FIMA, INC.
(A NEVADA CORPORATION)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

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FIMA, Inc.

7071 Warner Ave., Suite F-416
Huntington Beach, CA 92647

Phone: (714) 847-2460

To the Board of Directors

The accompanying unaudited consolidated balance sheet of FIMA, Inc. (a Nevada corporation) as of December 31, 2009, and the related unaudited consolidated statements of income and retained earnings, stockholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, have been prepared by Antony W. Hawkins, CPA. I have prepared such financial statements in my capacity as Chief Financial Officer of FIMA, Inc.

Antony W. Hawkins

Antony W. Hawkins, CFO
Certified Public Accountant

January 25, 2010

FIMA, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (UNAUDITED)
As of December 31, 2009

ASSETS

Current Assets:	
Cash	$ 477
Total Current Assets	477
Other Assets:	
Precious Metal Reserves	7,843
Investment in Associated Company	211,067
Website Development Costs, Net of Amortization	2,800
Subsidiary Acquisition Costs, Net of Amortization	3,825
Capitalized Stock-Based Compensation	1,000,000
Total Other Assets	1,225,535
Total Assets	**$1,226,012**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

FIMA, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (UNAUDITED)
As of December 31, 2009

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	$ 2,381
Accrued Interest Payable	38,361
Loans Payable – Related Parties	208,152
Total Current Liabilities	248,894
Total Liabilities	248,894
Stockholders' Equity	
Common Stock, par value $.001 per share At December 31, 2009, 300,000,000 shares authorized; 88,767,000 shares issued; 88,767,000 outstanding.	88,767
Additional Paid in Capital	1,202,300
Retained (Deficit)	(317,792)
Non-controlling Interest in Corporation	3,843
Total Stockholders' Equity	977,118
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	$1,226,012

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

FIMA, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS (UNAUDITED)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

Sales	$ 5,385
Cost of Sales	-
Gross Profit	5,385
Operating Expenses:	
Amortization	1,635
Bank Service Charges	30
Interest Expense	23,342
Licenses and Fees	300
Postage and Delivery	35
Professional Fees	21,439
Reorganization Costs	15,500
Stock-Based Officer Compensation	200,000
Taxes	100
Total Operating Expenses	262,381
(Loss) from Operations	(256,996)
Non-operating Income (Expenses)	-
Net (Loss)	(256,996)
Retained (Deficit) – January 1, 2009	(60,796)
Retained (Deficit) – December 31, 2009	$(317,792)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

FIMA, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In	Accumulated	Non-controlling	Total Stockholders'
	Shares	Amount	Capital	(Deficit)	Interest	Equity
Balance at January 1, 2007	500	$ 500	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 500
Exchange of Common Stock - FIMA Development Incorporated	(500)	(500)	-	-	-	(500)
For Common Stock of Fishing Buddy Inc.	19,500,000	19,500	-	-	-	19,500
Issuance of Common Stock – Private Offering	1,500,000	1,500	28,500	-	-	30,000
Existing Outstanding Stock of Fishing Buddy Inc. Name Change Filing (See Note 1)	12,200,000	12,200	-	-	-	12,200
Net (Loss) for Year Ended December 31, 2007	-	-	-	(17,684)	-	(17,684)
Balance at December 31, 2007	33,200,000	33,200	28,500	(17,684)	-	44,016
Issuance of Common Stock – Private Offerings	14,367,000	14,367	-	-	-	14,367
Net (Loss) for Year Ended December 31, 2008	-	-	-	(43,112)	3,843	(39,269)
Balance at December 31, 2008	47,567,000	47,567	28,500	(60,796)	3,843	19,114
Issuance of Common Stock – Debt Conversion	1,200,000	1,200	13,800	-	-	15,000
Issuance of Common Stock- Share Based Compensation	40,000,000	40,000	1,160,000	-	-	1,200,000
Net (Loss) For Year Ended December 31, 2009	-	-	-	(256,996)	-	(256,996)
Balance at December 31, 2009	88,767,000	$88,767	$1,202,300	$(317,792)	$3,843	$ 977,118

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

FIMA, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

Cash flows of operating activities:	
Net (Loss)	$(256,996)
Adjustment to reconcile net income to net cash	
Flow of operating activities:	
Amortization	1,635
Reorganization – write-off oil and gas leases	15,500
Stock- based officer compensation	200,000
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Increase in accounts payable	2,381
Increase in accrued interest payable	23,341
Net cash (used) by operating activities	(14,139)
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Net cash (used) in investing activities	-
Cash flows from financing activities:	
Proceeds of related party loans	13,152
Payment of note payable	(15,000)
Issuance of common stock	1,200
Additional paid in capital	13,800
Net cash provided by financing activities	13,152
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(987)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	1,464
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 477

