KIVALLIQ ENERGY CORPORATION

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2013 and 2012

Canadian Dollars

DAVIDSON & COMPANY LLP — Chartered Accountants — A Partnership of Incorporated Professionals

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Kivalliq Energy Corporation

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kivalliq Energy Corporation, which comprise the statements of financial position as at September 30, 2013 and 2012 and the statements of operations and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 control. 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 financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Kivalliq Energy Corporation as at September 30, 2013 and 2012 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

"DAVIDSON & COMPANY LLP"

Vancouver, Canada — Chartered Accountants

January 20, 2014

NEXIA INTERNATIONAL

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Kivalliq Energy Corporation
(An Exploration Stage Company)
Statements of Financial Position
As at September 30

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

ASSETS	**Notes**		**2013**		2012
Current					
Cash and cash equivalents		**$**	**2,964,879**	$	6,663,542
Other receivables			**34,507**		66,904
GST/HST recoverable			**52,087**		400,457
Prepaid expenses			**266,843**		95,937
			3,318,316		7,226,840
Equipment	**3**		**644,019**		735,678
Intangible Assets	**4**		**-**		848
Exploration and Evaluation Assets *(Schedule)*	**5**		**52,995,192**		46,998,000
		$	**56,957,527**	$	54,961,366

LIABILITIES					
Current					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**$**	**352,750**	$	1,013,653
Deferred Tax Liability	**11**		**3,786,216**		4,561,553
			4,138,966		5,575,206
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Share Capital	**6**		**56,671,834**		53,080,461
Contributed Surplus			**8,727,682**		7,801,902
Deficit			**(12,580,955)**		(11,496,203)
			52,818,561		49,386,160
		$	**56,957,527**	$	54,961,366

Nature of Operations and Going Concern *(Note 1)*
Commitments *(Notes 5 and 10)*
Subsequent Events *(Notes 6 and 13)*

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

"James Paterson", CEO ______________,Director   *"John Robins"* ______________,Director

Kivalliq Energy Corporation

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss

For the Years Ended September 30

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Notes	2013	2012
Expenses			
Amortization and depreciation		**$ 165,128**	$ 165,543
Bank charges and interest		**2,112**	7,731
Investor relations		**130,317**	166,090
Listing and filing fees		**39,930**	91,924
Office and sundry		**222,991**	238,378
Professional fees		**86,807**	140,520
Salaries and consulting fees		**1,003,867**	802,030
Share-based compensation	**6**	**-**	2,594,741
Transfer agent fees		**19,397**	18,099
Travel and conference		**205,921**	259,715
Loss before the undernoted		**(1,876,470)**	(4,484,771)
Other income (expenses)			
Interest		**63,655**	116,210
Loss on foreign exchange		**(2,651)**	(7,788)
Part XII.6 tax expense		**-**	(9,882)
Amortization of flow-through share premium liability		**-**	1,225,341
Loss before income taxes		**(1,815,466)**	(3,160,890)
Deferred tax recovery (expense)	**11**	**730,714**	(2,494,354)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year		**$ (1,084,752)**	$ (5,655,244)
Basic and diluted loss per common share		**$ (0.01)**	$ (0.04)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		**181,318,973**	147,043,358

- The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements –

Kivalliq Energy Corporation

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the Years Ended September 30, 2013 and 2012

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Share Capital		Contributed surplus	Deficit	Total shareholders' equity
	Number of shares	Amount			
Balance, September 30, 2011	122,613,526	$ 30,991,994	$ 5,866,528	$ (5,840,959)	$ 31,017,563
Issued					
Private placements – non flow-through	20,251,444	9,113,150	-	-	9,113,150
Private placements – flow-through	23,617,900	10,628,055	-	-	10,628,055
Exercise of options	258,000	59,080	-	-	59,080
Exercise of warrants	6,607,500	2,312,625	-	-	2,312,625
Fair value of options exercised	-	35,253	(35,253)	-	-
Fair value of warrants exercised	-	956,692	(956,692)	-	-
Share-based compensation	-	-	2,594,741	-	2,594,741
Share issuance costs – cash	-	(970,921)	-	-	(970,921)
Share issuance costs - warrants	-	(332,578)	332,578	-	-
Tax benefit on share issuance costs	-	287,111	-	-	287,111
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(5,655,244)	(5,655,244)
Balance, September 30, 2012	173,348,370	$ 53,080,461	$ 7,801,902	$ (11,496,203)	$ 49,386,160
Issued					
Private placement - shares and warrants (note 6 (a))	15,149,333	3,588,878	955,922		4,544,800
Exercise of options	570,000	93,000	-	-	93,000
Fair value of options exercised	-	30,142	(30,142)	-	-
Share issuance costs - cash	-	(130,508)	(34,762)	-	(165,270)
Share issuance costs - warrants	-	(34,762)	34,762	-	-
Tax benefit on share issuance costs	-	44,623	-	-	44,623
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,084,752)	(1,084,752)
Balance, September 30, 2013	189,067,703	$ 56,671,834	$ 8,727,682	$ (12,580,955)	$ 52,818,561

