CanAlaska Uranium Ltd.

Consolidated Financial Statements
April 30, 2018 and 2017

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except where indicated)

Deloitte LLP
2800 - 1055 Dunsmuir Street
4 Bentall Centre
P.O. Box 49279
Vancouver BC V7X 1P4
Canada

Tel: 604-669-4466
Fax: 778-374-0496
www.deloitte.ca

Independent Auditor’s Report

To the Shareholders of
CanAlaska Uranium Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of CanAlaska Uranium Ltd., which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at April 30, 2018 and April 30, 2017, and the consolidated statements of net loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of CanAlaska Uranium Ltd. as at April 30, 2018 and April 30, 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 of the consolidated financial statements which indicates that CanAlaska Uranium Ltd. did not earn revenue from operations in 2018 and has an accumulated deficit of $85.7 million at April 30, 2018. These matters as set forth in Note 2 indicate the existence of material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

DELOITTE LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
July 24, 2018
Vancouver, Canada

CanAlaska Uranium Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
As at April 30, 2018 and 2017
(Expressed in Canadian dollars except where indicated)

	April 30 2018 $000's	April 30 2017 $000's
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 5)	899	1,197
Prepaid and deposits	67	59
Available-for-sale securities (note 6)	502	589
Total current assets	1,468	1,845
Non-current assets		
Reclamation bonds	72	128
Property and equipment (note 7)	34	44
Mineral property interests (note 8)	184	65
Total assets	1,758	2,082
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	210	196
Equity		
Common shares (note 9)	75,219	74,506
Equity reserve (note 10)	11,823	11,699
Investment revaluation reserve	172	202
Accumulated deficit	(85,666)	(84,521)
	1,548	1,886
	1,758	2,082

Going Concern (note 2)
Commitments (note 13)
Subsequent Events (note 16)

Approved by the Board of Directors

"Peter Dasler" — Director

"Jean Luc Roy" — Director

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

CanAlaska Uranium Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the years ended April 30, 2018 and 2017
(Expressed in Canadian dollars except where indicated)

	2018 $000's	2017 $000's
EXPLORATION COSTS		
Mineral property expenditures, net of reimbursements	159	471
Mineral property write-offs (note 8)	7	349
Equipment rental income	-	(8)
Net option payments (note 8)	(29)	(466)
	137	346
OTHER EXPENSES (INCOME)		
Consulting, labour and professional fees	508	720
Depreciation and amortization (note 7)	10	32
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	-	(222)
Gain on disposal of available-for-sale securities (note 6)	(55)	-
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(1)	1
Insurance, licenses and filing fees	78	87
Interest income	(5)	(9)
Other corporate costs	45	57
Investor relations and presentations	152	226
Rent	17	16
Share-based payments (note 10)	147	527
Travel and accommodation	46	49
Management fee income	-	(4)
Impairment of available-for-sale securities (note 6)	66	290
	1,008	1,770
Net loss for the year	(1,145)	(2,116)
Other comprehensive loss		
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:		
Unrealized loss (gain) on available-for-sale securities (note 6) (net of income tax of nil)	19	(201)
Items that have been reclassified to profit or loss:		
Impairment loss on available-for-sale securities (note 6)	(66)	(290)
Realized gain on disposal of available-for-sale securities (note 6)	55	-
Total other comprehensive loss for the year	30	89
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(1,175)	(2,205)
Basic and diluted loss per share ($ per share)	(0.04)	(0.08)
Basic and diluted weighted average common shares outstanding (000's)	27,861	26,349

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

CanAlaska Uranium Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended April 30, 2018 and 2017
(Expressed in Canadian dollars except where indicated)

	Common Shares		Equity	Investment Revaluation	Accumulated	Total
	Shares 000's	**Amount $000's**	**Reserve $000's**	**Reserve $000's**	**Deficit $000's**	**Equity $000's**
Balance-April 30, 2016	**22,527**	**73,325**	**10,911**	**291**	**(82,405)**	**2,122**
Issued on private placement for cash	2,000	1,120	-	-	-	1,120
Warrants issued on private placement	-	(502)	502	-	-	-
Share issuance costs	-	(84)	-	-	-	(84)
Issued on the exercise of stock options	2,817	647	(241)	-	-	406
Share-based payments	-	-	527	-	-	527
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(89)	-	(89)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(2,116)	(2,116)
Balance-April 30, 2017	**27,344**	**74,506**	**11,699**	**202**	**(84,521)**	**1,886**
Issued on private placement for cash	1,723	586	-	-	-	586
Warrants issued on private placement	-	(47)	47	-	-	-
Share issuance costs	-	(42)	5	-	-	(37)
Issued on the exercise of stock options	605	216	(75)	-	-	141
Share-based payments	-	-	147	-	-	147
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(30)	-	(30)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,145)	(1,145)
Balance-April 30, 2018	**29,672**	**75,219**	**11,823**	**172**	**(85,666)**	**1,548**