Supplemental Disclosure information:

Income Taxes Paid	$100
Interest Paid	$ -0-

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

FIMA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (UNAUDITED)
December 31, 2009

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Business

FIMA Development Incorporated was formed under the laws of the State of Nevada on September 18, 2006. On May 9, 2007 FIMA Development Incorporated entered into a "Share Exchange Agreement" with Fishing Buddy Inc (FBI), another Nevada corporation. FIMA Development Incorporated agreed to sell all of their shares to FBI in exchange for Nineteen Million Five Hundred Thousand (19,500,000) shares of FBI common stock. FBI, after acquiring the stock of FIMA Development Incorporated, then filed a Corporate Resolution and Certificate of Amendment with the State of Nevada on May 10, 2007 to change the Corporation's name to FIMA, Inc. (the "Company" or "FIMA"). FIMA's current business is that of a real estate development, acquisitions and consulting firm specializing in planning, development, marketing and managing projects in resort regions throughout Mexico and Latin America. FIMA focuses on purchasing and developing real estate in and around some of the world's prime destinations throughout Central America, including Cozumel, Playa del Carmen, Cancun, and the Yucatan Peninsula. The Company has recently expanded its sphere of operations to include natural resource exploration and mining, oil and gas exploration and extraction.

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include FIMA, as well as it's wholly-owned and majority owned subsidiaries. Investments in which FIMA exercises significant influence (20%-50% ownership interest) are accounted for under the equity method of accounting, which requires the corporation's share of earnings to be included in income. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. These financial statements are prepared in United States dollars unless otherwise stated.

Use of Estimates

FIMA's financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). These accounting principles require us to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions. We believe that the estimates, judgments and assumptions upon which we rely are reasonable based upon information available to us at the time that these estimates, judgments and assumptions are made. These estimates, judgments and assumptions can affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods presented. To the extent there are material differences between these estimates, judgments or assumptions and actual results, our financial statements will be affected. In many cases, the accounting treatment of a particular transaction is specifically dictated by GAAP and does not require management's judgment in its application. There are also areas in which management's judgment in selecting among available alternatives would not produce a materially different result.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purposes of Statements of Cash Flows, the Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity date of Year or less to be cash equivalents. As of the date of these financials, there were no highly liquid debt instruments.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The company has not acquired any property or equipment as of December 31, 2009.

Long-Lived Assets

The Company has adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144 (SFAS 144). The statement requires that long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles held and used by the Company be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Events relating to recoverability may include significant unfavorable changes in business conditions, recurring losses or a forecasted inability to achieve break-even operating results over an extended period.

The Company evaluates the recoverability of long-lived assets based upon forecasted undercounted cash flows. Should impairment in value be indicated, the carrying value of intangible assets will be adjusted, based on estimates of future discounted cash flows resulting from the use and ultimate disposition of assets. SFAS No. 144 also requires assets to be disposed of and to be reported at the lower of the carrying amount or the fair value less costs to sell.

The Company has no long-lived assets as of December 31, 2009.

Income Taxes

The Company has adopted Financial Accounting Standard No. 109 (SFAS 109) which requires the recognition of deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statement or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference between financial statements and tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the quarter in which the differences are expected to reverse. Temporary differences between taxable income reported for financial reporting purposes and income tax purposes are insignificant.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Revenue Recognition

Revenue for sales is recognized at the time ownership passes from FIMA to the property buyer at closing, in accordance with FAS-66.

Comprehensive Income

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income" (SFAS 130), establishes standard for report and display of comprehensive income, its components and accumulated balances. Comprehensive income is defined to include all changes in equity except those resulting from investments by owners and distributions to owners. Among other disclosures, SFAS 130 requires that all items that are required to be recognized under current accounting standards as components of comprehensive income be reported in a financial statement that is displayed with the same prominence as other financial statements. The Company had no items of comprehensive income to report during the period ended December 31, 2009.

Segment Information

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 131, "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information" (SFAS 131), establishes standards for reporting information regarding operation segments in annual financial statements and requires selected information for those segments to be presented in interim financial reports issued to stockholders. SFAS 131 also established standard for related disclosures about products and services and geographic areas. Operating segments are identified as components of an enterprise about which separate discrete financial information is available for evaluation by the chief operation decision maker, or decision-making group, in making decisions how to allocate resources and assess performance. The information disclosed herein, materially represents all of the financial information related to the Company's principal operation segment.