- The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements –

Kivalliq Energy Corporation
(An Exploration Stage Company)

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Years Ended September 30

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		2013		2012
Cash Flows used in Operating Activities				
Net loss for the year	$	**(1,084,752)**	$	(5,655,244)
Adjustments for:				
Amortization and depreciation		**165,128**		165,543
Deferred tax expense (recovery)		**(730,714)**		2,494,354
Share-based compensation		**-**		2,594,741
Interest income		**(63,655)**		(116,210)
Amortization of flow-through share premium liability		**-**		(1,225,341)
Changes in non-cash working capital:				
Other receivables		**15,818**		411,668
HST recoverable		**348,370**		530,779
Prepaid expenses		**(170,906)**		101,899
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**(1,212)**		(116,625)
		(1,521,923)		(814,436)
Interest received		**80,234**		105,617
		(1,441,689)		(708,819)
Cash Flows used in Investing Activities				
Exploration and evaluation assets		**(6,656,883)**		(21,886,555)
Equipment and intangible assets		**(72,621)**		(322,036)
		(6,729,504)		(22,208,591)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Issuance of share capital, net of issuance costs		**4,472,530**		22,367,330
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**(3,698,663)**		(550,080)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year		**6,663,542**		7,213,622
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	**$**	**2,964,879**	$	6,663,542

Supplemental Schedule of Non-Cash Investing Activities		**2013**		2012
Exploration and evaluation assets included in accounts payable	**$**	**295,816**	$	955,507
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:				
Cash on deposit	**$**	**360,704**	$	1,618,999
Other investments		**2,604,175**		5,044,543
	$	**2,964,879**	$	6,663,542
Cash paid for income taxes	**$**	**-**	$	-
Cash paid for interest	**$**	**-**	$	-

- The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements –

Kivalliq Energy Corporation

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Schedule of Exploration and Evaluation Assets

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	For the Year Ended September 30, 2013			For the year ended September 30, 2012
	Acquisition Costs	**Deferred Exploration Costs**	**Total**	Total
Mineral Interests				
Angilak, Nunavut				
Land Administration	$ 221,936	$ -	**$ 221,936**	$ 143,059
Air Support and Transportation	-	1,416,733	**1,416,733**	6,024,944
Drilling	-	350,092	**350,092**	5,261,059
Field and General Operations	-	712,982	**712,982**	1,765,418
Field Contractors and Consultants	-	1,155,850	**1,155,850**	2,074,227
Fuel	-	407,598	**407,598**	1,408,670
Laboratory Costs	-	507,123	**507,123**	399,997
Salaries and Wages	-	953,735	**953,735**	1,263,012
Travel and Accommodation (Project)	-	271,143	**271,143**	775,143
Exploration and Evaluation Assets for the Year	221,936	5,775,256	**5,997,192**	19,115,529
Balance, Beginning of the Year	1,004,442	45,993,558	**46,998,000**	27,882,471
Balance, End of the Year	$ 1,226,378	$ 51,768,814	**$52,995,192**	$46,998,000

- The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements –

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Kivalliq Energy Corporation ("Kivalliq" or the "Company") was incorporated as a wholly owned subsidiary of Kaminak Gold Corporation ("Kaminak") on February 13, 2008 as 0816479 BC Ltd. under British Columbia's Company Act. Effective February 20, 2008, 0816479 BC Ltd. changed its name to Kivalliq Energy Corporation. The Company is an exploration stage company focusing on the acquisition, exploration and development of resource properties.

The Company became a reporting issuer in Alberta and British Columbia on July 4, 2008 by virtue of a reorganization transaction involving the exchange of securities between Kaminak, the Company and the shareholders of Kaminak. The reorganization transaction involved the acquisition from Kaminak of a 100% interest in Kaminak's Uranium properties (Angilak, Baker Lake and Washburn). On July 7, 2008, after completion of its private placements, the Company's shares became publicly traded on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "KIV".

Long-term continuance of the Company's operations is dependent upon achieving profitable operations and obtaining additional equity or debt financing. The recoverability of the carrying values of the Company's resource property interests is dependent upon the existence and discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development of these properties and future profitable production from or proceeds from the disposition of resource properties.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing and to commence profitable operations in the future.

These financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and statement of financial position classifications that would be necessary were the going concern assumption deemed to be inappropriate. These adjustments could be material.

These financial statements reflect all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) necessary for fair presentation of the financial position, operations and changes in financial results for the periods presented.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Basis of Presentation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards 1, Presentation of financial statements ("IAS 1") using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). To more accurately reflect the nature of certain expenses, the Company has reclassified certain expenses recorded on the statement of operations in the comparative period. These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on January 20, 2014.

2. Significant Accounting Policies – *Continued*

b) Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate in effect at the financial statement date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between the amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortized cost in the foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the period. Exchange gains or losses arising from these translations are recognized in profit and loss for the reporting period.

c) Equipment

i) Recognition and measurement

Equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Costs include expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

When parts of equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal of equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of equipment, and are recognized net within other income in profit or loss.

ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced item is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of equipment are expensed.

iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated over the cost of an asset less its residual value. Depreciation is provided on a declining balance method at rates designed to depreciate the cost of the equipment over the estimated useful lives. The annual depreciation rates are as follows:

Computer equipment	30%
Office furniture	20%
Field equipment	20%

Depreciation of leasehold improvements is calculated straight-line over the term of the lease.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

2. Significant Accounting Policies – *Continued*

d) Intangibles

The Company considers as intangible assets computer software which is not an integral part of the related hardware. The Company provides for depreciation of computer software using the declining balance method at the annual rate of 100%.

e) Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is the change in the Company's net assets that results from transactions, events and circumstances from sources other than the Company's shareholders and includes items that would not normally be included in net earnings such as unrealized gains or losses on available-for-sale investments. For the years presented, net income (loss) equals comprehensive income (loss).

f) Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Resource exploration and development costs, including option payments, are capitalized on an individual area of interest basis until the properties are brought into production, at which time they will be amortized on a unit-of-production basis, or until the properties are abandoned, sold or management determines that the mineral property is not economically viable, at which time the unrecoverable deferred costs are expensed to operations. Option payments arising on the acquisition of mineral property interests exercisable at the discretion of the Company are recognized as paid or payable.

Exploration and evaluation costs include cash consideration and the estimated fair market value of common shares or warrants on the date of issue as provided under the agreed terms of acquisition for the mineral property interest.

Capitalized exploration and evaluation costs are those directly attributable costs related to the search for, and evaluation of, mineral resources, that are incurred after the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore a specific area and before the technical feasibility and commercial viability of a mineral reserve are demonstrable. Any costs incurred prior to obtaining the right to explore a mineral property are expensed as incurred as project evaluation expenses in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Management reviews the carrying value of capitalized exploration and evaluation costs each reporting period for indications of impairment. Exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where information is available, and conditions suggest impairment, the fair value of the mineral property is determined using net cash flows for the mineral property taking into account proven and probable reserves and resources, estimated future prices and operating, capital and reclamation costs. In the case of undeveloped projects, there may be only inferred or indicated resources to form a basis for the impairment review. In such cases, the impairment review is based on the exploration and evaluation results to-date and a status report regarding the Company's intentions for development of the mineral property.

2. Significant Accounting Policies – *Continued*

f) Exploration and Evaluation Assets – *Continued*

Recovery of the resulting carrying value of exploration and evaluation costs depends on the successful development or sale of the undeveloped project. If a project does not prove to be viable, all irrecoverable costs associated with the project are expensed to operations.

Once an economically viable reserve has been determined for a property and the decision to proceed with development has been approved, acquisition, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to construction-in-progress within property and equipment.

The amount presented for exploration and evaluation assets represents costs incurred, less impairment costs, if any, to date and does not necessarily reflect present or future values.

g) Restoration, Rehabilitation and Environmental Costs

An obligation to incur rehabilitation and site restoration costs arises when an environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development or ongoing production of a mineral property interest. The Company is required to record as a liability the estimated present value of future cash flows associated with the statutory, contractual or legal obligations related to site restoration and rehabilitation when the liability is incurred, with a corresponding increase to the carrying value of the related assets.

The Company has no material restoration, rehabilitation or environmental liabilities as the disturbance to date is minimal.

h) Tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. As the Company is in a loss position there is no current tax payable.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

2. Significant Accounting Policies – *Continued*

i) Share-Based Compensation

The grant date fair value of share-based payment awards granted to employees and consultants, including directors and officers, is recognized as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees unconditionally become entitled to the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized as an expense is based on the number of awards that do meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date.

j) Loss per Common Share

Basic loss per common share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

The computation of diluted loss per common share assumes the conversion, exercise or contingent issuance of securities only when such conversion, exercise or issuance would have a dilutive effect on loss per share. The dilutive effect of convertible securities is reflected in diluted earnings per share by application of the "if converted" method. The effect of potential issuances of shares from the exercise of outstanding options and warrants would be anti-dilutive for the periods presented and accordingly, basic and diluted loss per share are the same.

k) Use of Estimates and Judgments

The following are the critical judgments and estimates that the Company has made in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Critical Judgments

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments regarding the going concern of the Company as discussed in Note 1.

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Because a precise determination of many assets and liabilities is dependent upon future events, the preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates and such differences could be significant. Significant estimates made by management affecting the financial statements include:

Share-based compensation

Share-based compensation expense is measured by reference to the fair value of the stock options at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for granted stock options

2. Significant Accounting Policies – *Continued*

k) **Use of Estimates and Judgments** - *Continued*

requires determining the most appropriate valuation model which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the option, volatility, dividend yield, and rate of forfeitures and making assumptions about them. The value of the share-based compensation expense for the years ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 along with the assumptions and model used for estimating fair value for share based compensation transactions are disclosed in Note 6.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The measurement of a deferred tax provision is subject to uncertainty associated with the timing of future events and changes in legislation, tax rates and interpretations by tax authorities. The estimation of taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the Company's ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income prior to expiry of those deductions. Management assesses whether it is probable that some or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income, which in turn is dependent upon the successful discovery, extraction, development and commercialization of mineral reserves. To the extent that management's assessment of the Company's ability to utilize future tax deductions changes, the Company would be required to recognize more or fewer deferred tax assets, and future tax provisions or recoveries could be affected.

