/tonne)</u>	<u>(oz/ton)</u>	<u>Au (oz)</u>
2	0.058	1,280,000	1,410,960	10.97	0.320	451,000
4	0.117	1,180,000	1,300,728	11.65	0.340	442,000
6	0.175	1,017,000	1,121,052	12.71	0.371	416,000
8	0.233	806,000	888,464	14.22	0.415	368,000

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Three Months ended March 31, 2012

(expressed in United States dollars)

MEASURED PLUS INDICATED UNDILUTED RESOURCE

Cutoff Grade		Mineralized Tonnage		Average Grade		Contained Gold
(g/tonne)	(oz/ton)*	(tonnes)	(tons)	(g/tonne)	(oz/ton)	Au (oz)
2	0.058	1,670,000	1,840,861	10.62	0.310	570,000
4	0.117	1,510,000	1,664,491	11.42	0.333	555,000
6	0.175	1,288,000	1,419,778	12.54	0.366	519,000
8	0.233	1,009,000	1,112,233	14.08	0.411	457,000

INFERRED UNDILUTED RESOURCE

Cutoff Grade		Mineralized Tonnage		Average Grade		Contained Gold
(g/tonne)	(oz/ton)*	(tonnes)	(tons)	(g/tonne)	(oz/ton)	Au (oz)
2	0.058	2,060,000	2,270,763	10.5	0.307	697,000
4	0.117	1,925,000	2,121,951	11.0	0.322	683,000
6	0.175	1,628,000	1,794,564	12.2	0.354	636,000
8	0.233	1,340,000	1,477,098	13.3	0.387	571,000

* ton equals short dry ton

The resource estimate uses ordinary kriging of 192 recent drill holes and 1,432 gold assay intervals constrained within 4 main vein segments as modelled in three dimensions by the Company's geologists. The total New Polaris database consisted of 1,056 diamond drill holes with a total of 31,514 sample intervals. For this study, the classification for each resource block was a function of the semivariogram range. In general, blocks estimated using ¼ of the semivariogram range were classed as measured, blocks estimated using ½ the semivariogram range were classed as indicated and all other blocks estimated using the full semivariogram range were classed as inferred. A review of gold grade distribution outlined 6 overlapping lognormal gold populations within the resource database. On this basis, a total of 10 gold assays were capped at 63 g/t.

In April 2011, the Company completed an updated NI 43-101 preliminary economic assessment report by Moose Mountain for the New Polaris gold project (the "New Polaris Preliminary Economic Report"). The New Polaris Preliminary Economic Report is available at www.sedar.com.

The preliminary economic assessment is based upon building and operating a 600 tonne per day gold mine, averaging 72,000 ounces gold per year. The updated parameters in the base case economic model includes a gold price of US\$1,200 per oz, CAD\$/US\$ foreign exchange rate of 1.00, cash costs of US\$481 per oz, and a cut-off grade 7 grams per tonne. The New Polaris Preliminary Economic Report for the New Polaris project results in an after-tax net present value of CAD\$129.8 million using a discount rate of 5%, an after-tax internal rate of return of 31.4%, and a pay-back period of 2.5 years. Given its conceptual nature, there is no certainty that the preliminary economic assessment will be realized.

The base case mine model in the New Polaris Preliminary Economic Report is summarized below (stated in Canadian dollars):

Scheduled Resources	1,056,000 tonnes measured and indicated grading 11.7 gpt Au (after dilution) and 1,132,000 tonnes inferred grading 10.8 gpt Au (after dilution) and a 7 gpt cutoff
Production Rate	600 tonnes per day
Grade	11.3 grams per tonne (diluted 13%)
Recoveries	91% gold into concentrate

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Three Months ended March 31, 2012

(expressed in United States dollars)

Average Output	72,000 oz gold per year
Mine life	10 years

The base case financial parameters are (in Canadian dollars):

Gold Price	US\$ 1200 per oz	
Exchange Rate	US\$ 1.00 = CA\$ 1.00	
Capital Cost	\$101.1 million	
Cash Cost	US\$ 481 per oz (excluding offsites)	
	<u>Pre-Tax</u>	<u>After-Tax</u>
Cash Flow (LoM)	\$280.8 million	\$188.1 million
Net Present Value (NPV)		
NPV (5%)	\$197.2 million	\$129.8 million
NPV (8%)	\$160.0 million	\$103.7 million
NPV (10%)	\$139.3 million	\$ 89.0 million
	<u>Pre-Tax</u>	<u>After Tax</u>
Internal Rate of Return	38.1%	31.4%
Payback Period	2.41 years	2.51 years

The net present values are life of mine net cash flows shown at various discount rates. The internal rates of return assume 100% equity financing. Cash costs include all site-related costs to produce a gold-sulphide concentrate but offsite costs for concentrate transportation and processing were treated as deductions against sales. The preferred processing alternative entails reducing the ore to a bulk gold-sulphide concentrate and shipping the concentrate to existing autoclave facilities in Nevada for the production of dore gold bars.

The project economics are most sensitive to variations in the gold price and least sensitive to changes in capital and operating costs, as shown by the following sensitivity analysis:

New Polaris AFTER TAX CASH FLOW SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS			
Description of Sensitivity	Cash Flow CAD\$ (000)s	NPV @ 5% CAD\$ (000)s	NPV @ 8% CAD\$ (000)s
Gold US\$1,000/oz -17%	\$104,287	\$63,920	\$45,788
Gold US\$1,100/oz -8%	\$146,197	\$96,981	\$74,907
Base Case US\$1,200/oz	\$188,107	\$129,819	\$103,707
Gold US\$1,300/oz +8%	\$230,017	\$162,657	\$132,507
Gold US\$1,400/oz +17%	\$271,927	\$195,347	\$161,090
Grade -10%	\$137,815	\$90,403	\$69,132
Grade -5%	\$162,961	\$110,116	\$86,427
Base Case Grade 11.25 gpt	\$188,107	\$129,819	\$103,707
Grade +5%	\$213,253	\$149,522	\$120,987
Grade +10%	\$238,399	\$169,225	\$138,267
Capital Cost -10%	\$193,775	\$135,816	\$109,850
Capital Cost -5%	\$190,941	\$132,817	\$106,778

