UNIGOLD INC.

FIRST QUARTER REPORT 2011

For the three month period ended March 31, 2011

UNIGOLD INC.
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 March 31, 2011 and 2010 should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Company and notes thereto at March 31, 2011. Commencing with the three months ended March 31, 2011, the financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements including IAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting* and IFRS 1, *First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*. Comparative figures for 2010 have been restated under IFRS. 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 June 17, 2011.

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 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 ("g/t") gold.

Since acquiring the Neita Property, the Company has built an extensive and detailed geological database with information gathered from more than 7,200 grab samples, 23,000 metres ("m") of trenching, 28,000 soil samples, thousands of line km of airborne and ground geophysics, extensive stream sediment sampling, and more than 40 km of drilling.

Highlights for Q1 2011

Operations

- Exploration program was re-targeted to a more systematic, regional approach.
- Drilling on the Candelones Extension returned 2.0 g/t of gold over a 15 metre true thickness.

Financial

- The Company has $2.6-million in cash at March 31, 2011.

Events subsequent to the quarter end

- An induced polarization ("IP") study by an independent contractor started in May.
- Approximately $150,000 was raised by selling U.S. dollar-denominated asset-backed commercial paper ("ABCP").

Exploration

In the first quarter Unigold slowed its rate of drilling as it continued its reassessment of its existing database of geological information. Work programs concentrated on preparing significant drilling campaign at the Candelones Extension and MGN. More than 3,000 soil samples and 150 km of IP and gradient geophysical surveys are planned as follow-up work at Neita. Detailed geological mapping, structural mapping and alteration re-interpretation are underway and will continue in the next quarter. Unigold hopes to initiate a drilling program of more than 15,000 m in the second half of 2011.

Neita

Drill hole LP-15 returned 2.0 g/t of gold over a 15 m true thickness included in 75 m grading 1.4 g/t of gold and extended mineralization at depth from hole number LP-7. The actual total strike length of the Candelones Extension is now more than 550 m. This drill hole is approximately three kilometres to the east of the Candelones deposit where Unigold defined a gold mineralized area of 400 m by 400 m to a depth of 200 m. The mineralization at Candelones trends southeast where it disappears under younger andesitic volcaniclastics. The mineralization encountered in this latest round of drilling is hosted by a massive barite unit and hydrothermal breccias and is similar to that found at Candelones. Mineralization remains open in all directions and at depth.

The alteration zone that encompasses both Candelones and the Extension outcrops over approximately 16 sq. km. Both areas are contained within magnetic lows which may represent magnetite destruction during the alteration and mineralizing event. Higher gold grades are correlated with white quartz flooding and veins. Geological interpretation implies that the overlying magnetic andesitic volcaniclastic unit may be a capping sequence that pre-dated alteration and mineralization. The underlying rock units, as well as the three kilometre area between the Extension and Candelones, have become high priority exploration targets. Structural mapping suggests that both Candelones and the Extension were emplaced within similar structural domains consistent with the regional patterns.

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 March 31, 2011, the Company recorded a net loss of $296,004 or $ (0.00) per share, compared with a net loss of $1,265,826, or $ (0.01) per share, in March 31, 2010. The 2010 loss includes a non-cash, share-based compensation expense of $983,850 (2011 – Nil).

Operating expenses for the three month period ended March 31, 2011 were $278,085 compared to $1,217,670 in 2010. Lower compensation costs (which include the share-based compensation expense), lower consulting fees and lower travel and business development costs account for most of the decrease. Listing and shareholder information expense increased due to timing differences compared to 2010.

Investment income has increased to $21,072 (2010 – $2,051) due to payments being received on the restructured ABCP and on cash balances at held at banks. In the first quarter of 2010, the restructured ABCP was paying either no interest or interest at a much lower rate than in the first quarter of 2011. The Company has chosen not to accrue for any interest earned on the restructured ABCP it holds until the interest is received. Finance expense has increased to $29,624 (2010 – $18,099) due to a higher prime rate. The loan balance has not changed.

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. Information for 2011 and 2010 is reported under IFRS. The information for 2009 is as previously reported under Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

	2011	**2010**				**2009**		
($ thousands, except per share amounts)	**Q1**	**Q4**	**Q3**	**Q2**	**Q1**	**Q4**	**Q3**	**Q2**
Revenue	–	–	–	–	–	15	17	111
Net loss	296	743	335	348	1,268	316	254	306
Net loss per share: Basic and diluted	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01

The first quarter of 2010 included a share-based compensation expense of $983,850. The fourth quarter of 2010 included a share-based compensation expense of $361,000.

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 and the eventual recovery of the approximately $5.2-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 $7.6-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 March 31, 2011, the Company had cash of $2,613,903 and a working capital deficit of $3,704,653. This amount is net of the bank loan drawdown of $6,074,615.

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, capital lease agreements or long-term debt obligations.

Related Party Transactions

The Company's related parties include the Company's subsidiaries, the Board of Directors, close family members and enterprises which are controlled by these individuals and key management as well as certain persons performing similar functions. Included in the accounts for the three month period ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 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 March 31,	**2011**	2010
Management services fees paid to corporations controlled by or have significant influence by officers and directors of the Company	**$ 54,000**	$ 58,252
Travel and business development expenditures paid to a corporation controlled by a director of the Company	–	30,000
Professional fees paid to an officer and director of the Company	**7,500**	23,000
Professional fees paid to a law firm where a director of the Company is also a partner	**–**	9,070
	$ 61,500	$ 120,332

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.

Compensation of Key Management

The remuneration of directors and key management of the Company for the periods ended March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2010 was as follows.

Three months ended March 31,	**2011**	2010
Aggregate compensation	**$ 129,994**	$ 81,252
Share-based compensation	**–**	983,850
	$ 129,994	$ 1,065,102

The directors and key management were not awarded stock options under the employee share option plan during the three months ended March 31, 2011. Aggregate compensation increased as the Company began paying fees to directors in the third quarter of 2010 and hired a CFO in the fourth quarter of 2010. No equivalent costs were recorded in Q1 2010. Director's fees were $30,000 in the first quarter of 2011.

Commitments, Contingencies and Contractual Obligations

The Company is a party to certain management contracts. These contracts contain clauses requiring that $356,000 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 condensed consolidated interim 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 five years are estimated as follows:

Year	Total	2011 (9 months)	2012	2013	2014	2015
Management contracts	$270,000	$ 270,000	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Office lease	234,000	36,000	48,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Services	394,000	385,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Drilling contract	194,000	194,000	–	–	–	–
	$ 1,092,000	$ 885,000	$ 51,000	$ 52,000	$ 52,000	$ 52,000

The Company has entered into leases for office premises. The lease has an average life of five years (2010: one year) with renewal terms at the option of the lessee at lease payments based on market prices at the time of renewal. There are no restrictions placed upon the lessee by entering into these leases.

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 exploration and evaluation assets; valuation of the investment in the restructured ABCP and the related impairment charge; share-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 share-based compensation is the stock price volatility used. The Company uses the historical price data and comparables in the estimate of future volatilities.

International Financial Reporting Standards

Effective January 1, 2011 Canadian publicly listed entities were required to prepare their financial statements in accordance with IFRS. Due to the requirement to present comparative financial information, the effective transition date is January 1, 2010. The three months ended March 31, 2011 is the Company's first reporting period under IFRS.

The Company's IFRS conversion team identified three phases to our conversion: initial diagnostic phase, impact analysis, evaluation and solution development phase and implementation and review phase.
Post-implementation will continue in future periods, as outlined below.

The following outlines the Company's transition project, IFRS transitional impacts and the on-going impact of IFRS on the financial results. Note 19 to the condensed interim financial statements provides more detail on the key Canadian GAAP to IFRS difference, the accounting policy decisions and IFRS 1, *First-Time Adoption of*

International Financial Reporting Standards, optional exemptions for significant or potentially significant areas that have had an impact on the financial statements on transition to IFRS or may have an impact in future periods.

Control Activities

For all changes to policies and procedures that have been identified, the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures has been assessed and any changes have been implemented. In addition, controls over the IFRS changeover process have been implemented, as necessary. The Company has identified and implemented the required accounting process changes that resulted from the application of IFRS accounting policies and these changes were not significant. Management has reviewed the design, implementation and documentation of the internal controls over accounting process changes resulting from the application of IFRS accounting policies and has determined that there is no material impact. Management applied the existing control framework to the IFRS changeover process. All accounting policy changes and transitional financial position impacts were subject to review by senior management and the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

Business Activities and Key Performance Measures

Management has assessed the impact of the IFRS transition project on the Company's financial condition and performance and has determined the impact to be immaterial due to the relatively small scale of operating activities. The IFRS transition project did not have a significant impact on the Company's information systems for the convergence periods. Management also does not expect significant changes in the post convergence periods.

