

Caledonia Mining Corporation

Condensed interim consolidated financial statements of

Caledonia Mining Corporation

For the three month period ended March 31, 2011

(Unaudited)

Revised and re-filed on May 30, 2011

These are the Group's first condensed interim consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS and IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards has been applied.

Caledonia Mining Corporation
For the three month period ended March 31, 2011

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Caledonia Mining Corporation

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL INFORMATION

To the Shareholders of Caledonia Mining Corporation:

Management has prepared the information and representations in this report. The Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with IFRS and in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 ("IAS 34") – Interim Financial Reporting, and, where appropriate, these statements include some amounts that are based on best estimates and judgment. Management has determined such amounts on a reasonable basis in order to ensure that the financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects.

Financial information used elsewhere is consistent with that in the financial statements. The MD&A also includes information regarding the impact of current transactions and events, sources of liquidity and capital resources, operating trends, risks and uncertainties. Actual results in the future may differ materially from our present assessment of this information because future events and circumstances may not occur as expected.

The Corporation 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.

Management have concluded that as a result of the relatively small size of the Corporation's head office finance department personnel, the Internal Controls over Financial Reporting ("ICFR") assessment concluded that there were limited resources to adequately segregate duties and to permit or necessitate the comprehensive documentation of all policies and procedures that form the basis of an effective design of ICFR.

In order to mitigate the risk of material misstatement in the Corporation's consolidated financial statements, the Corporation implemented additional cash flow review and monitoring controls at head office on a monthly basis and as part of their monitoring and oversight role the Audit Committee performs additional analysis and other post closing procedures. No material exceptions were noted based on the additional procedures and no evidence of fraudulent activity was found.

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 unrelated directors. This Committee meets periodically with management and the external auditors to review accounting, auditing, internal control and financial reporting matters.

The financial statements have not been reviewed by the Corporation's auditors.

These unaudited Financial Statements were authorised for release by the Board of Directors on May 16, 2011.

As a result of an OSC release to reporting issuers who have filed their first IFRS Q1 interim financial statements, Caledonia has added an additional comparative condensed consolidated statements of changes in equity for the three month period ended March 31, 2010. These revised financial statements were authorised for release by the Board on May 27, 2011

S. E. Hayden

President and Chief Executive Officer

S. R. Curtis

Vice-President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer

Caledonia Mining Corporation

Condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income and (loss)

Unaudited

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

For the three month period ended March 31,

	<i>Note</i>	2011	2010
		\$	\$
Revenue		11,226	4,458
Less: Royalty		455	145
Production costs		4,950	3,279
Depreciation		573	585
Gross profit		5,248	449
General and administrative expenses	4	947	424
Share-based payment		1,102	-
		3,199	25
Finance income		-	100
Finance expense		155	15
Net finance costs/income		155	85
Profit before income tax		3,044	110
Income tax expense	5	1,150	-
Profit for the period		1,894	110
Other comprehensive (loss)/income			
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations		(714)	(676)
Total comprehensive income for the period		1,180	(566)
Earnings per share	12		
Basic earnings per share		\$0.0038	\$0.0002
Diluted earnings per share		\$0.0035	\$0.0002

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Caledonia Mining Corporation

Condensed consolidated statements of financial position

Unaudited

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

As at

	<i>Note</i>	March 31, 2011 \$	December 31, 2010 \$	January 1, 2010 \$
Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	6	30,546	28,343	24,389
Other investments	7	5	5	59
RBZ bond	9	-	-	810
Total non-current assets		30,551	28,348	25,258
Inventories	8	2,193	2,620	2,586
Prepayments		88	93	130
Trade and other receivables	9	4,861	2,314	1,551
Cash and cash equivalents		2,217	1,145	1,623
Total current assets		9,359	6,172	5,890
Total assets		39,910	34,520	31,148
Liabilities				
Deferred tax liability		5,843	5,151	4,313
Provisions	14	1,866	1,919	1,678
Total non-current liabilities		7,709	7,070	5,991
Trade and other payables	15	6,287	3,882	2,169
Bank overdraft	10	811	747	588
Total current liabilities		7,098	4,629	2,757
Total liabilities		14,807	11,699	8,748
Equity				
Share capital	11	196,125	196,125	196,125
Capital reserve		14,170	14,170	14,170
Contributed surplus		3,407	2,305	1,951
Accumulative other comprehensive (loss)		(8,696)	(7,982)	(6,441)
Deficit		(179,903)	(181,797)	(183,405)
Capital and reserves		25,103	22,821	22,400
Total equity and liabilities		39,910	34,520	31,148

Approved on behalf of the Board on May 16, 2011

“Signed”
S. E. Hayden

“Signed”
Robert W. Babensee

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Caledonia Mining Corporation

Condensed consolidated statements of changes in equity

Unaudited

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Share capital	Capital Reserve	Contributed Surplus	Accumulative other Comprehensive (loss)	Deficit	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at January 1, 2010	196,125	14,170	1,951	(6,441)	(183,405)	22,400
Share-based compensation expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification to net income on sale of investment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	-	(675)	-	(675)
Profit	-	-	-	-	110	110
Balance at March 31, 2010	196,125	14,170	1,951	(7,116)	(183,295)	21,835

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Caledonia Mining Corporation
Condensed consolidated statements of changes in equity

Unaudited

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Share capital	Capital Reserve	Contributed Surplus	Accumulative other Comprehensive (loss)	Deficit	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at January 1, 2010	196,125	14,170	1,951	(6,441)	(183,405)	22,400
Share-based compensation expense	-	-	354	-	-	354
Reclassification to net income on sale of investment	-	-	-	(45)	-	(45)
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	-	(1,496)	-	(1,496)
Profit	-	-	-	-	1,608	1,608
Balance at December 31, 2010	196,125	14,170	2,305	(7,982)	(181,797)	22,821
Share-based compensation expense	-	-	1,102	-	-	1,102
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	-	(714)	-	(714)
Profit	-	-	-	-	1,894	1,894
Balance at March 31, 2011	196,125	14,170	3,407	(8,696)	(179,903)	25,103

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Caledonia Mining Corporation

Condensed consolidated statements of cash flows

Unaudited

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

For the three month period ended March 31,

	<i>Note</i>	2011	2010
		\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the period		1,894	110
Adjustments for:			
Reconcile net cash from operations	<i>16</i>	2,960	561
Changes in non-cash working capital	<i>16</i>	(72)	612
Cash generated from operations		4,782	1,283
Income tax paid		(96)	-
Net cash from operating activities		4,686	1,283
Cash flows from investing activities			
Property, plant and equipment additions		(3,523)	(1,076)
Sale of investment		-	51
Net cash used in investing activities		(3,523)	(1,025)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Bank overdraft increase		64	686
Finance expense		(155)	(15)
Finance income		-	100
Net cash from (used in) financing activities		(91)	771
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,072	1,029
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		1,145	1,623
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period,		2,217	2,652

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Caledonia Mining Corporation
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
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Unaudited

(figures in thousands of Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated)

1 Reporting entity

Caledonia Mining Corporation (the "Company") is a company domiciled in Canada. The address of the Company's registered office is Suite 1201, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario M5E 1J8 Canada. The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at March 31, 2011 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group" and individually as "Group entities"). The Group primarily is involved in the operation of a gold mine, acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties for the exploration of base and precious metals.

