

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FORM 10KSB

Annual and transition reports of small business issuers [Section 13 or 15(d), not S-B Item 405]

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FILER

STERLING GROUP VENTURES INC

CIK: **1175416** | IRS No.: **000000000** | State of Incorp.: **NV** | Fiscal Year End: **0531**
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SIC: **1400** Mining & quarrying of nonmetallic minerals (no fuels)

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-KSB

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended MAY 31, 2008

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 000-51775

STERLING GROUP VENTURES, INC.

(Exact name of small business issuer in its charter)

Nevada

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

72-1535634

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

900 - 789 West Pender Street

Vancouver BC

(Address of principal executive offices)

V6C 1H2

(Zip Code)

Issuer's telephone number: **(604) 893-8891**

Securities Registered Under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act:

None

Securities Registered Under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:

Common Stock, \$0.001 par value

(Title of class)

Check whether the Issuer (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-B is not contained in this form, and no disclosure will be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-KSB or any amendment to this Form 10-KSB.

The issuer's revenues for its most recent fiscal year ended May 31, 2008 were nil

Aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting share of Common Stock held by non-affiliates was approximately \$2,422,617 based on the closing trading price for the common equity as of August 28, 2008 (at \$0.10 per share closing price).

(ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS)

Check whether the issuer has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Section 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act after the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes ___ No **X**

(APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE REGISTRANTS)

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the Issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date: 43,826,175 common shares issued and outstanding as of August 28, 2008.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (Check one): Yes ___ No **X**

STERLING GROUP VENTURES, INC.
FORM 10-KSB
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PART I

Item 1. Description of Business.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This annual report contains forward-looking statements as that term is defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements relate to future events or our future financial performance. Some discussions in this report may contain forward-looking statements that involve risk and uncertainty. A number of important factors could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by us in this report. Forward-looking statements are often identified by words like: “believe”, “expect”, “estimate”, “anticipate”, “intend”, “project” and similar expressions or words which, by their nature, refer to future events.

In some cases, you can also identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as “may”, “will”, “should”, “plans”, “predicts”, “potential” or “continue” or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. These statements are only predictions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including the risks in the section entitled "Risk Factors", that may cause our or our industry's actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity or achievements. Except as required by applicable law, including the securities laws of the United States, we do not intend to update any of the forward-looking statements to conform these statements to actual results.

Our financial statements are stated in United States Dollars (US\$) and are prepared in accordance with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. All references to “\$” refer to US Dollars, all references to “CA \$” refer to Canadian Dollars, all references to “RMB” refer to Renminbi Yuan and all references to "common shares" refer to the common shares in our capital stock.

As used in this annual report, the terms "we", "us", "our", “ the Company” and "Sterling" mean Sterling Group Ventures, Inc., unless otherwise indicated.

Sterling is an exploration stage company. There is no assurance that commercially viable mineral deposits exist on the claims that we have under option. Further exploration will be required before a final evaluation as to the economic and legal feasibility of the claims is determined.

Business Development During Last Three Years

We were incorporated in the state of Nevada on September 13, 2001. Since our incorporation, we have engaged in the business of exploration and development of a mineral property. On January 20, 2004, Sterling completed the acquisition of all of the issued and outstanding shares of Micro Express Ltd. (“Micro”), which was incorporated on July 17, 1994. Pursuant to the transaction, the Company issued an aggregate of 25,000,000 shares of Sterling’s common stock to the stockholders of Micro in exchange for 100% of the shares of Micro common stock. The business combination was accounted for as a reverse acquisition whereby the purchase method of accounting was used with Micro being the accounting parent and the Company being the accounting subsidiary.

Our Current Business

We were incorporated in the State of Nevada on September 13, 2001 and established a fiscal year end of May 31. We are a start-up, exploration stage company engaged in the search and exploration of lithium and related minerals. There is no assurance a commercially viable mineral deposit exists on any of our properties. Further exploration will be required before a final evaluation as to the economic and legal feasibility of our claims is determined. We have not yet generated or realized any revenues from our business operations. Our statutory registered agent's office is located at 2050 Russett Way, Carson City, Nevada 89703 and our business office is located at 900 - 789 West

DXC SALT LAKE PROJECT

On July 11, 2005, the Company signed a letter of intent with Beijing Mianping Salt Lake Research Institute for the development of Dangxiongcuo (DXC) salt lake property in Nima county of Naqu district in Tibet, China. Pursuant to the Letter of Intent, the parties have agreed to set up a Joint Venture Company in Tibet, China to share the benefits, risks and losses of the project.

On September 16, 2005, the Company through its wholly owned subsidiary, Micro Express Holdings Inc. ("MEH"), signed an agreement ("the initial agreement") with Beijing Mianping Salt Lake Research Institute ("Mianping") for the development of Dangxiongcuo salt lake property in Nima county of Naqu district in Tibet, China. The Agreement follows a Letter of Intent signed between the parties on July 11, 2005.

Beijing Mianping Salt Lake Research Institute ("Mianping") which is a private company holds the exploration permit on the Dangxiongcuo Salt Lake and the surrounding area issued by Tibet Bureau of Land and Resources of China. Dangxiongcuo Salt Lake is a classic brine type deposit. The number of the exploration permit is 5400000620013. The area covered by the permit is 89.06 km² (8,906 hectares) and it was valid until Feb 23, 2007. The recording date is February 24, 2006. Mianping has renewed its permit on March 4th 2007. The new number is 5400000730283. The area covered by the permit is 89.06 km² (8,906 hectares) and it was valid until March 14th 2008. The recording date is March 4, 2007. The license is now under renewal process. There is a mandated routine for converting this exploration permit into a mining permit.

Pursuant to the agreement signed on September 16, 2005, the parties have agreed to set up a Cooperative Company, Tibet Saline Lake Mining High-Science & Technology Co. Ltd. (the "Cooperative") to develop DXC Salt Lake. The objective of the Cooperative is to use the funds provided by Sterling through MEH and the skills and technology provided by Mianping to produce lithium carbonate (Li₂CO₃), potash and other chemicals from brine. MEH was to own 65% and Mianping 35% of the Cooperative. It was anticipated that the total investment in the Cooperative will be approximately 240 million RMB (or approximately US\$35 million) and would result in production of 5,000 tonnes per year of lithium carbonate and by products (potash and other chemicals). Mianping guaranteed the production cost of lithium carbonate would be less than 11,000 RMB per tonne (or approximately US \$1,600 per tonne).

On July 3, 2007, MEH received a letter from Mianping stating that the agreement between MEH and Mianping should be deemed terminated as a result of lack of progress in the approval for the establishment of the joint venture company and is considering a lawsuit against the Company and MEH. MEH has responded that Mianping's claim has no legal grounds as the lack of progress is not caused by MEH or the Company. There has been no legal action to date and none is expected. By letter dated August 25, 2008, Mianping has confirmed to the Company's auditor that the agreement dated Sept. 16, 2005 has terminated effective July 8, 2008. This agreement was replaced by the agreement with Zhongchuan International Mining Holdings Co. Ltd. dated July 8, 2008.

On July 8, 2008, the Company signed an agreement (the "Agreement") with Zhong Chuan International Mining Holding Co., Ltd. ("Zhong Chuan"), Ximing Sun and Charles Yan - shareholders of Monte Sea Holdings Ltd. (collectively hereinafter "Monte Sea Shareholders") to restructure the transactions contemplated under the initial agreement signed by Mianping and MEH on September 16, 2005. Pursuant to the Agreement, the parties wish to establish a Sino-foreign cooperative joint venture company ("CJV") for the purpose of applying for and holding required approvals, permits and licenses with respect to the development of the Dangxiongcuo Salt Lake property (the "Property") located in Tibet of China.

Zhong Chuan is a Chinese mining company with connections and mineral properties in Tibet, China. Zhong Chuan is interested in expanding into lithium business. Zhong Chuan has also acquired interests in certain other salt lakes in Tibet ("Other Interests"). Monte Sea Shareholders are the shareholders holding all the issued and outstanding shares in the stock of Monte Sea Holdings Ltd. ("Monte Sea"), a company incorporated in Hong Kong.

Under the Agreement, the initial agreement between Mianping and the Company shall be replaced and superseded by this Agreement upon this Agreement becoming effective. Upon this Agreement being effective and termination of the initial agreement, Zhong Chuan shall cause Mianping to repay to the Company RMB 6,000,000(\$875,000) by depositing the said amount into an account designated by the Company.

The Parties agree that Zhong Chuan shall cause an operating company ("Opco") to be established in Tibet prior to the establishment of the CJV for the purpose of applying for and holding required approvals, permits and licenses with respect to the development of the Property. The Opco shall hold all such approvals, permits and licenses in trust for the CJV, and pursuant to the letters and spirit of this Agreement.

Under the Agreement, Monte Sea Shareholders and Zhong Chuan shall cause the CJV to be established within 90 days from date of this Agreement, subject to required regulatory approval and based on a joint venture agreement by way of acquisition of interest in the Opco by Monte Sea, or by way of incorporation under the Chinese laws. Monte Sea shall hold up to 65% but no less than 51% of shares in the CJV. CJV shall own and hold all Mianping's (and/or Opco's) title to and interest in any exploration or mining licenses in lithium resources in Tibet including the Exploration license and Other Interests.

If for any Chinese regulatory or policy reasons, Monte Sea is not permitted to have more than fifty-one percent (51%) interest in the CJV, then Monte Sea and Zhong Chuan shall cause the JV Agreement to be revised such that:

- (a) Monte Sea shall have a forty-nine percent (49%) interest in the CJV;
- (b) Monte Sea shall be entitled to receive returns on its investment in the CJV on a priority and accelerated basis until its investment in the CJV and the Property is fully recovered; and
- (c) Monte Sea shall be permitted to manage the daily operation of the CJV pursuant to a management agreement to be entered into between Monte Sea and Zhong Chuan, on terms and conditions satisfactory to Sterling.

The Parties shall cause all necessary corporate actions to be taken to approve and effect the transactions contemplated above, and to make any adjustment, registration or filings necessary to meet applicable regulatory requirements.

Upon signing of this Agreement and subject to applicable regulatory approval, Monte Sea Shareholders shall subscribe for 5,000,000 units (the "Units") to be issued by the Company at \$0.15 per unit. Each Unit shall consist of One (1) common share in the stock of the Company, and One (1) warrant which shall entitle Monte Sea Shareholders to purchase One (1) common share in the stock of the Company at \$0.16 per share within two (2) years from the date of the issuance of the Units.

Subject to applicable regulatory approval, the Company shall cause 200,000,000 shares to be issued to Monte Sea Shareholders within ten (10) working days from the date transfer of the Exploration License to the CJV is approved by the Chinese regulators, in exchange for all the shares then issued and outstanding in the stock of Monte Sea and held by Monte Sea shareholders (the "Share Exchange"). The Share Exchange may be conducted and completed at an earlier date so long as the Company and Monte Sea Shareholders may agree in writing.

Subject to applicable regulatory approval, the Company shall cause 87,910,000 shares in the capital of the Company to be issued to Monte Sea Shareholders at no additional cost, upon receipt by the CJV of a mining license and such other permits or approvals for the Property, permitting the full exploitation and development of the Property.

The Company shall use its best efforts to secure business relationships with selected major companies outside China in the form of equity participation or off-take arrangement for lithium products from the CJV.

The Company shall, when and as required by the CJV, arrange and complete financing for the operation of the CJV.

Zhong Chuan shall, together with Monte Sea Shareholders, provide funds no less than RMB 100,000,000 (or US dollar equivalent thereof) for the purpose of meeting registered capital payment requirements in the registration and operation of the CJV. Zhong Chuan shall keep other Parties informed of any development in the registration of the CJV and transfer of the Exploration License.

Monte Sea Shareholders shall, together with Zhong Chuan, make funds available for the purpose of acquisition and meeting registered capital payment requirements in the registration and operation of the CJV.

CJV will be located in Tibet, China and will develop Dangxiongcuo lithium property, extract and process commercially lithium carbonate using internationally advanced technologies.