Useful life of equipment

Each significant component of an item of equipment is depreciated over its estimated useful life. Estimated useful lives are determined based on current facts and past experience, and take into consideration the anticipated physical life of the asset, existing long-term sales agreements and contracts, current and forecasted demand, and the potential for technological obsolescence.

Carrying value and recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets

The carrying amount of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets do not necessarily represent present or future values, and the Company's exploration and evaluation assets have been accounted for under the assumption that the carrying amount will be recoverable. Recoverability is dependent on various factors, including the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the mineral properties themselves. Additionally, there are numerous geological, economic, environmental and regulatory factors and uncertainties that could impact management's assessment as to the overall viability of its properties or to the ability to generate future cash flows necessary to cover or exceed the carrying value of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets.

2. Significant Accounting Policies – *Continued*

l) Impairment

i) Financial assets

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

ii) Non-financial assets

At each reporting date the carrying amounts of the Company's long-lived assets, which are comprised of equipment and exploration and evaluation assets, are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use, which is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset or its related cash generating unit. For purposes of impairment testing, assets are grouped at the lowest levels that generate cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit"). The Company's cash generating unit relates to the property being explored in Nunavut, Canada.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the associated assets are reduced to their recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss for the period.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment charge is reversed through profit or loss only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of any applicable depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

m) Financial Instruments

i) Non-derivative financial assets

The Company initially recognizes loans and receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets are recognized initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

2. Significant Accounting Policies – *Continued*

m) Financial Instruments – *Continued*

i) Non-derivative financial assets – *Continued*

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Non-derivative financial assets are classified into one of the following categories:

Loans and receivables

The Company has designated its cash and cash equivalents, other receivables and GST/HST recoverable as loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with original maturities of three months or less. The Company holds cash and cash equivalents with a large Canadian bank that has a strong credit rating.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial assets are designated at fair value through profit or loss if it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch, the Company manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy or the financial asset contains one or more embedded derivatives. Upon initial recognition attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss.

The Company does not have any financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Held-to-maturity financial assets

If the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold debt securities to maturity, then such financial assets are classified as held-to-maturity. Held-to-maturity financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to

2. Significant Accounting Policies – *Continued*

m) **Financial Instruments** – *Continued*

i) Non-derivative financial assets – *Continued*

initial recognition held-to-maturity financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

The Company does not have any held-to-maturity financial assets.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale and that are not classified in any of the previous categories. They are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency differences on available-for-sale debt instruments, are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in accumulated other comprehensive income. When an investment is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss.

The Company does not have any available-for-sale financial assets.

ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Company's non-derivative financial liabilities include its accounts payable and accrued liabilities and deferred tax liability, which are designated as other liabilities.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Company's financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

iii) Share capital

Common shares

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Flow-through common shares

Canadian tax legislation permits a company to issue flow-through common shares whereby the deduction for tax purposes relating to qualified resource expenditures is claimed by the investors rather than the Company.

2. Significant Accounting Policies – *Continued*

m) **Financial Instruments** – *Continued*

iii) Share capital – *Continued*

Upon issuance of flow-through common shares, the fair value of the common shares is recorded as an increase in share capital. Any difference (premium) between the amounts recognized in share capital and the amount paid by the investor is recognized as a flow-through share premium liability and is reversed into earnings at the time the flow-through expenditures have been incurred, net of share issuance costs.

When flow-through expenditures have been incurred and it is the Company's intent to renounce such expenditures, the Company records the tax effect as a charge to profit or loss and an increase to deferred tax liabilities. To the extent that the Company has deferred tax assets that were not recognized in previous periods, a deferred tax recovery is recorded as an offsetting recovery in profit or loss.

n) **Future Changes in Accounting Standards**

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective as of September 30, 2013 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Company is currently assessing the impact that these standards will have on the financial statements.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013:

IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*

Amended to enhance disclosure requirements related to offsetting of financial assets and liabilities.

IFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*

IFRS 10 replaces the guidance on control and consolidation in IAS 27, *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*, and SIC-12, *Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities*. IFRS 10 changes the definition of control under IFRS so that the same criteria are applied to all entities to determine control.

IFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements*

IFRS 11 replaces IAS 31, Interests in Joint Ventures. IFRS 11 reduces the types of joint arrangements to two: joint ventures and joint operations. IFRS 11 requires the use of equity accounting for interests in joint ventures, eliminating the existing policy choice of proportionate consolidation for jointly controlled entities under IAS 31. Entities that participate in joint operations will follow accounting much like that for jointly controlled assets and jointly controlled operations under IAS 31.

