

**CROWN POINT ENERGY INC.**  
**Consolidated Financial Statements**

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

## MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and the consistent presentation of all other financial information that is publicly disclosed. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and include estimates and assumptions based on management's best judgment.

Management maintains a system of internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded, and that relevant and reliable financial information is produced in a timely manner.

Independent auditors appointed by the shareholders have examined the consolidated financial statements. The Audit Committee, comprising independent members of the Board of Directors, has reviewed the consolidated financial statements with management and the independent auditors. The Audit Committee is responsible for setting the remuneration of the independent auditors. The Board of Directors has approved the consolidated financial statements on the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

"Brian Moss"

Brian Moss  
Interim President and Chief Executive Officer

"Marcos Esteves"

Marcos Esteves  
Vice President Finance and Chief Financial Officer

Calgary, Alberta  
April 30, 2026

## Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Crown Point Energy Inc.

### Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Crown Point Energy Inc. (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025 and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements which describes the material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the year ended December 31, 2025. In addition to the matter described in the Material uncertainty related to going concern section, we have determined the matters described below to be key audit matters to be communicated in our report. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

### Valuation of property and equipment acquired and decommissioning liabilities assumed in the business combination

As described in Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group completed the acquisition of a 95% working interest in the El Tordillo, La Tapera and Puesto Quiroga hydrocarbons exploitation concessions (the "Chubut Concessions"). Refer to Note 2 and Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements for a description of the accounting policy and significant judgments applied to business combinations.

The acquisition was accounted for under IFRS 3 whereby the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recorded at their fair values on the acquisition date. We identified the valuation of property and equipment assets acquired and decommissioning liabilities assumed as a key audit matter.

**Why the matter was determined to be a key audit matter**

Management has determined the fair value of the property and equipment assets acquired based on the net present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continued use of the acquired assets, and has determined the fair value of the decommissioning provision assumed based on the future cost and timing of decommissioning oil and gas wells. The assumptions and estimates used to determine the fair values require significant judgment by management and include estimates related to acquired proved and probable reserves, projected future rates of production, future commodity pricing, timing and amount of future expenditures, timing and amount of future decommissioning costs, and discount rates. The acquired proved and probable reserves are evaluated and reported on by independent reserve engineers (management's experts).

We considered this to be a key audit matter due to the significant judgment applied by management to determine the fair values, including the use of management's experts and the development of significant estimates and assumptions. There is a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity and effort involved in evaluating audit evidence and performing procedures related to significant estimates and assumptions used by management.

**How the matter was addressed in the audit**

Our audit procedures included, among others:

- We reviewed the purchase agreement and management's calculation of the fair value to gain an understanding of management's processes and methodologies;
- We evaluated the appropriateness of the discounted cash flows model, including the mathematical accuracy thereof, and we tested the data used in determining the fair values; and
- We assessed the reasonableness of the estimates and assumption by:
  - Evaluating the competence, capabilities and objectivity of management's expert. This includes procedures to understand the methods and assumptions used by management's experts, and an evaluation of their findings;
  - Comparing forecasted oil and gas commodity prices to those published by other independent third-party reserve evaluators;
  - Using professionals with specialized skill and knowledge in the field of valuation, who assisted us in assessing the reasonableness of the discount rates;
  - Evaluating the appropriateness of forecasted production, operating costs, royalty costs and future development cost assumptions by comparing the corresponding amounts in the proved and probable oil and gas reserves and the related cash flows estimated by management expert. We took into account changes in conditions and events affecting the Group to assess the adjustments, or lack thereof, between the acquisition date and December 31, 2025; and
  - Obtaining an understanding of the appropriateness of the model, key assumptions and inputs used to estimate the decommissioning liabilities assumed, including assessing key inputs against local market and industry trends, benchmarking the inflation rate used in the calculation against comparable market data and assessing the appropriateness of the timing and credit-adjusted discount rate used.

**Assessment of the recoverable amount of cash generating units**

We draw attention to Notes 2, 3 and 10 to the consolidated financial statements. The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that the development and production assets within the cash generating units ("CGUs") may be impaired or that historical impairment may be reversed. If any such indication exists, then the asset's or CGUs recoverable amount is estimated. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Group determined that the estimated recoverable amounts exceeded the carrying values and therefore no development and production assets were impaired.

