Year-end report January-December 2014

(This is a translation of the Year-end report issued in Swedish 190215. In case of differences the Swedish text is valid)

Fourth quarter October to December

- Operating income for the fourth quarter amounted to SEK -2 640 885
- Profit/loss after tax for the period October-December amounted to SEK -2 275 988
- Earnings per share amounted to SEK -0.04
- Equity per share amounted to SEK 0,19

The period from January to December

- Operating income totaled SEK -7 659 120
- Profit/loss after tax for the period amounted to SEK -7 294 197
- Earnings per share amounted to SEK -0.10
- Equity per share amounted to SEK 0,19

Significant events during the year

- The company has implemented new issues, bringing the company SEK 14 515 961 after issue costs during the year.
- The company has signed an agreement with the Cagayan province to pursue geological surveys
- Good results from the geological study in Vigan
- The company shares were listed on AktieTorget on July 28
- The company signed a final agreement with Nova International to operate its plant in Cagayan
- The company has estimated mineral resources for the Cagayan River and Aparri plant. The total mineral asset is calculated to 2.000.720.000 MT (Metric tons), with an average content of 3% Fe.
- The company is opening a sales company in Singapore
- The company's process plant was ready for production in September
- The company signs sales contract for 60 000 tons of magnetite
- The company signs an agreement to investigate Buguey Lagoon
- The subscription of TO1B was completed in the fourth quarter. A total of 90.3% was subscribed, which was equivalent to SEK 3 197 014
- In December, Delta Minerals Board decided of a private placement of SEK 2 188 764

Delta Minerals

Delta Minerals AB is a Swedish public company listed on AktieTorget with rights to pursue environmental projects in the Philippines with the support of regional/local authorities. The company's objective is to begin operations in estuaries of Northwestern Philippines for extraction of minerals and sand.

Future prospects

Delta Minerals has developed well during the year of 2014. We have achieved good results in the Philippines from the explorations we have made and found new areas for material extraction. We have concluded a cooperation agreement with Nova International, where we at an early stage, came across a production facility. We have thus been able to commence the marketing of our products and signed a framework agreement of 60 000 tons magnetite. The purpose of the pilot plant is to get production experience; starting marketing of the company's products, and verify our permits. Problems occur normally start-up phases, but we are after a very short period up and running. Sales of sand take longer time, which is expected. We are currently busy with the logistics to handle large vessels (Panamax) necessary for profitable sand sales.

We are now planning for the expansion of Delta Minerals' activities and we are negotiating to finance the expansion.

Events after year end

After the period end, the company has confirmed that shareholders, who invested in 2014 are eligible for investor deduction.

The company operations during the year 2014

Cagayan province

Agreement with the Cagayan province

The company has agreed with the Governor of Cagayan province, to investigate the future of mineral and sand in the Cagayan River. Cagayan River is the largest river in Northern Luzon.

The agreement gives the right to explore the Cagayan River from Magapit and upstream; furthermore, also for STA. Ana, Abolog, Pamplona, Claveria and other tributaries. The company has initiated investigations in suitable areas.

The Cagayan River is the largest river and located in Northern Luzon and North of Vigan. It has a catchment area of 27 281 km² and a length of 520 kilometer, and flows in a northerly direction from the inflow of Nueva Vizcaya to the estuary of the Babuyan channel in Aparri, Cagayan. Cagayan River has accumulated sand and sediment that has drastically deteriorated the transport capacity. Although no typhoons regularly occur in the province of Cagayan, heavy rainfall causes flooding in the nearby tributaries. The flooded areas in the Cagayan River and its tributaries are an estimated 186,000 hectares and include 52 villages in the region. The province suffers flooding hitting villages with areas are used for agricultural production. This has led to an unsustainable situation with frequent flooding along the Cagayan River with its tributaries causing loss of life, livestock and crops.

The company gets synergies by adding another river area and also more projects in our portfolio makes us less vulnerable, if we were to encounter problems in a specific area. Cagayan River is larger than the Abra River in the Vigan area. We think this/these projects will make an important contribution to the company in the future.

Delta Minerals has estimated mineral resources at the Cagayan River and the Aparri plant. The total mineral asset is calculated to 2.000.720.000 MT (Metric tons), with an average concentration of 3% Fe.

Calculation of mineral resources:
Stock pile: 200,000 MT Content 5% Fe
Name: 520,000 MT Content 3% Fe
Indicated: 2.000.000.000 MT Content 3% Fe
Total: 2.000.720.000 MT Content 3% Fe

The company signs a contract with Nova International
The company has signed a final agreement with Nova International; a Korean company, as operators of Nova's process plant at Aparri, Cagayan River.