Post-Implementation

The post-implementation phase will involve continuous monitoring of changes in IFRS in future periods. Management notes that the standard-setting bodies that determine IFRS have significant ongoing projects that could impact the IFRS accounting policies that we have selected. In particular, there may be additional new or revised IFRSs or IFRICs that may impact the Company's financial statements in the future. The impact of any new standards and interpretations will be evaluated as they are drafted and published.

Transitional Financial Impact

The tables below outline:

a) Adjustments to the Company's equity on adoption of IFRS on January 1, 2010, and at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2010 for comparative purposes.
b) Adjustments to statement of income for the three months ended 2010 and for the year ended December 31, 2010.

The following tables should be read in conjunction with the more detailed footnotes in the condensed consolidated interim financial notes as referenced in the tables.

Canadian GAAP accounts	As at January 1, 2010			As at March 31, 2010			As at December 31, 2010			IFRS accounts *(Note 19 (d))*
	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS	
										Assets
Current assets										**Current assets**
Cash	$ 9,845,490		$ 9,845,490	$ 8,515,789		$ 8,515,789	$ 3,449,396		$ 3,449,396	Cash
Sundry receivables	42,581		42,581	63,060		63,060	64,361		64,361	Other receivables
Prepaid expenses	58,531		58,531	63,257		63,257	55,252		55,252	Other financial assets
	9,946,602		9,946,602	8,642,376		8,642,376	3,569,009		3,569,009	
										Non-current assets
Equipment (Note 19(c))	340,634		340,634	322,913		322,913	350,191	205,518	555,709	Property, plant and equipment
Mineral properties	624,574		624,574	624,574		624,574	624,574		624,574	Mineral properties
Deferred exploration costs (Note 19(c))	12,122,388		12,122,388	13,166,448		13,166,448	17,244,819	(205,518)	17,039,301	Exploration and evaluation assets
Other investments	5,358,374		5,358,374	5,299,250		5,299,250	5,217,365		5,217,365	Other investments
	$ 28,392,572		$ 28,392,572	$ 28,055,561		$ 28,055,561	$ 27,005,958		$ 27,005,958	**Total assets**
										Liabilities
Current liabilities										**Current liabilities**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 184,811		$ 184,811	$ 129,776		$ 129,776	$ 124,113		$ 124,113	Accounts payable and accrued liabilities
Bank loan	6,074,615		6,074,615	6,074,615		6,074,615	6,074,615		6,074,615	Bank loan
	6,259,426		6,259,426	6,204,391		6,204,391	6,198,728		6,198,728	
			6,259,426			6,204,391			6,198,728	**Total liabilities**
Non-controlling interest *(Note 20(a))*	2,831	(2,831)		2,831	(2,831)		2,831	(2,831)		
Shareholders' Equity										**Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company**
Common shares	35,129,520		35,129,520	35,129,520		35,129,520	35,129,520		35,129,520	Common shares
Share purchase warrants	2,017,547		2,017,547	2,017,547		2,017,547	2,017,547		2,017,547	Warrants
Contributed surplus *(Note 20(b))*	2,500,547	(1,443,414)	1,057,133	3,484,397	(1,443,414)	2,040,983	3,845,397	(1,443,414)	2,401,983	Share-based payment reserve
Deficit *(Note 20(b))*	(17,517,299)	1,443,414	(16,073,885)	(18,783,125)	1,443,414	(17,339,711)	(20,188,065)	1,443,414	(18,744,651)	Deficit
	22,130,315		22,130,315	21,848,339		21,848,339	20,804,399		20,804,399	
Note 20 (a)		2,831	2,831		2,831	2,831		2,831	2,831	**Non-controlling interest**
			22,133,146			21,851,170			20,807,230	**Total equity**
	$ 28,392,572		$ 28,392,572	$ 28,055,561		$ 28,055,561	$ 27,005,958		$ 27,005,958	**Total liabilities and equity**

There were no material IFRS conversion adjustments affecting the statement of comprehensive loss at March 31, 2010 or December 31, 2010. Certain line descriptions used in the Canadian GAAP statements have been changed to conform to the IFRS presentation. Interest income was reclassified from revenue to financing income.

As at March 31, 2010

Canadian GAAP accounts	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS	**IFRS accounts *(Note 19 (d))***
Revenue				
Interest Income	$ (2,051)	$ 2,051		
Administrative expenses				**Operating expenses**
Other expenses	1,217,670		$ 1,217,670	Operating expenses
Interest expense	18,099	(18,099)		
Foreign exchange loss	32,108	(32,108)		
			1,217,670	Net loss before the undernoted
		(2,051)	(2,051)	Investment income
		18,099	18,099	Finance expense
		32,108	32,108	Foreign exchange loss
Net loss for the period	1,265,826		1,265,826	**Net loss for the period**
			–	Other comprehensive income
Comprehensive loss for the period	$ 1,265,826		$ 1,265,826	**Total comprehensive loss for the period**
Loss per share – basic and diluted	$ (0.01)		$ (0.01)	Net loss per share – basic and diluted

As at December 31, 2010

Canadian GAAP accounts	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS	**IFRS accounts *(Note 19 (d))***
Revenue				
Interest Income	$ (22,557)	$ 22,557		
Administrative expenses				**Operating expenses**
Other expenses	2,500,130		$ 2,500,130	Operating expenses
Interest expense	95,987	(95,987)		
Foreign exchange loss	97,206	(97,206)		
			2,500,130	Net loss before the undernoted
		(22,557)	(22,557)	Investment income
		95,987	95,987	Finance expense
		97,206	97,206	Foreign exchange loss
Net loss for the period	2,670,766		2,670,766	**Net loss for the period**
			–	Other comprehensive income
Comprehensive loss for the period	$ 2,670,766		$ 2,670,766	**Total comprehensive loss for the period**
Loss per share – basic and diluted	$ (0.02)		$ (0.02)	Net loss per share – basic and diluted

There were no material IFRS conversion adjustments affecting the statement of cash flow at March 31, 2010, or December 31, 2010. Therefore, no reconciliation has been prepared. Financing expense and investment income were reclassified from cash flows from operating activities to cash flows from financing activities and cash flows from investing activities respectively. Interest paid was previously disclosed as supplementary information. Certain line descriptions in the Canadian GAAP statement have been changed to conform to the IFRS presentation.

Financial Instruments

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, other receivables, other financial assets 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 other receivables consist of goods and services tax due from the Federal Government of Canada and an advance to an officer of the Company. Other receivables are in good standing as of March 31, 2011. Other financial assets include prepayments and deposits. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to financial instruments included in other receivables and other financial assets is minimal.

Liquidity Risk

The Company has in place a planning and budgeting process to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis and its capital, development and exploration expenditures. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash and cash equivalents.

As at March 31, 2011, the Company has a working capital deficit of $3,704,653. 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 $5.2-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.

As of March 31, 2011, the Company has a cash balance of $2,613,903 (December 31, 2010 – $3,449,396; January 1, 2010 – $9,845,490) to settle current accounts payable and accrued liabilities of $421,109 (December 31, 2010 – $124,113; January 1, 2010 – $184,811). The Company's other current assets consist of other receivables of $44,964 (December 31, 2010 – $64,361; January 1, 2010 – $42,581) and other financial assets of $132,204 (2010 – $55,252; January 1, 2010 – $58,531).

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.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company's financings are in Canadian dollars. Certain of the Company's transactions with its subsidiary, Unigold Dominicana, S.R.L. are incurred in foreign currencies and are therefore subject to gains or losses due to fluctuations in exchange rates. The Company is therefore subject to foreign exchange risk. As at March 31, 2011, the Company had cash balances of $121,223 (December 31, 2010 – $188,385; January 1, 2010 – $401,094) in U.S. dollars and $278,859 in U.S. dollar ABCP restructured notes (December 31, 2010 – $287,987: January 1, 2010 – $426,542).

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company has cash balances and interest-bearing debt. The Company's current policy is to earn interest on bank balances which approximate rates available from 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 March 31, 2011, interest rate risk is moderate since the Company has interest-bearing instruments based on prime rate and the bankers' acceptance rate. The majority of the Company's cash earns interest at fixed rates over the next three to twelve months.

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.

Fair Value

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 book values of the cash, other receivables, other financial assets, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, approximate their respective fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The fair value of the bank loan approximates carrying value due to the variability of the related interest rate.

The fair value of other investments is estimated based on the expected yield required by a potential investor as the most significant assumption included in the estimate. Based on this exercise the Company estimated that as at March 31, 2011, the range of potential values was between $5.2-million and $6.2-million (December 31, 2010 – $5.2-million to $6.2-million; January 1, 2010 – $6.0-million). At March 31, 2011, the fair value of the Company's Other Investments as disclosed in Note 8, 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.

