UNIGOLD

UNIGOLD INC.
(A Development Stage Company)
THIRD QUARTER REPORT

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2010

UNIGOLD INC.
(A Development Stage Company)
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSION AND ANALYSIS

The following discussion and analysis of the consolidated operating results and financial condition of Unigold Inc. ("Unigold" or the "Company") for the fiscal periods ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of the Company and notes thereto at December 31, 2009. The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), and all monetary amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. Additional information, including the Company's Annual Information Form and press releases, has been filed electronically through the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("SEDAR") and is available online at www.sedar.com. The date of this report is November 24, 2010.

Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains "Forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking information includes, but is not limited to, information concerning Unigold's exploration program and planned gold production as well as Unigold's strategies and future prospects. Generally, Forward-looking information can be identified by the use of Forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects", or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", or "does not anticipate", or "believes" or variations of such words and phrases or statements hat certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might", or "will be taken", "occur", or "be achieved". Forward-looking information is based on the opinions and estimates of management at the date the information is made, and is based on a number of assumptions and subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the Forward-looking information. Assumptions upon which such Forward-looking information is based include, without limitation, availability of skilled labour, equipment, and materials. Many of these assumptions are based on factors and events that are not within the control of Unigold and there is no assurance they will prove to be correct. Factors that could cause actual results to vary materially from results anticipated by such Forward-looking information include changes in market conditions, variations in ore reserves, resources, grade or recovery rates, risks relating to international operations (including legislative, political, social, or economic developments in the jurisdictions in which Unigold operates), economic factors, government regulation and approvals, environmental and reclamation risks, actual results of exploration activities, fluctuating metal prices and currency exchange rates, costs, changes in project parameters, conclusions of economic evaluations, the possibility of project cost overruns or unanticipated costs and expenses, labour disputes and the availability of skilled labour, failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated, capital expenditures and requirements for additional capital, risks associated with internal control over financial reporting, and other risks of the mining industry as well as those risk factors discussed in the Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2007 of Unigold available at www.sedar.com. Although Unigold has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in Forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that Forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Unigold undertakes no obligation to update Forward-looking information if circumstances or management's estimates or opinions should change except as required by applicable securities laws. The reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on Forward-looking information.

Nature of Operations and Going Concern

The Company is in the process of exploring its mineral properties located in the Dominican Republic and has not as yet determined whether these properties contain reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral properties and deferred exploration costs are dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete its exploration program and upon future profitable production or proceeds from disposition of such properties.

Because of limited working capital and continuing operating losses, the Company's continuance as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to obtain adequate financing and to reach profitable levels of operation. It is not possible to predict whether financing efforts will be successful or if the Company will attain profitable levels of operations.

Company Overview

Unigold is focused on gold exploration in the Dominican Republic within the 75 kilometre ("km") wide Cretaceous-age Tireo-Formation volcano-sedimentary rocks, which host the world class Pueblo Viejo gold deposit. Unigold's Neita Property covers 22,616 hectares ("ha") of this favourable geology and is host to the Los Candelones deposit, as well as numerous gold and copper-gold showings.

The number of gold and copper-gold showings and the variety of mineralization types on the Neita Property highlight its exceptional exploration potential. Mineralization ranges from copper-gold porphyry systems, such as El Corozo, to high-sulfidation epithermal gold encountered at the Los Candelones deposit. Furthermore, the property contains several large areas of high temperature clay alteration with coincident soil anomalies and impressive gold showings of up to 30 grams per tonne gold.

Since acquiring the Neita Property, the Company has built an extensive and detailed geological database with information gathered from more than 6,300 grab samples, 17,000 metres ("m") of trenching, 17,500 soil samples, thousands of line km of airborne and ground geophysics, extensive stream sediment sampling, and more than 29 km of drilling on the Los Candelones deposit.

In addition, the Company has two other properties in the region. Sabaneta is a 55,720 ha property east of Nieta that contains extensive artisanal placer workings that remains largely unexplored. Los Guandules is a 13,386 ha concession adjacent to and southeast of Nieta which has the same favourable structure and geology as Nieta.

As a result of the unfavourable economic environment during 2009, and to conserve as much cash as possible, the Company reduced field staff and deferred the amount of exploration work that it would normally be carrying out during 2009 until a financing was complete. On December 1, 2009, the Company closed a private placement financing and raised gross proceeds of $10,675,150. The proceeds are being used by the Company (i) to conduct exploration activities in respect of the mineral exploration projects of the Company located in the Dominican Republic, and (ii) for general corporate purposes.

Highlights for Q3 2010

Operations

- Exploration program was re-targeted to a more systematic, regional approach.
- $1.4 million spent on exploration including seven diamond drill holes completed on Neita.

Financial

- The Company remains well-funded with $4.9 million in cash at September 30, 2010.

Events subsequent to the quarter end

- Unigold applied to de-list from the NASDAQ Dubai exchange as it does not have any current intention to conduct business in the United Arab Emirates.
- Dr. Talal Alshair resigned as Chairman but will remain a director. Joseph Hamilton was appointed Executive Chairman on October 14, 2010.
- Joseph Del Campo resigned as CFO but will remain a director. John Green was appointed as Chief Financial Officer on October 14, 2010.
- Daniel Danis announced his intention to step down as President & CEO once a successor is found.
- The Executive Office of the Company was relocated to Toronto effective November 22, 2010. The Company's new address is Suite 504, 44 Victoria Street, Toronto, ON M5C 1Y2. The new telephone and fax numbers are 416.866.8157 and 416.866.8674 respectively.

Exploration

In the third quarter Unigold slowed its rate of exploration as it began a reassessment of its existing database of geological information. Geochemical alteration studies are underway to assess regional patterns and to prioritize areas. Over 8,000 soil samples obtained during 2005–2008 were re-tested using spectrometry (ASD) to examine the degree of alteration. While this work is on-going, the first-pass interpretations are expected during the fourth quarter. Alteration spectrometry is now implemented continuously on recent samples. The geological staff was increased to seven field geologists to support follow-up work.

The 2010 exploration programs are currently under-budget. The 2010 exploration program, which was originally budgeted at $7.3 million, is now anticipated to cost approximately $5.5 million. The concession agreements on all three properties will expire in the first half of 2011. Under the terms of existing legislation, the Company has the ability to re-apply for the concessions in advance of the expiry date. Management remains confident that renewals will be forthcoming.

Neita

Los Candelones and Lomita Pina are in a similar structural and geophysical environment which includes low magnetic signatures within intensely altered andesitic host rock. The deposit at Candelones is well drilled and the mineralization trends to the southeast where it disappears under barren andesitic volcanic pyroclastics and sediments. The andesitic unit forms a distinctive topographic and geophysical feature which caps favourable horizons. In 2009 the Company conducted regional mapping programs to search for the emergence of favourable stratigraphy on the southeast side of the overlying andesitic cover. Mapping located a massive barite unit approximately 2.5 km to the southeast of Candelones and drilling to date has confirmed the existence of gold mineralization along a similar southeast trend. The area beneath the intervening andesitic cover remains untested. The mineralization at Candelones and at Lomita Pina is strikingly similar in mineral assemblage and tenor of precious metals and the two areas may be continuous beneath the 2.5 km of intervening andesitic unit. Supplementary mapping, trenching and magnetic surveys have been completed to better define this model. During the third quarter, three drill holes were completed on Lomita Pina and two on Los Candelones confirming that most of the mineralization is hidden by andesitic (high magnetic signature) rock. Drilling results at Lomita Pina also confirm the southeast continuity of the zone more than 550 m along the preferential contact. Management are planning future exploration efforts to test the theory that the two areas constitute one geologic structure which may imply a large tonnage deposit.