Delta Minerals has thus gained access to a pilot plant. Delta Minerals has completed the refurbishment of the plant in mid-September. Delta Minerals is currently fine tuning the production plant over the next few months for supplying sand and gravel according to specification as well as high quality magnetite. The agreement also includes valid permits.

Delta Minerals has reached agreement with Nova of a monthly fee deducted from the final amount at production start. Nova also receives a royalty on magnetite and the parties have also agreed on a profit formula. The results will be announced, when Delta Minerals get more experience from the pilot production. Delta Minerals also has the right to acquire 50% of the plant within three years. Payments or investments as Delta Minerals will make, should be deducted from the final purchase price. Nova International is responsible for ensuring valid permits. The Delta Process, which is being developed at this facility, will also be used for further production facilities.

Pilot Plant Aparri
On September 12, 2014, the plant in Aparri was ready for production. All the equipment had been tested and the facility was after minor adjustments/repairs operating.

The new hydrocyklones with corresponding slurry pumps for the hybrid flood the spirit were installed. The cyclones added by Delta Minerals were intended to further refine the river sand meet the Singapore market requirements.

Delta Minerals has signed a frame agreement with "SUNGLOBE MINING and RESOURCES CORPORATION" for 60 000 tons magnetite.

Sales are made in the allotments of approximately 5 000 tons based on the world price of magnetite with usual additions/deductions.

Vigan area

The geological study in Vigan shows good results. The first results from the analyses of Abra river came during the year. The average iron content (Fe) in the river was 6.6% with values between 5,78% and 8.56% Fe. The results are in line with and even slightly better than previous assumptions.

Findings from the detailed topographic study are used to estimate the initial volume reserve of at least 7 million m³. The results are very encouraging and confirm the assumption of total resources/volumes calculated. Data show that the sand material is more or less homogeneous.

The Cagayan proceedings are currently very successful, but nevertheless, the company will also continue its work in Vigan area for alternative areas and as the material in Vigan is of high quality.

Buguey Lagoon

Delta Minerals has agreed with the mayor to investigate future mineral and sand extraction in the Buguey Lagoon. At a positive outcome, this could lead to a production agreement and thus enhance the natural habitat for brackish water spices. The lagoon has since a long time accumulated minerals such as magnetite.

The company has signed an initial agreement to investigate the lagoon; to be followed by a final agreement.

Buguey Lagoon covers about 994 hectares and extends for 17 km It is the water supply for about 1,500 acres of brackish water ponds. These are areas of coastal villages and a multipurpose fishing and farming of commercial importance. Incoming seawater during high water cannot reach the area due to silting. This leads to fresh salt water cannot get into the lagoon and seriously affects species depends on brackish water.

Sales office Singapore

Delta Minerals has decided to open a sales company in Singapore to facilitate its sales. This will make it possible to work closer to our customers in Southeast Asia and to optimize cash flow.

Future prospects

The successful development of Cagayan will enable production of magnetite and sand in 2015. The company has now found buyers for magnetite and it has yet to find sand buyers. The company will meet potential buyers in early 2015 and we expect start shipments of sand in 2015.

It is now important to increase the performance and capacity of the work plant. The, the company is ready to expand the Cagayan plant with more production facilities and increase the total production. We begin now the process of expansion and it’s financing.

The company's next step is to build up production, logistics, hiring staff, and also build up a corporate and financial structure for full-scale production. The company has now 24 employees.

Delta Minerals

Economic outcomes

Group highlights

SEK	2014-10-01 2014-12-31	2014-01-01 2014-12-31	2013-10-01 2013-12-31	2013-06-28 2013-12-31
Operating Expenses	-2 640 885	-7 659 120	-55 684	-55 684
Operating Profit/Loss	-2 640 885	-7 659 120	-55 684	-55 684
Net Financial Items	364 897	364 923	–	–
Profit/loss after tax	-2 275 988	-7 294 197	-55 684	-55 684
Earnings per share	-0,04	-0,10	0,00	0,00
Shareholders ' equity per share	0,19	0.19	0,33	0,33
Change in cash and cash equivalents	464 199	3 785 349	283 259	283 259

Economic outcomes for the parent company

Revenue for the period January to December amounted to SEK -5 036 591 and SEK -774 237 for the fourth quarter. The balance sheet total amounted at the end of the period to SEK 17 404 343.

Financial results group

The Group does not have any sales or other sales during the fiscal period or in the fourth quarter. Operating Profit/loss after tax amounted to SEK -7 294 197, of which SEK -2 275 988 in the fourth quarter. Cash flow was in the period January to December SEK 3 785 349 from operations SEK -9 217 420. Cash flow in the fourth quarter was SEK 464 199 from operating activities SEK -3 695 864. The balance sheet total at the end of the period was SEK 14 984 521.