2 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and using the accounting policies the Company expects to adopt in its consolidated financial statements as at and the for the year ending December 31, 2011. These are the Group's first condensed interim consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS and IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards has been applied. An explanation of how the transition to IFRS has affected the reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Group is provided in note 22.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on May 16, 2011. 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 condensed interim consolidated financial statements, including the transition adjustments recognized on change-over to IFRS.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's 2010 annual consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with pre-changeover Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and in consideration of the IFRS transition disclosures included in note 22.

(b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Canadian dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

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(d) Use of estimates and judgements

Caledonia makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive income in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the condensed interim financial statements within the next financial year are discussed below:

i) Rehabilitation Provisions

Rehabilitation provisions have been created based on the Company's internal estimates. Assumptions, based on the current economic environment, have been made which management believes are a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability. These estimates take into account any material changes to the assumptions that occur when reviewed regularly by management. Estimates are reviewed annually and are based on current regulatory requirements. Significant changes in estimates of contamination, restoration standards and techniques will result in changes to provisions from period to period. Actual rehabilitation costs will ultimately depend on future market prices for the rehabilitation costs which will reflect the market condition at the time of the rehabilitation costs are actually incurred. The final cost of the currently recognized rehabilitation provisions may be higher or lower than currently provided for.

The discount rate currently applied in the calculation of the net present value of the provision is 1.7%.

ii) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the profit or loss in the period the new information becomes available.

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iii) **Title to Mineral Property Interests**

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

iv) **Income Taxes**

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company records its best estimate of the tax liability including the related interest and penalties in the current tax provision. Management believes they have adequately provided for the probable outcome of these matters; however, the final outcome may result in a materially different outcome than the amount included in the tax liabilities.

In addition, the Company recognizes deferred tax assets relating to tax losses carried forward to the extent there are sufficient taxable temporary differences (deferred tax liabilities) relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity against which the unused tax losses can be utilized. However, utilization of the tax losses also depends on the ability of the taxable entity to satisfy certain tests at the time the losses are recouped.

v) **Share-based Payment Transactions**

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in note 11.

vi) **Impairments**

At each accounting period end the Company determines if impairment indicators exist, and if present, performs an impairment review of the non-monetary assets held in the group. The exercise is subject to various judgement decisions and estimates. Financial assets are also reviewed regularly for impairment. Further details of the judgements and estimates made for these reviews are set out in Note 3(g).

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vii) **Functional currency**

The functional currency of each company in the group is determined after considering various primary and secondary indicators which require management to make numerous judgement decisions. The determination of the functional currency will have a bearing on the translation process and ultimately the accumulated foreign currency adjustment.

(e) Going concern

The ability of the Corporation to recover the amounts shown for its capital assets and mineral properties is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves and the ability of the Corporation to obtain the necessary financing to complete exploration and development and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of such capital assets and mineral properties.

The Corporation operates in a number of Southern African countries, its interests in the various properties may be subject to sovereign risks, including political and economic instability, government regulations relating to mining, currency fluctuations and inflation, all or any of which may impede the Corporation's activities in these areas or may result in the impairment or loss of part or all of the Corporation's interest in the properties.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of a going concern, which contemplates that the Corporation will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the normal course of business. The Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon operating profitable operations, realising proceeds from the disposal of mineral properties and obtaining sufficient financing to meet its liabilities and its obligations with respect to operating expenditures and expenditures required on its mineral properties.

3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements and in preparing the opening IFRS statement of financial position at January 1, 2010 for the purposes of the transition to IFRS, unless otherwise indicated. The accounting policies have been applied consistently by the Group entities.

(a) Basis of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Group.

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(ii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

(b) Foreign currency

(i) Presentation currency

The Company's presentation currency is the Canadian dollar ("C\$"). The functional currencies of Caledonia Mining Corporation and its subsidiaries are the Canadian dollar, US dollar and South African Rand ("ZAR"). These consolidated financial statements have been translated into the Canadian dollar in accordance with IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*. This standard requires that assets and liabilities be translated using the exchange rate at period end, and income, expenses and cash flow items are translated using the rate that approximates the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions (i.e. the average rate for the period).

All resulting translation differences are reported as a separate component of shareholders' equity titled "Accumulated other comprehensive income(loss)".

(ii) Foreign currency translation

In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each statement of financial position date, monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the period end foreign exchange rate. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the historical rate on the date of the transaction. All gains and losses on translation of these foreign currency transactions are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(c) Financial instruments

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

The Group initially recognises loans, receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially on the trade date at which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Group has the following non-derivative financial assets: loans and receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and available-for sale financial assets.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are initially recognized at the transaction value and subsequently carried at amortized cost less impairment losses. The impairment loss of receivables is based on a review of all outstanding amounts at period end. Bad debts are written off during the year in which they are identified. Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with original maturities of three months or less.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale and that are not classified in any of the previous categories. The Group's investments in equity securities and certain debt securities are classified as available-for-sale financial assets.

Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency differences on available-for sale equity instruments, are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the fair value reserve. When an investment is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss.

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Financial liabilities (including liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially on the trade date at which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

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Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Group has the following non-derivative financial liabilities: bank overdraft and trade and other payables.

Such financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(d) *Share capital*

Common shares

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(e) *Property, plant and equipment*

(i) *Recognition and measurement*

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and borrowing costs on qualifying assets for which the commencement date for capitalisation is on or after January 1, 2009.

