

Canadian International Minerals Inc.

Financial Statements

March 31, 2009

in Canadian dollars

Auditors' Report

**To the Shareholders of
Canadian International Minerals Inc.**

We have audited the balance sheet of Canadian International Minerals Inc. as at March 31, 2009, and the statements of operations, comprehensive loss and deficit, and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosure in these financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company as at March 31, 2009 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

The comparative financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2008 were audited by another firm of Chartered Accountants which expressed an opinion without reservation on those financial statements in their report dated August 15, 2008.

"MacKay LLP"

**Vancouver, Canada
July 17, 2009**

Chartered Accountants

Canadian International Minerals Inc.
Balance Sheets
As at March 31
(in Canadian dollars)

	2009	2008
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 2)	\$ 320,953	\$ 2,213
Interest and GST receivable	19,853	7,685
Prepaid expenses	1,431	32,867
	<u>342,237</u>	<u>42,765</u>
Resource properties (schedule 1) (note 5)	206,513	46,997
Equipment (note 6)	9,266	-
	<u>\$ 558,016</u>	<u>\$ 89,762</u>
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 48,905	\$ 36,020
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Capital stock		
Authorized		
Unlimited shares of no par value		
Issued and outstanding (note 7)	1,081,756	344,695
Contributed surplus (note 8)	134,558	-
Deficit	(707,203)	(290,953)
	<u>509,111</u>	<u>53,742</u>
	<u>\$ 558,016</u>	<u>\$ 89,762</u>

Nature of operations (Note 1)

Subsequent event (Note 14)

On behalf of the Board:

"Michael Schuss"
President

"Michael Schuss"
Chief Financial Officer

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Canadian International Minerals Inc.
Statements of Operations, Comprehensive Loss and Deficit
Year ended March 31
(in Canadian dollars)

	2009	2008
Expenses		
Amortization of equipment	\$ 1,502	\$ -
Bank charges and interest	705	289
Consulting fees (note 9)	28,690	63,984
General exploration costs (note 9)	14,084	-
Management and director's fees (note 9)	64,500	-
Office and general	24,846	3,959
Professional fees	93,315	38,139
Rent (note 9)	8,095	6,000
Shareholder liaison and promotion	7,815	-
Stock-based compensation	134,558	-
Transfer agent and filing fees	19,088	11,322
Travel	24,137	13,930
Write-off of resource properties	-	6,000
Total expenses	421,335	143,623
Other item		
Interest income	5,085	2,176
Net and comprehensive loss for the year	(416,250)	(141,447)
Deficit, beginning of year	(290,953)	(149,506)
Deficit, end of year	\$ (707,203)	\$ (290,953)
Loss per share, basic and diluted	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.02)
Weighted average shares outstanding	9,475,457	6,430,001

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Canadian International Minerals Inc.
Statements of Cash Flows
Year ended March 31
(in Canadian dollars)

	2009	2008
Operating Activities		
Net loss for the year	\$ (416,250)	\$ (141,447)
Items not involving cash		
Amortization of equipment	1,502	-
Write-off of resource properties	-	6,000
Stock-based compensation	134,558	-
	(280,190)	(135,447)
Changes in non-cash working capital		
Interest and GST receivable	(12,168)	(5,515)
Prepaid expenses	31,436	(12,776)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	12,885	19,452
Net cash used in operating activities	(248,037)	(134,286)
Financing Activities		
Shares issued for cash	800,000	-
Share issue costs	(119,189)	(5,355)
Deferred finance fees	-	(14,563)
Net cash provided (used) from financing activities	680,811	(19,918)
Investing Activities		
Acquisition of equipment	(10,768)	-
Acquisition of resource properties	(73,034)	-
Deferred exploration costs	(30,232)	(6,674)
Net cash used in investing activities	(114,034)	(6,674)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	318,740	(160,878)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,213	163,091
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 320,953	\$ 2,213
Cash and cash equivalents consists of:		
Cash	\$ 24,953	\$ 2,213
Guaranteed investment certificates (Note 4)	296,000	-
	\$ 320,953	\$ 2,213

Supplemental cash flow information (Note 3)
The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Canadian International Minerals Inc.
Schedule of Resource Properties
(in Canadian dollars)