The estimated recoverable amount of each of the CGUs involves significant estimates, including:

- The estimate of cash flows associated with the proved and probable oil and gas reserves; and
- The discount rates.

The estimate of cash flows associated with the proved and probable oil and gas reserves includes significant assumptions related to:

- Forecasted oil and gas commodity prices;
- Forecasted production;
- Forecasted operating costs;
- Forecasted royalty costs;
- Forecasted future development costs; and
- Discount rate.

The Group engages independent third party reserve evaluators to estimate the cash flows associated with the proved and probable oil and gas reserves as at December 31, 2025.

#### **Why the matter was determined to be a key audit matter**

We identified the assessment of the recoverable amount of the CGUs as a key audit matter. Significant auditor judgment was required to evaluate the results of our audit procedures with respect to the estimate of cash flows associated with the proved and probable oil and gas reserves and the discount rates.

#### **How the matter was addressed in our audit**

The following are the primary procedures we performed to address this key audit matter:

With respect to the estimate of cash flows associated with the proved and probable oil and gas reserves as at December 31, 2025:

- We evaluated the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the independent third party reserve evaluators engaged by the Group;
- We compared forecasted oil and gas commodity prices to those published by other independent third party reserve evaluators;
- We evaluated the appropriateness of forecasted production and forecasted operating costs, royalty costs and future development cost assumptions by comparing to 2025 historical results. We took into account changes in conditions and events affecting the Group to assess the adjustments or lack of adjustments made by the Group in arriving at the assumptions; and
- We involved valuation professionals with specialized skills and knowledge, who assisted in evaluating the appropriateness of the Group's discount rate.

#### **Decommissioning provision**

We draw attention to Notes 2, 3 and 15 to the consolidated financial statements. The Group makes a provision for the future cost of decommissioning oil and gas wells discounted back to present value. The calculation and recognition of the provision in the consolidated financial statements requires a number of significant assumptions, including the selection of an appropriate discount rate and estimation of the costs and timing of decommissioning oil and gas wells.

#### **Why the matter was determined to be a key audit matter**

We identified provisions for the future cost of decommissioning oil and gas wells and facilities as a key audit matter. Significant auditor judgment was required to evaluate the results of our audit procedures with respect to the estimate of the cost and timing associated with the decommissioning of oil and gas wells and the discount rate used in the calculation.

**How the matter was addressed in our audit**

In responding to the key audit matter, we performed the following audit procedures:

- Identified the key assumptions and inputs used within management's calculation of decommissioning liabilities and assessed the key assumptions against industry data in order to determine whether the assumptions used are reasonable and can be sufficiently supported; and
- Reviewed the credit-adjusted discount rate used in the calculation of decommissioning liabilities and assessed the appropriateness of the rate.

**Other matter**

The consolidated financial statements of Crown Point Energy Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2024 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on April 25, 2025.

**Other Information**

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises:

- Management's Discussion and Analysis

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the other information prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

**Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements**

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

## **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the work performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be

communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Todd Freer.

*Crowe Mackay LLP*

**Chartered Professional Accountants  
Calgary, Canada  
April 30, 2026**

**CROWN POINT ENERGY INC.**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

For the years ended December 31  
(United States Dollars)

	Note	2025	2024
<b>Assets</b>			
Current assets			
Cash		\$ 5,196,569	\$ 4,392,165
Investments	6	3,021,918	–
Trade and other receivables	7	11,492,720	10,924,709
Hydrocarbon inventories		4,750,694	1,954,841
Spare parts inventory		13,165,074	5,604,864
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	8	13,028,427	5,253,187
		50,655,402	28,129,766
Exploration and evaluation assets	9	14,018,547	14,052,021
Property and equipment	10	226,293,865	175,506,640
Restricted cash	12	353,218	500,322
Long-term investment	5(c)	1,844,000	–
		\$ 293,165,032	\$ 218,188,749
<b>Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	\$ 48,907,881	\$ 19,081,498
Loans	11	56,215,031	19,699,011
Current portion of notes payable	12	16,245,738	16,787,098
Current portion of decommissioning provision	15	306,537	326,211
Current portion of lease liabilities	16	795,541	1,052,004
		122,470,728	56,945,822
Non-current trade and other payables	13	40,602,535	58,692,364
Notes payable	12	39,526,065	29,000,428
Non-current loans	11	30,207,853	–
Decommissioning provision	15	40,855,262	34,470,723
Lease liabilities	16	30,369	976,116
Deferred tax liability	24	15,548,657	29,527,901
		289,241,469	209,613,354
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	17	56,456,328	56,456,328
Contributed surplus		691,343	691,343
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(18,242,652)	(18,328,171)
Deficit		(34,981,456)	(30,244,105)
		3,923,563	8,575,395
		\$ 293,165,032	\$ 218,188,749
Going concern	1		
Commitments	29		
Subsequent events	30		