All direct costs related to the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties are capitalized until the properties to which they relate are ready for their intended use, sold, abandoned or management has determined there to be impairment. If economically recoverable ore reserves are developed, capitalized costs of the related property are reclassified as mineral properties being depleted and depreciated.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

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When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised net within other income in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. On commencement of commercial production, depreciation of each mineral property and development is provided for on the unit-of-production basis using estimated proven and probable reserves. Where the total reserves are not determinable because ore bearing structures are open at depth or are open laterally the straight-line method of depreciation is applied over the estimated life of the mine. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

- buildings 10 years
- plant and machinery 10 years
- fixtures and fittings 10 years
- motor vehicles 4 years
- computer equipment 4 years

Depreciation methods including life of mine are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

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(f) Inventories

Consumable stores are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of consumable stores is based on the weighted average cost principle, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of gold in process, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. Consumable stores are reviewed for obsolete items and when a provision is created for such items identified, this provision is netted off the weighted average cost.

(g) Impairment

(i) Financial assets (including receivables)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets (including equity securities) are impaired can include default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, or the disappearance of an active market for a security. In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

The Group considers evidence of impairment for receivables at specific asset and collective level. All individually significant receivables are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significant receivables found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Receivables that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together receivables with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment the Group uses historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends. An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

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Impairment losses on available-for-sale investment securities are recognised by transferring the cumulative loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income, and presented in the fair value reserve in equity, to profit or loss. The cumulative loss that is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principal repayment and amortisation, and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss. Changes in impairment provisions attributable to time value are reflected as a component of finance income.

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale debt security increases and the increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, then the impairment loss is reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognised in profit or loss. However, any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity security is recognised in other comprehensive income.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit, or CGU"). The Group's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows. If there is an indication that a corporate asset may be impaired, then the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the corporate asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a *pro rata* basis. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

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In terms of IFRS, the test for recoverability of Exploration and Evaluation (“E&E”) assets can combine several CGUs as long as the combination is not larger than a segment. The definition of a CGU does, however, change once development activities have begun. There are special impairment triggers for E&E assets. Despite certain relief in respect of impairment triggers and the level of aggregation, the general impairment standards are applied in measuring the impairment of E&E assets. Reversals of impairment losses are permitted.

E&E assets are only assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an E&E asset may exceed its recoverable amount and upon transfer to development assets (therefore no requirement to assess for indication at each reporting date until the entity has sufficient information to reach a conclusion about the commercial viability and technical feasibility of extraction). Indicators of impairment include the following:

- The entity's right to explore in the specific area has expired or will expire in the near future and is not expected to be renewed
- Substantive expenditure on further E&E activities in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned
- The entity has not discovered commercially viable quantities of mineral resources as a result of E&E activities in the area to date and has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area
- Even if development is likely to proceed, the entity has sufficient data indicating that the carrying amount of the asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale

(iii) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities, that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use, are classified as held for sale. Immediately before classification as held for sale, the assets, or components of a disposal group, are re-measured in accordance with the Group’s accounting policies. Thereafter generally the assets, or disposal group, are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group is allocated to the assets and liabilities on *pro rata* basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventories, financial assets, deferred tax assets or employee benefit assets, which continue to be measured in accordance with the Group’s accounting policies. Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale and subsequent gains or losses on re-measurement are recognised in profit or loss. Gains are not recognised in excess of any cumulative impairment loss.

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(h) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available. Contributions to a defined contribution plan that is due more than 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service are discounted to their present value.

(ii) Share-based payment transactions

The grant date fair value of share-based payment awards granted to employees and directors is recognised as compensation expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the vesting period of the award. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met taking into account expected forfeitures, such that the amount ultimately recognised as an expense is based on the number of awards that do meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date.

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to the statement of comprehensive income (loss) over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in the statement of comprehensive loss/income, unless they are related to the issuance of shares. Amounts related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital.

(iii) Short term employee benefits

The cost of all short term employee benefits is recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

(i) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. 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 the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

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Site restoration

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of property, plant and equipment, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future rehabilitation cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work is capitalized to mining assets along with a corresponding increase in the rehabilitation provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The rehabilitation asset is depreciated on the same basis as mining assets. The Company's estimates of reclamation costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to mining assets with a corresponding entry to the rehabilitation provision. The Company's estimates are reviewed annually for changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates, effects of inflation and changes in estimates. Changes in the net present value, excluding changes in the Company's estimates of reclamation costs, are charged to profit and loss for the period. The net present value of restoration costs arising from subsequent site damage that is incurred on an ongoing basis during production are charged to profit or loss in the period incurred. The costs of rehabilitation projects that were included in the rehabilitation provision are recorded against the provision as incurred. The cost of ongoing current programs to prevent and control pollution is charged against profit and loss as incurred.

(j) Revenue

Revenue from the sale of precious metals is recognized when the metal leaves the mine for delivery to the respective refineries, risk and benefits of ownership are transferred and the receipt of proceeds are substantially assured.

(k) Finance income and finance costs

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested and gains on the disposal of available-for-sale financial assets. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on the rehabilitation provisions and impairment losses recognised on financial assets and also includes interest on overdraft balances.

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

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(l) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously. A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

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.

(m) Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its common shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held, for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares, which comprise share options granted to employees and directors.

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(n) Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2011

- Amendments to IFRS 1 *First time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*

The IASB has issued *Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters: Amendments to IFRS 1*. This guidance replaces references to a fixed date of "January 1, 2004" with "the date of transition to IFRSs," thus eliminating the need for companies adopting IFRSs for the first time to restate derecognition transactions that occurred before the date of transition to IFRSs. This guidance is intended to provide relief for first time adopters of IFRSs from having to reconstruct transactions that occurred before their date of transition to IFRSs. In addition, this guidance provides how an entity should resume presenting financial statements in accordance with IFRSs after a period when the entity was unable to comply with IFRSs because its functional currency was subject to severe hyperinflation. Earlier adoption is permitted.

- Amendments to IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*

Increase in disclosure with regards to the transfer of financial assets, especially if there is a disproportionate amount of transfer transactions that take place around the end of a reporting period.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013

- New standard IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

This new standard is a partial replacement of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* which provides guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets. Earlier adoption is permitted.

The Company has not early adopted these revised standards and is currently assessing the impact that these standards will have on the consolidated financial statements.

