



2013

ANNUAL REPORT 2013

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MISSION AND OBJECTIVES

NunaMinerals' mission is to develop and exploit Greenland's natural mineral resources. The company supports the mineral potential by carrying out exploration and evaluation of mineral resources. The purpose of these activities is to build up a profitable business with income from co-ownership of mines, royalties from mining and the sale of projects or parts of projects.

NunaMinerals has comprehensive expertise in exploration and logistics in Greenland.





FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Forward-looking statements contained in this annual report, including, descriptions of NunaMinerals' exploration and development projects, strategy and plans, as well as expectations for future revenue and earnings, reflect management's current views and assumptions with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions. There are many factors that may cause actual results achieved by NunaMinerals to differ materially from expectations for future results and expectations that may be expressed in or form an assumption of such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to, risk related to exploration, development and mining activities, uncertainty related to the results of NunaMinerals' exploration and development projects, including risks of delays or closure of projects, price falls, currency and interest rate fluctuations and changes in concession terms, legislation and administrative practices, as well as competition risk and other unforeseen factors. If one or more of such risks or factors of uncertainty were to materialise, or should one or more of the statements provided prove to be incorrect, actual developments may differ materially from the forward-looking statements contained in this annual report.

NunaMinerals is not under any duty and disclaims any obligation to update the forward-looking statements contained in this annual report or to adjust such statements to actual results, new information or otherwise except as may be required by law.

Figures presented in tables may not sum up to totals due to rounding.

COMPANY DETAILS

NUNAMINERALS A/S

Central business registration no. A/S247544
Municipality of registered office: Sermersooq
Greenland business registration no. 21174548

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Birks Bovaird, Chairman
Anton Marinus Christoffersen, Deputy Chairman
Hans Kristian Karl Olsen
Henning Skovlund Pedersen
Edward Slowey

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Ole Christian Anthon Christiansen, President & CEO

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Deloitte, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Submitted for approval and adoption by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 23 April 2014.



STATEMENT BY MANAGEMENT

We have today presented the annual report for 2013 of NuNaMinerals A/S.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional Danish disclosure requirements for annual reports of listed companies.

We consider the accounting policies to be adequate to the effect that the annual report gives a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the company.

The Annual Report is presented on a going concern basis. In the sections "Capital Increase and Capital Position" in the management review, it is explained that significant uncertainties are attached to the future capital resources including the ability to consummate a capital increase.

We recommend the annual report for approval by the Annual General Meeting.

Nuuk, 31 March 2014

EXECUTIVE BOARD



Ole Christian Anthon Christiansen
President & CEO

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Birks Bovaird,
Chairman



Anton Marinus Christoffersen,
Deputy Chairman



Hans Kristian Karl Olsen



Henning Skovlund Pedersen



Edward Slowey





INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF NUNAMINERALS A/S

We were engaged to audit the annual report of NunaMinerals A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2013, which comprises the statement by Management on the annual report, the management review, accounting policies, statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes. The annual report is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional Danish disclosure requirements for listed companies.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT

Management is responsible for the preparation of an annual report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and Danish disclosure requirements for listed companies and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of an annual report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the annual report based on conducting the audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Because of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, however, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion.

BASIS FOR DISCLAIMER OF OPINION

The annual report is presented on a going concern basis. As discussed in note 2 to the financial statements and the sections "Capital increase" and "Capital positions" in the Management's review, the Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on the ability to obtain the necessary bridge financing to cover the period until a potential capital increase and also dependent on whether a capital increase can be consummated at all.

As there is still uncertainty about the Company's ability to obtain the necessary bridge financing and uncertainty about the ability to consummate a capital increase the Company has not been able to present documentation that sufficient financing will be available and as such whether the Company remaining a going concern at least until 31 December 2014 is likely.

Further, as mentioned in Management's review the Exploration and evaluation costs capitalised are measured based on an external valuation which includes the selling price of the projects in a non-forced all for cash sale. It is uncertain to what extent the lack of capital resources will influence the valuation as a result of e.g., delays in projects and/or forced sales of projects.

DISCLAIMER OF OPINION

Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence relating to the Company's possibilities of achieving sufficient financing to provide a basis for an audit opinion; and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the annual report.

Nuuk, 31 March 2014

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Jørgen Holm Andersen
statsautoriseret revisor

Peter Wistoft
statsautoriseret revisor





MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

MAIN ACTIVITIES IN 2013

The ordinary economic development in NunaMinerals during 2013 is as expected, but write downs and adjustments of the license portfolio in total of 54 mDKK during 2013 have negatively affected the overall result.

The Company has continued the exploration activities in Nortalik Gold Province on the Vagar and Hugin exploration licenses to further prove the gold potential. On the Vagar license NunaMinerals has done the best gold discoveries in the history of the Company on Amphibolite Ridge and these supports the Company's previous work and analysis in the area. The gold discoveries are verified in an independent Technical Report prepared according to international Canadian standards (NI 43.101). Surface exploration at Vagar has been successful in identifying multiple gold targets over 96 square kilometres, and significantly extending the strike length of existing targets. New petrological and lithogeochemical studies support the presence of highly prospective Intrusion Related Gold Systems (IRGS) within the licence area.

The Company has also worked on the Qeqertaasaq REE-niobium project and this has resulted in a Joint Exploration Agreement with the state-owned Korean mining company KORES. According to the option agreement, KORES is able to earn, incrementally through three phases, a 51% interest in Qeqertaasaq by funding US\$ 3.5 million (20mDKK) of exploration expenditures before the end of 2018. Upon KORES earning a 51% interest a joint venture to further develop the Qeqertaasaq project can be formed between NunaMinerals and KORES. The license is included in the segment "REE and Diamonds"

Ole Christiansen, CEO, has been awarded the Nordic Exploration Award 2013 in recognition of NunaMinerals' recent achievements at their Vagar Gold Project in South Greenland, and for several decades of Ole's relentless commitment to the development of the exploration and mining industry in Greenland.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

EBITDA for 2013 was a loss of 4,956 tDKK compared to a 6,176 tDKK loss in 2012. This is in line with the guidance provided.

Costs for the year consisted of staff costs of 6,872 tDKK compared with 8,069 tDKK in 2012 and other external costs of 14,133 tDKK, consisting mainly of the costs of analyses, drillings, geophysics, helicopter services and consulting services, against 20,916 tDKK in 2012.

NunaMinerals' financial result for the year and comprehensive

income for 2013 was a loss of 60,680 tDKK which is in accordance with guidance in the Q3 2013 Interim Report. In 2012 the result was a loss of 15,541 tDKK. The loss is considerably higher than in 2012 due to higher write-downs of the intangible assets in total 50,154 tDKK due to relinquishments in the license portfolio. In 2012 the write down was 1,336 tDKK.

In addition to this, some of the company's intangible assets are written down with 3,472 tDKK to align them with the independent valuation, against 6,277 tDKK in 2012.

These write-downs do not affect the cash flow and follow the accounting policies of the company. Each year, the Company obtains an external valuation of the exploration and evaluation projects capitalised. Such valuation includes the selling price of the projects in a non-forced all for cash sale. Such valuation is carried out by SRK Consulting. According to the external valuation, the value of the portfolio of projects is 79,025 tDKK (14.4 mUSD) at 31 December 2013 against 147,678 tDKK (28.3 mUSD) at 31 December 2012. The decrease in the value of the independent valuation is due to the adjustment of the license portfolio. Reference is made to note 12.

CASH FLOWS

Cash flows from operating activities were an outflow of 5,566 tDKK in 2013. In 2012, the company recorded a cash outflow of 5,989 tDKK.

Cash flows from investment activities were an outflow of 16,042 tDKK, a decrease from last year's outflow of 20,834 tDKK. The decrease was mainly due to lower investment in exploration activities, 16,042 tDKK in 2012 against 20,778 tDKK in 2012.

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION INVESTMENTS

The company's investments in exploration and evaluation of mineral projects in 2013 amounted to 14,619 tDKK, of which 14,619 tDKK was capitalised. In 2012, investments in exploration and evaluation of mineral projects amounted to 20,778 tDKK, of which 20,778 tDKK was capitalised.

CAPITAL INCREASE

In February 2013, the Company completed a directed issue with subscription of 87,928 new shares of a nominal value of DKK 100 each being subscribed for at a price of DKK 210 per share. The issue of new shares generated gross proceeds of DKK 18.5 million to NunaMinerals.

NunaMinerals are negotiating with new strategic investors and other parties regarding capital injection and funding to strengthen the company's capital for future development of projects.



The negotiations are ongoing and as a consequence there is still uncertainty about the result, however the Company remains optimistic regarding a positive outcome.

CAPITAL POSITIONS

Working Capital at 31 December 2013 amounted to 1 mDKK.

Working capital consists of an unutilised credit facility of 1 mDKK at 31 December 2013 against cash and cash equivalents of 3.9 mDKK at 31 December 2012.

In January 2014 the Company has obtained a subordinated loan of 3.5 mDKK from Greenland Holding A/S, who has made a commitment to subscribe for an amount equal to the loan including accrued interest in described potential capital raise.

As stated in "Outlook for 2014" the company expects, subject to funding, to spend 36 mDKK on investments in exploration

of which 6 mDKK comes from the field budget. If needed it is possible to adjust the planned investments.

CAPITAL INCREASE

The capital resources are limited and will not be sufficient to cover the spend for a longer period. Therefore, a bridge financing will be necessary for to cover the period until a potential capital increase can be consummated. It is uncertain whether such a bridge financing can be obtained

An inherent uncertainty is linked to the company's future cash positions, and to the cost of carrying out the planned activities.

The management monitors on a continuing basis the cash positions and is prepared to initiate further measures if necessary.



FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS AND KEY RATIOS

AMOUNT IN DKK 1,000	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	tDKK	tDKK	tDKK	tDKK	tDKK
FIVE-YEAR KEY FIGURES					
EBITDA	-4.956	-6.176	-4.924	-8.221	-7.378
Amortisation, depreciation & imp. losses	-54.752	-8.907	-28.483	-29.117	-10.986
Profit before financials	-59.708	-15.083	-33.408	-37.338	-18.364
Profit before tax	-60.680	-15.541	-33.382	-37.241	-16.588
Profit for the period	-60.680	-15.541	-33.382	-37.241	-16.588
Equity	76.975	120.520	136.552	151.252	162.582
Total assets/liabilities	94.687	138.068	140.976	156.251	166.684
Number of shares	27.590.940	1.291.619	1.291.619	1.174.306	1.067.616
Cash and cash equivalents	5	3.850	18.421	34.551	45.313

FIVE-YEAR KEY RATIOS					
Earnings per share (DKK)	-2,28	-0,61	-1,35	-1,66	-0,78
Return on equity (%)	-79	-13	-24	-25	-2
Debt/equity ratio (%)	81	87	97	97	98
Net asset value per share	2,79	4,67	5,29	6,44	7,61
Dividend per share	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of property, plant & equipment	0	56	248	379	829
Acquisition of intangible assets	14.619	20.778	29.635	37.056	28.867
Number of man-years	8	10	9,9	13,7	18,7
Number of employees	14	18	17	39	44

DEFINITIONS

Earnings per share	=	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss before tax}}{\text{Average number of shares (*)}}$
Return on equity	=	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year x 100}}{\text{Average equity}}$
Equity ratio	=	$\frac{\text{Equity x 100}}{\text{Total assets}}$
Net asset value per share	=	$\frac{\text{Equity}}{\text{Number of shares (*)}}$
Dividend per share	=	$\frac{\text{Dividend}}{\text{Number of shares (*)}}$

(*) The number of shares are adjusted according to the sharesplit made during the year.

NUNAMINERALS' BUSINESS MODEL AND STRATEGY

BUSINESS MODEL

NunaMinerals carry out mineral exploration and develops mineral projects in Greenland

Main focus is gold, but the company has a broad portfolio of competencies and exploration projects within base metals and minerals. At the end of 2013 the company holds exclusive exploration licenses covering a total of approximately 6,900 km².

PROJECT PHASES IN THE BUSINESS MODEL

NunaMinerals divides the exploration phases from initial reconnaissance exploration to mine production into three overall phases; "Grass-root phase", "Resource phase" and "Mine phase".



GRASSROOT PHASE

In areas where data on the mineral potential are limited, The Company performs "grassroots" exploration and evaluation in large land areas with a view to locating prospective areas. This is done, for instance, by studying existing knowledge including geophysical and geochemical data. Prospective areas are then covered by new surveys. Discoveries of mineralisation on surface are sampled in detail. The grassroots phase may take several years.



RESOURCE PHASE

In case of discovery of potentially commercially viable mineralisation, it is then examined whether the find could contain resources that could be commercially interesting. This type of investigation requires core drilling in a dense grid pattern and in certain cases may also require exploration drifting underground. Also included in this phase are bulk sampling and preliminary metallurgical testing. The results of this phase can include a determination of mineral resources for all or part of the investigated area. The resource phase is cost-intensive and can take several years.

MINE PHASE

If a commercially interesting resource has been found, then cost-efficiency studies are conducted. Mine reserves need to be determined and extraction scenarios described. The feasibility of the project needs to be studied. The feasibility study also includes an assessment of the environmental and societal consequences of mining operations. Together with the resource phase, the feasibility phase is the most expensive part of an exploration and evaluation process. This phase typically takes several years to complete and could eventually lead to a decision to mine.

If the feasibility study reveals that production could be profitable, then fund raising for mining and mine construction will need to be completed before mining can begin. If the feasibility phase does not find sufficient resources to conclude that a mine would be profitable, a renewed resource and reserve estimation may be needed to reassess the feasibility. Finally, the feasibility study could reveal that mining will not be profitable. If, however, the assessment is positive, then it would probably be necessary to start up a production company to handle the application to set up mining operations, raise capital to establish a mine and operate it.



STRATEGY

NunaMinerals divides projects into **Flagship Project (Vagar Gold)** and **partnership projects**. Each project is defined according to the ownership strategy selected for the project during the various development phases. In other words, a project is not defined on the basis of its size or financial potential.

Flagship project (Vagar Gold)

NunaMinerals' project strategy is to be the sole owner of Flagship Project through the resource phase. Not until early in the mining phase will the company decide whether to continue as the sole owner of a mine. Doing so involves substantial financing and operational requirements. An alternative could be to divest all or part of a Flagship Project.

Partnership projects

In partnership projects, NunaMinerals, unlike in its Flagship Project, begins to reduce its ownership interest relatively early in the process, in the grass root phase, for example, while a business partner contributes to project financing, thereby

gradually earning in an interest in the project. Generally, the company would prefer to maintain an ownership interest of around 35% when a partnership project reaches the conclusion of the resource phase. Subsequently, NunaMinerals will either maintain a 35% ownership interest during the mining phase or sell the entire stake, depending on developments in its other projects and its financial position in general.

Over the past ten years, NunaMinerals has had partnership agreements with a number of mineral companies, including Crew Gold (gold), Diamond Fields International (nickel), Inco (nickel), Implats (platinum metals), Revolution Resources (gold). In December 2013 NunaMinerals entered into a Joint Exploration Agreement with the Korean state owned company Korea Resources Corporation. The agreement concerns the continued exploration and development of NunaMinerals Qeqertaasaq REE and niobium project. In addition, the company is in ongoing contact with a number of potential partners for several of the company's projects.





EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR

The exploration activities during the year focused on the flagship Vagar Gold Project, comprising of follow up drilling and extensive surface work. This resulted in what NunaMinerals considers to be the most significant results in the company's history, as recognized by the 2013 Nordic Exploration Award.

Surface work was also conducted within the Qeqertaasaq and Hugin exploration licenses.

Vagar Licence (Gold)

Drilling to date (totalling 1,916 metres; 8 holes), of which 723 metres were drilled during 2013, has so far tested the Vein 1 and Vein 2 gold mineralised systems which only represent a minor portion of the Greater Amphibolite Ridge target area. Follow-up drilling during 2013 was successful in demonstrating a down dip extension to the gold mineralised Vein 2 structure exceeding 300 metres below surface.

Concurrent with follow-up drilling, NunaMinerals also completed a major surface exploration program comprising soil and scree sediment, hard rock and channel sampling of bedrock. This program resulted in the identification of several new gold targets, whilst also considerably extending the dimensions of existing targets.

Four channel sampling profiles (a continuous sampling method using rock saws), totalling 71 metres perpendicular to the Vein 2 gold mineralised system all intersected high grade gold mineralisation including some exceptional intervals, yielding up to 11 metres at 80 g/t gold. Visible gold was observed in eight of the channel samples. Rock grab samples taken from the same structure during 2013, have returned up to 2,533 g/t gold, which constitutes the highest grade ever to be reported from the Vagar licence area.

In agreement with NunaMinerals previous observations, drill core, channel samples and hard rock samples have again demonstrated that the gold mineralisation at Vagar occurs both within high grade quartz veins and within the host granitoids which are variably altered, silicified and sulphidized. Assays confirm the presence of gold mineralisation within the structural footwall granodiorites of Vein 2, up to 12.2 g/t gold. Several surface grab samples of similarly altered granodiorites yielded up to 14.4 g/t at the Øresund target and 11.6 g/t at the Femøren target during 2013. This highlights the prospectivity at Vagar for a bulk mineable gold deposit(s) of potentially significant tonnage. The mineralised granodiorites correspond to weakly sulphidized zones that are inconspicuous and subtle in the field.