Financing

During the year, Delta Minerals has through issuance brought in equity of SEK 14 515 961 after issue costs. At the fourth quarter end the total of TO1B subscribed was 90.3% of all written options and the company received SEK 3 220 363 from exercised options.

In conjunction with these options, the company Board decided on a private placement on SEK 2 188 764 with a subscription price of 0.20 kronor for each B share, to a few in advance spoken to investors. Of this directed share issue was SEK 738 764,40 paid in before year end and 1 450 000 SEK remained to be paid at year end.

The Group's liquid assets amounted to SEK 4 028 101 at December 31.

Financial and other information

Group Structure

Delta Minerals AB controls 100% of Delta Minerals Global Pacific Inc., Manila, Philippines.

Investments

The Group's net cash flow investments amounts for the full year to SEK 63 192 and for the fourth quarter to SEK 63 192.

Transactions with related parties

Milonga Resources AB has in the quarter; by Thomas Lundgren invoiced 334 368 SEK to the company for consulting and Board fees. Thomas Lundgren's CEO in Delta Minerals. International Advisory Management AB (IAM) has in the quarter; by Hakan Gustafsson invoiced SEK 222 912 to the company for consulting and Board fees. Hakan Gustafsson is the Chairman of Delta Minerals. Geokraft Tore H AB has invoiced SEK 18 750 to the company for consulting and Board fees. Tore Hallberg is a Board member of Delta Minerals.

Number of shares

The number of outstanding shares at 31 December is 76 012 699. These are divided into 6 284 130 A-shares and 69 728 569 B-shares.

STOCKHOLM 19 February 2015

Thomas Lundgren Executive Director and Board Member	Hakan Gustafsson Chairman of the Board	Tore Hallberg Board Member	Patric Perenius Board Member

This interim report has not been reviewed by the company's Auditors. The annual report will be published three weeks before the Annual general meeting.

For further information, please contact

Thomas Lundgren, CEO, Tel. + 46 (0) 70-397 25 24

Financial information

Annual general meeting 21april 2015, at 13.00
Hotel Birger Jarl Conference, Birger Jarlsgatan 61A, Stockholm

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Delta Minerals

Accounts

Consolidated income statement

Amount in Swedish kronor (SEK)	2014-10-01 2014-12-31	2014-01-01 2014-12-31	2013-10-01 2013-12-31	2013-06-28 2013-12-31
Other external costs	-2 382 955	-6 879 659	-55 684	-55 684
Personnel Costs	-257 930	-779 461	–	–
Operating Profit/loss	**-2 640 885**	**-7 659 120**	**-55 684**	**-55 684**
Financial income	364 897	364 928	–	–
Financial expenses	–	-5	–	–
Profit/loss before tax	**-2 275 988**	**-7 294 197**	**-55 684**	**-55 684**
Tax	–	–	–	–
Profit/loss for the period	**-2 275 988**	**-7 294 197**	**-55 684**	**-55 684**
Net income attributable to:				
The parent company's shareholders	-2 275 988	-7 294 197	-55 684	-55 684
Earnings per share				
Earnings per share before and after dilution, SEK [1]	-0,04	-0,10	0,00	0,00

[1] See financial ratios for more information

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Amount in Swedish kronor (SEK)	2014-10-01 2014-12-31	2014-01-01 2014-12-31	2013-10-01 2013-12-31	2013-06-28 2013-12-31
Profit/loss for the period	**-2 275 988**	**-7 294 197**	**-55 684**	**-55 684**
Other comprehensive income				
Records that later can be reversed in the income statement:				
Translation Differences	-164 160	-206 333	-514	-514
Other comprehensive income net of tax	***-164 160***	***-206 333***	***-514***	***-514***
Total other comprehensive income for the year	**-2 440 148**	**-7 500 530**	**-56 198**	**-56 198**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
The parent company's shareholders	-2 440 148	-7 500 530	-56 198	-56 198
NET comprehensive income	**-2 440 148**	**-7 500-530**	**-56 198**	**-56 198**

Delta Minerals

Consolidated statement of financial position

Amount in Swedish kronor (SEK)	2014-12-31	2013-12-31
ASSETS		
Subscribed but not paid-up capital	1 450 000	–
Fixed Assets		
Goodwill	7 501 787	7 501 787
Tangible fixed assets	5 592	–
Long-term receivables	57 600	–
Total fixed assets	**9 014 980**	**7 501 787**
Current Assets		
Other receivables	1 941 440	55 000
Cash and cash equivalents	4 028 101	283 259
Total current assets	**5 969 541**	**338 259**
TOTAL ASSETS	**14 984 521**	**7 840 046**