In Q4, more that 2,000 metres of diamond drilling is planned as well as on-going soil sampling, mapping and alteration analyses. Drilling will take place on Candelones (three holes), Noisy (one hole) and Corozo (two holes). Two holes are planned for the Lomita Pina area as step backs towards Candelones. A third hole will be on the east side of the Lomita Pina mineralized trend and is intended to extend the area of known mineralization.

Sabaneta

Efforts directed at the Company’s other properties is under way. Unigold is waiting for an environmental permit to proceed with exploration on Sabaneta.

Results of Operations

For the quarter ended September 30, 2010, the Company recorded a net loss of $332,183, or $0.00 per share, compared with a net loss of $253,892, or $0.00 per share, in 2009. On a year-to-date basis, the loss for the nine month period ended September 30, 2010 was $1,939,319, or $0.01 per share, compared to a loss of $834,108, or $0.01 per share, in the year earlier period. The year-to-date 2010 loss includes a non-cash, stock-based compensation expense of $983,850 (2009 – Nil).

Administrative expenses for the nine month period ended September 30, 2010 were $335,262 compared to $270,612 in 2009. Higher management service costs and payment of directors fees (none paid in 2009) mostly account for the difference.

Revenue is limited to interest earned on the restructured asset-backed commercial paper and amounted to $3,079 in the third quarter of 2010. During the same period in 2009 the Company received $16,720 in interest. The Company has chosen not to accrue for any interest earned on the restructured asset-backed commercial paper it holds until the interest is received.

Quarterly Information (Unaudited)

The following table sets out selected financial information derived from the Company’s financial statements for each of the eight most recently completed quarters:

($ thousands, except per share amounts)	2010 Q3	2010 Q2	2010 Q1	2009 Q4	2009 Q3	2009 Q2	2009 Q1	2008 Q4
Revenue	3	7	2	15	17	111	–	403
Net loss	332	341	1,266	316	254	306	274	1,640
Net loss per share: Basic and diluted	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02

The net loss for the three month period ended December 31, 2008 includes an impairment charge on the restructured asset ABCP of $1,900,000.

The first quarter of 2010 included a stock-based compensation expense of $983,850.

The net revenue for the quarters ended December 31, 2008, through September 30, 2010, includes interest received on the restructured ABCP. The Company records interest on these long-term investments only when it's received.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company has no producing properties and, consequently, has no current operating income or cash flow. Financing of the Company's activities to date has been primarily obtained from equity issues. The continuing development of the Company's properties therefore depends on the Company's ability to obtain additional financing.

The Company's ability to meet its financial obligations is dependent upon securing financing and the eventual recovery of the approximately $5.3 million (net of an impairment charge of $5.0 million) in the restructured ABCP investments. The Company has obtained a line of credit with a senior Canadian bank of approximately $8 million, backed by the restructured ABCP notes, to assist the Company with its working capital requirement. To the date of this report, the Company has drawn down $6,074,615.

As at September 30, 2010, the Company had cash of $4,945,096 and a working capital deficit of $1,246,401. This amount is net of the bank loan drawdown of $6,074,615.

On December 1, 2009, the Company closed a private placement of 62,795,000 units of the Company (the "Units") at a price of $0.17 per Unit for aggregate gross proceeds of $10,675,150 (the "Offering").

Each Unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase warrant (each whole warrant, a "Warrant"). Each Warrant shall entitle the holder thereof to acquire one common share of the Company (the "Warrant Shares") at a price of $0.30 at any time until December 1, 2011. In the event that the closing trading price of the common shares of the Company on the TSX Venture Exchange (or such other stock exchange or quotation system on which the common shares are listed and where a majority of the trading volume occurs) exceeds $0.45, for a period of 20 consecutive trading days, the Company may provide notice to the holders of Warrants that the Company intends to accelerate the expiry of the Warrants and that the Warrants will thereafter expire on the date which is 30 days after the date that such notice was provided to the holders of Warrants.

As compensation for the services they rendered in connection with the Offering, the Agents received a cash fee in the aggregate amount of $720,128 and an aggregate of 4,236,050 broker warrants of the Company (the "Broker Warrants") with each Broker Warrant entitling the holder thereof to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $0.30 at any time until December 1, 2011.

The net proceeds of the offering are being used by the Company (i) to conduct exploration activities in respect of mineral exploration projects in the Dominican Republic, and (ii) for general corporate purposes.

Trend Information

There are no major trends which are anticipated to have a material effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations in the near future.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements, no capital lease agreements and no long-term debt obligations.

Related Party Contractual Obligations and Transactions

Included in the accounts for the nine month period ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 are payments made to officers, directors and corporations under the control or significant influence of officers and directors of the Company as follows:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	**2010**	2009
Management services fees paid to corporations controlled by or have significant influence by officers and directors of the Company	**$ 79,827**	$ 54,000	**$ 196,332**	$ 162,000
Travel and business development expenditures paid to a corporation controlled by a director of the Company	**–**	30,000	**60,000**	90,000
Professional fees paid to an officer and director of the Company	**23,000**	22,500	**68,500**	66,500
Professional fees paid to a law firm where a director of the Company is also a partner	**10,129**	–	**35,724**	17,438
	$ 112,956	$ 106,500	**$ 360,556**	$ 335,938

These transactions were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange amount which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Commitments, Contingencies and Contractual Obligations

The Company is a party to certain management contracts. These contracts contain clauses requiring that $216,000 be paid upon a change of control of the Company. As the likelihood of these events taking place is not determinable, the contingent payments have not been reflected in these consolidated financial statements.

The Company's exploration activities are subject to various federal, provincial and international laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Company conducts its operations so as to protect public health and the environment and believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.

Minimum contractual payments over the next four years are as follows:

Year	2010 (Oct.-Dec.)	2011	2012	2013	2014
Management contracts	$ 54,000	$ 236,000	$ –	$ –	$ –
Office lease	4,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000
Services	47,000	188,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Drilling contract	65,000	263,000	–	–	–
	$ 170,000	$ 735,000	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	$ 50,000

Proposed Transactions

There are no proposed transactions that will materially affect the performance of the Company.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada. The most significant accounting estimates are the valuation of the investment in the restructured ABCP and the related impairment charge; the policy of capitalizing exploration costs on its mining properties and the valuation of such properties; stock-based compensation calculation and tax account valuation.

The Company reviews its portfolio of properties on an annual basis to determine whether a write-down of the capitalized cost of any property is required under Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. The recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral properties and deferred exploration costs is dependent on the existence of economically recoverable reserves, and the ability to obtain financing to complete the development of such reserves.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes model to determine the fair value of options and warrants. The main factor affecting the estimates of stock-based compensation is the stock price volatility used. The Company uses the historical price data and comparables in the estimate of future volatilities.

Future Accounting Changes

Adoption of International Accounting Standards

In February 2008, the CICA announced that Canadian generally accepted accounting principles for publicly accountable enterprises will be replaced by International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Companies will be required to provide IFRS comparative information for the previous fiscal year. Accordingly, the conversion from Canadian GAAP to IFRS will be applicable to the Company's reporting for the first quarter of 2011 for which the current and comparative information will be prepared under IFRS. The Company is required to apply all of those IFRS standards which are effective for fiscal year ending December 31, 2011 and apply them to its opening January 1, 2010 balance sheet.

The Company's IFRS implementation project consists of three primary phases which will be completed by a combination of in-house resources and external consultants.

Initial diagnostic phase ("Phase I") – Involves preparing a preliminary impact assessment to identify key areas that may be impacted by the transition to IFRS. Each potential impact identified during this phase is ranked as having a high, moderate or low impact on our financial reporting and the overall difficulty of the conversion effort.