Anomaly maps for sediment and hard rock assays resulting from the 2013 field season are now available to download on the company website (www.nunaminerals.com), along with an NI-43-101 Technical Report on the Vagar Gold Project.

The company now has multiple strong gold targets which it will be advancing through intensive surface work and diamond drilling during 2014, subject to funding.

HUGIN LICENCE

(Gold, Base Metals, Critical Metals)

Jokum's Shear

NunaMinerals have identified a gold enriched area at Jokum's Shear, at the head of the Danell Fjord in South East Greenland. Jokum's Shear has only recently become accessible due to the retreat of the overlying glacier ice. The shear zone strikes northeast and it is conceivable that it is the same shear structure that also hosts the Kangerluluk gold prospect 25 kilometres to the northeast. Both gold occurrences are within the company's exclusive 370 km² Hugin License and represent the northeast continuation of the >150 kilometre Nanortalik Gold Belt.

Sampling in 2012 returned high grade chip samples from outcrops of highly altered, silicified and sulphidized plutonic rocks inferred to originally be of gabbroic composition. Channel sampling of these outcrops was planned for 2013 to further test the gold prospectivity of the locality, however due to a long winter the outcrops remained covered by snow. As a result, a single continuous channel sample was undertaken over previously untested outcrop further south displaying the same intense hydrothermal alteration. This resulted in 39 metres at 0.3 g/t gold (including 1 meter at 3.5 g/t gold and including 2 metres at 1.2 g/t gold). Hard rock and sediment sampling was also undertaken to test the spatial distribution of the gold mineralisation.



Concurrent with this work, minor reconnaissance was also undertaken at the nearby Sorte Nunatak, which was successful in identifying in-situ gold mineralisation up to 5.5 g/t gold with auriferous quartz veins, which warrants further investigation.

Paatusoq Syenite Complex & Paatusoq Gabbro

Paatusoq is the most easterly of the major alkaline complexes within the Gardar Alkaline Igneous Province of Southern Greenland. Significantly the province is already known to host several world-class rare earth element, niobium-tantalum and zirconium deposits, with several companies actively exploring (including *Greenland Mining and Energy Limited* at Kvanefjeld, *TANBREEZ* at Kringlerne and *Ram Resources* at Motzfeldt). The Paatusoq Complex was recognised during regional mapping by GEUS in the 1990's. Stream sediment sampling by GEUS has shown the complex to be coincident with rare earth element (REE) and niobium anomalies. However despite the intensive commercial interest in the Gardar Province, Paatusoq has not been subject to any previous exploration or academic investigation. As a result, NunaMinerals conducted two days of reconnaissance at the complex concurrent with follow up work at the Jokum's Shear gold discovery, 10 kilometres to the North. The sampling program was lead by Dr Adrian Finch from CERSA at the University of St Andrews, UK. Dr Finch has 25 years of experience with mineral deposits associated with alkaline magmatism and has provided consultancy for several companies' exploring within the Gardar region.

NunaMinerals' investigation has revealed that the 240 km² Paatusoq Complex is comprised of a nested series of multiple syenite variants, including augite syenite, nepheline syenite, quartz syenite and alkali granite pegmatites. 45 rock samples covering all of the syenite variants identified were collected for geochemical analysis, combined with sediment sampling. NunaMinerals has also commissioned the University of St Andrews to conduct a full mineralogical and petrological study to assess the mineralisation potential of the complex. In addition to thin section petrography and electron probe microanalysis, CERSA will use techniques specifically developed for the Gardar Province, including the cathodoluminescence properties of feldspars to determine the extent of late-stage juvenile hydrothermal alteration and the halogen content of biotite to assess the fluorine-content of late stage fluids. The most intensively mineralised complexes in the Gardar Province are associated with highly fluorine-rich fluids and red-luminescent alkali feldspars. These indicators will provide a robust indication of the mineral potential of the complex. Initial results are beginning to show that syenite units closer to the roof zone of the complex have experienced interaction with carbonate and fluorine bearing fluids, which increases the prospectivity. The sediment sampling has revealed several zirconium-rare earth element-niobium anomalies, which supports the presence of mineralisation within the large complex and warrants further work.

In addition to the Paatusoq Complex, a potentially consanguineous gabbroic intrusion occurs immediately adjacent.



Reconnaissance of the intrusion has demonstrated it to be a layered gabbro complex (with layering on the scale of tens of metres), with abundant cross cutting gabbroic pegmatites and ultramafic variants. A 'leopard-texture' is ubiquitous to the gabbro, inferred as resulting from metasomatic alteration by fluids derived from the Paatusoq syenite complex. The identification of disseminated chalcopyrite and malachite staining indicate that the layered intrusion potentially has commercial significance.

Qeqertaasaq Licence (Rare Earth Elements – Niobium)

Fieldwork at the Qeqertaasaq Licence was undertaken over two periods during 2013. The first visit was a five day site inspection by Korea Resources Corporation (KORES) during June 2013 as part of their due diligence of the project, prior to them entering a Joint Exploration Agreement with NunaMinerals in December 2013. Later in the field season, three weeks of fieldwork was undertaken within the licence. This work comprised of hard rock and soil sampling as well as re-mapping of the whole Phoscorite-Carbonatite Complex by dr. Kathryn Goodenough of the British Geological Survey.

A total of 109 hard rock samples from the Qeqertaasaq Phoscorite-Carbonatite Complex were analysed during 2013, some of which contained visible pyrochlore group minerals (pyrochlore is a mineral which hosts niobium +/- tantalum). Additionally several hundred soil samples were analysed on-site using a portable XRF which has been specifically calibrated for rare earth element analysis. This completed a soil sampling grid at 25 metre centres which was initiated in 2011, covering the whole core of the complex. The soil data is currently being processed to produce geochemical anomaly maps for rare earths and niobium. This will facilitate continued drilling which is planned for the 2014 field season.

Tantalum-niobium-uranium soil anomalies were identified at the 'QU2' anomaly, an airborne radiometric (uranium) anomaly. Historical float rock samples near this anomaly have yielded



that were not previously mapped, and also that the early carbonatites can be divided into two major suites with different characteristics. The previous model of carbonatite ring dykes has been discredited. The complex is cut by late faults, which form obvious lineaments cutting across the landscape. The most significant faults in the area are those at Banana Lake. These faults systems are considered to be control of the movement of later magmas and fluids through the complex. The rare earth carbonatite veins seem to be focused to the north of the Banana Lake faults, typically in the core of the early carbonatite suite dome. It is notable that they either trend parallel or perpendicular to the ENE-WSW faults, clearly exploiting existing structural weaknesses.

up to 1 % Ta₂O₅ – hence represent a tantalum target in their own right.

At ‘Banana Lake South’ a series of shallowly dipping, late-stage, strongly foliated, carbonatitic sheets (‘AMC Sheets’) up to 5 metres in width were identified during mapping of this area of the complex. Assay results for these sheets have returned average grades between 0.5 – 1 % Nb₂O₅ (up to 3.1 %). These sheets are continuous over large strike lengths, hence could offer significant tonnage potential.

Remapping and appraisal of the original 1985 map of the complex has shown that the complex is transacted by major faults (which continue into the surrounding gneissic basement)

The light rare earths are more readily mobilised into hydrothermal fluids than niobium. It appears that Banana Lake faults acted as a conduit for late, fluid-rich magmas. These magmas were emplaced particularly along the Banana Lake fault system, with pyrochlore group minerals being concentrated within and immediately adjacent to the late intrusions (in the AMC sheets and phoscorites). In contrast, carbohydrothermal fluids containing the rare earths migrated over some distance, rising into the core of the early carbonatite suite to be trapped below the basement cap as rare earth carbonatite veins (these veins were the focus of our drilling activities during 2011). The Banana Lake Fault System appears to have exerted the most significant control on rare earth and niobium mineralisation at Qeqertaasaq.

THE COMPANY'S PROJECT PORTFOLIO

In 2013, the company filed applications for the following changes to existing exclusive licenses:

- Storø (change from approx. 49 km² to 0 km², part of Nuuk Gold Province) – The license is relinquished
- Hugin (change from approx. 770 km² to 370 km², part of Nanortalik Gold Province)
- Fiskefjord (change from approx. 125 km² to 0 km², part of Greenland Platinum Project) – The license is relinquished

The company's total concession area has decreased to approx. 6,908 km² at January 2014 compared with approx. 7,482 km² in 2013.

At year-end 2013, NunaMinerals held the following exclusive exploration licenses:

SEGMENT	LICENSE/prospect	Area	Ownership	Type	Focus
Nanortalik Gold Province	Vagar	435 km ²	100 %	Exclusive	Gold
	Hugin	370 km ²	85 % -100 %	Exclusive	Gold
Nickel Belt	Stendalen (*)	0 km ²	100 %	Exclusive	Nickel
Thule Province	Minturn	41 km ²	100 %	Exclusive	Copper-gold
	Inglefield	5,096 km ²	100 %	Exclusive	Copper-gold
Diamonds & REE	Qeqertaasaq	64 km ²	100 %	Exclusive	REE
	Tikiusaq	288 km ²	100 %	Exclusive	REE
	Qaamasoq	173 km ²	100 %	Exclusive	Diamond
Other projects	Ymer Noa Dal Margeris Dal	441 km ²	100 %	Exclusive	Gold/tungsten/antimony Tungsten/antimony

(*) part of Hugin license

PROJECT REVIEW

FLAGSHIP PROJECT

VAGAR GOLD PROJECT

Location

The company's flagship Vagar Gold Project (covering an area of 435 km²) is situated within the >150 kilometres Nanortalik Gold Belt of South Greenland, near the towns of Nanortalik and Qaqortoq. The main prospects at Greater Amphibolite Ridge are situated only eight kilometres from a deep water fjord which permits ice-free access, year round. The mean elevation of the property is approximately 850 metres.

Gold Exploration in South Greenland

Gold exploration since the 1980's located numerable placer gold occurrences in South Greenland, which ultimately lead to the discovery of Nalunaq, an exceptionally high-grade quartz hosted deposit with abundant visible gold that became Greenland's first gold mine in 2004 (mined 2004-2013; estimated 9 tonnes of gold produced). Continued exploration utilized the setting of Nalunaq as an exploration model, neglecting the potential for granitoids within the region to host gold mineralisation, notwithstanding the presence of unexplained gold anomalies. Since applying an Intrusion Related Gold System (IRGS) model to the Nanortalik Gold Belt in 2010, NunaMinerals has experienced increasing exploration success annually. The identification of mineralisation conforming to IRGS criteria offers district scale potential and marks a significant paradigm shift in Greenlandic gold exploration.

Geology

The highly underexplored Nanortalik Gold Belt corresponds to the southern margin of the Palaeoproterozoic Julianehåb Batholith (1850 – 1795 Ma), with the Psammite Zone to the southeast. The Julianehåb Batholith represents the roots of a NE-SW-trending fold belt developed along the southern margin of the Archaean North Atlantic Craton. Regional deformation comprises of several large scale NNE- or NE-trending sinistral shear zones cross cutting the Batholith. Vagar (approximately 25 kilometres north of Nalunaq gold mine) is dominated by granodiorites, with subordinate granites. Older gabbro, quartz diorite and felsic volcanic occur as remnants of the roof zone to the granitoids. These lithological contacts have been recognised by the company to be an important locus for the gold mineralisation. Outcrop within the licence area is excellent, with overburden restricted to the valley floors. Recent lithogeochemical and petrological work commissioned by NunaMinerals in 2013 has shown that Vagar gold project displays strong geological similarities with gold deposits from the Tintina Gold Province of Alaska and the Yukon, including the presence of widespread gold mineralisation of variable styles, elevated concentrations of tungsten, bismuth and tellurium, and diagnostic alteration assemblages. Strong comparisons



can be made with the Fort Knox gold mine in Alaska (>5 Moz gold in reserves and resources). The studies will add to the comprehensive exploration model that the company is developing for the Nanortalik Gold Belt. This will assist in the improved targeting of other gold mineralised granitoids, as well as facilitating continued exploration at Greater Amphibolite Ridge. It will also provide a baseline on which the company can proceed with metallurgical test work, hyperspectral studies and environmental baseline studies as they continue to drive the flagship project forwards.

Greater Amphibolite Ridge Exploration Results

Sediment sampling at Vagar defines several large, highly anomalous gold clusters. The Greater Amphibolite Ridge (GAR) cluster represents the strongest sediment gold anomaly in the whole of Greenland. Continued scree sediment sampling in 2013 demonstrated a substantial extension to GAR target area, which now exceeds >3 x 4 kilometre and remains open in all directions. The >12km² GAR is located within a larger envelope of anomalous bedrock and sediment gold occurrences exceeding 96km² (this doesn't take into account the additional isolated gold occurrences which also occur within the wider licence area). Quartz veins at GAR sampled during 2013 yielded up to **2,533 g/t gold**, representing the highest grade sample to date from the Vagar licence area.

Initial drilling was successfully initiated in 2012 and continued during 2013 (totalling 1916 metres to date; 8 drill holes), focussed upon 'Vein 2'. This revealed wide intersections of gold mineralisation of commercial significance, e.g. up to **79 metres at 0.96 g/t gold** (including 23.3 metres at 2.47



g/t gold). The mineralisation remains open along strike and to depth, with a down dip continuity to >300 metres below surface is indicated. A 10,000 metre drilling program, testing several targets, is planned for the 2014 field season (subject to funding).

Channel sampling (continuous sampling method using rock saws) of the Vein 2 gold mineralised structure during 2013 returned up to **11 metres at 80 g/t gold**. All profiles terminated in high grade gold mineralisation, demonstrating that the zone of gold mineralisation has a larger spatial distribution than was tested during 2013. Visible gold has been observed in drill core, channel samples and surface rock sampling. Diamond drilling and channel sampling have established that the variably silicified and sulphidized host granitoids are mineralised, commonly returning >1 g/t gold. Several surface grab samples of altered granodiorites yielded up to **14.4 g/t gold** at the Øresund target and **11.6 g/t** at the Femøren target during 2013. This highlights the potential for bulk mineable gold deposits of potentially significant tonnage.

Assay intervals for selected diamond drill holes (2012-2013), Vagar Gold Project

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
VAG-12-01	70.00	78.00	8.00	0.76 g/t
Including	72.30	74.00	1.70	2.74 g/t
VAG-12-02	68.00	147.00	79.00	0.96 g/t
Including	78.70	133.40	54.70	1.33 g/t
Including	78.70	102.00	23.30	2.47 g/t
VAG-12-03	62.00	76.00	14.00	0.57 g/t
Including	62.00	64.00	2.00	2.74 g/t
VAG-12-04	295.20	331.50	36.30	0.29 g/t
Including	295.20	298.50	3.30	1.22 g/t
And Including	330.30	331.50	1.20	3.76 g/t
VAG-12-06	28.00	66.00	38.00	0.18 g/t
Including	54.00	56.00	2.00	0.99 g/t
VAG-12-08	68.00	84.00	16.00	0.30 g/t
Including	72.00	74.90	2.90	1.35 g/t

Intersections from the 2013 channel sampling of Vein 2, Vagar Gold Project

Profile ID	Profile Length	Intervals with gold (g/t)	Comments
Vein 2 (A)	22 metres	20 metres at 2.9 g/t Including 12 metres at 4.3 g/t Including 1 metre at 27.7 g/t	Profile ended in 27.6 g/t gold (over 1 metre)
Vein 2 (B)	13 metres	11 metres at 82,6 g/t Including 8 metres at 110,1 g/t Including 1 metre at 747 g/t	Profile started in 17.0 g/t gold (over 1 metre)
Vein 2 (C)	18 metres	16 metres at 12.8 g/t Including 5 metres at 32.6 g/t	Profile ended in 13.1 g/t gold (over 1 metre)
Vein 2 (D)	16 metres	5 metres at 56.1 g/t Including 1 metre at 216 g/t	Profile started in 39.3 g/t gold (over 1 metre) Granodiorites yielded up to 12.2 g/t over 1 metre in the structural footwall of Vein 2

All profiles start or end in high grade material. Profiles will be extended in 2014 to close the mineralization.