New Accounting Pronouncements

On March 16, 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") published Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (Revised 2004), "Share-based Payment" ("SFAS 123R"). SFAS 123R requires that compensation cost related to share-based payment transactions be recognized in the financial statements. Share-based payment transactions within the scope of SFAS 123R include stock options, restricted stock plans, performance-based award, stock appreciation rights and employee share purchase plans. The provisions of SFAS 123R are effective as the first interim period that begins after September 15, 2005. Accordingly, the Company implemented the revised standard in 2006.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Concluded)

New Accounting Pronouncements (Concluded)

On March 16, 2004, FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 153, "Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets and an Amendment of APB Opinion No. 29 Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions" ("SFAS 153"). This statement amends APB Opinion 29 to eliminate the exception for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of nonmonetary assets that do not have commercial substance. Under SFAS 153, if a nonmonetary exchange of similar productive assets meets a commercial-substance criterion and fair value is determinable, the transaction must be accounted for at fair value resulting in recognition of any gain or loss. SFAS 153 is effective for nonmonetary transactions in fiscal periods that begin after September 15, 2005. The Company does not anticipate that the implementation of this standard will have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation represents the cost related to stock-based awards granted to employees. The company measures stock-based compensation cost at grant date, based on the estimated fair value of award and recognizes the cost on a straight-line basis (net of estimated forfeitures) over the employee requisite service period. The company estimates the fair value of stock options using a Black-Scholes valuation model. The cost is recorded as expense in the Consolidated Statement of Income and Retained Earnings based on employees' respective function.

The company records deferred tax assets for awards that result in deductions on the company's income tax returns, based on the amount of compensation cost recognized and the statutory tax rate in the jurisdiction in which it will receive a deduction. Differences between the deferred tax assets recognized for financial reporting purposes and the actual tax deductions reported on the income tax return are recorded in Additional Paid-In Capital (if the deferred tax asset exceeds the tax deduction and no additional paid-in capital exists from previous awards).

Subsequent Events

The company has evaluated all subsequent events through January 25, 2010, the date these financial statements were issued.

NOTE 2 – CAPITALIZED WEBSITE DEVELOPMENT COSTS

Website development costs are capitalized in accordance with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("AICPA") Statement of Position ("SOP") No. 98-1.

"Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use" and Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) No. 00-2, "Accounting for Website Development Costs", whereby costs related to the preliminary project stage of development are expensed and costs related to the application development stage are capitalized. Any additional costs for upgrades and enhancements which result in additional functionality will be capitalized. Capitalized costs will be amortized based on their estimated useful life over five quarters. Internal costs related to the development of website content are charged to operations as incurred.

The unamortized balance at December 31, 2009 is as follows:

Website Development Costs	$4,800
Less: Accumulated Amortization	2,000
Balance at December 31, 2009	**$2,800**

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

These long-term investments consist primarily of shares in associated companies, non-current securities and loans.

Investments in associated companies (generally investments of between 20% and 50% in a company's equity) where a significant influence is exercised by the Group are accounted for by using the equity method. An assessment of investments in associates is performed when there is an indication that the asset has been impaired or the impairment losses recognized in prior years no longer exist.

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATED COMPANIES (Concluded)

Non-current securities held on a long-term basis are initially recognized at acquisition costs including transaction costs and are classified as available-for-sale investments. In subsequent periods, other non-current securities held on a long-term basis are valued at fair value. Changes of these fair values are recognized as gains or losses directly in equity, until the security is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity is included in profit or loss of the period. Interest on these non-current securities is recognized directly in the income statement in the period during which they occur. Equity instruments that do not have a quoted market place in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are recorded at cost.

Financial assets classified as loans and receivables are measured at amortized costs using the effective interest method less any impairment losses.

NOTE 4 – NOTES PAYABLE – RELATED PARTIES

Notes payable – related parties consists of the following promissory notes at December 31, 2009:

Notes dated March 25, 2008, with Company owned by majority shareholder with interest rates at 10.0% to 12.0%, due in 30 days upon demand.	$119,000
Noted dated March 28, 2008, with majority shareholder, with interest at 10.0%, due in 30 days upon demand.	1,000
Note dated April 1, 2008, with Company owned by majority shareholder, with interest at 10.0%, due in 30 days upon demand.	1,500
Note dated August 1, 2008, with Company owned by majority shareholder, with interest at 12.0%, due in 30 days upon demand.	10,000
Note dated September 1, 2008, with Company owned by majority shareholder, with interest at 12.0%, due in 30 days upon demand.	21,000

NOTE 4 – NOTES PAYABLE – RELATED PARTIES (Concluded)