Impact analysis, evaluation and solution development phase ("Phase II") – Involves the selection of IFRS accounting policies by senior management and the review by the audit committee, the quantification of the impact of changes on our existing accounting policies on the opening IFRS balance sheet and the development of draft IFRS financial statements.

Implementation and review phase ("Phase III") – Involves training key finance and other personnel and implementation of the required changes to our information systems and business policies and procedures. It will enable the Company to collect the financial information necessary to prepare IFRS financial statements and obtain audit committee approval of IFRS financial statements.

The table below summarizes the expected timing of activities related to the Company's transition to IFRS.

Initial analysis of key areas for which changes to accounting policies may be required.	Completed
Detailed analysis of all relevant IFRS requirements and identification of areas requiring accounting policy changes or those with accounting policy alternatives.	Completed
Assessment of first-time adoption (IFRS 1) requirements and alternatives.	Completed
Final determination of changes to accounting policies and choices to be made with respect to first-time adoption alternatives	In progress, completion expected during Q4 2010
Resolution of the accounting policy change implications on information technology, internal controls and contractual arrangements	In progress, completion expected during Q4 2010
Management and employee education and training	Throughout the transition process
Quantification of the Financial Statement impact of changes in accounting policies	Throughout 2010

Financial reporting expertise and communication to stakeholders

The Company has retained an external consultant to establish appropriate IFRS financial reporting expertise at all levels of the business. The external consultant began to train key finance and operational staff during the second quarter of 2010. Information regarding IFRS implications will be communicated in the normal course of the Company's continuous disclosure filings. The Company has also provided Audit Committee members with detailed project scoping, timelines and deliverables. The Audit Committee will continue to receive periodic presentations and project status updates from the external consultant and management. The Company will also ensure that its key stakeholders are informed about the anticipated effects of the IFRS transition.

The Company has completed the initial diagnostic phase and has continued to review and evaluate the differences during the third quarter of 2010. The Company will continue to update its disclosures throughout the remainder of 2010 to reflect specific actions taken to facilitate adoption of IFRS effective January 1, 2011.

The differences that have been identified in the diagnostic phase are summarized below.

Transitional Impact on Financial statement presentation and classification

The Company's financial statements will have a different format upon transition to IFRS.

The components of a complete set of IFRS financial statements are: statement of financial position (balance sheet), statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows, and notes including accounting policies. Income statement will be presented as a component of the statement of comprehensive income. Balance sheet may be presented in ascending or descending order of liquidity. Income statement is classified by each major functional area – marketing, distribution, etc, or by nature of the items.

Impact on the Company: *The Company will reformat the financial statements in compliance with IAS 1, including the reclassification of non controlling interest from liability to shareholders' equity.*

IFRS-1 Transitional policy choices and exceptions for retrospective application

IFRS-1 contains the following policy choices with respect to first-time adoption that are applicable to the Company.

Designation of previously recognized financial instruments:

IFRS: IAS 39 restricts the circumstances in which the option to measure a financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss is available. In particular, an entity is permitted to designate, at the date of transition to IFRS, any financial asset or financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss provided the asset or liability meets the criteria **Canadian GAAP**: Contains no similar restriction.

Impact on the Company: *The Company has certain investments (ABCP) that it has designated as held-for-trading.*
Impact on the Company: *The Company does not expect this will have a material impact upon transition.*

Mandatorily applicable standards with retrospective application (i.e., not specifically exempt under IFRS - 1)

Deferred mineral exploration costs

Upon adoption of IFRS the Company will have a choice between retaining its existing policy of capitalizing all pre feasibility evaluation and exploration ("E&E") expenditures and electing to change its policy retrospectively to expense all pre feasibility E&E costs.

Impact on the Company: *The Company will make a final determination of its policy in this area during Q4.*

Property, plant and equipment - cost

IFRS: IAS 16 contains more extensive guidance with respect to components within PP&E. When an item of property, plant and equipment comprises individual components for which different depreciation methods or rates are appropriate, each component is accounted for separately (component accounting). **Canadian GAAP**: Section 3061 essentially contains similar guidance but is less extensive.

Impact on the Company: *The Company does not expect that this will have a material impact upon transition.*

Provision for environmental rehabilitation

IFRS – IFRS 37 applies to a constructive obligation, where the event creates valid expectations that the entity will discharge the obligation, as well as a legal obligation. The amount recognized should be the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. Present value should be used where the effect of the time value of money is material. The discount rate (or rates) utilized should be a pre-tax rate (or rates) that reflect(s) current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Provisions should be reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Impact on the Company: *The Company does not expect that this will have a material impact upon transition.*

Functional currency

The Company uses the Canadian dollar as both its functional and reporting currency. IAS 21 contains a more comprehensive framework for the determination of functional currency.

Impact on the Company: *During Phase II the Company will review the IAS 21 criteria to determine whether there is a material impact upon transition at January 1, 2010 or at December 31, 2010 and for the interim periods and the year then ended. At the present time the Company does expect a material impact.*

Share based compensation

IFRS: Under IFRS 2, graded vesting awards must be accounted for as though each instalment is a separate award. IFRS does not provide for an election to treat the instruments as a pool and recognize expense on a straight line basis. **Canadian GAAP**: Straight line basis is permissible under Canadian GAAP.

Impact on the Company: *The*re is no transitional impact as the Company had no unvested options at January 1, 2010.

Impact on information systems and processes and controls

Based on findings from the diagnostic phase of the project the Company does not expect that adoption of International Accounting Standards will have a pervasive impact on its present systems and processes. The Company expects to implement certain minor changes to the general ledger account descriptions as well as the calculation methodologies currently in use for certain specific financial statement areas such as asset impairment, share based compensation etc. As the accounting policies are selected, appropriate changes to ensure the integrity of internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures will be made. For example, any changes in accounting policies could result in additional controls or procedures being required to address reporting of first time adoption as well as ongoing IFRS reporting requirements. At this point, the Company has not determined its final accounting policy choices. The certifying officers plan to complete the design, and initially evaluate the effectiveness of, any significant changes to controls in the third quarter of 2010 to prepare for certification under IFRS in 2011.

Section 1582 - Business Combinations

CICA Handbook Section 1582 "Business Combinations", replaces Section 1581 - "Business Combinations" and provides the Canadian equivalent to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") 3 - Business Combinations. This applies to a transaction in which the acquirer obtains control of one or more businesses. Most assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including contingent liabilities that are considered to be improbable, will be measured at fair value. Any interest in the acquiree owned prior to obtaining control will be remeasured at fair value at the acquisition date, eliminating the need for guidance on step acquisitions. Additionally, a bargain purchase will result in recognition of a gain and acquisition costs must be expensed. The Company will adopt this standard on January 1, 2011.

Section 1601 - Consolidations and Section 1602 - Non-Controlling Interests

CICA Handbook Sections 1601 "Consolidations" and Section 1602 "Non-Controlling Interests" replace Section 1600 "Consolidated Financial Statements". Section 1602 provides the Canadian equivalent to International Accounting Standard 27 - "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements", for non-controlling interests. The Company will adopt this standard on January 1, 2011.

Financial Instruments

Fair Value

Canadian generally accepted accounting principles require that the Company disclose information about the fair value of its financial assets and liabilities. Fair value estimates are made at the balance sheet date based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties in significant matters of judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates.

The carrying amounts for cash and cash equivalents, sundry receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the balance sheets approximate fair value because of the limited term of these instruments. The fair value of the demand loan approximates carrying value due to the variability of the related interest rate. See Note 3 of the unaudited consolidated financial statements regarding the fair value of other investments.

