Corriente Resources Inc.

(A Development Stage Enterprise)

Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2008

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

(Unaudited)

Corriente Resources Inc.

(a development stage enterprise)
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Unaudited)

(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

		March 31, 2008		December 31, 2007
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$	92,972	$	93,272
Accounts receivable and prepayments		115		339
Convertible loan (note 3)		589		461
		93,676		94,072
Long-term assets				
Mineral properties (note 4)		80,944		77,779
Plant and equipment (note 5)		1,808		1,914
Other assets (note 6)		3,637		4,260
		86,389		83,953
TOTAL ASSETS	$	180,065	$	178,025
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable relating to mineral properties	$	842	$	1,656
Other accounts payable and accrued liabilities		60		223
		902		1,879
Shareholders' Equity				
Share capital (note 7 (b))		234,482		234,438
Options (note 7 (c))		4,125		3,736
Contributed surplus		1,378		1,378
Deficit		(60,822)		(63,406)
		179,163		176,146
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	$	180,065	$	178,025

Nature of operations – note 1
Subsequent events and measurement uncertainty – note 13

Approved by the Board of Directors

"Kenneth Shannon" ______________________ Director

"Anthony Holler" ______________________ Director

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

Corriente Resources Inc.

(a development stage enterprise)

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(Unaudited)

(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except for number of shares)

	Common Shares			Fair Value						
	Number		Share Capital		Options		Contributed Surplus		Deficit		Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2006	74,752,393	$	233,553	$	2,585	$	993	$	(48,394)	$	188,737
Stock based compensation on unexercised options	–		–		1,829		–		–		1,829
Common shares issued for cash pursuant to exercise of options	175,000		592		–		–		–		592
Fair value of options exercised	–		293		(293)		–		–		–
Fair value of options expired	–		–		(277)		277		–		–
Fair value of vested options forfeited	–		–		(108)		108		–		–
Loss for the year ended December 31, 2007	–		–		–		–		(15,012)		(15,012)
Balance at December 31, 2007	74,927,393		234,438		3,736		1,378		(63,406)		176,146
Stock based compensation on unexercised options (note 7 (c))	–		–		403		–		–		403
Common shares issued for cash pursuant to exercise of options	10,000		30		–		–		–		30
Fair value of options exercised (note 7 (c))	–		14		(14)		–		–		–
Earnings for the period ended March 31, 2008	–		–		–		–		2,584		2,584
Balance at March 31, 2008	74,937,393	$	234,482	$	4,125	$	1,378	$	(60,822)	$	179,163

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

Corriente Resources Inc.

(a development stage enterprise)

Consolidated Statements of Loss (Earnings), Comprehensive Loss (Earnings) and Deficit

(Unaudited)

(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except for per share amounts and number of shares)

	Three months ended March 31, 2008	Three months ended March 31, 2007
Administration		
Salaries, benefits and stock-based compensation	$ 522	$ 453
Corporate development and shareholder expenses	162	81
Legal, accounting and regulatory	140	83
Office and related	68	55
Other	38	15
	930	687
Other expenses (income)		
Foreign exchange loss (gain) (note 13)	(2,706)	1,703
Interest income	(778)	(1,705)
Management fees (note 3)	(30)	–
Severance costs	–	743
Impairment of mineral properties	–	178
	(3,514)	919
Loss (earnings) and comprehensive loss (earnings) for the period	(2,584)	1,606
Deficit – beginning of period	63,406	48,394
Deficit – end of period	$ 60,822	$ 50,000
Loss (earnings) per share		
Basic and diluted	$ (0.03)	$ 0.02
Weighted average number of shares outstanding		
Basic	74,929,701	74,752,393
Diluted	75,290,423	74,752,393

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

Corriente Resources Inc.