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

CanAlaska Uranium Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended April 30, 2018 and 2017
(Expressed in Canadian dollars except where indicated)

	2018 $000's	2017 $000's
Cash flows used in operating activities		
Net loss for the year	(1,145)	(2,116)
Adjustments		
Impairment of available-for-sale securities (note 6)	66	290
Gain on sale of available-for-sale securities (note 6)	(55)	-
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	-	(222)
Depreciation and amortization (note 7)	10	32
Mineral property write-offs (note 8)	7	349
Recoveries on option payments received	(29)	(466)
Share-based payments (note 10)	147	527
Forfeiture of reclamation bonds	57	-
Interest income	(5)	(9)
Interest received	9	4
Change in non-cash operating working capital		
(Increase) decrease in prepaid and deposits	(11)	30
Increase in trade and other payables	12	42
	(937)	(1,539)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Issuance of common shares through private placement (net of share issuance costs)	549	1,036
Proceeds from stock option exercise	141	406
	690	1,442
Cash flows (used in) from investing activities		
Additions to mineral property interests (note 8)	(126)	(16)
Option payments received (note 8)	10	50
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale securities (note 6)	65	-
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	-	314
Reclamation bond	-	3
	(51)	351
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(298)	254
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year (note 5)	1,197	943
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year (note 5)	899	1,197

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

1 Nature of Operations

CanAlaska Uranium Ltd. (the "Company" or "CanAlaska") and its subsidiaries are principally engaged in the exploration of uranium, nickel and diamond properties. The Company may bring the properties to production, structure joint ventures with others, option or lease properties to third parties or sell the properties outright. The Company has not determined whether these properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable and the Company and its mineral interests are considered to be in the exploration stage. From time to time, the Company evaluates new properties and directs exploration on these properties based on the Board of Director's evaluation of financial and market considerations at the time. The Company's shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "CVV". The Company's shares are also quoted on the OTCQB in the United States under the symbol "CVVUF" and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol "DH7N". The Company's registered office is located at 625 Howe Street, Suite 1020, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2T6, Canada.

2 Going Concern

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The going concern basis of presentation assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and statement of financial position classification that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. These adjustments could be material.

The recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral properties and related deferred costs is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable mineral reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from disposition of the mineral properties. Due to the difficult market conditions facing junior uranium exploration companies there is no assurance that the Company will be successful in raising additional financing. The amounts shown as mineral property costs represent acquisition costs incurred to date, net of recoveries.

The Company does not generate recurring revenues from operations and other factors as noted may cast significant doubt regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management believes that the cash on hand is sufficient to meet corporate, administrative and selected exploration activities for at least the next twelve months. At April 30, 2018, the Company has cash and cash equivalents of $0.9 million (April 30, 2017: $1.2 million) and working capital of $1.3 million (April 30, 2017: $1.6 million). The Company has a deficit of $85.7 million at April 30, 2018 (April 30, 2017: $84.5 million). Management may either need to dilute its ownership in its properties or secure additional financing to continue to advance the development of its exploration projects. Management has taken steps to streamline non-discretionary expenditures and financial overheads and is working to option, joint venture or sell its individual exploration projects.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard ("IFRS"). The policies applied in these consolidated financial statements are presented in note 3 and are based on IFRS issued and effective at April 30, 2018. These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors for issue on July 24, 2018.

b) Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars. The consolidated financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured on the fair value basis.

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of CanAlaska and its wholly-owned subsidiary, CanAlaska West McArthur Uranium Ltd., a B.C. company.

Subsidiaries are entities over which the Company has control. Control is achieved when the Company has power over its investee; is exposed or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and has the ability to use its power to affect its returns. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company. They are deconsolidated from the date on which control ceases. All inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses have been eliminated on consolidation.