At September 30, 2010, the Company's financial instruments that are carried at fair value, consisting of cash and bank loan have been classified as Level 1 within the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of the Company's Other Investments as disclosed in note 3, is determined by probability-weighted discounted cash flows considering the best available public information regarding market conditions and other factors that a market participant would consider for such investments. Therefore, the Company's Other Investments are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Liquidity Risk

As at September 30, 2010, the Company has a working capital deficit of $1,246,401. The Company's ability to meet its financial obligations is dependent upon securing financing and the eventual recovery of the ABCP restructured notes, as the Company has approximately $5.3 million (net of an impairment charge of $5.0 million) invested in the ABCP restructured notes. The Company has also obtained a credit facility with a senior Canadian bank to finance the current working capital needs.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash, sundry receivables and other investments.

Cash is held with a reputable Canadian financial institution, from which management believes the risk of loss to be minimal.

Financial instruments included in sundry receivables consist of goods and services tax due from the Federal Government of Canada and an advance to an officer of the Company. Sundry receivables are in good standing as of September 30, 2010. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to financial instruments included in sundry receivables is minimal.

Market Risk

At the present time, the Company does not hold any interest in a mining property that is in production. The Company's viability and potential success depends on its ability to develop, exploit, and generate revenue from the development of mineral deposits. Revenue, cash flow, and profits from any future mining operations in which the Company is involved will be influenced by precious and/or base metal prices and by the relationship of such prices to production costs. Such prices can fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control.

Interest Rate Risk
The Company has cash balances and interest-bearing debt. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates issued by its financial institutions. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the creditworthiness of its financial institutions. As of September 30, 2010, interest rate risk is moderate since the Company has interest-bearing instruments based on prime rate and the bankers' acceptance rate.

Foreign Exchange Risk
The Company is subject to foreign exchange risk as some of its operating and investing activities are transacted in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. The Company is therefore subject to gains and losses due to fluctuations in these currencies relative to the Canadian dollar. As at September 30, 2010, the Company had a cash balance of $263,312 in US currency as well as $335,959 in US$ ABCP restructured notes.

Commodity Price Risk
The ability of the Company to develop its properties and the future profitability of the Company is directly related to the market price of certain minerals.

Sensitivity Analysis
The majority of the Company's cash and cash equivalents are at fixed interest rates. Sensitivity to a plus or minus 1% change in rates would not have a significant effect on the Company's net loss.

Based on management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Company believes the following movements are "reasonably possible" over a twelve-month period:

The Company's other investments are subject to fair value fluctuations. As at September 30, 2010, if the fair value of the other investments had decreased/increased by 10% with all other variables held constant, net loss for the nine month period ended September 30, 2010 would have been approximately $540,000 higher/lower. Similarly, as at September 30, 2010, reported shareholders' equity would have been approximately $540,000 lower/higher as a result of a 10% decrease/increase in the fair value of other investments.

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange fluctuations as a result of transactions with its subsidiary, Unigold Dominicana S.A. The Company does not use derivatives to mitigate its foreign currency risk.

Capital Management

The Company considers its capital structure to consist of common shares and contributed surplus. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in order to have the funds available to support is exploration and corporate activities.

The Company is in the development stage and as such is dependent on external financing. In order to carry out planned exploration and development, and pay for administrative and operating costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and draw additional amounts from its credit facility as needed.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the nine month period ended September 30, 2010. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's objectives in managing capital are to safeguard its ability to operate as a going concern.

Outstanding Share Data

Details about the Company's outstanding common shares as at November 24, 2010 are as follows:

Common shares issued and outstanding	148,634,938
Potential issuance of common shares - warrants	35,633,550
Stock options issued to directors, employees, officers and consultants	9,507,000
	194,175,488

Risks and Uncertainties

At the present time, the Company does not hold any interest in a mining property in production. The Company's viability and potential successes lie in its ability to develop, exploit and generate revenue out of mineral deposits. Revenues, profitability and cash flow from any future mining operations involving the Company will be influenced by precious and/or base metal prices and by the relationship of such prices to production costs. Such prices have fluctuated widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control.

Liquidity and Capital Market Risk
The Company has limited financial resources and there is no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for further exploration and development of its projects or to fulfill its obligations under applicable agreements. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing through the sale of equity securities, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of the property interests of the Company with the possible dilution or loss of such interests.

Nature of Mineral Exploration and Development Projects
Mineral exploration is highly speculative in nature, involves many risks and frequently is non-productive. There is no assurance that exploration efforts will be successful. The exploration and development of mineral deposits involves significant financial and other risks over an extended period of time, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience, and knowledge may not eliminate. Few mining properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses are required to establish reserves by drilling and to construct mining and processing facilities. Large amounts of capital are frequently required to purchase necessary equipment. It is impossible to ensure that the current or proposed exploration programs on properties in which the Company has an interest will result in profitable commercial mining operations.

Success in establishing mineral reserves through exploration is the result of a number of factors, including the quality of management, the Company's level of geological and technical expertise, the quality of land available for exploration and other factors. Once mineralization is discovered, it may take several years in the initial phases of drilling until production is possible, during which time the economic feasibility of production may change. Substantial expenditures are required to establish proven and probable reserves through drilling, to determine the optimal metallurgical process to extract the metals from the ore and, in the case of new properties, to construct mining and processing facilities. Whether a deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, including the particular attributes of the deposit, such as its size and grade, costs and efficiencies of the recovery methods that can be employed, proximity to infrastructure, financing costs and governmental regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, infrastructure, land use, importing and exporting of gold or silver, and environmental protection. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on its invested capital. Because of these uncertainties, no assurance can be given that exploration programmes will result in the establishment or expansion of resources or reserves.

The Corporation's Properties Are Subject to Title Risks
The Company has taken all reasonable steps to ensure that it has proper title to its properties. However, the Company cannot provide any guarantees that there are no prior unregistered agreements, claims or defects that may result in the Company's title to its properties being challenged. A successful challenge to the precise area and location of these claims could result in the Company being unable to operate on its properties as anticipated or being unable to enforce its rights with respect to its properties which could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

The Company and its Projects are Subject to Risks of Operating in Foreign Countries
The Company's projects are subject to the risks of operating in foreign countries. The Company's foreign operations and investments and its ability to carry on its business in the normal course may be adversely affected by political and economic considerations such as civil and tribal unrest, war (including in neighbouring states), terrorist actions, labour disputes, corruption, sovereign risk, political instability, the failure of foreign parties, courts or governments to honour or enforce contractual relations, changing government regulations with respect to mining (including environmental requirements, taxation, land tenure, foreign investments, income repatriation and capital recovery), fluctuations in currency exchange and inflation rates, import and export restrictions, challenges to the Company's title to properties or mineral rights, problems renewing licenses and permits, opposition to mining from environmental or other non-governmental organizations,

increased financing costs, instability due to economic under-development, inadequate infrastructure, and the expropriation of property interests. In addition, the enforcement by the Company of its legal rights to exploit its properties or to utilize its permits and licenses may not be recognized by the court systems in the Dominican Republic. The occurrence of one or more of these risks could have a material and adverse effect on the viability and financial performance of its foreign operations, which could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition. Any of these events could also result in conditions that delay or prevent the Company from exploring or developing its properties even if economic quantities of minerals are found.

Qualified Person

The foregoing scientific and technical information has been prepared or reviewed by Daniel Danis, M.Sc., the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company. He also supervises all work associated with the Company’s exploration programs in the Dominican Republic. Mr. Danis is a “qualified person” within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101.