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Three Months ended March 31, 2012

(expressed in United States dollars)

Base Case \$101M Capital	\$188,107	\$129,819	\$103,707
Capital Cost +5%	\$185,273	\$126,821	\$100,635
Capital Cost +10%	\$182,440	\$123,822	\$97,564
Operating Cost -10%	\$208,383	\$145,818	\$117,799
Operating Cost -5%	\$198,245	\$137,819	\$110,753
Base Case	\$188,107	\$129,819	\$103,707
Operating Cost +5%	\$177,969	\$121,819	\$96,661
Operating Cost +10%	\$167,831	\$113,820	\$89,614
Exchange rate \$0.90 -10%	\$238,750	\$169,523	\$138,540
Exchange rate \$0.95 -5%	\$212,104	\$148,633	\$120,213
Base Case \$1.00	\$188,107	\$129,819	\$103,707
Exchange rate \$1.05 +5%	\$166,384	\$112,788	\$88,765
Exchange rate \$1.10 +10%	\$146,625	\$97,297	\$75,174

This preliminary economic assessment is based on resources, not reserves, and a portion of the modeled resources in the mine plan are in the inferred resource category. Given the inherent uncertainties of resources, especially inferred resources compared to reserves, the New Polaris gold project cannot yet be considered to have proven economic viability. However, the mine plan only takes into account approximately 80 % of the total estimated resources at a 7 gpt cut-off grade.

The Qualified Person ("QP") pursuant to NI 43-101 for the updated preliminary economic assessment report is Jim Gray, P. Eng.

The Company has initiated its efforts on the application for an underground development and exploration program at the New Polaris project in 2011 and shall continue with such efforts in 2012 subject to securing a partner for the project and/or financing.

Tay-LP property (Yukon, Canada)

On August 24, 2009, the Company entered into an option agreement with Ross River Minerals Inc. and Ross River Gold Ltd. (collectively, "Ross River") to acquire a 100% interest in the Tay-LP gold property by paying CAD\$1 million in cash and/or shares and spending CAD\$1.5 million on exploration over a three-year period, which can occur in two stages. In the first stage, the Company can earn a 51% interest by paying CAD\$150,000 in cash and spending CAD\$900,000 on exploration over a two-year period. In the second stage, the Company can earn an additional 49%, thereby totalling 100% interest, by paying CAD\$850,000 in cash or shares at the Company's discretion and spending CAD\$600,000 on exploration by the third year. If the Company does not proceed with the second stage, then a joint venture would be formed. The Company shall pay to the optionors a gold bonus equal to CAD\$1 per ounce of gold for all proven and probable gold reserves and measured and indicated gold resources to a maximum of 1 million oz gold. The option agreement is subject to net smelter returns ("NSR") totalling 3% which can be reduced to 1.5% by payments totalling US\$1.95 million. Commencing on or before October 31, 2009 and continuing on or before October 31 of each subsequent year until the property is put into commercial production, the Company shall pay to the NSR holders an annual advance NSR royalty payments totalling CAD\$25,000 or that number of common shares of the Company and which shall be deducted from NSR obligations. The NSR of 3% shall be subject to maximum total payments based on one million payable ounces of gold being mined by commercial production but will be reduced to 500,000 payable ounces of gold if the NSR was reduced to 1.5%.

On September 3, 2011, the Company and Ross River amended the option agreement by increasing the cash payment of CAD\$50,000 to CAD\$75,000 due by October 31, 2011 (paid), deferring the exploration expenditures of CAD\$500,000 from

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October 31, 2011 to October 31, 2012 and exploration expenditures of CAD\$600,000 from October 31, 2012 to October 31, 2013, and including a cash payment of CAD\$25,000 due by October 31, 2012.

In late March 2010, the Company entered into an option agreement with Cap-Ex Ventures Ltd. ("Cap-Ex") whereby Cap-Ex can acquire 50% of the Company's interest in the Tay-LP gold property, by paying CAD\$100,000 of which CAD\$25,000 have been paid, issuing 200,000 common shares of which 100,000 common shares have been received, incurring exploration expenditures of CAD\$675,000, and maintaining the Company's underlying option agreement in good standing until October 2011. Cap-Ex terminated the option agreement in March 2011.

Cash payments of CAD\$75,000 were paid in 2011 for option payments. The Company issued 215,580 common shares at a value of CAD\$0.116 per common share as the annual advance NSR royalty for CAD\$25,000 for the Tay-LP property for 2011.

The Company completed a Phase 1 exploration program for 10 holes including 2,000 m of diamond drilling in 2009. The objective of the program was to extend known mineralization along strike and down-dip of existing gold intercepts in three principle target areas.

In 2010, Cap-Ex completed a 470 kilometer airborne geophysical survey at Tay LP which identified several new EM conductors and magnetic anomalies within prospective geological settings. In March 2011, Cap-Ex terminated its option agreement with the Company.

The new anomalies will require ground follow up and test new targets in 2012 prior to drilling, subject to financing.

Relief Canyon project (Nevada, USA)

In December 2010, the Company was the accepted bidder to acquire an open pit, heap leach gold mine through a bankruptcy court auction held in Reno, Nevada. The Company agreed to purchase the Relief Canyon gold mine assets from Firstgold Corporation ("Firstgold") for \$11 million, subject to a due diligence period which expired on February 4, 2011. As a condition of its winning bid, the Company paid a non-refundable deposit of \$300,000 in December 2010 to Firstgold in trust pending the Company's due diligence, and was also obligated to pay \$20,000 bi-weekly to Firstgold for its operating expenses during the due diligence period. If the Company elected not to proceed with the purchase of the Relief Canyon gold mine assets, the Company was obligated to pay an additional \$300,000 to Firstgold but in return, Firstgold would transfer ownership of its fully built, permitted and operating commercial assay laboratory located near the Relief Canyon mine-site to the Company.