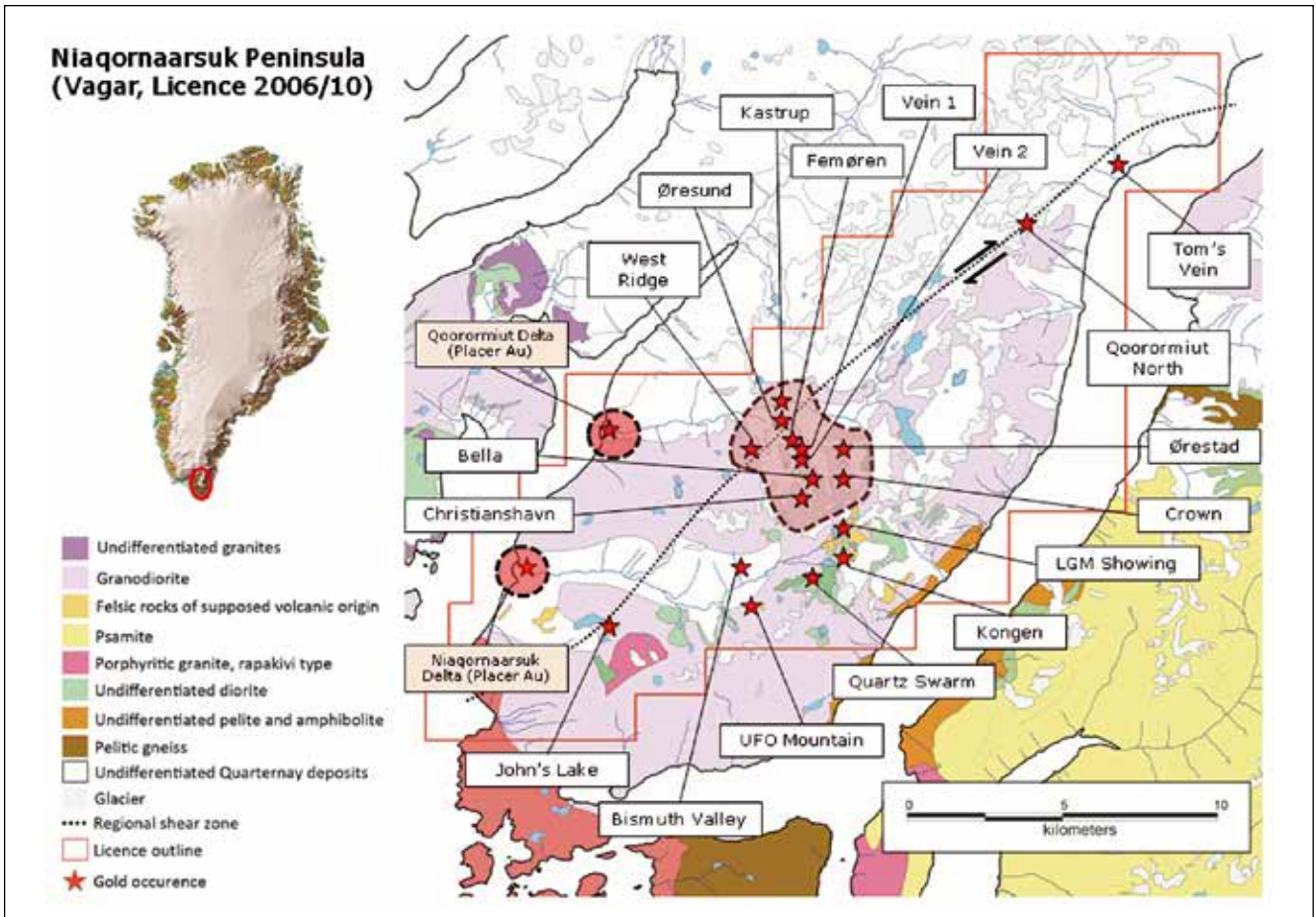
Other targets

The company was highly successful in regional surface exploration at Vagar during 2013, identifying multiple new gold targets over >96 km² and significantly extending the strike length of previously known targets. Many of these new targets warrant further work during 2014 with some likely to be drill tested at the earliest opportunity.

Vagar NI-43-101 Technical Report

An independent National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for the Vagar gold project by SRK Consulting (Sweden) AB was completed in November 2013. The report endorses the gold potential of the Vagar licence and validates NunaMinerals' plans of an extensive drill program in 2014. The report also remarks that NunaMinerals have proven '*extensive experience of undertaking early stage exploration programs in Greenland*', testament to the company's systematic approach to gold exploration within the Vagar licence and rigorous field and sampling procedures. The Technical Report is available to be downloaded on the company's website (www.nunaminerals.com).





PROJECTS FOR PARTNERING

HUGIN GOLD PROJECT

Location

The Hugin Gold Project (covering an area of 370 km²) in South East Greenland, represents the north-eastern extension of the Nanortalik Gold Belt and is the eastern continuation of the Vagar Gold Project. The Hugin licence is comprised of three sub-blocks, covering (from North to South): (1) Kangerluluk gold prospect; (2) Sorte Nunatak and Jokum's Shear gold prospects along with the Gardar age Paatusoq Syenite Complex (rare earth elements-niobium-tantalum- zirconium potential) and the Paatusoq Gabbro (nickel-copper-platinum group elements potential) and (3) The Stendalen Gabbro (known titanium-vanadium; nickel-copper-platinum group elements mineralisation).

Gold Mineralisation

Several gold occurrences are known within the Hugin licence including: Kangerluluk, Jokum's Shear and Sorte Nunatak. At Kangerluluk, at the northeaster end of the Nanortalik Gold Belt, the company has documented gold grades up to **17.5 g/t gold** in grab samples from a 20-metre wide silicified shear zone with a strike length of at least 500 metres. Historical samples have returned up to **118 g/t gold and 1.8% copper**. Exploration at Jokum's Shear in 2012 yielded several samples

of strongly silicified and sulphidized intrusive plutonic rocks with more than 1 g/t Au, including one chip sample yielding **3.1 metres at 9.3 g/t gold** as well as one composite sample yielding **2 metres at 3.7 g/t gold**. Follow up work in 2013 was restricted by unusual snow cover, but a single channel sample profile of 39 metres was completed over a previously un-sampled outcrop of intensely hydrothermally altered (silicified and sulphidized) plutonic rocks of inferred originally gabbroic composition. The cut yielded **39 metres at 0.3 g/t gold, including 1 metre at 3.5 g/t gold and including 2 metres at 1.2 g/t gold**. Limited sampling at the nearby Sorte Nunatak has returned up to **5.5 g/t gold** in auriferous quartz veins near the contact between granodiorites and an overlying metavolcanic sequence. GEUS have previously reported up to **4% copper and 9 g/t gold** from float samples in this area.

Continued Exploration

The combined results from the Hugin and Vagar licences suggest that additional gold mineralisation are to be found in South and South East Greenland in altered granitic rocks of the southern margin of the Julianehåb Batholith and demonstrate the district scale potential. This has never been previously recognised by previous explorers providing the company with a first mover advantage. Concurrent with activities within the Vagar licence, the company expects to carry out further work at the Jokum's Shear gold occurrence during 2014 in order to identify drill targets.



QEQERTAASAQ RARE EARTH & NIOBIUM PROJECT

Location

The company's Qeqertaasaq Licence (covering an area of 64 km²) is approximately 130 km NNE of Nuuk, and 55 km east of the town of Maniitsoq in West Greenland. The prospect is situated only eighteen kilometres from the head of Kangia Fjord which permits sea access year round. The mean elevation of the property is approximately 350 metres.

Geology

The Qeqertaasaq licence encompasses the entire 3 x 5 kilometre Qeqertaasaq phosphorite-carbonatite complex (PhCC) and its fenitized envelope. The Jurassic (165 Ma) PhCC was emplaced within a significant boundary between the Archaean basement gneisses and the younger Finnefjeld Gneiss, recently interpreted as the remains of the world's oldest (3 Ga) and most deeply eroded meteorite impact structure. Rare earth mineralisation appears to be restricted to the core of the PhCC complex. The mineralisation consists generally of steeply dipping carbohydrothermal rare earth veins dominated by the rare earth mineral, ancylite-(Ce), predominantly hosted within glimmerites (intensively fenitized rocks consisting almost entirely of phlogopite).

Exploration Results

The company now consider Qeqertaasaq as a multi-element critical elements deposit, with the potential for producing rare earths, niobium and tantalum, with important potential bi-products including phosphorous, strontium and zirconium. The rare earth veins have yielded up to **12.3 % Total Rare Earth Oxides (TREO), 38.7 % barium and 7.7% strontium** during surface sampling and trenching (average grade c.4 % TREO). 2593 metres of drilling by NunaMinerals in 2011 (17 holes with high grade rare earth veins intersected in every hole up to 6 metres in width), demonstrated that individual rare earth veins can reach up to **4.5 % TREO over 4.7 metres** (the 'Discovery Vein'), with strike continuity in excess of 450 metres and down dip continuity of 200 metres. Several such veins are known to exist. The REE veins are enveloped by shells of lower grade mineralisation over 10's of metres. The frequency of minor (<1 m) veins has also been observed to increase with depth. The physical fraction of Critical Rare Earth Oxides (CREO) of the TREO amounts to 14.5 % CREO per tonne (dominated by neodymium) based upon four intersections of the Discovery Vein. This is analogous to the individual rare earth distribution of producing mines, however the higher grade ore at Qeqertaasaq, results in a higher CREO volume per tonne than most other carbonatite hosted rare earth projects.

Historically, based upon very minor drilling Kryolitselskabet Øresund (KØ) defined a niobium resource of **1.2 Mt at 0.8 % Nb₂O₅, or 3.5 Mt at 0.5 % Nb₂O₅** (resource estimate is non NI 43-101 compliant). NunaMinerals has partially re-assayed this historical core in order to build these drill cores into a code compliant resource estimate. This mineralisation is located within

NunaMinerals current Area of Interest (AOI), and remains open in all directions. The potential for additional tonnage is significant. Recent surface sampling at 'Magnetite Hill' has returned phosphorites with visible coarse grained pyrochlore, yielding up to **11.8% Nb₂O₅, 35.7 % P₂O₅ and 1.9 % Zr**. Soil anomalies at the 'QU2' anomaly indicate a high tantalum-niobium-uranium potential at this target. At 'Banana Lake South' a series of shallowly dipping and continuous late-stage carbonatitic sheets up to 5 metres in width have returned average grades between 0.5 – 1 % Nb₂O₅, whilst offering significant tonnage potential.

Rare Earth Metallurgical Testwork

Rare earth projects are distinctive from many commodities in their dependence upon mineralogy; the mineralogy of a rare earth deposit dictates the processing and liberation of the rare earths, which in turn drives the economics. NunaMinerals has been able to demonstrate through metallurgical testwork by U.S. based IntelliMET that the rare earth mineralisation at Qeqertaasaq has a favourable carbonate mineralogy that is highly amenable to their low cost and environmentally responsible Solid Phase Extraction (SPE) Technology. The potential ore from Qeqertaasaq can be directly leached without the need for grinding or pre-concentration. Coarsely crushed, 2-3 cm sized ore can be directly leached using mild hydrochloric acid heated to 50°C with recoveries in excess of 80% of the TREO content. This completely eliminates a substantial component of the project processing costs for other rare earth projects globally.

Continued Exploration

With NunaMinerals' Joint Exploration Partner, KORES, resource drilling, totalling 2,000 metres will be undertaken in 2014. Combined with both re-assaying of historical drillcore and previous drilling campaigns by NunaMinerals, a compliant initial resources estimate for the project should be completed in late-2014. In addition to continued drilling of the AOI for rare earth, a number of drill holes will test recently identified niobium-tantalum (+/- uranium) targets. The company is currently defining a robust metallurgical flowsheet in conjunction with IntelliMET, which will be an important component of a pre-feasibility study, through which it is inferred that a the potential for a low CAPEX and OPEX potential will be demonstrated, enabling the project to competitively compete in the global rare earth sector. Currently this involves process optimization and purification of the resultant leachate (removal of nuisance impurities) to produce a purified mixed rare earth carbonate solid. Subject to the continued successful testwork and purification, further metallurgical work could include selective extraction of the individual rare earth elements.

Partnership

In December 2013 The Company signed a partnership agreement with the state-owned Korean company Korea Resources Corporation (KORES). KORES is able to earn a 51% interest in the license by funding 3.5 mUSD (app. 20m DKK before the end of 2018).



INGLEFIELD LAND COPPER-GOLD PROJECT

Location

The Inglefield Land copper-gold project is situated in north-west Greenland, 115 km north of the town of Qaanaaq. Qaanaaq is the largest community in the area, fully serviced by public amenities including an airport and supply vessels. The company's Inglefield Land and Minturn licences cover a combined area of 5137 km². The American defence area, Thule Air Base (Pituffik), with harbour facilities for ocean going vessels, is located 105 km south of Qaanaaq. There are a number of natural landing strips suitable for light aircraft within NunaMinerals Inglefield Land license area, which have been used during previous field campaigns.

Geology

Inglefield Land is underlain by the Palaeoproterozoic Inglefield mobile belt consisting of highly deformed, high metamorphic grade quartzo-feldspathic and poikilitic gneisses and marbles belonging to the Etah Group. These have been intruded by Etah meta-igneous suites consisting of dioritic, tonalitic and gabbroic compositions. In the coastal region the mobile belt is unconformably overlain by unmetamorphosed sedimentary sequences of the Mesoproterozoic Thule Basin (which has been intruded by multiple mafic sills) and the Lower Palaeozoic Franklinian Basin.

Mineralisation

This is an early stage grassroots exploration project focussed upon copper-gold, with significant upside potential. To date only limited sampling has been completed, with a low sample density. However from this limited work, high grade copper-gold samples are known to occur within a 150 kilometre long corridor in the northeast of the licence area, yielding up to **1.39 % copper and 12.5 ppm gold**. Interpretation of recent and historical airborne geophysical data has identified 14 targets which have some of the geophysical signatures of copper-gold (+/- iron) deposits. (This non genetic description of the targets is used in preference to IOCG which stands for Iron Oxide Copper Gold deposits). NunaMinerals' geochemical database for the Inglefield region has led to the identification of several high priority copper-gold targets which coincide with some of the 14 geophysical targets already identified as having prospective geophysical signatures.

Zinc Potential – GEUS have recently acknowledged Inglefield Land as one of *'the most promising areas in Greenland for finding new zinc deposits'*. Significantly the Inglefield hosts several of the strongest stream sediment zinc anomalies in the entire North Greenland Zinc Province, which has experienced a surge in exploration activity in recent years. Based upon geochemistry, NunaMinerals has delineated a 25 x 75 kilometre tract within the Inglefield licence which is particularly prospective for zinc. Within this area, extensive Proterozoic marble horizons and pelitic metasediments occur, similar in age to the Nuukassak Formation within the Karrat Group, which is c. 1000 kilometres south

of Inglefield Land hosts the former Black Angel Mine (several ore bodies totalling 13.6 Mt at 12.3% Zn, 4.0% Pb and 29 ppm Ag or c. 11 Mt @ 20% combined Pb+Zn + 30 g/t silver mined).

Nickel-Cobalt-Gold Potential – Inglefield Land is also prospective for *'Cobalt-type'* nickel-cobalt-gold-silver mineralisation, with a float sample at Anoritoq in West Inglefield Land yielding grades of **8.8% cobalt, 7.6% nickel, 15.6 g/t gold and 14.9 g/t silver**. The geological setting comprises of abundant mafic sills within the Thule sedimentary basin. The sills are comparable in age and composition to the Nipissing diabase within the Cobalt mining district of Ontario, which has historically produced large quantities of cobalt and silver.

Diamond Potential – Inglefield represents suitable geological conditions in terms of basement age and the presence of significant crustal architecture to make the entire region prospective for diamonds. Whilst there isn't sufficient evidence for the existence of primary diamond deposits to warrant stand-alone diamond exploration, its integration into field campaigns targeting other commodities is justified. Recent critique of existing geophysical data combined with stream sediment and soil geochemistry has been used to identify higher priority areas for diamond exploration.

Partnership

NunaMinerals is actively seeking a partner to participate in the advancement of this exciting grassroots project.

YMER Ø TUNGSTEN AND ANTIMONY PROJECT

Location

The Ymer Ø prospect, covering a substantial proportion of Ymer Island is situated in Central Northeast Greenland, approximately 300 km north of the town of Illoqqortoormiut, 115 km north of Mestervig Airfield and 200 km south of the Zackenberg Scientific Research Station and the Daneborg Weather Station. The area is serviced by ice-class vessels of the Royal Arctic Line.

Geology

Ymer Ø is located with Caledonian fold belt which includes the >10 km thick Eleanor Bay Group (EBG) sediments of Late Precambrian age. Within the Ymer license, the Upper EBG (sandstones, siltstone and shales) hosts replacement type stibnite-gold-and wolframite/scheelite mineralisation within wide, sulphide bearing hydrothermal veins and fault systems at Noa Dal. The middle part of the EBG (limestone, dolomite and dolomitic shale) hosts separate, high grade lenses of scheelite and stibnite mineralisation at South Margeries Dal and North Margeries Dal, respectively. The gold, tungsten and antimony mineralisation is zoned – and believed to be related to a reduced intrusion-related system (Caledonian granites) with geophysical evidence of a granitic intrusion at depth. The vertical expression of the hydrothermally zoned system within the Ymer licence is upwards of 1,500 meters.



Exploration Results

The project has been subject to very limited drilling historically (<4000 meters, mainly short Winkie holes), which was successful in revealing exceptionally high-grade tungsten and antimony mineralisation (see some key intercepts below). In addition to these known showings (which themselves warrant further drilling) the company now has several robust, drill ready targets identified from a recent airborne geophysical survey (SKYTEM helicopter-borne magnetics and EM), which are supported by geochemical anomalies. Scoping level metallurgical test work has been completed by SGS Mineral Services UK on scheelite mineralisation from the South Margeries Dal occurrence at Ymer Ø. This demonstrated that the mineralisation can be upgraded to approximately 65% WO₃ by using a staged grind recovery method by gravity means alone. Base metal contaminants are low – and well within expectable thresholds.