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4 General and administration

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Regional administration office fees	274	62
Withholding taxes	212	-
Investor relations	84	64
Management contract fee	171	141
Audit fee	78	40
Legal fees	13	13
Accounting services fees	15	7
Listing fees	19	15
Other	81	82
	947	424

5 Income tax expense

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Current period income tax	459	-
Deferred tax	691	-
	1,150	-

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6 Property, plant and equipment

	<i>Note</i>	Land and buildings	Mineral properties being depleted	Mineral properties not being depleted	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cost								
Balance at January 1, 2010		3,924	6,950	4,119	12,001	1,055	725	28,774
Additions		111	2,319	630	4,048	45	100	7,253
Disposals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange movement		(358)	(269)	(211)	(346)	(17)	(55)	(1,256)
Balance at December 31, 2010		<u>3,677</u>	<u>9,000</u>	<u>4,538</u>	<u>15,703</u>	<u>1,083</u>	<u>770</u>	<u>34,771</u>
Balance at January 1, 2011		3,677	9,000	4,538	15,703	1,083	770	34,771
Additions		-	1,156	166	2,201	-	-	3,523
Disposals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange movement		(162)	(101)	(123)	(593)	2	(24)	(1,001)
Balance at March 31, 2011		<u>3,515</u>	<u>10,055</u>	<u>4,581</u>	<u>17,311</u>	<u>1,085</u>	<u>746</u>	<u>37,293</u>

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6 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Land and buildings	Mineral properties being depleted	Mineral properties not being depleted	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
Depreciation and Impairment losses							
Balance at January 1, 2010	-	412	-	2,790	824	359	4,385
Depreciation for the year	-	350	-	2,005	82	80	2,517
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange movement	-	70	-	(487)	(46)	(11)	(474)
Balance at December 31, 2010	-	832	-	4,308	860	428	6,428
Balance at January 1, 2011	-	832	-	4,308	860	428	6,428
Depreciation for the year	-	85	-	318	86	84	573
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange movement	-	50	-	(181)	(63)	(60)	(254)
Balance at March 31, 2011	-	967	-	4,445	883	452	6,747
Carrying amounts							
At January 1, 2010	3,924	6,538	4,119	9,211	231	366	24,389
At December 31, 2010	3,677	8,168	4,538	11,395	223	342	28,343
At March 31, 2011	3,515	9,088	4,581	12,866	202	294	30,546

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Recoverability

The recoverability of the carrying amount of the South African and Zambian mineral properties is dependent upon the availability of sufficient funding to have drilled sufficiently large resources on the properties which are of interest to other parties or alternatively to bring the properties into commercial production, the price of the products to be recovered, the exchange rate of the local currency relative to the US dollar and the undertaking of profitable mining operations. As a result of these uncertainties, the actual amount recovered may vary significantly from the carrying amount.

7 Other investments

	Mar 31, 2011	Dec 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
	\$	\$	\$
Available for sale financial assets	5	5	59

On May 9, 2002, the Group participated in a private placement of the purchase of shares of Motapa Diamonds Inc. ("Motapa") at a cost of \$79. The shares of Motapa were listed on the TSX Venture Exchange in Canada prior to Motapa being acquired by Lucara (LUC.V) In terms of the transaction one Motapa share was exchanged for 0.9055 Lucara shares

The fair value of the investment in Lucara is \$nil (2010: \$nil and January 1, 2010: \$54) and the fair value of the shares held in Old Mutual Plc is \$5 (2010: \$5 and January 1, 2010: \$5). The Group sold the Lucara shares in 2010.

8 Inventories

	Mar 31, 2011	Dec 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
	\$	\$	\$
Consumable stores	2,193	2,037	2,088
Gold in process	-	583	498
	2,193	2,620	2,586

Inventory is comprised of gold in process at Blanket and consumable stores utilised by Blanket Mine. Consumable stores are disclosed net of any write downs or provision for obsolete items.

The Corporation recognised \$3,245 in the 1st quarter 2011 (3 months ended March 31, 2010- \$1,795) of consumable stores as an expense.

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9 Trade and other receivables

	Mar 31, 2011	Dec 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
	\$	\$	\$
Bullion receivable	2,626	893	690
Vat receivable	1,247	888	749
Deposits for stores and equipment	988	833	112
	4,861	2,314	1,551

The bullion receivable is received shortly after the delivery of the gold and no provision for non-recovery is required.

In the monetary policy statement announced by the Governor of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (“RBZ”) in February 2009, the debt owing by RBZ to Blanket Mine was converted into a Special Tradable Gold-Backed Foreign Exchange Bond, with a term of 12 months and an 8% interest rate.

At January 1, 2010 the Bond was shown at the estimated recoverable amount of \$810. In arriving at this recoverable amount the Corporation estimated the weighted average probability of the Bond being redeemed over periods of up to 5 years and applied a discount factor of 43%.

The Bond plus interest is guaranteed by RBZ on maturity. Blanket has been unable to sell the Bond at an acceptable discount rate and the RBZ did not redeem the Bond on the initial maturity date nor any subsequently advised maturity dates. As a result of the uncertain redemption date and the lack of information coming from the RBZ, the Bond has been written down to nil whilst Blanket continues to retain legal ownership of the RBZ debt.

10 Bank overdraft

	Mar 31, 2011	Dec 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
	\$	\$	\$
Bank overdrafts used for cash management purposes	(811)	(747)	(588)

The bank overdraft facility of US\$2.50 million bears interest at 7% above the 30 day LIBOR rate. The facility is unsecured and valid for a 180 day period which is renewable. The facility is repayable on demand.

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11 Capital and reserves

Share capital and share premium

	Mar 31, 2011	Dec 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
Authorised			
Unlimited number of common shares.			
Unlimited number of preference shares.	\$	\$	\$
Issued			
500,169,280 common shares	196,125	196,125	196,125

Common shares and preference shares

The holders of common shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. Holders of preference shares receive a non-cumulative dividend per share at the Company's discretion, or whenever dividends to ordinary shareholders are declared. They do not have the right to participate in any additional dividends declared for ordinary shareholders.

Preference shares do not carry the right to vote. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets, except that preference shareholders participate only to the extent of the face value of the shares.

Accumulated other comprehensive income(loss)

The accumulated other comprehensive income(loss) reserve comprises all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations and the cumulative net change in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets until the investments are derecognised or impaired.

Option reserve

The option reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of the share based compensation until the options are fully vested and exercisable. This is disclosed as contributed surplus.