To finance the acquisition, the Company arranged a CAD\$12 million bridge loan with Effisolar Energy Corporation ("Effisolar"), subject to Effisolar's due diligence, execution of definitive loan documents and regulatory and exchange approvals. The bridge loan was to close on or before February 3, 2011, mature in one year, bear simple annual interest rate of 12%, and secured by a first charge on the Relief Canyon gold mine assets. If the Company elected not to proceed with the purchase of the Relief Canyon gold mine assets whereby the acquisition of the commercial assay laboratory would then need to be financed, the Company arranged a separate CAD\$300,000 convertible loan with Effisolar, subject to Effisolar's due diligence, execution of definitive loan documents and regulatory and exchange approvals. At the Company's election, the convertible loan was to close on or before February 3, 2011, mature in one month, bear no interest and automatically convert into common shares of the Company based on the 10 day average closing price on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX").

In January 2011, after conducting due diligence, both the Company and Effisolar decided not to proceed with the Relief Canyon project. In early February 2011, the Company paid an additional \$300,000 to Firstgold whereby ownership of the commercial assay laboratory was transferred to the Company. The Company issued a convertible debenture for CAD\$300,000 to Effisolar for the interest-free loan from Effisolar, which was then converted into 1,282,051 common shares of the Company on March 2, 2011.

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In May 2011, the Company entered into an agreement for sale of the assay laboratory for \$600,000 plus recovery of out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Company.

Windfall Hills property (British Columbia, Canada)

In April 2011, the Company entered into two option agreements to purchase 100% interests in two adjacent gold properties located in British Columbia. The Company can acquire a 100% interest in the Atna properties by making \$750,000 in cash payments over a four year period (\$50,000 paid), honouring a pre-existing 1.5% net smelter return ("NSR") production royalty that can be purchased for CAD\$1 million, and granting the vendor a 2% NSR production royalty. In March 2012, the Company amended the option agreement in which the option payment of \$100,000 due on April 21, 2012 was payable in 12 monthly installments of \$8,333 over a twelve month period beginning April 21, 2012.

The Company can acquire a 100% interest in the Dunn properties by making CAD\$250,000 in cash payments over a four year period (CAD\$15,000 paid), and a final bonus payment based on all gold resources estimated in an independent NI 43-101 technical report. The formula for the bonus payment is \$30 per oz for measured resources, \$20 per oz for indicated resources, and \$10 per oz for inferred resources. In March 2012, the Company amended the option agreement in which the option payment of \$25,000 due on April 20, 2012 was payable in 3 monthly installments of \$8,333 over a three month period beginning April 21, 2012.

The Company completed a Phase 1 exploration program on its Windfall Hills project which included detailed soil and rock geochemical sampling over known target areas. A total of 340 geochemical soil samples were collected on a 100 meter by 25 meter grid over the main 2.8 sq. km. prospect area. Two anomalies were delineated on the basis of multi-element geochemistry. Results of this work along with preliminary exploration work over the remainder of the claims will help define targets for drilling in 2012, subject to financing.

Devil's Thumb property (British Columbia, Canada)

In May 2011, the Company staked three gold properties totalling 17,175 hectares northeast of its Windfall Hills properties in central British Columbia.

Sara Kreek project (Suriname)

Prior to 2006, the Company held 80% of the shares of Sara Kreek Resource Corporation N.V. ("Sara Kreek Resource"), the company that holds the Sara Kreek concession in the Republic of Suriname. On April 15, 2006, the Company entered into a Settlement and Termination Agreement with Suriname Wylap Development N.V. ("Wylap Development") to transfer the Company's interest in Sara Kreek Resource. In settlement for all claims, loans and advances owed to the Company, the Company received a cash payment of \$400,000 in 2006, and shall receive the greater of \$50,000 per year, payable semi-annually, or a 1.5% royalty on annual gross production from the Sara Kreek property until December 31, 2011. The Company has received \$50,000 in annual royalties from 2006 to 2011.

Other Matters

In March 2012, the Company arranged demand loans of CAD\$200,000 from certain directors and an officer of the Company. The loans are repayable on demand and bear an interest rate of 12% compounded monthly with interest payable semi-annually.

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In March 2012, the Company granted 1,400,000 stock options with an exercise price of CAD\$0.10 and which are exercisable for a period of up to one year and are subject to vesting provisions in which 25% of the options vest immediately on the grant date and 25% vest every three months thereafter.

The Shareholders Update included in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2012 provides further review of the Company's overall performance for the first quarter and outlook for the second quarter of fiscal 2012.

1.3 Selected Annual Information

IFRS and IFRS 1 - *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting* ("IFRS 1") have been applied in preparing the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011, the comparative financial information presented in these consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010, and the opening balance sheet under IFRS as at January 1, 2010 which is the date of the Company's date of transition from Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP") to IFRS and at December 31, 2010.

Financial information for the year ended December 31, 2009 in accordance with Canadian GAAP, as follows:

(in \$000s except per share amounts)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009 (1)
Total revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Loss before discontinued operations and extraordinary items:			
(i) Total	\$ (1,209)	\$ (1,396)	\$ (1,579)
(ii) Basic per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.02)
(iii) Fully diluted per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.02)
Net loss:			
(i) Total	\$ (1,209)	\$ (1,396)	\$ (1,579)
(ii) Basic per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.02)
(iii) Fully diluted per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.02)
Total assets	\$ 13,277	\$ 13,900	\$ 13,215
Total long-term liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Dividends per share	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

(1) Financial information for the year ended December 31, 2009 has been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

1.4 Results of Operations

First Quarter of Fiscal 2012 – Three months ended March 31, 2012 compared with March 31, 2011

The Company incurred a net loss of \$221,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2012 which is lower than the net loss of \$323,000 for the same period in fiscal 2011 although operating losses were higher in the current period than the prior period.

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Operating losses continued to be incurred for ongoing activities of the Company in seeking an appropriate joint venture partner for the New Polaris property and in pursuing new projects of merit.

Corporate development expenses were negligible in the first quarter of fiscal 2012 as cash restraints curtailed such efforts. However these expenses were higher in 2011 which were attributable to the Relief Canyon project and the acquisition of an assay laboratory which was later disposed for full recovery of all out-of-pocket expenses. Corporate development activities in 2011 were successful in the acquisition of option interests in the Windfall Hills properties and the staking of additional properties nearby, as the Company expanded its portfolio of strategic exploration projects in Canada during that period.