Key intercepts (note all drilled targets remain open at depth and along strike):

Noa Dal

- Surface chip sampling profiles up to: **45 meters at 1.3 % Sb and 40 meters at 0.78 g/t gold**

South Margeries Dal (historic drilling) –

- **22.0 meters at 5.0 % WO₃**
- **3.0 meters at 5.8 % WO₃**
- **3.5 meters at 4.9 % WO₃**

North Margeries Dal (historic drilling) –

- **2.5 meters at 20.9 % Sb**
- **13.5 meters at 3.8 % Sb**
- **6.0 meters at 1.9 % Sb and 3.5 % WO₃**
- **8.5 meters at 0.8 % Sb and 2.7 % WO₃**

Partnership

NunaMinerals is actively seeking a joint venture partner to participate in the advancement of this exciting, high-grade project.

QAAMASOQ DIAMOND PROJECT

Location

The Qaamasoq diamond prospect is situated within the West Greenland North Atlantic Craton, approximately 130 km NE of Nuuk and 70 km E of Maniitsoq.

Exploration Results

Diamond exploration began at Qaamasoq in 2010 with the acquisition of airborne magnetic data through a 2,133 line-km helicopter-borne survey. Ground truthing of the resulting magnetic targets demonstrated that kimberlite float occurs abundantly at four localities, namely The Promontory, The Island, TMR-Q1-14 and particularly at Ullu. Ullu is a NE-SW striking topographical depression situated only one kilometre away from a major terrane boundary, which may represent an important control on kimberlite emplacement locally. Significantly Ullu also represents the NE continuation of a highly

prospective diamond indicator mineral (DIM) trail previously identified by the Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland. The trend of the Ullu float extends 1 km to the distinct magnetic target TMR-Q1-14. At Ullu over 200 boulders of kimberlite, up to 1.5 m in size occur within a well-defined 250 x 550 m area, which is partially covered by a glacial boulder field. Rare examples occur in which the kimberlite float at Ullu delicately preserves the contact with K-feldspar-phyric orthogneiss, which taken in combination with the volume of float observed supports a proximal, if not underlying source. The potential for kimberlite pipes being preserved here is considered much greater due to Qaamasoq's position high in the weathering profile of the craton.

In partnership with **Rio Tinto Mining and Exploration Ltd.**, NunaMinerals has processed bulk surface float samples for DIM separation and characterisation, and subsequently caustic fusion for micro- and macro-diamond analysis. DIM analysis revealed that the majority fall within well established fields which are prospective for diamond, particularly the mineral chemistry of the peridotitic- and eclogitic-garnet suites, some falling within the G10 (D) and G3 (D) fields. The 'D' suffix is applied to garnet categories with strong compositional and pressure-temperature association with diamonds. Of the three samples processed, totalling 150.4 kg, all were found to be diamondiferous, resulting in six diamonds with the largest stone recovered from the 212-micron sieve. The processing of small samples such as these encompasses significant statistical uncertainties with respect to grade estimation - hence the positive result for the presence of diamond is deemed encouraging at this early stage.

Future Exploration

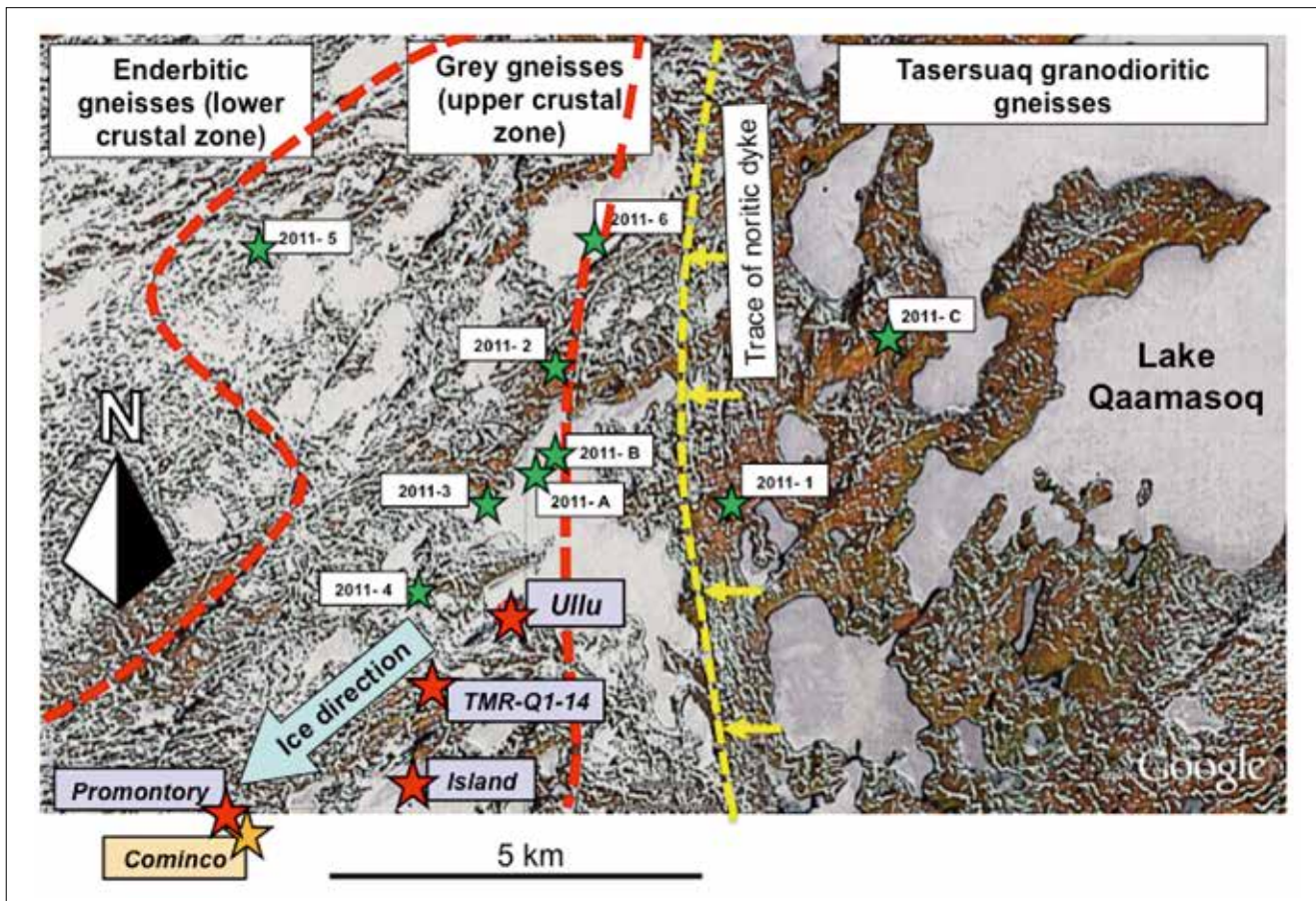
The company are considering two exploration models – abundant float at Ullu represents the proximal part of a fan-shaped glacially transported train from a kimberlite pipe a few (+/- 3) km to the NE (the inferred direction of ice movement during the last period of glaciation). The alternative is that the Ullu locality represents a concealed in-situ kimberlite body. Prior diamond exploration in West Greenland has shown that due to preferential weathering, it is unusual to be able to establish an in-situ source for kimberlite float without drilling. Geophysical techniques such as ground magnetics or resistivity are being considered to assist in establishing the depth and dimensions of any concealed source rock, as a prerequisite to drill testing high priority targets such as Ullu.

Partnership

The company is seeking a Joint Venture partner for the continued exploration of this prospect.

EXPLORATION COMMITMENTS

Exploration companies that are awarded exclusive exploration licenses (exclusive concessions) in Greenland must comply with two conditions: The Company must pay a one-off license fee and commit annual spending for exploring the conces-



sion area, also called a work obligation. Exclusive licenses are granted for periods of five years and include a renewal option for a further five-year period. Subsequently, the license may be extended three times for periods of two years, subject to negotiation with the Bureau of Minerals and Petroleum.

The scope of the work obligation is calculated on the basis of the concession area at year end. Other than in the first year of a concession, a licensee is allowed to reduce the concession area, thereby reducing the work obligation. Accordingly, the work obligations for 2014 as set out in the table below are theoretical only and calculated on the basis of the current size of exclusive licenses including current expansion applications. Any profit or loss from the work obligation can be carried forward for three years upon application.

Management believes that the Company meet the terms and conditions in maintaining its licenses. For the Storø license an agreement on extending the license has been made including the future work commitment.

Segment	License	Area km ²	Issued Year	Theoretic Work Commitment 2014
Nanortalik	Vagar	435	2006	7,438,400 DKK
Gold Province	Hugin	370	2007	3,210,300 DKK
Nickel Belt	Stendalen (*)	-	2007	0 DKK
Thule Province	Minturn	41	2007	1,268,360 DKK
	Inglefield Land	5.096	2010*	3,974,880 DKK
Diamond & REE	Qeqertaasaq	64	2007	1,628,540 DKK
	Tikiusaaq	288	2010	2,568,240 DKK
	Qaamasoq	173	2010	1,667,790 DKK
Other projects	Ymer Ø	441	2007*/2010	3,735,360 DKK

*) Part of the Hugin license

Amounts do not imply the actual financial liability in respect of 2014. See note 24 to the financial statements.



DEVELOPMENTS IN RAW MATERIALS PRICES

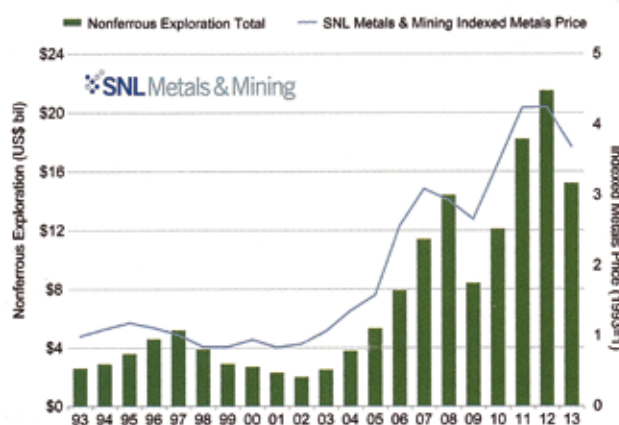
The graph below shows the development in selected metal prices February 2009 to February 2014. The effect for the financial crisis and the subsequent credit crisis is obvious. During 2013 the price of gold dropped to approx. 1,200 USD per ounce, which is a drop of 27 %, but has recovery some of the value in the beginning of 2014.



DEVELOPMENT IN EXPLORATION MARKET

2013 has been yet an extremely difficult year raising funding for mineral exploration.

Responding to lower metals prices, uncertain demand, and poor market conditions, mining and exploration companies cut their exploration activity sharply in 2013. The result was a 29% decrease in estimated worldwide nonferrous metals exploration budgets compared with 2012. SNL Metals & Mining calculated that the mining industry's total budget for nonferrous metals exploration was US\$ 15.2 billion in 2013, significantly lower than the record \$ 21.5 billion total in 2012. The steep plunge in exploration budgets was due to a combination of investor wariness of the junior sector that made it difficult for most companies to raise funds, and a strong pullback by producing companies on capital spending to improve their margins.



The figure shows SNL Metals & Mining's estimate of annual nonferrous exploration allocations since the early 1990s relative to weighted annual metal price index. The graph indicates the cyclical nature of exploration investment and the correlation between metals price trends and exploration spending. Rising metals prices fueled an initial increase in worldwide exploration from 2002's low, while the emergence China's appetite for resources led to a multiyear bull run that sent the worldwide exploration budget total to a new high of US\$ 13.75 billion in 2008 – 677 % increase from the bottom of the cycle in 2002.

Exploration trends in Greenland generally mirror global exploration trends. No official exploration spending data for 2013 are yet available in Greenland, but due to the crisis, overall exploration activity by all companies appear to have been halved over the two year period 2011-2013, to a level of approximately DKK 350 million.

The Company has in the end of 2013 and forward experienced and increasing interest around its partner projects and expect to enter into new partnership agreement during 2014.



SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

In January 2014 the Company recorded a 3.5 mDKK subordinated loan with Greenland Holding A/S

No other events have occurred since the balance sheet date that would materially influence the valuation of this Annual Report



OUTLOOK FOR 2014

Developments in the raw material and the exploration market

NunaMinerals expects that prices for commodities in the company's project portfolio also will rise on the longer term.

Operating and investing activities in 2014

Based on the discoveries and exploration results obtained on the Company's gold project on the Vagar license during the last two years, the Company has high expectations to the further development of the project. Thorough work is done to obtain the necessary capital to bring the project to the resource phase. The company expects an EBITDA loss in the region of 5-10 mDKK in 2014. Entering new partnerships on the Company's partner projects can affect expectations.

NunaMinerals expects, given that the necessary financing can be obtained, to invest 36 mDKK on exploration of which 6 mDKK comes from the field programme.

In addition, NunaMinerals is looking for partner funding for several projects, where a partner could, besides bringing in additional funding, provide additional competences.

The Board of Directors plans a capital injection. The capital increase is expected to be completed during first half-year of 2014.

The most important investment programs for 2014 subject to funding will be:

Vagar Gold Project

The company expects to carry out 10,000 meters of drilling and surface exploration to further support the scale potential of the gold prospect.

Qeqertaasaq REE project

As part of the Joint Exploration Agreement with KORES in 2013, phase one of an exploration programme with 2,000 meters core drilling and prospecting to further prove the resource potential for rare earth elements and niobium will be started. The goal is to have an initial resource estimate by the end of 2014. NunaMinerals will contribute with geological expertise and equipment in this year's exploration programme and KORES will fund other direct cost.



RISK MANAGEMENT

Nunaminerals seeks continually to have an overview of and to address the company's strategic, operational and financial risk factors in the most appropriate and most efficient manner.

Capital Resources

The Company's capital resources are very limited which means that bridge financing and a capital increase will be necessary to continue as a going concern. Further, additional financing is necessary to maintain the expected activity level and thus, the value of the projects.

Risks relating to the company's exploration activities

Minerals exploration activities are generally subject to significant risk.

Exploration and development of mineral deposits involve significant risk that the activities fail to produce financially viable operations. This risk cannot be eliminated by careful evaluation, know-how or experience. Identification and development of mineral deposits also requires significant capital resources, and only very few projects are developed to a profitable, commercial stage. NunaMinerals' projects are at the early exploration and evaluation stages, and the significant expenses applied and future expenses expected to be applied in exploration and evaluation in the years ahead provide no assurance that future deposits or development of existing deposits will result in profitable operations for NunaMinerals.

Whether mineral deposits could become financially viable depends on a large number of factors, including the size of the deposit, its purity, accessibility, minerals prices and legislation. The precise impact of these factors cannot be estimated, but the combination thereof may prevent NunaMinerals from achieving a satisfactory return on its invested capital.

Core drillings, bulk sampling, helicopter flights, the effect of adverse weather conditions and other factors related to drillings and surface exploration may each result in personal injury or property damage. Although focus on minimising the risk associated with the activities performed is a top priority in every respect and at all times, the activities are subject to risk.

NunaMinerals' exploration and evaluation activities are limited to Greenland and are characterised by a relatively short field season under sometimes challenging weather conditions, and this may lead to increased risk of delays and higher project costs.

Risks relating to regulatory matters and legislative conditions

NunaMinerals' activities rely on regulatory matters and legisla-

tive conditions in Greenland. Amendments to legislation and administrative practices by the authorities in relation to natural resources, including granting, extending, expanding and assigning licenses and changes in taxation, employment, environmental protection, safety issues, etc., could have a material adverse effect on the company's operations.

It is often a requirement in connection with the formation and performance of partnership agreements with collaborative or joint venture partners that rights to licenses, etc. may be assigned between the parties and to the joint venture company, and the partnership agreements typically govern a number of issues between the parties which are also affected by legislation and concession terms. In some cases, fulfilment of the contractual obligations requires regulatory approval. There can be no assurance that such regulatory approvals can be obtained on acceptable terms.

Risks relating to the company's reliance on key employees and its ability to attract and retain qualified, new employees

The development of NunaMinerals' exploration and evaluation activities is strongly reliant on continued contributions from the company's management and other key employees, including its geologists, who have general expertise in respect of minerals exploration and evaluation in Greenland and specific expertise regarding NunaMinerals' business. The knowledge held by these employees will be lost if they are no longer employed by the company.

Moreover, the future success of NunaMinerals relies, for example, on the company's ability to attract and retain new, qualified employees. Financial difficulties, the company's location in a relatively remote area, increased competition for qualified employees or other factors may have an adverse effect on the company's ability to attract and retain key employees.