These consolidated financial statements also include the Company's share of the jointly held assets, its jointly incurred liabilities, and its share of the revenues and expenses of the CanAlaska Korean Uranium Limited Partnership ("CKULP" or the "Partnership" or the "CKU Partnership") and CanAlaska Korean Uranium Limited up to December 29, 2017 at which time CKULP and CanAlaska Korea Uranium Limited were dissolved.

c) Share-based payments

The Company operates an equity-settled, share-based compensation plan, under which the entity receives services from employees and non-employees as consideration for equity instruments (options) of the Company. The Company also issues warrants as consideration for services received. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the services received and if not determinable, the fair value of options and warrants granted.

The fair value of share-based compensation is determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model and management's assumptions as disclosed in note 10. When a stock option is exercised, the Company recognizes an increase in its share capital equivalent to the consideration paid by the option holder and the fair value amount previously recognized in equity reserve. The fair value of any stock options granted to directors, officers and employees of the Company is recorded as an expense over the vesting period with a corresponding increase in equity reserve.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

d) Income taxes

Income tax expense consists of current and deferred tax expense. Income tax is recognized in the consolidated statement of net loss and comprehensive loss except to the extent it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case the related taxes are recognized in equity.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates substantially enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deferred tax consequences attributable to unused tax loss carry forwards, unused tax credits and differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the substantially enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled.

The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income or loss in the period that substantive enactment occurs.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that deferred tax asset will be recovered, the deferred tax asset is reduced.

The following temporary differences do not result in deferred tax assets or liabilities:

- the initial recognition of assets or liabilities, not arising in a business combination, that does not affect accounting or taxable income;
- initial recognition of goodwill; and
- investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities where the timing of reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and reversal in the foreseeable future is not probable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to the 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.

e) Property and equipment

Property and equipment ("PPE") are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost of an item of PPE consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. An item of PPE is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in profit or loss. Where an item of property and equipment comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of property and equipment. Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of property and equipment that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures are capitalized.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The Company provides for amortization of its property and equipment as follows:

Automotive	30% declining balance basis
Leasehold improvements	30% declining balance basis
Mining equipment	30% declining balance basis
Office equipment	20% declining balance basis

f) Mineral property interests and mineral exploration expenditures

Mineral property interests

Mineral properties are exploration and evaluation assets that consist of payments to acquire mineral exploration rights, licenses and mining permits. Acquisition costs are capitalized and deferred until such a time as the mineral property is put into production, sold or abandoned, or impaired.

When technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resources are demonstrable, the mineral properties are transferred to property and equipment. When a property is placed into commercial production, capitalized costs will be depleted using the units-of-production method.

The carrying values of capitalized amounts are reviewed when indicators of impairment are present. Recorded amounts of mineral properties are not intended to reflect present or future values of the properties. The recorded costs are subject to measurement uncertainty and it is reasonably possible, based on existing knowledge, that change in future conditions could require a material change in the recognized amount.

Option payments made by an interested acquirer are recorded as a reduction of the value of the asset, with any excess over the carrying value of the asset recorded into income.

Exploration expenditures

Exploration and evaluation expenditure, including but not limited to geological and geophysical evaluation, surveying, exploratory drilling and sampling, and evaluating the technical feasibility of extracting a mineral resource, is expensed as incurred until the property reaches the development stage.

The development stage is considered to begin once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral property in an area of interest are demonstrable. Development expenditures incurred subsequent to a development decision, and to increase or to extend the life of existing production, are capitalized and will be amortized on the unit-of-production method based upon estimated proven and probable reserves.

The Company follows the practice of crediting all proceeds received for option or farm-out arrangements or recovery of costs against the exploration expenditures.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

g) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss for the period. For the purposes of impairment testing, exploration and evaluation assets are allocated to cash-generating units to which the exploration activity relates, generally by mineral property interests. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. For exploration and evaluation assets, indication of impairment includes but is not limited to expiration of the rights to explore, substantive expenditure in the specific area is neither budgeted or planned, and if the entity has decided to discontinue exploration activity in the specified area.

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

Management considers both external and internal sources of information in assessing whether there are any indications that the Company's non-financial assets are impaired. External sources of information management considers include changes in market, economic and legal environment in which the Company operates that are not within its control and affect the recoverable amount of its non-financial assets. Internal sources of information management consider include the manner in which non-financial assets are being used or are expected to be used and indications of economic performance of the assets.

h) Foreign currencies

The functional and presentation currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar. Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on dates of transactions. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the spot rates prevailing at the date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the date of the transaction and not revalued every period.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

i) Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets held are cash and cash equivalents and available-for-sale securities. Financial liabilities are trade and other payables.