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

"Juan Llado"  
Juan Llado, Director

"Brian Moss"  
Brian Moss, Director

**CROWN POINT ENERGY INC.**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS**

For the years ended December 31  
(United States Dollars)

	Note	2025	2024
<b>Revenue</b>			
Oil and natural gas sales	20	\$ 101,987,219	\$ 36,827,158
Processing income		441,178	331,123
Export tax		(377,159)	(421,356)
Royalties and turnover tax		(18,480,469)	(6,475,746)
		83,570,769	30,261,179
<b>Expenses</b>			
Operating		83,734,576	28,941,451
General and administrative	22	6,272,140	4,677,362
Restructuring costs		4,220,452	–
Depletion and depreciation	10	16,719,714	9,037,581
Fair value adjustment of contingent consideration	14	(16,572,310)	500,084
Gain on acquisition of working interest	5	–	(384,913)
Foreign exchange gain		(5,471,600)	(1,009,010)
		88,902,972	41,762,555
Operating loss		(5,332,203)	(11,501,376)
Other income		101,900	133,993
Net finance expense	23	(13,330,045)	(1,646,355)
Loss before taxes		(18,560,348)	(13,013,738)
Tax recovery	24	13,822,997	3,867,917
<b>Net loss</b>		(4,737,351)	(9,145,821)
<b>Other comprehensive income (loss)</b>			
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translation of Canadian parent company		85,519	(110,871)
<b>Total comprehensive loss</b>		\$ (4,651,832)	\$ (9,256,692)
<b>Net loss per share</b>			
Basic and diluted	19	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.13)

**CROWN POINT ENERGY INC.**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**

For the years ended December 31

(United States Dollars)

	Note	2025	2024
<b>Share capital</b>			
Balance, January 1 and December 31	17	\$ 56,456,328	\$ 56,456,328
<b>Contributed surplus</b>			
Balance, January 1 and December 31		691,343	691,343
<b>Accumulated other comprehensive loss</b>			
Balance, January 1		(18,328,171)	(18,217,300)
Exchange differences on translation of Canadian parent company		85,519	(110,871)
Balance, December 31		(18,242,652)	(18,328,171)
<b>Deficit</b>			
Balance, January 1		(30,244,105)	(21,098,284)
Net loss		(4,737,351)	(9,145,821)
Balance, December 31		(34,981,456)	(30,244,105)
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>		<b>\$ 3,923,563</b>	<b>\$ 8,575,395</b>

**CROWN POINT ENERGY INC.**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

For the years ended December 31  
(United States Dollars)

	Note	2025	2024
<b>Operating activities</b>			
Net loss		\$ (4,737,351)	\$ (9,145,821)
Items not affecting cash:			
Depletion and depreciation		16,719,714	9,037,581
Fair value adjustment of contingent consideration	14	(16,572,310)	500,084
Gain on acquisition of working interest	5	–	(384,913)
Net finance expense		11,536,435	3,661,184
Unrealized foreign exchange gain		(6,605,054)	(894,163)
Tax recovery	24	(13,822,997)	(3,867,917)
Funds flow used in operating activities		(13,481,563)	(1,093,965)
Change in non-cash working capital	25	14,167,609	(3,297,272)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		686,046	(4,391,237)
<b>Financing activities</b>			
Bank debt proceeds	11	105,700,514	25,259,965
Bank debt repayments	11	(35,507,518)	(5,845,488)
Bank debt interest payments	11	(7,875,300)	(2,029,889)
Notes payable proceeds	12	24,711,473	28,762,721
Notes payable repayments	12	(16,384,503)	(11,744,867)
Notes payable interest payments	12	(3,042,941)	(1,282,017)
Restricted cash		(18,863)	48,365
Lease payments	16	(1,157,414)	(539,053)
Net cash provided by financing activities		66,425,448	32,629,737
<b>Investing activities</b>			
Working interest acquisitions, net of cash acquired	5	(56,615,206)	(26,557,218)
Property and equipment expenditures	10	(7,433,278)	(2,185,868)
Investment redemption (purchase)	6	(2,700,444)	2,930,954
Long-term investment purchase		(1,844,000)	–
Change in non-cash working capital	25	3,541,940	1,812,311
Net cash used in investing activities		(65,050,988)	(23,999,821)
Change in cash		2,060,506	4,238,679
Foreign exchange effect on cash held in foreign currencies		(1,256,102)	(38,021)
Cash, January 1		4,392,165	191,507
<b>Cash, December 31</b>	25	\$ 5,196,569	\$ 4,392,165