Risks relating to fluctuations in minerals prices

The profitability of NunaMinerals' activities will depend on price developments of gold, platinum, nickel, tungsten, REE and diamonds. The prices of these minerals have fluctuated significantly in recent years. The respective minerals prices are influenced by a number of factors that are beyond NunaMinerals' control, such as macro-economic and political conditions, supply and demand, exchange rates and alternatives to the aforementioned minerals. If the prices of gold, platinum, nickel, tungsten, REE or diamonds decline significantly, the financial perspectives and the profitability of NunaMinerals' projects may be reduced considerably.

Risks relating to the company's future funding requirements

NunaMinerals will require additional funding in the future. There can be no assurance that NunaMinerals will be able to



attract the necessary equity or debt capital. There may be a risk that, as a result, NunaMinerals will lose existing licenses or be prevented from expanding or extending such licenses or from being granted new licenses and that existing or new projects cannot be developed with the desired efficiency or that NunaMinerals' share of projects with partners will become diluted or cease to exist.

Risks relating to dependence on collaborative and joint venture partners

In order to maintain the scheduled exploration and evaluation activities, NunaMinerals relies on its ability to attract and retain collaborative and joint venture partners with the ability to contribute funding of and/or experience to the projects. There can be no assurance that NunaMinerals will be able to attract and retain such collaborative partners.

Moreover, there is a risk that, as a result of lacking or reduced funding opportunities, NunaMinerals will not be able to contribute sufficient funding in relation to the agreed partnership interests in existing or future partnerships and that, as a result, NunaMinerals' share of such projects will become diluted or potentially cease to exist. Also, NunaMinerals may lose influence or other rights in such partnerships.



IMPACT ON THE EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

Activities in connection with minerals exploration (exploration and evaluation of mineral resources) and mining are governed by the Greenland Mineral Resources Act (Råstofloven) and guidelines issued by the Greenland Government.

In connection with its minerals exploration and evaluation, NunaMinerals must take all necessary precautions to ensure that its activities do not pose a hazard to persons or third-party property. Similarly, the company must ensure that the risk of pollution and the risk that the activities will cause damage to the environment both in the area covered by the exploration license and outside are limited to a minimum. Wherever necessary as a consequence of the company's activities, the company must regularly [[clean up and restore the terrain and vegetation and remedy any damage.

NunaMinerals is liable for any damage caused by the activities covered by the license pursuant to legislation and the general provisions for damages applicable under Danish law. The Bureau of Minerals and Petroleum ("BMP") may require that the company provide security for the fulfilment of its obligations. The BMP may require that during field work the company takes out insurance covering the costs in connection with rescue operations or provides other security for such costs. The BMP supervises exploration and evaluation activities.

In connection with its exploration and evaluation activities, the company must apply for special permission, if an activity requires the use of equipment other than handheld equipment. Moreover, the company must regularly report to the BMP on matters that may cause an impact on the external environment. The company complies with the recommendations of the BMP.

In order to minimise the impact on the external environment during minerals exploration and evaluation, all exploration and evaluation work performed by the company is carried out in accordance with a detailed field manual which all employees are familiar with, and which is updated annually.

Prior to the initiation of mining activities, a Bankable Feasibility Study complying with international standards must have been submitted and approved, including an Environmental Impact Assessment and a Social Impact Assessment. These studies must be performed by an independent third party.



CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The company has not prepared and implemented a CSR policy, but NunaMinerals seeks actively to honour its corporate social responsibility.

NunaMinerals' object is, having its roots in Greenland society, to develop and utilise Greenland's natural mineral resources with a view to creating a profitable business. For that reason, NunaMinerals considers it to be a natural step to commit and show consideration for the society the company serves and operates in. NunaMinerals want investors, business partners, employees, society and other stakeholders to perceive the company as a socially responsible company.

NunaMinerals' main corporate social responsibility priorities are within the areas of 'community and the environment' and 'employees and safety'.

COMMUNITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Consideration for and commitment to the local community and the environment is important to NunaMinerals. The company therefore seeks to minimise its environmental impact in all its activities, including field activities so as to ensure minimal disturbance of land, water, air, flora and fauna and to ensure they are in accordance with current legislation and other requirements. In addition, the company seeks to minimise its potentially negative impact of its activities on other trades and industries in Greenland, including hunting, fishing and tourism.

As a minerals exploration company in Greenland, NunaMinerals also focuses more on generating economic growth in Greenland by developing the country's infrastructure to enable Greenland to become an actual mining nation over time.

EMPLOYEES AND SAFETY

In order to achieve the company's goals, it is important for NunaMinerals to build up and maintain a secure and attractive working environment for our employees. Security is of high priority to NunaMinerals. The company holds annual first-aid and safety courses and collaborates with relevant authorities within the area to ensure the company's employees have satisfactory working conditions that live up to both the company's own criteria and legislative requirements.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AT NUNAMINERALS

As a responsible exploration company, NunaMinerals seeks, manage its exploration activities in a structured manner, with due consideration for both 'community and the environment' and 'employees and safety'.

This is ensured by:

- adequate and detailed planning of the company's exploration and evaluation activities prior to the field season;
- drawing up of emergency plans in cooperation with the Bureau of Minerals and Petroleum (BMP), police and health authorities, which clearly describe the procedures to be applied for different types of casualties and accidents in the field;
- structured field efforts to solve problems before they arise; and
- a structured and timely reporting procedure involving the relevant authorities.

Safety for our employees and the surrounding environment are a high priority to NunaMinerals. Especially in connection with field work, safety is important, and the company therefore holds frequent first-aid and safety courses. In addition, detailed guidelines are drawn up for all the company's employees covering, among other things, helicopter and boat transport precautions.

In 2013, the company also planned and organised helicopter and drilling activities in a manner that ensured minimum interference with, for instance, hunting, fishing and tourism, and as a minimum, NunaMinerals always cleans up terrains at the end of the field season. In some cases, however, it may be necessary to temporarily leave equipment and other items in the field for future reuse. The quantity and nature of such equipment are always reported to the authorities.

In 2013, NunaMinerals paid 19,719 tDKK for goods and services, of which 14,578 tDKK was paid in Greenland and 5,141 tDKK was paid abroad. In 2012, NunaMinerals paid 16,550 tDKK for goods and services (10,939 tDKK in Greenland and 5,611 tDKK abroad). In other words, the company has supported local suppliers substantially, and thereby helps create and maintain activity in the local society.

NunaMinerals' headcount increases significantly every year during the field season. In 2013, the company had 8 man-years distributed on 10 employees. The total salary costs of these employees was 5,731 tDKK, with 2,129 tDKK paid as regular income tax and 49 tDKK paid as various labour market contributions. In 2012, NunaMinerals had 10 man-years distributed on 18 employees, with total salary costs of 7,486 tDKK, 2,821 tDKK paid as regular income tax and 64 tDKK paid in various labour market contribution schemes. As an employer, NunaMinerals thus contributes financially to society both in the short term through job creation and in the long term by exploring the minerals development potential, enabling Greenland to develop into an actual mining nation.



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board regularly review the company's corporate governance and its interaction with the company's stakeholders. The Board of Directors and the Executive Board believe that NunaMinerals complies in all material respects with the "Revised Recommendations on Corporate Governance in Denmark" issued by NASDAQ OMX Copenhagen. According to the recommendations, a listed company is under an obligation to consider any deviations from the recommendations pursuant to the "comply or explain" principle. The primary aim of the recommendations is to create transparency in corporate governance matters. NunaMinerals' Board of Directors supports initiatives on corporate governance.

Below, deviations from Recommendations;

The Board of Directors in NunaMinerals presently consist of five members elected on the Annual General Meeting. Due to the size of the company no employees have been appointed to the Board of Directors.

The Supervisory Board wishes to be strengthened by added competencies within international minerals exploration, evaluation and mining.

Some members of NunaMinerals' Board of Directors hold more than three ordinary directorships or one chairmanship. The Board of Directors believes that each individual Board member is capable of judging how many directorships he can reasonably hold relative to the work load required to serve on NunaMinerals' Board of Directors.

Due to the operational size of the Supervisory Board, NunaMinerals currently does not have any board committees. Being incorporated in Greenland, The Company is not subject to the Danish Act on State Authorised and Registered Public Accountants and its provisions on the implementation of an audit committee. If this legislation is introduced in Greenland in 2014, an audit committee will be set up. The Board of Directors position's on all the corporate governance recommendations is available from The Company's web site www.nunaminerals.com.

MANAGEMENT

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The company's Executive Board consists of Ole Christian Anthon Christiansen.

DAY-TO-DAY MANAGEMENT

The day-to-day management consists of Ole Christian Anthon Christiansen, CEO and Dan Bång, CFO.

Ole Christian Anthon Christiansen, President and CEO

Born in 1957, appointed CEO in 1999. Ole Christian Anthon Christiansen holds an MSc in Geology from the University of Aarhus, Denmark (1990). He has more than 25 years of experience with minerals exploration in Greenland. Serves as Member of the Board of Directors of GreenLAB Greenland A/S.

Dan Bång, Chief Financial Officer

Born in 1968, appointed CFO in 2010. Dan Bång has a background as auditor HD (R), MBA and more than 19 years of experience in financial controlling with a number of companies, including public listed companies. CEO of Greenlab Greenland A/S

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Birks Bovaird, Chairman

Born in 1947, elected to Board of Directors in 2012 and appointed Chairman in 2012. He is a graduate of the Canadian Director Education Program and holds an ICD.D designation. Chairman of the Board of Directors of Energy Fuels Inc. (TSX:EFR) a uranium development company based in Colorado USA.

He is a director of Noble Minerals Exploration (TSX.V: NOB) and fills the role of Chairman Governance and Nominating Committee as well as being a member of the Audit Committee. Mr. Bovaird lives in Toronto and is a Canadian citizen

Anton Marinus Christoffersen, Deputy Chairman

Mr. Christoffersen was born in 1943 and elected to the Board of Directors in 2007. Anton Marinus Christoffersen holds a BSc in electronic engineering from the Engineering College of Aalborg, Denmark and for almost 20 years, he was managing director of Tele Greenland A/S. Member of the boards of directors of Nordatlantisk Venture A/S. General Manager of Nuuk Golfbane ApS.

Hans Kristian Karl Olsen, Board member

Mr. Olsen was born in 1955 and Elected to the Board of Directors in 2007. Hans Kristian Karl Olsen holds an MSc in Geology. He has previously served as an exploration geologist with Nunaoil A/S – the predecessor of the company – and as deputy head and chief geologist of the Bureau of Minerals and Petroleum and also as deputy head of Greenland Resources A/S. Member of the board of directors of Malmbjerg Molybdenum A/S. Managing director of NUNAOIL A/S. Board member of Teknikimik Ilinniarfik.

Henning Skovlund Pedersen, Board member

Mr. Skovlund was born in 1950 and elected to the Board of Directors in 2009. Henning Skovlund Pedersen holds an MSc (Economics). 1976, IMD (Lausanne): Strategic Finance, International Bank Management (San Francisco) and Insead Financial Management (Fontainbleau) and has more than 25 years of experience from the banking and investment industry. In addition to his investment skills, Mr. Pedersen has special insight in risk management, foundations and foundation-owned business enterprises and he also has extensive M&A experience. Member of the boards of directors of Anders Pedersen Maskinfabrik A/S, Nordic Corporate Investment A/S, Investeringsforeningen Mermaid Nordic and a member of the Investor Board of LD Equity I and Amber Trust II. CFO at Bi-kubenfonden.

Edward Slowey, Board member

Mr. Slowey was born in 1951 and elected to the Board of Directors in 2011. Edward Slowey is a qualified Geologist (PGEO; EurGeol) from National University of Ireland. He has a Post-graduate Certificate in Water Pollution from Sligo Institute of Technology in Ireland. Edward Slowey has more than 30 years of experience in the mineral industry and was manager of Rio Tinto's exploration in Ireland. He was formerly global senior consultant for the CSA Group and consultant on projects for the EU, UN and IFC/World Bank. Edward Slowey has been involved in listing exploration companies and has extensive experience. He is CEO of Orogen Gold Plc and Technical Consultant to Stratex International Plc.

REMUNERATION OF THE EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Name	Position	No. of shares held (nom. DKK)
Birks Bovard	Chairman	0
Anton Marinus Christoffersen	Deputy Chairman	75.800
Hans Christian Karl Olsen	Board member	0
Henning Skovlund Pedersen	Board member	0
Edward Slowey	Board member	0
Ole Christian Anthon Christiansen	President, CEO	242.000
Dan Bång	CFO	0

Remuneration to Board members is approved by the shareholders in general meeting, while remuneration of the Executive Board is approved by the Board of Directors on a recommendation by the chairmanship.

Remuneration to Board members of NunaMinerals consists of a fixed basic fee that is approved by the shareholders in general meeting with a forward effect for one year at a time.

Board members receive a fixed basic fee of DKK 150,000 in remuneration for the work on the Board. The Chairman receives a fixed basic fee of DKK 300,000 in remuneration and the Deputy Chairman receives a basic fee of DKK 200,000 in remuneration.

The Remuneration does not include any incentive programme. The total remuneration paid to the members of the Executive Management of NunaMinerals consists of a fixed basic salary determined once a year, a company car and a mobile telephone.



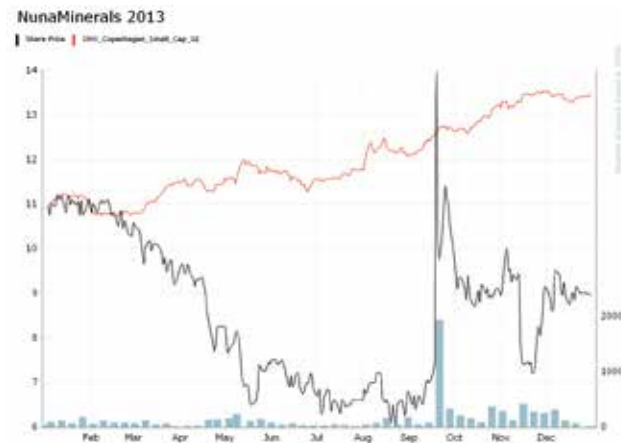
SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Through ongoing communications with the company's potential and existing shareholders and equity analysts, NunaMinerals aims to give a true and fair view of the company's activities. Our ambition is to give the equity market as much insight as possible by the timely conveyance of relevant and consistent information about the company's strategy, business areas and financial results.

This is achieved through, among other things, meetings with institutional investors, analysts and relevant media.

NunaMinerals' share capital amounts to a nominal value of DKK 137,954,700, divided into 27,590,940 shares with a nominal value of DKK 5 each.

The company's shares are listed on NASDAQ OMX Copenhagen under the symbol NUNA. The ISIN code is DK0060492577.



At the end of 2013, the company had 3,117 registered shareholders, an increase of 24 % compared to the beginning of the year. Pursuant to the company's Articles of Association, shareholders are required to register their shareholdings.

In May the Company completed a share split thus the nominal value per share is changed from DKK 100 to DKK 5 and the number of shares is changed from 1,379,547 to 27,590,940. Share prices have been adjusted accordingly.

NunaMinerals' market capitalisation was 246,939 tDKK at 31 December 2013 against 284,156 tDKK at the end of 2012.

The share ended the year at DKK 8.95 and started at DKK 11.00. In the course of 2013, the lowest official price of the share was DKK 6.00 (on 22 July 2013), and the highest price was DKK 29.00 recorded on 18 September 2013. The volume-weighted average price was 12.08 DKK.

In the course of 2013, the NunaMinerals share was traded on NASDAQ OMX Copenhagen including OTC-trading as indicated in the table below.

Turnover (DKK)	Volume (no. of shares)	No. of transactions	Average daily trading (DKK)	Average daily volume	Average no. of transactions per day	Days traded
88,905,893	7,458,426	8,774	362,881	30,443	36	99 %

In 2013 there has been a considerable increase the trading of the company's shares. Compares to 2012 where the trade totalled at 38,850,904 DKK the trade has increased 129 %.

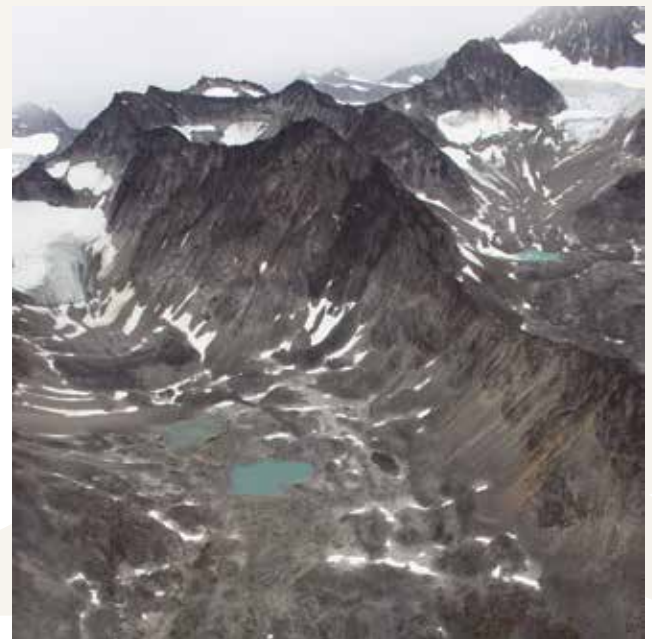
NunaMinerals is the only minerals exploration company listed in Denmark.