Sensitivity Analysis
The majority of the Company's cash and other investments earns interest at fixed interest rates over the next three to twelve months. Sensitivity to a plus or minus 1% change in rates would not have a significant effect on the Company's net loss.

Sensitivity to a plus or minus 5% change in the foreign exchange rate would have affected the net loss by approximately $20,818 in the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The Company does not undertake currency hedging activities to mitigate its foreign currency risk

The Company's other investments are subject to fair value fluctuations. As at March 31, 2011, if the fair value of the other investments had decreased/increased by 10% with all other variables held constant, net loss for the three month period ended March 31, 2011 would have been approximately $520,000 higher/lower. Similarly, as at March 31, 2011, reported shareholders' equity would have been approximately $520,000 lower/higher as a result of a 10% decrease/increase in the fair value of other investments.

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 early exploration stage and as such is dependent on external financing. In order to carry out planned exploration and evaluation, 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 three month period ended March 31, 2011. 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 June 17, 2011 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	11,720,000
	195,988,488

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 Markets Risks
The Company has limited financial resources and there is no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for further exploration and evaluation 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 evaluation of the property interests of the Company with the possible dilution or loss of such interests.

The Company and Its Projects Are Subject to Risks of Operating in Foreign Countries
The Company is in the process of renewing its exploration licenses. 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 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), 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, inadequate infrastructure, and the expropriation of property interests. In addition, the enforcement by Unigold 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., P.Geo., 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.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2011 and 2010
Expressed in Canadian Dollars
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 condensed consolidated interim financial statements, the statements must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor. 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 financial statements by an entity's auditor.

Management has prepared the information and representations in this interim report. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and, where appropriate, reflect management's best estimates and judgement. The financial information presented throughout this report is consistent with the data presented in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Unigold Inc. maintains adequate systems of internal accounting and administrative controls, consistent with reasonable cost. Such systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance that relevant and reliable financial information is produced.

The Board of Directors, through its Audit Committee, is responsible for ensuring that management fulfils its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal control. The Audit Committee is composed of three directors. This Committee meets periodically with management and the external auditors to review accounting, auditing, internal control and financial reporting matters.

s/ Daniel Danis
Chief Executive Officer

s/ John Green
Chief Financial Officer

June 15, 2011

UNIGOLD INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Unaudited-Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

As at,	**March 31, 2011**	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
Assets		*(Note 19)*	*(Note 19)*
Current assets			
Cash	**$ 2,613,903**	$ 3,449,396	$ 9,845,490
Other receivables	**44,964**	64,361	42,581
Other financial assets	**132,204**	55,252	58,531
	2,791,071	3,569,009	9,946,602
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment *(Note 6)*	**527,435**	555,709	340,634
Mineral properties *(Note 7)*	**624,574**	624,574	624,574
Exploration and evaluation assets *(Note 7)*	**17,863,299**	17,039,301	12,122,388
Other investments *(Note 8)*	**5,200,571**	5,217,365	5,358,374
Total assets	**$ 27,006,950**	$ 27,005,958	$ 28,392,572
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$ 421,109**	$ 124,113	$ 184,811
Bank loan *(Note 9)*	**6,074,615**	6,074,615	6,074,615
	6,495,724	6,198,728	6,259,426
Total liabilities	**6,495,724**	6,198,728	6,259,426
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company			
Common shares *(Note 10(a))*	**35,129,520**	35,129,520	35,129,520
Warrants *(Note10(b))*	**2,017,547**	2,017,547	2,017,547
Share-based payment reserve *(Note 10(c))*	**2,401,983**	2,401,983	1,057,133
Deficit	**(19,040,655)**	(18,744,651)	(16,073,885)
	20,508,395	20,804,399	22,130,315
Non-controlling interest	**2,831**	2,831	2,831
Total equity	**20,511,226**	20,807,230	22,133,146
Total liabilities and equity	**$ 27,006,950**	$ 27,005,958	$ 28,392,572

Nature of operations *(Note 1)*
Going concern *(Note 2)*
Commitments and contingencies *(Note 17)*

Approved on Behalf of the Board:

s/ Joseph Del Campo
Director

s/ Daniel Danis
Director

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

UNIGOLD INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Unaudited-Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Capital stock		Other reserves			Deficit	Equity
	Number of shares	Amount	Warrants	Share-based payment (*Note 19*)	Total other reserves	(*Note 19*)	attributable to shareholders
Balance, January 1, 2010	148,634,938	$ 35,129,520	$ 2,017,547	$ 1,057,133	$ 3,074,680	$ (16,073,885)	$ 22,130,315
Share-based compensation	–	–	–	1,344,850	1,344,850	–	1,344,850
Net loss	–	–	–	–	–	(2,670,766)	(2,670,766)
Balance, December 31, 2010	148,634,938	$ 35,129,520	$ 2,017,547	$ 2,401,983	$ 4,419,350	$ (18,744,651)	$ 20,804,399
Net loss	–	–	–	–	–	(296,004)	(296,004)
Balance March 31, 2011	148,634,938	$ 35,129,520	$ 2,017,547	$ 2,401,983	$ 4,419,530	$ (19,040,655)	$ 20,508,395

	Capital stock		Other reserves			Deficit	Equity
	Number of shares	Amount	Warrants	Share-based payment (*Note 19*)	Total other reserves	(*Note 19*)	attributable to shareholders
Balance, January 1, 2010	148,634,938	$ 35,129,520	$ 2,017,547	$ 1,057,133	$ 3,074,680	$ (16,073,885)	$ 22,130,315
Share-based compensation	–	–	–	983,850	983,850	–	983,850
Net loss	–	–	–	–	–	(1,265,826)	(1,265,826)
Balance March 31, 2010	148,634,938	$ 35,129,520	$ 2,017,547	$ 2,040,983	$ 4,058,530	$ (17,339,711)	$ (21,848,339)

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

UNIGOLD INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(Unaudited-Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

For the three month period ended March 31,	**2011**	2010
		(Note 19)
Operating expenses		
Compensation (*Note 13)*	**$ 123,494**	$ 1,042,102
Professional and consulting fees *(Note 13)*	**26,988**	49,016
Travel and business development *(Note 13)*	**14,086**	46,518
Listing and shareholder information	**54,316**	29,155
General and administrative expenses	**53,156**	50,038
Loss on disposal of equipment *(Note 6)*	**4,654**	–
Amortization	**1,391**	841
Net loss for the period before the undernoted	**278,085**	1,217,670
Investment income	**(21,072)**	(2,051)
Finance expense *(Note 9)*	**29,624**	18,099
Foreign exchange loss	**9,367**	32,108
Net loss for the period	**296,004**	1,265,826
Other comprehensive income for the period	**–**	–
Total comprehensive loss for the period	**$ 296,004**	$ 1,265,826
Net loss per share - basic & diluted (*Note 12*)	**$(0.00)**	$ (0.01)

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

UNIGOLD INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited-Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

For the three month period ended March 31,	2011	2010
		(Note 19)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss for the period	**$ (296,004)**	$ (1,265,826)
Adjustments to add/(deduct) non-cash items		
Share-based compensation	**–**	983,850
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	**7,682**	–
Loss on disposal of equipment	**4,654**	–
Amortization	**1,391**	841
Add finance expense	**29,624**	18,099
Deduct investment income	**(21,072)**	(2,051)
	(273,725)	(265,087)
Working capital adjustments		
Other receivables	**19,398**	(20,479)
Other financial assets	**(76,953)**	(4,996)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**209,878**	(55,035)
	(121,402)	(345,597)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of property plant and equipment	**(5,399)**	–
Acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets	**(709,252)**	(1,027,180)
Redemption of other investments	**9,112**	59,124
Investment income	**21,072**	2,051
	(684,467)	(966,005)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Finance expense	**(29,624)**	(18,099)
	(29,624)	(18,099)
Net decrease in cash	**(835,493)**	(1,329,701)
Cash beginning of period	**3,449,396**	9,845,490
Cash end of period	**$ 2,613,903**	$ 8,515,789

Supplemental information pertaining to cash flows *(Note 14)*

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

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2010
Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

1. *Nature of Operations and Basis of Presentation*

Nature of operations
Unigold Inc. ("Unigold" or the "Company") was incorporated pursuant to the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) on May 9, 1990, under the name "Highlander Minerals Ltd." Unigold subsequently amended its articles to change its corporate name to "Caribgold Resources Limited" and then to "Caribgold Resources Inc." On December 30, 2002, Unigold filed Articles of Arrangement pursuant to section 182 of the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) and changed its name to "Unigold Inc." The Company's executive office is 44 Victoria Street, Suite 504, Toronto, Ontario M5C 1Y2.