These are classified into the following specified categories: available-for-sale ("AFS") financial assets, loans and receivables and other liabilities. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. Available-for-sale securities held by the Company that are traded in an active market are classified as being AFS and are stated at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized directly in other comprehensive income ("OCI") in the investments revaluation reserve with the exception of significant or prolonged losses which are recognized in profit or loss. Where the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the investments revaluation reserve is included in the consolidated statement of net loss and comprehensive loss for the period.

The fair value of AFS monetary assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the financial position reporting date. The change in fair value attributable to translation differences that result from a change in amortized cost of the asset is recognized in profit or loss. Prepaid and deposits that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. Other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

The Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables
Available-for-sale securities	Available-for-sale
Trade and other payables	Other financial liabilities

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on a recurring basis on the consolidated statement of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 - valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 - valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company's available for sale investments are classified as Level 1 financial instruments. There have been no transfers between fair value levels during the reporting period.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

For certain categories of financial assets, such as prepaid and deposits, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are subsequently assessed for impairment on a collective basis. The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of accounts receivable, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When an accounts receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in the consolidated statement of net loss and comprehensive loss. With the exception of AFS equity instruments, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized. In respect of AFS equity securities, impairment losses previously recognized through profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognized directly in equity.

j) Investment revaluation reserve

Investment revaluation reserve includes unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities, none of which are included in the calculation of net earnings or losses until realized or until there is a significant or prolonged decline in the investments value.

k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash deposits in banks, bankers' acceptances and certificates of deposits (note 5) and are readily convertible into a known amount of cash with an original maturity of three months or less.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

l) Decommissioning liabilities

Obligations associated with the decommissioning of tangible non-current assets are recorded as provisions when those obligations are incurred, with the amount of the liability initially measured at management's best estimates. These obligations are capitalized in the accounts of the related non-current assets and are amortized over the useful lives of the related assets. It is possible that the Company's estimates of its ultimate decommissioning liabilities could change as a result of changes in regulations, the extent of environmental remediation required and the means of reclamation or costs estimates. Changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively from the period these estimates are revised. There are no decommissioning liabilities as at April 30, 2018 and April 30, 2017.

m) Equity

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

n) Provisions

A provision is recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

o) Interest income

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

p) Loss (earnings) per share

Basic loss (earnings) per common share is calculated by dividing the loss (earnings) attributed to shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the period. Diluted earnings per common share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential common shares. Stock options, shares to be issued, and warrants outstanding are not included in the computation of diluted loss (earnings) per share if their inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

q) Segment reporting

A segment is a component of the Company that is distinguishable by economic activity (business segment), or by its geographical location (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. The Company operates in one business segment, the exploration of mineral property interests.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

r) New accounting pronouncements

The following revised standards and amendments are effective in future accounting periods with earlier application permitted, except where indicated.

(i) IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. It replaces the guidance in IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, that relate to the classification and measurement of financial instruments, IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model for managing its financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument. For financial liabilities, the standard retains most of the IAS 39 requirements.

The main change for liabilities is that, in cases where the fair value option is taken for financial liabilities, the part of the fair value change due to an entity's own credit risk is recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) rather than in net earnings. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company has determined that the new measurement requirements under IFRS 9 are expected to impact the impairment recorded on available-for-sale securities which will result in a reclassification from opening accumulated deficit to accumulated other comprehensive income.

(ii) IFRS 16, Leases, addresses accounting for leases and lease obligations. It replaces the existing leasing guidance in IAS 17, Leases. The objective of the new standard is to report all leases on the statement of financial position and to define how leases and lease liabilities are measured. IFRS 16 is effective January 1, 2019 with early adoption permitted for companies that also apply IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The Company is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 16.

There are no other IFRS's or International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") interpretations that are not yet effective that are expected to have a material impact on the Company.

4 Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

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

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

a) Critical judgments

- The Company believes that the cash on hand at April 30, 2018 is sufficient to meet corporate, administrative and selected exploration activities for at least the next twelve months and that the presentation of these consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis is appropriate.
- The Company determined not to recognize deferred tax assets arising from Canadian exploration expenses, capital losses and unused tax losses as it considered it not to be probable that taxable income will be available in the near future to offset the reversal of these items.
- Management assesses each mineral property interest at each reporting period to determine whether any indication of impairment exists, and if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Where an indicator of impairment exists, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made which is considered to be the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. These assessments require the use of estimates and assumptions such as future capital requirements and assessments of preliminary assay results. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm’s-length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties.

b) Estimates

- The fair value estimation of share-based awards included in the consolidated statements of financial position and the inputs used in accounting for stock options in the consolidated statements of net loss and comprehensive loss;

5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	April 30, 2018 $000's	April 30, 2017 $000's
CKULP funds	-	61
Cash and cash equivalents	899	1,136
Total	**899**	**1,197**

CKULP funds are held by the Company for expenditures on the properties held by the CKULP.