Schedule 1

Year ended March 31, 2009

	Copper Mountain	Lady Bug	Lanny Claims	Solar Silicon	Carbo Claims	Total
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 46,997	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 46,997
Acquisition costs						
Cash	-	10,534	7,500	45,000	10,000	73,034
Shares	-	-	-	18,750	37,500	56,250
	-	10,534	7,500	63,750	47,500	129,284
Deferred exploration expenditures						
Geological consulting	24,288	-	999	4,945	-	30,232
	24,288	-	999	4,945	-	30,232
Total	71,285	10,534	8,499	68,695	47,500	206,513
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, end of year	\$ 71,285	\$ 10,534	\$ 8,499	\$ 68,695	\$ 47,500	\$ 206,513

For the year ended March 31, 2008

	Copper Mountain	Total
Balance, beginning of year	\$ -	\$ -
Acquisition costs		
Cash	16,505	16,505
Shares	-	-
	16,505	16,505
Deferred exploration expenditures		
Geological consulting	36,492	36,492
	36,492	36,492
Total	52,997	52,997
Write-offs	(6,000)	(6,000)
Balance, end of year	\$ 46,997	\$ 46,997

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Canadian International Minerals Inc. was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on March 2, 2006. The Company is engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties in Canada.

The Company is in the process of acquiring and exploring its mineral properties and has not yet determined whether these properties contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable. The continued operations of the Company and the recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral properties and related deferred exploration costs is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development, and upon future profitable production.

	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2008
Deficit	\$ (707,203)	\$ (290,953)
Working capital	\$ 293,332	\$ 6,745

The Company's ability to continue its operations and to realize assets at their carrying values is dependent upon obtaining additional financing and generating revenues sufficient to cover its operating costs. These financial statements do not give effect to any adjustments which would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and therefore be required to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. A summary of the significant accounting policies are as follows:

Cash and equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on deposit and highly liquid short-term interest bearing guaranteed investment certificates that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash. The Company is exposed to credit risk with respect to its cash and cash equivalents. However, the risk is minimized as they are held at a major Canadian Chartered Bank.

Equipment

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is provided for using the declining-balance method at the following rates per annum:

Computer equipment	30%
Furniture and fixtures	20%

Amortization is recorded at one-half the normal rate in the year of acquisition.

Financial instruments

Effective April 1, 2008, the Company adopted the new recommendations of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") under Section 3862, *Financial Instruments Disclosures*, Section 3863, *Financial Instrument - Presentation* and Section 1535, *Capital Disclosures*. *Financial Instruments* Section 3862 requires entities to provide disclosures in their financial statements that enable users to evaluate (a) the significance of financial instruments for the entity's financial position and performance; and (b) the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed during the period and at the balance sheet date, and how the entity manages those risks. The principles in this section complement the principles for recognizing, measuring and presenting financial assets and financial liabilities in Section 3855, *Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement*, Section 3863 and Section 3865 *Hedges*.

Section 3863 is to enhance financial statement users' understanding of the significance of financial instruments to an entity's financial position, performance and cash flows. This section establishes standards for presentation of financial instruments and non-financial derivatives. It deals with the classification of financial instruments, from the perspective of the issuer, between liabilities and equity, the classification of related interest, dividends, losses and gains, and the circumstances in which financial assets and financial liabilities are offset.

The adoption of Sections 3862 and 3863 had no impact on the Company's financial statements. *Capital Disclosures* Section 1535 establishes standards for disclosing information about an entity's capital and how it is managed.

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial instruments are expensed as incurred.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

The Company has included the required disclosure in Notes 11 and 12.

The Company has designated its cash as held-for-trading, which is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in net income. Amounts receivable are classified as loans and receivables, which are measured at amortized cost. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost.

Comprehensive income

CICA Handbook Section 1530 Comprehensive Income, requires the presentation of comprehensive income and its components in a new financial statement. Comprehensive income is the change in the net assets of a company arising from transactions, events and circumstances not related to shareholders.