Remuneration for employees was higher in the first quarter of 2012 as the Company continued to evaluate gold projects for acquisition purposes and to seek possible partners for the New Polaris project. Also no exploration programs were implemented in the current quarter resulting in lower employee allocations to the Company's various mineral exploration projects; consequently employee remuneration in operations would be higher.

General and administrative expenses are lower than the prior quarter of fiscal 2011 as the Company reduced discretionary expenses due the limited cash. In the first quarter of fiscal 2011, legal fees were incurred in the Company's bid for the Relief Canyon project, its acquisition of the assay laboratory in February 2011 including all title and permitting issues and to its subsequent sale in May 2011, and due to the convertible debenture with Effisolar in February 2011 which was converted into common shares in March 2011.

Shareholder relations activities comparatively increased in 2012 so as to promote greater awareness of the profile of the Company and its portfolio of projects, especially the New Polaris project with its revised preliminary economic assessment which indicated conceptually the project's stronger financial viability due to heightened gold prices, and property option agreements and staking of additional mineral property interests in British Columbia. The focus of the shareholder relations program in the first quarter of 2012 was to expand the market awareness of the Company and its base of shareholders, so as to allow the Company to advance its New Polaris project through a joint venture or strategic partnership.

Share-based payments were higher in the first quarter of 2012 than for the same period in 2011 in part due to the granting of options to directors, officers and consultants in March 2012. In March 2012, the Company granted 1,400,000 stock options with an exercise price of CAD\$0.10 and which are exercisable for a period of up to one year and are subject to vesting provisions in which 25% of the options vest immediately on the grant date and 25% vest every three months thereafter. No stock options were granted in the first quarter of 2011.

The higher operating losses in the current quarter were offset by the realized gain of \$77,000 from the disposition of available-for-sale securities. The disposition of Cap-Ex shares provided proceeds of CAD\$92,400 for working capital.

Interest expense was higher in the first quarter of 2012 than in 2011 from the compounding effects of interest accruals for demand loans and for its estimated flow through indemnity obligation from ineligible Canadian exploration expenditures for flow through purposes. The Company also arranged for additional demands loans of CAD\$200,000 in March 2012 which nominally contributed to higher interest expense.

Due diligence costs of \$60,000 in 2011 were incurred for the Company's \$20,000 bi-weekly obligation to Firstgold during the due diligence period for the Relief Canyon project.

The deferred income tax recovery is a provision for the difference between the accounting basis and tax basis of assets and tax pools, and for the recognition at the date of actual renunciation, by a reduction in the amount included in share capital for the flow-through shares for the deferred income taxes related to the deductions foregone by the Company. In 2009, the Company raised flow-through equity financing from a private placement for approximately CAD\$480,000 of which CAD\$475,239 were renounced on February 24, 2010. On February 22, 2011, the Company renounced CAD\$4,761 in exploration expenditures for flow-through purposes, resulting in a deferred income tax recovery of \$1,200.

The Company has no sources of operating revenues.

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As at March 31, 2012, the Company has mineral property interests which are comprised of the following:

	British Columbia (Canada)			Yukon (Canada)	Total
	New Polaris	Windfall Hills	Devil's Thumb	Tay-LP	
Acquisition Costs:					
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ 3,605	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 74	\$ 3,679
Additions	-	67	6	72	145
Adjustments from change in functional currency	295	-	-	-	295
Balance, December 31, 2011	3,900	67	6	146	4,119
Additions	4	2	1	3	10
Balance, March 31, 2012	\$ 3,904	\$ 69	\$ 7	\$ 149	\$ 4,129
Deferred Exploration Expenditures:					
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ 8,660	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 385	\$ 9,045
Additions	166	106	15	48	335
Adjustments from change in functional currency	(541)	-	-	(10)	(551)
Balance, December 31, 2011	8,285	106	15	423	8,829
Additions	212	2	1	13	228
Balance, March 31, 2012	\$ 8,497	\$ 108	\$ 16	\$ 436	\$ 9,057
Mineral property interests:					
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ 12,265	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 459	\$ 12,724
Balance, December 31, 2011	12,185	173	21	569	12,948
Balance, March 31, 2012	12,401	177	23	585	13,186

At March 31, 2012, to maintain its interest and/or to fully exercise the options under various property agreements covering its property interests, the Company must incur exploration expenditures on the properties and/or make payments in the form of cash and/or shares to the optionors as follows:

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	Option Payments (CAD\$000s)	Option Payments (US\$000s)	Exploration Commitments (1) (CAD\$000s)	Advance Royalty Payments (CAD\$000s)	Net Smelter Reduction (US\$000s)	Number of Shares
New Polaris:						
Net profit interest reduction or buydown						150,000
Tay-LP:						
October 31, 2012	\$ 25		\$ 210			
October 31, 2013	850		600			
Annual advance royalty payments until commercial production				\$ 25		
Net smelter reduction from 3% to 1.5%					\$ 1,950	
Windfall Hills:						
Atna properties:						
April 21, 2012 (paid)		\$ 8				
May 21, 2012		8				
June 21, 2012		8				
July 21, 2012		8				
August 21, 2012		8				
September 21, 2012		8				
October 21, 2012		8				
November 21, 2012		8				
December 21, 2012		9				
January 21, 2013		9				
February 21, 2013		9				
March 21, 2013		9				
April 21, 2013		150				
April 21, 2014		200				
April 21, 2015		250				
Dunn properties:						
April 20, 2012 (paid)		8				
May 20, 2012		8				
June 20, 2012		9				
April 20, 2013		35				
April 20, 2014		50				
April 20, 2015		125				
	\$ 1,110	\$ 700	\$ 810	\$ 25	\$ 1,950	150,000

(1) Exploration commitments for the Tay-LP property are adjusted for management fees of 5% and 10% and exploration expenditures incurred by Cap-Ex.

These amounts may be reduced in the future as the Company determines which properties to continue to explore and which to abandon.

1.5 Summary of Quarterly Results (Unaudited)

Quarterly financial information are prepared in accordance with IFRS and IFRS 1, as applicable, and all dollar amounts are expressed in U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated.