Capital reserve

The capital reserve arises from the Blanket operations and arose in 2009 when the functional currency of the Zimbabwean operations changed to the US dollar and assets and liabilities were revalued as at January 1, 2009.

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Share-based payment

Description of the share-based payment arrangements

At March 31, 2011 the Group has the following share-based payment arrangement:

Share option programme (equity-settled)

The Group has established incentive stock option plans (the "Plans") for employees, officers and directors. In accordance with these programmes options are exercisable at the market price of the shares at the date of grant.

Terms and conditions of share option programme

The terms and conditions relating to the grants of the share option programme and the share appreciation rights are as follows; all options are to be settled by physical delivery of shares. Under the current plan the maximum term of the options is 5 years. Under the Plan the aggregate number of shares that may be issued will not exceed 10% of the number of the shares issued of the Group, and as at March 31, 2011, the Group has the following options outstanding:

Number of Options	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
	\$	
9,450,000	0.07	Apr 24, 2012
1,300,000	0.07	May 31, 2012
13,320,000	0.07	Mar 18, 2013
1,000,000	0.07	Jul 1, 2013
210,000	0.07	Apr 29, 2014
500,000	0.07	Mar 23, 2014
16,460,000	0.13	Jan 31, 2016
300,000	0.07	May 11, 2016
42,540,000	0.093	

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Share option programme

The continuity of the options granted, exercised, cancelled and expired under the Plans during 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Avg. Exercise Price \$
Options outstanding at January 1, 2010	32,580,000	0.1706
Granted	-	
Forfeited or expired	-	
Options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2010	32,580,000	0.07
Granted	16,460,000	0.13
Forfeited or expired	(6,500,000)	0.07
Options outstanding and exercisable at March 31, 2011	42,540,000	0.093

The options to purchase common shares noted above, have been granted to directors, officers and employees at exercise prices determined by reference to the market value of the common shares on the date of grant. The vesting of options is made at the discretion of the board of directors at the time the options are granted. As of March 31, 2011 there are 7,476,928 stock options available to grant (2010:17,436,928 stock options).

Employee expenses

	Mar 31, 2011 \$	Mar 31, 2010 \$
Share options granted in 2010	-	-
Share options granted in 2011	1,102	-
Total expense recognised as employee costs	1,102	-

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Inputs for measurement of grant date fair values

The fair value of compensation expenses noted above was estimated using the Black-Schöles Option Pricing Model with the following assumptions for the periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2010.

	Mar 31, 2011	Mar 31, 2010
Fair value of share options and assumptions		
Risk-free interest rate	1.1%	-
Expected dividend yield	Nil	-
Expected stock price volatility	60.47%	-
Expected option life in years	5	-
Exercise price	0.13	-
Share price at grant date	0.13	-
Fair value at grant date	0.067	-

Option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected price volatility. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, and therefore the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of the Group's stock options.

12 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share at March 31, 2011 was based on the profit attributable to common shareholders of \$1,894 (2010: \$110), and a weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 500,169 thousand (2010: 500,169 thousand), calculated as follows:

Profit attributable to common shareholders

	Mar 31, 2011	Mar 31, 2010
	\$	\$
Profit for the period	1,894	110
Profit attributable to common shareholders	1,894	110

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Weighted average number of common shares

	Mar 31, 2011	Mar 31, 2010
<i>(In number of shares)</i>		
Issued common shares	<u>500,169,280</u>	500,169,280
Weighted average number of common shares	<u>500,169,280</u>	<u>500,169,280</u>

Diluted earnings per share

The calculation of diluted earnings per share at March 31, 2011 was based on the profit attributable to common shareholders of \$1,894 (2010: \$110), and a weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 542,709 thousand (2010: 500,169 thousand), calculated as follows:

Profit attributable to common shareholders (diluted)

Weighted average number of common shares

	Mar 31, 2011	Mar 31, 2010
<i>(In number of shares)</i>		
Weighted average number of common shares (basic)	500,169,280	500,169,280
Effect of options exercisable	<u>42,540,000</u>	-
Weighted average number of common shares (diluted)	<u>542,709,280</u>	<u>500,169,280</u>

The average market value of the Company's shares for purposes of calculating the dilutive effect of share options was based on quoted market prices for the period during which the options were outstanding.

13 Defined Contribution Pension Plan

Under the terms of the Mining Industry Pension Fund ("Fund") in Zimbabwe eligible employees contribute a fixed percentage of their eligible earnings to the Fund. Blanket makes a matching contribution plus an inflation levy as a fixed percentage of eligible earnings of these employees. The total contribution by Blanket for the period ended March 31, 2011 was \$70 (2010: \$59).

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14 Provisions

	Site restoration
	\$
Balance at January 1, 2010	1,678
Accretion	93
Foreign currency adjustment	148
Balance at December 31, 2010	<u>1,919</u>
Balance at January 1, 2011	1,919
Accretion	13
Foreign currency adjustment	(66)
Balance at March 31, 2011	<u>1,866</u>
Non-current	1,866
Current	-
	<u>1,866</u>

Site restoration

Deferred expenditure relates to the net present value of the estimated cost of closing down the mine and site and environmental restoration costs. Deferred expenditure costs are capitalised at initial recognition and amortised systematically over the estimated life of the mine. Additional provisions were recognised due to the commencement of mining activities on claims and mine shafts previously not mined.

15 Trade and other payables

	<i>Note</i>	Mar 31,	Mar 31,	January 1,
		2011	2010	2010
		\$	\$	\$
Other trade payables		5,666	3,317	1,789
Provision for tax		362	-	-
Non-trade payables and accrued expenses		259	565	380
		<u>6,287</u>	<u>3,882</u>	<u>2,169</u>

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16. Non cash items and changes in non-cash working capital

	Mar 31,	Mar 31,
	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Asset retirement obligation accretion	13	6
Share-based payments	1,102	-
Finance expense	155	15
Finance income	-	(100)
Deferred tax	691	-
Income tax	458	-
Depreciation	573	585
Write down RBZ bond	-	57
Interest accrued on RBZ bond	-	(57)
Other	(32)	56
Total	<u>2,960</u>	<u>562</u>
	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Trade and other payables	2,045	(262)
Trade and other receivables	(2,549)	359
Inventories	427	561
Prepayments	5	(46)
Total	<u>(72)</u>	<u>612</u>

17. Contingencies

In the Share Sale Agreement dated May 12, 2006 pursuant to which the Group purchased 100% of the shares of Blanket, the Group agreed that it would, as soon as reasonably practicable after the Closing of the Agreement, cause Blanket to implement a share incentive scheme considered by the Directors to be in the best interests of Blanket, pursuant to which a percentage of the shares of Blanket will be deposited in a Trust for the benefit of the management and employees of Blanket. As at March 31, 2011 no scheme had been established, nor were any shares of Blanket deposited in a Trust for the purposes of such a scheme. The Group and the Board of Directors of Blanket have delayed the establishment of the required scheme pending clarity of the anticipated Zimbabwe laws relating to the indigenization of the mining industry, as it is recognized that the Zimbabwean laws when enacted, will likely have a material impact on the structure of the proposed scheme and the percentage of the issued shares of Blanket required to be put into trust for the purposes of the scheme.