IFRS 12*, Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*

IFRS 12 sets out the disclosure requirements for entities reporting under IFRS 10 and IFRS 11, and replaces the disclosure requirements currently found in IAS 28, *Investments in Associates*.

2. Significant Accounting Policies – *Continued*

n) **Future Changes in Accounting Standards** – *Continued*

IFRS 13*, Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements*

IFRS 13 provides single source guidance on how to measure fair value where its use is already required or permitted by other IFRS and enhances disclosure requirements for information about fair value measurements.

IAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*

IAS 28 outlines how to apply the equity method to investments in associates and joint ventures. The standard also defines an associate by reference to the concept of "significant influence", which requires power to participate in financial and operating policy decisions of an investee (but not joint control or control of those policies).

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014:

IFRS 10, IFRS 12, IFRS 27, *Exception from Consolidation for "Investment Entities"*

IFRS 10 is amended to define an "investment entity" and introduce an exception from consolidation for investment entities. IFRS 12 and IAS 27 are amended to introduce disclosures that an entity needs to make.

IAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation*

IAS 32 is amended to clarify requirements for offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015:

IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments – Classification and Measurement*

IFRS 9 is a new standard on financial instruments that will replace IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

IFRS 9 addresses classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities as well as derecognition of financial instruments. IFRS 9 has two measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. All equity instruments are measured at fair value. A debt instrument is at amortized cost only if the entity is holding it to collect contractual cash flows and the cash flows represent principal and interest. Otherwise it is at fair value through profit or loss.

IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments - Disclosures*

Amended to require additional disclosures on transition from IAS 39 to IFRS 9.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Equipment

	Furniture & Equipment	Computer Equipment	Field Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Cost at September 30, 2012	**$ 31,595**	**$ 20,107**	**$ 874,362**	**$ 58,513**	**$ 984,577**
Current period additions	**-**	**9,720**	**62,901**	**-**	**72,621**
Cost at September 30, 2013	**31,595**	**29,827**	**937,263**	**58,513**	**1,057,198**
Accumulated depreciation at September 30, 2012	**8,240**	**10,136**	**217,757**	**12,766**	**248,899**
Current period depreciation	**4,670**	**4,532**	**142,311**	**12,767**	**164,280**
Accumulated depreciation at September 30, 2013	**12,910**	**14,668**	**360,068**	**25,533**	**413,179**
Net book value at September 30, 2013	**$ 18,685**	**$ 15,159**	**$ 577,195**	**$ 32,980**	**$ 644,019**

	Furniture & Equipment	Computer Equipment	Field Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Cost at September 30, 2011	$ 26,085	$ 17,162	$ 570,335	$ 54,049	$ 667,631
Current period additions	5,510	2,945	304,027	4,464	316,946
Cost at September 30, 2012	31,595	20,107	874,362	58,513	984,577
Accumulated depreciation at September 30, 2011	2,609	6,074	84,036	-	92,719
Current period depreciation	5,631	4,062	133,721	12,766	156,180
Accumulated depreciation at September 30, 2012	8,240	10,136	217,757	12,766	248,899
Net book value at September 30, 2012	$ 23,355	$ 9,971	$ 656,605	$ 45,747	$ 735,678

4. Intangible Assets

	Computer Software
Cost at September 30, 2012	**$ 29,981**
Current period additions	**-**
Cost at September 30, 2013	**29,981**
Accumulated depreciation at September 30, 2012	**29,133**
Current period depreciation	**848**
Accumulated depreciation at September 30, 2013	**29,981**
Net book value at September 30, 2013	**$ -**

	Computer Software
Cost at September 30, 2011	$ 24,891
Current period additions	5,090
Cost at September 30, 2012	29,981
Accumulated depreciation at September 30, 2011	19,770
Current period depreciation	9,363
Accumulated depreciation at September 30, 2012	29,133
Net book value at September 30, 2012	$ 848

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Details are as follows:

		Acquisition Costs		Exploration Costs		**Cumulative as at September 30, 2013**		Cumulative as at September 30, 2012
Angilak, Nunavut	$	1,226,378	$	51,768,814	**$**	**52,995,192**	$	46,998,000

General

The Company acquired from Kaminak, a related party, through the reorganization transaction (Note 1) the Angilak Property.

Angilak, Nunavut

Angilak is a combination of two properties, located on Inuit Owned Lands and Federal Crown land in Nunavut.

Kaminak signed an Exploration Agreement (“EA”) with Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (“NTI”) whereby Kaminak was granted a 100% interest in the minerals within privately owned Inuit Owned Lands. This parcel is located directly adjacent to Kaminak’s “Angilak (formerly Yathkyed) IOCG Project” which is comprised of staked claims located on Federal Crown land.

In order to keep the property in good standing, Kivalliq agreed to complete the following:

- Kivalliq will issue 1,000,000 (issued) common shares from treasury to NTI staged over 36 months beginning after final TSX:V approval for the spin-out transaction.
- Upon completion of a feasibility study on any portion of the property, NTI has the option of taking either a 25% participating interest or a 7.5% net profits royalty in the specific area subject to the feasibility study.