Lithium carbonate is the starting point in the manufacturing of lithium and various lithium chemicals which are used in batteries, ceramics and glass, in primary aluminum production, in the manufacture of lubricants and greases,

drugs and others products. According to the Mineral Information Institute (MII), most lithium is recovered from brine, or water with a high concentration of lithium carbonate. Brines trapped in the Earth's crust (called subsurface brines) are the major source material for lithium carbonate. These sources, which are recovered generally through solar evaporation, are less expensive to mine than sources from rock such as spodumene, petalite, and other lithium-bearing minerals.

JIAJIKI PROJECT

On September 16, 2003, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Micro Express Ltd. ("Micro"), entered into an agreement (the "Agreement") with Sichuan Province Mining Ltd. to acquire a 75% interest in a 30-year mining joint venture company. The joint venture company will hold the mining licenses to develop the Jiajika spodumene property located in Sichuan Province, China for the extraction of lithium and lithium salts. Pursuant to the Agreement, the total investment required is estimated at 88.5 million RMB (US\$10.8 million) for the initial capacity of 240,000 tonnes/annum. The initial registered capital is 56 million RMB (US\$6.8 million). Sichuan Province Mining Ltd. will contribute 14 million RMB (US\$1.7 million) including the mining permits to hold 25% of the JV Company. Micro will contribute 42 million RMB (US\$ 5.1 million) to hold 75% of the JV Company.

On April 5, 2005, the Company through Micro, signed a joint venture contract ("JV Contract") with Sichuan Province Mining Ltd. for setting up a joint venture company, Jihai Lithium Ltd. , and the development of the Jiajika lithium deposit. The Contract follows an agreement signed between the parties on September 16, 2003.

Sichuan Province Mining Ltd. ("SPM") which is a private Chinese company holds the mining permit on the Jiajika spodumene property in Kangding, Sichuan province, China issued by the Sichuan Bureau of Land and Resources of China. The property is an albite - spodumene pegmatite deposit. The number of mining permit is 5100000410234. The area is 0.88 km² (88 hectares) and it was valid until November 11, 2006. The recording date is May 24, 2004. Sterling is required to contribute 42 million RMB in order to earn 75% of the Joint Venture to be set up by Sterling and SPM to build an initial capacity of 240,000 tonnes per year mining and processing plant.

On March 3, 2006, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Micro, signed an agreement (the "Agreement") with Sichuan Province Mining Ltd. ("SPM") with respect to Micro's early investment in the Sichuan Jiajika Spodumene project.

Pursuant to the Agreement, the parties agreed to terminate the joint venture and confirmed that Micro's early investment of 2.48 million RMB to the Sichuan Jiajika Spodumene project should be paid back at a rate of 1.2 million RMB before April 15, 2006 and 1.28 million RMB before March 30, 2007. Payment should be made directly to Micro by SPM. If SPM does not make the payment of 1.28 million to Micro before March 30, 2007, then 1.28 million RMB will be converted into Micro's interest in the Jiajika project of SPM using the formula: 1.28 million RMB divided by the registered capital contribution in the Jiajika project by SPM, multiplied by 100%. Neither party shall have any other liabilities to the other party and the Agreement shall replace all previously signed agreements, contracts and MOU between Micro and SPM. SPM has made payment of 1,900,000 RMB (\$249,885) as of May 31, 2008.

Item 2. Description of Property

- DXC Salt Lake Property

Dangxiongcuo Salt Lake ("DXC") is located in the south-western part of Xizang plateau in Nima County, Tibet of China. The geographic coordinates are between 86°38'00" and 86°49'00" east and 31°30'00" to 31°40'00" north.

The location of the property is shown in following map.



Access to Tibet is through Lhasa which has a good efficient international airport. Road access into the property area is difficult at best. The road heads northwest from Lhasa to the town of Zamsar then northeast. This first 200 km is good paved road. Then down into the valley turning right onto a rough gravel road near the Nam Tsho Salt Lake. Thence around the eastern and northern side of the Nam Tsho lake and on 300 kilometers to the isolated village of Pankgo. Thence proceed 400 kilometers to the City of Nima. Thence proceed another 90 kilometers of very rough road down to the DXC. The trip takes 26 hours of difficult 4X4 driving from Lhasa.

The deposit is a large salt lake 55.53 km² (5,553 hectares) in area with a maximum depth of 14 m. Brines are a common source of lithium and the DXC Salt Lake is a classic surface brine type deposit as compared with subsurface brine deposit in South America. This type of deposit is known throughout the world where ever desert climates allow evaporite deposits to form. Mineralization in the lake is in the form of dissolved salts of sodium, potassium, lithium and boron, as chlorides, oxides, sulfates and carbonates. These can be recovered through fractional precipitation of the various salts by the evaporation of the water. Variations in salinity, pH and temperature determine which compound will form crystals and precipitate from the brine.

In 1980's, 1 : 1,000,000 regional geology was conducted by the Tibet Regional Geology Brigade. 1 : 250,000 regional geology was conducted by the Jiangxi Regional Geology Brigade in 2004. In 1999, two Chinese geologists conducted preliminary study in the area. In 2002, Mianping started exploration work in the area. 1:50,000 geology investigation and hydrogeology was conducted. 1:2,000 salt field site engineering geology and topography mapping was conducted. 20,000 square meters salt field was built in 2003. In 2004, 10,000 square meters of the salt field was revamped. In December 2005, Sterling and Mianping commissioned the Tibet Geothermal brigade to conduct measurements for the 20 km² salt field (1:2,000 and 1:5,000). In March 2006, Sterling and Mianping commissioned the Zhengzhou Comprehensive Utilization Institute of China Academy of Geology to conduct the purification test for the DXC salt lake rough concentrate. In 2006, the Tibet Geothermal Brigade conducted the geothermal exploration work. In May 2006, a Canadian standard NI 43-101 report was conducted by a qualified geologist. In June 2006, Mianping finished Chinese geology report and the report has passed the auditing of Ministry of Land and Resources of China. Since 2005, a technical team from Mianping has been working on the DXC Salt Lake site to conduct salt field technical test, weather monitoring and related tests and monitoring according to the plan designed by Sterling and Mianping.

There is almost no local infrastructure. The only solar power, water, and roads are those installed by the Mianping. Beicun village at the head of the lake appeared to have perhaps 300 people, local Tibetan herdsman of the Han ethnic group. They are mainly occupied with herding yaks, sheep, goats, and a few horses. They plant small gardens of barley and vegetables but are not self sufficient and import food stuffs from outside. Although people would be available from this village to work on a project in this area the skill level would be very low. Communication with

the outside world is by satellite telephone. The nearest land line is at Nima a distance of 90 km away. Shipment of product does not seem to be a problem as numerous heavy trucks were noted all along the road to the property. National rail service is available from Naqu about 700 km distance to the east.

Generally, the physiography could be termed basin and range with broad valleys between sharp ridges and arretes. The valleys are generally gentle in profile both laterally and longitudinally with small to medium rivers coursing through the bottoms of the valleys. Few of the rivers are bridged and most of the crossings are by shallow fords. Along these tracks for much of the route were seen numerous large trucks of 30 - 40 tonnes. Most were freighting bagged material, probably salt from one of the salt lake operations. There are no services along the route except for Pankgo and Nima. The DXC Salt Lake sits in a rather confined basin between high rugged ridges. There are numerous benches or beaches around the lake indicating lake levels at one time were 200 meters above the present levels of the lake, as the last glaciation receded.

Vegetation throughout the plateau is sparse grasses which have been grazed down to the root level. Sheep, goats and yaks graze in large herds on what appeared to be very lean fodder. Herdsmen and herdswomen tend these flocks with no visible support and often many miles from the nearest shelter. Some of the herdsman seem to rely on the 125cc motor bike for transportation. The women appeared mainly to walk. Occasional five tonne trucks were seen hauling personal belongings grossly overloaded with household items and people.

In June 2006, Mianping finished a Chinese geology report (Chinese reserve report) and the report passed the auditing of the Ministry of Land and Resources of China on September 13, 2006 which is the basis for converting the exploration permit into a mining permit. Mianping led by Professor Mianping Zheng, an academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering, is still collecting information such as yearly weather information, wind information and brine chemistry using a test pond system. Development plans are being studied.

Mianping has installed solar power, water, and roads on the site. Water comes from mountain springs. There are several rivers which flow into the lake area.

DXC salt lake Sampling by Mianping was done on a 2 km X 2 km grid with 106 samples taken at 16 sample points at various depths. Location control was provided by GPS. If the water depth was less than 2 meters deep, one sample was taken; if the water depth was between 2 and 10 meters, then two samples were taken at 3 and 8 meters and if the water was deeper than 10 meters then three samples were taken. Each sample consisted of two 500 ml. bottles of brine.

The sampling method used a standard water sampling technique where a bottle is lowered into the lake to the required depth, the stopper removed, and the bottle allowed to fill. AAS analytical techniques were used to determine the composition of the brine sample. This sampling program was repeated several times during the various seasons of the year. Several hundred samples have been collected in this way and analyzed by Mianping at their AAS laboratory on site.

Two samples were collected by Norm Tribe, an independent geologist, for the confirmation of Mianping's assay and analyzed by an independent laboratory, ALS Canada Ltd., in Vancouver, BC, Canada in June 2006. The results indicate that the concentration of salts is comparable with the results provided by Mianping. The lake water returned values of 376 ppm lithium, 893 ppm boron and 11,300 ppm potassium. This sample was collected from DXC lake at a depth of 1.0 meter.

Mianping's analytical procedures were also reviewed by the Resources & Reserve Audit Center of Ministry of Land and Resources of China.

During the year ended May 31, 2008, the Company was seeking the joint venture company approval from Tibet Government for the DXC Salt Lake project and did not proceed with the exploration and engineering study.

As of the date of this report, the application to establish a joint venture has not yet been approved by the regulators in Tibet, China

As at May 31, 2008, the Company incurred expenses of \$989,443 related to the DXC Salt Lake Property.

Employees

At present, we have no employees, other than our officers and directors. Our officers and directors do not have employment agreements with us, except consulting agreements which can be cancelled on 30-days notice.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We know of no material, active or pending legal proceedings against our company, nor are we involved as a plaintiff in any material proceeding or pending litigation. There are no proceedings in which any of our directors, officers or affiliates, or any registered or beneficial shareholder, is an adverse party or has a material interest adverse to our interest.

Item 4. Submissions of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

Within the current fiscal year, no matters have been submitted to a vote of security holders.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters

Overview

Our common stock is traded on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "SGGV". The table below sets forth the high and low sales prices for the Company's common stock for the fiscal years ended May 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008. The quotations below reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail markup, markdown or commission and may not represent actual transactions.

Year	Quarter	High (\$)	Low (\$)
2006	First	0.44	0.16
	Second	0.25	0.15
	Third	0.26	0.15
	Fourth	0.26	0.16
2007	First	0.20	0.13
	Second	0.20	0.08
	Third	0.17	0.08
	Fourth	0.16	0.08
2008	First	0.10	0.07
	Second	0.12	0.05
	Third	0.15	0.03
	Fourth	0.15	0.04

Pacific Stock Transfer Company is the registrar and transfer agent for our common shares, and is located at Suite 240, 500 East Warm Springs Road, Las Vegas, Nevada 89119 (Telephone: (702) 361-3033; Facsimile: (702) 433-1979).

As of May 31, 2008, the shareholders' list of our common shares showed 35 registered shareholders and 43,826,175 shares outstanding.

We have not declared any dividends since incorporation and do not anticipate that we will do so in the foreseeable future. Although there are no restrictions that limit the ability to pay dividends on our common shares, our intention is to retain future earnings for use in our operations and the expansion of our business.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

On May 12, 2004, the Company registered a 2004 incentive stock option plan consisting of 3,636,000 common shares. As of the year ended May 31, 2008, 3,636,000 options were issued and outstanding to various consultants, officers or directors. The above options are exercisable at US\$0.50 per share with expiry date of February 3, 2009. Pursuant to the stock option plan, the number of shares that may be issued under the plan may not exceed 15% of the issued and outstanding shares of the company. 15% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company is 6,573,926 as of May 31, 2008. As of the date of this report, none of the above options have been exercised.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

Share Purchase Warrants

During the year ended May 31, 2008, no warrant was exercised or cancelled.