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The following table provides selected financial information of the Company for each of the last eight quarters ended at the most recently completed quarter, March 31, 2012:

(in \$000s except per share amounts)	2012		2011				2010		
	Mar 31	Dec 31	Sept 30	June 30	Mar 31	Dec 31	Sept 30	June 30	
Total revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
(Loss) income before discontinued operations and extraordinary items:									
(i) Total	\$ (221)	\$ (323)	\$ (283)	\$ (280)	\$ (323)	\$ (1,473)	\$ 29	\$ 84	
(ii) Basic per share	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (0.01)	\$ -	\$ (0.02)	\$ -	\$ -	
(iii) Fully diluted per share	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (0.01)	\$ -	\$ (0.02)	\$ -	\$ -	
Net (loss) income:									
(i) Total	\$ (221)	\$ (323)	\$ (283)	\$ (280)	\$ (323)	\$ (1,473)	\$ 29	\$ 84	
(ii) Basic per share	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (0.01)	\$ -	\$ (0.02)	\$ -	\$ -	
(iii) Fully diluted per share	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (0.01)	\$ -	\$ (0.02)	\$ -	\$ -	
Total assets	\$ 13,582	\$ 13,277	\$ 13,019	\$ 14,203	\$ 14,349	\$ 13,900	\$ 13,016	\$ 13,008	
Total long-term liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 113	\$ 123	\$ 123	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Dividends per share	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	

1.6 Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company is in the development stage and has not yet determined whether its mineral property interests contain reserves. The recoverability of amounts capitalized for mineral property interests is entirely dependent upon the existence of reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development and upon future profitable production. The Company knows of no trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that may result in the Company's liquidity either materially increasing or decreasing at the present time or in the foreseeable future. Material increases or decreases in the Company's liquidity are substantially determined by the success or failure of the Company's exploration programs and overall market conditions for smaller mineral exploration companies. Since its incorporation in 1987, the Company has endeavored to secure mineral property interests that in due course could be brought into production to provide the Company with cash flow which would be used to undertake work programs on other projects. To that end, the Company has expended its funds on mineral property interests that it believes have the potential to achieve cash flow within a reasonable time frame. As a result, the Company has incurred losses during each of its fiscal years since incorporation. This result is typical of smaller exploration companies and will continue unless positive cash flow is achieved.

The following table contains selected financial information of the Company's liquidity:

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(in \$000s)	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Cash	\$ 203	\$ 45
Working capital (deficiency)	\$ (848)	\$ (577)

Ongoing operating expenses continue to reduce the Company's cash resources and working capital.

In May 2009, the Company received CAD\$62,030 in demand loans from certain directors and an officer of the Company. The loans are repayable on demand and bear an interest rate of 9% per annum which was increased to 12% effective September 1, 2010, and were previously secured by the Company's shareholdings in Caza at CAD\$0.25 per share of Caza which has been replaced by a loan bonus of 12% payable upon repayment effective September 1, 2010. As at March 31, 2012, notes payable includes interest accrual of CAD\$22,300 and loan bonus accrual of CAD\$7,400.

In March 2012, the Company arranged demand loans of CAD\$200,000 from certain directors and an officer of the Company. The loans are repayable on demand and bear an interest rate of 12% compounded monthly with interest payable semi-annually.

In January and February 2012, the Company disposed its interest in Cap-Ex shares which provided proceeds of CAD\$92,400 for working capital.

In March 2012, the Company received proceeds of CAD\$23,000 from the exercise of stock options for 220,000 common shares.

The working capital deficiency of \$848,000 at March 31, 2012 includes the notes payable with accrued interests and accrued loan bonus totalling \$293,000 due to certain directors and an officer of the Company and flow-through indemnities of \$201,000.

The Company has entered into a number of option agreements for mineral properties that involve payments in the form of cash and/or shares of the Company as well as minimum exploration expenditure requirements. Under Item 1.4, further details of contractual obligations are provided as at March 31, 2012. The Company will continue to rely upon equity financing as its principal source of financing its projects.

1.7 Capital Resources

Item 1.6 provides further details.

1.8 Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

On May 31, 2005, the shareholders of the Company approved a shareholder rights plan (the "Plan"), that became effective on April 30, 2005. The Plan is intended to ensure that any entity seeking to acquire control of the Company makes an offer that represents fair value to all shareholders and provides the board of directors with sufficient time to assess and evaluate the offer, to permit competing bids to emerge, and, as appropriate, to explore and develop alternatives to maximize value for shareholders. Under the Plan, each shareholder at the time of the Plan's adoption was issued one Right for each common share of the Company held. Each Right entitles the registered holder thereof, except for certain "Acquiring Persons" (as defined in the Plan), to purchase from treasury one common share at a 50% discount to the prevailing market price, subject to certain adjustments intended to prevent dilution. The Rights are exercisable after the occurrence of specified events set out in

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the Plan generally related to when a person, together with affiliated or associated persons, acquires, or makes a take-over bid to acquire, beneficial ownership of 20% or more of the outstanding common shares of the Company. The Rights expire on April 30, 2015.

At the discretion of the Board, certain option grants provide the option holder the right to receive the number of common shares, valued at the quoted market price at the time of exercise of the stock options that represent the share appreciation since granting the options.

1.9 Transactions with Related Parties

Key management includes directors (executive and non-executive) and senior management. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is disclosed in the table below.

Except as disclosed elsewhere in the MD&A, the Company had the following general and administrative costs with related parties during three months ended March 31, 2012:

(\$000s)	March 31, 2012	Net balance receivable (payable) as at March 31, 2012
Key management compensation:		
Executive salaries and remuneration	\$ 128	\$ (14)
Directors fees	10	(159)
Share-based payments	43	-
	<u>\$ 181</u>	<u>\$ (173)</u>
Legal fees incurred to a law firm in which a senior officer of the Company is a partner	\$ 8	\$ (85)
Net office, sundry, rent and salary allocations recovered from (incurred to) company(s) sharing certain common director(s)	\$ 8	\$ (47)

Amounts which are incurred to related parties are in the normal course of business. The Company shares common office facilities, employee and administrative support, and office sundry amongst companies with certain common director(s), and such allocations to the Company are on a full cost recovery basis. Any balances due to related parties are payable on demand.

Details of demand loans from related parties are provided in Item 1.6.

1.10 First Quarter

Items 1.2, 1.4, 1.5 and 1.6 provide further details for the first quarter of fiscal 2012.