Upon completion of a National Instrument 43-101 compliant report that outlines a measured resource of at least 12 million pounds of uranium, Kivalliq will pay NTI a cash sum of $1,000,000.

As a consequence of the land claims settlement, the property is not subject to royalty obligations to the Government of Canada, but instead is subject to an underlying 12% net profits royalty payable on all minerals to NTI. During periods of positive operating revenue, gross uranium revenue shall be calculated as 130% of the value of the product. Starting December 31, 2008, Kivalliq will pay annual advanced royalty payments to NTI in the sum of $50,000 annually (2008 – 2013 paid).

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. Share Capital

As at September 30, 2013, there were an unlimited number of common voting shares without par value authorized.

As at September 30, 2013, there were nil (2012 – nil) common shares held in escrow.

a) Private Placements

On April 4, 2013, Kivalliq closed a non-brokered private placement of 15,149,333 units at a price of $0.30 per unit for total gross proceeds of $4,544,800. Each unit consisted of one common share and one whole warrant. Each whole warrant will allow the holder to acquire an additional common share of Kivalliq at a price of $0.50 per share for a period of two years following the date of closing.

The warrants attached to this issuance have been valued at $955,922 based upon the average of the residual method and the Black-Scholes Method using the following assumptions noted below.

Risk-free interest rate	1.02%
Expected dividend yield	0%
Share price	$0.29
Expected stock price volatility	78%
Average expected warrant life	2 years

In connection with this private placement Kivalliq issued 550,900 finder warrants exercisable at a price of $0.50 per common share for a period of two years from the date of this private placement. Finder's fees consisted of cash payments of $165,270 in commissions. Kivalliq has recorded the fair value of these finder warrants as share issuance costs. The finder warrants attached to this issuance have been valued at $44,021 based upon the Black-Scholes valuation model using the following assumptions noted below.

Risk-free interest rate	1.02%
Expected dividend yield	0%
Share price	$0.29
Expected stock price volatility	78%
Average expected warrant life	2 years

On May 29, 2012, Kivalliq closed a bought deal private placement of 16,772,900 flow-through common shares at a price of $0.50 per flow-through common share and 7,124,000 non-flow-through common shares at a price of $0.45 per non-flow-through common share for total gross proceeds of $11,592,250.

In connection with this private placement Kivalliq issued 1,393,783 agent warrants exercisable at a price of $0.45 per common share for a period of two years from the date of this private placement. Finder's fees consisted of cash payments of $685,908 in commissions and $63,330 in advisory fees. Kivalliq has recorded the fair value of these agent warrants as share issuance costs. The agent warrants attached to this issuance have been valued at $253,898 based upon the Black-Scholes valuation model using the following assumptions noted below.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. Share Capital – *Continued*

a) Private Placements - *Continued*

Risk-free interest rate	1.21%
Expected dividend yield	0%
Share price	$0.40
Expected stock price volatility	91%
Average expected warrant life	2 years

On February 21, 2012, Kivalliq closed a non-brokered private placement of 13,127,444 common shares at a price of $0.45 per common share, and 6,845,000 flow-through common shares at a price of $0.52 per flow-through common share for gross proceeds of $9,466,750.

In connection with this private placement Kivalliq issued 179,383 finder warrants exercisable at a price of $0.50 per common share and 146,820 finder warrants exercisable at a price of $0.55 per common share. Finder's fees consisted of cash payments of $303,254 in commissions and $10,884 in advisory fees. Kivalliq has recorded the fair value of these finder warrants as share issuance costs. The finder warrants attached to this issuance have been valued at $78,680 based upon the Black-Scholes valuation model using the following assumptions noted below.

Risk-free interest rate	1.13%
Expected dividend yield	0%
Share price	$0.50
Expected stock price volatility	93%
Average expected warrant life	2 years

For all valuation models, the risk-free rate of return is the yield on a zero-coupon Canadian Treasury Bill of a term consistent with the assumed warrant life. The expected volatility is based on the Company's historical prices. The expected average warrant is the average expected period to exercise, based on the historical activity patterns for warrants.

b) Warrants

Details as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding warrants, September 30, 2011	17,929,008	$0.38
Issued	1,719,986	$0.46
Exercised	(6,607,500)	$0.35
Expired	(10,642,500)	$0.37
Outstanding warrants, September 30, 2012	2,398,994	$0.54
Issued	15,700,233	$0.50
Expired	(679,008)	$0.72
Outstanding warrants, September 30, 2013	**17,420,219**	**$0.50**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. Share Capital – *Continued*

b) Warrants – *Continued*

At September 30, 2013, warrants enabling the holders to acquire common shares were outstanding as follows:

Expiry Date	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life in Years
February 21, 2014	$0.50	179,383	0.39
February 21, 2014	$0.55	146,820	0.39
May 29, 2014	$0.45	1,393,783	0.66
April 4, 2015	$0.50	15,149,333	1.51
April 4, 2015	$0.50	550,900	1.51
Weighted average of exercise price and remaining contractual life	**$0.50**	**17,420,219**	**1.42**

c) Stock Options

Under the Company's stock option plan, the board of directors may grant options for the purchase of up to 10% of the total number of issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. Options granted under the plan vest over time at the discretion of the board of directors and expire no later than five years from the date of issuance. Exercise prices on options granted under the plan cannot be lower than the market price of one share on the last trading day immediately preceding the day on which the option is granted, less the maximum applicable discount permitted by TSX Venture Exchange and the minimum exercise price per common share must be at least $0.10.