UNIGOLD INC.
(A Development Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2010
Unaudited

Notice of No Auditor Review of Interim Financial Statements

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

The management of Unigold Inc. is responsible for the preparation of the accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements. The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada and are considered by management to present fairly the financial position, operating results and cash flows of the Company.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor. These unaudited financial statements include all adjustments, consisting of normal and recurring items, that management considers necessary for a fair presentation of the consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

s/ Daniel Danis
Chief Executive Officer

s/ John Green
Chief Financial Officer

November 24, 2010

UNIGOLD INC.
(A Development Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	September 30, 2010 *(Unaudited)*	December 31, 2009
Current assets		
Cash	**$ 4,945,096**	$ 9,845,490
Sundry receivables	**61,627**	42,581
Prepaid expenses *(note 8)*	**33,384**	58,531
	5,040,107	9,946,602
Other investments *(note 3)*	**5,265,337**	5,358,374
Equipment *(note 4)*	**361,134**	340,634
Mineral properties *(note 5)*	**624,574**	624,574
Deferred exploration costs *(note 5)*	**16,173,033**	12,122,388
	$27,464,185	$28,392,572
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities *(note 8)*	**$211,893**	$184,811
Bank loan *(note 6)*	**6,074,615**	6,074,615
	6,286,508	6,259,426
Non-controlling interest	**2,831**	2,831
Shareholders' Equity		
Common shares *(note 7(a))*	**35,129,520**	35,129,520
Share purchase warrants *(note 7(b))*	**2,017,547**	2,017,547
Contributed surplus *(note 7(d))*	**3,484,397**	2,500,547
Deficit	**(19,456,618)**	(17,517,299)
	21,174,846	22,130,315
	$ 27,464,185	$ 28,392,572

Nature of operations and going concern *(note 1)*
Commitments and Contingencies *(notes 1, 3, and 11)*

Approved on Behalf of the Board:

s/ Joseph Del Campo
Director

s/ Daniel Danis
Director

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

UNIGOLD INC.
(A Development Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND DEFICIT

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	**2010**	2009
Revenue				
Interest income	**$ 3,079**	$ 16,720	**$ 12,353**	$ 128,040
Administrative expenses				
Travel and business development	**34,185**	34,534	**120,067**	166,655
Listing and shareholder information	**38,932**	31,184	**174,958**	168,493
General and administrative expenses	**42,703**	39,101	**158,889**	128,690
Professional and consulting fees	**43,326**	32,591	**140,721**	124,468
Management services fees	**87,227**	58,253	**207,932**	178,171
Directors' fees	**35,000**	–	**35,000**	–
Interest expense	**26,295**	18,108	**65,031**	58,486
Foreign exchange loss	**26,753**	55,715	**62,699**	133,805
Stock-based compensation *(note 7c)*	**–**	–	**983,850**	–
Amortization	**841**	1,126	**2,525**	3,380
	335,262	270,612	**1,951,672**	962,148
Net loss for the period	**$ (332,183)**	$ (253,892)	**$ (1,939,319)**	$ (834,108)
Deficit, beginning of period	**(19,124,435)**	(16,947,186)	**(17,517,299)**	(16,366,970)
Deficit, end of period	**$ (19,456,618)**	$ (17,201,078)	**$ (19,456,618)**	$ (17,201,078)
Net loss per share - basic & diluted	**$ (0.00)**	$ (0.00)	**$ (0.01)**	$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	***148,634,938***	*85,839,938*	***148,634,938***	*85,839,494*

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	**2010**	2009
Net loss for the period	**$ (332,183)**	$ (253,892)	**$ 1,939,319)**	$ (834,108)
Other comprehensive loss	**–**	–	**–**	–
Comprehensive loss for the period	**$ (332,183)**	$ (253,892)	**$ (1,939,319)**	$ (834,108)

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

UNIGOLD INC.
(A Development Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	**2010**	2009
Operating Activities				
Net loss for the period	**$ (332,183)**	$ (253,892)	**$ (1,939,319)**	$ (834,108)
Items not affecting cash:				
Stock-based compensation	**–**	–	**983,850**	–
Foreign exchange loss	**–**	31,927	**–**	71,748
Amortization	**841**	1,126	**2,525**	3,380
	(331,342)	(220,839)	**(952,944)**	(758,980)
Net changes in non-cash working capital balances *(note 9)*	**(160,496)**	(79,042)	**33,183**	279,903
Net cash used by operating activities	**(491,838)**	(299,881)	**(919,761)**	(479,077)
Investing Activities				
Deferred exploration costs	**(1,393,368)**	(150,665)	**(3,994,033)**	(913,233)
Acquisition of equipment	**–**	–	**(79,637)**	–
Redemption of other investments	**25,725**	202,537	**93,037**	658,125
Net cash (used by) provided by investing activities	**(1,367,643)**	51,872	**(3,980,633)**	(255,108)
Financing Activities				
Cash provided by bank loan	**–**	390,000	**–**	944,615
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(1,859,481)**	141,991	**(4,900,394)**	210,430
Cash & cash equivalents, beginning of period	**6,804,577**	240,624	**9,845,490**	172,185
Cash & cash equivalents, end of period	**$ 4,945,096**	$ 382,615	**$ 4,945,096**	$ 382,615
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:				
Cash	**$ 4,945,096**	$ 382,615	**$4,945,096**	$ 382,615
Short term deposits	**–**	–	**–**	–
	$ 4,945,096	$ 382,615	**$ 4,945,096**	$ 382,615
Supplemental Information				
Income taxes paid	**$ –**	$ –	**$ –**	$ –
Interest paid	**26,295**	18,108	**65,031**	58,486
Amortization included in deferred exploration costs	**22,854**	$ 21,392	**56,612**	$ 64,180

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

1. *Nature of Operations and Going Concern*

Unigold Inc. (the "Company") is a development stage company, as defined by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants Accounting Guideline 11, and is in the process of exploring its mineral properties in the Dominican Republic.

The business of mining and exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. The recoverability of the carrying value of exploration properties and the Company's continued existence is dependent upon the preservation of its interest in the underlying properties, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the achievement of profitable operations, or the ability of the Company to raise alternative financing, if necessary, or alternatively upon the Company's ability to dispose of its interests on an advantageous basis. Changes in future conditions could require material write downs of the carrying values. The Company's mineral property interests are located outside of Canada and are subject to the risk of foreign investment, including increases in taxes and royalties, renegotiation of contracts, currency exchange fluctuations, and political uncertainties.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it is conducting exploration and in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current state of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and non-compliance with regulatory and environmental requirements.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles applicable to a going concern. Accordingly, they do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and therefore be required to realize its assets and liquidate its liabilities and commitments in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The Company has approximately $5.3 million (net of an impairment charge of $5.0 million) invested in restructured asset-backed-commercial paper in which no active market currently exists and the funds cannot be accessed. See note 3 for details. There is no assurance as to the ultimate full recovery of these funds.

Because of limited working capital and continuing operating losses, the Company's continuance as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to obtain adequate financing and to reach profitable levels of operation. It is not possible to predict whether financing efforts will be successful or if the Company will attain profitable levels of operations.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the carrying values and classification of assets or liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

2. *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP") for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and notes to the financial statements required by Canadian GAAP for annual consolidated financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 may not necessarily be indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2010.

Future accounting changes:

Adoption of International Financial Accounting Standards

In February 2008, the CICA announced that Canadian generally accepted accounting principles for publicly accountable enterprises will be replaced by International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Companies will be required to provide IFRS comparative information for the previous fiscal year. Accordingly, the conversion from Canadian GAAP to IFRS will be applicable to the Company's reporting for the first quarter of 2011 for which the current and comparative information will be prepared under IFRS. The Company is required to apply all of those IFRS standards which are effective for fiscal year ending December 31, 2011 and apply them to its opening January 1, 2010 balance sheet.

The Company has completed the initial diagnostic phase and will continue to update its disclosures throughout 2010 to reflect specific actions taken to facilitate changeover to IFRS effective January 1, 2011. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial statements.