The register of shareholders is kept by a registrar appointed by the Board of Directors. The current registrar is VP Securities, Weidekampsgade 14, Box 4040, 2300 København S.

Section 29 of the Danish Securities Trading Act requires an investor holding shares in a company whose shares are admitted to listing or trading on a stock exchange to notify the company and the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority as soon as possible of his holdings in the company in the cases listed below.

Three shareholders have informed the company that they hold 5% or more of NunaMinerals' share capital:

- The Government of Greenland, Sermersooq, holds 33.41 % of the shares
- Professionel Forening Ld Hf, Copenhagen, holds 16.89 % of the shares
- Nykredit Bank, Copenhagen, holds 9,71 % of the shares



INVESTOR RELATIONS

It is NunaMinerals' policy to provide open and adequate information on a timely basis to investors, analysts and other stakeholders about the company's affairs subject to regulatory requirements and based on the applicable standards and recommendations considered relevant by the company. The company emphasises continuity, quality and consistency in its communication of information and seeks at all times to live up to the highest standards within this area. It is NunaMinerals' investor relations policy that:

- publication of inside information, that is information deemed to be of appreciable importance to the pricing of the company's shares, is released first through NASDAQ OMX Copenhagen and immediately thereafter through the NunaMinerals website, ensuring simultaneous dissemination of information to all parties. In addition, such announcements will be sent by e-mail to subscribers who have registered through the NunaMinerals website. Subscribers will receive the information in connection with the publication through NASDAQ OMX Copenhagen.
- other published information will be made available to all parties through the company's website.
- the company will endeavour to maintain an open dialogue with the equity market and its stakeholders based on continuity and a high level of quality in the information provided.
- it will be available to all investor relations stakeholders.
- during a period of three weeks prior to the date of any planned publication of interim reports, no comments will be made on matters relating to the company's general financial results or outlook. IR information media and sources

1. Internet

NunaMinerals communicates information on the company's activities via the internet to enable access for all investors. The NunaMinerals website is the central source of information on NunaMinerals, containing both current information and archives of previously published information. Information on the website is presented in Danish and English whenever relevant.

2. Financial reports, stock exchange announcements and other means of publishing inside information

Publication will be effected as provided by law through NASDAQ OMX Copenhagen. Information will be published on the company's website immediately thereafter. All financial reports and stock exchange announcements are released simultaneously in Danish and English. Supplementary information such as technical reports will also be published on the company's website, but will mainly be available in English.

3. External conferences and presentations

Presentations held at conferences, roadshows, investor meetings and the like will be made available on the website as soon as possible after being held.

4. Meetings with IR stakeholders

It is the Group's policy to be available to interested investors and analysts in large or small groups as well as individually. At such meetings, the company's affairs will be reviewed and discussed, but inside information must not be divulged.

5. General meetings

As the supreme authority of NunaMinerals, the general meeting is an opportunity for the company's shareholders to take the floor and ask questions to the Board of Directors and to exercise their influence by voting on the business transacted at the general meeting.

ANNOUNCEMENTS TO NASDAQ OMX COPENHAGEN IN 2013

11 Jan	no.01	Finance Calendar 2013
04 Feb	no.02	Direct Listing
11 Feb	no.03	Extension of Direct Listing
13 Feb	no.04	Completion Direct Listing
20 Feb	no.05	Registration of Capital Increase
27 Mar	no.06	Annual Report 2012 postponed
04 Apr	no.07	Annual Report 2012
09 Apr	no.08	Interim Report Q1 2013
23 Apr	no.09	Completion of Annual General Meeting
06 May	no.11	Completions of share split
14 May	no.12	Re-purchase of Storøe share
03 Jun	no.13	Vagar drilling
13 Aug	no.14	Interim Report H1 2013
28 Aug	no.15	Vagar results 1
18 Sep	no.16	Vagar results 2
12 Nov	no.17	Interim Report Q3 2013
25 Nov	no.18	Technical Report Vagar
27 Nov	no.19	The Nordic Exploration Award 2013
06 Dec	no.20	Joint Exploration Agreement KORES

ANNOUNCEMENTS TO NASDAQ OMX COPENHAGEN IN 2014

15 Jan	no. 1	Finance Calendar 2014
29 Jan	no. 2	Subordinated loan



FINANCIAL CALENDAR FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTH

Interim report Q1-2014	15 April 2014
Annual general meeting 2014	23 April 2014
Interim report H1-2014	12 August 2014
Interim report Q3 2014	11 November 2014
Annual report 2014	31 March 2015
Annual general meeting 2015	21 April 2015

DIVIDEND POLICY

Historically, NunaMinerals has not distributed dividends, and the company does not expect to distribute dividends until it has a stable income through realising projects, profits from mining operations or royalties received so as to be able to continue its expansive exploration strategy.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NunaMinerals' Annual General Meeting will be held on 23 April 2014 at 4.00 p.m. at the Hotel Hans Egede in Nuuk.

An invitation to attend the Annual General Meeting will be sent to all registered shareholders, and the notice to convene the meeting along with the proposed resolutions set out verbatim will be available from the company's web site, www.nunaminerals.com.

CONTACT NUNAMINERALS A/S

Shareholders and other stakeholders are welcome to contact NunaMinerals' CEO Ole Christiansen at Tel. +299 36 20 00 info@nunaminerals.com



STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Note	Amount in DKK 1.000	2013	2012
4	Exploration and evaluation costs capitalised	14.619	20.778
5	Other operating income	1.430	2.031
	Other external expenses	-14.133	-20.916
6	Staff costs	-6.872	-8.069
7	Depreciation, amortisation & impairment losses	-54.752	-8.907
	Operating profit/loss	-59.708	-15.083
14	Loss from associates	-393	-72
8	Other financial income	17	59
9	Other financial expenses	-597	-445
	Profit/loss before tax	-60.680	-15.541
10	Tax on profit/loss for the period	0	0
	Profit/loss for the year	-60.680	-15.541
11	Earnings per share		
	Earnings per share	-2,20	-0,56
	Amount Carried forward	-60.680	-15.541
		-60.680	-15.541

BALANCE SHEET AT ASSETS

Note	31-12-2013	31-12-2012
Long-term Assets		
Exploration and evaluation costs capitalised	75.000	112.585
12 Intangible Assets	75.000	112.585
Buildings	17.590	18.118
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	444	1.042
13 Property, plant and equipment	18.034	19.160
14 Investments in associates	972	1.365
15 Other investments	150	150
Other Non-Current Assets	1.122	1.515
Total Non-Current Assets	94.156	133.260
Current Assets		
Inventories	480	650
Trade receivables	21	126
Other receivables	25	25
Prepayments	0	26
16 Receivables	46	176
Investment Assets	0	132
17 Cash	5	3.850
Total Current Assets	531	4.808
Total Assets	94.687	138.068

BALANCE SHEET AT LIABILITIES

Note		31-12-2013	31-12-2012
18	Share Capital	137.955	129.162
	Share Premium	0	0
	Retained Earnings	-60.980	-8.642
	Total Equity	76.975	120.520
	Liabilities		
	Long-term liabilities		
19	Bank depth	11.281	11.746
	Total Long-term liabilities	11.281	11.746
	Short-term liabilities		
19	Short Term of long term bank depth	996	996
	Credit facility	1.093	0
	Trade Payables	365	1.064
	Payables to associates	513	273
	Other Payables	3.465	3.469
	Non-Current Liabilities	6.432	5.802
	Total Liabilities	17.713	17.548
	Total Equity and Liabilities	94.687	138.068

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Amount in DKK 1.000	Share Capital	Share premi- um account	Retained earnings	Total Equity
Equity at 1 January 2013	129.162	0	-8.642	120.520
Income for the period	0	0	-60.680	-60.680
Capital increase	8.793	0	9.672	18.465
Cost capital increase	0	0	-1.004	-1.004
Prepaid costs regarding Capital Increase 2014	0	0	-325	-325
Equity at 31 December 2013	137.955	0	-60.980	76.975

No proposal for the distribution of dividend was made in 2013

Amount in DKK 1.000	Share Capital	Share premi- um account	Retained earnings	Total Equity
Equity at 1 January 2012	129.162	88.716	-81.326	136.552
Income for the period	0	0	-15.541	-15.541
Prepaid costs regarding Capital Increase 2013	0	-491	0	-491
Share premium account recognised against retained earnings	0	-88.225	88.225	0
Equity at 31 December 2012	129.162	0	-8.642	120.520

No dividend was paid out for 2012

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Amounts stated in DKK 1.000		2013	2012
	Profit/loss from primary activities	-59.708	-15.083
	Depreciation, amor. and imp. Losses	54.752	8.907
21	Working Capital changes	-31	573
	Cash Flow from ordinary activities	-4.987	-5.603
	Financial income, received	17	59
	Financial expenses, paid	-597	-445
	Income tax, paid	0	0
	Cash flows from operating activities	-5.566	-5.989
	Cash flows from investing activities		
	Exploration and evaluation	-14.619	-20.778
	Repurchase of share in exploration activity	-1.423	
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	-56
	Cash flows from investing activities	-16.042	-20.834
	Cash flows from financing activities		
	Instalments on long-term liabilities	-465	-258
	Recording of long-term liabilities	0	13.000
	Prepaid cost regarding Capital Increase 2013	0	-491
	Prepaid cost regarding Capital Increase 2014	-325	0
	Proceeds from share issue	17.461	0
	Cash flow from financing activities	16.671	12.251
	Change in cash and cash equivalent	-4.938	-14.571
21	Cash and cash equivalents start period	3.850	18.422
	Cash and cash equivalent at 30 June	-1.088	3.850



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1) ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General information

The annual report of NunaMinerals A/S for 2013 has been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU and additional Danish disclosure requirements for annual reports of listed companies, see NASDAQ OMX Copenhagen A/S' disclosure requirements for annual reports of listed companies as well as the Danish Executive Order on IFRS Adoption as issued in accordance with the Greenlandic Financial Statements Act. NunaMinerals A/S is a company registered in Greenland.

The annual report also complies with IFRSs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The annual report has been presented in Danish kroner, rounded to the nearest thousand (DKK'000), which is the functional and presentation currency applied for The Company's activities.

The annual report is presented on a historical cost basis.

Implementation of new accounting policies and interpretations

The company has implemented new and changed accounting policies and standards, which applies for the fiscal year beginning 1 January 2013. The implementation of these standards and interpretations has no effect in this annual report

STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET IN FORCE

At the time of publication of this annual report, several new or revised Standards and Interpretations had not yet become effective, for which reason they are not incorporated in this annual report.

Management believes that none of the new Standards or Interpretations will have any real effect, nor will any impact on the annual report be of importance.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

On initial recognition, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and other non-monetary assets purchased in foreign currencies and measured on the basis of historical cost are translated applying the transaction date exchange rate.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

On initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value at the date of settlement. Costs directly attributable to the purchase or issue of the individual financial instrument (transactions costs) are added to fair value on initial recognition unless the financial asset or the financial liability is measured at fair value in the income statement including fair value adjustments.

Subsequent to initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value at the balance sheet date. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are recognised in other receivables or other payables.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as and complying with the requirements for hedging of the fair value of a recognised asset or a recognised liability are recorded in the income statement together with changes in the value of the hedged asset or the hedged liability.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as and complying with the requirements for efficiently hedging future transactions are recognised directly in equity. The ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement. When the hedged transactions are made, the accumulated changes are recognised as part of cost of the relevant transactions.

Derivative financial instruments which do not qualify for treatment as hedging instruments are regarded as trading portfolios and measured at fair value with current recognition of fair value adjustments in the income statement under financial income or financial expenses.



INCOME TAXES

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax calculated on this year's taxable income.

When calculating current tax for the year, the tax rates and tax rules in effect at the balance sheet date are used.

Deferred tax is recognised according to the balance-sheet liability method of all temporary differences between carrying amounts and tax-based values of assets and liabilities, apart from deferred tax on all temporary differences occurring on initial recognition of goodwill or on initial recognition of a transaction which is not a business combination, and for which the temporary difference found at the time of initial recognition neither affects net profit or loss or taxable income.

Deferred tax is calculated based on the planned use of each asset and the settlement of each liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured by using the tax rates and tax rules which are either based on acts in force or acts in force in reality at the balance sheet date, or which are expected to apply when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates or tax rules are recognised in the income statement unless deferred tax is attributable to transactions previously recognised directly in equity. If so, such changes are also recognised directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry forwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable values, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets for set-off against future positive taxable income. On each balance sheet date, it is assessed whether sufficient taxable income is likely to arise in the future for the deferred tax asset to be used.





INCOME STATEMENT

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION COSTS CAPITALISED

Exploration and evaluation costs capitalised comprise direct and indirect costs incurred in connection with exploration and evaluation activities. Such costs are allocated directly to the individual projects, see Note 3.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to The Company's primary activities, including gains or losses from the sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets if the selling price of the assets exceeds original cost.

On current sale of ideal shares in an exploration and evaluation project affected by way of a collaborator paying exploration and evaluation costs incurred over an agreed-upon period, the proportionate profit from the portion of sale affected in the financial year is recognised in other operating income.

Other external expenses

Project costs comprise costs for the acquisition of rights, diamond drilling, analyses, rental of equipment, field work, wages relating to field work, geophysics, consultants, preparation of reports as well as transportation and freight.

Other external expenses comprise administrative expenses, costs of premises etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries, wages and bonuses, social security costs, pension costs as well as calculated costs of share-based payments, and staff costs are recognised in the income statement.

FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES

These items comprise interest income and interest expenses, realised capital gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies.

Interest income and interest expenses are accrued based on the principal sum and the effective interest rate.

Loan expenses directly attributable to exploration and evaluation projects are added to the cost of the projects concerned until the time when the project has been completed and it is ready for commercial use.

BALANCE SHEET

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Exploration and evaluation costs capitalised comprise costs for mineral exploration and evaluation projects. Costs for mineral exploration and evaluation projects are recognised as intangible assets from and including the date at which NunaMinerals acquires the rights to explore for minerals in a certain area.

On initial recognition, mineral exploration and evaluation costs are measured at cost.

The cost of mineral projects comprises costs in connection with exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources which relate to searching for mineral resources and evaluation of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting these mineral resources.

The following costs cannot be recognised as exploration and evaluation projects:

- Cost incurred prior to the rights to exploration for and evaluation of mineral projects in a specific area being acquired;
- Costs incurred subsequent to the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting mineral resources having been documented.

The following costs may be recognised (the list is not exhaustive)

- Cost for acquisition of rights
- Topographical, geological, geochemical and geophysical studies
- Exploration drillings
- Digging of ditches
- Sampling
- Activities in connection with the evaluation of the technical feasibility and the commercial viability of extracting mineral resources

The costs are recognised in cost from the date at which the exploration and evaluation project first meets the criteria for being recognised as an asset. Costs incurred prior to this date are recognised in the income statement.



Subsequent to initial recognition, exploration and evaluation projects are still measured at cost.

When it is possible to prove the technical possibility and the commercial viability of extracting minerals, the project is tested for impairment, and any impairment loss is recognised in the income statement. The residual value of the project is reclassified as development projects completed and is amortised over the estimated useful life of the project.

Exploration and evaluation projects and completed development projects are written down to any recoverable amount; see the paragraph on impairment losses on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets below.

Exploration and evaluation projects carried out under partnerships without any real joint ventures having been established are recognised as exploration and evaluation projects in accordance with the above. The projects are recognised by NunaMinerals' ideal share of the project's incurred costs; see the section "Investments in associates, joint ventures and assets jointly controlled".

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value. The residual value is the estimated amount that would be earned if selling the asset today net of selling costs if the asset is of an age and a condition that is expected after the end of useful life. Cost of a combined asset is divided into small components depreciated individually if the useful lives vary.

Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Property development and base	50 years
Building, climate envelope	50 years
Building, inner residential part	35 years
Building, inner office part	25 years
Building, inner inventory part	50 years
Furniture and equipment	5 years
Vehicles for working purposes	5 years
Car, executive officer	10 years
Major field equipment and camps	5 years
Physical and electronically mapping material	10 years
Servers and office machinery	2 years
Operating equipment and minor machinery	3 years
Major machinery	5 years
Plant	10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual amounts are reassessed annually.


Property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount, see the below section on impairment losses.

Profits and losses from the sale of property, plant and equipment are calculated as the difference between selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profits or losses are recognised in the income statement as an adjustment of depreciation and impairment losses, or under other operating income if the selling price exceeds original cost.

Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with definite useful lives as well as mineral exploration and evaluation projects are tested at the balance sheet date for any evidence of impairment. If impaired, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the need for any write-down for impairment and the extent thereof.

When it is possible to prove the technical possibility and the commercial viability of extracting minerals in respect of exploration and evaluation projects, the project is tested for impairment before it is reclassified as development projects completed. Exploration and evaluation projects are tested for impairment on a regular basis if evidence of impairment exists.



If the asset does not generate cash flows independently of other assets, its recoverable amount is calculated for the smallest cash-generating unit in which the asset is included.