As at May 31, 2008, the Company has a total of 3,817,500 and 2,873,990 Series "A" and "C" share purchase warrants outstanding, respectively.

On February 14, 2006, the Company reduced the exercise price of the 3,817,500 Series "A" Share Purchase Warrants from \$0.75 to \$0.50 each and extended the terms of Series "A" Share Purchase Warrants for two years to the earlier of:

- (i) February 16, 2008; or
- (ii) The 90th day after the day on which the weighted average trading price of the Company's shares exceed \$0.85 per share for 30 consecutive trading days.

Upon exercise of the Series "A" Share Purchase Warrants at \$0.50 each, the holder will receive one Common Share of the Company and a Series "B" Share Purchase Warrant exercisable at \$1.00 expiring one year after the occurrence of either (i) or (ii) as described above.

On December 22, 2006, the Company extended the expiry date of the 2,873,990 Series "C" Share Purchase Warrants from December 29, 2006 to February 29, 2008. The exercise price of the warrants remains unchanged at \$0.18 per share.

On February 7, 2008, the Company extended the expiry date of the 3,817,500 Series "A" Share Purchase Warrants from February 16, 2008 to February 16, 2009. The exercise price of the warrants remains unchanged at \$0.50 per share.

On February 7, 2008, the Company extended the expiry date of the 2,873,990 Series "C" Share Purchase Warrants from February 29, 2008 to February 27, 2009. The exercise price of the warrants remains unchanged at \$0.18 per share.

Item 6. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation

Safe Harbor Statement under the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995: Except for the statements of historical fact contained herein, the information constitutes "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation reform Act of 1995. Such forward looking statements, including but not limited to those with respect to the price of lithium, lithium carbonate, potash, other metals and chemicals, the timing and amount of estimated production, costs of production, reserve determination and reserve conversion rates, involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievement of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward looking statements. Such factors include, among others, risks relating to the integration of the acquisition, risks that the company may not be able to raise the necessary capital, risks relating to

international operations, risks relating to joint venture operations, the actual results of current exploration activities, the actual results of current reclamation activities, conclusions of economic evaluations, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, future prices of lithium, lithium carbonate, potash, and other metals and chemicals, as well as those factors affecting the mineral industry. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Introduction

The information presented here should be read in conjunction with Sterling Group Venture Inc.'s financial statements and other information included in this Form 10-KSB. When used in this Form 10-KSB, the words "expects," "anticipates," "estimates" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, including those set forth below under "Risks and Uncertainties," that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date hereof. The Company expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect any change in the Company's expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any statement is based.

Plan of Operations

Sterling is an exploration stage company and there is no assurance a commercially viable mineral deposit exists on any of the properties the Company has claims over. Further exploration will be required before final evaluation as to the economic and legal feasibility of the claims is determined.

On July 11, 2005, the Company signed a letter of intent (the "LOI") with Beijing Mianping Salt Lake Research Institute for the development of Dangxiongcuo salt lake property ("DXC Salt Lake") in Nima county of Naqu district in Tibet, China. Pursuant to the LOI, the parties have agreed to set up a joint venture company in Tibet, China to share the benefits, risks and losses of the project.

On September 16, 2005, the Company through its wholly owned subsidiary, Micro Express Holdings Inc. ("MEH"), signed an agreement ("the initial agreement") with Beijing Mianping Salt Lake Research Institute ("Mianping") for the development of Dangxiongcuo salt lake property in Nima county of Naqu district in Tibet, China, which follows a Letter of Intent signed between the parties on July 11, 2005.

Pursuant to the initial agreement, the parties have agreed to set up a Cooperative Company, Tibet Saline Lake Mining High-Science & Technology Co. Ltd. (the "Cooperative") to develop DXC Salt Lake. The objective of the Cooperative is to use the funds provided by Sterling through MEH and the skills and technology provided by Mianping to produce lithium carbonate (Li₂CO₃), potash and other chemicals from brine. MEH is to own 65% and Mianping 35% of the Cooperative. It is anticipated that the total investment in the Cooperative will be approximately 240 million RMB Yuan (or approximately US\$31 million) and will result in production of 5,000 tonnes per year of lithium carbonate and by products (potash and other chemicals).

On July 8, 2008, the Company signed an agreement (the "Agreement") with Zhong Chuan International Mining Holding Co., Ltd. ("Zhong Chuan"), Ximing Sun and Charles Yan - shareholders of Monte Sea Holdings Ltd. (collectively hereinafter "Monte Sea Shareholders") to restructure the transactions contemplated under the initial agreement signed by Beijing Mianping Salt Lake Research Institute ("Mianping") and Micro Express Holdings Inc. ("MEH") on September 16, 2005. Pursuant to the Agreement, the parties wish to establish a Sino-foreign cooperative joint venture company ("CJV") for the purpose of applying for and holding required approvals, permits and licenses with respect to the development of the Dangxiongcuo Salt Lake property (the "Property") located in Tibet of China.

Zhong Chuan is a Chinese mining company with connections and mineral properties in Tibet, China. Zhong Chuan is interested in expanding into lithium business. Zhong Chuan has also acquired interests in certain other salt lakes in Tibet ("Other Interests"). Monte Sea Shareholders are the shareholders holding all the issued and outstanding shares in the stock of Monte Sea Holdings Ltd. ("Monte Sea"), a company incorporated in Hong Kong.

Under the Agreement, the initial agreement between Mianping and the Company shall be replaced and superseded by this Agreement upon this Agreement becoming effective. Upon this Agreement being effective and termination of the initial agreement, Zhong Chuan shall cause Mianping to repay to MEH RMB 6,000,000 by depositing the said amount into an account designated by MEH.

The Parties agree that Zhong Chuan shall cause an operating company ("Opco") to be established in Tibet prior to the establishment of the CJV for the purpose of applying for and holding required approvals, permits and licenses with respect to the development of the Property. The Opco shall hold all such approvals, permits and licenses in trust for the CJV, and pursuant to the letters and spirit of this Agreement.

Under the Agreement, Monte Sea Shareholders and Zhong Chuan shall cause the CJV to be established within 90 days from date of this Agreement, subject to required regulatory approval and based on a joint venture agreement by way of acquisition of interest in the Opco by Monte Sea, or by way of incorporation under the Chinese laws. Monte Sea shall hold up to 65% but no less than 51% of shares in the CJV. CJV shall own and hold all Mianping's (and/or Opco's) title to and interest in any exploration or mining licenses in lithium resources in Tibet including the Exploration license and Other Interests.

If for any Chinese regulatory or policy reasons, Monte Sea is not permitted to have more than fifty-one percent (51%) interest in the CJV, then Monte Sea and Zhong Chuan shall cause the JV Agreement to be revised such that:

- (a) Monte Sea shall have a forty-nine percent (49%) interest in the CJV;
- (b) Monte Sea shall be entitled to receive returns on its investment in the CJV on a priority and accelerated basis until its investment in the CJV and the Property is fully recovered; and
- (c) Monte Sea shall be permitted to manage the daily operation of the CJV pursuant to a management agreement to be entered into between Monte Sea and Zhong Chuan, on terms and conditions satisfactory to Sterling.

The Parties shall cause all necessary corporate actions to be taken to approve and effect the transactions contemplated above, and to make any adjustment, registration or filings necessary to meet applicable regulatory requirements.

Upon signing of this Agreement and subject to applicable regulatory approval, Monte Sea Shareholders shall subscribe for 5,000,000 units (the "Units") to be issued by the Company at US\$0.15 per unit. Each Unit shall consist of One (1) common share in the stock of the Company, and One (1) warrant which shall entitle Monte Sea Shareholders to purchase One (1) common share in the stock of the Company at US\$0.16 per share within two (2) years from the date of the issuance of the Units.

Subject to applicable regulatory approval, the Company shall cause 200,000,000 shares to be issued to Monte Sea Shareholders within ten (10) working days from the date transfer of the Exploration License to the CJV is approved by the Chinese regulators, in exchange for all the shares then issued and outstanding in the stock of Monte Sea and held by Monte Sea shareholders (the "Share Exchange"). The Share Exchange may be conducted and completed at an earlier date so long as the Company and Monte Sea Shareholders may agree in writing. This share issuance will result in a change of control of the Company.

Subject to applicable regulatory approval, the Company shall cause 87,910,000 shares in the capital of the Company to be issued to Monte Sea Shareholders at no additional cost, upon receipt by the CJV of a mining license and such other permits or approvals for the Property, permitting the full exploitation and development of the Property.

The Company shall use its best efforts to secure business relationships with selected major companies outside China in the form of equity participation or off-take arrangement for lithium products from the CJV.

The Company shall, when and as required by the CJV, arrange and complete financing for the operation of the CJV.

Zhong Chuan shall, together with Monte Sea Shareholders, provide funds no less than RMB 100,000,000 (or US dollar equivalent thereof) for the purpose of meeting registered capital payment requirements in the registration and operation of the CJV. Zhong Chuan shall keep other Parties informed of any development in the registration of the CJV and transfer of the Exploration License.

Monte Sea Shareholders shall, together with Zhong Chuan, make funds available for the purpose of acquisition and meeting registered capital payment requirements in the registration and operation of the CJV.

CJV will be located in Tibet, China and will develop Dangxiengcuo lithium property, extract and process commercially lithium carbonate using internationally advanced technologies.

Results of Operations

The Company had no operating revenue except interest income of \$5,559 for the year ended May 31, 2008 and interest income of \$6,410 for the year ended May 31, 2007. The Company incurred expenses of \$521,999 stemming from accounting audit and legal fees, consulting fees, mineral property costs, travel, stock based compensation, and general and administrative expenditures as compared to \$870,895 for the same period last year. The decrease of \$348,896 was mainly due to the reduction in mineral property costs and the stock based compensation charge of \$409,525, with respect to the revalued warrants relating to the extension of the expiry date, in 2008 compared to 2007.

The following table shows the company's mineral property costs in 2007 and 2008. The mining permit cost for DXC Salt Lake Property significantly increased its mineral property costs for the year ending May 31, 2007:

Summary of mineral properties	DXC Salt Lake Property	Jiajika Spodumene Property
Year ended May 31, 2008		
Administrative	\$ 706	\$ -
Consulting fees	60,548	-
Travel	5,456	-
Legal fees	11,566	-
	\$ 78,276	\$ -
Year ended May 31, 2007		
Administrative	\$ 5,200	\$ -
Consulting fees	134,580	-
Engineering studies	38,063	-
Mining permit	382,920	-
Topography measurement	15,001	-
Legal fees	9,695	-
Travel	53,262	488
Wages and benefits	35,687	-
	\$ 674,408	\$ 488

The Company also incurred expenses on the following related party transactions during year ended May 31, 2008:

- (a) The Company was charged consulting fees during the year ended May 31, 2008 totalling \$117,284 (2007: \$115,721) by companies controlled by two directors of the Company
- (b) The Company was charged rental fees included in General and Administrative during the year ended May 31, 2008 totalling \$22,656 (2007: \$13,869) by a company controlled by a director of the Company.
- (c) The Company was charged mineral property costs - consulting during the year ended May 31, 2008 in the amount of \$50,051 (2007: \$45,008) by a company controlled by a director of the Company.

(d)

Included in accounts payable is \$414,235 (2007: \$219,501) which was due to the companies controlled by the directors of the Company for their services provided.

The Company expects the trend of losses to continue at an increasing rate until we can achieve commercial production on some of the mineral properties. However, there can be no assurance that commercial production will be possible on any of the properties in the near or distant future.

Liquidity and Working Capital

As of May 31, 2008, the Company had total current assets of \$388,395, and total liabilities of \$432,505. As of March 31, 2008, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$374,127 and negative working capital of \$44,110. The amount of \$374,127 cash can provide the Company with working capitals for about 12 months.