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18 Related parties

Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel and director transactions.

Certain key management personnel, or their related parties, hold positions in other entities that result in them having control or significant influence over the financial or operating policies of these entities.

A number of these entities completed transactions with the Group in the reporting period. The terms and conditions of the transactions with key management personnel and their related parties were no more favourable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, on similar transactions to non-key management personnel related entities on an arm's length basis.

The aggregate value of transactions and outstanding balances relating to key management personnel and entities over which they have control or significant influence were as follows:

	Three months ended	
	March 31	
	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Management fees and allowances paid or accrued to a company which provides the services of the Corporation's President	140	138
Rent paid to a Company owned by members of the President's family	14	13
Fees paid to the Chairman of the Board	5	12
Legal fees paid to a law firm where a Director is a partner	12	12

(i) The Group has entered into a management agreement with Epicure Overseas S.A. ("Epicure"), a Panamanian Group, for management services provided by the president. The Group is required to pay a base annual remuneration adjusted for inflation and bonuses set out in the agreement. In the event of a change of control of the Group, Epicure can terminate the agreement and receive a lump sum payment equal to 200% of the remuneration for the year in which the change occurs.

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19 Group entities

	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest		
		Mar 31, 2011	Dec 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
		%	%	%
Significant subsidiaries				
Caledonia Holdings Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	100	100	100
Caledonia Mining Services Limited	Zimbabwe	100	100	100
Caledonia Kadola Limited	Zambia	100	100	100
Caledonia Mining (Zambia) Limited	Zambia	100	100	100
Caledonia Nama Limited	Zambia	100	100	100
Caledonia Western Limited	Zambia	100	100	100
Eersteling Gold Mining Corporation Limited	South Africa	100	100	100
Fintona Investments (Proprietary) Limited	South Africa	100	100	100
Greenstone Management Services (Proprietary) Limited	South Africa	100	100	100
Maid O' Mist (Pty) Ltd	South Africa	100	100	100
Mapochs Exploration (Pty) Ltd	South Africa	100	100	100
Caledonia Holdings (Africa) Limited	Zimbabwe	100	100	100
Blanket (Barbados) Holdings Limited	Barbados	100	100	100
Blanket Mine (1983) (Private) Limited	Zimbabwe	100	100	100

20 Operating Segments

The Group's operating segments have been identified based on geographic areas.

The Group has four geographic segments as described below, which are the Group's strategic business locations. The strategic business locations are managed separately because they require different technology and marketing strategies. For each of the strategic business locations the Corporation's CEO reviews internal management reports on at least a quarterly basis. The following geographical areas describe the operations of the Group's geographic segments: Corporate, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Zambia.

The accounting policy of the geographic segments is the same as described in notes 2 and 3.

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Information regarding the results of each geographic segment is included below. Performance is measured based on segment profit before income and tax, as included in the internal management report that are reviewed by the Group's CEO and CFO. Segment profit and goal performance is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluation the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis.

Information about geographic segments

2011	Corporate	Zimbabwe	South Africa	Zambia	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenues	-	11,226	-	-	11,226
Royalty	-	(455)	-	-	(455)
Production costs	-	(4,719)	(231)	-	(4,950)
Administrative expenses	(1,505)	(486)	(58)	-	(2,049)
Depreciation	-	(567)	(6)	-	(573)
Other expenses	--	-	-	-	-
Finance income	-	-	-	-	-
Finance expense	(34)	(121)	-	-	(155)
Geographic segment profit before income tax	(1,539)	4,878	(295)	-	3,044
Taxation	-	(1,150)	-	-	(1,150)
Geographic segment profit after income tax	(1,539)	3,728	(295)	-	1,894
Geographic segment assets:					
Current	1,718	6,094	1,506	41	9,359
Non-current	55	24,627	1,344	4,525	30,551
Capital expenditure		3,356		167	3,523
Geographic segment liabilities	416	12,709	1,675	7	14,807

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2010	Corporate	Zimbabwe	South Africa	Zambia	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenues	-	4,458	-	-	4,458
Royalty	-	(145)	-	-	(145)
Production costs	-	(2,994)	(285)	-	(3,279)
Administrative expenses	(315)	(62)	(44)	-	(421)
Depreciation	-	(579)	(6)	-	(585)
Other expenses	(42)	(57)	96	-	3
Finance income	42	58	-	-	100
Finance expense	-	(15)	-	-	(15)
Geographic segment profit before income tax	(315)	664	(239)	-	110
Taxation	-	-	-	-	-
Geographic segment profit after income tax	(315)	664	(239)	-	110
Geographic segment assets					
Current	1,461	4,414	845	43	6,763
Non-current	58	18,757	1,287	4,096	24,198
Capital expenditure		919	1	156	1,076
Geographic segment liabilities	404	8,247	469	7	9,127

21 Subsequent events

Zimbabwean Indigenization

In 2008 the Zimbabwean parliament passed the Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Act 2007 (“Act”) that stipulated that 51% ownership of all companies had to reside in the hands of Indigenous Zimbabwean citizens. In February 2010, Statutory Instrument 21 of 2010 was released which dealt with the regulations around the implementation of the Act. In terms of the regulations Blanket will have to submit an implementation plan which outlines how Blanket proposes to comply with the requirements of the Act within a 5 year period.

Blanket submitted its Indigenisation Implementation Plan to the Zimbabwe Government on May 9, 2011 in terms of the Indigenisation and Empowerment Act and associated Regulations. We await a response from the Zimbabwe Government

The Corporation will continue to monitor the situation and is consulting widely on this issue.