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

# **CROWN POINT ENERGY INC.**

## **NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(United States Dollars)

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### **1. REPORTING ENTITY AND GOING CONCERN:**

Crown Point Energy Inc. ("Crown Point" or the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia and continued under the laws of Alberta on July 27, 2012. Crown Point is based in Calgary, Alberta and is involved in the exploration for, and development and production of, petroleum and natural gas in Argentina.

The Company's registered office is Suite 2400, 525 – 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 1G1.

As at December 31, 2025, Liminar Energía S.A. ("Liminar"), the Company's largest shareholder owned approximately 63.9% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares. See Note 27(a).

#### ***Going Concern***

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates the realization of assets and the payment of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company reported a net loss of \$4.7 million (2024 – \$9.1 million net loss) and a working capital deficit of \$71.8 million at that date (2024 – \$28.8 million working capital deficit). As of December 31, 2025, the carrying amount of notes payable outstanding (Note 12) was \$55.8 million (2024 – \$45.8 million), of which \$16.2 million (2024 – \$16.8 million) was classified as a current liability. The maturities of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual cash flows are disclosed in Note 28(c). In addition, the Company has significant future capital commitments to develop its properties as disclosed in Note 29.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the Company's ability to obtain additional financing through debt and/or the issuance of notes payable or equity, and the generation of funds from operating activities to meet current and future obligations. Management plans to secure the necessary financing for its debt and future capital commitments through the issuance of new notes payable or other debt or equity instruments, however, there is no assurance that these initiatives will be successful. The Company has recently redefined its business approach and strategy and expects to obtain the financing required to address its debt and future capital commitments through the issuance of new notes or other debt instruments, as well as equity contributions. While the need to obtain capital to finance existing and future operations creates uncertainty that may cast doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, the ongoing support and commitment demonstrated by its main shareholder, substantially mitigates this risk. These financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, expenses, or the classifications in the statements of financial position that would be necessary if the going concern assumption were not appropriate.

These consolidated financial statements do not reflect adjustments in the carrying values of the assets and liabilities, expenses and the statements of financial position classifications that would be necessary if the going concern assumption were not appropriate. Such adjustments could be material.

### **2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION:**

#### **(a) Statement of compliance**

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards").

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on April 30, 2026.

#### **(b) Basis of measurement**

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards on a historical cost basis except as otherwise noted.

#### **(c) Functional and presentation currency**

The functional currency of the parent company and its subsidiaries is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates. The presentation currency for a company is the currency in which the company chooses to present its consolidated financial statements.

The functional currency of CanAmericas (Argentina) Energy Ltd. ("CanAmericas") and Crown Point Energía S.A. ("Crown Point Energía") is the United States dollar ("USD"); the functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar ("CAD").

The presentation currency of the Company is the USD.

# CROWN POINT ENERGY INC.

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(United States Dollars)

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(d) Adoption of amended accounting standards

*IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*

On January 1, 2025, the Company adopted amendments to *IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* which address lack of exchangeability issues and introduce guidelines for determining exchange rates when a currency is not exchangeable into another. Adoption of these amendments did not have a material impact on disclosures or amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements.

(e) Use of judgments and estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The accounting policies subject to such judgments and the key sources of estimation uncertainty that the Company believes could have the most significant impact on the reported results and financial position are as follows:

*Critical accounting judgments*

- Functional currency

The determination of the functional currency for the Company and each of its subsidiaries was based on management's judgment of the underlying transactions, events, and conditions relevant to each entity.