According to the agreement signed with Zhongchuan on July 8, 2008, Mianping will repay the Company RMB 6,000,000 (\$875,000) and Monte Sea Shareholders shall subscribe for 5,000,000 units (the "Units") to be issued by the Company at \$0.15 per unit so the Company will raise working capital in the amount of \$750,000 to meet its short term working capital requirements.

The Company has no other capital resources other than the ability to use its common stock to raise additional capital or the exercise of the warrants by the unit holders.

No commitments to provide additional funds have been made by management or other stockholders. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that any additional funds will be available to the Company to allow it to cover operation expenses. These factors raise substantial doubt that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

None.

RISK FACTORS

We have sought to identify what we believe to be the most significant risks to our business. However, we cannot predict whether, or to what extent, any of such risks may be realized nor can we guarantee that we have identified all possible risks that might arise. Investors should carefully consider all of such risk factors before making an investment decision with respect to our Common Stock. We provide the following cautionary discussion of risks, uncertainties and possible inaccurate assumptions relevant to our business. These are factors that we think could cause our actual results to differ materially from expected results. Other factors besides those listed here could adversely affect us.

Factors That May Affect Future Results and Market Price of Stock

The business of the Company involves a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from results projected in any forward-looking statement, or statements, made in this report. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not necessarily limited to the risks set forth below. The Company's securities are speculative and investment in the Company's securities involves a high degree of risk and the possibility that the investor will suffer the loss of the entire amount invested.

Limited Operating History; Anticipated Losses; Uncertainty of Future Results(Risk of Going Concern)

Sterling is in the exploration stage. The Company has entered into joint venture agreements to explore and develop mineral properties located in China and has not yet determined whether these properties contain reserves that are economically recoverable. The Company has not yet achieved profitable operations and is dependent on its ability to raise capital from shareholders or other sources to meet its obligations and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations when they come due. These factors raise substantial doubt that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern.

Lack of Technical Training of Management

The Management of our Company has academic and scientific experience related to mining issues but lacks technical training and experience exploring for, commissioning and operating a mine. With no direct training or experience in these areas, management may not be fully aware of many of the specific requirements related to working within this industry. The decisions and choices may not take into account standard engineering or managerial approaches mineral exploration companies commonly use. Consequently, operations, earnings and the ultimate financial success of the Company could suffer irreparable harm due to management's lack of experience in this industry.

Exploration Risk

Development of mineral properties is contingent upon obtaining satisfactory exploration results. Mineral exploration and development involves substantial expenses and a high degree of risk, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to adequately mitigate.

The company's exploration properties have not been examined in the field by professional geologists or mining engineers. There is no assurance that commercial quantities of ore will be discovered on any of the Company's exploration properties. There is also no assurance that, even if commercial quantities of ore are discovered, a mineral property will be brought into commercial production. The discovery of mineral deposits is dependent upon a number of factors not the least of which is the technical skill of the exploration personnel involved. The commercial viability of a mineral deposit, once discovered, is also dependent upon a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure, metal prices and government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals, and environmental protection. In addition, assuming discovery of a commercial ore body, depending on the type of mining operation involved, several years can elapse from the initial phase of drilling until commercial operations are commenced. Most of the above factors are beyond the control of the Company.

The exploration process is conducted in phases. When each phase of a project is completed, and upon analysis of the results of that phase, the Company will make a decision whether to proceed with each successive phase of the exploration program. There is no assurance that projects will be carried to completion.

Limited Management Resource Development Experience

The Company does not have a track record of exploration and mining operation history. The Company's management has limited experience in mineral resource development and exploitation, and has relied on and may continue to rely upon consultants and others for development and operation expertise.

Limited Financial Resources

Furthermore, the Company has limited financial resources with no assurance that sufficient funding will be available to it for future exploration and development or to fulfill its obligations under current agreements. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favorable. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of its projects.

Limited Public Market, Possible Volatility of Share Price

The Company's Common Stock is currently quoted on the NASD OTC Bulletin Board under the ticker symbol SGGV and is listed on Berlin Bremen Stock Exchange under the symbol GD7. As of May 31, 2008, there were approximately 43,826,175 shares of common stock outstanding. There can be no assurance that a trading market will be sustained in the future.

Dependence on Executive Officers and Technical Personnel

The success of our business plan depends on attracting qualified personnel, and failure to retain the necessary personnel could adversely affect our business. Competition for qualified personnel is intense, and we may need to pay premium wages to attract and retain personnel. Attracting and retaining qualified personnel is critical to our business. Inability to attract and retain the qualified personnel necessary would limit our ability to implement our business plan successfully.

Need for Additional Financing

The Company believes it has sufficient capital to meet its short-term cash needs, including the costs of compliance with the continuing reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. However, if losses continue, it may have to seek loans or equity placements to cover longer-term cash needs to continue operations and expansion.

No commitments to provide additional funds have been made by management or other stockholders. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that any additional funds will be available to the Company to allow it to cover operation expenses.

If future operations are unprofitable, it will be forced to develop another line of business, or to finance its operations through the sale of assets it has, or enter into the sale of stock for additional capital, none of which may be feasible when needed. The Company has no specific management ability or financial resources or plans to enter any other business as of this date.

Dilution to the Existing Shareholders

The Company has no other capital resources other than the ability to use its common stock to raise additional capital or the exercise of the warrants by the unit holders. Pursuant to the agreement signed on July 8, 2008 with Zhongchuan, the Company shall cause total 292,910,000 shares to be issued to Monte Sea Shareholders for the DXC Salt Lake project, which will significantly dilute the Company's stockholders.

Political Risks

The market in China is monitored by the government, which could impose taxes or restrictions at any time which would make operations unprofitable and infeasible and cause a write-off of investment in the mineral properties. Other factors include political policy on foreign ownership, political policy to open the doors to foreign investors, and political policy on mineral claims and metal prices.

Market Risk

The Company does not hold any derivatives or other investments that are subject to market risk. The carrying values of any financial instruments, approximate fair value as of those dates because of the relatively short-term maturity of these instruments, which eliminates any potential market risk associated with such instruments.

Other Risks and Uncertainties

The business of mineral deposit exploration and development involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into production. Other risks facing the Company include competition, reliance on third parties and joint-venture partners, environmental and insurance risks, political and environmental instability, statutory and regulatory requirements, fluctuations in mineral prices and foreign currency, share price volatility, title risks, and uncertainty of additional financing.

Circumstances related to Tibet political activities and resulting political upheaval are beyond the control of the Company and constitute a risk to investors.

The Company has sought to identify what it believes to be the most significant risks to its business, but cannot predict whether or to what extent any of such risks may be realized, nor can there be any assurances that the Company has identified all possible risks that might arise. Investors should carefully consider all of such risk factors before making an investment decision with respect to the Company's stock.

OUTLOOK

The Company is under going feasibility studies and engineering studies for the development of the DXC salt lake property in Tibet and seeking the approval for the establishment of Joint Venture Company from Tibet regulatory authorities. The Company is also seeking to identify undervalued mineral assets in China and other countries.

Application of Critical Accounting Policies

Our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. Preparing financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses. These estimates and assumptions are affected by management's application of accounting policies. We believe that understanding the basis and nature of the estimates and assumptions involved with the following aspects of our consolidated financial statements is critical to an understanding of our financial statements.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets", the carrying value of intangible assets and other long-lived assets are reviewed on a regular basis for the existence of facts or circumstances that may suggest impairment. The Company recognizes impairment when the sum of the expected undiscounted future cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the asset. Impairment losses, if any, are measured as the excess of the carrying amount of the asset over its estimated fair value.

Mineral Properties

Costs of acquiring mineral properties are capitalized by the project area unless the mineral properties do not have proven reserves. Costs to maintain mineral rights and leases are expensed as incurred. When a property reaches the production state, the related capitalized costs are amortized using the unit of production method on the basis of annual estimates of ore reserves. Management reviews the carrying value of mineral properties at least annually and will recognize impairment in value based upon current exploration results, and any impairment or subsequent losses are charged to operations at the time of impairment. If a property is abandoned or sold, its capitalized costs are charged to operations. Mineral property exploration costs are expensed as incurred. Exploration activities conducted jointly with others are reflected at the Company's proportionate interest in such activities. As at May 31, 2008, the Company did not have proven or probable ore reserves.

Stock-based Compensation

On June 1, 2006, the Company adopted the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment. Prior to June 1, 2006, the Company accounted for stock-based payments under the recognition and measurement provisions of APB Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees ("APB 25"), and related Interpretations, as permitted by SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation. In accordance with APB 25, no compensation cost was required to be recognized for options granted that had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. The Company adopted SFAS No. 123R using the modified-prospective transition method. Under that transition method, compensation cost recognized for the year ended May 31, 2007 and thereafter will include: (a) compensation costs for all share-based payments granted prior to, but not yet vested as of June 1, 2006, based on the grant-date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS No. 123, and (b) compensation cost for all share-based payments granted subsequent to June 1, 2006, based on the grant-date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123R. The financial results for the prior periods have not been restated. The Company will amortize stock compensation cost rateable over the requisite service period. Adoption of SFAS No. 123R has no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Going Concern

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that adequate sources of financing will be obtained as required, and that our assets will be realized and liabilities settled in the ordinary course of business. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments related to the recoverability of assets and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary if we are unable to continue as a going concern.

In order to continue as a going concern, we require additional financing. There can be no assurance that additional financing will be available to us when needed or, if available, that it can be obtained on commercially reasonable terms. If we are not able to continue as a going concern, we would likely be unable to realize the carrying value of our assets reflected in the balances set out in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

The Company is in the exploration stage, has not yet achieved profitable operations and is dependent on its ability to raise capital from shareholders or other sources to meet its obligations and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations when they come due. These factors raise substantial doubt that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of these uncertainties.

Item 7. Financial Statements.

STERLING GROUP VENTURES, INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

May 31, 2008 and 2007

(Stated in US Dollars)



REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders,
Sterling Group Ventures, Inc.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Sterling Group Ventures, Inc. (the "Company") (An Exploration Stage Company) and its subsidiaries as of May 31, 2008 and the consolidated related statements of operations, cash flows and stockholders' equity (deficiency) for the year then ended and for the period from July 27, 1994 (Date of Inception) to May 31, 2008. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the Company for the period from the inception of the development stage, July 27, 1994 to May 31, 2007. Such statements are included in the cumulative inception to May 31, 2008 totals of the statements of operations, cash flows and stockholders' equity (deficiency) and reflect a net loss of 96% of the related cumulative totals. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amount for the period from July 27, 1994 (Date of Inception) to May 31, 2007 included in the cumulative totals, is based solely upon the report of the other auditors.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States of America). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit and the report of the other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of the other auditors, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sterling Group Ventures, Inc. and its subsidiaries as of May 31, 2008 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended and for the period from July 27, 1994 (Date of Inception) to May 31, 2008, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements referred to above have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company is in the exploration stage, has not yet achieved profitable operations and is dependent on its ability to raise capital from shareholders or other sources to meet its obligations and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations when they come due. These factors, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, raise substantial doubt that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of these uncertainties.

(signed) "BDO Dunwoody LLP"

Chartered Accountants

Vancouver, Canada
August 28, 2008

BDO Dunwoody LLP is a Limited Liability Partnership registered in Ontario

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders,
Sterling Group Ventures, Inc.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Sterling Group Ventures, Inc. (An Exploration Stage Company) and its subsidiaries as of May 31, 2007 and the related consolidated statements of operations, cash flows, and stockholders' equity (deficiency) for the year ended May 31, 2007 and for the period July 27, 1994 (Date of Inception) to May 31, 2007. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States of America). Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sterling Group Ventures, Inc. and its subsidiaries as of May 31, 2007 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year ended May 31, 2007 and for the period July 27, 1994 (Date of Inception) to May 31, 2007, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements referred to above have been prepared assuming that the company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company is in the exploration stage, has no established source of revenue and is dependent on its ability to raise capital from shareholders or other sources to sustain operations. These factors, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, raise substantial doubt that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of these uncertainties.