Unigold is in the process of exploring its mineral properties in the Dominican Republic.

Basis of presentation
These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, which is incorporated in Canada under the Ontario Business Corporations Act, and its wholly owned subsidiary, Unigold Resources Inc., which is incorporated in Canada under the Canada Business Corporations Act, and its 96.7% owned subsidiary, Unigold Dominicana, S.R.L., which is incorporated in the Dominican Republic. All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

2. *Going Concern*

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The going concern basis of presentation assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. Because of limited working capital and continuing operating losses, company's continuance as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to obtain adequate financing or 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 operation. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and statement of financial position classification that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. These adjustments could be material.

3. *Measurement Uncertainty*

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. Substantially all of the Company's exploration properties 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 uncertainty.

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.

The Company has approximately $5.2 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 8 for details. There is no assurance as to the ultimate full recovery of these funds.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Statement of compliance

These are the Company's first interim consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements including International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*, and IFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*. The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements and in preparing the opening IFRS consolidated statement of financial position as at January 1, 2010, for the purpose of the transition. Note 19 explains the principal adjustments made to the Company's consolidated statements of financial position as at January 1, 2010 previously prepared in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("Canadian GAAP") and its previously published Canadian GAAP consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2010.

The accounting policies applied in these interim consolidated financial statements are based on IFRS issued and outstanding as of June 15, 2011, the date the Board of Directors approved these statements. Any subsequent changes to IFRS that are given effect in the Company's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2011 could result in restatement of these interim consolidated financial statements, including the transition adjustments recognized on change-over to IFRS.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's Canadian GAAP consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010.

As these are the Company's first set of consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with IFRS, the Company's disclosures exceed the minimum requirements under IAS 34. The Company has elected to exceed the minimum requirements in order to present the Company's accounting policies in accordance with IFRS and the additional disclosures required under IFRS, which also highlight the changes from the Company's 2010 annual consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP. In 2011 and beyond, the Company may not provide the same amount of disclosure in the Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements under IFRS as the reader will be able to rely on the annual consolidated financial statements, which will be prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IAS 34 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

(b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars. The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis or the fair value basis for certain financial instruments. In addition, these financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

(c) Accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet adopted

Certain new standards, interpretations, amendments and improvements to existing standards are not yet effective for the year ended December 31, 2011, and have not been applied in preparing these condensed consolidated interim financial statements

- IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, addresses the classification and measurement of financial assets;
- IFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, builds on existing principles and standards and identifies the concept of control as the determining factor in whether an entity should be included within the consolidated financial statements of the parent company;
- IFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements*, establishes the principles for financial reporting by entities when they have an interest in arrangements that are jointly controlled;
- IFRS 12, *Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities*, provides the disclosure requirements for interests held in other entities including joint arrangements, associates, special purpose entities and other off balance sheet entities;

- IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*, defines fair value, requires disclosure about fair value measurements and provides a framework for measuring fair value when it is required or permitted within the IFRS standards;
- IAS 27, *Separate Financial Statements*, revised the existing standard which addresses the presentation of parent company financial statements that are not consolidated financial statements; and
- IAS 28, *Investments in Associate and Joint Ventures*, revised the existing standard and prescribes the accounting for investments and sets out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures.

None of these standards are expected to have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Fund. Only IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IFRS 13 are applicable to the Company, and will become mandatory for the Company's fiscal year starting January 1, 2013.

(d) Foreign currencies

The Company considers the Canadian dollar to be the functional currency of its primary operations. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the currency of measurement at the exchange rates in effect on the transaction date. Monetary statement of financial position items expressed in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rates in effect at the statement of financial position date. The resulting exchange gains and losses are recognized in operations.

(e) Cash

Cash includes cash on hand and balances with banks. The deposits are held in a Canadian chartered bank or a financial institution controlled by a Canadian chartered bank.

(f) Property, plant and equipment and amortization

Equipment is carried at cost, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the initial estimate of the rehabilitation provisions, and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs. The purchase price or construction cost is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset. Where an item of property, plant and equipment or mineral properties comprises significant components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment. The equipment noted below is amortized over their estimated useful lives using the following annual rates and methods. The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of amortization are reviewed at each reporting period and adjusted prospectively if appropriate.

Office furniture and equipment	20% declining balance
Computer equipment	30% declining balance
Vehicles	30% declining balance
Field equipment	20% declining balance
Camp and buildings	20% declining balance

Amortization of equipment related to exploration activities has been capitalized to deferred exploration costs.

(g) Mineral properties and exploration and evaluation assets

The Company capitalizes all exploration costs which include the acquisition of land, property rights, licenses and all costs associated with exploration and evaluations. Mineral properties are recorded at the direct cost of acquisition. Costs include the cash consideration and the fair market value of the shares issued for the acquisition of mineral properties. Exploration and evaluation assets represent the costs incurred in conducting exploration work for unknown or unproven ore deposits. Exploration and evaluation assets are reclassified to "Property, plant and Equipment, construction in progress" when the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral reserve are demonstrable. Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment, and the impairment loss, if any, is recognized before reclassification to "mines under construction". Exploration and evaluation assets associated with projects which prove to be economically unviable are written off. Proceeds derived from the full or partial disposal of interests in properties are credited against the carrying cost of the related property. Costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore are recognized on profit or loss in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss.

The amounts shown for both mineral properties and exploration and evaluation assets represent costs incurred to date and do not necessarily reflect present or future values.

(h) Asset retirement obligations

A provision is recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Amounts recorded for the related assets are increased by the amount of these obligations. Over time, the liabilities will be accreted for the change in their present value and the initial capitalized costs will be depleted and amortized over the useful lives of the related assets. The increase in provisions for asset retirement obligations due to the passage of time is charged to profit or loss as a finance cost. The Company did not have any asset retirement obligations as of March 31, 2011, December 31, 2010, and January 1, 2010.

(i) Taxation

Current tax
Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(j) Equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

(k) Share-based payment

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in the share-based payment note.

The fair value is measured at grant date and each tranche is recognized on a graded vesting basis over the period in which the options vest. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the share-based payment reserve.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

Charges for options that are forfeited before vesting are reversed from share-based payment reserve. For those options that expire or are forfeited after vesting, the recorded value is transferred to deficit.

(l) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each statement of financial position reporting date, the carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. Where such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss for the period. For the purposes of impairment testing, exploration and evaluation assets are allocated to cash-generating units to which the exploration activity relates. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

(m) Financial assets and liabilities

The Company's financial assets and liabilities include cash, other receivables, other financial assets, other investments, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and bank loan.

The Company has designated its cash, other receivables, and other financial assets as loans and receivables and measured at amortised cost on the statement of financial position. Other investments have been classified as held-for-trading and are recorded at their fair values with changes in fair value included in operations. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and bank loan are classified as other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost.

Financial Instruments – recognition and measurement
All financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value on initial recognition and their subsequent measurement is determined by the classification of each financial asset and liability. Financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading are measured at fair value with the changes in fair value reported in operations. Financial assets held to maturity, loans and receivables and financial liabilities other than those held for trading are measured at amortized cost. Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value with changes in fair value reported in other comprehensive income until the financial asset is disposed of, or becomes impaired.

Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each financial position reporting date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted. For unlisted shares classified as held-for-trading, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment.

For all other financial assets objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as other receivables and other financial assets, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are subsequently assessed for impairment on a collective basis. An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of estimated, discounted future cash flows. The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of amounts receivable, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When an amount receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

(n) Investment income

Investment income on cash is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable. Investment income from the asset backed commercial paper is recorded as received since there is uncertainty as to whether any interest will be paid. The proceeds from options granted on properties are credited to the cost of the related property, but where the proceeds exceed the property's carrying value, any excess proceeds are credited to income.

(o) Financing expense

Financing expense is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

(p) Comprehensive income (loss)

Comprehensive income or loss includes unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale investments, gains and losses on certain derivative instruments, none of which are included in the calculation of net income until realized.

(q) Loss per share

Basic loss per common share is calculated by dividing the loss attributed to shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the period. The Company uses the treasury stock method to determine the dilutive effect of the share purchase warrants and the stock options. Diluted loss per common share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential common shares. Treasury stock method assumes that any proceeds from the exercise of dilutive stock options and warrants would be used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period, with the incremental number of shares being included in the denominator of the diluted loss per share calculation. The diluted loss per share calculation excludes any potential conversion of options and warrants that would increase earnings per share or decrease loss per share.