Cash and cash equivalents of the Company are comprised of the following:

	April 30, 2018 $000's	April 30, 2017 $000's
Cash	149	97
Cash equivalents	750	1,100
Total	**899**	**1,197**

6 Available-for-Sale Securities

	April 30, 2018		April 30, 2017	
	Carrying value $000's	Fair Value $000's	Carrying value $000's	Fair Value $000's
Northern Uranium Corp.	60	180	60	180
Fjordland Exploration Inc.	103	118	120	120
Bayswater Uranium Corp.	36	45	40	80
Canterra Minerals Corp.	50	60	90	90
Other available-for-sale securities	81	99	77	119
Total	**330**	**502**	**387**	**589**

During the year ended April 30, 2018, the Company received securities with a fair value of $19,000 (2017: $420,000) in accordance with the terms of mineral property purchase agreements and mineral property option agreements.

The Company reviewed the carrying values of its available-for-sale securities, and after considering where the decreases on fair value were significant or prolonged, the Company recognized an impairment on available-for-sale securities of approximately $66,000 during the year ended April 30, 2018 (2017: $290,000).

During the year ended April 30, 2018, the Company received proceeds of approximately $65,000 from the sales of available-for-sale securities and recognized a gain on sales of available-for sale securities of approximately $55,000.

7 Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are comprised of the following:

	Automotive $000's	Leasehold improvements $000's	Mining equipment $000's	Office equipment $000's	Total $000's
Cost					
At April 30, 2016	**8**	**270**	**806**	**452**	**1,536**
Disposals	(8)	(270)	(365)	-	(643)
At April 30, 2017 and 2018	**-**	**-**	**441**	**452**	**893**
Accumulated Depreciation					
At April 30, 2016	**(6)**	**(183)**	**(768)**	**(410)**	**(1,367)**
Depreciation	(-)	(14)	(10)	(8)	(32)
Disposals	6	197	347	-	550
At April 30, 2017	**-**	**-**	**(431)**	**(418)**	**(849)**
Depreciation	-	-	(3)	(7)	(10)
At April 30, 2018	**-**	**-**	**(434)**	**(425)**	**(859)**
Carrying Value					
At April 30, 2017	-	-	10	34	44
At April 30, 2018	**-**	**-**	**7**	**27**	**34**

8 Mineral Property Interests

The Company holds approximately 326,000 hectares of mining claims in the Athabasca region located across the provinces of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta in Canada. The holdings are through 13 projects which are in various stages of exploration and evaluation.

The Company also holds mining claims in British Columbia.

Details of acquisition costs and mineral property impairments for the years ended April 30, 2018 and April 30, 2017 respectively are as follows:

Project ($000's)	May 1, 2016	Additions/ write-offs/ option payments received	Net option payments recognized as income [3]	April 30, 2017	Additions/ write-offs/ option payments received	Net option payments recognized as income [3]	April 30, 2018
Athabasca Basin							
Cree East (a)	-	-	-	-	85	-	85
West McArthur (b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Athabasca Kimberlite (c)	24	(455)	451	20	2	-	22
Grease River	17	(17)	-	-	-	-	-
Key Lake	24	(24)	-	-	-	-	-
NW Manitoba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake Athabasca	52	(52)	-	-	-	-	-
McTavish	74	(74)	-	-	-	-	-
West Carswell	2	(2)	-	-	-	-	-
Ruttan (d)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patterson	-	(15)	15	-	-	-	-
Cable Bay	2	(2)	-	-	-	-	-
Manibridge (e)	-	-	-	-	41	-	41
Other (f)	183	(156)	-	27	(2)	-	25
Other							
Other Projects, Various (g)	24	(6)	-	18	(36)	29	11
Total	**402**	**(803)[1]**	**466**	**65**	**90[2]**	**29**	**184**

[1] Includes mineral property write-offs of approximately $349,000, option payments of approximately $470,000 and additions to mineral property interests of approximately $16,000. Of the $470,000 option payments received, $50,000 in cash was received and the remaining $420,000 were shares received.

