NUNA MINERALS

2010

ANNUAL REPORT

CONTENTS:

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
Anton Marinus Christoffersen, Chairman
Carsten Michael Berger, Deputy Chairman
Kaare Vagner Jensen
Hans Kristian Karl Olsen
Henning Skovlund Pedersen

EXECUTIVE BOARD
Ole Christian Anthon Christiansen

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS
Deloitte, Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab

Submitted for approval and adoption by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 19 April 2011.

STATEMENT BY MANAGEMENT

We have today presented the annual report for 2010 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.

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

Nuuk, 31 March 2011

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Ole Christian Anthon Christiansen
President & CEO

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Anton Marinus Christoffersen, Chairman
Executive officer

Carsten Michael Berger, Deputy Chairman
Senior consultant

Kaare Vagner Jensen
Chief Executive Officer

Hans Kristian Karl Olsen
Geologist, Executive Officer

Henning Skovlund Pedersen
Chief Financial Officer

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF NUNAMINERALS A/S

We have audited the annual report of NunaMinerals A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2010. The annual report comprises the statement by Management on the annual report, the Management's review, the income statement, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the cash flow statement and the notes to the financial statements, including the accounting policies. The annual report is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional Danish disclosure requirements for annual reports of listed companies.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of an annual report in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional Danish disclosure requirements for the annual reports of listed companies. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of an annual report free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY AND BASIS OF OPINION

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the annual report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Danish and international standards on auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform our audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the annual report is free from material misstatement.

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

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

Our audit did not result in any qualification.

OPINION

In our opinion, the annual report gives a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2010 and of the results of the company's operations and cash flows for the financial year ended 31 December 2010 in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional Danish disclosure requirements for the annual reports of listed companies.

Nuuk, 31 March 2011

Deloitte
Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab

Jørgen Holm Andersen State-authorised public accountant	Claus Bech State-authorised public accountant

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Minerals exploration activity reached new record highs in 2010, both in Greenland and internationally. Global spending on exploration and evaluation of new ore resources exceeded USD 11 billion. International interest in Greenland was unabated: the country attracted about 1% (roughly 100 mUSD) of global investments.

The market for metals has evolved substantially. The total market value of the minerals industry stood at 2,360 bnUSD in December 2010, a significant improvement on the November 2008 low point of 656 bnUSD during the financial crisis.

As measured by the Metals Economics Group, the Pipeline Activity Index (PAI) passed the 125-mark in December 2010, a 65% rise since July 2010. The PAI increase reflects a positive global trend in resource announcements. New ore resource announcements outside existing mining areas were relatively few, mainly due to a lack of new discoveries of base metal deposits.

NunaMinerals enjoyed a high level of activity in 2010. The company's exploration efforts produced attractive results in a number of projects, that help lift the value of the company. NunaMinerals' market capitalisation is up 32% since the end of 2009. The business activities in 2011 will build on the excellent results achieved in 2010, which are expected to generate additional value creation.

In 2011, the company will be focused on the development of several attractive projects.

GIVING PRIORITY TO REE EXPLORATION

The 2010 exploration campaign led to the discovery of a REE (Rare Earth Elements) enriched area in Qeqertaasaq. In a 1.5 km^2 area of initial interest, we collected 153 rock samples with an average of 2.3% TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxides). This purity corresponds to an in-situ ore value ("on site" value; or value before quarrying and processing) of about USD 1,000 per tonne. The most promising sample contained 13.2% TREO. The area of interest has a surface area comparable to that of known REE mines. REEs are found in carbonate minerals, so processing of the ore is expected to be a relatively simple operation.

We consider these to be some of the most consistent and positive results of the company's activities in 2010. Accordingly, this will be a top priority project in 2011, and the company's goal is to drill at least 3000 metres to document underground continuity of the rich REE mineralisations found on the surface. In addition, the company will start the initial metallurgical studies that may provide us indications as to which mining processes are the most suitable for processing the ore.

CORE DRILLINGS FOR GOLD IN SOUTH GREENLAND

Sediments from South Greenland's Niaqornaarsuk peninsula, which is a part of the Vagar concession, have long been known to be gold rich. Rock samples with a high gold content have been collected over the years, and fine gold particles can be washed out of river sediments and deltas. NunaMinerals intensified exploration efforts in 2010, aiming to localise the gold source in the bedrock. The exploration efforts led to the discovery of areas with gold-enriched quartz veins and granites. The best results were found at Amphibolite Ridge where several rock samples contained quartz veins with more than 100g/t of gold. The best sample contained 1,013 g/t of gold. At least two and probably three parallel gold-bearing quartz veins were localised and the wall rock, which is granite, is also gold-enriched. These structures can be traced along a distance of several hundred metres before they disappear under scree.

The company considers the results to be promising and is planning to commence at least 1000 metres of core drillings in the area in the early summer of 2011. The purpose of the drillings will be to examine whether the gold-bearing structures found at the surface can be followed underground and under the scree slopes.

EXPLORATION FOR IRON IN INGLEFIELD LAND LED TO DISCOVERY OF COPPER AND GOLD

In 2010, the company completed detailed geophysical surveys over Inglefield Land to localise possible large iron ore deposits in the area. Interpretation of the geophysical data followed by a field survey provided little encouragement for the discovery of a large iron ore deposit in the survey area. On the other hand, 14 geophysical targets for copper-gold deposits were localised, some of which match historical geochemical copper-gold anomalies.

Copper-gold projects are in high demand. The company has applied for a substantial increase of its exclusive concession in Inglefield and has also begun to look for a partner in the project.

GOLD EXPLORATION IN THE NUUK FJORD

The company and its Canadian partner Revolution Resources Corp. (formerly Nuukfjord Gold Mines Ltd.) carried out exploration for gold in Nuuk Gold Province in 2010. A total of 2225 metres of drill cores were drilled on Storø distributed on 15 boreholes. Five drill holes tested the BD zone and ten drill holes the main zone. Hole 54 intersected 28.75 metres at 6.74 g/t in the main zone, which is the best section ever at Storø. The other drill holes produced patchy results. To date, Revolution Resources (RR), the company's partner in Nuuk Gold Province, has funded approximately 3.5 mCAD of the company's activities in Nuuk Gold Province, accruing an ownership interest in the project of 15 %. In March, RR announced that they would be discontinuing their involvement in Nuuk Gold Province, but that they would retain their 15 % ownership interest. RR was to have funded close to an additional 20 mCAD (around 100 mDKK) to build an ownership interest of 65 %. Gold on Storø is unevenly distributed in the rock ("the nugget effect") and drillings must be supplemented with large bulk samples if the grade of the project is to be determined. As a result, NunaMinerals has begun the search for a new partner with whom to continue exploring the Nuuk Fjord and the gold deposit on Storø. For reasons of prudence, the company has written down its investment in the Nuuk Gold Province by 7.3 mDKK, which is consistent with SLR's valuation at the end of 2010.

DIAMONDS AT QAAMASOQ

Diamond exploration at Qaamasoq has led to the discovery of the so-called Ullu Trend. The area is located immediately to the east of the Qeqertaasaq REE-project. Abundant kimberlite float has been localised in this area, indicating proximity to the source. Interpretation of geophysical data has led to the discovery of seven possible sources of this float. The company's geologists will explore the diamond-prospective areas in 2011.

CAPITAL INCREASE

In May 2010, the company completed a fully subscribed directed issue of shares equal to 9.99% of the share capital to a selected group of investors following positive developments in several of the company's exploration projects. A total of 106,690 new shares with a nominal value of DKK 100 each were issued at a price of DKK 225 per share, producing proceeds to NunaMinerals of 24 mDKK and enabling the company to secure additional value creation in its project portfolio.

OUTLOOK

The company has tested a number of exploration projects in recent years. In 2011, the company intends to build on the experience gained and to focus on those projects showing the most improvement. The goal is to advance these projects towards mining operations.

The most consistent, positive results of the company's activities in 2010 derive from the REE project in Qeqertaasaq. We believe that this project offers the company's best potential for achieving substantial value creation. Accordingly, this project will take high priority in connection with the drilling campaign and the conduct of metallurgical studies the company is planning in 2011.

NunaMinerals has now the size and exploration portfolio, which makes it interesting for international investors. Therefore the Board of Directors consider within a two year period to make a dual listing on a stock exchange focusing on the mineral industry.

In addition, the company is seeking partner financing for several of its other projects. In addition to providing additional capital for exploration, the company's partners also contribute knowledge and skills.

The company expects an EBITDA loss in the region of 5-10 mDKK in 2011. Entering new partnerships can affect expectations.

NunaMinerals is planning another busy exploration season in 2011.

Anton Christoffersen
Chairman

Ole Christiansen
President, CEO

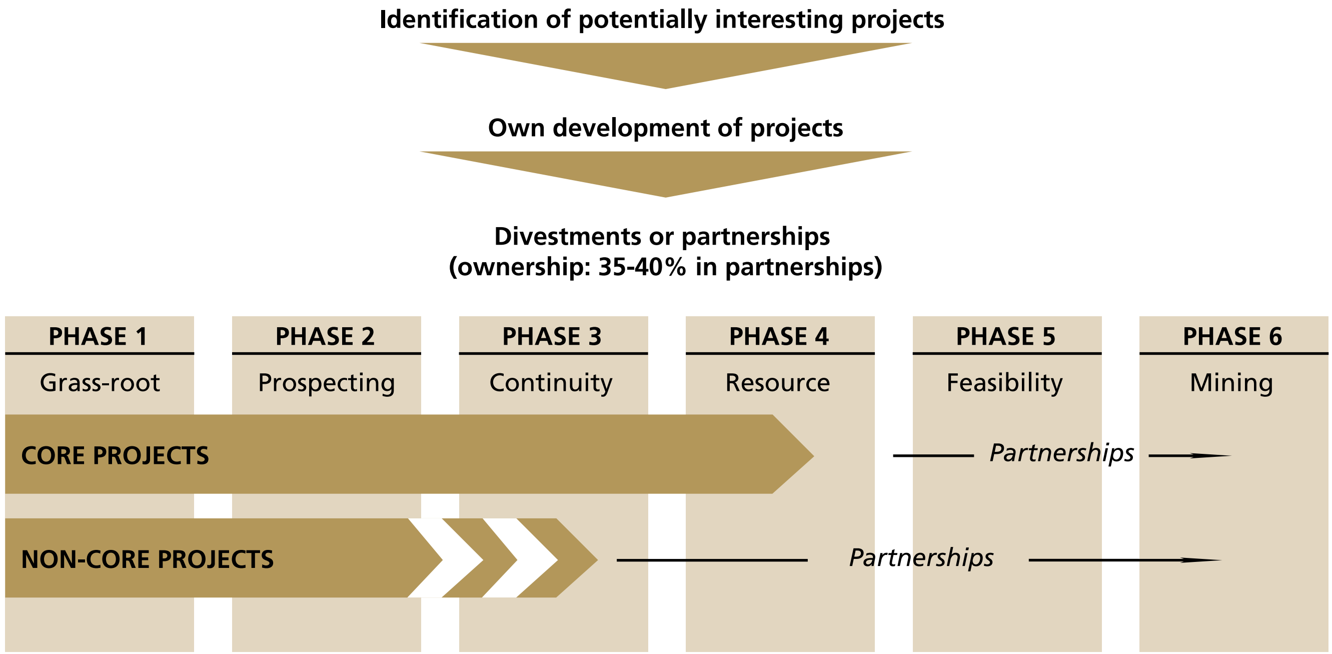
MISSION AND OBJECTIVES

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.