(r) Segment reporting

A segment is a component of the Company that is distinguishable by economic activity (business segment), or by its geographical location (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. The Company operates in one business segment, mineral exploration, and two geographical segments, Canada and the Dominican Republic, as at March 31, 2011, December 31, 2010, and January 1, 2010.

(s) Company as lessee

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Company's general policy on borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

5. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the consolidated financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the statement of financial position date, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

i. the recoverability of mineral properties and exploration and evaluation assets which are included in the condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position;
ii. the inputs used in accounting for valuation of warrants and options which are included in the condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position;
iii. the inputs used in accounting for share-based compensation expense in the condensed consolidated interim statement of comprehensive loss;
iv. the nil provision for asset retirement obligations which is included in the condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position;
v. the estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment;
vi. the nil provision for income taxes which is included in the condensed consolidated interim statement of comprehensive loss and composition of deferred income tax assets and liabilities included in the condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position at March 31, 2011; and

vii. assumptions concerning the fair value of other investments.

6. Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost	Land	Office furniture and equipment	Computer equipment	Vehicles	Field equipment	Camp and buildings	Total
Balance January 1, 2010	$ –	$ 20,618	$ 41,080	$ 103,149	$ 701,632	$ –	$ 866,479
Additions	13,771	15,626	8,138	79,637	–	191,747	308,919
Disposals	–	(20,618)	(41,080)	–	–	–	(61,698)
Balance at Dec. 31, 2010	13,771	15,626	8,138	182,786	701,632	191,747	1,113,700
Additions	–	2,067	2,795	–	–	1,479	6,341
Disposals	–	–	–	(60,843)	–	–	(60,843)
Balance March 31, 2011	$ 13,771	$ 17,693	$ 10,933	$ 121,943	$ 701,632	$ 193,226	$ 1,059,198

Amortization and impairment	Land	Office furniture and equipment	Computer equipment	Vehicles	Field equipment	Camp and buildings	Total
Balance January 1, 2010	$ –	$ 12,173	$ 34,994	$ 81,667	$ 397,011	$ –	$ 525,845
Additions	–	1,267	1,370	18,389	60,924	–	81,950
Disposals	–	(13,440)	(36,364)	–	–		(49,804)
Balance at Dec. 31, 2010	–	–	–	100,056	457,935	–	557,991
Additions	–	781	610	5,856	12,185	9,587	29,019
Disposals	–	–	–	(55,247)	–	–	(55,247)
Balance March 31, 2011	$ –	$ 781	$ 610	$ 50,665	$ 470,120	$ 9,587	$ 531,763

Carrying amounts	Land	Office furniture and equipment	Computer equipment	Vehicles	Field equipment	Camp and buildings	Total
At January 1, 2010	$ –	$ 8,445	$ 6,086	$ 21,482	$ 304,621	$ –	$ 340,634
At December 31, 2010	13,771	15,626	8,138	82,730	243,697	191,747	555,709
At March 31, 2011	13,771	16,912	10,323	71,278	231,512	183,639	527,435

Vehicles and field equipment relate to the Company's exploration activities. During the three month period ended March 31, 2011, $27,628 (March 31, 2010 – $16,880) of amortization was capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets.

7. Mineral Properties and Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Mineral properties and deferred exploration costs consist of the following:

	Balance January 1, 2010	2010 Additions	Balance December 31, 2010	2011 Additions	**Balance March 31, 2011**
Mineral properties					
Neita, Dominican Republic	$ 283,747	$ –	$ 283,747	$ –	**$ 283,747**
Los Guandules, Dominican Republic	340,827	–	340,827	–	**340,827**
	624,574	–	624,574	–	**624,574**
Exploration and evaluation assets					
Neita, Dominican Republic	12,122,388	4,916,913	17,039,301	823,998	**17,863,299**
Los Guandules, Dominican Republic	–	–	–	–	**–**
	$ 12,122,388	$ 4,916,913	$ 17,039,301	$ 823,998	**$ 17,863,299**

Neita Property
The Company owns 100% of the exploration rights for gold, silver, zinc, copper and all associated minerals on the Neita Property in the 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 of 2010, the Company applied for and received an extension on this concession for an additional year. During the first quarter of 2011, Unigold submitted its application to renew the concession for a three year period.

Los Guandules
On February 16, 2004, the Company entered into a definitive agreement with Americana de Exploitaciones Mineras, S.R.L. ("Americana"), a Dominican private company, and the shareholders thereof, relating to the acquisition by the Company of the Los Guandules concession in the Dominican Republic. Under the terms of the agreement, in consideration for the payment of United States ("U.S.") $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 the option expired on April 26, 2010. During the second quarter of 2010, the Company renewed this option for an additional two years.

8. Other Investments

The Company owns approximately $5.2-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 $10.2-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 period ended March 31, 2011, the Company received approximately $9,000 from the partial redemption of these notes (2010 – approximately $125,000).

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 MAV3 and ineligible notes are denominated in U.S. dollars. The Company has estimated the fair value of ABCP at March 31, 2011, December 31, 2010, and January 1, 2010 using the methodology and assumptions outlined below. The following table summarizes the Company's valuation as at March 31, 2011, December 31, 2010, and January 1, 2010:

As at	March 31, 2011		December 31, 2010		January 1, 2010		
	Face Value	**Fair Value Estimate**	Face Value	Fair Value Estimate	Face Value	Fair Value Estimate	Maturity
	Millions		Millions		Millions		Date
Master Asset Vehicle 2 Notes A1 and A2 (rated A)	**$ 8.7**	**$ 5.0**	$ 8.7	$ 5.0	$ 8.7	$ 5.0	Dec. 2016
B and C	**1.2**	**0.2**	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.2	Dec. 2016
Master Asset Vehicle 3 Tracking Note	**0.0**	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	Sept. 2015
Ineligible Asset Tracking Notes	**0.3**	**0.0**	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	Oct. 2016
	$ 10.2	**$ 5.2**	$ 10.2	$ 5.2	$ 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 totalling approximately 85% of the face value of the original investments made, and approximately 96% 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 6% and 10% over the BA rate. The traditional asset Note is estimated to generate interest income of 0.3% 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 March 31, 2011, the range of potential values was between $5.1-million and $6.2-million (December 31, 2010 – $5.2-million to $6.2-million: January 1, 2010 – $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.

The best evidence of fair values is provided by quoted prices in active markets. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's-length basis. In the latter part of 2010, a secondary market for ABCP began to develop. The Company is aware of a limited number of trades in the restructured notes but does not consider them to be of sufficient volume or value to constitute an active market. If an active market for the restructured notes were to develop in the future the Company would change its valuation technique to determine the fair value of its notes using quoted market values.

Subsequent to the quarter end, the Company disposed of the ineligible asset tracking notes for proceeds of approximately $152,000 (approximately U.S. $156,000).

9. 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 8. The size of the facility was decreased as the security was redeemed. The original loan was for a three year term with four one-year renewals at the option of the bank.

The Company has access to the following credit facilities:

As at	**March 31, 2011**	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
Total facilities available			
Secured bank loan in Canadian $	**7,443,789**	7,443,789	7,443,789
Secured bank loan in U.S. $	**156,637**	162,071	183,078
Total facilities utilized at reporting date			
Secured bank loan in Canadian $	**6,074,615**	6,074,615	6,074,615
Secured bank loan in U.S. $	**–**	–	–
Facilities not utilized at reporting date			
Secured bank loan in Canadian $	**1,369,174**	1,369,174	1,369,174
Secured bank loan in U.S. $	**156,637**	162,071	183,078

At March 31, 2011, the Company had drawn down $6,074,615 (December 31, 2010 – $6,074,615; January 1, 2010 – $6,074,615) of the Canadian dollar credit facility and has paid $29,624 in interest for the three months ended March 31, 2011 (March 31, 2010 – $18,099). No U.S. dollars have been drawn down and the U.S. dollar credit facility was not renewed in the second quarter of 2011. Subsequent to the quarter end, the Company received a one year extension of its Canadian dollar facility.

10. Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Company

(a) Common shares

Authorized, issued and outstanding shares
Common shares, no par value, authorized unlimited number of shares, issued and outstanding were 148,634,938 shares as at March 31, 2011, December 31, 2010, and January 1, 2010 respectively.