Section 1582 - Business Combinations

CICA Handbook Section 1582 "Business Combinations", replaces Section 1581 - "Business Combinations" and provides the Canadian equivalent to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") 3 - Business Combinations. This applies to a transaction in which the acquirer obtains control of one or more businesses. Most assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including contingent liabilities that are considered to be improbable, will be measured at fair value. Any interest in the acquiree owned prior to obtaining control will be remeasured at fair value at the acquisition date, eliminating the need for guidance on step acquisitions. Additionally, a bargain purchase will result in recognition of a gain and acquisition costs must be expensed. The Company will adopt this standard on January 1, 2011. The Company does not believe adoption of this standard will have a material affect on the consolidated financial statements.

Section 1601 - Consolidations and Section 1602 - Non-Controlling Interests

CICA Handbook Section 1601 "Consolidations" and Section 1602 "Non-Controlling Interests" replace Section 1600 "Consolidated Financial Statements". Section 1602 provides the Canadian equivalent to International Accounting Standard 27 - "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements", for non-controlling interests. The Company will adopt this standard on January 1, 2011. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial statements.

3. *Other Investments*

The Company owns approximately $5.4 million of fair value of long-term asset backed notes that were issued by Master Asset Vehicle II ("MAV2") and Master Asset Vehicle III ("MAV3") special purpose entities that were created as a result of the restructuring of the Company's previous investment in third party asset backed commercial paper ("ABCP") having a face value of approximately $10.3 million. When the ABCP matured but was not redeemed in 2007, it became the subject of a restructuring process that replaced the ABCP with long-term asset backed securities ("New Notes"). The restructuring was completed and the New Notes were issued on January 21, 2009. During the nine month period ended September 30, 2010, the Company received approximately $86,000 from the partial redemption of these notes. During 2009, the Company received approximately $700,000.

The restructuring process pooled all of the underlying assets from all the ABCP trusts with the exception of those assets designated as ineligible for pooling ("Ineligible Assets") and those series of assets backed exclusively by traditional financial assets ("Traditional Series"). ABCP relating to the pooled assets was replaced with four classes of asset backed notes named A1, A2, B and C in declining order of seniority. ABCP relating to Ineligible Assets and Traditional Series was replaced with new tracking notes whose characteristics are designed to track the performance of the particular assets of the series to which they correspond. The Company has estimated the fair value of ABCP at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 using the methodology and assumptions outlined below. The following table summarizes the Company's valuation as at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009:

	September 30, 2010			December 31, 2009	
	Face Value	Fair Value Estimate	Maturity Date	Face Value	Fair Value Estimate
	Millions			Millions	
Master Asset Vehicle 2 Notes					
A1 and A2 (rated A)	**$ 8.7**	**$ 5.0**	December 2016	$ 8.7	$ 5.0
B and C	**1.2**	**0.2**	December 2016	1.2	0.2
Master Asset Vehicle 3 Tracking Note	**0.1**	**0.1**	September 2015	0.1	0.1
Ineligible Asset Tracking Note	**0.3**	**0.1**	October 2016	0.3	0.1
	$ 10.3	**$ 5.4**		$ 10.3	$ 5.4

The Company's valuation methodology entails gathering as many facts as possible about the New Notes, making assumptions and estimates where certain facts are unavailable, and then applying its best estimate of prospective buyers' required yield for investing in such notes. These figures are then used to calculate the present value of the New Notes using required yield as the discount factor. Using a range of potential discount factors allows the Company to estimate a range of recoverable values.

The A1 and A2 notes comprise the major categories of the notes received totaling approximately 85% of the face value of the original investments made, and approximately 93% of the fair value estimate of the Company's holdings. In the case of the A1 and A2 notes, it is estimated that they will pay interest at a rate of 0.5% less than the bankers' acceptance ("BA") rate and it is estimated that prospective buyers of these notes will require premium yields between 7% and 10% over the BA rate. The traditional asset note is estimated to generate interest income of 0.5% above the BA rate and a prospective buyer of those notes is estimated to require a premium of 5.75% over the BA rate.

The Class B notes are not expected to pay any current interest until the Class A1 and A2 notes are paid in full. The Class C notes also will not pay any current interest and are subordinate to the Class B notes.

Based upon a sensitivity analysis of the assumptions used, the expected yield required by a potential investor remains the most significant assumption included in the fair value estimate. Based on this exercise the Company estimated that as at September 30, 2010, the range of potential values was between $4.9 million and $5.9 million (2009 - $5.2 million to $6.0 million). There can be no assurance that this estimate will be realized. Subsequent adjustments, which could be material, may be required in future reporting periods.

4. *Equipment*

	September 30, 2010			December 31, 2009		
	Cost	**Accumulated Amortization**	**Net**	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Office furniture and equipment	**$ 20,618**	**$ 13,440**	**$ 7,178**	$ 20,618	$ 12,173	$ 8,445
Computer equipment	**41,080**	**36,364**	**4,716**	41,080	34,994	6,086
Vehicles	**182,786**	**92,474**	**90,312**	103,149	81,667	21,482
Field equipment	**701,632**	**442,704**	**258,928**	701,632	397,011	304,621
	$ 946,116	**$ 584,982**	**$ 361,134**	$ 866,479	$ 525,845	$ 340,634

Vehicles and Field equipment relate to the Company's exploration activities. During the nine month period ended September 30, 2010 $56,612 (2009 - $64,180) of amortization was capitalized to Deferred Exploration Costs.

5. *Mineral Properties and Deferred Exploration Costs*

Mineral properties and deferred exploration costs consist of the following:

	December 31, 2008	Additions	December 31, 2009	Additions	**September 30, 2010**
Mineral properties					
Neita	$ 283,747	$ –	$ 283,747	$ –	**$ 283,747**
Los Guandules	340,827	–	340,827	–	**340,827**
	$ 624,574	$ –	$ 624,574	$ –	**$ 624,574**
Deferred exploration costs					
Neita	$ 10,675,311	$ 1,447,077	$ 12,122,388	$ 3,426,071	**$ 15,548,459**
Los Guandules	–	–	–	–	**–**
	$ 10,675,311	$ 1,447,077	$ 12,122,388	$ 3,426,071	**$ 15,548,459**
Total	$ 11,299,885	$ 1,447,077	$ 12,746,962	$ 3,426,071	**$ 16,173,033**

Neita Property
The Company owns 100% of the exploration rights for gold, silver, zinc, copper and all associated minerals on the Neita Property in north western Dominican Republic, as well as a sole and exclusive option for the commercial mining of the mineral deposits. In 2006, the regulatory authorities in the Dominican Republic granted the Neita Property exploration concession status. The exploration concession is issued for three years plus two one-year extensions after which it must be converted to an exploitation licence which is issued for 75 years at a cost of zero dollars. During 2009, the Company applied for and received a one-year extension of the exploration concession, which expired April 24, 2010. During the second quarter 2010, the Company applied for and received an extension on this concession for an additional year.

Los Guandules
On February 16, 2004, the Company entered into a definitive agreement with Americana de Exploitaciones Mineras, S.A. ("Americana"), a Dominican private company, and the shareholders thereof, relating to the acquisition by the Company of the Los Guandules concession in the Municipalities of Elias Pina and Dajabon, Dominican Republic. Under the terms of the agreement, in consideration for the payment of US$30,000 (which has been previously paid) and the issue of an aggregate of 330,000 common shares of the Company (issued and valued at $257,400), the Company has been granted an option to acquire, at its election, the rights of Americana under the Los Guandules concession agreement or all of the shares of Americana for the price of $1.00 at any time for a period of five years. Americana has extended the option period on the Los Guandules concession for two additional years. The first extension of concession expired on April 26, 2010. During the second quarter of 2010 the Company renewed this concession for an additional year.