The company's activities have led to, among other things, the discovery of Greenland's first gold mine, Nalunaq Gold Mine, which was developed in cooperation with a business partner. The company sold its ownership interest in this activity in 2007, reinvesting the proceeds in the exploration and evaluation of Nuuk Gold Province. The reinvestment has led to a business partner investing more than 3, 5 mCAD in exploration to date. Subsequently, NunaMinerals has further stepped up the focus on developing new projects.

NunaMinerals has comprehensive expertise in exploration and logistics in Greenland.

NUNAMINERALS' BUSINESS MODEL



NunaMinerals operates with a business model for core projects in which the Company itself identifies projects and handles the initial phases of development and then attempts to find partners to help continue development in the subsequent phases. For core projects in house development will take place until the continuity at depth of the mineralisation is fairly documented (end of phase 3). In the case of non-core projects, it will be possible to form partnerships at earlier stages in the exploration process.

PHASE 1 = 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 localising prospective areas. This is done, for instance, by studying existing knowledge, geophysical data and spectral data (remote sensing), and by performing regional geochemical reconnaissance. The grassroots phase typically takes one to two years.

PHASE 2 = PROSPECTING PHASE

Identification of prospective areas usually leads to detailed geochemical and possibly also geophysical studies and prospecting to follow up in areas localised during Phase 1. Surface finds are documented by detailed sampling. The prospecting phase typically lasts two to three years.

PHASE 3 = CONTINUITY PHASE

Any interesting mineralisation with commercial potential found on the surface is checked to see whether they continue below ground. This testing normally consists of core drillings. The continuity phase typically lasts two to three years.

PHASE 4 = RESOURCE PHASE

If the continuity test results are positive, 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 digging exploratory tunnels underground. Also included in this phase are bulk sampling and preliminary metallurgical testing. The results of this phase can include a determination of ore resources for all or part of the investigated area. The resource phase is cost-intensive and can take several years, although the typical duration is two to three years.

PHASE 5 = FEASIBILITY PHASE

If a commercially interesting resource has been found, then cost-efficiency studies are conducted, e.g. determination of the size of the ore zone, studies of different extraction scenarios, preliminary feasibility studies and profitability studies. The feasibility study also includes an assessment of how extraction could take place and 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 one or two years, depending on the size of the project.

PHASE 6 = EXPLOITATION PHASE (MINING PHASE)

If the feasibility study reveals that production could be profitable, then mining can begin. If the feasibility phase does not find sufficient resources to conclude that a mine would be profitable, a continuation of Phase 4 operations could be necessary. Finally, the feasibility study could reveal that mining will not be profitable. If, however, the assessment is that mining would be profitable, 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.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

OPERATIONS

EBTIDA for 2010 was a loss of 5.807 tDKK compared to a 7.378 tDKK loss in 2009. This is in accordance with the company's guidance.

NunaMinerals financial results and comprehensive income for the year was a loss of 34,827 tDKK, which exceeded the company's guidance, compared with a 16,588 tDKK loss in 2009. The increase in the loss was attributable to write-downs of intangible assets of 27,553 tDKK.

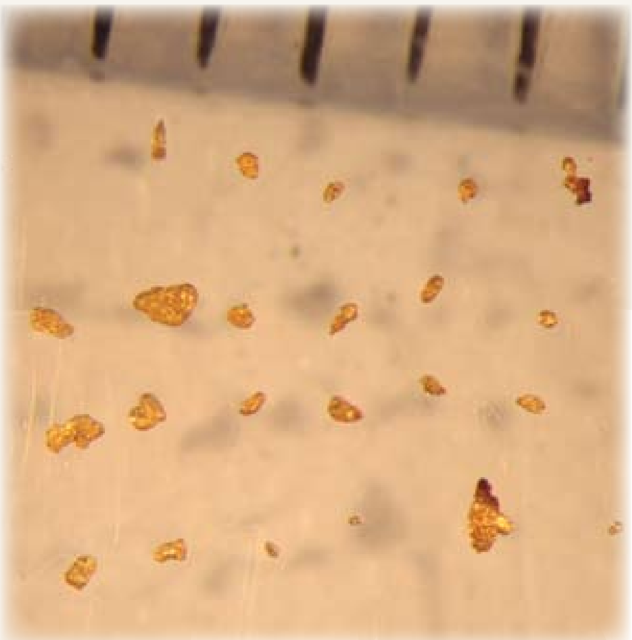
In 2010, the company promoted its exploration activities in Toronto, Perth and Cape Town, the objective being to attract additional partner financing for a number of its projects.

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION INVESTMENTS

The company's investments in exploration and evaluation of mineral projects in 2010 amounted to 37,513 tDKK, of which 29,245 tDKK was capitalised, 7,811 tDKK was financed by business partners and 457 tDKK was charged to the income statement. 587 tDKK of the annual 2010 capitalization has been written down. In 2009, investments in exploration and evaluation of mineral projects amounted to 30,737 tDKK, of which 18,514 tDKK was capitalised, 10,353 tDKK was financed by business partners and 1,870 tDKK was charged to the income statement.

The company's activities in 2010 focused on the following projects and principal activities:

- Nuuk Gold Province (in cooperation with a partner)
  - o Core drilling at Qingaaq to intersect the Main and BD zones



  - o Surface prospecting for gold and base metals at Qussuk, Bjørneø, Isua, Ivisaartoq and Sermitsiaq, including channel sampling for gold and base metals at Bjørneø and Isua
  - o Ground magnetic geophysical surveys at Qingaaq and Qussuk (Swan North)

- Nanortalik Gold Province
  - o Surface prospecting for gold in bedrock in the Vagar licence, mainly in the Niaqornaarsuk peninsula
  - o Assessment of results of concentrates in the Vagar placer gold project
  - o Surface prospecting for gold at Kangerluluk and Jokums' Shear in the Hugin licence

- REE (Rare Earth Elements) projects
  - o Surface prospecting at Qeqertaasaq
  - o Ground geophysics surveys at Qeqertaasaq
  - o Sampling of hand-excavated trenches at Qeqertaasaq
  - o Initial mineralogical work on Qeqertaasaq samples
  - o An airborne combined magnetic and radiometric survey of the Tikiusaaq carbonatite, including data collection, processing and interpretation
  - o Surface prospecting at Tikiusaaq
  - o Initial mineralogical work on a Tikiusaaq sample

- Diamonds
  - o A helicopter-borne magnetic survey of two blocks at Qaamasoq, including data collection, processing and interpretation
  - o Ground-truthing of identified exploration targets and ground magnetic surveys at Qaamasoq
  - o Detailed reconnaissance for kimberlite and sample collection at Qaamasoq
  - o An airborne magnetic survey of the Tikiusaaq diamond project area, including data collection, processing and interpretation
  - o Ground-truthing of exploration targets and ground magnetic surveys at Tikiusaaq
  - o Detailed reconnaissance for kimberlite and sample collection at Tikiusaaq

- Thule Iron Province
  - o An airborne combined magnetic and gravity survey at Inglefield Land, including data collection, processing and interpretation
  - o Ground-truthing of selected airborne targets

- Stendalen
  - o Surface prospecting for nickel, copper, titanium and vanadium at Stendalen in the Hugin licence

- Other areas
  - o Activities were only carried out to a limited extent in other project areas.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS AND KEY RATIOS

	2010	2009	2008	2007*	2006*
	tDKK	tDKK	tDKK	tDKK	tDKK
FIVE-YEAR KEY FIGURES					
Revenue	1.227	914	2.990	3.971	452
EBITDA	-5.807	-7.378	-3.150	-2.072	-3.688
Amortisation, depreciation & imp. losses	-29.117	-10.986	-1.386	-2.164	-565
Profit before financials	-34.925	-18.364	-4.536	-4.236	-4.253
Profit before tax	-34.827	-16.588	-2.627	11.197	-3.467
Profit for the year	34.827	-16.588	-2.627	11.197	-3.467
Equity	151.252	162.582	178.277	84.957	74.251
Total assets/liabilities	156.251	166.684	183.663	89.670	76.798
Number of shares at 100 DK nom.	1.174.306	1.067.610	1.067.616	809.101	809.101
Cash and cash equivalents	34.551	45.313	69.142	4.788	11.192
FIVE-YEAR KEY RATIOS					
Earnings per share (DKK)	-29,69	-15,56	-2,79	13,84	-4,29
Operating margin (%)	-2.847	-2.010	-152	-107	-941
Return on equity (%)	-23	-10	-2	14	-5
Debt/equity ratio (%)	97	98	97	95	97
Net asset value per share	128,80	152,29	166,99	105,00	91,77
Dividend per share	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of property, plant & equipment	379	829	1.795	3.653	19.062
Acquisition of intangible assets	37.056	28.867	31.131	23.893	18.233
Number of man-years	13,7	18,7	16,3	11	9
Number of employees	46	44	38	33	27

*) 2008-2010 in accordance with IRFS. 2006 and 2007 calculated in accordance with the accounting policies applied until 31 December 2008. Transition to IFRS did not change any recognition and measurement except from recognition of share-based payments. The Company did not issue share-based payments in 2006.

DEFINITIONS

Earnings per share = $\frac{\text{Profit /(loss) before tax}}{\text{Average number of shares}}$

Operating margin = $\frac{\text{Profit/(loss) before financials x 100}}{\text{Revenue}}$

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 = $\frac{\text{Dividend}}{\text{Number of shares}}$

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

FINANCIAL REVIEW

HIGHLIGHTS

Revenue for the year was 1,227 tDKK, compared with 914 tDKK in 2009. Almost the entire amount was rental income. The change from 2009 to 2010 was due to an improvement in the sale of consultancy services, other services and a general increase in rental income.

Profit on the sale of partnership interests amounted to 1,186 tDKK in 2010 against 1,274 tDKK in 2009.

Profit on the sale of gold bars and compensation for the net smelter royalty amounted to 482 tDKK.

Costs for the year consisted of staff costs of 10,931 tDKK compared with 13,080 tDKK in 2009 and other external costs of 35,635 tDKK, consisting mainly of the costs of analyses, drillings, geophysics, helicopter services and consulting services, against 26,490 tDKK in 2009.

The company's investments in exploration and evaluation of mineral projects amounted to 37,513 tDKK, of which 29,245 tDKK was capitalised, 7,811 tDKK was financed by business partners and 457 tDKK was charged to the income statement. In 2009, investments in exploration and evaluation of mineral projects amounted to 30,737 tDKK, of which 18,514 tDKK was capitalised, 10,353 tDKK was financed by business partners and 1,870 tDKK was charged to the income statement.

Total partner financing amounted to 8,997 tDKK in 2010, against 11,017 tDKK last year.