(b) Warrants

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

	Three months ended March 31, 2011			Year ended December 31, 2010		
	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 period	**35,633,550**	**$ 0.30**	**$ 2,017,547**	35,633,550	$ 0.30	$ 2,017,547
Issued - warrants	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	–	–
Balance, end of period	**35,633,550**	**$0.30**	**$2,017,547**	35,633,550	$0.30	$2,017,547

(c) Share-based payment reserve

A summary of share-based payment reserve activity during the periods indicated is presented below:

	Three months ended March 31, 2011	Year ended December 31, 2010
Balance, beginning of period	**$ 2,401,983**	$ 1,057,133
Share-based compensation – employees	**–**	1,344,850
Balance, end of period	**$ 2,401,983**	$ 2,401,983

11. Share - Based Payment – Employee 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.

A summary of the plan activity during the periods indicated is presented below:

	Three months ended March 31, 2011		Year ended December 31, 2010	
	Number	**Weighted average exercise price**	Number	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding, beginning of period	**11,720,000**	**$ 0.32**	4,722,000	$ 0.44
Granted	**–**	**–**	7,085000	$ 0.24
Expired	**–**	**–**	(87,000)	$ 0.25
Outstanding, end of period	**11,720,000**	**$ 0.32**	11,720,000	$ 0.32

As at March 31, 2011, the Company had stock options issued to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company as follows:

Exercise Price	**Number of Options Outstanding**	**Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life - Years**	**Number of Options Exercisable**	**Expiry date**
$ 0.80	1,600,000	0.5	1,600,000	October 2, 2011
$ 0.25	3,045,000	2.4	3,045,000	September 4, 2013
$ 0.26	4,675,000	3.8	4,675,000	January 21, 2015
$ 0.24	500,000	4.5	500,000	October 14, 2015
$ 0.18	1,900,000	4.7	1,550,000	December 1, 2015
$ 0.32	11,720,000	3.2	11,370,000	

As at March 31, 2011, there are 3,143,494 options available for grant (December 31, 2010 – 3,143,494; January 1, 2010 – 9,361,494). During the three month period ended March 31, 2011, no stock options were granted and no stock-based compensation expense was recorded (2010 – $ 983,850). During the three month period ended March 31, 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%, iv) expected dividend yield of 0%, and expected forfeiture rate of 0%. The grant date fair value of the stock options was $0.21.

12. Net Loss per Share

For the three months ended March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2010, the outstanding stock options and warrants were not included in the computation of the diluted net loss per share because the effect was anti-dilutive.

Three months ended March 31,	**2011**	2010
Loss attributable to shareholders	**$ 296,004**	$ 1,265,826
Weighted average number of shares	**148,634,938**	148,634,938
Basic loss per share	**$ (0.00)**	$ (0.01)
Incremental shares on assumed exercise of options and warrants	**–**	–
Weighted average number of shares	**148,634,938**	148,634,938
Diluted loss per share	**$ (0.00)**	$ (0.01)

13. Related Party Transactions

The Company's related parties as defined by IAS 24, *Related Party Disclosures*, include the Company's subsidiaries (Note 1), the Board of Directors, close family members and enterprises which are controlled by these individuals and key management as well as certain persons performing similar functions.

The remuneration of directors and key management of the Company for the periods ended March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2010 was as follows.

Three months ended March 31,	**2011**	2010
Aggregate compensation	**$ 129,994**	$ 81,252
Share-based compensation	**–**	983,850
	$ 129,994	$ 1,065,102

The directors and key management were not awarded stock options under the employee share option plan during the three months ended March 31, 2011.

Included in the accounts for the periods ended March, 2011 and 2010 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 March 31,	**2011**	2010
Management services fees paid to corporations controlled by or under significant influence of officers and directors of the Company	**$ 54,000**	$ 58,252
Travel and business development expenditures paid to a corporation controlled by a director of the Company	**–**	30,000
Professional fees paid to an officer and director of the Company	**7,500**	23,000
Professional fees paid to a law firm where a director of the Company is also a partner	**–**	9,070
	$ 61,500	$ 120,332

Included in other financial assets as at March 31, 2011 was a travel advance in the amount of $20,000 (December 31, 2010 – $20,000; January 1, 2010 – $20,000) to an officer and director of the Company. Also included in the March 31, 2011 other financial assets was an advance to a corporation controlled by a former director of nil (December 31, 2010 – nil; January 1, 2010 – $28,837). These balances are non-interest bearing and unsecured with no fixed terms of repayment. 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.

14. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

Three months ended March 31,	**2011**	2010
Income taxes paid	**$ –**	$ –
Change in accrued exploration and evaluation assets	**251,576**	–
Amortization included in exploration and evaluation assets (*Note 7*)	**27,628**	16,880

15. Financial Risk Management

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.

(a) 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, other receivables, other financial assets 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 other receivables consist of goods and services tax due from the Federal Government of Canada and an advance to an officer of the Company. Other receivables are in good standing as of March 31, 2011. Other financial assets include prepayments and deposits. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to financial instruments included in other receivables and other financial assets is minimal. There is significant credit risk associated with the other investments. The Company has made an impairment provision for possible future losses. See Note 8.

(b) Liquidity risk

The Company has in place a planning and budgeting process to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis and its capital, administrative, and exploration and evaluation expenditures. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash and cash equivalents.

As at March 31, 2011, the Company has a working capital deficit of $3,704,653 (December 31, 2010 – $2,629,719; surplus at January 1, 2010 – $3,687,176). 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 $5.2 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 Note 9.

As of March 31, 2011, the Company has a cash balance of $2,613,903 (December 31, 2010 – $3,449,396; January 1, 2010 – $9,845,490) to settle current accounts payable and accrued liabilities of $421,109 (December 31, 2010 – $124,113; January 1, 2010 – $184,811). The Company's other current assets consist of other receivables of $44,964 (December 31, 2010 – $64,361; January 1, 2010 – $42,581) and other financial assets of $132,204 (December 31, 2010 – $55,252; January 1, 2010 – $58,531).

See also Note 2 – Going Concern.

(c) 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.

(d) Foreign exchange risk

The Company's financings are in Canadian dollars. Certain of the Company's transactions with its subsidiary, Unigold Dominicana, S.R.L. are incurred in foreign currencies and are therefore subject to gains or losses due to fluctuations in exchange rates. The Company is therefore subject to foreign exchange risk. As at March 31, 2011, the Company had cash balances of $121,223 (December 31, 2010 – $188,385; January 1, 2010 – $401,094) in U.S. dollars and $278,859 in U.S. dollar ABCP restructured notes (December 31, 2010 – $287,987: January 1, 2010 – $426,542).

Sensitivity to a plus or minus 5% change in the foreign exchange rate would have affected the net loss by approximately $20,818 in the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The Company does not undertake currency hedging activities to mitigate its foreign currency risk

(e) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company has cash balances and interest-bearing debt. The Company's current policy is to earn interest on bank balances which approximate rates available from 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 March 31, 2011, interest rate risk is moderate since the Company has interest-bearing instruments based on prime rate and the bankers' acceptance rate.

The majority of the Company's cash and other investments earn interest at fixed rates over the next three to twelve months.

A sensitivity analysis has determined that an interest rate fluctuation of 1% would not have resulted in significant fluctuation in the interest income during the three month period ended March 31, 2011.

(f) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Fair value estimates are made at the statement of financial position 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 book values of the cash, other receivables, other financial assets, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, approximate their respective fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The fair value of the bank loan approximates carrying value due to the variability of the related interest rate.

The fair value of other investments is estimated based on the expected yield required by a potential investor as the most significant assumption included in the estimate. Based on this exercise the Company estimated that as at March 31, 2011, the range of potential values was between $5.2 million and $6.2 million (December 31, 2010 – $5.2 million to $6.2 million; January 1, 2010 – $5.2 million to $6.0 million). At March 31, 2011, the fair value of the Company's Other Investments as disclosed in Note 8, 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. The following table presents a reconciliation of changes in the estimated fair value of assets classified as Level 3.

In millions of dollars	**Period ended March 31, 2011**	Year ended December 31, 2010
Level 3 assets at beginning of period	**$ 5.2**	$ 5.4
Redemptions	**–**	(0.2)
Level 3 assets at end of period	**$ 5.2**	$ 5.2

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 March 31, 2011, if the fair value of the other investments had decreased/increased by 10% with all other variables held constant, net loss for the three month period ended March 31, 2011 would have been approximately $520,000 higher/lower. Similarly, as at March 31, 2011, reported shareholders' equity would have been approximately $520,000 lower/higher as a result of a 10% decrease/increase in the fair value of other investments.

The fair values together with the carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position are as follows:

As at	March 31, 2011		December 31, 2010		January 1, 2010	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Cash	$ 2,613,903	$ 2,613,903	$ 3,449,396	$ 3,449,396	$9,845,490	$9,845,490
Other receivables	44,964	44,964	64,361	64,361	42,581	42,581
Other financial assets	132,204	132,204	55,252	55,252	58,531	58,531
Other investments (*Note 8*)	5,200,571	5,200,571	5,217,365	5,217,365	5,358,374	5,358,374
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	421,109	421,109	124,113	124,113	184,811	184,811
Bank loan (*Note 9)*	6,074,615	6,074,615	6,074,615	6,074,615	6,074,615	6,074,615

(g) Estimation of fair values

The following summarizes the major methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair values of financial instruments reflected in the table:

Other receivables and other financial assets/accounts payable and accrued liabilities
For receivables / payables with a remaining life of less than one year, the notional amount is deemed to reflect the fair value.