Resource properties

The Company records its interests in resource properties at cost. Where specific exploration programs are planned and budgeted by management, the cost of resource properties and related exploration expenditures are capitalized until the properties are placed into commercial production, sold, abandoned or determined by management to be impaired in value. These costs will be amortized over the estimated useful lives of the properties following the commencement of production or written off if the properties are sold or abandoned.

The costs include the cash or other consideration paid and the fair value of shares issued, if any, on the acquisition of resource properties. Costs related to properties acquired under option agreements or joint ventures, whereby payments are made at the sole discretion of the Company, are recorded in the accounts at such time as the payments are made. For properties held jointly with other parties the Company only records its proportionate share of acquisition and exploration costs. The proceeds from options granted are deducted from the cost of the related property and any excess is deducted from other remaining capitalized property costs. The Company does not accrue estimated future costs of maintaining its resource properties in good standing.

Capitalized costs as reported on the balance sheet represent costs incurred to date and may not reflect actual, present, or future values. Recovery of carrying value is dependent upon future commercial success or proceeds from disposition of the resource interests. It is reasonably possible, based on existing knowledge that changes in future conditions could require a change in the recognized amounts. Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to resource properties in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry norms for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property may be subject to unregistered prior agreements or inadvertent non-compliance with regulatory requirements. Some foreign jurisdictions are subject to political instability and laws and regulations regarding title to mineral properties could change significantly in the near future.

Management evaluates each resource interest on a reporting period basis or as events and circumstances warrant, and makes a determination based on exploration activity and results, estimated future cash flows and availability of funding as to which costs are capitalized or charged as impairment charges. Write-downs due to impairment in value are charged to operations.

Resource property interests, where future cash flows are not reasonably determinable, are evaluated for impairment based on results of exploration work, management's intentions and determination of the extent to which future exploration programs are warranted and likely to be funded.

General exploration costs not related to specific properties and general administrative expenses are charged to operations in the year in which they are incurred.

Impairment of long-lived assets

Canadian generally accepted accounting principles require long-lived assets and intangibles held and used by the Company to be reviewed for possible impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset that an entity expects to hold and use may not be recoverable, future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its disposition must be estimated. If the undiscounted value of the future cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the asset, impairment is recognized. Management determined that there has been no impairment of the Company's long-lived assets as at March 31, 2009.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

Asset retirement obligations

Asset retirement obligations are recognized for the legal obligations related to the retirement of long-lived tangible assets that arise from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of such assets. An asset retirement obligation is recognized in the period in which it is incurred and when a reasonable estimate of the fair value of the liability can be made with a corresponding asset retirement cost recognized by increasing the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. The asset retirement cost is subsequently allocated in a rational and systematic method over the underlying asset's useful life. The initial fair value of the liability is accreted, by charges to operations, to its estimated future value.

Stock-based compensation

The Company follows the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants Handbook section 3870, Stock-based Compensation and Other Stock-based Payments, and accounts for all grants of options to employees, non-employees and directors in accordance with the fair value method for accounting for stock-based compensation as defined by accounting principles generally accepted in Canada. The fair value of stock-based compensation awards are calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model ("Black-Scholes"). Option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected price volatility. Changes in these assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate. Compensation expense is recognized in the statement of operations over the vesting period. Forfeitures are accounted for as they occur.

The Company has a stock-based compensation plan. See Note 7(c) for details with respect to the fair value determination, including assumptions.

Basic and diluted loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the loss for the year by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if potentially dilutive securities were exercised or converted to common stock. The dilutive effect of options and warrants and their equivalent is computed by application of the treasury stock method. Fully diluted amounts are not presented when the effect of the computations are anti-dilutive due to the losses incurred. Accordingly, there is no difference in the amounts presented for basic and diluted loss per share.

Income taxes

The Company uses the future income tax method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable for the current year and future tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and loss carryforwards. Future tax assets and liabilities are measured using the substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or liability settled. The effect on future tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment or enactment occurs. To the extent that the Company does not consider it to be more likely than not that a future tax asset will be recovered, it provides a valuation allowance against the excess.