- Joint arrangements

Judgment is required to determine when the Company has joint control over an arrangement. In establishing joint control, the Company considers whether unanimous consent is required to direct the activities that significantly affect the returns of the arrangement, such as the capital and operating activities of the arrangement.

Once joint control has been established, judgment is also required to classify as a joint arrangement. The type of joint arrangement is determined through analysis of the rights and obligations arising from the arrangement by considering its structure, legal form, and terms agreed upon by the parties sharing control. An arrangement where the controlling parties have rights to the assets and revenues and obligations for the liabilities and expenses is classified as a joint operation.

- Business combinations

The assumptions and estimates used to determine the acquired proved and probable reserves and the fair value of the acquired property and equipment assets and related decommissioning obligations require significant judgment by management and include acquired proved and probable reserves, projected future rates of production, future commodity pricing, timing and amount of future expenditures and discount rates.

- Cash-generating units

The Company's assets are aggregated into cash-generating units ("CGUs") based on an assessment of the unit's ability to generate independent cash inflows. As at December 31, 2025, the Company has four CGUs: (1) the Tierra del Fuego ("TDF") CGU comprised of the TDF Concessions, (2) the Mendoza CGU comprised of the Chañares Herrados ("CH") Concession and the Puesto Pozo Cercado Oriental ("PPCO") Concession, (3) the Santa Cruz CGU comprised of the Piedra Clavada and Koluel Kaike Concessions and (4) the Chubut CGU comprised of the El Tordillo, La Tapera and Puesto Quiroga Concessions. The determination of the Company's CGUs was based on management's judgment regarding shared infrastructure, geographical proximity, petroleum type and similar exposure to market risk and materiality. The allocation of assets into CGUs requires significant judgment and interpretations with respect to determining the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows that are largely independent of each other.

- Impairment

Judgments are required to assess when impairment indicators are evident and impairment testing is required.

- Exploration and evaluation assets

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets requires management to make certain judgments as to future events and circumstances as to whether economic quantities of reserves have been found.

- Leases

The incremental borrowing rates are based on judgments including economic environment, term, currency, and the

# CROWN POINT ENERGY INC.

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(United States Dollars)

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underlying risk inherent to the asset. The carrying balance of the right-of-use assets, lease liabilities, and the resulting interest expense and depreciation expense, may differ due to changes in the market conditions and lease term. Lease terms are based on assumptions regarding extension terms that allow for operational flexibility and future market conditions.

- Current and deferred taxes

Tax interpretations, regulations, court rulings and legislation in the various jurisdictions in which the Company operates are subject to change. As such, current and deferred taxes are subject to measurement uncertainty. Management uses judgment to assess deferred tax assets at the end of the reporting period to determine the likelihood that they will be realized from future taxable earnings.

- Contingencies

By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events. Although the Company believes it has title to its oil and natural gas properties, it cannot control or completely protect itself against the risk of title disputes or challenges.

- Going concern

Management is required to exercise judgment in assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern and the required disclosures regarding material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt as to the validity of the assumptions used (Note 1).

### *Key sources of estimation uncertainty*

- Reserves

The estimate of petroleum and natural gas reserves is integral to the calculation of the amount of depletion charged to the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss and is also a key determinant in measuring the recoverable amount of the Company's development and production ("D&P") assets when indicators of impairment are present. Changes in reported reserves can impact asset carrying values and the decommissioning provision due to changes in expected future cash flows.

The Company's reserves are evaluated and reported on by independent reserve engineers at least annually in accordance with Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 51-101. Reserve estimation is based on a variety of factors including engineering data, geological and geophysical data. Significant assumptions include projected future rates of production, future commodity pricing and operating costs and timing and amount of future development expenditures, all of which are subject to significant judgment and interpretation.

- Carrying value of D&P assets and exploration and evaluation ("E&E") assets

If any indication exists that an asset or CGU may be impaired, the Company estimates the recoverable amount. The recoverable amounts of individual assets and CGUs are determined based on the higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost of disposal (if available and reliably estimated).

These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions, such as estimates of petroleum and natural gas proved and probable reserves (the "reserves"), future production rates, oil and natural gas prices, future operating cost and development expenditures and other relevant assumptions, all of which are subject to change. A material adjustment to the carrying value of the Company's development and production, exploration and evaluation assets may be required due to changes to these estimates and assumptions.