Other investments
The fair value of the Company’s other investments 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.

Interest rates used for determining fair value
The entity uses the government yield curve as of March 31, 2011 plus an adequate constant credit spread to discount financial instruments.

16. Capital Risk Management

The Company considers its capital structure to consist of equity attributable to equity holders of the Company which at March 31, 2011 was $20,508,395 (December 31, 2010 – $20,804,399; January 1, 2010 – $22,130,315) and a bank operating loan of $6,074,615 (December 31, 2010 – $6,074,615; January 1, 2010 – $6,074,615). The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in order to have the funds available to support its exploration and operations activities.

The Company’s objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the exploration of its mineral properties and maximize shareholder returns. The Company satisfies its capital requirements through careful management of its cash resources and by utilizing its existing credit facility or equity issues, as necessary, based on the prevalent economic conditions of both the industry and the capital markets and the underlying risk characteristics of the related assets.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

17. Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Legal proceedings

The Company and its entities are party to certain legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, there are no current legal proceedings or other claims outstanding, which, on final disposition, could have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Company.

(b) Environmental matters

The Company has operated in the mining industry in the Dominican Republic for many years. The enforcement of environmental regulation in the Dominican Republic is evolving and the enforcement posture of government authorities is continually being reconsidered. The Company periodically evaluates its obligations under environmental regulations.

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.

(c) Guarantees

Unigold Resources Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary, has issued guarantees to the National Bank of Canada in connection with the credit agreement between the bank and Unigold Inc.

(d) Contingencies

The Company is a party to certain management contracts. These contracts contain clauses requiring that $356,000 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 condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

(e) Operating contractual obligations

Minimum contractual payments over the next five years are estimated as follows:

Year	Total	2011 (9 months)	2012	2013	2014	2015
Management contracts	$270,000	$ 270,000	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Office lease	234,000	36,000	48,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Services	394,000	385,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Drilling contract	194,000	194,000	–	–	–	–
	$ 1,092,000	$ 885,000	$ 51,000	$ 52,000	$ 52,000	$ 52,000

The Company has entered into leases for office premises. The lease has an average life of five years (December 31, 2010 – five years; January 1, 2010 – one year) with renewal terms at the option of the lessee at lease payments based on market prices at the time of renewal. There are no restrictions placed upon the lessee by entering into these leases. Payments recognized as an expense were as follows:

Three months ended March 31,	**2011**	2010
Lease payments	**$ 10,301**	$ 9,385

Non-cancellable operating lease commitments:

As at	**March 31, 2011**	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
Within one year	**$ 48,126**	$ 48,126	$ 39,276
After one year but not more than five years	**192,913**	196,698	–
More than five years	**–**	8,253	–

18. Segmented Information

The Company's only activity is mineral exploration and evaluation. All of the Company's land, vehicles, field equipment, and camp and equipment (see Note 6) are physically located in the Dominican Republic. All of the Company's exploration and evaluation activities referred to in Note 7 relate to properties in the Dominican Republic.

	As at and for the period ended March 31, 2011		
	Canada	**Dominican Republic**	**Total**
Assets	**$ 7,918,412**	**$ 19,088,538**	**$ 27,006,950**
Liabilities	**6,210,978**	**284,746**	**6,495,724**
Amortization	**1,391**	**–**	**1,391**
Investment income	**(20,981)**	**(91)**	**(21,072)**
Financing expense	**29,624**	**–**	**29,624**
Other expenses	**288,795**	**7,209**	**296,004**

	As at and for the period ended December 31, 2010		
	Canada	Dominican Republic	Total
Assets	$ 8,629,207	$ 18,376,751	$ 27,005,958
Liabilities	6,165,558	33,170	6,198,728
Amortization	2,525	–	2,525
Investment income	(21,953)	(604)	(22,557)
Financing expense	95,987	–	95,987
Other expenses	2,515,568	79,243	2,594,811

	As at January 1, 2010		
	Canada	Dominican Republic	Total
Assets	$ 15,158,674	$ 13,233,898	$ 28,392,572
Liabilities	6,133,352	126,074	6,259,426

19. Transition to IFRS

As stated in the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Note 4, these are the Company's first condensed consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IAS 34, using accounting policies consistent with IFRS. The adoption of IFRS has not materially changed the Company's financial statements, but it has resulted in certain differences in disclosure as compared to Canadian GAAP.

The policies set out in the Significant Accounting Policies section have been applied in preparing the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2011, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and in the preparation of an opening IFRS statement of financial position at January 1, 2010 (the Company's "Transition Date").

The adoption of IFRS requires the adoption of IFRS 1, which provides guidance for an entity's initial adoption of IFRS. IFRS 1 generally requires retrospective application of IFRS as effective as of the end of it first annual IFRS reporting period. However IFRS 1 also provides certain optional exemptions and mandatory exemptions to this retrospective treatment.

IFRS Optional Exemptions

The Company has elected to apply the following optional exemptions in the preparation of its opening IFRS statement of financial position as at the transition date.

- Business combinations – IFRS 1 provides the option to apply IFRS 3, *Business Combinations*, retrospectively or prospectively from the Transition Date. The Company has elected to apply IFRS 3 prospectively. The Company did not apply IFRS 3 retrospectively to business combinations that occurred prior to its Transition Date and such business combinations have not been restated.

- Consolidated and separate financial statements – In accordance with IFRS 1, if a Company elects to apply IFRS 3 retrospectively, IAS 27, *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*, must also be applied retrospectively. As the Company elected to apply IFRS 3 prospectively, the Company also elected to apply IAS 27 prospectively.
- Share-based payments - IFRS 2, *Share-based Payments*, encourages application of its provisions to equity instruments granted on or before November 7, 2002, but permits the application only to equity instruments granted after November 7, 2002 that had not vested by the Transition Date. The Company elected to avail itself of the exemption provided under IFRS 1 and applied IFRS 2 for all equity instruments granted after November 7, 2002 that had not vested by its Transition Date.
- Borrowing costs – In accordance with IFRS 1, the Company has elected to apply the transition provisions of IAS 23, *Borrowing Costs*, prospectively from the transition date. As a result, the Company has not capitalized borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset as part of the asset prior to the transition date.

IFRS Mandatory Exceptions to Retrospective Application

Hindsight was not used to create or revise estimates and accordingly the estimates previously made by the Company under Canadian GAAP are consistent with their application under IFRS.

Changes in Accounting Policies

In addition to the exemptions and exceptions discussed above, the following narratives explain the significant differences between the previous historical Canadian GAAP accounting policies and the current IFRS policies applied by the Company.

i. Share-based compensation

IFRS 2 is effective for the Company as of January 1, 2010 and is applicable to stock options and grants that are unvested at that date. The transition rules in IFRS 1 and IFRS 2 as applied by the Company result in the following:

- Stock options and share grants prior to November 7, 2002 are not taken into account for IFRS 2;
- Stock options and share grants subsequent to November 7, 2002 are only taken into account if they have not vested as at January 1, 2010; and,
- From January 1, 2010, all stock options, share grants and other share-based payments will be expensed in accordance with the policy stated in Note 4.

Recognition of Expense

Canadian GAAP – For grants of share-based awards with graded vesting, the total fair value of the award is recognized on a straight-line basis over the employment period necessary to vest the award.
IFRS – Each tranche in an award with graded vesting is considered a separate grant with a different vesting date and fair value. Each grant is accounted for on that basis. No adjustments were required.

Forfeitures

Canadian GAAP – Forfeitures of awards are recognized as they occur.
IFRS – An estimate is required of the number of awards expected to vest, which is revised if subsequent information indicates that actual forfeitures are likely to differ from the estimate. No adjustments were required.

ii. Contributed Surplus

Canadian GAAP – Amounts recorded for expired, unexercised stock options and warrants remained in contributed surplus.
IFRS – On transition to IFRS the Company elected to change its accounting policy for the treatment of share-based payments and warrants whereby the amounts recorded for expired, unexercised stock options and warrants are transferred to deficit. The impact of the change was to decrease contributed surplus and increase deficit by $1,443,414 at December 31, 2010 (January 1, 2010 – $1,443,414).

iii. Impairments

Recoverable Amount
Canadian GAAP – A recoverability test is performed by first comparing the undiscounted expected future cash flows to be derived from the asset to its carrying amount. If the asset does not recover its carrying value, an impairment loss is calculated as the excess of the asset's carrying amount over its fair value.
IFRS – The impairment loss is calculated as the excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount, where recoverable amount is defined as the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use. Under the value-in-use calculation, the expected future cash flows from the asset are discounted to their net present value. No adjustments were required.