NunaMinerals financial results and comprehensive income for the year was a loss of 34,827 tDKK, which exceeded the company's guidance, compared with a 16,588 tDKK loss in 2009. The increase in the loss was attributable to write-downs of intangible assets.

As in previous years, an independent valuer, SLR Consulting Ltd., provided a valuation report of NunaMinerals' projects. The report valued the overall license portfolio in an unforced cash sale at 104,741 tDKK (USD 18.7m) at 31 December 2010, compared with 106,929 tDKK (USD 20.6m) at 31 December 2009.

The company has written down a few projects, bringing the carrying amounts in line with the independent valuation. As a result, write-downs amounted to 20,169 tDKK in 2010. In addition, the company wrote down intangible fixed assets by 7,384 tDKK on account of adjustments to the license portfolio.

CASH FLOWS

Cash flows from operating activities were an outflow of 5,650 tDKK in 2010 due to the operating loss for the year. In 2009, the company recorded a cash outflow of 7,103 tDKK.

Cash flows from investment activities were an outflow of 28,437 tDKK, an increase from last year's outflow of 18,679 tDKK. The increase was mainly due to partner financing of 8,997 tDKK in 2010 against 11,017 tDKK in 2009.

In May 2010, the company completed a fully subscribed directed issue of shares with net proceeds of 23,091 tDKK

CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash and cash equivalents consisting of deposits with financial institutions amounted to 34,551 tDKK, against DKK 45,313 tDKK at 31 December 2009. In addition, the company has a 13,000 tDKK credit facility expiring at 1 July 2011 and scheduled for recognition in the second quarter of 2011. The company expects that its current cash resources will be sufficient to fund its operations until the end of 2011.

OUTLOOK FOR 2011

NunaMinerals expects to focus on the continued exploration and valuation of:

- The rare earth elements (REE) potential at Qeqertaasaq and Tikiusaaq in West Greenland. The principal activities are expected to be major drilling program plus metallurgical work at the Qeqertaasaq carbonatite, with the objective of producing a compliant initial ore resource estimate.
- The gold potential at Vagar in South Greenland. The main activity is expected to be an initial drilling program at Amphibolite Ridge.
- The gold-tungsten-antimony potential at Ymer Island in East Greenland. The main activities are expected to be sampling the gold project and bulk sampling of the tungsten project for metallurgical studies. According to the plan, core drilling is expected to be carried out in 2012.

The company also expects to:

- continue the exploration and assessment of the diamond potential at Qaamasoq in West Greenland;
- carry out initial reconnaissance assessments of the REE potential of the recently acquired licences covering the Habakuk carbonatite in West Greenland and the Sulussuut and Gardiner alkali complexes in East Greenland;
- Seek to identify new partnerships for more of the company's projects.

The company expects an EBITDA loss in the region of 5-10 mDKK in 2011. Entering new partnerships can affect expectations.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES IN 2010

RARE EARTH ELEMENT PROJECTS (REE)

Successful exploration campaigns were carried out at the Qeqertaasaq and Tikiusaaq carbonatite complexes.

At Qeqertaasaq, exploration focused on locating, sampling and mapping potentially REE-enriched carbonatite dykes in the core of the carbonatite complex. The concentric ring of thorium anomalies just outside the complex boundary, identified from historic radiometric data, was also investigated but only small amounts of REE were discovered. The main potential appears to lie in the core of the complex.

The average grade of all 157 surface samples taken from a 1.5 km^2 area of initial interest is 2.4% TREO (total rare earth oxides) with low uranium contents. The REE composition of Qeqertaasaq samples is light REE dominated - 50% cerium, 27% lanthanum, 16% neodymium, 5% praseodymium and 2% other REEs. The REE-mineralised dykes are generally thin, typically of the order of 1 m in width, although dykes up to 3 m in width were observed in trenches. Trenches were excavated by hand in a 600 m long zone (within an initial target strike length of 1.2 km) across some of the dykes and returned very promising grades up to 13.2% TREO.

Initial mineralogical work indicates that the main REE mineral at Qeqertaasaq is coarse grained ancylite – a relatively easily dissolved REE carbonate. The coarse grain size is favourable for crushing.

The size of the initial area of interest at Qeqertaasaq compares favourably with current REE mines at Mountain Pass in the USA and Bayan Obo in China.

The company expects to carry out a major drilling program at Qeqertaasaq in 2011. In addition, metallurgical work on a bulk sample will be carried out.

A helicopter-borne combined radiometric and magnetic survey was conducted at Tikiusaaq. Follow-up ground work discovered REE-enriched carbonatite float containing up to 9.6% TREO (predominantly light REE) in an area of anomalous thorium counts at the northern margin of the magnetically defined core of the carbonatite complex. High phosphate grades (up to 8.5% P_2O_5) were returned from within the magnetic core of the carbonatite.

Preliminary mineralogical work identified the main REE phase as coarse grained ancylite. Uranium contents, although higher than at Qeqertaasaq, are low.

The company expects to carry out further prospecting activities at Tikiusaaq, including trenching of the covered target zone, in order to take this project to the initial drilling stage. In addition, the phosphate potential will be tested further.

NUUK GOLD PROVINCE (GOLD)

Under the agreement with the company's Canadian partner, exploration as carried out at NunaMinerals' Storø and Isua licences.

At the Qingaaq prospect on the island of Storø, 15 diamond drill holes (totalling 2,225 m) were completed. Five holes targeted the BD zone and ten targeted the main zone (four of which also tested the underlying BD zone). Although the best-ever intersection at Qingaaq was recorded in DDH 54 – 28.75 metres at 6.74 g/t gold, five of the holes intersected narrow intervals of only weakly anomalous gold values. In order to advance the project, it will be necessary to take large bulk samples from both the main zone and the BD zone in order to document the grade of the project.

Regional work was carried out at Bjørneø, Sermitsiaq, Qussuk (mainly Swan North) and Ivisaartoq (all in the Storø licence) and at Isua. Assay results were patchy with a few isolated highs: at Bjørneø – 15.7 g/t gold, at Qussuk – 3.7 g/t gold, at Ivisartoq – 2.1 g/t gold and at Isua – 3.5 g/t gold. Of these, Isua is regarded as having the most promise. For example, channel sampling confirmed the presence of a zone of elevated gold (up to 3.2 g/t), base metals and mercury (up to 12 ppm) in the middle of the Isua greenstone sequence.

NANORTALIK GOLD PROVINCE (GOLD)

Numerous gold occurrences, including the Nalunaq gold mine, have been found within 17 km of a major 175 km long NE-trending break that represents the boundary of the granitic Julianehåb Batholith to the north with metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks to the south. The company's Vagar and Hugin licences straddle this highly prospective corridor at its southwest end (the Niaqornaarsuk Peninsula) and at its northeast end (the Kangerluluk occurrence) respectively.

In the Vagar licence, final analysis of the concentrates from the drilling of the Niaqornaarsuk deltas and from bulk sampling of the delta fronts indicated that the gold grade is less than 0.1 g/m3. Therefore the placer exploration was put on hold. Exploration in 2010 focused on the search for bedrock sources of the gold in the deltas of the Niaqornaarsuk peninsula. In particular, the work tested the idea that, in addition to within narrow quartz veins, gold is hosted by the granitic country rock to the quartz veins.

During three exploration phases in 2010, (a) important gaps within the sediment sampling coverage of the Niaqornaarsuk peninsula were filled in, (b) more detailed sediment sampling of sediment anomalies or in the vicinity of known gold occurrences was carried out, and (c) grab or, where possible, channel samples of gold occurrences, including both quartz veins and their granitic country rocks were taken.

This work was successful in that the target areas at the previously known Amphibolite Ridge and UFO Mountain gold oc-

currences were enlarged, new sediment anomalies were discovered at Qoorormiut North. Drilling targets were identified at Amphibolite Ridge through [[grab samples and mapping.

Amphibolite Ridge:

- Gold occurs in both granodioirite (a type of granite) and quartz veins hosted by granodiorite or by amphibolite sheets within the granodiorite.
- Several samples from quartz veins returned over 100 g/t with the highest being 1103 g/t. Historic chip samples across one of the quartz veins and enclosing country rock returned up 24.9 g/t gold over 8 metres and 14.1 g/t gold over 9.4 metres.
- Two quartz veins with widths of approximately 0.5 metres and 50 metres apart were traced intermittently over a strike length of approximately 500 metres. Evidence of a third mineralised vein was found on scree-covered lower slopes.
- Granodiorite hosting the vein system contains up to 12.1 g/t gold.
- The target zone has been extended along the ridge to the NNW by 700 metres.
- Sediment sampling has shown that the very rugged southern extension of Amphibolite Ridge is highly prospective.

The company expects to continue the exploration on the Niaqornaarsuk peninsula including a short initial drilling program at Amphibolite Ridge.

At Kangerluluk in the Hugin licence, at the northeastern end of the highly prospective boundary zone, gold grades up to 17.5 g/t were returned in rock grab samples from a 20-metre wide silicified shear zone with a strike length of at least 500 metres. Historic samples have returned up to 118 g/t gold. At Jokum's Shear, the highest grade returned was 2.5 g/t gold. However, only a very small part of the reportedly 1 km wide and 2 km long alteration zone has been tested.

The company expects to carry out further work at its Hugin gold occurrences in order to identify drilling targets.

Stendalen (Nickel-Copper; Titanium-Vanadium)

A limited amount of sampling (limited due to the extreme ruggedness of the terrain) was carried out in the Stendalen Gabbro which is located in the south of the Hugin licence in eastern part of south-eastern Greenland. The 54 samples for the basal Ni-Cu target were very disappointing; the highest assays being: Ni - 162 ppm and Cu - 807 ppm. 24 samples from the 20 m thick middle Ti-V target returned an average of 4.8% TiO2 (highest 10.5%) and 2335 ppm V (highest 5753 ppm). The lower layered gabbro sequence has the potential to host platinum group metals (PGM); however, due to the rugged nature of the terrain, this can only be tested by drilling.

At Illukulik, approximately 5 km to the east of the Stendalen Gabbro, 112 samples were collected from 2 rusty shear zones that coincide with historic electromagnetic (EM) anomalies. Only one sample contained gold (1.23 g/t). The highest base metal values were: Ni – 826 ppm, Cu – 513 ppm and Zn – 1300 ppm.

Diamonds

Following initial reconnaissance and the identification of two prospective areas in 2009, the helicopter-borne geophysical survey at Tikiusaaq and Qaamasoq by Canadian company Sanders Geophysics Ltd was successfully completed in 2010 with a 3955 line-kilometre combined magnetic and radiometric survey at Tikiusaaq and a 2,131 line-kilometre magnetic survey in two blocks in the Qaamasoq area. Following processing and interpretation, particularly of the magnetic data, targets for ground-truthing and detailed ground reconnaissance were selected.