The Company's concessions and exploration permits may be subject to renewals and/or extensions which require approval from local government authorities. The Company has been successful in obtaining approvals for renewals and extensions for certain of its concessions and exploration permits. As there is no indication that pending extensions will not be approved, management has used judgment to conclude that all extensions will be approved. If the Company fails to obtain future renewals and/or extensions, estimates of petroleum and natural gas proved and probable reserves may be negatively impacted.

- Depletion and depreciation

Amounts recorded for depletion and depreciation and are based on estimates of total petroleum and natural gas proved developed reserves. By their nature, the estimates of reserves, including the estimates of future prices, costs and future cash flows, are subject to measurement uncertainty. Accordingly, the impact on the consolidated financial statements in future periods could be material.

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- Decommissioning provision

Amounts recorded for the Company's decommissioning provision require the use of management's best estimates of future decommissioning expenditures, expected timing of expenditures and future inflation rates. The estimates are based on internal and third-party information and calculations and are subject to change over time and may have a material impact on profit and loss or financial position.

- Deferred taxes

Deferred taxes are based on estimates as to the timing of the reversal of temporary and taxable differences, substantively enacted tax rates and the likelihood of assets being realized.

- Contingent consideration

Contingent consideration arising from business combinations is measured at fair value and involves significant estimation uncertainty, including estimates related to future performance outcomes, probability-weighted cash flows, discount rates and other valuation assumptions. Actual results may differ from those estimates, which could result in material adjustments to the carrying amount of the contingent consideration in future periods.

### 3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

An accounting policy is considered material to the Company if it provides information to facilitate the understanding of other material information reported and disclosed in the Company's consolidated financial statements. Accounting policy information may be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events, or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial. However, not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material.

The Company's material accounting policies are as follows:

(a) Consolidation

*Subsidiaries*

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned Argentine subsidiaries, CanAmericas and Crown Point Energía.

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

*Business combinations*

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for acquisitions of subsidiaries and assets that meet the definition of a business under IFRS Accounting Standards. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued, and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair value at the acquisition date. The excess of the cost of acquisition over the recognized amounts of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, a bargain purchase gain is recognized immediately in profit or loss. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed.

*Joint operations*

The Company's oil and natural gas activities involve joint operations. The consolidated financial statements include the Company's share of the jointly controlled assets, liabilities and a proportionate share of the relevant revenue and related costs.

*Transactions eliminated on consolidation*

Intercompany balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intercompany transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Company and its subsidiaries using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in profit or loss.

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The financial results and position of the Canadian parent whose functional currency is different from the presentation currency are translated as follows:

- Assets and liabilities are translated at period-end exchange rates prevailing at that reporting date; and
- Income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the period.

Exchange differences arising on translation of the Canadian parent are transferred directly to the Company's exchange difference on translation of Canadian parent company in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss and are reported as a separate component of shareholders' equity titled "Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss".

### (c) Inventory

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

For hydrocarbon inventories, the cost of producing crude oil is accounted for on a weighted average basis. This cost includes all expenditures incurred in the normal course of business in bringing each product to its present location and condition. The cost of crude oil is the production cost, including royalties and the appropriate proportion of depletion and depreciation and such costs are excluded from the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss until such time as the related inventory is sold. Net realizable value of crude oil and refined products is based on estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less any expected selling costs.

Spare parts inventory is comprised of parts and consumables for use in operating and drilling activities which are initially measured at cost, which includes the purchase price and other directly attributable costs. Spare parts used in operating activities are expensed as operating costs at the time of use. Spare parts used in drilling activities are capitalized to development and production assets. Spare parts are periodically reviewed for impairment and obsolescence at which time they are written down to net realizable value based on estimated liquidation price less any expected selling costs.

### (d) E&E assets

#### *Exploration and evaluation expenditures*

All costs incurred prior to obtaining the legal right to explore an area are expensed when incurred.

Generally, costs directly associated with the exploration and evaluation of crude oil and natural gas reserves are initially capitalized. Exploration and evaluation costs are those expenditures for an area where technical feasibility and commercial viability has not yet been demonstrated. These costs generally include unproved property acquisition costs, geological and geophysical costs, sampling and appraisals, drilling and completion costs, the projected cost of retiring the assets and any directly attributable general and administrative expenses. Interest and borrowing costs incurred on E&E assets are not capitalized.