SHAREHOLDERS ' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Amounts in Swedish kronor (SEK)	2014-12-31	2013-12-31
Shareholders ' equity		
Share Capital	1 748 292	50 000
Other capital reserves	20 414 913	7 597 244
Reserves	-206 847	-514
Earned income includes net income	-7 349 881	-55 684
Total shareholders ' equity	**14 606 477**	**7 591 046**
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Trade Payables	32 238	9 000
Other short-term liabilities	345 806	240 000
Total current liabilities	**378 044**	**249 000**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS ' EQUITY	**14 984 521**	**7 840 046**

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

Amount in Swedish kronor (SEK)	Attributable to parent company's shareholders					
	Equity capital	**Other capital reserves**	**Reserves**	**Balanced loss**	**This year's results**	**Total shareholders ' equity**
The Group's formation 2013-06-28	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total Comprehensive Income						
This year's results					-55 684	**-55 684**
Other comprehensive income						**–**
Exchange Rate Differences			-514			**-514**
Total Comprehensive Income	–	–	-514	–	-55 684	**-56 198**
Transactions with shareholders						
New issue (parent company formation)	50 000					**50 000**
New issue under registration		3 674				**3 674**
Received a shareholders ' contribution		7 593 570				**7 593 570**
Total Transactions with shareholders	50 000	7 597 244	–	–	–	**7 647 244**
Closing balance by 2013-12-31	**50 000**	**7 597 244**	**-514**	**–**	**-55 684**	**7 591 046**
Opening balance per 2014-01-01	**50 000**	**7 597 244**	**-514**	**–**	**-55 684**	**7 591 046**
Total Comprehensive Income						
Rerouting of previous annual results				-55 684	55 684	**–**
This year's results					-7 294 197	**-7 294 197**
Other comprehensive income						
Exchange Rate Differences			-206 333			**-206 333**
Total Comprehensive Income	–	–	-206 333	-55 684	-7 238 513	**-7 500 530**
Transactions with shareholders						
New Share Issue	1 698 292	12 911 880				**14 610 172**
Ongoing issues		2 188 764				**2 188 764**
Costs for new issue		-2 282 975				**-2 282 975**
Total Transactions with shareholders	1 698 292	12 817 669	–	–	–	**14 515 961**
Closing balance per 2014-12-31	**1 748 292**	**20 414 913**	**-206 847**	**-55 684**	**-7 294 197**	**14 606 477**

Consolidated statement of cash flows

Amount in Swedish kronor (SEK)	2014-10-01 2014-12-31	2014-01-01 2014-12-31	2013-10-01 2013-12-31	2013-06-28 2013-12-31
Cash flow from operating activities				
Operating Profit/loss before financial items	-2 640 885	-7 659 120	-5 684	-5 684
Interest received	96 536	96 567	–	–
Interest paid	–	-5	–	–
Cash flow from operating activities before change in working capital	-2 544 349	-7 562 558	-5 684	-5 684
Changes in working capital	-1 151 515	-1 654 862	142 218	142 218
Increase/decrease in inventories	-162 920	-162 920		
Increase/decrease in other current assets	-562 403	-1 613 091	-105 000	-105 000
Increase/decrease in other current liabilities	-400 731	97 911	238 218	238 218
Increase/decrease in trade Payables	-25 461	23 238	9 000	9 000
Cash flow from operating activities	**-3 695 864**	**-9 217 420**	**136 534**	**136 534**
Cash flow from investing activities				
Acquisitions of subsidiaries, net of acquired cash and cash equivalents	–	–	93 051	93 051
Investments in tangible fixed assets	-5 592	-5 592	–	–
Investments in financial fixed assets	-57 600	-57 600	–	–
Cash flow from investing activities	**-63 192**	**-63 192**	**93 051**	**93 051**
Cash flow from financing activities				
New Share Issue	4 223 256	13 065 961	53 674	53 674
Cash flow from financing activities	**4 223 256**	**13 065 961**	**53 674**	**53 674**
Change in cash and cash equivalents	**464 199**	**3 785 349**	**283 259**	**283 259**
Reconciliation of changes in cash and cash equivalents				
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	3 558 766	283 259	–	–
Exchange rate difference on liquid assets	5 135	-40 507	–	–
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	4 028 101	4 028 101	283 259	283 259
Change in cash and cash equivalents	**464 199**	**3 785 349**	**283 259**	**283 259**