Share issue costs

The Company follows the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants Handbook section 3610, stating expenses related to the issue of capital, are excluded from the determination of net income and shown separately in the statement to which they relate. All costs relating to the issue of share capital are deducted from the proceeds of the share capital issued.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates relate to the determination of impairment of resource property interests and the determination of fair value for stock based transactions. Where estimates have been used financial results as determined by actual events could differ from those estimates.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

Adoption of new accounting standards

Effective on April 1, 2008, the Company adopted CICA Handbook Section 1400, "General Standards of Financial Statement Presentation". This section provides revised guidance on management's responsibility to assess and disclose the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Disclosure requirements pertaining to this new standard are continued in Note 1.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The following accounting pronouncements are applicable to future reporting periods. The Company is currently evaluating the effects of adopting these standards:

On January 8, 2008, the CICA issued Section 3064, Goodwill and Intangible Assets. Section 3064, establishes standards for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of goodwill and intangible assets. Section 3064 is effective for annual and interim financial statements to fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2008 and will be adopted on April 1, 2009.

The CICA issued Section 1582 Business Combinations, which replaces Section 1581. This new standard aligns accounting for business combinations under Canadian GAAP with IFRS and is effective for business combinations entered into on or after January 1, 2011. The adoption of the revised standard is expected to impact the Company's financial statements only to the extent that business combinations are entered into after the effective date.

In 2006, Canada's Accounting Standards Board (AcSB) ratified a strategic plan that will result in the convergence of Canadian GAAP, as used by public companies, with International Financial Reporting Standards over a transitional period. The AcSB has developed and published a detailed implementation plan, with a changeover date for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Our Company will adopt IFRS effective April 1, 2011 and will be required to restate, for comparative purposes, amounts reports by the Company for its year ended March 31, 2011. This initiative is in its early stages as of the date of these annual financial statements. Accordingly, it would be premature to assess the impact of the initiative on the Company at this time.

3. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION AND NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

	2009	2008
Interest paid	\$ -	\$ -
Income taxes paid	\$ -	\$ -

The Company incurred non-cash financing and investing activities during the years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 as follows:

	2009	2008
Non-cash financing activities		
Issue of share capital for:		
Resource properties	\$ 56,250	\$ -
Corporate finance fee	8,000	-
Share issue costs	(8,000)	-
	\$ 56,250	\$ -
Non-cash investing activities		
Acquisition of resource properties	\$ (56,250)	\$ -

4. GUARANTEED INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES

The following non-transferable BMO investment certificates have been classified as financial instruments held for trading and are accounted for at a fair value of \$296,000 (2008 - \$Nil).

	2009	2008
Guaranteed Investment Certificate due August 11, 2009, at cost bearing interest at 2.65% per annum	\$ 46,000	\$ -
Guaranteed Investment Certificate due June 22, 2009, at cost bearing interest at 2.50% per annum	250,000	-
	\$ 296,000	\$ -

5. RESOURCE PROPERTIES

(a) Copper Mountain

The Company entered into two assignment of mineral title agreements on January 31, 2007. The first agreement was between Michael Schuss (CEO of the Company) and the Company. In consideration of \$10,000 Mr. Schuss assigned and transferred all rights, title and interest in seven claims. The second agreement between Larry Ralph Sostad and the Company assigned and transferred all rights, title and interest in two claims to the Company for consideration of \$6,000 which were written-off during the year ended March 31, 2008 due to unfavorable results. The area is located at the southern end of the Thompson Plateau, overlooking the Similkameen River Canyon 15 km from Princeton, British Columbia.

(b) Lady Bug

The Company acquired a 100% interest in mineral claims located in the Monashee region of east central British Columbia. The acquisition cost was \$10,000 paid to Michael Schuss (CEO of the Company) as a reimbursement of costs.

(c) Lanny Claims

The Company acquired a 100% interest in mineral claims located near Sinclair Mills, British Columbia for the sum of \$7,500 and recording costs.

(d) Solar Silicon

The Company has entered into an option agreement on September 3, 2008 to acquire a 100% interest in the Solar claim group located approximately 2 km north east of the town of Golden, British Columbia. The Solar claims are 888 hectares in area.

The Company can earn a 100% interest in the Solar claims by paying, \$45,000 (paid) and 375,000 common shares (issued at a price of \$0.05 per share) on signing, 250,000 common share in six months (subsequently issued at a price of \$0.025 per share), and 250,000 common shares in 12 months.