[2] Includes mineral property write-offs of approximately $7,000, option payments of approximately $29,000 and additions to mineral property interests of approximately $126,000. Of the $29,000 option payments received, $10,000 in cash was received and the remaining $19,000 were shares received.

[3] For those option payments for which the property has no carrying value, the option amounts received are recognized directly into income.

8 Mineral Property Interests (continued)

Summary of optionees' commitments to maintain certain interest in CanAlaska's properties in the years ending April 30[1]	**Spend $000′s**
2018	2,630
2019	5,630
2020	7,630
Thereafter	12,405

[1] Represents cumulative spend required to maintain certain interest in the Company's properties.

a) Cree East, Saskatchewan

Cree East consists of approximately 58,000 hectares of mineral claims in the Athabasca. On July 7, 2017, the Company completed a buyback agreement with the Korean Consortium for the 50% interest in the Limited Partnership earned by the Korean partners in consideration for certain indemnities which it will provide to the partners. In addition, all funds previously invested by the partners that were held in the partnership's bank account on the date of closing, was returned to the partners at closing. The total expenditures on the property for the year ended April 30, 2018 was $1,000 (2017: $34,000) and has a carrying value of approximately $85,000 (2017: $nil).

b) West McArthur, Saskatchewan - Cameco

West McArthur consists of approximately 36,000 hectares of mineral claims in the Athabasca. On January 13, 2016, the Company entered into a buy back agreement for the 50% interest in the West McArthur project held by Mitsubishi. The Company agreed to a staged cash payment of $600,000 ($600,000 paid) and a 1% royalty arrangement.

In February 2016, the Company entered into an option agreement with Cameco Corporation for cash payments up to $1.25 million ($725,000 received) and staged property expenditures of up to $11.25 million to earn up to 60% interest in the project.

The total expenditures on the property for the year ended April 30, 2018 was $14,000 (2017: $9,000) and has a carrying value of $nil. Total expenditures reported by Cameco Corporation during the option period to December 31, 2017 was $3.4 million.

c) West Athabasca Kimberlite, Saskatchewan

In December 2017, the Company acquire five claim blocks totalling 2,780 hectares in the Western Athabasca Basin northeast of the Carswell structure and close to a large crustal structure, the Grease River Shear Zone for $1,692.

d) Ruttan, Manitoba

In June 2017, the Company received $90,641 from the Manitoba government for their Mineral Exploration Assistance Program.

8 Mineral Property Interests (continued)

e) Manibridge, Manitoba

In February 2018, the Company staked 15 claim blocks totalling 3,744 hectares in north-central Manitoba north of the Manibridge Mine for $41,428.

f) Other

Moon, Saskatchewan

In June 2017, the Company recognized an impairment on its Moon North claims of approximately $2,000 as it did not renew its permits on these claims.

g) Other Projects, Various

Thompson Nickel Belt, Manitoba

In April 2018, the Company reduced its mineral property interest by approximately $2,000 as the Company was notified by the Manitoba government that the claim area originally requested was reduced.

Alberta Diamond, Alberta

In March 2018, the Company recognized an impairment on certain of its Alberta Diamond claims of $5,625 as it did not renew its permits on these claims.

Fleetwood, British Columbia

In March 2018, the Company sold one claim and entered into a purchase agreement with Inomin Mines Inc. ("Inomin") for $10,000 cash (received) and 200,000 common shares (received) of Inomin valued at $19,000.

9 Common Shares

The Company has authorized capital consisting of an unlimited amount of common shares without par value.

Share Issuances

a) On February 20, 2018, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement and issued 1,722,823 units at a price of $0.34 per unit for gross proceeds of $585,760. Each unit consists of one common share and a half share purchase warrant. Each whole share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share for a period of two years from the closing date, at a price of $0.51 per share, provided that after the four month hold period expires, if the closing price of the Company's listed shares on the TSX Venture Exchange exceeds $0.90 per share for 10 consecutive trading days then thereafter the exercise period of the share purchase warrant will be reduced to a period of 30 calendar days following the date express written notice of such acceleration is provided by the Company to the warrant holder. The Company paid cash finder's fee of $26,418, legal fees of $10,183 and issued 77,700 finder's warrants in connection with this placement. The finder's warrants issued as part of this placement have been recorded at a fair value of $5,791 determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and have the same terms as the warrants attached to the units (see also note 10).