Delta Minerals

The Group's financial ratios

Amount in Swedish kronor (SEK), where not otherwise specified	2014-10-01 2014-12-31	2014-01-01 2014-12-31	2013-10-01 2013-12-31	2013-06-28 2013-12-31
Results				
Operating Profit/loss	-2 640 885	-7 659 120	-55 684	-55 684
Profit/loss after tax	-2 275 988	-7 294 197	-55 684	-55 684
Return Dimensions				
Return on equity,%	-15.6%	-65.7%	22.0%	22.0%
Return on total capital,%	-15.2%	-63.9%	16.0%	16.0%
Financial position				
Equity/Assets Ratio,%	97.5%	97.5%	96.8%	96.8%
Net worth per share, SEK	0.19	0.19	0.33	0.33
Balance Sheet Total	14 984 521	14 984 521	7 840 046	7 840 046
Shareholders ' equity	14 606 477	14 606 477	7 591 046	7 591 046
Per share				
The total number of outstanding shares, PCs	76 012 699	76 012 699	22 706 276	22 706 276
The total number of shares after taking into account dilution, PCs	77 758 495	77 758 495	22 706 276	22 706 276
Weighted average number of shares, PCs	64 351 473	76 012 699	22 706 276	22 706 276
Earnings per share before dilution, SEK	-0.04	-0,10	0.00	0.00
Earnings per share after dilution, SEK *	-0.04	-0,10	0.00	0.00
Equity per share before dilution, SEK	0.19	0.19	0.33	0.33
Shareholders ' equity per share after dilution, SEK	0.19	0.19	0.33	0.33

* If the loss per share after dilution becomes lower dilution effects not taken into account.

Employees				
Number of employees closing date	24.0	24.0	1.0	1.0

Parent company income statement

Amount in Swedish kronor (SEK)	2014-10-01 2014-12-31	2014-01-01 2014-12-31	2013-10-01 2013-12-31	2013-06-28 2013-12-31
Other operating income	55 000	55 000	50 000	50 000
Other external costs	-1 084 444	-5 053 096	-55 684	-55 684
Personnel Costs	-169 581	463 309	–	–
Operating Profit/loss	**-1 199 025**	**-5 461 405**	**-5 684**	**-5 684**
Interest Income	424 788	424 819	–	–
Interest expenses and similar items	–	-5	–	–
Profit/loss after financial items	**-774 237**	**-5 036 591**	**-5 684**	**-5 684**
Tax	–	–	–	–
Profit/loss after tax	**-774 237**	**-5 036 591**	**-5 684**	**-5 684**

Parent company statement of comprehensive income

Amount in Swedish kronor (SEK)	2014-10-01 2014-12-31	2014-01-01 2014-12-31	2013-10-01 2013-12-31	2013-06-28 2013-12-31
This year's results	-774 237	-5 036 591	-5 684	-5 684
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income	-774 237	-5 036 591	-5 684	-5 684
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
The parent company's shareholders	-774 237	-5 036 591	-5 684	-5 684
Total net income	-774 237	-5 036 591	-5 684	-5 684

Parent company statement of financial position summary

Amount in Swedish kronor (SEK)	2014-12-31	2013-12-31
ASSETS		
Subscribed but not paid-up capital	1 450 000	–
Participations in Group companies	7 593 570	7 593 570
Receivables from Group companies	4 250 906	–
Other long-term receivables	57 600	–
Total fixed assets	**11 902 076**	**7 593 570**
Current Assets		
Short-term receivables		
Other receivables	509 744	105 000
Cash at bank and in hand	3 542 523	191 990
TOTAL ASSETS	**17 404 343**	**7 890 560**
SHAREHOLDERS ' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Share Capital	1 748 292	50 000
Ongoing rights issue	2 188 764	3 674
Total restricted equity	3 937 056	53 674
Non-restricted equity		
Share Premium	10 632 579	–
Retained earnings	7 587 886	7 593 570
This year's results	-5 036 591	-5 684
Total unrestricted equity	13 183 874	7 587 886
Total shareholders ' equity	**17 120 930**	**7 641 560**
Current liabilities		
Trade Payables	32 238	9 000
Other short-term liabilities	41 532	200 000
Accrued expenses and deferred income	209 643	40 000
Total current liabilities	**283 413**	**249 000**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS ' EQUITY	**17 404 343**	**7 890 560**

Statement of changes in equity of the parent company in summary

Amount in Swedish kronor (SEK)	2014-12-31	2013-12-31
Opening shareholders ' equity	7 641 560	
Profit/loss for the period	-5 036 591	-5 684
Other comprehensive income	–	–
NET comprehensive income	**2 604 969**	**-5 684**
New Share Issue	14 610 172	50 000
Shareholders ' Contribution	–	7 593 570
Ongoing unregistered offerings	2 188 764	3 674
Issue Costs	-2 282 975	–
Equity	**17 120 930**	**7 641 560**

Note 1 the effects of transition to IFRS

Effects when switching to RFR 2 for the parent company

This is the first interim report for Delta Minerals AB established pursuant to RFR2. The accounting policies set out below have been applied when the income statement and balance sheet prepared as at 31 December 2014 and for the comparative information presented per 31 December 2014 and in the preparation of the report on the financial position of period detail (the opening IFRS balance sheet) as at 28 June 2013 (the parent's date of transition to RFR 2).