“AMISANO HANSON”

Vancouver, Canada
August 1, 2007

Chartered Accountants

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STERLING GROUP VENTURES, INC.
(An Exploration Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
May 31, 2008 and 2007
(Stated in US Dollars)

	May 31, 2008	May 31, 2007
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents - Note 6	\$ 374,127	\$ 289,330
GST receivable	5,407	9,128
Prepaid expenses and other receivable	11	1,964
Exploration advance - Notes 3 and 6	8,850	14,189
Total current assets	388,395	314,611
Equipment - Note 5	1,741	2,911
Total Assets	\$ 390,136	\$ 317,522
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities - Note 6	\$ 432,505	\$ 272,456
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)		
Common Stock : \$0.001 Par Value - Note 7		
Authorized : 500,000,000		
Issued and Outstanding : 43,826,175 (2007: 43,501,490)	43,826	43,502
Additional Paid In Capital	2,652,924	2,633,768
Warrants	461,112	51,587
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	(583)	(583)
Deficit accumulated during the exploration stage	(3,199,648)	(2,683,208)
Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficiency)	(42,369)	45,066
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 390,136	\$ 317,522

Nature of Operations and Ability to Continue as a Going Concern - Note 1
Commitments - Notes 4 and 7
Subsequent Events - Note 10

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES

STERLING GROUP VENTURES, INC.
(An Exploration Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
for the years ended May 31, 2008 and 2007 and
for the period from July 27, 1994 (Date of Inception) to May 31, 2008
(Stated in US Dollars)

	Years ended May 31,		Cumulative July 27, 1994 (Date of Inception) to May 31, 2008
	2008	2007	2008
Expenses			
Accounting, audit and legal fees	\$ 40,239	\$ 90,297	\$ 316,431
Bank charges	215	360	1,518
Consulting fees - Note 6	118,268	116,655	564,839
Depreciation	1,734	2,708	7,605
Filing fees and transfer agent	1,656	2,724	34,519
Foreign exchange gain	(9,929)	(11,047)	(23,312)
General and administrative - Note 6	26,855	19,288	79,102
Mineral property costs - Notes 4 and 6	78,276	674,896	1,211,670
Printing and mailing	-	-	16,883
Shareholder information and investor relations	-	-	59,700
Stock-based compensation - Note 7	409,525	-	778,166
Travel and entertainment	2,314	15,395	121,398
Recovery of doubtful collection - Note 4(b)	(147,154)	(40,381)	(187,535)
Allowance for doubtful collection - Note 4(b)	-	-	246,708
	(521,999)	(870,895)	(3,227,692)
Other item			
Interest income	5,559	6,410	28,044
Net loss for the period	\$ (516,440)	\$ (864,485)	\$ (3,199,648)
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)	
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	43,715,871	42,508,578	

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES

STERLING GROUP VENTURES, INC.
(An Exploration Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)
for the period from July 27, 1994 (date of inception) to May 31, 2008
(Stated in US Dollars)

Stated in U.S. dollars	Common Shares	Stock Amount At Par Value	Additional Paid In Capital	Warrants	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Deficit Accumulated During The Exploration Stage	Total
Balance, July 27, 1994 (Date of inception)	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Common stock	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Amount contributed by director	-	-	1,881	-	-	-	1,881
Net loss for the periods	-	-	-	-	-	(7,902)	(7,902)
Balance, May 31, 2001	1	1	1,881	-	-	(7,902)	(6,020)
Net loss of the year	-	-	-	-	-	(1,860)	(1,860)
Balance, May 31, 2002	1	1	1,881	-	-	(9,762)	(7,880)
Net loss of the year	-	-	-	-	-	(1,360)	(1,360)
Balance, May 31, 2003	1	1	1,881	-	-	(11,122)	(9,240)
Reverse acquisition	(1)	(1)	(1,881)	-	-	-	(1,882)
Issuance of common shares for reverse acquisition	25,000,000	25,000	(23,119)	-	-	-	1,881
Outstanding common shares of Company prior to acquisition	11,360,000	11,360	(10,883)	-	(583)	-	(106)
Issuance of shares for cash pursuant to a private placement - at \$0.50	1,766,000	1,766	881,234	-	-	-	883,000
Stock-based compensation	-	-	368,641	-	-	-	368,641
Net loss of the year	-	-	-	-	-	(527,446)	(527,446)
Balance, May 31, 2004	38,126,000	38,126	1,215,873	-	(583)	(538,568)	714,848
Issuance of shares for cash pursuant to a private placement - at \$0.50	1,950,000	1,950	973,050	-	-	-	975,000
Issuance of shares for finder's fee of private placement	101,500	102	50,648	-	-	-	50,750
Finders' fees	-	-	(50,750)	-	-	-	(50,750)
Fair value of share purchase warrants (finders' fees)	-	-	(40,110)	40,110	-	-	-
Issuance of shares for services rendered	100,000	100	41,900	-	-	-	42,000
Net loss of the year	-	-	-	-	-	(818,954)	(818,954)
Balance, May 31, 2005	40,277,500	40,278	2,190,611	40,110	(583)	(1,357,522)	912,894
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(461,201)	(461,201)
Balance, May 31, 2006	40,277,500	40,278	2,190,611	40,110	(583)	(1,818,723)	451,693
Issuance of shares for cash pursuant to a private placement - at \$0.15	2,750,300	2,750	409,795	-	-	-	412,545
Issuance of shares for finder's fee of private placement	123,690	124	21,522	-	-	-	21,646
Finders' fees	-	-	(21,646)	-	-	-	(21,646)
Share issuance costs	-	-	(3,687)	-	-	-	(3,687)
Fair value of share purchase warrants (finders' fees)	-	-	(9,895)	9,895	-	-	-
Revaluation of share purchase warrants	-	-	(1,582)	1,582	-	-	-
Issuance of shares for services rendered	350,000	350	48,650	-	-	-	49,000
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(864,485)	(864,485)

Balance, May 31, 2007	43,501,490	43,502	2,633,768	51,587	(583)	(2,683,208)	45,066
Issuance of shares for settlement of accounts payable - at \$0.06	324,685	324	19,156	-	-	-	19,480
Revaluation of share purchase warrants - Note 7	-	-	-	409,525	-	-	409,525
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(516,440)	(516,440)
Balance, May 31, 2008	43,826,175	\$ 43,826	\$ 2,652,924	\$ 461,112	\$ (583)	\$ (3,199,648)	\$ (42,369)

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES

STERLING GROUP VENTURES, INC.
(An Exploration Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
for the years ended May 31, 2008 and 2007 and
for the period from July 27, 1994 (date of inception) to May 31, 2008
(Stated in US Dollars)

Stated in U.S. dollars	Years ended May 31,		Cumulative July 27, 1994 (Date of inception) to May 31, 2008
	2008	2007	
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net loss for the period	\$ (106,915)	\$ (864,485)	\$ (2,790,123)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (Used in) operating activities			
Stock compensation expenses	-	-	368,641
Depreciation	1,734	2,708	7,605
Permit and engineering studies	-	-	150,000
Shareholder information and investor relations	-	-	20,447
Accounting, audit and legal fees	-	49,000	49,000
Translation adjustment	-	-	(106)
Changes in non-cash working capital items related to operations			
GST receivable	3,721	4,659	(5,407)
Prepaid expenses and other receivable	1,953	(768)	21,542
Exploration advance	5,339	22,342	(8,850)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	179,529	195,095	451,985
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	85,361	(591,449)	(1,735,266)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Advance on investment	-	-	(150,000)
Mineral property deposit	-	124,600	-
Additions to equipment	(564)	(2,633)	(9,346)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(564)	121,967	(159,346)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net proceeds on issuance of common stock	-	408,858	2,266,858
Amounts contributed by director	-	-	1,881
Net cash provided by financing activities	-	408,858	2,268,739
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	84,797	(60,624)	374,127
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of period	289,330	349,954	-
Cash and cash equivalents - end of period	\$ 374,127	\$ 289,330	\$ 374,127
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:			
Cash	\$ 65,385	\$ 118,034	\$ 65,385
Term deposits	308,742	171,296	308,742
	\$ 374,127	\$ 289,330	\$ 374,127
Supplemental Information :			
Cash paid for :			
Interest	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-cash Transactions :			
Issuance of shares for commission paid to broker for private placement	\$ -	\$ 21,646	\$ 72,396
Issuance of shares for services rendered	\$ -	\$ 49,000	\$ 91,000

Issuance of shares for settlement of accounts payable	\$ 19,480	\$ -	\$ 19,480
Issuance of share purchase warrants for finder's fee paid to broker for private placement	\$ -	\$ 11,477	\$ 11,477

STERLING GROUP VENTURES, INC.
(An Exploration Stage Company)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
May 31, 2008 and 2007
(Stated in US Dollars)

Note 1 Nature of Operations and Ability to Continue as a Going Concern

Sterling Group Ventures Inc. was incorporated in the State of Nevada on September 13, 2001 and its fiscal year-end is May 31. On January 20, 2004, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Micro Express Ltd. (“Micro”), which was incorporated on July 27, 1994. The business combination was accounted for as a reverse acquisition whereby the purchase method of accounting was used with Micro being the accounting acquirer and the Company being the accounting subsidiary. The cumulative figures are shown on a reverse acquisition basis with respect to the accounting acquirer’s date of inception, July 27, 1994.

Sterling group Ventures Inc. (the “Company”) is in the exploration stage. The Company has entered into joint venture agreements to explore and develop mineral properties located in China and has not yet determined whether these properties contain reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of amounts from these properties will be dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, confirmation of the Company’s interest in the underlying properties, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to satisfy the expenditure requirements under the joint venture agreements and to complete the development of the properties and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the sale thereof.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to meet its obligations and continue its operations for its next fiscal year. Realization values may be substantially different from carrying values as shown and these financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary to the carrying values and classification of assets and liabilities should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. At May 31, 2008, the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations, has a working capital deficiency of \$44,110, has accumulated losses of \$3,199,648 since its inception and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which casts substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. The Company’s ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate future profitable operations and/or to obtain the necessary financing to meet its obligations and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations when they come due. Management has no formal plan in place to address this concern but considers that the Company will be able to obtain additional funds by equity financing and/or related party advances, however there is no assurance of additional funding being available.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. Because a precise determination of many assets and liabilities is dependent upon future events, the preparation of consolidated financial statements for a period necessarily involves the use of estimates, which have been made using careful judgement. Actual results may vary from these estimates.

The consolidated financial statements have, in management' s opinion, been properly prepared within the framework of the significant accounting policies summarized below:

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - (cont' d)

Exploration Stage Company

The Company complies with Financial Accounting Standard Board Statement No. 7 and Securities and Exchange Commission Act Guide 7 for its characterization of the Company as an exploration stage company.

Principles of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly- owned subsidiaries, Micro Express Holdings Inc., Micro Express Ltd., Huyana Ventures Limited., Makaelo Holdings Inc. and Makaelo Limited. All inter-company transactions and account balances have been eliminated. The Company' s subsidiaries were all incorporated under the laws of the Territory of the British Virgin Islands on the following dates: Micro Express Holdings Inc. was incorporated on February 25, 2004; Micro Express Ltd. was incorporated on July 27, 1994; Huyana Ventures Limited was incorporated on August 18, 2004; Makaelo Holdings Inc. was incorporated on March 21, 2005 and Makaelo Limited was incorporated on February 14, 2005.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purposes of the statements of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Mineral Properties

Costs of acquiring mineral properties are capitalized by the project area unless the mineral properties do not have proven reserves. Costs to maintain mineral rights and leases are expensed as incurred. When a property reaches the production state, the related capitalized costs are amortized using the unit of production method on the basis of annual estimates of ore reserves. Management reviews the carrying value of mineral properties at least annually and will recognize impairment in value based upon current exploration results, and any impairment or subsequent losses are charged to operations at the time of impairment. If a property is abandoned or sold, its capitalized costs are charged to operations. Mineral property exploration costs are expensed as incurred. Exploration activities conducted jointly with others are reflected at the Company' s proportionate interest in such activities. As at May 31, 2008, the Company did not have proven or probable ore reserves.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long- Lived Assets", the carrying value of intangible assets and other long-lived assets are reviewed on a regular basis for the existence of facts or circumstances that may suggest impairment. The

Company recognizes impairment when the sum of the expected undiscounted future cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the asset. Impairment losses, if any, are measured as the excess of the carrying amount of the asset over its estimated fair value.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - (cont' d)

Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company recognizes the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation in the year in which it is incurred when a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The carrying amount of the related long-lived asset is increased by the same amount as the liability.