E&E costs are not depleted and are accumulated in cost centers by well, field or exploration area pending determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability, which is assessed at least annually. Technical feasibility and commercial viability is generally considered to be demonstrable when petroleum and natural gas proved or probable reserves have been assigned and there is a reasonable assessment of the economics associated with the future production of those reserves, required government and regulatory approvals have been obtained or are likely to be obtained, and management has made the decision to proceed with development and production of those reserves by incurring the future capital costs attributed to them. When the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable, E&E assets are tested for impairment and reclassified from E&E assets to D&P assets, a separate category within property and equipment.

### (e) Property and equipment

#### *Development and production expenditures*

D&P assets include costs incurred in developing commercial reserves and bringing them into production, together with the E&E expenditures incurred in finding the commercial reserves that have been reclassified from E&E assets as outlined above, the projected cost of retiring the assets and any directly attributable general and administrative expenses. Items of property and equipment, including D&P assets, are carried at cost less accumulated depletion and depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

When significant parts of an item of property and equipment, including D&P assets, have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components).

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment, including D&P assets, are determined by comparing the proceeds of disposal with the carrying amount of the item and are recognized in profit or loss.

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### *Subsequent costs*

Costs incurred subsequent to the determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability, costs of replacing parts of property and equipment and workovers of property and equipment are recognized only if they increase the economic benefits of the assets to which they relate. All other expenditures are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. The carrying amounts of previous inspections or any replaced or sold components are derecognized. The costs of day-to-day servicing of an item of property and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

### *Depletion and depreciation*

The net book value of producing assets is depleted on a field-by-field basis using the unit of production method with reference to the ratio of production in the year to the related petroleum and natural gas reserves. For purposes of these calculations, relative volumes of natural gas production and reserves are converted at the energy equivalent conversion rate of six thousand cubic feet of natural gas to one barrel of crude oil.

Effective January 1, 2025, the Company revised the unit-of-production base used in the calculation of depletion of development and production assets from proved plus probable reserves, taking into account estimated future development costs necessary to bring those reserves into production, to proved developed reserves. Following the acquisition of the Santa Cruz Concessions, the Company determined that using proved developed reserves provides a more appropriate basis for reflecting the pattern in which the future economic benefits of the assets are expected to be consumed.

The revised approach provides a more appropriate representation of the underlying economics and enhances the reliability and relevance of the financial information, consistent with the requirements of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. The change in estimate has been applied prospectively from the effective date and the impact on the year ended December 31, 2025 is a decrease in depletion expense by approximately \$9,700,000. Comparative figures have not been restated.

Other assets are depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets using a 20% declining balance basis for Canadian office furniture and equipment, a straight-line basis over 3 – 10 years for Argentina office furniture and equipment and a straight-line basis over the term of the lease for all leasehold improvements.

### (f) Impairment of E&E assets and D&P assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews E&E assets and D&P assets for circumstances that indicate such assets may be impaired. E&E assets are also assessed for impairment when they are reclassified to D&P assets. For the purpose of impairment testing, E&E assets are grouped by concession or field with other E&E assets and D&P assets belonging to the same CGU, which is the lowest level at which there are identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other groups of assets. Impairment is identified by comparing the recoverable amount of the E&E impairment grouping to the related carrying amount.

If any such indication of impairment exists, the Company determines the CGUs recoverable amount. Impairment is identified by comparing the recoverable amount of the CGU to the related carrying amounts. A CGU's recoverable amount is the higher of its value-in-use and fair value less cost of disposal, using a discounted cash flow method.

In assessing value-in-use, the estimated cash flows of the related CGU are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Fair value less cost of disposal is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of a CGU in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. The fair value less cost of disposal of oil and gas assets is generally determined as the net present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continued use of the CGU, including any expansion prospects, and its eventual disposal, using assumptions that an independent market participant may take into account. These cash flows are discounted by an appropriate discount rate which would be applied by such a market participant to arrive at a net present value of the CGU. The significant assumptions used by management to determine the reserves of the Company's D&P assets include the production forecasts, production costs, forecast benchmark commodity prices, and the timing and amount of future development costs. The reserves are evaluated and reported on by independent reserve engineers (management's experts).