The recoverable amount is calculated as the higher of an evaluated present value of the assets or the cash-generating unit's evaluated fair value less selling costs and an evaluated net present value, based on the Company's information and evaluation. Fair value less selling cost is based on external valuations.

If the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit is estimated to be lower than carrying amount, the carrying amount is written down to recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement. In case of any subsequent reversals of impairment losses resulting from changes in assumptions of the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount of the asset and the cash-generating unit, respectively, is increased to the adjusted estimate of the recoverable amount, however, to no more than the carrying amount which the asset or the cash generating unit would have had if the write-down had not been performed.

Investments in associates, joint venture entities and assets jointly controlled

Entities with which The Company has an agreement on joint management and over which it does not have any other control are considered joint venture entities.

Investments in associates and joint venture entities are recognised and measured using the equity method, which means that investments are measured at the pro rata share of the entities' equity values, calculated according to the Group's accounting policies, less or plus pro rata intercompany profits and losses and plus the carrying amount of goodwill.

The Company's share of profit or loss after tax and elimination of unrealised pro rata intercompany profits or losses and less any write-down of goodwill is recognised in the income statement.

Net revaluation of investments in associates is taken to reserve for net revaluation under the equity method if the carrying amount exceeds cost.

Other investments

Investments in entities on which no control or significant influence is exercised are classified as assets available for sale. The investments are measured at fair value, and any changes in the fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income. Investments which are not traded in an active market and for which the fair value cannot be calculated reliably are measured at cost.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises acquisition price plus delivery costs.

RECEIVABLES

Receivables comprise trade receivables and other receivables. Receivables are categorised as loans and receivables which are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments which are not listed in an active market and which are not derivatives.

On initial recognition, receivables are measured at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less write-down for bad debts. Write-down is made at an individual as well as at portfolio level using a provisions account.

PREPAYMENTS

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

INVESTMENT ASSETS

Investment assets relate to gold holdings, which are measured at cost.

TREASURY SHARES

Acquisition and selling prices of treasury shares as well as dividend from such shares are recognised directly in equity under retained earnings.

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial liabilities comprise bank debt, trade payables and other payables to public authorities, etc.

On initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at fair value less any transaction costs. The liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost by using the effective interest method so that the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the borrowing period.



CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The cash flow statement of the Group shows cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities as well as cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and the end of the financial year.

Cash flows from operating activities are presented using the indirect method and calculated as the operating profit/loss adjusted for non-cash operating items, working capital changes as well as financial income, financial expenses and income taxes paid.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with acquisition and divestment of entities, activities and financial assets as well as acquisition, development, improvement and sale, etc of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment. Furthermore, cash flows in the form of lease payments made on assets held under finance leases are recognised.

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in The Company's share capital and related costs, the raising and repayment of loans, instalments on interest-bearing debt, purchase and sale of treasury shares as well as distribution of dividend.

Cash flows in currencies other than the functional currency are recognised in the cash flow statement, using the average exchange rates on a monthly basis, unless they vary significantly from the actual exchange rate at the transaction dates. In the latter case, the actual exchange rates of the individual dates are used.

Cash and cash equivalents are cash and marketable securities with an insignificant price exposure less any overdraft facilities forming an integral part of cash management.

SEGMENT INFORMATION

Segment information is prepared in compliance with The Company's accounting policies and is based on internal management reporting.

Segment income and expenses as well as segment assets and liabilities comprise items directly attributable to each segment and items which can be allocated to each segment on a reliable basis. Unclassified items primarily comprise assets and liabilities as well as income and expenses relating to The Company's administrative functions.



2) ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

ESTIMATES

In order to calculate assets and liabilities, an estimate must be made based on the latest information available and on outlook. The estimates and assumptions made are based on Management's previous experience, and they are inherently subject to uncertainty with respect to the time at which events occur and to the scope of the economic influence. It may be necessary to change previous estimates due to changes in the conditions on which the estimate was based, or due to additional information, experience or subsequent events.

In the annual report for 2013, particular attention should be given to the following assumptions and uncertainties:

CAPITAL POSITIONS

The capital resources are very limited and additional funding is necessary for the Company to continue as going concern. Significant uncertainties are attached here to as further described in "Capital Positions and Capital Increase" in the Management Review

An inherent uncertainty is linked to the company's future cash positions, and to the cost of carrying out the planned activities. See detailed description in "Capital Positions" in the management review.

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION COSTS CAPITALISED

Exploration and evaluation costs are capitalised using the successful effort principle with Management regularly estimating whether the exploration and evaluation results realised will contribute to positive future earnings in the long run. Capitalisation of exploration and evaluation activities is only effected for license for which the realisation of positive results in the long run – either through own resources or in co-operation with external partners – is considered probable. If these conditions are not fulfilled, cost for exploration and evaluation is accounted for in the statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment testing of exploration and valuation assets is subject to significant uncertainties because it is difficult to safely determine future earnings from exploration and evaluation assets. The Company's valuation of impairment losses is based on external assessments, which are made annually on financial reporting is considered to be the best estimate of a fair value less selling cost, as well as on its own valuations, which is based on the Company's own use of the gained exploration and evaluation results and which involves risks relating to the expiry of obtained exploration and evaluation rights, the scope of exploration and evaluation costs budgeted for the coming years, the amount of commercial resources for exploration and evaluation made as well as an overall estimate of the probability of the project being sold in full or in part. The expiration of the individual licenses and the possibility for extension is stated in the management's review

In 2013, capitalised exploration and evaluation costs were written down by 3,472 tDKK (2012: 6,277 tDKK), see Note 3.

No reversal was made of impairment losses in 2013 or 2012.

As mentioned in the Management Review the Exploration and evaluation costs capitalised are measured based on an external valuation which includes the selling price in a non-forced all for cash sale. It is uncertain to what extent the lack of capital resources will influence the valuation as a result of e.g., delays in projects and/or forced sales of projects.

DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

Deferred tax assets are attributable to tax losses as well as temporary non-current asset differences, and such assets are recognised in the balance sheet in so far as they can be set off against deferred tax liabilities. In addition, deferred tax assets are recognised as assets in the balance sheet if Management estimates that the individual tax asset may be utilised within a foreseeable time frame of no more than five years.

Management makes annual estimates of future tax payable which may be set off against previous years' tax assets. No capitalisation was made of deferred tax assets in 2013 and 2012 as The Company realised tax losses for those years.

EXPLORATION OBLIGATIONS

The Company is granted license in Greenland on condition that it pays a lump sum and assumes a prospective annual obligation to explore in the area concerned. Licenses are granted for a five-year period, which may be prolonged by two-year periods, however by no more than three periods.

The Company may influence the annual exploration obligation by reducing the exploration area and thus the exploration obligation. If the amounts spent by The Company are higher or lower than those required, such surplus or deficit may be carried forward for up to three years.

In general, The Company has had more costs than necessary for which reason Management believes that no further exploration obligation exists. Consequently, no commitments have been recognised in the balance sheet in this respect.

CLEARING OBLIGATION



The Company is obliged to clear the areas in which it explores for minerals. The Company regularly clears such areas and reports the manner in which such clearing was carried out. So far, The Company's activities did not involve considerable costs for the clearing of exploration areas. Accordingly, Management believes that The Company has no clearing obligation at the balance sheet date which is to be recognised in the balance sheet under provisions.

JUDGEMENTS

On application of the accounting policies described in Note 1, Management has made the following material accounting judgements which have influenced the financial statements significantly:

CO-OPERATION AGREEMENTS

NunaMinerals is on an ongoing basis looking for partners to continue exploration and evaluation in areas for which The Company has been granted license. The agreements are often drawn up to the effect that, in return for acquiring part of the exploration and evaluation project, the parties pay the exploration and evaluation costs – in full or in part – for a given period. Such agreements are often called earn-out or farm-out agreements when viewed from a seller's point of view or earn-in or farm-in agreements viewed from a buyer's point of view.

On conclusion of co-operation agreements with partners, the contents of the agreements are considered with a view to determining the appropriate accounting treatment. In this respect, consideration is made of the most probable co-operation developments and of whether the conditions for recognition of a sale have been met as such an agreement typically offers the partner several options during the contract period. In return for paying exploration and evaluation costs of an agreed-upon amount over a given period, the partner is most often expected to earn the right to the exploration and evaluation project concerned subsequent to which a joint venture will be established.

Payments by a partner for exploration and evaluation costs incurred are recognised as sale of an ideal part of the exploration and evaluation project concerned. Any profit from such sale is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under other operating income.

A co-operation agreement will always establish the party to serve as operator and thus be responsible for the exploration and evaluation. In principle, the party holding the majority of the project has the right to appoint an operator, including the right to decide that the majority holder is to serve as operator. In cases where NunaMinerals is the operator of a co-operation project, any profit from such operatorship is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under other operating income.



3) SEGMENT INFORMATION

Segmentation follows The Company's internal reporting. Segmentations are geological based with both a geographical and a commodity point of view. The accounting policies applied for the presentation of segment information are consistent with those applied by The Company.

2013	Nauk Gold Province	Nanortalik Gold Province	Thule Iron Province	Nickel Belt	Greenland Platinum Project	REE & Diamonds	Other	Prospecting *	Total Project	Admini-stration	Total
<i>Other Operating Income</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,420	1,420
<i>Depreciations and amortisations</i>	-16	0	-10	0	-2	-1	0	-380	-409	-717	-1,126
<i>Impairment loss</i>	-47,195	-3,472	0	0	-2,959	0	0	0	-53,626	0	-53,626
<i>Profit / Loss</i>	-47,195	-3,472	0	0	-2,959	0	0	-41	-53,667	-7,013	-60,680
<i>Additions segment assets</i>	144	13,167	181	0	41	1,075	10	0	14,618	0	14,618
<i>Repurchase ownership</i>	1,423								1,423	0	1,423
Segment assets at 31 December	0	38,495	9,521	417	0	24,948	1,620	0	75,000	0	75,000
<i>License 2007/59</i>									0	0	0
<i>License 2006/10</i>		29,169							29,169	0	29,169
<i>License 2010/39</i>		9,326		417					9,743	0	9,743
<i>License 2007/53</i>			1,795						1,795	0	1,795
<i>License 2010/44</i>			7,726						7,726	0	7,726
<i>License 2010/37</i>									0	0	0
<i>License 2010/26</i>						1,983			1,983	0	1,983
<i>License 2010/27</i>						3,516			3,516	0	3,516
<i>License 2007/51</i>						19,449			19,449	0	19,449
<i>License 2010/41</i>							1,620		1,620	0	1,620
<i>Not allocated costs</i>									0	0	0
Total	0	38,495	9,521	417	0	24,948	1,620	0	75,000	0	75,000

SRK Technical Preferred Value

0 40,595 9,743 0 0 27,063 1,624 0 79,025 0 79,025

2012	Nauk Gold Province	Nanortalik Gold Province	Thule Province	Nickel Belt	Greenland Platinum Project	REE & Diamonds	Other	Prospecting	Total Project	Admini-stration	Total
<i>Other Operating Income</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,031	2,031
<i>Depreciations and amortisations</i>	-21	0	-10	0	-3	-2	-25	-496	-557	-737	-1,294
<i>Impairment loss</i>	0	0	-5,121	0	-590	-754	-1,149	0	-7,613	0	-7,613
<i>Profit / Loss</i>	0	0	-5,121	0	-590	-1,189	-1,218	-412	-8,560	-6,981	-15,541
<i>Additions segment assets</i>	1,207	10,980	6,416	12	61	1,641	461	0	20,778	0	20,778
Segment assets at 31 December	45,630	28,800	9,339	417	2,919	23,871	1,610	0	112,585	0	112,585
<i>License 2007/59</i>	45,630								45,630	0	45,630
<i>License 2006/10</i>		21,263							21,263	0	21,263
<i>License 2007/12</i>		7,537		417					7,954	0	7,954
<i>License 2007/53</i>			1,751						1,751	0	1,751
<i>License 2010/44</i>			7,588						7,588	0	7,588
<i>License 2010/37</i>					2,919				2,919	0	2,919
<i>License 2010/26</i>						1,591			1,591	0	1,591
<i>License 2010/27</i>						3,502			3,502	0	3,502
<i>License 2007/51</i>						18,778			18,778	0	18,778
<i>License 2010/41</i>							1,610		1,610	0	1,610
<i>License 2011/18</i>						0			0	0	0
<i>License 2011/19</i>						0			0	0	0
<i>License 2011/20</i>						0			0	0	0
<i>License 2010-36</i>						0			0	0	0
<i>Not allocated costs</i>									0	0	0
Total	45,630	28,800	9,339	417	2,919	23,871	1,610	0	112,586	0	112,586

SRK Technical Preferred Value

58,371 41,026 9,339 417 2,919 33,855 1,751 0 147,678 0 147,678



The **“Nuuk Gold Province”** is an area near Nuuk, the capital of Greenland, which is prospective for gold. This area is subject to the 2007/59 Storø. Our Partner Revolution Resources has earned a 15 % share in Nuuk Gold Province. A write down of 46,976 tDKK was made in 2013 in consequence of relinquishing of license 2007/59. After this there is no exclusive licenses left in the segment.

The **“Nanortalik Gold Province”** is an area in South Greenland prospective of gold in solid rock as well as river deposition. The area is subject to the 2006/10 Vagar and 2007/12 Hugin licenses, except for the Stendalen Gabbro prospect. In 2013 the value of the Hugin license was written down by 3,472 tDKK according to the company's impairment test. The impairment test is based on an external valuation using the “Multiple of Exploration Expenditure” method.

The **“Thule Province”** is an area in the Northwest part of Greenland prospective for copper and gold. This area is subject to the 2007/53 Minturn and 2010/44 Inglefield licenses. . In 2012 impairment write-downs were made on the 2007-53 Minturn license with 2,045 tDKK and on the 2010-44 Inglefield Land license with 3,075 tDKK based on external valuations.

The **“Nickel Belt”** is the Stendalen Gabro prospect, which forms part of the 2007/12 Hugin license.

The **“Greenland Platinum Project”** includes the area between Nuuk and Maniitsoq and is prospective for platinum. The area is subject to the 2010/37 Fiskefjord license which was relinquished in 2013. As consequence of this, a write down of 3,179 tDKK was made. After this there is no exclusive licenses left in the segment. . **In 2012 impairment write-downs on the 2010/37 Fiskefjord license with 590 tDKK was made based on an external valuation.**

“REE and Diamonds” includes several areas prospective for diamonds and rare earth elements north and south of Nuuk. These areas are subject to the 2007/51 Maniitsoq/Qeqertaasaq, 2010/26 Qaamasoq, 2010/27 Tikiusaaq. In 2012 the an impairment write-down of 567 tDKK was made on the 2010/27 Tikiusaaq license based on external valuation and the 2011/18 Sulussuut, 2011/19 Habakuk and 2011/20 Gardiner were written down with 187 tDKK due to relinquishing the licenses.

“Other” includes the 2010-41 Ymer Island license prospective for tungsten. In 2012 a write down of 1,149 tDKK was made due to relinquishing the 2010/36 Paamiut and 2010/29 Sermilik licenses.

“Prospecting” includes The Company's activities not subject to license, including basic prospecting. Cost related to this is not capitalised.

“Administration” includes The Company's back-office activities, including salaries for administrative staff, expenses relating to the Supervisory Board, marketing, stock exchange expenses as well as income from The Company's renting activities.



4) EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION COSTS CAPITALISED

Amount in DKK 1,000	2013	2012
Other external expenses	10.507	15.985
Salaries and wages	4.112	4.793
	14.619	20.778

5) OTHER OPERATING INCOME

Amounts in DKK 1.000	2013	2012
Profit from sale of equipment	0	30
Rent	875	863
Other	555	1.138
	1.430	2.031

6) STAFF COSTS

Amount in DKK 1,000	2013	2012
Salaries and wages	6.730	7.879
Other social security costs	143	190
	6.872	8.069

The Executive Board has been remunerated as follows:

Salaries and current bonuses	1.490	1.340
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The Supervisory Board has been remunerated as follow:

Fee for the Supervisory Board	950	1.006
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Number of man-years	8	10
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The Chief Executive Officer is entitled to a particular severance on retirement, equalling 12 months' gross salary.

7) DEPRECIATIONS, AMORTISATIONS AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

Amount in DKK 1.000	2013	2012
Depreciation of buildings	528	528
Depreciation of fixtures and fittings	598	766
Impairment losses of intangible assets	3.472	6.277
Relinquish of licenses	51.154	1.336
	54.752	8.907

8) OTHER FINANCIAL INCOME

	2013	2012
Interest on bank deposits	8	50
Currency exchange gains	9	8
	17	58

Other financial income is only attributable to financial assets not measured at fair value through profit and loss.



9) OTHER FINANCIAL EXPENSES

	2013	2012
Currency exchange expenses	8	27
Bank depth	588	323
Sundries	0	95
	597	445

Other financial expenses primarily relate to fees and commissions attributable to financial liabilities not recognised at fair value through profit or loss.

In 2013 and 2012, The Company did not recognise finance expenses in the cost of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment, as these are not directly attributable.