Notes dated September 2, 2008, with Company owned by majority shareholder, with interest at 12.0%, due in 30 days upon demand.	7,500
Note dated August 21, 2008, with Company owned by family of majority shareholder, with interest at 12.0%, due within 1 year of demand.	30,000
Note dated December 29, 2008, with Company owned by majority shareholder, with interest at 15.0%, due in 30 days upon demand.	5,000
Note dated February 4, 2009, with Company owned by majority shareholder, with interest at 15.0%, due in 30 days upon demand.	1,000
Note dated February 19, 2009, with Company owned by majority shareholder, with interest at 17.0%, due in 30 days upon demand.	2,000
Note dated August 12, 2009, with Company owned by majority shareholder, with interest at 15.0%, due in 30 days upon demand.	1,000
Note dated September 1, 2009, with Company owned by majority shareholder, with interest at 15.0%, due in 30 days upon demand.	6,000
Noted dated September 28, 2008, with majority shareholder, with interest at 15.0%, due in 30 days upon demand.	2,152
Note dated October 5, 2009, with Company owned by majority shareholder, with interest at 15.0%, due in 30 days upon demand.	1,000
Total at December 31, 2009	**$208,152**

NOTE 5 – REGISTRATION OF STOCK

The Company's application to become eligible for deposit at the Depository Trust Company (DTC) and for DTC book-entry services was approved on January 23, 2008. They are now allowed to trade their shares on the "pink sheet" bulletin board. This is the latest step in the Company's transition to become a publicly traded issue.

The outstanding shares at December 31, 2009 consist of the following:

	No. Shares	Par Value
Free Trading Shares	21,450,000	$21,450
Securities Exchange Act Rule 144 Restricted Issue	67,317,000	67,317
Total at December 31, 2009	**88,767,000**	**$88,767**

NOTE 6 – INCOME TAXES

Net operating loss carryforwards of $312,326 are available as of December 31, 2009 to offset federal taxable income in the future years, expiring as follows on the years ending December 31: 2027 - $22,404, 2028 - $32,926 and 2029 - $256,996.

NOTE 7- STOCK BASED COMPENSATION

Stock-based compensation cost is measured at grant date, based on the fair value of the award, and is recognized over the employee requisite service period. See NOTE A- SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES for additional information.

The following table presents total stock-based compensation expense included in the Consolidated Statement of Income and Retained Earnings for the Year ended December 31, 2009:

Pre- tax stock-based compensation expense	$200,000
Income tax benefits	-0-
Total stock-based compensation expense	**$200,000**

Total capitalized compensation expense related to non-vested awards at December 31, 2009 is $1,000,000 and is expected to be recognized over the service period of approximately three years.

NOTE 7 – LONG TERM DEBT

On April 2, 2009 FIMA, Inc. has elected to make all debt issues in the company convertible for note holders in accordance with the following:

Holders of debt (convertible notes) in FIMA, Inc. may convert the notes into shares of common stock at any time prior to the maturity date of the convertible notes at a conversion rate of 50% of the common stock of FIMA, Inc. (OTC: FIMA) price on the day of conversion with a minimum floor price of $.005. In the event of certain types of fundamental changes, the Company will increase the number of shares issuable upon conversion or in lieu thereof, the Company may in certain circumstances elect to adjust conversion rate and related conversion obligation so that the convertible notes are convertible into shares of the acquiring or surviving company, or at the option of the Company, the Company may elect to pay the additional value represented by an increase in the conversion rate in cash to holders electing to convert the convertible notes.

On or after June 1, 2009, the Company may redeem some or all of the convertible notes for cash at 100% of the principal amount plus accrued interest, if the trading price of the Company's common stock exceeds 140% of the conversion price of the convertible notes then in effect for at least 20 trading days within a period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the trading day prior to the date on which the redemption notice is mailed. Upon the occurrence of a fundamental change meeting certain conditions, holders of the convertible notes may require the Company to repurchase for cash all or part of their convertible notes.

The convertible notes are senior unsecured obligations and rank equally in right of payment with any senior unsecured indebtedness that the Company may incur in the future. The convertible notes will be effectively subordinated to all future secured indebtedness and all existing and future liabilities of the Company's subsidiaries, including trade payables and senior in the right of payment to any future subordinated indebtedness that the Company may incur.

On June 30, 2009, one of the debt holders, a corporation owned by FIMA's majority shareholder, exercised their right to convert $15,000 of debt they were owed by FIMA. They received 1,200,000 of shares of restricted FIMA stock in accordance with the conversion formula as stated above.