(a development stage enterprise)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Unaudited)

(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Three months ended March 31, 2008	Three months ended March 31, 2007
Cash flows from (applied to) operating activities		
Earnings (loss) for the period	$ 2,584	$ (1,606)
Items not affecting cash		
Stock-based compensation	242	208
Accrued interest income	(11)	–
Depreciation	7	5
Impairment of mineral properties	–	178
Changes in non-cash working capital		
Accounts receivable and prepayments	223	(2,681)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(161)	(212)
	2,884	(4,108)
Cash flows from (applied to) investing activities		
Mineral property costs	(3,686)	(7,413)
Insurance proceeds	724	–
Convertible loan, net of interest	(117)	–
Other assets	(117)	33
Payments to acquire plant and equipment	(18)	(975)
	(3,214)	(8,355)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of share capital	30	–
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(300)	(12,463)
Cash and cash equivalents – beginning of period	93,272	127,111
Cash and cash equivalents – end of period	$ 92,972	$ 114,648

Supplemental cash flow information (note 10)

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

1 Nature of operations

Corriente Resources Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively, “Corriente” or “the company”) are engaged in the exploration and development of mineral properties in Ecuador, South America. The company considers itself to be a development stage enterprise.

The business of mining and exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current exploration and development programs will result in profitable mining operations or significant returns to the company’s shareholders.

The recoverability of amounts shown for mineral properties is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, receipt of necessary permits and regulatory approvals, the ability of the company to obtain financing to complete its development plans, and attain future profitable operations or sale of the properties. The company’s investment in mineral properties located in Ecuador comprises a significant portion of its assets.

2 Significant accounting policies

Basis of presentation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) in Canada. They do not include all of the information and disclosures required by Canadian GAAP for annual financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for fair presentation have been included in these financial statements. The interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the company’s audited consolidated financial statements including the notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2007.

The accounting policies followed by the company are set out in note 2 to the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2007 and have been consistently followed in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements except that the company has adopted the following CICA guidelines effective January 1, 2007:

Capital disclosures and financial instruments – disclosures and presentation

On December 1, 2006, the CICA issued three new accounting standards: Handbook Section 1535, “Capital Disclosures”, Handbook Section 3862, “Financial Instruments – Disclosures”, and Handbook Section 3863, “Financial Instruments – Presentation”. Section 1535 specifies the disclosure of (i) an entity’s objectives, policies and processes for managing capital; (ii) quantitative data about what the entity regards as capital; (iii) whether the entity has complied with any capital requirements; and (iv) if it has not complied, the consequences of such non-compliance. The new Sections 3862 and 3863 replace Handbook Section 3861, “Financial Instruments – Disclosure and Presentation”, revising and enhancing its disclosure requirements, and carrying forward unchanged its presentation requirements. These new sections place increased emphasis on disclosures about the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments and how a company manages those risks.

Refer to notes 11 and 12.

3 Convertible loan

On April 3, 2007, the company announced that its Board of Directors had approved the spin-off of the company's Caya 36 (Tundayme) and Piedra Liza gold assets into a new company, Q2 Gold Resources Inc. ("Q2 Gold") by means of a Plan of Arrangement (the "Arrangement"). The Arrangement was approved by shareholders at the company's May 24, 2007 Annual and Special General Meeting and closed on June 18, 2007.

In connection with the Arrangement and to assist Q2 Gold with its business objectives, Corriente and Q2 Gold entered into a collaterzalized, interest-bearing convertible loan agreement dated April 23, 2007 pursuant to which Corriente agreed to lend Q2 Gold up to $750,000 to be advanced in instalments (the "Loan").

As at March 31, 2008, a total of $588,945 was owed by Q2 Gold to the company, consisting of $552,999 of principal and $35,946 of accrued interest. The Loan principal and unpaid interest are due on the earlier of December 31, 2008 and the first date on which Q2 Gold obtains a prospectus filing receipt with respect to any of its securities in any province of Canada. At any time prior to maturity, Corriente can require Q2 Gold to convert, in whole or in part, the principal amount outstanding and accrued interest of the Loan into Q2 Gold Shares at a conversion price equal to $0.10 per share. Q2 Gold can repay any or all of the outstanding Loan at any time prior to maturity or conversion. The company believes the conversion feature of the Loan is not material, therefore note disclosure on the embedded derivative is not being presented.