At Tikiusaaq, Target 15 coincides with a thin (1 m wide) kimberlitic (ultramafic lamprophyre or aillikite) dyke that is partly covered by moraine. The subsurface expression of the dyke has been traced by ground magnetics and the total length of the dyke is 730 m. Ground magnetics has also extended the subsurface expression of the thin (1 m wide) diamondiferous lamprophyric dyke, discovered by NunaMinerals in 2009. [[The structure has now been measured at an additional 875 m beyond its original exposed 500 m strike length. A third, potentially thicker (2-4 metres), lamprophyre dyke, was also found at the northern end of the Tikiusaaq survey area, and is considered to be the best in the area. With the possible exception of this thicker dyke, the diamond prospectivity of the Tikiusaaq area has been downgraded.

At Qaamasoq, ground-truthing and detailed ground reconnaissance of magnetic targets revealed large quantities of kimberlitic float along a NE-SW topographic depression named the "Ullu Trend" that occurs as the NE continuation of a diamond indicator mineral trend previously located by GEUS. Part of the Ullu Trend coincides with a magnetic target Q1-14. The depression is partly covered by a boulder field. The kimberlitic float has abundant mantle-derived garnets which are regarded as indicative of diamondiferous kimberlite. A [[previous explorer recovered a diamond from similar kimberlite float within the indicator mineral trend south-west of Ullu. The company believes that the abundant float at Ullu either represents a thin in situ dyke or is the proximal part of a glacially transported train from a kimberlite pipe a few (+/- 3) km to the north-east. The company believes that the abundant float at Ullu more likely represents the proximal part of a glacially transported train from a kimberlite pipe, rather than an in situ dyke, outcrop of which detailed ground reconnaissance did not locate.

The company regards the Qaamasoq licence to be more prospective for diamonds than the Tikiusaaq licence and expects to carry out further work on the "Ullu Trend" in 2011.

THULE IRON PROVINCE (IRON)

Inglefield Land iron project

When combined with the existing Minturn licence, the granting of the Inglefield licence enlarged the company's total exploration area under licence to 1342 km^2. An airborne combined magnetic and gravity survey, covering an 80 km long magnetic high transecting the western half of Inglefield Land, was successfully completed by Sanders Geophysics in 2010. Interpretation of the geophysical data showed little encouragement for the discovery of a large iron ore deposit in the survey area. Ground-truthing was carried out in six target areas in 2010. The main Minturn magnetic anomaly is covered by recent sediments. Rock float in the area mainly consists of syenitic intrusive igneous rocks with variable amount of magnetite as disseminations, veins and in brecciated rocks. Massive magnetite bands up to 1 m in width were found within syenite approximately 5 km east of the Minturn anomaly.

Additional interpretation of the new and historic geophysical data for the Inglefield region has identified 14 exploration targets for copper-gold (+/- iron) deposits. (This non-genetic description of the targets is used in preference to IOCG (iron oxide copper gold) deposits.

OTHER PROJECTS

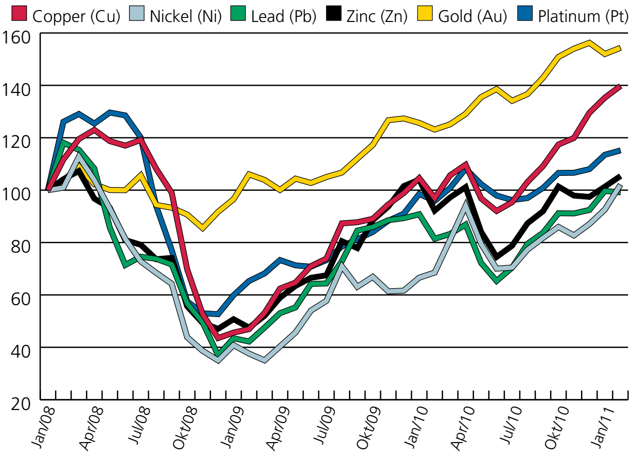
Short exploration programmes were carried out for gold at the Paamiut and Sermilik licences in the southern part of West Greenland and for copper-nickel in and around the Ammassalik and Kitak licences in East Greenland.

THE DEVELOPMENT IN RAW MATERIALS PRICES

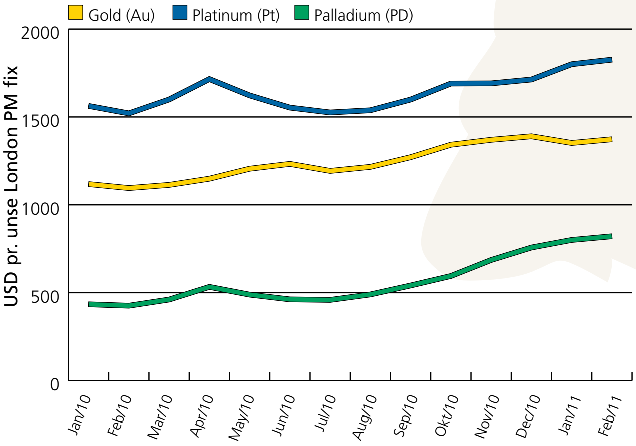
The chart below shows the indexed trend in metal commodity prices from January 2008 to February 2011. The impact of the financial crisis in the summer of 2008 suppressed demand for industrial metals, whereas gold's position as an investment "safe haven" in times of crisis is evident. Most analysts expect copper (USD 10,000/tonne) and nickel (USD 23,000/t) prices to remain at high levels in the next few years. According to GFMS, gold may break through the USD 1,500/oz. mark during 2011 and it is likely to continue upwards to around USD 1,600/oz. in 2012.

Prices of all base and precious metals are currently at levels higher than those recorded immediately before the financial crisis.

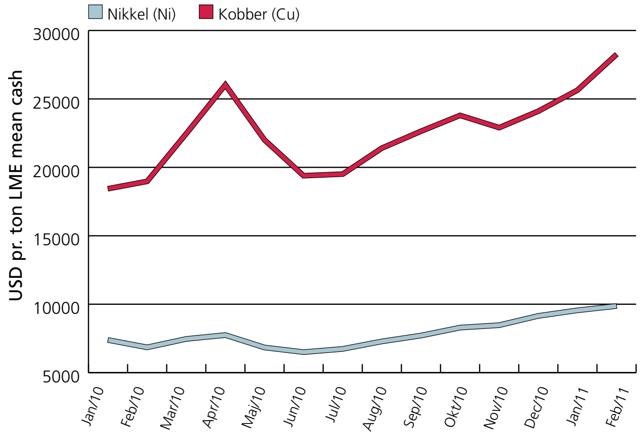
Metals prices are quoted in USD. USD has appreciated since December 2009, especially relative to Euro/DKK.



Indexed metal price development for the period January 2008 to February 2011. (Source: LME & GFMS Metals Consulting & Kitco).



The price development (average per year) of NunaMinerals' important precious metals gold (yellow), platinum (blue) and palladium (green). (Source: LME & GFMS Metals Consulting & Kitco).



The price development (average per year) of NunaMinerals' important basic metals nickel (blue) and copper (red). (Source:LME & GFMS Metals Consulting & Kitco).

During the period from January 2010 to February 2011, antimony prices rose by about 150% from around USD 6,000/t to USD 15,000/t. Most antimony is mined in China.

During the period from January 2010 to February 2011, prices of tungsten concentrate rose by about 70% from around RMB 75,000/mt to around RMB 130,000/mt (FOB China). More than 90% of tungsten is produced in China.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE EXPLORATION MARKET

The Metal Economics Group ("MEG") has monitored the metals exploration market closely since 2008. MEG states exploration trends as the sum of reported, new ore resources which is then used in a Pipeline Activity Index (PAI). The figure below charts the PAI (red line), indexed metals prices (blue line) and the total market capitalisation of the mining industry.

The PAI-line clearly shows the impact of the financial crisis on the mining industry. The aggregate market capitalisation of listed mining companies has increased from 656 bnUSD in 2008 to 2,360 bnUSD in December 2010.

According to MEG, total exploration budgets for all companies globally was 12.1 bnUSD in 2010, compared with around 6 bnUSD in 2009 and around 13 bnUSD in 2008.

Exploration trends in Greenland generally mirror global exploration trends. Due to the financial crisis, overall exploration activity by all companies in Greenland fell to around 300 mUSD in 2009 from 497 mUSD in 2008. No official exploration investment data for 2010 are yet available, but based on the increase in the number of concessions, the concession area and the increase in core drillings, the company estimates overall exploration activity in Greenland at more than 500 mDKK.

THE COMPANY'S PROJECT PORTFOLIO

In 2010, the company filed applications for the following new exclusive licenses:

- Habakuk (123 km^2 – prospective for rare earth elements; REE)
- Sulussuut (83 km^2 – prospective for rare earth elements; REE)
- Gardiner (156 km^2 – prospective for rare earth elements; REE)

In 2010, the company filed applications for the following changes to existing exclusive licenses:

- Fiskefjord (change c. -518 km^2 to c. 113 km^2; part of "Greenland Platinum Project"; platinum)
- Kitak (change c. -48 km^2 to c. 0 km^2; part of "Nickel Belt"; nickel)
- Ammassalik (change c. -149 km^2 to c. 0 km^2; part of "Nickel Belt"; nickel)
- Giesecke (change c. -337 km^2 to c. 0 km^2; part of "Nickel Belt"; nickel)
- Igasoq (change c. -193 km^2 to c. 0 km^2; part of "Nuuk Gold Province"; gold)
- Qassersuaq (change c. -27 km^2 to c. 0 km^2; part of "Nuuk Gold Province"; gold)
- Thule (change c. -291 km^2 to c. 0 km^2; part of "Thule Iron Province"; iron)
- Ymer (change c. -776 km^2 to c. 450 km^2; tungsten, antimony, gold)
- Inglefield (change c. 4,500 km^2 to c. 5,595 km^2; part of "Thule Iron Province"; copper-gold)

The company's total concession area has grown to c. 10,000 km^2 at January 2011 compared with c. 7,500 km^2 in 2010.

At year-end 2010, NunaMinerals held the following exclusive licenses:

SEGMENT	LICENS/PROSPECT	AREA	OWNERSHIP	TYPE	FOCUS
Nuuk Gold Province	Storø	884 km^2	85%	Exclusive	Gold
	Isua	179 km^2	85%	Exclusive	Gold-Base metals
	Igasoq	0 km^2	85%	Abandoned	Gold
	Qassersuaq	0 km^2	85%	Abandoned	Gold
Nanortalik Gold Province	Vagar	435 km^2	100%	Exclusive	Gold
	Hugin	1.074 km^2	85-100%	Exclusive	Gold
Greenland Platinum Project	Fiskefjord	113 km^2	100%	Exclusive	Platinum
	Oqummiaq	257 km^2	100%	Exclusive	Platinum
Nickel Belt	Giesecke	0 km^2	100%	Abandoned	Nikkel
	Kitak	0 km^2	100%	Abandoned	Nikkel
	Ammassalik	0 km^2	100%	Abandoned	Nikkel
	Stendalen		100%	Exclusive	Nikkel
Thule Iron Province	Thule BIF	0 km^2	100%	Abandoned	Iron
	Minturn	247 km^2	100%	Exclusive	Copper-gold
	Inglefield	5.595 km	100%	Exclusive	Copper-gold
Diamanter & REE	Qeqertaasaq	64 km^2	100%	Exclusive	REE
	Tikiusaaq	288 km^2	100%	Exclusive	REE
	Habakuk	123 km^2	100%	Exclusive	REE
	Sulussuut	83 km^2	100%	Exclusive	REE
	Gardiner	156 km^2	100%	Exclusive	REE
	Qaamasoq	173 km^2	100%	Exclusive	Diamond
Other projects	Paamiut	27 km^2	100%	Exclusive	Gold
	Sermilik	21 km^2	100%	Exclusive	Gold
	Ymer	450 km^2	100%	Exclusive	
	Noa Dal				Gold
	Margeries Dal				Tungsten/antimony

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. Webcasts
The publication of annual and semi-annual financial statements will be webcast. The webcast will subsequently be available on the company's website.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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

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 concession 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 2010 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.