Changes in the liability for an asset retirement obligation due to the passage of time will be measured by applying an interest method of allocation. The amount will be recognized as an increase in the liability and an accretion expense in the statement of operations. Changes resulting from revisions to the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows are recognized as an increase or a decrease in the carrying amount of the liability for an asset retirement obligation and the related asset retirement cost capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset.

Equipment

Equipment is stated at cost. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over 3 years.

Income Taxes

The Company uses the assets and liability method of accounting for income taxes pursuant to SFAS No. 109 "Accounting for Income Taxes". Under the assets and liability method of SFAS No. 109, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statements carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes". The interpretation clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in a company's financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes". Specifically, the pronouncement prescribes a recognition threshold and a measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and

measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The interpretation also provides guidance on the related derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting for interim periods, disclosure and transition of uncertain tax positions. The interpretation is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The adoption of FIN 48 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Financial Instruments

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalent and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximates fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - (cont' d)

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company places its cash and cash equivalents with high credit quality financial institutions. As of May 31, 2008, the Company had no deposit in a bank beyond insured limits.

Basic Loss per Share

The Company reports basic loss per share in accordance with SFAS No. 128, "Earnings Per Share". Basic loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the years. Diluted loss per share has not been provided as it would be antidilutive.

Comprehensive Loss

The Company reports comprehensive income (loss) in accordance with SFAS No. 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income". Comprehensive loss is comprised of foreign currency translation adjustments.

Foreign Currency Translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into US dollars, the functional and reporting currency, by the use of the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction, in accordance with SFAS No. 52, "Foreign Currency Translation".

Assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the period end and capital accounts are translated at historical rates. Income statement accounts are translated at the average rates of exchange prevailing during the period which approximates the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction. Translation adjustments from the use of different exchange rates from period to period are included in the Comprehensive Income account in Stockholder's Equity, if applicable.

Transactions undertaken in currencies other than the functional currency of the entity are translated using the exchange rate in effect as of the transaction date. Any exchange gains and losses are included in the Statement of Operations.

Stock-based Compensation

On June 1, 2006, the Company adopted the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment. Prior to June 1, 2006, the Company accounted for stock-based payments under the recognition and measurement provisions of APB Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees ("APB 25"), and related Interpretations, as permitted by SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation. In accordance with APB 25, no compensation cost was required to be recognized for options granted that had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - (cont' d)

Stock-based Compensation - (cont' d)

The Company adopted SFAS No. 123R using the modified-prospective transition method. Under that transition method, compensation cost recognized for the year ended May 31, 2007 and thereafter will include: (a) compensation costs for all share-based payments granted prior to, but not yet vested as of June 1, 2006, based on the grant-date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS No. 123, and (b) compensation cost for all share-based payments granted subsequent to June 1, 2006, based on the grant-date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123R. The financial results for the prior periods have not been restated. The Company will amortize stock compensation cost rateable over the requisite service period. Adoption of SFAS No. 123R has no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements". This Statement defines fair value as used in numerous accounting pronouncements, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosure related to the use of fair value measures in financial statements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007; unless partially or fully deferred by the FASB. The Company is currently evaluating the timing of adoption and the impact that adoption might have on its financial position or results of operations.

On February 15, 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159 "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities". This Statement establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to facilitate comparisons between companies that choose different measurement attributes for similar types of assets and liabilities. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of SFAS No. 159 might have on its financial position or results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141R "Business Combinations" which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. SFAS No. 141R, which will replace SFAS No. 141, is applicable to business combinations consummated after the effective date of December 15, 2008. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of SFAS No. 141R might have on its financial position or results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB also issued SFAS No. 160, "Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements, an amendment of ARB 51". SFAS No. 160 will change the accounting and reporting for minority interests, which will be re-characterized as non-controlling interests and classified as a component of equity. SFAS No. 160 requires retroactive adoption of

the presentation and disclosure requirements for existing minority interests. SFAS No. 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008 and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of SFAS No. 160 might have on its financial positions or results of operations.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - (cont' d)

New Accounting Pronouncements - (cont' d)

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS 161 "Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities - an amendment of SFAS 133. This Statement requires enhanced disclosures about an entity's derivative and hedging activities and thereby improves the transparency of financial reporting. This Statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008, with early application encouraged. This Statement encourages, but does not require, comparative disclosures for earlier periods at initial adoption. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of SFAS 161 might have on its financial position or results of operations.

Note 3 Exploration Advance - Note 6

Exploration advance is intended to be utilized against expenses in the year ended May 31, 2009.

Note 4 Mineral Properties - Note 10

Summary of mineral properties expenses for the year ended May 31, 2008 and 2007 and for the cumulative period from date of inception (July 27, 1994) to May 31, 2008:

	DXC Salt Lake Property	Jiajika Spodumene Property
Year ended May 31, 2008		
Administrative	\$ 706	\$ -
Consulting fees	60,548	-
Travel	5,456	-
Legal fees	11,566	-
	\$ 78,276	\$ -
Year ended May 31, 2007		
Administrative	\$ 5,200	\$ -
Consulting fees	134,580	-
Engineering studies	38,063	-
Mining permit	382,920	-
Topography measurement	15,001	-
Legal fees	9,695	-
Travel	53,262	488
Wages and benefits	35,687	-
	\$ 674,408	\$ 488

Note 4 Mineral Properties - Note 10 - (cont' d)

Summary of mineral properties	DXC Salt Lake Property	Jiajika Spodumene Property
From Date of Inception (July 27, 1994) to May 31, 2008		
Balance, May 31, 2003	\$ -	\$ -
Administrative	-	471
Consulting fees	-	9,263
Travel	-	2,763
Balance, May 31, 2004	-	12,497
Administrative	-	6,598
Consulting fees	-	33,799
Feasibility study	-	157,769
Permit costs	-	150,000
Travel	-	15,085
Balance, May 31, 2005	-	375,748
Administrative	5,560	2,100
Consulting fees	46,629	12,062
Engineering studies	26,933	-
Feasibility study	29,080	-
Geophysical study	31,114	-
Legal fees	623	-
Topography measurement	32,266	-
Travel	30,953	8,009
Wages and benefits	33,601	-
Cost recovery	-	(309,058)
Balance, May 31, 2006	236,759	88,861
Administrative	5,200	-
Consulting fees	134,580	-
Engineering studies	38,063	-
Mining permit	382,920	-
Topography measurement	15,001	-
Legal fees	9,695	-
Travel	53,262	488
Wages and benefits	35,687	-
Balance, May 31, 2007	911,167	89,349
Administrative	706	-
Consulting fees	60,548	-
Travel	5,456	-
Legal fees	11,566	-
Balance, May 31, 2008	\$ 989,443	\$ 89,349

Note 4 Mineral Properties - Note 10 - (cont' d)

a) Dangxiongcuo Salt Lake Project

On September 16, 2005, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Micro Express Holdings Inc. ("Micro"), signed an agreement (the "Agreement") for the development of Dangxiongcuo salt lake property ("DXC Salt Lake") in Nima county of Naqu district in Tibet, China. The Agreement follows a Letter of Intent signed between the parties on July 11, 2005.

Pursuant to the Agreement, the parties agreed to set up a Cooperative Company, (the "Cooperative") to develop the DXC Salt Lake. The objective of the Cooperative was to use the funds provided by the Company and the skills and technology provided by the other party to produce lithium carbonate and borate from brine. The Company, through Micro, was to own 65% of the Cooperative. It was anticipated that the total investment in the Cooperative would be approximately RMB240,000,000 (approximately \$34,608,000). The Cooperative Company was never set up. On July 3, 2007, Micro received a letter from the other party to the Agreement stating that the agreement between Micro and the other party should be deemed terminated as a result of lack of progress in the approval for the establishment of the joint venture company and is considering a lawsuit against the Company and Micro. Micro has responded that the other party's claim has no legal grounds as the lack of progress is not caused by Micro (Note 10).

As of May 31, 2008, the Company has incurred a total of \$989,443 in mineral property costs.

b) Jijika Spodumene Property

On April 5, 2005, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary Micro Express Ltd. ("MEL"), signed a joint venture contract with a Chinese partner for the establishment of a joint venture company, Jihai Lithium Ltd. and the development of the Jijika lithium deposit in Kangding District, Sichuan Province, China. On March 3, 2006, both parties agreed to terminate the joint venture and the Chinese partner will pay back RMB2,480,000 (\$309,058) incurred by MEL on the project. The Chinese partner shall pay RMB1,200,000 (\$149,520) and RMB1,280,000 (\$159,538) before April 15, 2006 and March 30, 2007, respectively. If the Chinese partner does not pay the RMB1,280,000, the amount will be converted into an interest in the Jijika project based on the percentage of MEL's investment as to the registered capital contribution in Jijika project by the Chinese partner. As at May 31, 2006, the Company had received RMB500,000 (\$62,350) and a receivable of RMB1,980,000 (\$246,708) was recorded.

As the Chinese partner has not paid the remaining RMB700,000 (\$87,170) and the recoverability of the RMB1,280,000 (\$159,538) was uncertain, the Company recorded an allowance for doubtful collection totaling \$246,708 for the year ended May 31, 2006.

During the year ended May 31, 2007, the Company received RMB300,000 (\$40,381) from the Chinese partner. This amount was reported as recovery of doubtful collection in the consolidated statements of operation.

Note 4 Mineral Properties - Note 10 - (cont' d)

b) Jiajika Spodumene Property - (cont' d)

During the year ended May 31, 2008, the Company received RMB1,100,000 (\$147,154) from the Chinese partner. This amount was reported as recovery of doubtful collection in the consolidated statements of operation.

As at May 31, 2008, the Company had incurred \$398,407 in the Jiajika Spodumene Property before the cumulative cost recovery of RMB1,900,000 (\$249,885) up to May 31, 2008.

Note 5 Equipment

	2008		
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>	<u>Net</u>
Computer equipment	\$ 9,346	\$ 7,605	\$ 1,741

	2007		
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>	<u>Net</u>
Computer equipment	\$ 8,782	\$ 5,871	\$ 2,911

The equipment is located in Canada and China.

Note 6 Related Party Transactions

The Company was charged consulting fees during the year ended May 31, 2008 totalling \$117,284 (2007: \$115,721) by companies controlled by two directors of the Company.

The Company was charged rental fees included in General and Administrative during the year ended May 31, 2008 totalling \$22,656 (2007: \$13,869) by a company controlled by a director of the Company.

The Company was charged mineral property costs - consulting during the year ended May 31, 2008 totalling \$6,561 (2007: \$18,657) by the Vice President of Micro.

The Company was charged mineral property costs - consulting during the year ended May 31, 2008 in the amount of \$50,051 (2007: \$45,008) by a company controlled by a director of the Company.

Cash and cash equivalents at May 31, 2008 include \$225,700 (2007: \$66,136) held in trust by a director of the Company.

Note 6 Related Party Transactions - (cont' d)

Included in exploration advance is \$8,850 (2007: \$14,189) advanced to the Vice-President of Micro. This is intended to be utilized against expenses in the year ended May 31, 2009.

Included in accounts payable is \$414,235 (2007: \$219,501) which was due to the companies controlled by the directors of the Company for their services provided.