6. *Bank Loan*

In 2008, the Company obtained from a senior Canadian bank (the “Bank”) a revolving credit facility of up to an amount not exceeding $7,456,765, in Canadian dollars, and up to an amount not exceeding $746,487 in U.S. dollars, by way of floating rate advances, to be used to finance the Company’s working capital needs. Advances bear interest at the Canadian prime rate less 1% per annum and are due on demand. To secure the repayment of advances made under this credit facility, the Company has granted in favour of the Bank a first-ranking hypothecation of the ABCP restructured notes described in note 3. The original loan was for a three year term with four one-year renewals at the option of the bank.

A at September 30, 2010, the Company had drawn down $6,074,615 (December 31, 2009 – $6,074,615) of the Canadian dollar credit facility and has paid $65,031 (2009 - $58,486) in interest during the nine month period ended September 30, 2010. No U.S. dollars have been drawn down.

7. *Share Capital*

(a) Common Shares

Authorized unlimited number of common shares without par value
Issued – 148,634,938 common shares

Transactions during the first nine months of 2010 and for the year ended December 31, 2009 are as follows:

	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance, December 31, 2008	85,839,938	$ 27,331,166
Private placement	62,795,000	10,675,150
Warrants valuation (note 7 (b))	–	(1,968,869)
Share issue costs	–	(1,113,249)
Warrant issue cost allocation (note 7(b))	–	205,322
Balance, December 31, 2009	148,634,938	$ 35,129,520
Balance, September 30, 2010	148,634,938	$ 35,129,520

On December 1, 2009, the Company closed a private placement of 62,795,000 units of the Company (the "Units") at a price of $0.17 per Unit for aggregate gross proceeds of $10,675,150 (the "Offering").

Each Unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase warrant (each whole warrant, a “Warrant"). Each Warrant shall entitle the holder thereof to acquire one common share of the Company (the “Warrant Shares”) at a price of $0.30 at any time until December 1, 2011. In the event that the closing trading price of the common shares of the Company on the TSX Venture Exchange (or such other stock exchange or quotation system on which the common shares are listed and where a majority of the trading volume occurs) exceeds $0.45, for a period of 20 consecutive trading days, the Company may provide notice to the holders of Warrants that the Company intends to accelerate the expiry of the Warrants and that the Warrants will thereafter expire on the date which is 30 days after the date that such notice was provided to the holders of Warrants.

As compensation for the services rendered by the Agents in connection with the Offering, the Agents received a cash fee in the aggregate amount of $720,128 and an aggregate of 4,236,050 broker warrants of the Company (the “Broker Warrants”) with each Broker Warrant entitling the holder thereof to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $0.30 at any time until December 1, 2011 with a grant date fair value of $254,000 (note 7(b)). The Company also incurred additional share issue costs of $139,121 related to this private placement. Individuals related to an officer and director of the Company subscribed for 60,000 Units for gross proceeds of $10,200 and a director of the Company subscribed for 120,000 Units for gross proceeds of $20,400.

(b) Share Purchase Warrants

A summary of share purchase warrants outstanding and changes during the periods indicated is presented below:

	September 30, 2010			December 31, 2009		
	Number	**Weighted average exercise price**	**Weighted average grant date fair value**	Number	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average grant date fair value
Balance, beginning of year	**35,633,550**	**$ 0.30**	**$ 2,017,547**	–	$ –	$ –
Issued - warrants	**–**	**–**	**–**	31,397,500	0.30	1,968,869
Issued - broker warrants	**–**	**–**	**–**	4,236,050	0.30	254,000
Warrant issue costs	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	–	(205,322)
Balance, end of period	**35,633,550**	**$0.30**	**$2,017,547**	35,633,550	$0.30	$2,017,547

As a result of the $10,675,150 private placement in December 2009, the Company issued 31,397,500 warrants, and 4,236,050 broker warrants to purchase common shares of the Company at a price of $0.30 per share until December 1, 2011. The fair value of these warrants issued in this private placement was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility of 120.2%; risk-free interest rate of 1.09%, and an expected life of 24 months. The grant date fair value of the warrants was $0.06.

(c) Stock Option Plan

The Company has a stock option plan (the “Plan”), the purpose of which is to attract, retain and motivate management, staff and consultants by providing them with the opportunity, through share options, to acquire a proprietary interest in the Company and benefit from its growth. The maximum number of options to be issued under the plan shall not exceed 10% of the total number of common shares issued and outstanding. The options are non-transferable and may be granted for a term not exceeding five years. The exercise price of the options shall be determined by the board of directors on the basis of the market price of the common shares, subject to all applicable regulatory requirements.

During the nine month period ended September 30, 2010, the Company granted 4,685,000 stock options to officers, directors and consultants at an exercise price of $0.26 for 5 years which vested immediately. The fair value of the options granted in 2010 was estimated at the grant date to be $983,850 and was based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model, using the following assumptions: i) risk-free interest rate of 2.50%; ii) expected life of 5 years; iii) expected volatility of 114% and iv) expected dividend yield of 0%. The grant date fair value of the stock options was $0.21. No stock options were granted during the year ended December 31, 2009.

A summary of the Stock Option Plan as at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 and changes during these periods is presented below:

	September 30, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Number	**Weighted average exercise price**	Number	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding, beginning of year	**4,722,000**	**$ 0.42**	5,062,000	$ 0.42
Granted	**4,685,000**	**$0.26**	–	–
Expired	**–**	**–**	(340,000)	$ 0.25
Outstanding, end of period	**9,407,000**	**$ 0.35**	4,722,000	$ 0.44

At September 30, 2010, the Company had stock options issued to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company as follows:

Number of Options Outstanding	Number of Options Exercisable	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
1,600,000	1,600,000	$ 0.80	October 2, 2011
3,122,000	3,122,000	$ 0.25	September 4, 2013
4,685,000	4,685,000	$ 0.26	January 21, 2015
9,407,000	9,407,000	$ 0.35	

(d) Contributed Surplus

A summary of contributed surplus activity during the periods ended September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 is presented below:

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 2,500,547**	$ 2,500,547
Stock-based compensation – employees	**787,500**	–
Stock-based compensation – non-employees	**196,350**	–
Balance, end of period	**$ 3,484,397**	$ 2,500,547

8. *Related Party Contractual Obligations And Transactions*

Included in the accounts for the nine month period ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 are payments made to officers, directors and corporations under the control or significant influence of officers and directors of the Company as follows:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	**2010**	2009
Management services fees paid to corporations controlled by or have significant influence by officers and directors of the Company	**$ 79,827**	$ 54,000	**$ 196,332**	$ 162,000
Travel and business development expenditures paid to a corporation controlled by a director of the Company	–	30,000	**60,000**	90,000
Professional fees paid to an officer and director of the Company	**23,000**	22,500	**68,500**	66,500
Professional fees paid to a law firm where a director of the Company is also a partner	**10,129**	–	**35,724**	17,438
	$ 112,956	$ 106,500	**$ 360,556**	$ 335,938

Included in prepaid expenses as at September 30, 2010 was an advance in the net amount of $NIL (December 31, 2009 – $28,837) to a corporation controlled by a former director of the Company for continuing costs associated with a listing on a foreign stock exchange and business development expenditures, and a travel advance of $20,000 (2009 – $20,000) to an officer and director of the Company. Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is $2,406 (December 31, 2009 – $2,330) payable to a law firm where a director of the Company is also a partner. These balances are non-interest bearing and unsecured with no fixed terms of repayment. See also note 7 (a).