SEGMENT	LICENSE	AREA KM²	YEAR ISSUED	WORK OBLIGATION 2011
Nuuk Gold Province	Storø	884 km²	2002	DKK 13,488,900
	Isua	179 km²	2005	DKK 3,195,900
	Igasoq (opgivet)	0 km²	2008	DKK 0
	Qassersuaq (opgivet)	0 km²	2010	DKK 0
Nanortalik Gold Province	Vagar	435 km²	2006	DKK 6,933,500
	Hugin	1074 km²	2007*/2010	DKK 1,713,640
Greenland Platinum Project	Fiskefjord	113 km²	2005	DKK 2,232,300
	Oqummiaq	257 km²	2009	DKK 2,162,160
Nickel Belts	Giesecke (opgivet)	0 km²	2007	DKK 0
	Kitak (opgivet)	0 km²	2005	DKK 0
	Ammassalik (opgivet)	0 km²	2007	DKK 0
	Stendalen**			
Thule Iron province	Thule BIF (opgivet)	0 km²	2009	DKK 0
	Minturn	247 km²	2007	DKK 2,089,360
	Inglefield	5.595 km	2010*	DKK 4,084,350
Diamanter & REE	Qeqertaasaq	64 km²	2007	DKK 757,120
	Tikiusaaq	288 km²	2010	DKK 566,080
	Habakuk	123 km²	2011	DKK 325,170
	Sulussuut	83 km²	2011	DKK 266,780
	Gardiner	156 km²	2011	DKK 373,360
	Qaamasoq	173 km²	2010	DKK 398,180
Other projects	Paamiut	27 km²	2005	DKK 976,700
	Sermilik	21 km²	2010	DKK 176,260
	Ymer	450 km²	2007*/2010	DKK 802,600
	Noa Dal			
	Margeries Dal			

*) Issued as a special exploration license that after three years will be converted to year 1 of a standard exploration license.
**) Part of the Hugin license

Amounts do not imply the actual financial liability in respect of 2011. See note 22 to the financial statements

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.

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 legislative 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, iron, 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, iron, 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 attractive 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. During the next fiscal year the company will prepare, implement a CSR policy and inform about results. The company is now a member of CSR Greenland.

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, among other things, to focus its corporate social responsibilitybby managing 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 annual first-aid and safety courses; 2010 was no exception. In addition, detailed guidelines are drawn up for all the company's employees covering, among other things, helicopter and boat transport precautions.

In 2010, 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 2010, NunaMinerals paid 39,252 tDKK for goods and services, of which 21,799 tDKK was paid in Greenland and 17,453 tDKK was paid abroad. In 2009, NunaMinerals paid 29,173 tDKK for goods and services (14,270 tDKK in Greenland and 14,903 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 2010, the company had 13.7 man-years distributed on 46 employees. The total salary costs of these employees was 9,927 tDKK, with 3,555 tDKK paid as regular income tax and 83 tDKK paid as various labour market contributions. In 2009, NunaMinerals had 18.7 man-years distributed on 40 employees, with total salary costs of 7,457 tDKK, 4,385 tDKK paid as regular income tax and 150 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.

In this connection, as part of the build-up of the necessary infrastructure, NunaMinerals has, in collaboration with Kommuneqarfik Sermersooq and GrønlandsBANKEN Commercial Fund, provided the necessary funding for establishing a laboratory for analysing mineral samples in Greenland. Since opening in 2006, the laboratory has successfully contributed to accelerating minerals exploration in Greenland.

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.
The Board of Directors' position on the corporate governance recommendations issued by NASDAQ OMX Copenhagen is available from the company's web site www.nunaminerals.com.

INCENTIVE PROGRAMME

In order to enable the company to attract and retain competent and committed employees, the shareholders at the annual general meeting held in April 2008 authorised the Board of Directors to issue up to 30,000 warrants to the Executive Board and other key employees over a three-year period.

Currently, a total of 28,150 warrants have been allocated (12,000 to the company's CEO and 16,150 to other key employees).

The incentive programme is subject to the achievement of a number of performance targets intended to support the general profit and share price performance of NunaMinerals and thereby work in the interest of the shareholders.

At 31 December 2010, a total of 16,500 warrants had been issued, see note 25 to the financial statements.

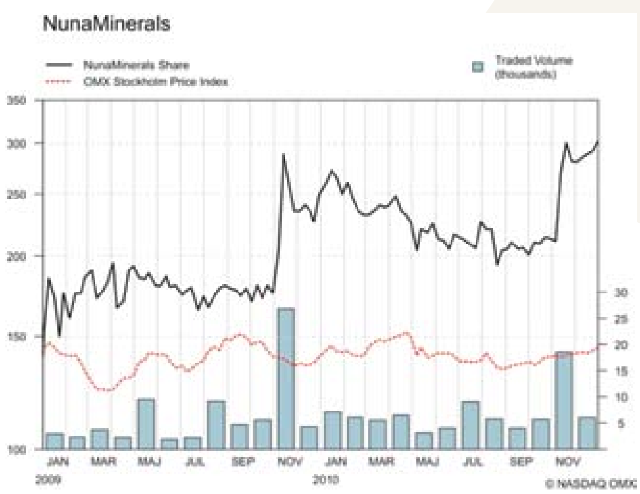
SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

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 and analysts, by web casting from the release of our full-year and six-month financial statements and by way of investor meetings held twice a year, generally in April and October.

NunaMinerals' share capital amounts to a nominal value of DKK 117,430,600, divided into 1,174,306 shares with a nominal value of DKK 100 each.

The company's shares are listed on NASDAQ OMX Copenhagen under the symbol NUNA. The ISIN code is DK0016190986.
Until migrating to NASDAQ OMX Copenhagen on 4 June 2008, NunaMinerals was listed on Dansk Autoriseret Markedsplads.



At the end of 2010, the company had 2,160 registered shareholders, an increase of 3% compared to the beginning of the year. Pursuant to the company's Articles of Association, shareholders are required to register their shareholdings.

The register of shareholders is kept by a registrar appointed by the Board of Directors. The current registrar is Grønlandsbanken A/S, Imaneq 33, P.O. Box 1033, GL-3900 Nuuk.

NunaMinerals' market capitalisation was 353,466 tDKK at 31 December 2010, a 32% increase from 266,904 tDKK at the end of 2009.

The share opened the year at DKK 250 and ended at DKK 301. In the course of 2010, the lowest official price of the share was DKK 190 (on 20 August 2010), and the highest price was DKK 332 recorded on 16 November 2010. The volume-weighted average price was 228.51 DKK.

In the course of 2010, the NunaMinerals share was traded on NASDAQ OMX Copenhagen including OTC-trading as indicated in the table below.

Turnover (tDKK)	Volumen (no. of shares)	No. of transactions
45.696	199.976	2.112

Average daily trading (tDKK)	Average daily volume	Average no. of transactions per day	Days traded
183.642	804	8	93%

NunaMinerals is the only minerals exploration company listed [in Denmark.]

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.
Notification must be given when the voting rights of the shares account for 5% or more of the voting rights or the nominal value of the shares account for 5% or more of the share capital; or if a change to a holding already disclosed has the effect that thresholds of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 or 90% or one-third or two-thirds of the voting rights or the nominal value of the share capital are reached or are no longer reached, or the change entails that a shareholding fall to below the 5%-threshold.

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

- The Government of Greenland, Sermersooq, holds 33.7% of the shares
- Rudersdal A/S, Rudersdal, holds 13.3% of the shares
- Professionel Forening Ld Hf, Copenhagen, holds 16.9% of the shares

ANNOUNCEMENTS TO NASDAQ OMX COPENHAGEN IN 2010

07. jan. 2010	(Announcement no. 01)	Articles of association
11. jan. 2010	(Announcement no. 02)	Diamonds
18. jan. 2010	(Announcement no. 03)	Inglefield iorn
23. feb. 2010	(Announcement no. 04)	NunaMinerals extends Inglefield license
31. mar. 2010	(Announcement no. 05)	Annual report 2009
08. apr. 2010	(Announcement no. 06)	Notice convening the Annual General Meeting
12. apr. 2010	(Announcement no. 07)	NunaMinerals considers the possibilities of an issue of new shares up to 9.99% of the company's current share capital
26. apr. 2010	(Announcement no. 08)	Interim report Q1 2010
27. apr. 2010	(Announcement no. 09)	Minutes of the Annual General Meeting
29. apr. 2010	(Announcement no. 10)	Articles of Association
12. may 2010	(Announcement no. 11)	Share issue completed
26. may 2010	(Announcement no. 12)	Registration of capital increase
26. may 2010	(Announcement no. 13)	Articles of Associations including appendix
31. may 2010	(Announcement no. 14)	Insider dealings
30. jun. 2010	(Announcement no. 15)	Voting rights and capital
06. jul. 2010	(Announcement no. 16)	Dan Bång appointed new CFO
21. jul. 2010	(Announcement no. 17)	Geophysics confirms REE potential
22. jul. 2010	(Announcement no. 18)	Diamond exploration update
27. jul. 2010	(Announcement no. 19)	NunaMinerals confirms gold-bearing granites in South Greenland
11. aug. 2010	(Announcement no. 20)	Storø gold
16. aug. 2010	(Announcement no. 21)	Interim report H1 2010
01. sep. 2010	(Announcement no. 22)	Rare earth element (REE)
16. sep. 2010	(Announcement no. 23)	Insider dealings
24. oct. 2010	(Announcement no. 24)	Rare earth element (REE)
10. nov. 2010	(Announcement no. 25)	Gold in South Greenland
16. nov. 2010	(Announcement no. 26)	Interim report Q3 and Q1-Q3 2010
15. dec. 2010	(Announcement no. 27)	NunaMinerals issues warrants to Management and other key employees
23. dec. 2010	(Announcement no. 28)	Financial calendar for 2011
17. jan. 2011	(Announcement no. 01)	Articles of Association
02. mar. 2011	(Announcement no. 02)	NunaMinerals identifies 14 copper-gold exploration targets in Inglefield Land

FINANCIAL CALENDAR FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS

Interim report Q1-2011	18 April 2011
Annual general meeting 2011	19 April 2011
Interim report H1-2011	16 August 2011
Interim report Q3 2011	15 November 2011
Annual report 2011	31 March 2012
Annual general meeting 2012	17 April 2012

DIVIDEND POLICY

Historically, NunaMinerals has not distributed dividends, and the company does not expect to distribute dividends until it has a stable income through 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 19 April 2011 at 4.00 p.m. at NunaMinerals Office, Issortarfimmut 1, 3900 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

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, Dan Bång, CFO and Peter James Brown, Chief Geologist.