1.11 Proposed Transactions

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There are no proposed material asset or business acquisitions or dispositions, other than those in the ordinary course of business and other than those already disclosed in this MD&A, before the board of directors for consideration, and other than those already disclosed in its regulatory and public filings.

1.12 Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates, assumptions and judgements that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements along with the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from these estimates and, as such, estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates relate to determining the recoverability of mineral property interests; the determination of accrued liabilities; accrued site remediation; flow-through obligations and deferred income tax liability; the variables used in the determination of the fair value of stock options granted, warrants issued and derivative liability for warrants; and the recoverability of deferred tax assets. While management believes the estimates are reasonable, actual results could differ from those estimates and could impact future results of operations and cash flows.

Acquisition costs of mineral properties and exploration and development expenditures incurred thereto are capitalized and deferred. The costs related to a property from which there is production will be amortized using the unit-of-production method. Capitalized costs are written down to their estimated recoverable amount if the property is subsequently determined to be uneconomic. The amounts shown for mineral properties represent costs incurred to date, less recoveries and write-downs, and do not reflect present or future values.

Pursuant to an audit by the Canada Revenue Agency (the "CRA") which was completed in June 2010, CRA disallowed approximately CAD\$1.01 million in exploration expenditures incurred in 2007 as Canadian exploration expenditures ("CEE") of which approximately CAD\$795,000 as being disqualified for CEE for flow-through purposes. The Company accrued liabilities of approximately CAD\$146,300 for estimated indemnities related to the disqualified CEE for flow-through purposes and CAD\$62,100 in accrued interests related to the indemnities. Should the estimate change in the future, it may affect future results of operations and cash flows.

1.13 Changes in Accounting Policies including Initial Adoption

The Company did not early adopt any recent pronouncements as disclosed in Note 2(f) of the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2012.

1.14 Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

The Company classifies its financial instruments as follows:

- cash as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"),
- marketable securities and long term investments as available-for-sale ("AFS") financial assets,
- receivables as loans and receivables,
- royalties receivable as loans and receivables,
- accounts payable and accrued liabilities, notes payables and flow-through obligations as other financial liabilities, and
- derivative liability for warrants as derivative financial liabilities.

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Management of Financial Risk

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk which includes foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. The types of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed are provided as follows.

The fair value hierarchy categorizes financial instruments measured at fair value at one of three levels according to the reliability of the inputs used to estimate fair values. The fair value of assets and liabilities included in level 1 are determined by reference to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities. Assets and liabilities in level 2 are valued using inputs other than quoted prices for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data. Level 3 valuations are based on inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The fair values of the Company's receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, notes payable and flow-through obligations approximate their carrying values due to the short terms to maturity. Cash and marketable securities are measured at fair values using level 1 inputs. Disclosure is not made of the fair value of the long-term investments as the shares do not have a quoted market price in an active market. There is no separately quoted market value for the Aztec shares and the fair value cannot be reliably determined. Therefore they are recorded at cost. The fair value of the royalty receivable approximates its carrying value as it was initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The royalty receivable is level 3 in the fair value hierarchy as it is based on unobservable inputs. The Company has classified its derivative liability for warrants as derivative financial liabilities and are measured at fair value. All gains and losses are included in operations in the period in which they arise. Derivative liability for warrants is level 2 in the fair value hierarchy as the Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of the warrants.

(a) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its liquid financial assets including cash. The Company limits exposure to credit risk on liquid financial assets through maintaining its cash with high-credit quality Canadian financial institutions. Any receivables from government usually bear no risk. The royalty receivable is due from an unrelated company, and the Company has not taken any steps to mitigate the credit risk associated with this receivable.

(b) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due.

The Company ensures that there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term business requirements, after taking into account the Company's holdings of cash and its ability to raise equity financings. The Company will require significant additional funding to meet its short-term liabilities, flow-through obligations and administrative overhead costs, and to maintain its mineral property interests in 2012.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due in less than 90 days, and the notes payables are due on demand.

(c) Market risk:

The significant market risk exposures to which the Company is exposed are foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

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(i) Foreign currency risk:

The Company's mineral properties and operations are in Canada. A certain portion of its operating expenses are incurred in Canadian dollars, and fluctuations in U.S. dollars would impact the cumulative translation adjustment of the Company and the values of its assets and liabilities as its financial statements are stated in U.S. dollars.

At March 31, 2012, the Company is exposed to currency risk for its U.S. dollar equivalent of assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars as follows:

	Held in Canadian dollars
Cash	\$ 50
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(77)
Net assets (liabilities)	\$ (27)

Based upon the above net exposure as at March 31, 2012 and assuming all other variables remain constant, a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar could result in a decrease/increase of \$2,700 in cumulative translation adjustment in the Company's shareholders' equity.

The Company has not entered into any agreements or purchased any instruments to hedge possible currency risks at this time.

(ii) Interest rate risk:

In respect of financial assets, the Company's policy is to invest cash at floating rates of interest in cash equivalents, in order to maintain liquidity, while achieving a satisfactory return. Fluctuations in interest rates impact on the value of cash equivalents. Interest rate risk is not significant to the Company as it has no cash equivalents at period-end and the notes payable are stated at a fixed interest rate.

(iii) Other price risk:

Other price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices.

The Company's other price risk includes equity price risk, whereby the Company's investment in marketable securities is subject to market price fluctuations.

1.15 Other MD&A Requirements

1.15.1 Other MD&A Requirements

Additional information relating to the Company are as follows:

- (a) may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com;
- (b) may be found in the Company's annual information form; and

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- (c) is also provided in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011.

1.15.2 Outstanding Share Data

The Company's authorized share capital consists of unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Changes in the Company's share capital for three months ended March 31, 2012 are as follows:

	Number of Shares	Amount (in \$000s)
Balance at December 31, 2011	94,096,171	\$ 58,258
Issued:		
Exercise of stock options	220,000	38
Balance at March 31, 2012	94,316,171	\$ 58,296

At May 7, 2012, there were 94,442,171 common shares issued and outstanding.