The opening IFRS balance sheet in accordance with RFR 2 has not resulted in an adjusted amount compared to the previous years ' accounts reported in accordance with the Bokföringsrådet.

Effects at the Group's transition to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

This is the first interim report for Delta Minerals AB established under IFRS. The accounting policies set out below have been applied when the consolidated accounts are drawn up at 31 December 2014 and for the comparative information presented on 31 December 2013 as well as in the preparation of the report on the financial position of period detail (the opening IFRS balance sheet) as at 28 June 2013 (the Group's start time).

Delta Minerals AB established no consolidated accounts for 2013 why transitional rules in accordance with IFRS 1 do not apply.

Choices made during the transition to accounting

The transition to IFRS is recognized in the parent company in accordance with IFRS 1 first-time adoption of IFRS. The general rule is that all the applicable IFRS and IAS standards, which entered into force and approved by the EU, should be applied with retrospective effect.

Reconciliation between the previously applied accounting policies and IFRS

The transition from previous GAAP to IFRSs has had no effect on the parent company's accounts more than the presentation of financial statements.

Delta Minerals

Note 2 Summary of significant accounting policies

Base for the establishment of the reports

The consolidated financial statements of Delta Minerals Group has been prepared in accordance with IAS 34.

This financial report is Delta Minerals ABs first financial report with the consolidated accounts in accordance with IFRS. Historical financial information has been restated from the 28 June 2013, which is the date of the Group's starting time.

The principal accounting policies applied in the consolidated accounts drawn up stated below. These principles have been applied consistently for all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The parent company's accounting policies are consistent with the group, where not otherwise specified. See separate title for the parent company at the end of these accounting principles.

To draw up reports in accordance with IFRS requires the use of some key assessments for accounting purposes. Further requires that management make certain judgments in applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a high degree of judgment, which is complex, areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are set out in note 4.

Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and changed standards to be applied for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2014

Below are the standards that the group applies for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 January 2014 and a description of the impact that the introduction of these standards and statements has on Delta Minerals financial reports:

IFRS 10 consolidated financial statements "is based on already existing policies when it identifies the control that the decisive factor in determining whether a company should be included in the consolidated financial statements. The standard provides further guidance to assist in the determination of control when this is difficult to assess. Application of IFRS has not brought any effects of IFRS 10 for Delta Minerals.

IFRS 12 disclosure of shares in other undertakings "includes disclosure requirements for all forms of holdings in other companies, such as subsidiaries, cooperation arrangements, associates and non-consolidated structured entity.

Other standards, amendments and interpretations which enter into force for the fiscal year that begins on January 1, 2014 have no material impact on the Group's financial statements.

New standards and interpretations which are not yet applied

When preparing the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2014, has published a number of standards and interpretations which are not yet entered into force and which are applicable for Delta Minerals. The following is a preliminary assessment of the impact that the introduction of these standards and statements can get at Delta Minerals financial reports:

IFRS 9 financial instruments "manages classification, valuation and accounting for financial assets and liabilities. The full version of IFRS 9 was released in July 2014. It supersedes the parts of IAS 39 which manages the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 retains a mixed evaluation attempt but simplifies this approach in some respects. This standard should be applied for annual periods beginning 1 January 2018. Earlier application is permitted. The Group has not yet evaluated the impact of the introduction of the standard.

IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers ' regulates how accounting of proceeds should occur. The principle to IFRS 15 relies on to provide users of financial reports more useful information about the company's revenue. IFRS

15 supersedes IAS 18 Revenue and IAS 11 construction contracts and related SIC and IFRIC. IFRS 15 enters into force 1 January 2017. Early application is permitted. The Group has not yet evaluated the impact of the introduction of the standard.

No other of the IFRS or IFRIC interpretations, which has not yet entered into force, is expected to have a material effect on the group.

2.2. Consolidated accounts

Daughter Companies

The group controls a company when it is exposed to or have the right to mobile returns from its holding in the company and have the opportunity to influence the return through his influence in the company. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which the group controls the subsidiary. They are excluded from the consolidated accounts from the date when control ceases.

The acquisition method is used for the presentation of the Group's acquisitions of subsidiaries. The cost of an acquisition is the fair value of assets given as compensation, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed by the transfer date, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any minority interest. The surplus is the difference between the acquisition cost and the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities is recognized as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the acquired subsidiary's assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are recognized directly in the profit and loss account for the difference.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated, but any losses are seen as an indication that an impairment loss may arise. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure a consistent application of the Group's principles.