Ole Christian Anthon Christiansen, President & 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 20 years of experience with minerals exploration in Greenland. Serves on the board of directors of GreenLAB Greenland A/S.

Dan Bång, Chief Financial Officer

Born in 1968. Appointed CFO in 2010. Dan Bång holds an HD graduate diploma (Accounting) and has more than 16 years of experience in financial controlling with a number of companies, including listed companies. Dan holds an MBA from Henley Management College. CEO of Greenlab Greenland A/S

Peter James Brown, Chief Geologist, CGO

Born in Great Britain in 1950. Appointed CGO in June 2009. Peter James Brown holds a B.Sc. in Geology from Dundee University (1972) and a Ph.d. from Southampton University (1988). He has more than 25 years of experience in minerals exploration in Africa, South America, the Middle East and China. Most of Peter's experience relates to exploration of precious and base metals in Archaean and Proterozoic areas.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Anton Marinus Christoffersen, Chairman

Born in 1943. Elected to the Board of Directors and appointed Chairman 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. Chairman of the boards of directors of Naqitat A/S. Member of the boards of directors of Nordatlantisk Venture A/S and Kilde A/S Automation. General manager of Nuuk Golfbane ApS.

Carsten Michael Berger, Deputy Chairman

Born in 1957. Elected to the Board of Directors in 2005 and appointed Deputy Chairman in 2007. Carsten Michael Berger is a senior consultant with management expertise and experience within property and corporate finance, property management, real estate brokerage and M&A. Member of the boards of directors of Dripmate A/S, Egehøjen ApS and Rudersdal EOOD, Bulgaria.

Kaare Vagner Jensen, Board member

Born in 1946. Elected to the Board of Directors in 2006. Kaare Vagner Jensen is a marine engineer and an engineer officer in the Royal Danish Marine and has subsequently served in a large number of top management positions in the Asea Brown Boveri Group and in the Daimler-Benz Group. He also possesses extensive expertise in industry and shipping and is the co-owner of a number of companies in those sectors. Moreover, he is a member of the Danish Academy of Technical Sciences. Chairman of the boards of directors of Rederiet Erria A/S, Skako A/S, SKAKO Vibration A/S, SKAKO Concrete A/S and Strandøre Invest A/S. Deputy chairman of Mols-Linien A/S. Member of the boards of directors of General Partner Equity Vietnam ApS, Riegens A/S, Riegens Investment A/S, Fyns Shipping I ApS, Fyns Shipping II ApS and Plumrose Latinoamericana C.A. Managing director of N & V Holding ApS.

Hans Kristian Karl Olsen, Board member

Born in 1955. 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. Member of KVUG (The Commission for Scientific Research in Greenland). Board member of Sanaartornermik Ilinniarfik (vocational institute) i Sisimiut.

Henning Skovlund Pedersen, Board member

Born in 1950. 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 Finansiel 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 Enkotec A/S (deputy chairmand), Glunz og Jensen A/S (deputy chairmand), Max Bank, Nordic Corporate Investment A/S, Investeringsforeningen Mermaid Nordic, Bikuben Foundation New York, Inc. and a member of the Investor Board of LD Equity I. CFO of Bikubenfonden.

REMUNERATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Shareholdings of members of the Board of Directors, the Executive Board and other members of management.

Name	Position	No. of shares held (nom. DKK)	Allocated Warrants (pc.)	Whereof issued (pc.)
Anton Marinus Christoffersen	Chairman	75.800	0	0
Carsten Michael Berger	Deputy Chairman	0	0	0
Kaare Vagner Jensen	Board member	0	0	0
Hans Kristian Karl Olsen	Board member	0	0	0
Henning Skovlund Pedersen	Board member	0	0	0
Ole Christian Anthon Christiansen	President, CEO	242.000	12.000	7.919
Dan Bång	CFO	0	1.000	433
Peter James Brown	Chief Geologist, CGO	0	3.000	1.779

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 100,000 in remuneration for the work on the Board. The Chairman's remuneration is 2.5 times the basic fee and the Deputy Chairman's remuneration is 1.5 times the basic fee.

The total remuneration paid to the members of the Executive Board of NunaMinerals consists of a fixed basic salary determined once a year, a company car and a mobile telephone.

Short-term incentive schemes made up of individual bonus schemes based on both collective and individual targets. The Chairman makes an assessment as to each year's performance relative to targets defined, which is used to determine a possible individual cash bonus that would become payable in the following financial year.

Warrants, the grant of which depend on, among other things, the performance relative to defined targets.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

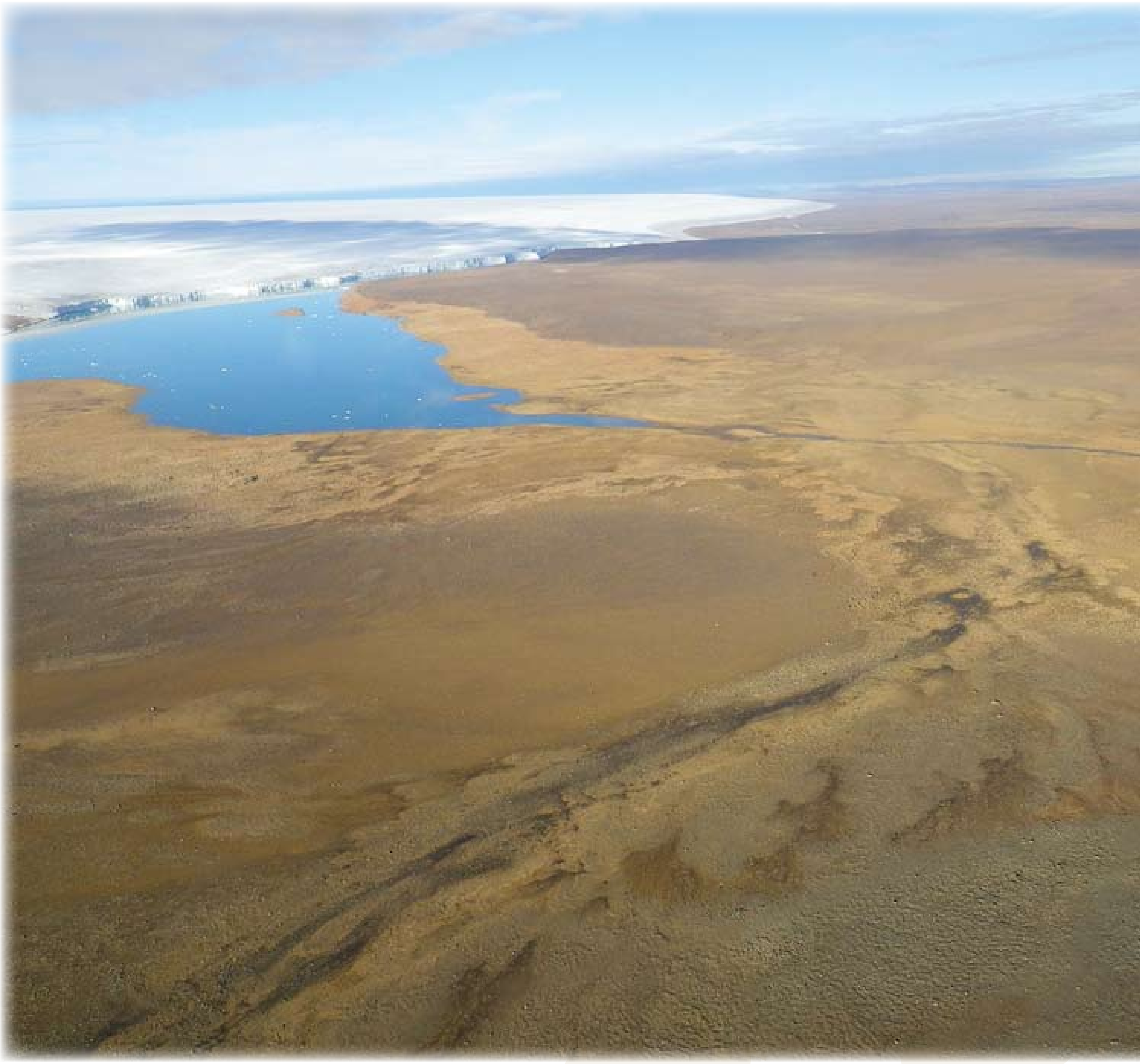
DIAMONDS

Further processing and interpretation of magnetic data from Qaamasoq has revealed more exploration targets for crater-type kimberlite. These will be exploration targets in 2011. The company expects that, if the indicator mineral chemistry and provenance in terms of the diamond stability field prove to be favourable, larger samples will be processed by caustic fusion with the aim of confirming the presence of diamond.

INGLEFIELD COPPER-GOLD POTENTIAL

Compilation of historic geochemical data for the Inglefield region has led to the identification of several copper-gold targets which coincide with some of the 14 geophysical targets already identified as having prospective signatures. As some of these targets are outside the company's current license area, the company has applied for permission to expand its exploration concessions in Inglefield Land so as to cover all copper-gold prospective areas.

The results of the petrological study of samples collected during the ground-truthing of selected targets from the Inglefield Land airborne geophysical survey were received. They provide new valuable insight to the geology of the region.



STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Amount in DKK 1.000		2010 t.kr.	2009 t.kr.
Revenue	Note 4	1.227	914
Explorations and evaluation costs capitalised		37.056	28.867
Other operating income	Note 5	2.475	2.412
Other external expenses		-35.635	-26.490
Staf costs	Note 6	-10.931	-13.080
Depreciation, amortisation & impairment losses	Note 7	-29.117	-10.986
Operating profit/loss		**-34.925**	**-18.364**
Loss from associates	Note 14	-137	-177
Other financial income	Note 8	1.072	2.011
Other financial expenses	Note 9	-838	-58
Profit/loss before tax		**-34.827**	**-16.588**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	Note 10	0	0
Profit/loss for the year		**-34.827**	**-16.588**
Earnings per share	Note 11		
Earnings per share		-29,69	-15,56
Diluted earnings per share		-29,69	-15,56
Proposed distribution of profit/loss			
Retained earnings		-34.827	-16.588
		-34.827	-16.588

BALANCE SHEET AT

Amount in DKK 1.000

ASSETS		31/12-2010 t.kr.	31/12-2009 t.kr.
Long-term Assets			
Exploration and evaluation costs capitalised		97.145	95.453
Intangible Assets	Note 12	97.145	95.453
Land and buildings		19.161	19.692
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		2.295	2.950
Property, plant and equipment	Note 13	21.456	22.641
Investments in associates	Note 14	1.565	1.702
Other investments	Note 15	150	150
Other Non-Current Assets		1.715	1.852
Total Non-Current Assets		120.316	119.947
Current Assets			
Inventories		716	435
Trade receivables		23	276
Receivables from associates		238	101
Other receivables		254	0
Prepayments		21	86
Receivables	Note 16	536	463
Investment Assets		132	526
Cash	Note 17	34.551	45.313
Total Current Assets		35.935	46.737
Total Assets		156.251	166.684