At March 31, 2012, the Company had outstanding stock options to purchase an aggregate 10,970,000 common shares as follows:

	March 31, 2012	
	Number of Shares	Weighted average exercise price (CAD\$)
Outstanding balance, beginning of period	10,115,000	\$0.24
Granted	1,400,000	\$0.10
Exercised	(220,000)	\$0.10
Expired	(325,000)	\$0.74
Outstanding balance, end of period	10,970,000	\$0.21

At March 31, 2012, 10,970,000 stock options are outstanding of which 8,052,000 stock options are exercisable.

In March 2012, the Company granted 1,400,000 stock options with an exercise price of CAD\$0.10 and which are exercisable for a period of up to one year and are subject to vesting provisions in which 25% of the options vest immediately on the grant date and 25% vest every three months thereafter.

At May 7, 2012, stock options for 10,844,000 common shares remain outstanding of which 7,926,000 stock options are exercisable.

At March 31, 2012, the Company had outstanding warrants as follows:

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Exercise Prices (CAD\$)	Expiry Dates	Oustanding at December 31, 2011	Issued	Exercised	Expired	Oustanding at March 31, 2012
\$0.22	June 13, 2012	4,250,000	-	-	-	4,250,000
		4,250,000	-	-	-	4,250,000

At May 7, 2012, warrants for 4,250,000 common shares are outstanding.

1.16 Outlook

The Company will continue to depend upon equity financings to continue exploration work on its mineral property interests and to meet its administrative overhead costs for the 2012 fiscal year. There are no assurances that capital requirements will be met by this means of financing as inherent risks are attached therein including commodity prices, financial market conditions, and general economic factors. The Company does not expect to realize any operating revenues from its properties in the foreseeable future.

1.17 Risk Factors

The following is a brief discussion of those distinctive or special characteristics of the Company's operations and industry that may have a material impact on, or constitute risk factors in respect of, the Company's future financial performance.

Exploration and Development Risks

There is no assurance given by the Company that its exploration and development programs and properties will result in the discovery, development or production of a commercially viable ore body.

The business of exploration for minerals and mining involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There is no assurance that the Company's mineral exploration and development activities will result in any discoveries of bodies of commercial ore. The economics of developing gold and other mineral properties are affected by many factors including capital and operating costs, variations of the grades and tonnages of ore mined, fluctuating mineral market prices, costs of mining and processing equipment and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. Substantial expenditures are required to establish reserves through drilling and other work, to develop metallurgical processes to extract metal from ore, and to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. No assurance can be given that funds required for development can be obtained on a timely basis. The marketability of any minerals acquired or discovered may be affected by numerous factors which are beyond the Company's control and which cannot be accurately foreseen or predicted, such as market fluctuations, the global marketing conditions for precious and base metals, the proximity and capacity of milling and smelting facilities, mineral markets and processing equipment, and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting minerals and environmental protection. In order to commence exploitation of certain properties presently held under exploration concessions, it is necessary for the Company to apply for exploitation concessions. There can be no guarantee that such concessions will be granted.

Financing Risks

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There is no assurance given by the Company that it will be able to secure the financing necessary to explore, develop and produce its mineral properties.

The Company does not presently have sufficient financial resources or operating cash-flow to undertake by itself all of its planned exploration and development programs. The development of the Company's properties may therefore depend on the Company's joint venture partners and on the Company's ability to obtain additional required financing. There is no assurance the Company will be successful in obtaining the required financing, the lack of which could result in the loss or substantial dilution of its interests (as existing or as proposed to be acquired) in its properties as disclosed herein. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on the ability of the Company to raise equity capital financings, the attainment of profitable operations, external financings, and further share issuance to satisfy working capital and operating needs.

Estimates of Mineral Deposits

There is no assurance given by the Company that any estimates of mineral deposits herein will not change.

Although all figures with respect to the size and grade of mineralized deposits, or, in some instances have been prepared, reviewed or verified by independent mining experts, these amounts are historic estimates only and are not compliant with NI 43-101, except for the Company's New Polaris project which was the subject of a NI 43-101 report dated March 14, 2007, and no assurance can be given that any identified mineralized deposit will ever qualify as a commercially viable mineable ore body that can be legally and economically exploited. Estimates regarding mineralized deposits can also be affected by many factors such as permitting regulations and requirements, weather, environmental factors, unforeseen technical difficulties, unusual or unexpected geological formations and work interruptions. In addition, the grades and tonnages of ore ultimately mined may differ from that indicated by drilling results and other work. There can be no assurance that gold recovered in small-scale laboratory tests will be duplicated in large-scale tests under on-site conditions. Material changes in mineralized tonnages, grades, dilution and stripping ratios or recovery rates may affect the economic viability of projects. The existence of mineralized deposits should not be interpreted as assurances of the future delineation of ore reserves or the profitability of future operations. The refractory nature of gold mineralization at New Polaris may adversely affect the economic recovery of gold from mining operations.

Mineral Prices

There is no assurance given by the Company that mineral prices will not change.

The mining industry is competitive and mineral prices fluctuate so that there is no assurance, even if commercial quantities of a mineral resource are discovered, that a profitable market will exist for the sale of same. Factors beyond the control of the Company may affect the marketability of any substances discovered. The prices of precious and base metals fluctuate on a daily basis, have experienced volatile and significant price movements over short periods of time, and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company, including international economic and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations (specifically, the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies), interest rates, central bank transactions, world supply for precious and base metals, international investments, monetary systems, and global or regional consumption patterns (such as the development of gold coin programs), speculative activities and increased production due to improved mining and production methods. The supply of and demand for gold are affected by various factors, including political events, economic conditions and production costs in major gold producing regions, and governmental policies with respect to gold holdings by a nation or its citizens. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, and the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving adequate returns on invested capital or the investments retaining their respective values. There is no assurance that the prices of gold and other precious and base metals will be such that the Company's properties can be mined at a profit.

Title Matters

There is no assurance given by the Company that it owns legal title to certain of its mineral properties.

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The acquisition of title to mineral properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process. Title to any of the Company's mining concessions may come under dispute. While the Company has diligently investigated title considerations to its mineral properties, in certain circumstances, the Company has only relied upon representations of property partners and government agencies. There is no guarantee of title to any of the Company's properties. The properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers, and title may be affected by unidentified and undetected defects. In British Columbia and elsewhere, native land claims or claims of aboriginal title may be asserted over areas in which the Company's properties are located.