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22 Explanation of transition to IFRS 1

As stated in note 2(a), these are the Group's first consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The accounting policies set out in note 3 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2011, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 and in the preparation of an opening IFRS statement of financial position at January 1, 2010 (the Group's date of transition).

IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* sets forth guidance for the initial adoption of IFRS. Under IFRS 1 the standards are applied retrospectively at the transitional statement of financial position date with all adjustments to assets and liabilities taken to retained earnings unless certain exemptions are applied. The Company has applied the following exemptions to its opening statement of financial position dated January 1, 2010:

(a) Business Combinations

IFRS 1 indicates that a first-time adopter may elect not to apply IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* retrospectively to business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to IFRS. The Company has taken advantage of this election.

(b) Cumulative translation differences

IFRS 1 allows a first-time adopter to not comply with the requirements of IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* for cumulative translation differences that existed at the date of transition to IFRS. The Company has chosen to apply this election and has eliminated the cumulative translation difference for Blanket Mine and adjusted retained earnings by the same amount at the date of transition to IFRS.

(c) Share-based payment transactions

IFRS 1 encourages, but does not require, first-time adopters to apply IFRS 2 *Share-based Payments* to equity instruments that were granted on or before November 7, 2002, or equity instruments that were granted subsequent to November 7, 2002 and vested before the later of the date of transition to IFRS and January 1, 2005. The Company has elected not to apply IFRS 2 to awards that vested prior to January 1, 2010.

(d) Borrowing Costs

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

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In preparing its opening IFRS statement of financial position, the Group has adjusted amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP. An explanation of how the transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS has affected the Group's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out in the following tables and the notes that accompany the tables.

IFRS employs a conceptual framework that is similar to Canadian GAAP. However, significant differences exist in certain matters of recognition, measurement and disclosure. While adoption of IFRS has not changed the Company's actual cash flows, it has resulted in changes to the Company's reported financial position and results of operations. In order to allow the users of the financial statements to better understand these changes, the Company's Canadian GAAP statement of operations, statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position and statement of cash flows for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 and the year ended December 31, 2010 have been reconciled to IFRS, with the resulting differences explained.

(A) Estimates

In accordance with IFRS 1, an entity's estimates under IFRS at the date of transition to IFRS must be consistent with estimates made for the same date under previous GAAP, unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. The Company's IFRS estimates as of January 1, 2010 are consistent with its Canadian GAAP estimates for the same date.

(B) Property plant and equipment

In accordance with IFRS 1, if a parent company adopts IFRS subsequent to its subsidiary or associate adopting IFRS, the assets and the liabilities of the subsidiary or associate are to be included in the consolidated financial statements at the same carrying amounts as in the financial statements of the subsidiary or associate. The Company's principal operating subsidiary, Blanket Mine, effectively adopted IFRS in 2009 when it changed its functional currency to the US dollar.

In recent years, Zimbabwe has been a hyperinflationary economy and Caledonia's Blanket Mine has been specifically impacted by this. As a result of the situation in Zimbabwe, IAS 29 *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies* was not applied because there was neither a reliable price index nor exchangeability of the Zimbabwean Dollar into a stable foreign currency (i.e. US Dollar).

During 2009, the commonly used currency in Zimbabwe changed from Zimbabwean Dollar to US Dollar. As a result, the operations of Blanket Mine ceased to be subject to severe hyperinflation on this date.

Blanket Mine has elected to measure the assets and liabilities of the company at fair value and to use the fair value as the deemed cost of those assets and liabilities in the Blanket Mine's opening IFRS statement of financial position, being 1 January 2009, and recognise the difference directly as a component of equity in the Capital reserve.

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In accordance with IFRS 1 paragraph D17 the group is required in its consolidated financial statements, to measure the assets and liabilities of the Blanket Mine at the same carrying amounts as in the financial statements of the Blanket Mine, after adjusting for consolidation adjustments and for the effects of the business combination in which the entity acquired the Blanket Mine.

As a consequence of the above , a large difference resulted between the carrying values under Canadian GAAP and IFRS.

With the resultant higher carrying value for Blanket Mine's fixed assets, and the same application of the same depreciation rates, the depreciation amount under IFRS is much larger than under Canadian GAAP.

(C) Share-based payment

IFRS

- Each tranche of an award with different vesting dates is considered a separate grant for the calculation of fair value, and the resulting fair value is amortized over the vesting period of the respective tranches.
- Forfeiture estimates are recognized in the period they are estimated, and are revised for actual forfeitures in subsequent periods.

Canadian GAAP

- The fair value of stock-based awards with graded vesting are calculated as one grant and the resulting fair value is recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.
- Forfeitures of awards are recognized as they occur.

No change resulted in the figures because of this difference.

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(D) Provision for environmental rehabilitation

An obligation exists to restore certain sites for the effect of the Group's operations. Under IFRS, a liability can arise as a result of a constructive and/or legal obligation. However Canadian GAAP only requires a liability to be raised if there is a legal obligation. IFRS requires provisions to be discounted if the effect is material. Unlike IFRS, Canadian GAAP does not require discounting if the amount is fixed or reliably determinable.

IFRS

- The provision for environmental rehabilitation must be adjusted for changes in the discount rate.

Canadian GAAP

- The provision for environmental rehabilitation is not adjusted for changes in the discount rate.

A small change in the figures resulted from this difference.

(E) Deferred tax asset/liability

IFRS

- All deferred tax assets and liabilities must be classified as non-current.

Canadian GAAP

- Deferred tax assets and liabilities can be classified as current or non-current as appropriate.

As a result of the transition to IFRS the carrying amounts of various assets and liabilities have been adjusted (see B above). There has not been a corresponding change to the tax basis of these assets and liabilities. This will impact the deferred taxes recognized. As a result of the change in the carrying values of the Blanket assets the deferred tax liability has also increased by a large amount.

(F) Other comprehensive income (loss)

Other comprehensive income (loss) consists of the change in the accumulated other comprehensive income(loss) ("AOCI"). Due to other IFRS adjustments, the balances that are used to calculate the AOCI are different in accordance with IFRS than in accordance with Canadian GAAP. As a result, AOCI and other comprehensive income (loss) are different in accordance with IFRS than in accordance with Canadian GAAP.

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(G) Impairment

IFRS – If indication of impairment is identified, the asset's carrying value is compared to the asset's discounted cash flows. If the discounted cash flows are less than the carrying value, the asset is impaired by an amount equal to the difference between the discounted cash flows and the carrying value.