The changes in stock options issued are as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding options, September 30, 2011	7,102,500	$0.37
Issued	10,755,000	0.48
Exercised	(258,000)	0.23
Cancelled	(619,500)	0.49
Outstanding options, September 30, 2012	16,980,000	$0.43
Exercised	(570,000)	0.16
Cancelled	(2,260,000)	0.46
Outstanding options, September 30, 2013	**14,150,000**	**$0.44**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. Share Capital – *Continued*

c) Stock Options – *Continued*

At September 30, 2013 the following stock options were outstanding:

Expiry Date	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Issued Number of Options	Vested and Exercisable Number of Options	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life in Years
November 12, 2013	$0.15	1,410,000	1,410,000	0.12
August 11, 2014	$0.25	150,000	150,000	0.86
January 29, 2015	$0.30	270,000	270,000	1.33
April 22, 2015	$0.45	740,000	740,000	1.56
September 8, 2015	$0.40	20,000	20,000	1.94
October 19, 2015	$0.50	2,205,000	2,205,000	2.05
January 19, 2017	$0.50	2,900,000	2,900,000	3.31
January 25, 2017	$0.50	1,900,000	1,900,000	3.32
September 25, 2017	$0.45	4,555,000	4,555,000	3.99
Weighted average of exercise price and remaining contractual life	**$0.44**	**14,150,000**	**14,150,000**	**2.86**

Subsequent to September 30, 2013, 1,360,000 options were exercised for gross proceeds of $204,000 and 50,000 options were expired/cancelled without exercise.

The Company did not grant any stock options during the year ended September 30, 2013. During the year ended September 30, 2012, Kivalliq granted options to acquire 10,755,000 common shares with a weighted average exercise price of $0.48 per common share and a weighted average fair value of $0.24 per option. Share-based compensation expense under the Black-Scholes option pricing model of $nil (2012 - $2,594,741) was recorded in relation to options vested during the period.

The fair value of stock options for all options issued was estimated at the grant date based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

Risk-free interest rate	1.00 – 1.08%
Expected dividend yield	0%
Share price	$0.44
Expected stock price volatility	87 – 108%
Average expected option life	2.5 years

For all valuation models, the risk-free rate of return is the yield on a zero-coupon Canadian Treasury Bill of a term consistent with the assumed warrant/option life. The expected volatility is based on the Company's historical prices. The expected average option life is the average expected period to exercise, based on the historical activity patterns for options. The expected

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. Share Capital – *Continued*

c) Stock Options – *Continued*

average option life is estimated to be the life of the option. Expected forfeitures are based on historical forfeitures of the Company's options.

7. Related Party Transactions

Key management compensation

Key management consists of the Company's directors and officers. In addition to management and consulting fees paid to these individuals, or companies controlled by these individuals, the Company provides non-cash benefits. The aggregate value of compensation of key management for the year ended September 30, 2013 was $894,735 (2012 - $2,286,583) and was comprised of the following:

		Year ended September 30, 2013		Year ended September 30, 2012
Wages, salaries and consulting fees	$	862,765	$	792,449
Stock based compensation		-		1,465,093
Non-cash benefits		31,970		29,041
Total remuneration	$	**894,735**	$	2,286,583

Related party transactions

Related party transactions and balances not disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements are as follows:

During the year ended September 30, 2013, the Company reimbursed $575,034 (2012 - $421,418) of rent, salaries, and office and administration expenses incurred by a company controlled by certain directors of the Company.

During the year ended September 30, 2013, the Company reimbursed companies with common directors and key management $75,602 (2012 - $188,221) for travel and office costs incurred on behalf of the Company.

During the year ended September 30, 2013, the Company incurred expenses on behalf of companies with common directors of $4,157 (2012 - $34,900) for consulting and office expenses.

The balance receivable from related parties at September 30, 2013 was $6,875 (2012 - $11,349). These balances are recorded on the statement of financial position under other receivables.

The balance prepaid to related parties at September 30, 2013 was $175,821 (2012 - $nil). These balances are recorded on the statement of financial position under prepaid expenses.