9 Common Shares (continued)

b) On July 8, 2016, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement and issued 2,000,000 units at a price of $0.56 per unit for gross proceeds of $1,120,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share for a period of two years from the closing date, at a price of $0.70 per share, provided that if the closing price of the Company's listed shares on the TSX Venture Exchange exceeds $1.00 per share for 10 consecutive trading days then thereafter the exercise period of the share purchase warrant will be reduced to a period of 10 calendar days following the date express written notice of such acceleration is provided by the Company to the warrant holder. The Company paid cash finder's fee of $78,400 and issued 140,000 finder's warrants in connection with this placement. The finder's warrants issued as part of this placement have been recorded at a fair value of $109,403 determined using the Black Scholes option pricing model and have the same terms as the warrants attached to the units (see also note 10).

c) During the year ended April 30, 2018, the Company issued 605,000 common shares from the exercise of stock options for proceeds of $140,650 (2017 - $406,448). The historical fair value of the stock options exercised of $75,388 was transferred from equity reserve to common shares.

10 Share Stock Options and Warrants

The Company has a stock option plan that permits the granting of stock options to directors, officers, key employees and consultants. Terms and pricing of options are determined by management at the date of grant. A total of 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company may be allotted and reserved for issuance under the stock option plan.

	Number of options 000's	Weighted average exercise price $
Outstanding – April 30, 2016	**3,667**	**0.17**
Granted	1,860	0.44
Exercised	(2,817)	0.14
Outstanding – April 30, 2017	**2,710**	**0.38**
Granted	660	0.40
Expired	(255)	0.25
Exercised	(605)	0.23
Outstanding – April 30, 2018	**2,510**	**0.43**

As at April 30, 2018, the following stock options were outstanding:

	Number of options outstanding 000's	Number of options exercisable 000's	Exercise price	Expiry date (Fiscal Year)
	1,845	1,845	$0.41 - $0.59	2019
	660	660	$0.40	2020
	5	5	$0.20	2021
Total	**2,510**	**2,510**		

For the year ended April 30, 2018, total share-based compensation expense was $147,105 (2017: $526,916), which was recognized as share-based payments expense in the year.

10 Share Stock Options and Warrants (continued)

Warrants

	Number of warrants 000's	Weighted average exercise price $
Outstanding - May 1, 2016	-	-
Granted	2,140	0.70
Outstanding - May 1, 2017	2,140	0.70
Granted (note 9(a))	939	0.51
Outstanding – April 30, 2018	**3,079**	**0.64**

At April 30, 2018, the following warrants were outstanding:

	Number of warrants outstanding 000's	Exercise price $	Expiry date
	2,140	$0.70	July 8, 2018 [1]
	939	$0.51	February 20, 2020 [2]
Total	**3,079**		

[1] Expiry date of warrants will be on July 8, 2018, provided that if the closing price of the Company's listed shares on the TSX Venture Exchange exceeds $1.00/share for 10 consecutive trading days then thereafter the exercise period of the warrants will be reduced to a period of 10 calendar days following the date express written notice of such acceleration is provided by the Company. Subsequent to April 30, 2018, the expiration date of 2,000,000 warrants were extended (see Note 16).

[2] Expiry date of warrants will be on February 20, 2020, provided that if the closing price of the Company's listed shares on the TSX Venture Exchange exceeds $0.90/share for 10 consecutive trading days then thereafter the exercise period of the warrants will be reduced to a period of 30 calendar days following the date express written notice of such acceleration is provided by the Company.

Option and warrant pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected volatility. Changes in the assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, and therefore, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable measure of the fair value of the Company's stock options and warrants. The Company's expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of the Company's share price on the Toronto Stock Exchange or the TSX Venture Exchange. The following assumptions were used in the Black-Scholes option pricing model to calculate the compensation expense for the year ended April 30, 2018 and 2017:

Options	**2018**	**2017**
Weighted average fair value	$0.22	$0.28
Forfeiture rate	0%	0%
Risk-free interest rate	1.79%	0.58% - 0.79%
Expected life	2.0 years	2.0 years
Expected volatility	108.4%	125.7% - 129.3%
Expected dividend	0%	0%

10 Share Stock Options and Warrants (continued)

Warrants	**2018**	**2017**
Weighted average fair value	$0.07	$0.78
Forfeiture rate	0%	0%
Risk-free interest rate	1.82%	0.47%
Expected life	2.0 years	2.0 years
Expected volatility	40%	40%
Expected dividend	0%	0%

11 Related Party Transactions

Related parties include the Board of Directors and Officers of the Company and enterprises which are controlled by these individuals.

The remuneration of directors and key management of the Company for the years ended April 30, 2018 and April 30, 2017 were as follows.