4 Mineral properties

Following is a summary of the company's deferred mineral property expenditures for its mineral properties located in the Corriente Copper Belt in southeast Ecuador:

in thousands of Canadian dollars

	Mirador/ Mirador Norte	Panantza/ San Carlos	Other [(1)]	Total [(2)]
Balance December 31, 2007	$ 66,428	$ 7,449	$ 3,902	$ 77,779
Deferred exploration and development costs	2,788	315	62	3,165
Balance March 31, 2008	$ 69,216	$ 7,764	$ 3,964	$ 80,944

(1) At March 31, 2008, the balance is comprised of the Dolorosa, La Florida, San Luis, San Marcos, San Miguel and Sutzu copper exploration targets in the Corriente Copper Belt, and expenditures to develop the company's concentrate shipping port facility in Machala, Ecuador.
(2) See Subsequent Events – note 13

5 Plant and equipment

in thousands of Canadian dollars

	March 31, 2008			December 31, 2007		
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net
Computer equipment	$ 900	$ 529	$ 371	$ 891	$ 477	$ 414
Construction barge and related facilities	640	35	605	640	28	612
Software fees and licences	412	323	89	406	299	107
Office furniture and equipment	396	123	273	395	112	283
Vehicles	383	144	239	383	128	255
Communications equipment	255	72	183	253	61	192
Field equipment	91	43	48	91	40	51
	$ 3,077	$ 1,269	$ 1,808	$ 3,059	$ 1,145	$ 1,914

6 Other assets

The following table summarizes information about other assets as at March 31, 2008:

in thousands of Canadian dollars

	March 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
EIA security deposits	$ 3,395	$ 3,279
Advances on mineral property expenditures	242	258
Insurance proceeds receivable on loss of barge	–	723
	$ 3,637	$ 4,260

As a requirement of the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum (“MMP”, formerly called the Ministry of Energy and Mines) of Ecuador to approve the Mirador project’s Environmental Impact Assessment (“EIA”), the company was required to post a deposit of US$3,019,539 ($3,099,557) in favour of the MMP as security against the company’s obligations under the Mirador EIA. A similar EIA security deposit in favour of the MMP of US$288,000 ($295,632) was required as security against the company’s obligations under the Machala Port EIA.

In November 2007, the company experienced an accidental loss of its construction barge. The carrying value of the barge was written down from $1,401,529 to $605,244 as at December 31, 2007, to reflect the insurance proceeds receivable. The related shoreline and barge facilities remain intact. During the first quarter of 2008, the company received full payment from its insurance company equal to the amount written down. Costs associated with the reconstruction of the barge will be added to the barge’s carrying value after reconstruction is completed.

Advances on mineral property expenditures include payments to contractors and suppliers made pursuant to supply agreements prior to the contracted goods and services being provided.

7 Share capital

a) Authorized

Unlimited common shares, without par value

b) Issued

See Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity.

c) Stock options

The company has in place an incentive stock option plan (the "Option Plan") for directors, officers, employees and consultants to the company and its subsidiaries. The Option Plan provides that the directors of the company may grant options to purchase common shares on terms that the directors may determine, within the limitations of the Option Plan. The number of common shares available for the grant of options under the Option Plan and all other share compensation arrangements of the company is set at a rolling maximum number that shall not be greater than 10% of the company's current outstanding share capital at any given time. The exercise price of each option cannot be lower than the closing market price of the shares on the trading day immediately prior to the date of grant of the option. As at March 31, 2008, options to purchase a total of 2,892,500 (December 31, 2007 – 2,702,500) shares were outstanding, 1,428,755 (December 31, 2007 – 1,322,966) of which were vested.

Effective February 1, 2006, stock options granted have the following vesting provisions:

- Options granted to executive officers, directors and other head office personnel vest on the basis of 1/16th of the total each quarter (from grant date), with such vesting being accelerated based on a change in control of Corriente or the attainment of clearly identified milestones, as determined by the company's Directors.
- Options granted to subsidiary personnel vest on a cumulative basis of 50% of the total granted after 12 months from the grant date, 75% of the total granted after 18 months from the grant date and 100% of the total granted after 24 months from grant date, with such vesting being accelerated based on a change in control of Corriente, as determined by the company's Directors.

Non-cash stock-based compensation expense for options is determined based on estimated fair values of the options at the time of grant, the cost of which is recognized over the vesting period, which ranges from two years to four years, of the respective options and grants.

(expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted)

The fair value of the stock options is estimated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with the following assumptions:

	For the three-month periods ended	
	March 31, 2008	March 31, 2007
Risk-free interest rate	3.69%	3.95%
Expected dividend yield	–	–
Expected stock price volatility	62%	62%
Expected option life in years	2.75	3.00

Option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including expected price volatility. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate.

For the period ended March 31, 2008, the estimated fair value of the granted options which vested during the period totalled $402,443 (2007 – $585,416), of which $242,244 (2007– $208,025) is included in salaries, benefits and stock-based compensation and $160,199 (2007 – $377,391) is included in mineral properties.

The estimated fair value assigned to the stock options exercised during the periods ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 was recorded to share capital and the estimated fair value assigned to the stock options that had vested but expired or were forfeited (if any) was recorded to contributed surplus. The fair value assigned to the stock options that were both vested and forfeited during the periods ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 were included in salaries, benefits and stock-based compensation or mineral properties.

The following table summarizes information about options granted during the three months ended March 31, 2008:

Expiry dates	Optionees	Number of options	Exercise Price
January 2, 2013	Head office employee and executive officers	320,000	$ 5.41
Total granted		320,000	

A summary of changes to stock options outstanding and exercisable is as follows:

	For the three month period ended March 31, 2008	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Options outstanding – beginning of period	2,702,500	$ 4.19
Granted	320,000	5.41
Exercised	(10,000)	2.99
Forfeited	(120,000)	4.80
Options outstanding – end of period	2,892,500	$ 4.30
Options outstanding and vested – end of period	1,428,755	$ 3.70

(expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted)

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding and exercisable at March 31, 2008:

		Outstanding			Exercisable		
Year of Grant	Range of exercise prices	Number of options outstanding at March 31, 2008	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Number of options exercisable at March 31, 2008	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)
2005	$ 2.15 – 2.99	725,000	$ 2.55	0.3	725,000	$ 2.55	0.3
2006	4.50 – 5.50	1,080,000	5.09	3.1	601,252	5.04	3.1
2007	3.66 – 4.90	767,500	4.40	4.1	102,503	4.05	3.9
2008	5.41	320,000	5.41	4.8	–	N/A	N/A
		2,892,500	$ 4.30	2.9	1,428,755	$ 3.70	1.8

8 Related party transactions and balances

Included in management fees and interest income are $30,000 (2007 – $Nil) and $11,092 (2007 – $Nil), respectively, for the period ended March 31, 2008 in respect of administrative services and accrued interest on a convertible loan provided by Corriente to Q2 Gold, which has a common Board of Directors and common Officers.

The foregoing related party transactions are recorded at the exchange amount which is the amount of consideration paid or received as established and agreed to between the parties.

At March 31, 2008, a convertible loan in the amount of $588,945 (2007 – $Nil) was due from Q2 Gold.

9 Segmented information

The company operates within a single operating segment, which is the exploration and development of copper-gold mineral properties. The company's mineral property interests are in Ecuador, South America, as set out in note 4.

Geographic segmentation of the company's assets is as follows:

in thousands of Canadian dollars

	March 31, 2008			December 31, 2007		
	Canada	Ecuador	Total	Canada	Ecuador	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 92,694	$ 278	$ 92,972	$ 93,028	$ 244	$ 93,272
Accounts receivable and prepayments	115	–	115	339	–	339
Convertible loan	589	–	589	461	–	461
Mineral properties	–	80,944	80,944	–	77,779	77,779
Plant and equipment	121	1,687	1,808	122	1,792	1,914
Other assets	–	3,637	3,637	–	4,260	4,260
	$ 93,519	$ 86,546	$ 180,065	$ 93,950	$ 84,075	$ 178,025

With the exception of severance costs in relation to restructuring of $Nil (2007 – $743,000) incurred by the company's Ecuador operations, the consolidated statements of loss for the periods ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 reflect the Canadian operations.