10) TAX ON PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE YEAR

	2013	2012
Current tax on profit/loss for the year	0	0
Current tax relating to previous years	0	0
Change in deferred tax	0	0
	0	0
Tax on profit/loss for the year may be specified as follows:		
Profit/loss before tax	-60.680	-15.541
Tax calculated using an income tax rate of 30 %	-18.204	-4.662
Tax base of profit/loss from associates	118	22
Tax base of share-based payments expensed	0	0
Unrecognised tax asset	18.086	4.641
	0	0

11) EARNING PER SHARE

Amount in DKK 1.000	2013	2012
Earnings per share (DKK)	-2,28	-0,61
Result used to calculate EPS	-60.680	-15.541
Average number of shares	26.711.660	25.832.380
Average number of treasury shares	31.200	31.200
Number of shares used to calculate EPS	26.680.460	25.801.180
Comparable numbers for 2012 are adjusted for sharesplit in 2013		

12) INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Capitalised exploration cost

2013	Nuuk Gold Province	Nanortalik Gold Province	Thule Province	Gisecke-Ammassalik Nickel Belt	Greenland Platinum Project	REE & Diamonds	Other	Prospecting	Total
Cost at 1 January	54,193	37,007	20,602	417	11,637	37,708	7,140	0	168,705
Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exploration and Evaluation	144	13,167	181	0	41	1,075	10	0	14,618
Of this, expensed in income statement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Repurchase of ownership	1,421	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,421
Gross additions	1,566	13,167	181	0	41	1,075	10	0	16,040
Disposals due to partner agreement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Licenses surrendered	-55,739	0	0	0	-11,678	0	0	0	-67,437
Net additions	-54,193	13,167	181	0	-11,637	1,075	10	0	-51,397
Cost at 31 December	0	50,174	20,783	417	0	38,783	7,150	0	117,307
Impairment losses at 1 January	-8,565	-8,207	-11,262	0	-8,718	-13,836	-5,531	0	-56,118
Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disposal surrendered licenses	8,565	0	0	0	8,718	0	0	0	17,283
Impairment loss	0	-3,472	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3,472
Impairment losses at 31 December	0	-11,679	-11,262	0	0	-13,836	-5,531	0	-42,306
Carrying amount at 31 December	0	38,495	9,521	417	0	24,948	1,620	0	75,000
License 2006/10		29,169							29,169
License 2007/12		9,326		417					9,743
License 2007/53			1,795						1,795
License 2010/44			7,726						7,726
License 2010/26						1,983			1,983
License 2010/27									3,516
License 2007/51						19,449			19,449
License 2010/41							1,620		1,620
Total	0	38,495	9,521	417	0	24,948	1,620	0	75,000

2012	Nuuk Gold Province	Nanortalik Gold Province	Thule Province	Gisecke-Ammassalik Nickel Belt	Greenland Platinum Project	REE & Diamonds	Other	Prospecting	Total
Cost at 1 January	52,986	26,027	14,186	405	11,576	36,254	9,318	0	150,752
Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exploration and Evaluation	1,207	10,988	6,416	12	61	1,641	461	0	20,778
Of this, expensed in income statement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gross additions	1,207	10,988	6,416	12	61	1,641	461	0	20,778
Disposals due to partner agreement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Licenses surrendered	0	0	0	0	0	-187	-2,639	0	-2,826
Net additions	1,207	10,988	6,416	12	61	1,454	-2,178	0	17,952
Cost at 31 December	54,193	37,007	20,602	417	11,637	37,708	7,140	0	168,705
Impairment losses at 1 January	-8,565	-8,207	-6,141	0	-8,128	-13,269	-7,021	0	-51,331
Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disposal surrendered licenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,490	0	1,490
Impairment loss	0	0	-5,121	0	-590	-567	0	0	-5,613
Impairment losses at 31 December	-8,565	-8,207	-11,262	0	-8,718	-13,836	-5,531	0	-56,119
Carrying amount at 31 December	45,628	28,800	9,340	417	2,919	23,872	1,609	0	112,583
License 2007/59	45,628								45,628
License 2006/10		21,263							21,263
License 2007/12		7,537		417					7,954
License 2007/53			1,751						1,751
License 2010/44			7,589						7,589
License 2010/37					2,919				2,919
License 2010/26						1,591			1,591
License 2010/27						3,502			3,502
License 2007/51						18,779			18,779
License 2010/41							1,609		1,609
Not allocated costs								0	0
Total	45,628	28,800	9,340	417	2,919	23,872	1,609	0	112,583



In 2012 the Company has changed the presentation of surrendered exclusive licenses, thus surrendering of exclusive licenses are shown as a disposal. Comparative numbers are adjusted accordingly. Previously the surrendering of an exclusive license was not shown as a disposal, because the Company still has knowledge about the surrendered project, which can have value to the Company at a later stage.

A description of ongoing exploration and evaluation projects are shown in note 3

Each year, The Company obtains an external valuation of exploration and evaluation projects capitalised. Such valuation includes the selling price of the projects in a non-forced all for cash sale. Such valuation is carried out by SRK Consulting. According to the external valuation, the value of the portfolio of projects is 79,025 tDKK at 31 December 2013 against 147,678 tDKK at 31 December 2012. The external valuation forms part of the calculation of the fair values of the exploration and evaluation projects capitalised in The Company's assessment of impairments losses.

In 2013, write-downs of 50,154 tDKK for impairment were carried out as the result of the waiving of license 2007/59 Storø and 2010/37 Fiskefjord compared to 2012 in total tDKK 1,336.

Also in 2013, write-downs for impairment were made of those intangible assets for which evidence of impairment existed in total tDKK 3,472, compared to 2012 in total tDKK 6,276.

Some licenses are by SRK Consulting valued to have a higher value compared to the booked values, and some licenses are valued at a higher value compared to the written down value. It is the company's opinion that the valuation involves risks relating to development in USD exchange rates, interpretation of geological data and expectations to the development in raw material prices etc., which can result in significant fluctuation in the valuation year by year. Based on this and the fact that the valuation is related to a high element of estimation and therefore uncertainty, the company has decided not to reverse previous write downs, before a long-term increase in value has been proven

13) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings		Other fixtures etc.	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Cost at 1 January	20.999	20.999	6.804	6.874
Additions for the period	0	0	0	56
Disposals for the period	0	0	-344	-126
Cost	20.999	20.999	6.460	6.804
Depreciation at 1 January	-2.881	-2.353	-5.761	-5.122
Depreciation for the period	-528	-528	-598	-766
Disposals for the period	0	0	344	126
Depreciations and impairment losses	-3.409	-2.881	-6.015	-5.761
Carrying amount	17.590	18.118	444	1.042

Property, plant and equipment are only used for exploration and back-office activities

14) INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

Investments in associates are recognised at equity value and include GreenLab Greenland A/S with NunaMinerals A/S' interest being 48.78 %. The annual report of the associate shows the following key figures:

	2013	2012
Cost at 1 January	2.000	2.000
Cost at end of period	2.000	2.000
Adjustments at 1 January	-635	-563
Share of profit/loss for the year	-393	-72
Adjustments at the end of the period	-1.028	-635
Carrying amount end of the period	972	1.365
Total assets	2.049	2.862
Total liabilities	56	64
Total net assets	1.993	2.798
Share of net assets	972	1.365
Total revenue	951	953
Profit/loss for the year	-226	-147
Reversed deferred tax regarding 2012	-579	0
Share of reversed deferred tax and profit/loss for the year	-393	-72

15) OTHER INVESTMENTS

	2013	2012
Cost at 1 January	150	150
Cost end period	150	150

Other investments include a 2.2 % ownership interest in Ejendomsselskabet Posthuset A/S

16) RECEIVABLES

Amount in DKK 1.000	2013	2012
Trade receivables	21	126
Other receivables	25	25
Accruals	0	26
	46	176

The receivables are not associated with any particular credit risks, and no impairment losses were recognised. The receivables are not overdue.

17) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2013	2012
Bank deposits available	5	3.850

The Company's cash and cash equivalents include deposits with well consolidated Danish banks. Cash and cash equivalents are not considered to involve any credit risk. Deposits with banks carry at a floating rate.

18) SHARE CAPITAL

Amounts in DKK 1.000	2013	2.012
Number of shares at the start of the period	1.291.619	1.291.619
Capital Increase	87.928	0
Share split	26.211.393	0
Number of shares at the end of period	27.590.940	1.291.619

The portfolio of treasury shares 31 December 2013 amounted to 31,200 shares at 5 DKK, corresponding to 0.1 % of the total share capital. The portfolio of treasury shares 31 December 2012 amounted to 1,560 shares at 100 DKK, corresponding to 0.1 % of the total share capital. The Company did not purchase or sell any treasury share in 2013.

19) BANK DEPTH

	2013	2012
Credit facility	1.093	0
Loan	12.277	12.742
Bank depth is accounted for as follows in the balance sheet;		
Short term of depth of long term depth	2.089	996
Long term depth of long term depth	11.281	11.746
	13.369	12.742
Payable after more than 5 years	7.762	7.762

Long term liabilities carry variable interest

Time to maturity for long term depth

tDKK	2013					Total
	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	> 5 years	
Bank loan	996	996	996	996	7.297	11.281

Long term liabilities carry variable interest. As a consequence, the fair value of the bank dept is considered to be equal to the booked value.

20) DEFERRED TAX

	Balance sheet 1/1	Recognised in the income statement	Recognised in the equity	Balance sheet 31/12
2013				
Exploration and evaluation costs capitalised	33.776	-11.702	0	22.074
Land and buildings	-864	-159	0	-1.023
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	-4.077	-179	0	-4.256
Other	-396	0	0	-396
Tax loss carried forwards	-28.439	12.040	0	-16.399
	0	0	0	0
2012				
Exploration and evaluation costs capitalised	29.826	3.950	0	33.776
Land and buildings	-706	-158	0	-864
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	-3.856	-221	0	-4.077
Other	-396	0	0	-396
Tax loss carried forwards	-24.868	-3.571	0	-28.439
	0	0	0	0

Besides tax losses set off against tax liabilities, the tax base of losses not recognized in the balance sheet:

	2013	2012
Tax loss carried forwards	61.316	43.230
	61.316	43.230

The tax losses, which may be carried forward without this being subject to restrictions, result from the Company's exploration activities.

It is not considered sufficiently probable that the losses will be used in the foreseeable future.

No deferred tax liabilities exist for investments in associates.

21) CASH FLOW

Change in working capital	2013	2012
Change in Inventory	170	41
Change in receivables	130	151
Change in Investment assets	132	0
Change in non-current liabilities	-463	381
	-31	573
Cash		
Cash	5	3.850
Credit facility	-1.093	0
Cash	-1.088	3.850
	-1.088	3.850



22) FINANCIAL RISKS AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Categories of financial instruments:

	2013	2012
Other capital investments	150	150
Financial shares available for sale	150	150
Trade receivables	21	126
Other receivables	25	25
Cash and Cash equivalents	5	3.850
Total receivables	201	4.150
Trade payables	365	1.064
Short Term of long term bank depth	2.089	996
Other payables	3.465	3.469
Payables to associated	513	273
Long term liabilities	11.281	11.746
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	17.713	17.548

No material differences exist between the carrying amounts and fair values of the above financial instruments.

Financial risk management policy

Due to its activities, investments and financing, The Company is exposed to several financial risks. The Company's principles applicable to risks and risk management have been adopted by the Supervisory and Executive Boards, and The Company does not speculate in its risks. The Company is managed with a view to controlling and reducing the financial risks associated with its ordinary activities.

Currency risks

The Company is not exposed to any real currency risks, including outstanding accounts in foreign currencies at 31 December 2013 or 31 December 2012. The Company attends to part of the invoicing activities and receives part of the costs in foreign currencies, primarily CAD, but The Company does not consider it necessary to actively hedge such future cash flows as, collectively, they are immaterial to The Company's cash flows and financial position.

Goods and services purchased in a foreign currency have largely been capitalized for which reason changes in foreign exchange rates will only have a minor effect on results.

Interest rate risk

Due to the existing financing and investing activities, The Company sustains a risk in relation to the normal interest-rate level in Greenland and abroad.

As to The Company's cash and cash resources and bank debt that carry a floating interest, an increase in the interest-rate level of 1 % point p.a. in relation to the interest-rate level of the accounting year would have had a negative impact on the operating result and equity of 125 tDKK (2012, -65 tDKK). A corresponding drop in the interest rate level would have resulted in a corresponding positive effect on performance and equity for the year.

Credit risk

The Company has no significant credit risks as invoicing is frequently effected on an adjusted contractual basis. The Company did not record any losses on receivables in 2013 and 2012 and did not make any provisions in this respect.

Cash flow risk

During 2012 NunaMinerals recorded a loan of 13,000 tDKK with security in company's building. The loan has a maturity of 14 years on normal terms and conditions. The loan is reduced to 12,277 at the end of 2013.

The Company has a credit facility that expires after the completion of a Rights Issue.

The Company's payables comprise trade payables falling due within three months, trade payables falling due within one month, withheld A-taxes falling due within 20 days and outstanding holiday pay falling due from 1 to 13 months after the balance sheet date. Maturity for the Company's long term liabilities is stated in note 19

The Company's cash resources are closely related to The Company's anticipated expenses for exploration and evaluation, including observance of the exploration obligations which The Company has assumed upon issuance of license. The Company finds the short term cash resources satisfactory, at the completion of a Rights Issue, but expects that additional funding opportunities will have to be obtained at a later stage to implement planned exploration and evaluation permissions.

Capital structure

The Company's management of the equity-to-debt ratio is based on the Board of Director's principles and evaluation thereof. The Company's objective is to have a high degree of funds generated from operations as regards the market for mineral exploration and evaluation. The Company plans to complete a Capital Injection in first half-year of 2014 which as a minimum could secure the planned exploration programme for 2014. Management believes that capital increases will be necessary in the future as well taking into account The Company's expected investments in mineral exploration and evaluation. Reference is made to the management review.

23) ASSETS CHARGED

	2013	2012
Assets charged B-3679	13.000	13.000

Two mortgage deeds for 6,500 tDKK each have been registered in The Company's B-3679 property.

The mortgage deeds constitute security for The Company's loan of 12,277 tDKK in the building with a booked valued at 17,590 tDKK

24) CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The company has contingent liability related to rent of storage facilities of 25 tDKK

For purposes of keeping The Company's license at the size at year-end 2013, The Company has a total exploration obligation of 8,585 tDKK in 2014, equalling investments in intangible assets of 5,723 tDKK. Upon application, profit or loss from the exploration obligation related to each exclusive right may be carried forward for three years. When a right is surrendered, the exploration obligation will cease for the year in which the right is surrendered as well as for subsequent years.

25) RELATED PARTIES

The members of the Executive and Supervisory Boards and their family members as well as associates and Greenland Self-Government are considered related parties.

Aside from the related party transactions disclosed in Notes 7 the following transactions were carried out:

	2013	2012
GreenLAB Greenland A/S (associate)		
Rental income	-500	-485
Accounting assistance	-41	-40
Loans	-513	-273
Loan, changes	240	260

The Board of Directors has requested Chairman Birks Bovaird and Board Member Edward Slowey to carry out special assignments related to ongoing projects of significant value for the company. The compensation in 2013 was 325 tDKK and 31 tDKK respectively, which are accounted for in other external costs.



26) FEES TO THE AUDITORS APPOINTED BY THE COMPANY IN GENERAL MEETING

	2013	2012
Statutory audit of the financial statement	332	300
Fee for other assurance engagements	39	15
Fee for tax services	12	19
Fee for other services	125	123
	508	457

27) SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

On 14 August 2008, the Board of Directors approved a warrant programme for The Company's Executive Board and other key staff. This programme is to serve as inspiration to and motivation for the relevant staff and to help retain them for the continued value creation in the Company.

The terms and conditions of the warrant programme have been laid down based on The Company's overall guidelines for incentive pay as adopted by the Annual General Meeting. Under this programme The Company has issued 16,500 warrants, each giving the holder the right to subscribe for one share of DKK 100 nominal. At 31 December 2011, The Company had granted 7,919 warrants to The Company's CEO and 8,581 warrants to other key staff.

One third of the warrants granted are warrants for which vesting and granting are conditional upon continued employment (retention warrants), whereas two thirds are warrants for which vesting and granting are conditional upon the achievement of certain performance objectives for the development of The Company's projects (performance warrants)

2012	Retention warrants		Performance warrants	
	number	Weighted average exercise price	number	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at 1 January	8.450	278	8.049	260
Expired	8.450	278	8.049	260
Outstanding at 31 December	0	na	0	na
Exercisable at 31 December	0	na	0	na

The Warrant Programme expired at the end of 2012, without any warrants being utilized.

28) OWNERSHIP

The following shareholders hold more than 5% of The Company's share capital or of the voting rights.

Greenland Self-Government, Sermersooq, 33.41 %

Professionel Forening Ld Hf, Copenhagen, 16.89 %

Nykredit Bank, Copenhagen, 9.71 %

29) EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Please also refer to the comments in the management review and to the stock market announcements published.