These transactions were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange amount which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

9. *Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows*

The net change in non-cash working capital balances related to operating activities consists of the following:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	**2010**	2009
Sundry receivables	**$ 22,579**	$ 9,742	**$ (19,046)**	$ 408,806
Prepaid expenses	**16,087**	(17,072)	**25,147**	(29,689)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(199,162)**	(102,525)	**27,082**	(90,642)
Cheques issued in excess of cash	**–**	30,813	**–**	(8,572)
	$ (160,496)	$ (79,042)	**$ 33,183**	$ 279,903

10. *Financial Risk Factors*

The Company’s risk exposures and the impact on the Company’s financial instruments are summarized below. There have been no changes in the risks, objectives, policies and procedures from the previous period.

Fair Value

Canadian generally accepted accounting principles require that the Company disclose information about the fair value of its financial assets and liabilities. Fair value estimates are made at the balance sheet date based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties in significant matters of judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates. See note 3.

The carrying amounts for cash and cash equivalents, sundry receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the balance sheets approximate fair value because of the limited term of these instruments. The fair value of the bank loan approximates carrying value due to the variability of the related interest rate. See note 3 regarding the fair value of other investments.

At September 30, 2010, the Company's financial instruments that are carried at fair value, consisting of cash and bank loan have been classified as Level 1 within the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of the Company’s Other Investments as disclosed in note 3, is determined by probability–weighted discounted cash flows considering the best available public information regarding market conditions and other factors that a market participant would consider for such investments. Therefore, the Company's Other Investments are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Liquidity Risk
At September 30, 2010, the Company has a working capital deficit of $ 1,246,401. The Company's ability to meet its financial obligations is dependent upon securing financing and the eventual recovery of the ABCP restructured notes, as the Company has approximately $5.3 million (net of an impairment charge of $5.0 million) invested in the ABCP restructured notes. The Company has also obtained a credit facility with a senior Canadian bank to finance its current working capital needs. See notes 3 and 6.

Credit Risk
Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash, sundry receivables and other investments. Cash is held with a reputable Canadian financial institution, from which management believes the risk of loss to be minimal.

Financial instruments included in sundry receivables consist of harmonized sales tax due from the Federal Government of Canada and an advance to an officer of the Company. Sundry receivables are in good standing as of September 30, 2010. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to financial instruments included in sundry receivables is minimal.

Market Risk
At the present time, the Company does not hold any interest in a mining property that is in production. The Company's viability and potential success depends on its ability to develop, exploit, and generate revenue from the development of mineral deposits. Revenue, cash flow, and profits from any future mining operations in which the Company is involved will be influenced by precious and/or base metal prices and by the relationship of such prices to production costs. Such prices can fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control.

Interest Rate Risk
The Company has cash balances and interest–bearing debt. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment–grade short–term deposit certificates issued by its financial institutions. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the creditworthiness of its financial institutions. As of September 30, 2010, interest rate risk is moderate since the Company has interest–bearing instruments based on prime rate and the bankers' acceptance rate.

Foreign Exchange Risk
The Company is subject to foreign exchange risk as some of its operating and investing activities are transacted in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. The Company is therefore subject to gains and losses due to fluctuations in these currencies relative to the Canadian dollar. A at September 30, 2010, the Company had a cash balance of $236,312 in U.S. currency and $335,959 in U.S. ABCP restructured notes.

Commodity Price Risk
The ability of the Company to develop its properties and the future profitability of the Company is directly related to the market price of certain minerals.

Sensitivity Analysis
The majority of the Company's cash and cash equivalents are at fixed interest rates. Sensitivity to a plus or minus 1% change in rates would not have a significant effect on the Company's net loss.

Based on management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Company believes the following movements are "reasonably possible" over a twelve-month period:

The Company's other investments are subject to fair value fluctuations. September 30, 2010, if the fair value of the other investments had decreased/increased by 10% with all other variables held constant, net loss for the nine month period ended September 30, 2010 would have been approximately $540,000 higher/lower. Similarly, as at September 30, 2010, reported shareholders' equity would have been approximately $540,000 lower/higher as a result of a 10% decrease/increase in the fair value of other investments.

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange fluctuations as a result of transactions with its subsidiary, Unigold Dominicana S.A. The Company does not use derivatives to mitigate its foreign currency risk.

11. *Commitments, Contingencies and Contractual Obligations*

The Company is a party to certain management contracts. These contracts contain clauses requiring that $216,000 be paid upon a change of control of the Company. As the likelihood of these events taking place is not determinable, the contingent payments have not been reflected in these consolidated financial statements.

The Company's exploration activities are subject to various federal, provincial and international laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Company conducts its operations so as to protect public health and the environment and believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.

Minimum contractual payments over the next four years are as follows:

Year	2010 (Oct.-Dec.)	2011	2012	2013	2014
Management contracts	$ 54,000	$ 236,000	$ –	$ –	$ –
Office lease	4,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000
Services	47,000	188,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Drilling contract	65,000	263,000	–	–	–
	$ 170,000	$ 735,000	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	$ 50,000

12. *Capital Management*

The Company considers its capital structure to consist of common shares, warrants, contributed surplus and a bank operating loan. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in order to have the funds available to support its exploration and corporate activities. The Company is in the development stage and, as such, is dependent on external financing. In order to carry out planned explorations, developments and pay for administration and operating costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and draw additional amounts from its existing credit facility as needed.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the nine month period ended September 30, 2010. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's objectives in managing capital are to safeguard its ability to operate as a going concern. See note 3.

13. *Segmented Information*

The Company's only activity is mineral exploration and development. All of the Company's exploration activities relate to properties in the Dominican Republic referred to in note 5.

	September 30, 2010			December 31, 2009		
	Canada	**Dominican Republic**	**Total**	Canada	Dominican Republic	Total
Assets	**$10,107,554**	**$17,356,631**	**$27,464,185**	$15,158,674	$13,233,898	$28,392,572
Liabilities	**6,149,574**	**136,934**	**6,286,508**	6,133,352	126,074	6,259,426
Interest income	**11,917**	**436**	**12,353**	142,600	456	143,056
Administrative expenses	**1,897,761**	**53,911**	**1,951,672**	1,268,267	25,118	1,293,385

All of the Company's field equipment is physically located in the Dominican Republic.

Corporate information

Directors

Jose Acero
President of Metales Antillanos S.A.
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

Dr. Talal A. Alshair Ph.D.
Principal of Shairco for Trading, Contracting and Industry
Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

René Branchaud LLB (2)
Partner in Lavery, de Billy LLP
Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Daniel Danis M.Sc.
President & CEO of Unigold
Laval, Quebec

Joseph Del Campo CMA (1)
CFO of First Nickel
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Joseph Hamilton P.Geo., CFA(1)(2)(3)
Professional Director
Orono, Ontario, Canada

Charles Page M.Sc., P.Geo. (1)(2)
President & CEO of Queenston Mining Inc.
Burlington, Ontario, Canada

(1) Audit Committee
(2) Compensation, Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee
(3) Executive Chairman

Officers

Daniel Danis M.Sc.
President & Chief Executive Officer

John Green MBA, CMA
Chief Financial Officer

Stock Listing

TSX Venture Exchange, Tier 2 Company,
Trading Symbol UGD
CUSIP: 141903

Auditors

McGovern, Hurley, Cunningham LLP,
Toronto, Ontario

Legal Counsel

Fraser Milner Casgrain LLP,
Toronto, Ontario

Garcia Campos & Asociados,
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

Registrar & Transfer Agent

Computershare Trust Company of Canada,
Toronto, Ontario

Banker

National Bank of Canada,
Toronto, Ontario

Head Office

44 Victoria Street
Suite 504
Toronto, Ontario
M5C 1Y2
Canada

Telephone: 416.866.8157
Facsimile: 416.866.8674
E-mail: unigold@unigoldinc.com

Investor Relations

Further information about the Company or copies of the Annual or Quarterly Reports and press releases are available from the Company's website at www.unigoldinc.com.

The Company's filings with Canadian securities regulatory authorities can be accessed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.