Reversal of Impairment
Canadian GAAP – Reversal of impairment losses is not permitted.
IFRS - Reversal of impairment losses is required for assets other than goodwill if certain criteria are met. No adjustments were required.

iv. Non-controlling Interest

Canadian GAAP – When the non-controlling interest is not obligated to fund its share of losses, the Company does not attribute losses to the non-controlling interest once the interest has been reduced to nil.
IFRS – Losses applicable to a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary are allocated to the non-controlling interest event if it results in a deficit position. The Company has elected to apply the change in policy regarding the accounting for non-controlling interest prospectively from January 1, 2010. This change did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Explanation of differences impacting the Company's financial statements including IFRS 1 First-Time Adoption of International financial Reporting Standards

IFRS 1 requires the Company to reconcile equity, comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. In preparing its opening IFRS consolidated statement of financial position, the Company has adjusted amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP"). An explanation of how the transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out in the following tables and the additional notes that accompany the tables. The tables are unaudited.

Explanatory Notes

(a) Non-controlling interest. Under Canadian GAAP, non-controlling interest in the equity of a consolidated affiliate was classified as a separate component between liabilities equity and as a component of net loss the consolidated statement of loss. Under IFRS, non-controlling interest is included as a component of equity separate from the equity of the parent and is not included in net loss, but rather presented as an allocation of net loss.
(b) Contributed surplus/deficit. Under Canadian GAAP, expenses relating to stock-based compensation remained in contributed surplus if the options expired. Expenses relating to warrants were classified as contributed surplus if the warrants expired. Under IFRS, an option exists to reclassify the amounts to deficit. The Company chose this option.
(c) Exploration and evaluation assets/property, plant and equipment. The Company capitalized all expense relating to exploration and evaluation as permitted under Canadian GAAP. IFRS requires that exploration and evaluation assets be classified either as tangible (IAS 16) or intangible assets (IAS 38) then immediately subjected to a full impairment test. Certain assets acquired in 2010 that were included in exploration and evaluation assets under Canadian GAAP were tangible assets and have been reclassified to property, plant and equipment under IFRS.
(d) Changes in presentation. Certain line descriptions under Canadian GAAP have been changed to conform to the IFRS presentation. The most significant changes were: equipment became property, plant and equipment, and; deferred exploration became exploration and evaluation assets.

The impact of the changes on the consolidated statement of financial position is as follows:

Canadian GAAP accounts	As at January 1, 2010 Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS	As at March 31, 2010 Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS	As at December 31, 2010 Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS	IFRS accounts *(Note 19 (d))*
										Assets
Current assets										**Current assets**
Cash	$ 9,845,490		$ 9,845,490	$ 8,515,789		$ 8,515,789	$ 3,449,396		$ 3,449,396	Cash
Sundry receivables	42,581		42,581	63,060		63,060	64,361		64,361	Other receivables
Prepaid expenses	58,531		58,531	63,257		63,257	55,252		55,252	Other financial assets
	9,946,602		9,946,602	8,642,376		8,642,376	3,569,009		3,569,009	
										Non-current assets
Equipment (Note 19(c))	340,634		340,634	322,913		322,913	350,191	205,518	555,709	Property, plant and equipment
Mineral properties	624,574		624,574	624,574		624,574	624,574		624,574	Mineral properties
Deferred exploration costs (Note 19(c))	12,122,388		12,122,388	13,166,448		13,166,448	17,244,819	(205,518)	17,039,301	Exploration and evaluation assets
Other investments	5,358,374		5,358,374	5,299,250		5,299,250	5,217,365		5,217,365	Other investments
	$ 28,392,572		$ 28,392,572	$ 28,055,561		$ 28,055,561	$ 27,005,958		$ 27,005,958	**Total assets**
										Liabilities
Current liabilities										**Current liabilities**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 184,811		$ 184,811	$ 129,776		$ 129,776	$ 124,113		$ 124,113	Accounts payable and accrued liabilities
Bank loan	6,074,615		6,074,615	6,074,615		6,074,615	6,074,615		6,074,615	Bank loan
	6,259,426		6,259,426	6,204,391		6,204,391	6,198,728		6,198,728	
			6,259,426			6,204,391			6,198,728	**Total liabilities**
Non-controlling interest *(Note 19(a))*	2,831	(2,831)		2,831	(2,831)		2,831	(2,831)		
Shareholders' Equity										**Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company**
Common shares	35,129,520		35,129,520	35,129,520		35,129,520	35,129,520		35,129,520	Common shares
Share purchase warrants	2,017,547		2,017,547	2,017,547		2,017,547	2,017,547		2,017,547	Warrants
Contributed surplus *(Note 19(b))*	2,500,547	(1,443,414)	1,057,133	3,484,397	(1,443,414)	2,040,983	3,845,397	(1,443,414)	2,401,983	Share-based payment reserve
Deficit *(Note 19(b))*	(17,517,299)	1,443,414	(16,073,885)	(18,783,125)	1,443,414	(17,339,711)	(20,188,065)	1,443,414	(18,744,651)	Deficit
	22,130,315		22,130,315	21,848,339		21,848,339	20,804,399		20,804,399	
Note 19 (a)		2,831	2,831		2,831	2,831		2,831	2,831	**Non-controlling interest**
			22,133,146			21,851,170			20,807,230	**Total equity**
	$ 28,392,572		$ 28,392,572	$ 28,055,561		$ 28,055,561	$ 27,005,958		$ 27,005,958	**Total liabilities and equity**

The impact of the changes on the consolidated total equity is as follows:

As at	January 1, 2010	March 31, 2010	December 31, 2010
Shareholders' equity under Canadian GAAP	$ 22,130,315	$ 21,848,339	$ 20,804,399
Non-controlling interest	2,831	2,831	2,831
Total equity under IFRS	$ 22,133,146	$ 21,851,170	$ 20,807,230

There were no material IFRS conversion adjustments affecting the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss for the three months ended March 31, 2010 or the year ended December 31, 2010. Certain line descriptions used in the Canadian GAAP statements have been changed to conform to the IFRS presentation. Interest income was reclassified from revenue to financing income.

For the three months ended March 31, 2010

Canadian GAAP accounts	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS	IFRS accounts *(Note 19 (d))*
Revenue				
Interest Income	$ (2,051)	$ 2,051		
Administrative expenses				**Operating expenses**
Other expenses	1,217,670		$ 1,217,670	Operating expenses
Interest expense	18,099	(18,099)		
Foreign exchange loss	32,108	(32,108)		
			1,217,670	Net loss before the undernoted
		(2,051)	(2,051)	Investment income
		18,099	18,099	Finance expense
		32,108	32,108	Foreign exchange loss
Net loss for the period	1,265,826		1,265,826	**Net loss for the period**
			–	Other comprehensive income
Comprehensive loss for the period	$ 1,265,826		$ 1,265,826	**Total comprehensive loss for the period**
Loss per share – basic and diluted	$ (0.01)		$ (0.01)	Net loss per share – basic and diluted

For the year ended December 31, 2010

Canadian GAAP accounts	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS	IFRS accounts *(Note 19 (d))*
Revenue				
Interest Income	$ (22,557)	$ 22,557		
Administrative expenses				**Operating expenses**
Other expenses	2,500,130		$ 2,500,130	Operating expenses
Interest expense	95,987	(95,987)		
Foreign exchange loss	97,206	(97,206)		
			2,500,130	Net loss before the undernoted
		(22,557)	(22,557)	Investment income
		95,987	95,987	Finance expense
		97,206	97,206	Foreign exchange loss
Net loss for the period	2,670,766		2,670,766	**Net loss for the period**
			–	Other comprehensive income
Comprehensive loss for the period	$ 2,670,766		$ 2,670,766	**Total comprehensive loss for the period**
Loss per share – basic and diluted	$ (0.02)		$ (0.02)	Net loss per share – basic and diluted

There were no material IFRS conversion adjustments affecting the consolidated statement of cash flow for the three months ended at March 31, 2010, or the year ended December 31, 2010. Therefore, no reconciliation has been prepared. Financing expense and investment income were reclassified from cash flows from operating activities to cash flows from financing activities and cash flows from investing activities respectively. Interest paid was previously disclosed as supplementary information. Certain line descriptions in the Canadian GAAP statement have been changed to conform to the IFRS presentation.

Corporate information

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

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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.