2.3 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker is the function that is responsible for the allocation of resources and assessment of operating segments ' results. In this function, the Group has been identified as the Board of Directors of Delta Minerals AB that makes strategic decisions. At the closing moment Delta Minerals has a segment which in its entirety covers operations in the Philippine subsidiary.

2.4 Conversion of foreign currency

Functional currency and reporting currency

Items included in the financial statements for the various entities of the group are measured in the currency of the economic environment in which each company mainly operates (functional currency). In the consolidated financial statements is used Swedish kronor (SEK), which is the parent company's functional currency and presentation currency.

Transactions and balance sheet items

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the transaction date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year-end Exchange rates, are recognized in the income statement and included in the net financial income.

Foreign exchange gains and losses relating to loans and liquid assets are recognized in the income statement as financial income or expenses. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the item other operating income or other external costs "in the income statement.

Group Companies

Results and financial position of all the Group companies (of which none have a hyperinflationary currency as the functional currency) that have a functional currency other than the reporting currency are translated into the Group's presentation currency as follows:

a) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet is translated at the closing rate;

b) Income and expenses for each income statements are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average rate is a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction date, otherwise the income and expenses are translated at the exchange rate of transaction), and

c) All exchange differences arising are recognized as a separate component of other comprehensive income and recognized in equity under the separate fund known as Reserves.

Any goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of this business and translated at the closing rate. Exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

All tangible fixed assets are reported at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Depreciation on tangible assets, to distribute their cost down to the estimated residual value over the estimated useful life, is made on a straight-line basis as follows:

Inventory 5 years

2.6 intangible assets

The Group's intangible assets consist exclusively of goodwill attributable acquisition of the movement in the group, which took place in December 2013.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the amount by which cost exceeds the fair value of the Group's share of the acquired subsidiary's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries are accounted for as intangible assets.

Goodwill is tested annually in order to separately identify impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment of goodwill is not reversed. Gain or loss on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of the remaining goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units at the examination of possible impairment. The allocation is made at the cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to be favoured by the business combination that gave rise to goodwill. Delta Minerals benefits original goodwill which arose when Delta Minerals Corporation was formed in 2013 to an operational segment, the activity in the Philippine subsidiary that existed at the time the original goodwill arose.

2.7 Impairment of non-financial fixed assets

Assets with an indeterminable useful life, for example goodwill, are not written off without trying annually for impairment. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are written off are assessed with respect to impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. A write-down is made with the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs and its value in use.

2.8. Financial instruments

The Group classifies financial assets into the following categories: loans and receivables, and other financial liabilities.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets that are not derivatives, which have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for items with a due date more than 12 months after the balance sheet date which are classified as fixed assets. Loans and receivables are recognized as trade and other receivables in the balance sheet. While cash and cash equivalents are included in this category. In the parent company are included in this category are requirements on group companies.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are recognized at the acquisition date at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Delta Minerals do not have any liabilities to credit institutions in 2014 or 2013. Accounts payable are classified as other financial liabilities.

2.10 Impairment of financial instruments

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence of impairment exists for a financial asset or a group of financial assets. A financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired and is written down only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events occurred after the asset recognized for the first time (a "loss event") and that this event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be estimated reliably. In the parent company will also be assessed where there is impairment in carrying intra-group receivables at the end of each reporting period.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, bank deposits and other short-term investments with maturity date within three months from the date of acquisition as well as frozen bank deposits. Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement is not consistent with the definition of cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet because the escrow bank balances are not included as these are expected to be settled after 3 months from the balance sheet date. At the balance sheet date, the Group has bank accounts in the form of settlement on the trust account of the external party amounting to SEK 738 764 which are included in cash and cash equivalents.

2.12 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are reported, net of tax, in equity as a deduction from the proceeds. Delta Minerals reports loss for 2013 and 2014 and have made the assessment that the fiscal deficit cannot be used within an indefinite period of time. For this reason do not have tax effects are taken into account in issuing costs accounted for over equity.

2.13 Trade Payables

Trade payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amount of trade payables are assumed to correspond to its real value, because this post is short term in nature.

2.14 Current and deferred tax

Period tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the income statement, except when the tax relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In such cases it is recognized also the treasure in other comprehensive income or shareholders ' equity.

The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax rules as at the balance sheet date is decided or effectively decided in the countries where the parent company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates the claims made in the income tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax rules are subject to interpretation. It will, when appropriate, provisions for amounts that are likely to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is recognized on all temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred tax liability is recognized, however, if it occurs as a result of the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is recognized, either if it not occurs as a result of a transaction, which constitutes the initial recognition of an asset or liability that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting or fiscal results. Deferred income tax is calculated using tax rates (and laws) that have been decided or announced at the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

At the balance sheet date is not recognized any deferred tax assets on the balance sheet because it is uncertain when the fiscal deficit can be used.