BALANCE SHEET AT

Amount in DKK 1.000

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		31/12-2010 t.kr.	31/12-2009 t.kr.
Share Capital	Note 18	117.431	106.762
Share Premium		81.766	69.343
Retained Earnings		-47.945	-13.523
Total Equity		151.252	162.582
Trade Payables		2.037	1.192
Other Payables		2.940	2.909
Non-Current Liabilities		4.999	4.102
Total Liabilities		4.999	4.102
Total Equity and Liabilities		156.251	166.684

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR 2010

Amount in DKK 1.000	Share Capital DKK´000	Share premium sion DKK´000	Reserve for own invest-ments DKK´000	Retained earnings DKK´000	Total Equity DKK´000
Equity at 1 January 2009	106.762	69.344		2.171	178.277
Income for the period				-16.588	-16.588
Share-based payment				893	893
Equity at 31 December 2009	106.762	69.344	0	-13.524	162.582

No dividend was distributed in 2009

Amount in DKK 1.000	Share Capital	Share premium sion	Reserve for own invest-ments	Retained earnings	Total Equity
Equity at 1 January 2010	106.762	69.344	0	-13.524	162.582
Income for the period				-34.827	-34.827
Capital Increase	10.669	13.336			24.005
Costs of Capital Increase		-914			-914
Share-based payment				406	406
Equity at 31 December 2010	117.431	81.766	0	-47.945	151.252

No proposal for the distribution of dividend was made in 2010

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Amounts stated in DKK 1.000	2010	2009
Profit/loss from primary activities	-34.925	-18.364
Depreciation, amor. and imp. Losses	29.117	10.986
Non-monetary transactions	-780	-381
Working Capital changes	937	656
Cash Flow from ordinary activities	-5.650	-7.103
Financial income, received	1.072	2.011
Financial expenses, paid	-838	-58
Income tax, paid	0	0
Cash flows from operating activities	-5.416	-5.150
Cash flows from investing activities		
Exploration and evaluation	-37.056	-28.867
Of this amount contributed by partners	8.997	11.017
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-379	-829
Cash flows from investing activities	-28.437	-18.679
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from share issue	23.091	0
Cash flow from financing activities	23.091	0
Change in cash and equivalents	-10.762	-23.829
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	45.312	69.141
Cash and cash equivalent at 31 December	34.551	45.312

NOTES

1) ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General information

The annual report of NunaMinerals A/S for 2010 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. The implementation of these standards and interpretations have no effect on the 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 carryforwards, 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

Revenue

Revenue is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer. Consultancy services are recognised as revenue when rendered. Revenue is recognised net of duties and sales discounts.

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

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 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 and bad debts, etc.

Staff costs and share-based payments

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.

Share-based incentive programs under which executive employees may only opt to purchase shares in The Company (equity-settled share-based payment arrangements) are measured at the equity instruments' fair value at the time of allotment, and are recognised in the income statement under staff costs over the period in which the employees earn the right to purchase shares. The set-off item is recognised directly in equity.

The fair value of the equity instruments is computed by using the Black Scholes model with the parameters stated in Note 25.

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. If no loan has been raised for the specific purpose of financing an exploration and evaluation project, loan expenses are calculated on the basis of the average interest rate for loans raised by The Company, except for loans raised for the acquisition of certain assets.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

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

On initial recognition, exploration and evaluations 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:

- Costs 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)

- Costs 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. Tests for impairment are performed when evidence of impairment exists.

When it is possible to prove the technical feasibility 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 evaluation projects completed and is amortised over the estimated useful life of the project.

Exploration and evaluation projects and completed evaluation projects are written down to any recoverable amount; see the paragraph on the writing down of 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 venture entities 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
Personal computers and software	0 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.

The recoverable amounts of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are calculated annually irrespective of any evidence of impairment. 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 the assets or the cash-generating unit's fair value less selling costs and net present value. Fair value is based on external valuations less estimated selling costs to realise the exploration and evaluation projects. When the value in use is determined, estimated future cash flows are discounted to present value using a discount rate that reflects current market estimates of the time value of money, as well as the particular risks related to the asset and the cash-generating unit, respectively, and for which no adjustment is made in estimated future cash flows.

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.

Dividend
Dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

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

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

On initial recognition, other 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 2010, particular attention should be given to the following assumptions and uncertainties:

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.

Impairment testing of exploration and evaluation assets is subject to significant uncertainties because it is difficult to safely determine cash flows from exploration and evaluation assets. The Company's valuation of impairment losses is based on external assessments, which are made annually on financial reporting, as well as on its own valuation model, 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.

In 2010, capitalised exploration and evaluation costs were written down by 27,553 tDKK (2009: tDKK 9,448), see note 3

No reversal was made of impairment losses in 2009 or 2010

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 2010 and 2009 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.

Warrants

The Company has established a share-based payment arrangement with its Executive Board and executive employees earning the right to subscribe for share options on satisfaction of certain agreed-upon criteria see Note 25. At the time of remuneration under the plan, the fair value of the plan is calculated, and such value is recognised in the income statement over the vesting period based on an estimate of the number of share options estimated to be earned. Fair value is calculated using the Black Scholes model, which requires that a number of assumptions are made, including the volatility of company shares, exercise period, dividend rate and the risk-free interest rate.

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.

2010	Nuuk Gold Province	Nanortalik Gold Province	Thule Iron Province	Nickel Belt	Greenland Platinum Procet	REE & Diamonds	Other	Prospec-ting*	Total Project	Adminis-tration	Total
Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.227	1.227
Other operating Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	90	2.385	2.475
Depreciation and amortisations	-435	-59	-10	0	-2	-2	-4	-227	-740	-824	-1.564
Impairment loss	-7.304	-5.292	-2.423	-6.010	-1.761	-3.398	-1.364	0	-27.553	0	-27.553
Profit/loss	-7.293	-5.292	-2.423	-6.010	-1.761	-3.398	-1.364	-468	-28.011	-6.816	-34.827
Additions, segment assets	7.811	6.281	8.260	577	119	7.145	632	6.231	29.245	0	37.056
Segment assets at 31 december	47.626	16.804	9.943	395	7.224	7.702	7.450	0	97.145	0	97.145

2009	Nuuk Gold Province	Nanortalik Gold Province	Thule Iron Province	Nickel Belt	Greenland Platinum Procet	REE & Diamonds	Other	Prospec-ting	Total Project	Adminis-tration	Total
Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	914	914
Other operating Income	1.526	0	0	0	-252	0	0	0	1.274	1.137	2.412
Depreciation and amortisations	-123	-44	-10	0	-2	-2	-16	-494	-690	-848	-1.539
Impairment loss	-1.522	-2.915	0	0	-3.672	0	-1.339	0	-9.448	0	-9.448
Profit/loss	10	-2.915	0	0	-4.114	0	-1.632	-1.393	-10.043	-6.545	-16.588
Additions, segment assets	11.190	8.801	254	325	5.680	953	1.664	0	28.867	0	28.867
Segment assets at 31 december	54.930	14.018	1.870	5.770	8.835	2.020	8.011	0	95.453	0	95.453

The ***"Nuuk Gold Province"*** is an area near Nuuk, the capital of Greenland, which probably contains gold. This area is subject to the 2007-59 Storø, 2008-37 Igasoq, 2009-37 Qassersuaq and 2001-38 Isua licenses. 2008-37 Igasoq and 2009-37 Qassersuaq have been waived.

The ***"Nanortalik Gold Province"*** is an area in South Greenland where gold may be found in solid rock as well as in river deposition. The area is subject to the 2006-10 Vagar and 2007-12 Hugin licenses, except for the Stendalen Gabro prospect.

The ***"Thule Iron Province"*** is an area in the Northwest of Greenland where iron may be found. This area is subject to the 2007-53 Minturn and 2009-03 Thule licenses as well as the 2010-44 Inglefield Land license application. 2009-03 Thule has been waived.

The ***"Nickel Belt"*** is the extension of the Trans Hudson-Thorngate nickel belt in Canada, and it is the belt running across Greenland from Kangerlussuaq to Ammassalik. This belt is subject to the 2007-13 Giesecke, 2007-49 Ammassalik and 2010-43 Kitak licenses as well as the Stendalen Gabro prospect, which forms part of the 2007-12 Hugin license. 2007-13 Giesecke Ammassalik, 2007-49 and 2010-43 Kitak have been waived.

The ***"Greenland Platinum Project"*** includes the area between Nuuk and Maniitsoq where platinum metals may be found.

"REE & Diamonds" includes several areas in which diamonds and rare earths may be found north and south of Nuuk. These areas are subject to the 2007-51 Maniitsoq license, the now waived 2007-10 Kang East license as well as the Qaamasoq and Tikiusaaq license applications.

"Other" includes the 2010-41 Ymer Island license prospective for tungsten and gold, the 2010-36 Paamiut license prospective for gold and the Sermilik application prospective for gold.

"Prospecting" includes The Company's activities not subject to license, including basic research.

"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) REVENUE

Amounts in DKK 1.000	2010	2009
Rent	1.002	856
Other revenue	225	58
	1.227	914

The revenue comes fra Greenland

5) OTHER OPERATING INCOME

Amounts in DKK 1.000	2010	2009
Profit from partner agreements	1.186	1.274
Other	1.289	1.137
	2.475	2.412

6) STAFF COSTS

Amounts in DKK 1.000	2010	2009
Salaries and wages	10.355	11.912
Other social security costs	170	274
Share-based payments	406	893
	10.931	13.080
The Executive Board has been remunerated as follows:		
Salaries and current bonuses	1.433	1.551
Non-current bonuses	320	302
Share-based payments	169	438
	1.922	2.291
The Supevisory Board has been remunerated as foolow:		
Fee for the Supervisory Board	700	700

If the Chief Executive Officer is still employed with The Company at 31 December 2011, he will be entitled to a particular severance pay on retirement, equalling 12 months' gross salary.

Share-based payments are the theoretical amounts of warrants granted, calculated at the time of grant, see Note 25.

7) DEPRECIATIONS, AMORTISATIONS AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

Amounts in DKK 1.000	2010	2009
Depreciation of buildings	531	531
Depreciation of fixtures and fittings	1.033	1.007
Impairment losses of intangible assets	27.553	9.448
	29.117	10.986

8) OTHER FINANCIAL INCOME

	2010	2009
Interest on bank deposits	512	1.990
Currency exchange gains	558	0
Other financial income	2	21
	1.072	2.011

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

9) OTHER FINANCIAL EXPENSES

	2010	2009
Currency exchange expenses	706	1
Sundries	132	57
	838	58

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

In 2009 and 2010, The Company did not recognise finance expenses in the cost of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

10) TAX ON PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE YEAR

	2010	2009
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	-34.827	-16.588
Tax calculated using a income tax rate of 30 %	-10.448	-4.976
Tax base of profit/loss from associates	41	53
Tax base of share-based payments expensed	122	268
Unrecognised tax asset	10.285	4.655
	0	0

11) EARNINGS PER SHARE

Amount in DKK 1.000	2010	2009
Earnings per share (DKK)	-29,69	-15,56
Diluted earnings per share (DKK)	-29,69	-15,56
Earnings per share is calculated as follows:		
Result regarding diluted EPS	-34.827	-16.588
Average number of shares	1.174.306	1.067.616
Average number of treasury shares	1.380	1.380
Number of shares used to calculate EPS	1.172.926	1.066.236
Average diluting effect of unexercised warrants	0	0
Number of shares used to calculate diluted EPS	1.172.926	1.066.236

Please refer to Note 25 for a specification of unexercised warrants. The warrants in question did not have a diluting effect on the earnings for 2009 and 2010 for which reason they were not included in the calculation of earnings per share. The warrant programme, however, may have a diluting effect on future earnings.