Note 7 Capital Stock

Commitments:

a) Capital Stock

The Company planned a private placement of up to 5,000,000 units at \$0.15 per unit for total proceeds of \$750,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant entitling the holder the right to purchase one common share at \$0.18 per share expiring on December 29, 2006 (the Series "C" Share Purchase Warrants). As at May 31, 2007, the Company received total subscriptions of \$412,545 for 2,750,300 units. The private placement was closed without issuing the remaining 2,249,700 units. Finder's fee of 7% totaling 123,690 units with the aforementioned terms were issued.

During the year ended May 31, 2008, the Company issued 324,685 common shares at \$0.06 per share to settle accounts payable of \$19,480.

b) Stock Options

On February 3, 2004, the Board of Directors of the Company approved the 2004 Stock Option Plan which allows the Company to grant up to 3,636,000 stock options as an incentive to directors, officers, employees and consultants.

During the year ended May 31, 2008 and 2007, no stock options were granted, exercised or cancelled.

As at May 31, 2008, there were a total of 3,636,000 stock options outstanding and exercisable held by directors and officers of the Company exercisable at \$0.50 per share, expiring on February 3, 2009.

c) Share Purchase Warrants

During the year ended May 31, 2008, no warrants were exercised or cancelled.

As at May 31, 2008, the Company has a total of 3,817,500 and 2,873,990 Series “A” and “C” share purchase warrants outstanding, respectively.

Note 7 Capital Stock - (cont' d)

Commitments: - (cont' d)

c) Share Purchase Warrants - (cont' d)

Each Series "A" warrant entitles the holder thereof the right to purchase one common share at \$0.50 per share expiring on the earlier of:

- i) February 16, 2008; and
- ii) The 90th day after the day on which the weighted average trading price of the Company' s shares exceed \$0.85 per share for 30 consecutive trading days.

Upon exercise of the Series "A" Share Purchase Warrant at \$0.50 each, the holder will receive one Common Share of the Company and a Series "B" Share Purchase Warrant exercisable at \$1.00 expiring one year after the occurrence of either (i) or (ii) as described above.

Each Series "C" warrant entitles the holder thereof the right to purchase one common share at \$0.18 per share expiring February 29, 2008.

On February 7, 2008, the Company extended the expiry date of the 3,817,500 Series "A" Share Purchase Warrants from February 16, 2008 to February 16, 2009. The exercise price of the warrants remains unchanged at \$0.50 per share. The additional fair value of the 3,817,500 extended life Series "A" Share Purchase Warrants was estimated at \$252,989, by using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with the following weighted average assumptions: dividend yield of 0%, expected volatility of 218.52%, risk-free interest rates of 2.08%, and expected lives of 1 year.

On February 7, 2008, the Company extended the expiry date of the 2,873,990 Series "C" Share Purchase Warrants from February 29, 2008 to February 27, 2009. The exercise price of the warrants remains unchanged at \$0.18 per share. The additional fair value of the 2,873,990 extended life Series "C" Share Purchase Warrants was estimated at \$156,536, by using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with the following weighted average assumptions: dividend yield of 0%, expected volatility of 222.08%, risk-free interest rates of 2.08%, and expected lives of 1 year.

The additional fair value totalling \$409,525 has been recorded as stock-based compensation in the consolidated statement of operations.

Note 8 Foreign Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to fluctuations in foreign currencies through amounts held in China in RMB:

- cash \$225,700 (2007 - \$66,121); and
- cost recovery receivable \$59,173 (2007 - \$206,327).

Note 9 Deferred Tax Assets

The Company's income tax expense for the years ended May 31, 2008 and 2007 differed from the United States statutory rates:

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Effective tax rate	35%	35%
Statutory rate applied to loss before income taxes	\$ (44,000)	\$ (347,000)
Increase in income taxes resulting from:		
Non-deductible expenses	1,000	2,000
Change in valuation allowance	43,000	345,000
Income tax expense	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The significant components of the Company' s deferred tax assets are as follows:

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Future income tax assets (liabilities)		
Share issuance cost	\$ 10,000	\$ 16,000
Equipment	3,000	3,000
Mineral properties and related deferred exploration	509,000	482,000
Non-capital losses valuation allowance	313,000	292,000
	835,000	793,000
Less: valuation allowance	<u>(835,000)</u>	<u>(793,000)</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

At May 31, 2008, the Company has incurred accumulated net operating losses totalling approximately \$885,142 which are available to reduce taxable income in future taxation years.

These losses expire as follows:

<u>Year of Expiry</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015	\$ 363,000
2026	215,000
2027	223,000
2028	54,000
	<u>\$ 855,000</u>

Note 9 Deferred Tax Assets - (cont' d)

The amount taken into income as deferred tax assets must reflect that portion of the income tax loss carryforwards that is more likely-than-not to be realized from future operations. The Company has chosen to provide an allowance of 100% against all available income tax loss carryforwards, regardless of their time of expiry.

As at May 31, 2008, the Company is in arrears on filing its statutory income tax returns and the amounts presented above are based on estimates. The actual losses available could differ from these estimates. In addition, the Company could be subject to penalties for these unfiled tax returns.

Note 10 Subsequent Events

On July 8, 2008, the Company signed an agreement (the "Agreement") with shareholders of Monte Sea Holdings Ltd. ("Monte Sea Shareholders") and a third party to restructure the transactions contemplated under the September 16, 2005 agreement (Note 4). The parties wish to jointly develop the DXC Salt Lake property and lithium resources in Tibet including an exploration license, and elsewhere (the "Property"), by way of a cooperative joint venture.

Pursuant to the Agreement, the parties wish to establish a Sino-foreign cooperative joint venture company ("CJV") for the purpose of applying for and holding required approvals, permits and licenses with respect to the development of the Property.

The Parties agree that an operating company ("Opco") will be established in Tibet prior to the establishment of the CJV for the purpose of applying for and holding required approvals, permits and licenses with respect to the development of the Property. The Opco shall hold all such approvals, permits and licenses in trust for the CJV.

Under the Agreement, the CJV will be established within 90 days, subject to required regulatory approval and based on a joint venture agreement by way of acquisition of interest in the Opco by Monte Sea Holdings Ltd. ("Monte Sea"), or by way of incorporation under the Chinese laws. Monte Sea shall hold up to 65% but no less than 51% of shares in the CJV. CJV shall own and hold all the Property.

If for any Chinese regulatory or policy reasons, Monte Sea is not permitted to have more than fifty- one percent (51%) interest in the CJV, then the CJV agreement will be revised such that:

- (a) Mont Sea shall have a forty-nine percent (49%) interest in the CJV;

- (b) Mont Sea shall be entitled to receive returns on its investment in the CJV on a priority and accelerated basis until its investment in the CJV and the Property is fully recovered; and
- (c) Mont Sea shall be permitted to manage the daily operation of the CJV pursuant to a management agreement to be entered into on terms and conditions satisfactory to the Company.

Upon the Agreement being effective and termination of the agreement, the Company will be repaid RMB 6,000,000 (approximately \$865,000).

Note 10 Subsequent Events - (cont' d)

Upon signing of this Agreement and subject to applicable regulatory approval, Monte Sea Shareholders shall subscribe for 5,000,000 units (the "Units") to be issued by the Company at \$0.15 per Unit. Each Unit shall consist of one common share in the stock of the Company, and one warrant which shall entitle the Monte Sea shareholders to purchase one common share in the stock of the Company at \$0.16 per share within two years from the date of the issuance of the Units.

Subject to applicable regulatory approval, the Company shall cause 200,000,000 shares to be issued to the Monte Sea Shareholders within ten working days from the date transfer of the exploration license to the CJV is approved by the Chinese regulators, in exchange for all the shares then issued and outstanding in the stock of Monte Sea and held by Monte Sea Shareholders (the "Share Exchange"). The Share Exchange may be conducted and completed at an earlier date so long as the Company and Monte Sea Shareholders may agree in writing. This transaction would be accounted for as a reverse acquisition.

Subject to applicable regulatory approval, the Company shall cause 87,910,000 shares in the capital of the Company to be issued to the Monte Sea Shareholders at no additional cost, upon receipt by the CJV of a mining license and such other permits or approvals for the Property, permitting the full exploitation and development of the Property.

The Company shall, when and as required by the CJV, arrange and complete financing for the operation of the CJV.

The application to establish a joint venture has not yet been approved by the regulators in Tibet, China.

Item 8. Changes In & Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting & Financial Disclosure

On January 21, 2008, Amisano Hanson, Chartered Accountant ("Amisano Hanson") resigned as principle independent accountants for Sterling Group Ventures, Inc. (the "Company"). Amisano Hanson entered into an agreement with BDO Dunwoody LLP ("BDO Dunwoody"), pursuant to which Amisano Hanson merged its operations into BDO Dunwoody and certain of the professional staff and partners joined BDO Dunwoody either as employees or partners of BDO Dunwoody and will continue to practice as members of BDO Dunwoody. Concurrent with the resignation of Amisano Hanson, the Company engaged BDO Dunwoody, as its principle independent accountant effective January 21, 2008 and until it chooses to resign or the Company chooses to dismiss it. The engagement of BDO Dunwoody has been approved by the Company's board of directors.

The report of Amisano Hanson on the Company's consolidated financial statements for each of the past two fiscal years ended May 31, 2007 and 2006 did not contain any adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion, nor was it qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope, or accounting principles, except that such report on our financial statements contained an explanatory paragraph in respect to uncertainty as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

In connection with the audits of the two most recent fiscal years ended May 31, 2007 and 2006 and through the subsequent interim period ending January 21, 2008, there were no disagreements with Amisano Hanson on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedures, which disagreements, if not resolved to the satisfaction of the Amisano Hanson would have caused them to make reference thereto in its reports on the financial statements for such years.

The Company has provided Amisano Hanson with a copy of the foregoing disclosures and has requested in writing that Amisano Hanson furnish the Company with a letter addressed to the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") stating whether or not they agree with such disclosures. A copy of such letter has been filed as an exhibit to the 8-K report on March 25, 2008 in accordance with Item 601 of Regulation S-K.

Prior to engaging BDO Dunwoody, the Company did not consult BDO Dunwoody on the application of accounting principles to a specific completed or contemplated transaction, or on the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on the Company's financial statements, and neither written nor oral advice has been provided by BDO Dunwoody that was an important factor considered by the Company in reaching any decision as to accounting, auditing or financial reporting issues.

Item 8A. Controls and Procedures (Item 8A(T)).

a. Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures:

The management of the Company has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period of the report, May 31, 2008 and has concluded that the disclosure controls, internal controls and procedures was effective based upon their evaluation as of the evaluation date.

An evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the chief executive officer and the chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) or 240.15d -15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as of May 31, 2008. Based on that evaluation, our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective. There has been no change in the internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by paragraph (d) of ss.240.13a -15 or ss.240.15d -15 of the Exchange Act that occurred during the Company's last fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

The Company's management, including its chief executive officer and chief financial officer, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over our financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our chief executive and chief financial officers and implemented by our board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that: (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our

assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements. Because of their inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, the Company's management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on its evaluation, the management concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of May 31, 2008.

b. Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting:

There were no significant changes in the small business issuers internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the Company evaluation required by paragraph (d) of Rule 13a-15 or Rule 15d-15 under the Exchange act that occurred during the small business issuers last fiscal quarter that has materially affected or is reasonable likely to materially affect, the small business issuers internal control over financial reporting.

Item 8B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 9. Directors, Executive Officers, Promoters and Control Persons

All directors of our company hold office until the next annual general meeting of the shareholders or until their successors are duly elected and qualified. The officers of our company are appointed by our board of directors and hold office until the earlier of death, retirement, resignation or removal.

Our directors, executive officers and other significant employees, their ages, positions held and duration each person has held that position, are as follows:

Name	Position Held with the Company	Age	Date First Elected / Appointed
Richard Shao	President, Director	45	January 21, 2004
Raoul Tsakok	Chairman	58	January 21, 2004
Gerald Runolfson	Director	68	April 5, 2004
Robert Smiley	Director	64	June 6, 2007

Business Experience

The following sets forth the business experience of each of the Registrant's directors and executive officers:

Raoul N. Tsakok, Chairman

Mr. Tsakok has worked in the Investment Management business for over 30 years. He has been Chairman of Sagit Investment Management Ltd. since 1987. He has been Chairman and director of Richco Investors Inc. and Constitution Insurance Company of Canada. He holds an MBA degree and is a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA).