(e) Carbo Claims

On January 15, 2009, the Company entered into an agreement to explore and develop a rare earth element property in central British Columbia. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company will acquire a 75% interest in the Carbo Claims. The property consists of four mineral claims with a total area of 1,464 hectares, located approximately 80 km northeast of Prince George.

The terms of the agreement are as follows:

(i) the payment of \$30,000

\$10,000 on signing (paid)
\$10,000 on January 15, 2010, and
\$10,000 on January 15, 2011.

(ii) the issuance of 1,500,000 shares

500,000 shares on approval of the Canadian National Stock Exchange (issued at price of \$0.075 per share),
500,000 shares on January 15, 2010, and
500,000 shares on January 15, 2011.

(iii) The Company must incur a total of \$198,000 in exploration expenditures within a three-year period.

Canadian International Minerals Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements
March 31, 2009
(in Canadian dollars)

6. EQUIPMENT

March 31, 2009	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value
Computer equipment	\$ 8,501	\$ 1,275	\$ 7,226
Furniture and fixtures	2,267	227	2,040
	\$ 10,768	\$ 1,502	\$ 9,266
March 31, 2008			
Computer equipment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

7. CAPITAL STOCK

(a) Authorized

Unlimited common shares of no par value

(b) Issued and outstanding

	Shares	Amount
Balance at March 31, 2007	6,330,001	\$ 340,050
Common shares issued for cash	100,000	10,000
Share issue costs	-	(5,355)
Balance at March 31, 2008	6,430,001	344,695
Initial public offering	4,000,000	800,000
Shares for corporate finance fee	40,000	8,000
Issue costs	-	(127,189)
Issued for property acquisition (note 5d)	375,000	18,750
Issued for property acquisition (note 5e)	500,000	37,500
Balance at March 31, 2009	11,345,001	\$ 1,081,756

The Company completed an initial public offering of 4,000,000 shares at \$0.20 per share on June 13, 2008, giving the Company \$680,811 to the treasury after costs. Issue costs include the agent's commission at 8% or \$64,000, a sponsorship fee of \$25,000 and legal and accounting fees of \$30,189. The agent also received 40,000 shares as a corporate finance fee.

As at March 31, 2009, the Company had 2,555,625 shares in escrow. During the year ended March 31, 2009, 851,876 shares were released from escrow. Escrowed shares are released at a rate of 10% on completion of Initial Public offering (IPO) and 15% every six months after IPO which was completed on June 13, 2008.

During the year ended March 31, 2009, the Company issued 375,000 common shares at a price of \$0.05 per share under the option agreement of Solar Silicon project (note 5d), and 500,000 common shares at a price of \$0.075 per share under the option agreement of Carbo Claims (note 5e). The shares were issued at the closing bid price of the previous transaction day.

During the year ended March 31, 2008, the Company issued 100,000 common shares at a price of \$0.10 per share for total proceeds of \$10,000. The proceeds were received during the year ended March 31, 2007 and were recorded on the balance sheet as shares to be issued.

(c) Stock options

The Company has a stock option plan which allows for the number of shares reserved for issuance pursuant to the exercise of stock options to be 20% of the issued and outstanding common shares as at the date of its last AGM, being 2,086,000 shares (the "2008 Plan"). The terms of the 2008 Plan comply with the policies of the CNSX and TSX Venture Exchange. Options granted under the Plan may have a maximum term of five (5) years. The exercise price of the options granted under the Plan will not be less than the fair market value of the common stock at the date of grant. The Plan Administrator shall specify the vesting schedule for each stock option granted.

The Company has granted employees, consultants, directors and officers share purchase options.

Canadian International Minerals Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements
March 31, 2009
(in Canadian dollars)

7. CAPITAL STOCK continued

(i) The changes in stock options were as follows:

	2009		2008	
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance outstanding, beginning of year	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Activity during the year				
Options granted	1,000,000	0.25	-	-
Balance outstanding, end of year	1,000,000	\$ 0.25	-	\$ -

Using the fair value method for stock-based compensation, stock-based compensation expense of \$134,558 was recorded in the statements of operations for the year ended March 31, 2009 (2008 - \$nil).