12) INTANGIBLE ASSETS

2010	Total
Cost at 1 januar	104.900
Exploration and Evaluation	37.513
Of this, expensed in income statement	457
Gross additions	37.056
Disposals due to partner agreement	-7.811
Nett additions	29.245
Cost at 31 December	134.145
Impairment losses at 1 January	-9.448
Impairment loss	-27.553
Impairment losses at 31 December	-37.001
Carrying amount at 31 December	97.145

2009	Total
Cost at 1 januar	85.776
Exploration and Evaluation	30.737
Of this, expensed in income statement	1.870
Gross additions	28.867
Disposals due to partner agreement	-9.743
Nett additions	19.124
Cost at 31 December	104.900
	0
Impairment losses at 1 January	0
Impairment loss	-9.448
Impairment losses at 31 December	-9.448
Carrying amount at 31 December	95.453

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 SLR Consulting Ltd. According to the external valuation, the value of the portfolio of projects is 104.741 tDKK at 31 December 2010 against 106.929 tDKK at 31 December 2009. 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 impairment losses.

In 2010, write-downs for impairment were carried out as the result of the waiving of the Kitak, Ammassalik, Giesecke, Thule, Igasoq and Qassersuaq license by 7.384 tDKK

Write-downs were also effected in 2009 by 1.427 tDKK due to the fact that the capitalised amount of those four license included in the co-operation agreement with Nuukfjord Gold Mines Ltd. exceeds the amount calculated under the agreement.

Also, write-downs for impairment were made of those intangible assets for which evidence of impairment existed.

13) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land and buildings		Other fixtures etc.	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Cost at 1 January	20.999	20.999	6.387	5.786
Additions for the period	0	0	379	829
Disposals for the period	0	0	0	-228
Cost	**20.999**	**20.999**	**6.766**	**6.387**
Depreciation at 1 January	-1.307	-776	-3.437	-2.657
Depreciation for the period	-531	-531	-1.033	-1.007
Depreciations of assets disposed of	0	0	0	228
Depreciations and impairment losses	**-1.838**	**-1.307**	**-4.470**	**-3.437**
Carrying amount	**19.161**	**19.692**	**2.295**	**2.950**

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

14) INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

	2010	2009
Cost at 1 January	2.000	2.000
Additions for the period	0	0
Disposals for the period	0	0
Cost at end of period	**2.000**	**2.000**
Adjustments at 1 January	-298	-121
Share of profit/loss for the year	-137	-177
Disposals		0
Adjustments at the end of the period	**-435**	**-298**
Carrying amount end of the period	**1.565**	**1.702**

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

	2010	2009
Total assets	3.528	3.664
Total liabilities	319	174
Total net assets	3.209	3.490
Share of net assets	1.565	1.702
Total revenue	1.005	1.035
Profit/loss for the year	-281	-363
Share of profit/loss for the year	-137	-177

15) OTHER INVESTMENTS

	2010	2009
Cost at 1 January	150	150
Additions for the year	0	0
Disposals for the year	0	0
Cost at 31 December	**150**	**150**

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

16) RECEIVABLES

	2010	2009
Trade receivables	23	276
Receivables from associates	238	101
Other receivables	254	0
Accrued income	21	86
	536	**463**

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

17) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2010	2009
Bank deposits available	34.551	45.313

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 interest at a floating rate.

Available cash and cash equivalents are tied up for a six-month period.

18) SHARE CAPITAL

	2010	2009
Number of shares at 1 January	1.067.616	1.067.616
Capital Increase	106.690	0
Number of shares at the end of period	1.174.306	1.067.616

The portfolio of treasury shares at 31 December 2010 amounted to 1,380 shares at 100 DKK, corresponding to 0.1% of total share capital. The portfolio of treasury shares at 31 December 2009 amounted to 1,380 shares at 100 DKK, corresponding to 0.1% of total share capital. The Company did not purchase or sell any treasury shares in 2010.

19) DEFERRED TAX

	Balance sheet 1/1	Recognised in the income statement	Recognised in the equity	Balance sheet 31/12
2010				
Exploration and evaluation costs capitalised	28.636	507		29.143
Land and buildings	-292	-259		-551
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	-3.330	-310		-3.640
Other	-176	-96		-272
Tax loss carry forwards	-24.838	158		-24.680
	0	0	0	0
2009				
Exploration and evaluation costs capitalised	25.733	2.903		28.636
Land and buildings	-233	-59		-292
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	-3.028	-302		-3.330
Loss on debitors	-90	-86		-176
Tax loss carry forwards	-22.382	-2.456		-24.838
	0	0	0	0

Deferred tax assets not recognised in the balance sheet:

	2010	2009
Tax loss carry forwards	28.613	18.228
	28.613	18.228

The tax base of losses which may be carried forward without this being subject to restrictions and which result from The Company's mineral exploration and evaluation activities is not recognised as it is not considered sufficiently probable that such losses will be used in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax liabilities not recognised in the balance sheet

No deferred tax liabilities exist for investments in associates.

20) FINANCIAL RISKS AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

NunaMinerals has a credit facility of 13,000 tDKK, which is secured on its uncharged property. For the time being, the credit facility will be effective until 1 July 2011.

	2010	2009
Categories of financial instruments:		
Other capital investments	150	150
Trade receivables	23	276
Receivables from associates	238	101
Other receivables	254	0
Cash and cash equivalents	34.551	45.313
Total receivables	35.216	45.840
Trade payables	2.037	1.192
Other payables	2.940	2.909
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	4.977	4.102

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 2010 or 31 December 2009. 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. The Company has no bank debt, for which reason the interest-rate risk is attributable to interest income that may vary with the level of interest rates.

The Company's bank deposits are placed in accounts on demand terms or fixed-term deposit accounts with a term of up to six months.

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 positive impact on the operating result and equity of tDKK 399 (2009: tDKK 634). A corresponding drop in the interest rate level would have resulted in a corresponding negative 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 2010 and 2009 and did not make any provisions in this respect.

Cash flow risk

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.

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 existing cash resources satisfactory, 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 Supervisory Board'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. In 2010, The Company issued new shares last whereupon 24.005 tDKK in capital was contributed to The Company. 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.

21) ASSETS CHARGED

	2010	2009
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 credit facility of 13,000 tDKK.

22) CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Company does not have any contingent liabilities.

For purposes of keeping The Company's license at the size at year-end 2010, The Company has a total exploration obligation of 10,101 tDKK in 2011, equalling investments in intangible assets of 6,734 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 waived, the exploration obligation will cease for the year in which the right is waived as well as for subsequent years.

23) 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 6 and 25, the following transactions were carried out:

	2010	2009
GreenLAB Greenland AS (associate)		
Rental income	-457	-444
Accounting assistance	-40	-20
Loans	238	101
Loans, changes	137	-9
Interest	-3	-21
Naqitat A/S		
Composing and printing	26	195

The Chairman of Board of Directors of NunaMinerals A/S is also Chairman of Naqitat A/S.

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

	2010	2009
Statutory audit of the financial statements	383	440
Fee for other assurance engagements	15	53
Fee for tax services	30	39
Fee for other services	252	290
	680	822

25) SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

On 14 August 2009, the Supervisory Board 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 may issue up to 30,000 warrants, each giving the holder the right to subscribe for one share at 100 DKK nominal. At 31 December 2010, The Company had granted 12,000 warrants to The Company's CEO (7,919 of which were issued) and 16,150 warrants to other key staff (8,581 of which were issued). Consequently, 1,850 warrants remain ungranted at 31 December 2010.

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).

2008	Retention warrants		Performance warrants	
	Number	Weighted average exercise price	Number	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at 1 January	0	na	0	na
Granted	8.050	437	1.610	437
Forfeited	0	na	0	na
Exercised	0	na	0	na
Expired	0	na	0	na
Outstanding at 31 December	8.050	239	1.610	437
Exerciseable at 31 December	2.684	437	1.610	437

2009	Retention warrants		Performance warrants	
	Number	Weighted average exercise price	Number	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at 1 January	8.050	239	1.610	437
Granted	1.000	184	4.344	202
Forfeited	-266	437	0	na
Exercised	0	na	0	na
Expired	0	na	0	na
Outstanding at 31 December	8.784	281	5.954	266
Exerciseable at 31 December	5.568	306	5.954	266

2010	Retention warrants		Performance warrants	
	Number	Weighted average exercise price	Number	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at 1 January	8.784	281	5.954	266
Granted	333	224	2.095	246
Forfeited	-667	310	0	na
Exercised	0	na	0	na
Expired	0	na	0	na
Outstanding at 31 December	8.450	278	8.049	260
Exerciseable at 31 December	8.450	278	8.049	260

Number of warrants that may be exercised at the balance sheet date, 16,500.

For non-exercised warrants at 31 December 2010, the range of exercise prices is 184 DKK to 437 DKK per warrant (184 to 437 DKK at 31 December 2009), and the weighted average remaining term of contracts is 2 years (3 years at 31 December 2009).

In 2010, warrants were granted on 6 July and 15 December. The estimated average fair value of the warrants granted was DKK 110,90 per warrant.

In 2009, warrants were granted on 22 December. The estimated average fair value of the warrants granted was DKK 134.50 per warrant.

In 2008, retention warrants were granted on 14 August, and performance warrants on 17 December. The estimated average fair value of the warrants granted was DKK 99.64 per warrant.

The estimated fair values at the grant date were calculated applying the Black Scholes model.

Measurement is based on the following assumptions:

	2010	2009	2008
Weighted average share price (DKK per share)	283,6	240,0	284,8
Weighted average exercise price (DKK per share)	243,0	194,8	437,0
Estimated volatility (%)	57,60	76,3	46,0
Risk-free interest rate (%)	2,0	2,0	3,8
Estimated dividend rate (%)	0,0	0,0	0,0
Period to maturity (number of years)	2	3	4

Volatility has been determined based on historical volatility of the share price of comparable companies in 2008 and volatility of The Company's own share in 2009 and 2010.

26) OWNERSHIP

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

Greenland Self Government, Sermersooq,	33.7%
Rudersdal A/S, in bankruptcy, Rudersdal	13.3%
Professionel Forening Ld Hf, Copenhagen	16.9%

27) EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

No events have occurred since the balance sheet date that would materially influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Please also refer to the comments in the management commentary on page 29 and to the stock market announcements published.