Xuxin (Richard) Shao, President and Director

Mr. Shao was born and educated in China. He received his degrees from engineering schools in China, specializing in mineral processing. Between his Bachelor and Ph.D. degrees, he held a research engineer position with the Chemical Mines Design and Research Institute of the Ministry of Chemical Industry in Lianyung Harbour, Jiangsu, China. During his graduate studies at the China University of Mining and Technology, he conducted research on phosphate flotation using interfacial, colloidal and solution chemical theories and authored and coauthored more than 50 research reports and publications on this and other related subjects. After receiving his Ph.D. in 1990 from China University of Mining and Technology, Mr. Shao taught as an associate Professor and was acting Department Head in Mineral Processing at the China University of Mining and Technology for six years.

In 1996, Mr. Shao accepted a position as Research Scientist for the Center for Applied Energy Research at the University of Kentucky in cooperation with the Department of Energy of the US Federal Government. Since 1998, Dr. Shao has worked as an advisor to a number of companies in the evaluation and processing of minerals in North America and China.

Gerald Runolfson, Professional Engineer, Director

Mr. Runolfson is a professional engineer (P. Eng.) and has been in the construction industry for over 35 years. He is currently President and controlling shareholder of Elkon Products Inc., a company that has the exclusive distribution rights for all silica fume produced in Canada. Silica fume is used in oil well cementing operation and concrete construction. Major customers include Halliburton and BJ Services. Mr. Runolfson has been a Director of a number of public companies.

Robert G. Smiley, L.L.B., Director

Mr. Smiley is a business consultant working with junior companies. He has been self-employed in this capacity for the past ten years. He is a former lawyer who specialized in oil and gas and securities law for twenty-five years. He is currently president of Richco Investors Inc. and Drucker, Inc. and a director of Canadian Imperial Ventures Corp., Teuton Resource Corp. and Silver Grail Resources Inc. He has served on the boards of a number of junior and intermediate companies in the past.

Our directors, executive officers and control persons have not been involved in any of the following events during the past five years:

1. any bankruptcy petition filed by or against any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankruptcy or within two years prior to that time;
2. any conviction in a criminal proceeding or being subject to a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offences);
3. being subject to any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting his involvement in any type of business, securities or banking activities; or
4. being found by a court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the Commission or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to have violated a federal or state securities or commodities law, and the judgment has not been reversed, suspended, or vacated.

Item 10. Executive Compensation.

(a) Officers' Compensation.

Compensation paid by the Company for all services provided up to the fiscal year ended May 31, 2008 to each of the executive officers and to all officers as a group is set forth below.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE OF EXECUTIVES

Name and Principal Position	Year	Cash Compensation			Restricted Stock Awards	Security Grants		LTIP Payments	All Other Compensation
		Salary (\$)	Bonus	Annual Compensation / Other (\$)		Securities Underlying Options / SARs (#) (SHARES)	Long Term Compensation / Options		
Richard Shao President	2006	0	0	61,852	0	0	0	0	0
	2007	0	0	64,298	0	0	0	0	0
	2008	0	0	71,501	0	0	0	0	0
Raoul Tsakok Chairman	2006	0	0	84,000	0	0	0	0	0
	2007	0	0	75,000	0	0	0	0	0
	2008	0	0	72,000	0	0	0	0	0
Kathy Wang Secretary	2006	0	0	20,617	0	0	0	0	0
	2007	0	0	21,432	0	0	0	0	0
	2008	0	0	23,834	0	0	0	0	0
Officers as A Group	2006	0	0	166,469	0	0	0	0	0
	2007	0	0	160,730	0	0	0	0	0
	2008	0	0	167,335	0	0	0	0	0

(b) Directors' Compensation

Directors who are also officers receive no cash compensation for services as a director. However, the directors will be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attendance at board and committee meetings. The Company has granted options to directors under its 2004 Incentive Stock Option Plan subsequently adopted.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE OF DIRECTORS

(For fiscal year ended May 31, 2008)

Name and Principal Position	Year	Cash Compensation			Security Grants		LTIP Payments	All Other Compensation
		Annual Retainer Fees (\$)	Meeting Fees (\$)	Consulting Fees/ Other Fees (\$)	Number of Shares (#)	Securities Underlying Options / SARs (#) (SHARES)		
Raoul Tsakok Director	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richard Shao Director	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patrick Chan Director (Resigned on June 4, 2007)	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gerald Runolfson Director	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robert G. Smiley Director	2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Directors as a Group	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

During the year ended May 31, 2004, we granted 2,100,000 stock options to our directors or officers. The options were granted at an exercise price of \$0.50 per share with an expiry date of February 3, 2009. During the year ended May 31, 2008, no stock options were granted to our directors or officers.

Directors are entitled to reimbursement for reasonable travel and other out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attendance at meetings of our board of directors. Our board of directors may award special

remuneration to any director undertaking any special services on our behalf other than services ordinarily required of a director. No director received and/or accrued any compensation for their services as a director, including committee participation and/or special assignments.

There are no management agreements with our directors or executive officers and we do not anticipate that written agreements will be put in place in the foreseeable future.

We have no plans or arrangements in respect of remuneration received or that may be received by our executive officers to compensate such officers in the event of termination of employment (as a result of resignation, retirement, change of control) or a change of responsibilities following a change of control.

There are no plans or arrangements in which we provide pension, retirement or similar benefits for directors or executive officers. We have no material bonus or profit sharing plans pursuant to which cash or non-cash compensation is or may be paid to our directors or executive officers, except that stock options may be granted at the discretion of the Board of Directors or a committee thereof.

Item 11. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

The following table sets forth, as of August 28, 2008, certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our common shares by each shareholder known to us to be the beneficial owner of 5% of our common shares, and by each of our officers and directors. Each person has sole voting power with respect to the common shares, except as otherwise indicated. Beneficial ownership consists of a direct interest in the common shares, except as otherwise indicated. As of August 28, 2008, there were 43,826,175 common shares issued and outstanding.

Title of Class	Name and Address of Beneficial Owner (1)	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percentage of Class(2)
Common stock	Raoul Tsakok	15,800,000 (3) (4)	35.4%
Common stock	Richard Shao	4,800,000 (5)	10.8%
Common stock	Gerald Runolfson	1,800,000 (6) (7)	4.0%
Common stock	Robert Smiley	0	0
	TOTAL	22,400,000	50.2%

(1)

The address of each beneficial owner is 900 - 789 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 1H2 Canada

(2)

Based on 43,826,175 shares outstanding as of August 28, 2008 and, as to a specific person, shares issuable pursuant to the conversion or exercise, as the case may be, of currently exercisable or convertible debentures, share purchase warrants and stock options within 60 days.

(3)

15,000,000 common shares held through Cobilco Inc.

(4)

Raoul Tsakok has 800,000 options to purchase shares at \$0.50 per share.

(5)

Includes 800,000 options to purchase shares at \$0.50 per share.

(6)

Includes 600,000 common shares and 300,000 "A" warrants, 300,000 "B" warrants and 300,000 "C" warrants held through Elkon Products Inc.

(7)

Gerald Runolfson has 300,000 options to purchase share at \$0.50 per share.

Changes in Control

Pursuant to the agreement signed on July 8, 2008 with Zhongchuan, the Company will cause 287,910,000 shares in the capital of the Company to be issued to Monte Sea Shareholders for the DXC Salt Lake project. This share issuance will result in a change of control of the Company.

Item 12. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions.

There have been no transactions, or proposed transactions, which have materially affected or will materially affect us in which any director, executive officer or beneficial holder of more than 10% of the outstanding common stock, or any of their respective relatives, spouses, associates or affiliates, has had or will have any direct or material indirect interest.

As at the date of this annual report, we do not have any policies in place with respect to whether we will enter into agreements with related parties in the future.

Item 13. Exhibits

The exhibits listed below are required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K. Each management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed as an exhibit to this Form 10-K has been identified.

The following are exhibits to this Annual Report

[31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.](#)

[31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.](#)

[32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.](#)

[32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.](#)

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

Audit Fees

BDO Dunwoody ("BDO") provided audit services to the Company in connection with its annual report for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2008 and Amisano Hanson ("AH") provided audit services to the Company in connection with its annual report for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2007. The aggregate fees owned to BDO for the May 31, 2008 year ended audit of the Company's annual financial statements was \$20,000 and the aggregate fees billed by BDO for the fiscal year 2008 quarterly reviews of the Company was \$5,326. The aggregate fees billed by AH for the fiscal year 2008 quarterly reviews of the Company was \$9,962. The aggregate fees billed by AH for the May 31, 2007 year ended audit of the Company's annual financial statements was \$19,398 and the aggregate fees billed by AH for the fiscal year 2007 quarterly reviews of the Company was \$13,070.

Audit Related Fees

\$2,535 was billed by BDO to the Company for amendments to May 31, 2007 audited financial statements according to SEC letter.

No fees were billed by AH to the Company for professional services that are reasonably related to the audit or review of the Company's financial statements that are not disclosed in "Audit Fees" above.

Tax Fees

No fees were billed by AH & BDO to the Company in 2008 for professional services rendered in connection with the preparation of the Company's tax returns for the period. No fees were billed by AH to the Company in 2007 for professional services rendered in connection with the preparation of the Company's tax returns for the year ended May 31, 2007.

All Other Fees

No fees were billed by AH & BDO to the Company for other professional services rendered or any other services not disclosed above during the period from June 1, 2007 to May 31, 2008 and no fees were billed by AH to the Company for other professional services rendered or any other services not disclosed above during the period from June 1, 2007 to May 31, 2008.

Audit Committee Pre-Approval

The Audit Committee has the sole authority to appoint, terminate and replace our independent auditor and to approve the scope, fees and terms of all audit engagements, as well as all permissible non-audit engagements of our independent auditor.

All audit work was performed by the auditors' full time employees.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

STERLING GROUP VENTURES, INC.

(Registrant)

By: /s/ Richard Shao
Richard Shao, President and Chief Financial Officer

By: /s/ Raoul Tsakok
Raoul Tsakok, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Date: August 28, 2008

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

By: /s/ Richard Shao
Richard Shao, President and Chief Financial Officer

By: /s/ Raoul Tsakok
Raoul Tsakok, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Date: August 28, 2008

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Raoul Tsakok, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-KSB of Sterling Group Ventures, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the small business issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The small business issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the small business issuer and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision to ensure that material information relating to the small business issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;
 - b) omitted;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the small business issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the small business issuer's most recent fiscal quarter (the small business issuer's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The small business issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the small business issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the small business issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the small business issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

- b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

By: /s/ Raoul Tsakok
Raoul Tsakok
Chairman & CEO

Date: August 28, 2008

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Richard (Xuxin) Shao, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-KSB of Sterling Group Ventures, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the small business issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The small business issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the small business issuer and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision to ensure that material information relating to the small business issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;
 - b) omitted;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the small business issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the small business issuer's most recent fiscal quarter (the small business issuer's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The small business issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the small business issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the small business issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the small business issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

- b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

By: /s/ Richard (Xuxin) Shao
Richard (Xuxin) Shao
President & CFO

Date: August 28, 2008

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Sterling Group Ventures, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-KSB for the year ended May 31, 2008, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Periodic Report"), Raoul Tsakok, as Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of his knowledge, that:

1. the Periodic Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. the information contained in the Periodic Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

By: /s/ Raoul Tsakok
Raoul Tsakok
Chairman & CEO

Date: August 28, 2008

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Sterling Group Ventures, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-KSB for the year ended May 31, 2008, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Periodic Report"), Richard (Xuxin) Shao, as Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of his knowledge, that:

1. the Periodic Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

2. the information contained in the Periodic Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

By: /s/ Richard (Xuxin) Shao
Richard (Xuxin) Shao
President & CFO

Date: August 28, 2008