Canadian GAAP - If indication of impairment is identified, the asset's carrying value is compared to the asset's undiscounted cash flows. If the undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying value, the asset is impaired by an amount equal to the difference between the undiscounted cash flows and the carrying value.

The Company completed an impairment review of its assets at January 1, 2010 and concluded that the assets were not impaired in accordance with IFRS

(H) Presentation

The presentation of the cash flow statement in accordance with IFRS differs from the presentation of the cash flow statement in accordance with Canadian GAAP.

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Reconciliation of equity at January 1, 2010

	<i>Note</i>	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS
		\$	\$	\$
Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	<i>B</i>	15,304	9,085	24,389
Other investments		59	-	59
Trade and other receivables		810	-	810
Total non-current assets		16,173	9,085	25,258
Inventories		2,589	(3)	2,586
Prepayments		158	(28)	130
Trade and other receivables		1,547	4	1,551
Cash and cash equivalents		1,623	-	1,623
Total current assets		5,917	(27)	5,890
Total assets		22,090	9,058	31,148
Liabilities				
Provisions	<i>D</i>	1,730	(52)	1,678
Deferred tax liability	<i>E</i>	859	3,454	4,313
Total non-current liabilities		2,589	3,402	5,991
Trade and other payables		2,171	(2)	2,169
Bank overdraft		588	-	588
Total current liabilities		2,759	(2)	2,757
Total Liabilities		5,348	3,400	8,748
Equity				
Share capital		196,125	-	196,125
Capital reserve	<i>B</i>	-	14,170	14,170
Contributed surplus		1,951	-	1,951
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	<i>F</i>	(550)	(5,891)	(6,441)
Deficit	<i>B</i>	(180,784)	(2,621)	(183,405)
Capital and reserves		16,742	5,658	22,400
Total equity and liabilities		22,090	9,058	31,148

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Reconciliation of equity at March 31, 2010

	<i>Note</i>	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS
		\$	\$	\$
Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	<i>B</i>	16,213	7,982	24,195
Other investments		3	-	3
Trade and other receivables		786	-	786
Total non-current assets		17,002	7,982	24,984
Inventories		2,027	(3)	2,024
Prepayments		85	-	85
Trade and other receivables		1,240	(23)	1,217
Cash and cash equivalents		2,652	-	2,652
Total current assets		6,004	(26)	5,978
Total assets		23,006	7,956	30,962
Liabilities				
Provisions	<i>D</i>	1,667	(34)	1,633
Deferred tax liability	<i>E</i>	827	3,486	4,313
Total non-current liabilities		2,494	3,452	5,946
Trade and other payables		1,907	-	1,907
Bank overdraft		1,274	-	1,274
Total current liabilities		3,181	-	3,181
Total Liabilities		5,675	3,452	9,127
Equity				
Share capital		196,125	-	196,125
Capital reserve	<i>B</i>	-	14,170	14,170
Contributed surplus		1,951	-	1,951
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	<i>F</i>	(620)	(6,496)	(7,116)
Deficit	<i>B</i>	(180,125)	(3,170)	(183,295)
Capital and reserves		17,331	4,504	21,835
Total equity and liabilities		23,006	7,956	30,962

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Reconciliation of equity at December 31, 2010

	<i>Note</i>	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS
		\$	\$	\$
Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	<i>B</i>	21,289	7,054	28,343
Other investments		5	-	5
Total non-current assets		21,294	7,054	28,348
Inventories		2,626	(6)	2,620
Prepayments		114	(21)	93
Trade and other receivables		2,309	5	2,314
Cash and cash equivalents		1,145	-	1,145
Total current assets		6,194	(22)	6,172
Total assets		27,488	7,032	34,520
Liabilities				
Provisions	<i>D</i>	1,731	188	1,919
Deferred tax liability	<i>E</i>	2,286	2,865	5,151
Total non-current liabilities		4,017	3,053	7,070
Trade and other payables		3,882	-	3,882
Bank overdraft		747	-	747
Total current liabilities		4,629	-	4,629
Total Liabilities		8,646	3,053	11,699
Equity and liabilities				
Share capital		196,125	-	196,125
Capital reserve	<i>B</i>	-	14,170	14,170
Contributed surplus		2,305	-	2,305
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	<i>F</i>	(1,061)	(6,921)	(7,982)
Deficit	<i>B</i>	(178,527)	(3,270)	(181,797)
Capital and reserves		18,842	3,979	22,821
Total equity and liabilities		27,488	7,032	34,520

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Reconciliation of comprehensive income for the period ended March 31, 2010

	<i>Note</i>	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS
		\$	\$	\$
Revenue		4,490	(32)	4,458
Royalty		145	-	145
Production costs		3,282	3	3,279
Depreciation	<i>B</i>	167	(418)	585
Gross profit		896	(447)	449
Administrative expenses	<i>F</i>	322	(102)	424
		574	(549)	25
Finance income		100	-	100
Finance expense		15	-	15
Net finance income		85	-	85
Profit before income tax		659	(549)	110
Income tax expense		-	-	-
Profit for the period		659	(549)	110
Other comprehensive income				
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations		(70)	(606)	(676)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		589	(1,155)	(566)

	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS
	\$	\$	\$
Earnings per share	0.0013	(0.0011)	0.0002

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Reconciliation of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2010

	<i>Note</i>	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS
		\$	\$	\$
Revenue		22,401	(13)	22,388
Royalty		825	-	825
Production costs		13,298	(9)	13,307
Depreciation	<i>B</i>	566	(1,951)	2,517
Gross profit		<u>7,712</u>	<u>(1,973)</u>	<u>5,739</u>
Administrative expenses	<i>F</i>	4,028	936	3,092
		<u>3,684</u>	<u>(1,037)</u>	<u>2,647</u>
Finance income		270	-	270
Finance expense		(267)	-	(267)
Net finance income		<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>
Profit before income tax		<u>3,687</u>	<u>(1,037)</u>	<u>2,650</u>
Income tax expense		(1,430)	388	(1,042)
Profit for the period		<u>2,257</u>	<u>(649)</u>	<u>1,608</u>
Other comprehensive income				
Reclassification adj for other than temporary decline in value		(45)	-	(45)
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations		(466)	(1,030)	(1,496)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		<u>1,746</u>	<u>(1,679)</u>	<u>67</u>

	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS
	\$	\$	\$
Earnings per share	0.0045	(0.0013)	0.0032