Conflicts of Interest

There is no assurance given by the Company that its directors and officers will not have conflicts of interest from time to time.

The Company's directors and officers may serve as directors or officers of other public resource companies or have significant shareholdings in other public resource companies and, to the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company may participate, the directors of the Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding terms respecting the extent of such participation. The interests of these companies may differ from time to time. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the Company's directors, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against any resolution involving any such conflict. From time to time several companies may participate in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties thereby allowing for their participation in larger programs, permitting involvement in a greater number of programs and reducing financial exposure in respect of any one program. It may also occur that a particular company will assign all or a portion of its interest in a particular program to another of these companies due to the financial position of the company making the assignment. In accordance with the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada, the directors of the Company are required to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Company. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in any particular exploration or mining project at any given time, the directors will primarily consider the upside potential for the project to be accretive to shareholders, the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time.

Uninsured Risks

There is no assurance given by the Company that it is adequately insured against all risks.

The Company may become subject to liability for cave-ins, pollution or other hazards against which it cannot insure or against which it has elected not to insure because of high premium costs or other reasons. The payment of such liabilities would reduce the funds available for exploration and mining activities.

Environmental and Other Regulatory Requirements

There is no assurance given by the Company that it has met all environmental or regulatory requirements.

The current or future operations of the Company, including exploration and development activities and commencement of production on its properties, require permits from various foreign, federal, state and local governmental authorities and such operations are and will be governed by laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, mining, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters. Companies engaged in the development and operation of mines and related facilities generally experience increased costs, and delays in production and other schedules as a result of the need to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits. There can be no assurance that approvals and permits required in order for the Company to commence production on its various properties will be obtained. Additional permits and studies, which may include environmental impact studies conducted before permits can be obtained, are necessary prior to operation of the other properties in which the Company has interests and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain or maintain all necessary permits that may be required to commence construction, development or operation of mining facilities at these properties on terms which enable operations to be conducted at economically justifiable costs.

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Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations, and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations. New laws or regulations or amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or more stringent implementation of current laws, regulations or permits, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in capital expenditures or production costs or reduction in levels of production at producing properties or require abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.

Reclamation

There is a risk that monies allotted for land reclamation may not be sufficient to cover all risks, due to changes in the nature of the waste rock or tailings and/or revisions to government regulations. Therefore additional funds, or reclamation bonds or other forms of financial assurance may be required over the tenure of the project to cover potential risks. These additional costs may have material adverse impact on the financial condition and results of the Company.

Foreign Countries and Regulatory Requirements

Certain of the Company's properties have been located in countries outside of Canada, and mineral exploration and mining activities may be affected in varying degrees by political stability and government regulations relating to the mining industry. Any changes in regulations or shifts in political attitudes may vary from country to country and are beyond the control of the Company and may adversely affect its business. Such changes have, in the past, included nationalization of foreign owned businesses and properties. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, income and other taxes and duties, expropriation of property, environmental legislation and mine safety. These uncertainties may make it more difficult for the Company and its joint venture partners to obtain any required production financing for its mineral properties.

Currency Fluctuation and Foreign Exchange Controls

The Company maintains a portion of its funds in U.S. dollar denominated accounts. Certain of the Company's property and related contracts may be denominated in U.S. dollars. The Company's operations in countries other than Canada are normally carried out in the currency of that country and make the Company subject to foreign currency fluctuations and such fluctuations may materially affect the Company's financial position and results. In addition, the Company is or may become subject to foreign exchange restrictions which may severely limit or restrict its ability to repatriate capital or profits from its properties outside of Canada to Canada. Such restrictions have existed in the past in countries in which the Company holds property interests and future impositions of such restrictions could have a materially adverse effect on the Company's future profitability or ability to pay dividends.

Third Party Reliance

The Company's rights to acquire interests in certain mineral properties have been granted by third parties who themselves hold only an option to acquire such properties. As a result, the Company may have no direct contractual relationship with the underlying property holder.

Volatility of Shares Could Cause Investor Loss

The market price of a publicly traded stock, especially a junior issuer like the Company, is affected by many variables in addition to those directly related to exploration successes or failures. Such factors include the general condition of the market for junior resource stocks, the strength of the economy generally, the availability and attractiveness of alternative investments, and the breadth of the public market for the stock. The effect of these and other factors on the market price of the common shares on the TSX and NASD-OTC suggests that the Company's shares will continue to be volatile. Therefore,

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investors could suffer significant losses if the Company's shares are depressed or illiquid when an investor seeks liquidity and needs to sell the Company's shares.

Possible Dilution to Current Shareholders based on Outstanding Options and Warrants

At March 31, 2012, the Company had 94,316,171 common shares and 10,970,000 outstanding share purchase options and 4,250,000 share purchase warrants outstanding. The resale of outstanding shares from the exercise of dilutive securities could have a depressing effect on the market for the Company's shares. At March 31, 2012, securities that could be dilutive represented approximately 16.1% of the Company's issued shares. Certain of these dilutive securities were exercisable at prices below the March 30, 2012 closing market price of CAD\$0.18 for the Company's shares, which would accordingly result in dilution to existing shareholders if exercised.

1.18 Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Based upon the evaluation of the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures regarding the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and this MD&A, the Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") have concluded that the design and operation of the Company's internal disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that material information relating to the Company was made known to others within the Company particularly during the period in which this report and accounts were being prepared, and such controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under regulatory rules and securities laws is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified. Management of the Company recognizes that any controls and procedures can only provide reasonable assurance, and not absolute assurance, of achieving the desired control objectives, and management necessarily was required to apply its judgement in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

The CEO and CFO of the Company are responsible for designing internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR") or causing them to be designed under their supervision to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

In common with many other smaller companies, the Company has insufficient resources to appropriately review increasingly complex areas of accounting within the accounting function such as those in relation to financial instruments and deferred income tax.

The Company shall engage the services of an external accounting firm to assist in applying complex areas of accounting as needed. In December 2007, the Company has hired a consultant to design and implement internal controls over financial reporting.

Management concluded that the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2012 fairly present the Company's financial position and the results of its operations for the period then ended.

Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

Except as disclosed above, there were no significant changes in the Company's internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to the date the CEO completed his evaluation.