10 Supplemental cash flow information

Cash and cash equivalents at December 31 comprise the following:

in thousands of Canadian dollars

	March 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Cash on hand and balances with banks	$ 392	$ 335
Short-term investments, with maturity dates less than 90 days at acquisition	92,580	92,937
	$ 92,972	$ 93,272

At March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, the company's short-term investments are invested in overnight bank deposits with R1-High investment ratings (DBRS) that are easily liquidated, as they mature daily. The company has no investments in asset-backed commercial paper.

During the three-month periods ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, the company conducted non-cash operating, investing and financing activities as follows:

in thousands of Canadian dollars

		2008		2007
Depreciation included in mineral properties	$	117	$	50
Stock-based compensation included in mineral properties	$	160	$	377
Change in other assets and accounts payable and accrued liabilities relating to mineral properties	$	(797)	$	(4,195)
Change in other assets and accounts payable and accrued liabilities relating to plant and equipment	$	–	$	(769)

11 Capital management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the development and exploration of its mineral properties and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk.

In the management of capital, the company includes its cash and cash equivalent balances.

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, issue debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash and cash equivalents and investments.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the company prepares annual expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. The annual and updated budgets are approved by the Board of Directors.

At this stage of the company's development, in order to maximize ongoing development efforts, the company does not pay out dividends.

The company's investment policy is to invest its cash in highly liquid short-term interest-bearing R1-High investment rated (DBRS) investments with maturities 90 days or less from the original date of acquisition.

The company expects its current capital resources will be sufficient to carry its exploration and development plans and operations through its current operating period. The company is currently not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

12 Management of financial risk

The company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including currency risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and price risk.

(a) Currency risk

As at March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, the company's expenditures are predominantly in U.S. dollars and any future equity raised is expected to be predominantly in Canadian dollars. The company conducts the majority of its business in Ecuador, which uses the U.S. dollar as its primary economic currency. Future project development expenditures are expected to be paid in U.S. dollars. A significant change in the relative currency exchange rates between the Canadian dollar and the US dollar could have an effect on the company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows. The company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations.

As such, the company is subject to risk due to fluctuations in the exchange rates for the U.S. and Canadian dollar. Beginning in 2007, the company began maintaining balances in Canadian and U.S. dollars in a proportion related to the magnitude of future mineral property, plant and equipment, and administrative expenditures, and the jurisdictions in which they will likely be made.

At March 31, 2008, the company is exposed to currency risk through the following assets and liabilities denominated in US dollars:

in thousands of US dollars

	March 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 76,248	$ 78,747
Other assets	3,543	4,277
Accounts payable relating to mineral properties	(823)	(1,671)

Based on the above net exposures as at March 31, 2008, and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar would result in a decrease/increase of $7.9 million in the company's net earnings.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The company's cash equivalents and short-term investments are held at a large Canadian financial institution. These short-term investments (presented as part of cash and cash equivalents) are composed of financial instruments issued by a Canadian bank with a R1-High (DBRS) investment rating and are easily liquidated, as they mature daily. The company has no investments in asset-backed commercial paper.

The company's accounts receivable and prepayments consist mainly of prepaids and GST receivable due from the Federal Government of Canada. The EIA deposits included in other assets are held in a major U.S. bank. The convertible loan is due from Q2 Gold, a related company.

(c) 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 in note 11 to the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements.

Accounts payable relating to mineral properties and other accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within the current operating period.

(d) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The risk that the company will realize a loss as a result of a decline in the fair value of the short-term investments included in cash and cash equivalents is minimal because these investments roll over daily.

The risk that the company will realize a loss as a result of a decline in the fair value of the EIA deposits included in other assets is limited because these deposits will be held to maturity.

(e) Price risk

The company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. The company closely monitors commodity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the company.

13 Subsequent events and measurement uncertainty

On April 18, 2008, the Constitutional Assembly of Ecuador approved a Mining Mandate (the "Mandate") which establishes a number of conditions and restrictions on metallic mining concessions previously issued by the Government of Ecuador, in advance of a new legal framework that is to be issued within 180 days from the date of publication of the Mandate.

The existence of the Mandate creates uncertainty regarding the mining industry in Ecuador. However, to date, the company's discussions with the MMP and legal counsel have not resulted in a determination of any material impairment in the carrying value of the company's concessions as a result of the Mandate becoming law.