Fair value of \$0.13 per option was determined using the Black Scholes Option Pricing Model assuming no dividends are to be paid, with a weighted average expected stock option life of 2 years (2008 - nil), a weighted average volatility of the Company's share price of 120% (2008 - nil) and an average annual risk free interest rate of 3% (2008 - nil).

(ii) The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding and exercisable at March 31, 2009:

Range of exercise prices	Number outstanding at March 31, 2009	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)
\$ 0.25	1,000,000	1.3

(d) Warrants

Nil

8. CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS

Contributed surplus is as follows:

	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2008
Balance, beginning of year	\$ -	\$ -
Options granted	134,558	-
Balance, at end of year	\$ 134,558	\$ -

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following expenses were incurred with directors and officers of the Company

	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2008
Rent - to a company controlled by a former director	\$ 1,500	\$ 4,500
Management fees	64,500	49,070
Consulting fees	7,900	-
General exploration costs	1,600	-
	\$ 75,500	\$ 53,570

These charges were measured by the exchange amount, which is the amount agreed upon by the transacting parties.

As at March 31, 2009 accounts payable and accrued liabilities included \$nil (March 31, 2008 - \$13,460) owing to officers and directors.

Canadian International Minerals Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements
March 31, 2009
(in Canadian dollars)

10. INCOME TAXES

	Year ended March 31, 2009	Year ended March 31, 2008
The following is a reconciliation of income taxes:		
Statutory rates in Canada	30.63%	31.50%
Income taxes at Canadian statutory rates	\$ (127,497)	\$ (44,556)
Effect of reduction in statutory rate	26,080	2,365
Unrecognized items for tax purposes	41,215	-
Taxable benefits not realized	60,202	42,191
Future tax expense recovery	\$ -	\$ -

Significant components of the Company's future tax assets and liabilities, after applying enacted corporation income tax rates, are as follows:

	2009	2008
Future income tax assets (liabilities)		
Non-capital losses carried forward	\$ 138,678	\$ 71,434
Resource expenditures	1,560	1,890
Share issue costs	25,627	1,349
Future income tax assets	165,865	74,673
Valuation allowance	(165,865)	(74,673)
Net future income tax assets	\$ -	\$ -

Management considers it more likely than not that the amounts will not be utilized and accordingly a full valuation allowance has been applied.

The Company has accumulated non-capital losses totaling \$533,375, which are available to offset future years' taxable income. These losses expire as follows:

2027	\$ 90,256
2028	136,518
2029	306,601
	<u>\$ 533,375</u>

At March 31, 2009, the Company had unclaimed resources and other deductions in the amount of \$212,513 (2008 - \$52,997) which may be deducted against future taxable income on a discretionary basis. In addition, the Company has share issue costs totalling \$98,564 (2008 - \$4,284) which have not been claimed for tax purposes.

11. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to identify, pursue and complete the exploration and development of mineral properties, to maintain financial strength, to protect its ability to meet its on-going liabilities, to continue as a going concern, to maintain creditworthiness and to maximize returns for shareholders over the long term. The Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject. Capital of the Company comprises shareholders' equity.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares.

The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in financial instruments in high credit quality financial institutions with terms to maturity selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial Instruments

As at March 31, 2009, the Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying values because of their current nature.

Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk with respect to its cash and cash equivalents. However, the risk is minimized as they are held at a major Canadian Chartered Bank.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure and financial leverage as outlined above.

The Company monitors its ability to meet its short-term exploration and administrative expenditures by raising additional funds through share issuance when required. All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of 30 days or due on demand and are subject to normal trade terms. The Company does not have investments in any asset backed deposits.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company does not have significant foreign exchange risk as all of its transactions are in Canadian dollars.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

13. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is engaged primarily in mineral exploration and manages related industry risk issues directly. The Company may be at risk for environmental issues and fluctuations in commodity pricing. Management is not aware of and does not anticipate any significant environmental remediation costs or liabilities in respect of its current operations; however it is not possible to be certain that all aspects of environmental issues affecting the Company, if any, have been fully determined or resolved.

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

(a) The Company issued 250,000 shares pursuant to the option agreement for Solar Silicon Property (refer to note 5(d)).