($000's)	**2018** **$**	**2017** **$**
Short-term employee benefits	319	354
Consulting fees	115	172
Directors fees	-	80
Share-based compensation	147	490

Included in trade and other payables is amounts owing to Peter Dasler, Chief Executive Officer of $33,099 (2017 - $nil) and to Harry Chan, Chief Financial Officer of $19,013 (2017 - $nil).

The directors and key management were awarded the following share options under the employee share option plan during the years ended April 30, 2018 and 2017:

Date of grant	**Number of options**	**Exercise price**	**Expiry**
October 5, 2016	1,385,000	$0.41	October 5, 2018
January 13, 2017	340,000	$0.59	January 13, 2019
January 25, 2018	660,000	$0.395	January 25, 2020

12 Income Tax

Income tax expense differs from the amount computed by applying the combined Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates, applicable to CanAlaska Uranium Ltd., to the loss before tax provision due to the following:

	2018 **$000's**	**2017** **$000's**
Loss before income taxes	(1,145)	(2,116)
Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates	26.32%	26.00%
Income tax recovery based on Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates	(301)	(550)
Increase (decrease) attributable to:		
Non-deductible expenditures	42	133
Tax effect of tax losses and temporary differences not recognized	629	447
Changes in deferred tax rates	(348)	-
Other	(22)	(30)
Income tax recovery	-	-

Unrecognized deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, and unused tax credits are attributable to the following:

	2018 **$000's**	**2017** **$000's**
Non-capital loss carry forwards	11,460	10,643
Available-for-sale investments	868	820
Excess tax value of property and equipment over book value	1,182	1,339
Mineral property interests	22,888	22,447
Share issuance costs	62	155
Investment tax credit	565	565
	37,025	35,969

The Company has income tax loss carry-forwards of approximately $11,459,931 (April 30, 2017 - $10,642,816) for Canadian tax purposes. These un-recognized tax losses will expire between 2026 to 2037.

The Company has investment tax credits of approximately $564,714 (April 30, 2017 - $564,857) for Canadian tax purposes. These unrecognized investment tax credits will expire between 2030 to 2038.

13 Commitments

The Company has the following commitments in respect of operating leases for office space, land, or computer equipment:

Fiscal Year Ending	Total $000's
2019	21
2020	4
Total	**25**

14 Financial Instruments

The fair value of the Company's cash and cash equivalent, available-for-sale securities and trade and other payables approximate their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including credit risk and liquidity risk.

a) Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents and prepaid and deposits. To mitigate exposure to credit risk, the Company deposits cash and cash equivalents with high rated large Canadian financial institutions as determined by rating agencies.

As at April 30, 2017, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying value of its cash and cash equivalents and prepaid and deposits.

b) 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 is reliant upon equity issuances as it source of cash. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining an adequate level of cash and cash equivalents to meet its ongoing obligations. The Company continuously reviews its actual expenditures and forecast cash flows and matches the maturity dates of its cash and cash equivalents to capital and operating needs.

15 Management of Capital

The Company considers its capital to consist of common shares, stock options and warrants. 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 exploration of its mineral properties and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk.

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 and, acquire or dispose of assets.

In order to maximize ongoing exploration efforts, the Company does not pay out dividends. The Company's investment policy is to invest its short-term excess cash in highly liquid short-term interest bearing investments with short term maturities, selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations.

16 Subsequent Events

a) On June 20, 2018, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement and issued 853,276 flow-through units at a price of $0.39 and 531,588 units at a price of $0.34 per unit for gross proceeds of $513,518. Each flow-through unit and ordinary unit consists of one common share and a half share purchase warrant. Each whole share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share for a period of two years from the closing date, at a price of $0.51 per share, provided that after the four month hold period expires, if the closing price of the Company's listed shares on the TSX Venture Exchange exceeds $0.90 per share for 10 consecutive trading days then thereafter the exercise period of the share purchase warrant will be reduced to a period of 10 calendar days following the date express written notice of such acceleration is provided by the Company to the warrant holder. The Company paid cash finder's fee of $20,292 and issued 52,955 finder's warrants in connection with this placement.

b) On June 29, 2018, the Company received TSX Venture Exchange consent to extend the exercise period of a total of 2,000,000 outstanding share purchase warrants, each of which is exercisable for one common share of the Company at a price of $0.70 per share (collectively, the "Warrants"). The new expiration date of the Warrants is July 8, 2020. The exercise price and terms of the Warrants remain unchanged (see Note 10).