2.15 Employee benefits

Pension Obligations

The business units have only defined contribution pension plans. For defined contribution pension plans Delta Minerals pay contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The fees are recognized as staff costs when the employee performs its services. Prepaid fees are recognized as an asset to the extent that cash refund or a reduction in future payments can be credited to the group.

2.16 Revenue recognition

Sales of sand and mineral

Group revenues generated from the sale of sand and minerals. Sales are to companies. Revenue comprises the fair value of consideration received or receivable for goods sold in the Group's operating activities. Revenue is reported net of deductions of value added tax, returns and discounts. The group recognises revenue when the amount can be measured reliably and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the enterprise. This date coincides with the delivery of the goods to the customer.

Interest Income

The interest income recognized in distributed over maturity using the effective interest method.

2.17 Leasing

Leases where a significant portion of the risks and benefits of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made during the leasing period (less any incentives from the lessor) are expensed in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term. All leases held by Delta Minerals are classified as operating leases.

2.18 The parent company's accounting principles

In connection with the transition to accounting under IFRS in the consolidated financial statements, the parent company put into applying RFR 2 accounting for legal entities. The transition has not brought any quantitative effects or effects on how results and balance sheet items are presented. However, the transition meant expanded additional disclosure requirements.

The parent company applies other accounting principles than the group in the cases listed below.

Presentation of income statement and balance sheet

The parent company applies the layouts shown in the annual accounts Act, which, among other things, leads to another presentation of equity applied. Otherwise, results and balance sheet are presented in the same way as in group. Some names in the profit and loss account differ between the Group and the parent company, which has links to the concepts used in the Swedish annual accounts Act and IFRS standards. Any provisions recognized in the parent company under a separate heading.

Shares in subsidiaries

Shares in subsidiaries are carried at cost less any impairment losses. Dividends received are recognized as revenue when the right to receive payment has been established. Then an impairment of shares to which the dividend relates. When there is an indication that stocks and shares in subsidiaries decreased in value is an estimate of the recoverable amount. This is lower than the carrying amount, an impairment loss. Impairment losses are recognized in the income from participations in Group companies.

Note 3 financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Group's business for a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management policy focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Group's financial results.

Risk management is handled by the Executive Director in accordance with policies established by the Board of Directors Executive Director identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operating units.

(a) Market risk

(i) Currency risk

Transaction Exposure

The Group's revenue mainly in USD, why currency fluctuations can have significant effects on the company's operating profit.

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to US dollars (USD) and the Philippine Peso (PHP). Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognized assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations.

The Group has investments in foreign operations, whose net assets are exposed to foreign exchange risk.

(ii) Interest rate risk relating to cash flows and fair values

Because the group does not hold any significant interest-bearing assets or liabilities, the Group's revenue and cash flow from operations substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is managed at group level. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits at banks and financial institutions as well as credit exposures to the Group's customers, including outstanding receivables and contracted transactions. The group is currently only in small scale of credit risks.

c) Liquidity risk

The Group's liquidity risk consists in that the group lacks cash for payment of its obligations.

31 December 2014, the Group has a liquidity amounting to TSEK 4 028 (283). Management works continuously to ensure that future liquidity needs through evaluation of various financing options.

Future undiscounted cash flows corresponding to the outgoing posted values for these debts.

3.2 fair value

The Group holds no financial assets or liabilities that are measured at fair value. The carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet, which fall within the scope of information in accordance with IFRS 13.97, is judged equivalent to the fair value.

Note 4 Critical accounting estimates

Estimates and assessments are evaluated continuously and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are considered reasonable under prevailing conditions.

Significant estimates and assumptions for accounting purposes

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The estimates for accounting purposes arising from these will, by definition, seldom equal to the actual outcome. The estimates and assumptions where there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities during the next financial year are listed in main features below.

Assessment of impairment of goodwill

The company examines every year if any impairment loss for goodwill, in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 2.7 impairment of non-financial fixed assets. Recovery values for cash-generating units are determined by calculating value in use. For these calculations, some estimates are made.

Although the estimated growth rate applied for the discounted cash flows after the forecast 5-year period had been 1% instead of management's assessment of 2%, no impairment of goodwill would occur.

Although the estimated discount rate before tax that applied to the discounted cash flows had been 16% instead of management's assessment at 14%, no impairment of goodwill would occur.

Valuation of loss carryforwards

The group investigates each year if no impairment exists for deferred tax assets for tax loss carryforwards. In addition, the group is examining the possibility to activate new deferred tax assets on tax loss carryforwards of the year if applicable. Deferred tax assets are only busy in the case it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

Group reported no deferred tax asset in 2014 or 2013.