The balance payable to related parties at September 30, 2013 was $15,716 (2012 - $34,077) and such payables are unsecured, non interest bearing and are expected to be repaid under normal trade terms. These balances are recorded on the statement of financial position under accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

7. Related Party Transactions – *Continued*

The amounts charged to the Company for the services provided have been determined by negotiation among the parties and, in certain cases, are covered by signed agreements. These transactions were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange value, which represented the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

8. Financial Instruments

Categories of financial assets and liabilities

The fair value of the Company's other receivables, GST/HST recoverable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate carrying value which is the amount recorded on the statement of financial position due to their short term nature.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and cash equivalents, other receivables and GST/HST recoverable. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to financial instruments included in cash and cash equivalents, other receivables and GST/HST recoverable is remote as they relate to deposits and interest receivable from major financial institutions, related party balances, GST/HST recoverable from the Government of Canada, and other balances which have been subsequently collected. The maximum credit risk as at September 30, 2013 was $3,051,473 (2012 - $7,130,903).

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at September 30, 2013, the Company had a cash and cash equivalents balance of $2,964,879 (2012 - $6,663,542) to settle accounts payable and accrued liabilities of $352,750 (2012 – $1,013,653). All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. Management believes that the Company has sufficient funds to meet its obligations as they become due.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

(a) Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances and no interest-bearing debt. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates issued by its banking institutions. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks. As of September 30, 2013, the Company had $2,604,173 (2012 – $5,044,541) in term deposits.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. Financial Instruments – *Continued*

(b) Foreign currency risk

The Company operates predominately in Canada and is not exposed to any significant foreign currency risk.

(c) Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices of resources, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

9. Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the development of its resource properties and to maintain flexible capital structure for its projects for the benefit of its stakeholders.

In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of shareholders' equity.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in the economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, enter into joint venture property arrangements, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash.

Management reviews the capital structure on a regular basis to ensure that the above-noted objectives are met. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended September 30, 2013. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

10. Commitments

The Company has entered into agreements for the rental of office space that require minimum payments in the aggregate as follows:

Fiscal 2014	$ 35,747
Fiscal 2015	35,747
Fiscal 2016	20,852
Total Commitments	**$ 92,346**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

11. Income Taxes

The income tax provision recorded differs from the income tax obtained by applying the statutory income tax rate of 27% (2012 – 27.38%) to the income for the year and is reconciled as follows:

		Year Ended September 30, 2013		Year Ended September 30, 2012
Loss before income taxes	**$**	**(1,815,466)**	$	(3,160,890)
Statutory Canadian federal and provincial tax rates		**27.00%**		27.38%
Expected tax recovery		**(490,176)**		(865,294)
Non deductible (deductible) expenses				
Difference between current and future tax rate		**-**		2,779
Stock based compensation and other		**7,359**		644,433
Flow-through share renunciation		**-**		3,225,380
Investment tax credits		**(247,897)**		(512,944)
Future income tax recovery	**$**	**(730,714)**	$	2,494,354

The Canadian income tax rate declined during the year due to changes in the law that reduced corporate income tax rates in Canada.

The tax effects on the temporary differences that give rise to the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

		2013		2012
Net operating losses	**$**	**3,675,509**	$	2,762,412
Equipment		**119,653**		75,069
Non-refundable tax credits		**(550,162)**		(458,474)
Share issuance costs		**318,956**		409,612
Deferred tax asset		**3,563,956**		2,788,619
Exploration and evaluation assets		**(7,350,172)**		(7,350,172)
Net deferred tax liability	**$**	**(3,786,216)**	$	(4,561,553)

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

11. Income Taxes – *Continued*

The significant components of the Company's temporary differences, unused tax credits and unused tax losses that have not been included on the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2013	Expiry Date Range	2012	Expiry Date Range
Temporary Differences				
Exploration and evaluation assets	$(27,222,860)	No expiry date	$(27,222,860)	No expiry date
Investment tax credit	(2,037,634)	2030 to 2033	(1,698,048)	2030 to 2032
Equipment	443,160	No expiry date	278,032	No expiry date
Share issuance costs	1,181,320	2034 to 2037	1,517,080	2033 to 2036
Non-operating losses	8,103,837	2025 to 2033	5,640,138	2025 to 2032

Tax attributes are subject to review and potential adjustment by tax authorities.

12. Segment Information

The Company operates in one reportable segment, being the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral resources. All of the Company's equipment and resource properties are located in Canada.

13. Subsequent Events

On October 15, 2013, the Company acquired the Baker Lake Basin Uranium Property in Nunavut Territory through a transaction with Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. Subject to all necessary approvals, the Company will acquire 100% of Pacific Ridge's ownership interest in the Baker Basin Uranium Property.

- Summary of terms for Kivalliq to acquire 100% of Pacific Ridge's Baker Basin Property interest:
  - 600,000 shares of KIV
  - $55,000 cash payment
  - $70,000 private placement purchase of Pacific Ridge units

On January 13, 2014, the Company announced the staking of a new property northeast of Saskatchewan's Athabasca Basin and along the prospective Western Wollaston Tectonic Domain. Kivalliq's 100% owned "Genesis Property" commences 25 kilometres northeast of the Eagle Point uranium mine and Rabbit Lake mill operated by Cameco Corporation and extends 90 kilometres to the northeast along this strategic trend to the Manitoba border.