When the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the asset or CGU is impaired. For impairment losses identified on a CGU, the loss is first allocated to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill, should it exist, then allocated on a pro rata basis to the assets within the CGU. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

At the end of each subsequent reporting period, these impairments are assessed for indicators of reversal. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depletion, had no impairment loss have been recognized for the asset or CGU in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

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(g) Decommissioning provision

The Company recognizes a decommissioning provision in the period in which a well is drilled or acquired and a reasonable estimate of the future costs associated with removal, site restoration and asset retirement can be made. The estimated decommissioning provision is recorded with a corresponding increase in the carrying amount of the related cost center.

Decommissioning obligations are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditures required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date. Subsequent to the initial measurement, the provision is adjusted at the end of each period to reflect the passage of time and changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as finance costs whereas increases/decreases due to changes in the estimated future cash flows are capitalized. Actual costs incurred upon settlement of the decommissioning obligations are charged against the provision to the extent the provision was established.

(h) Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. A lease liability is recognized at the commencement of the lease term at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. At the commencement date, a corresponding right-of-use asset is recognized at the amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease incentives received, retirement costs and initial direct costs. Depreciation is recognized on the right-of-use asset over the lease term. Interest expense is recognized on the lease liabilities using the effective interest rate method and payments are applied against the lease liability.

(i) Taxes

Taxes on earnings for the periods presented are comprised of current and deferred tax. Taxes are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax interpretations, court rulings and tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded, using the statement of financial position method, on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. However, deferred tax is not recorded on taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill or on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction other than a business combination that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is also not recorded on differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(j) Financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following measurement categories:

- subsequently measured at fair value (either through profit or loss ("FVTPL") or other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"); and
- subsequently measured at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial instruments and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

*Non-derivative financial instruments*

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise cash, trade and other receivables, investments, restricted cash, long-term investment, trade and other payables, loans, notes payable and contingent consideration liability and receivable. Non-derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus, for instruments not at FVTPL, any directly attributable transaction costs. Transaction costs of financial assets measured at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss.

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Subsequent to initial recognition, the Company's non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below:

- Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss. A financial asset is classified at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortized cost or classified as FVOCI. However, an entity may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at FVTPL to present subsequent changes in FVOCI with no reclassification of realized gains or losses to profit or loss upon de-recognition of the equity instruments. The Company has classified its investments, long-term investment and contingent consideration receivable at FVTPL.

- Financial liabilities at FVTPL

The Company classifies the contingent consideration liability as FVTPL. A financial liability is initially classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as measured at FVTPL if it is held-for-trading, a derivative, or designated as FVTPL on initial recognition. The classification of a financial liability is irrevocable.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL (other than financial liabilities designated at FVTPL) are measured at fair value with changes in fair value, along with any interest expense, recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same counterparty with substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, it is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. When the terms of an existing financial liability are altered, but the changes are considered non-substantial, it is accounted for as a modification to the existing financial liability. Where a liability is substantially modified it is considered to be extinguished and a gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss based on the difference between the carrying amount of the liability derecognized and the fair value of the revised liability. Where a liability is modified in a non-substantial way, the amortized cost of the liability is re-measured based on the new cash flows and a gain or loss is recorded in profit or loss.

- Financial instruments at amortized cost

The Company classifies cash, trade and other receivables, and restricted cash (non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market) and trade and other payables, loans and notes payable as financial instruments at amortized cost. These financial instruments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition is recognized directly in profit or loss. Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income (loss) and comprehensive loss.

(k) Impairment of financial instruments

The Company assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with financial instruments carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade and other receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by *IFRS 9 Financial Instruments*.

(l) Segmented operations

The Company has one operating segment in Argentina where all natural gas, oil and condensate sales revenue is derived from upstream operations and E&E assets and all material property and equipment are located. Cash is held in Argentina, Canada and the United States and all of the restricted cash at December 31, 2025 and 2024 is held in Argentina. The Company does not have any revenue in Canada other than minor interest earned on cash balances.

(m) Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of oil and natural gas when control of the product transfers to the buyer and collection is reasonably assured. This is generally at the point in time when the customer obtains legal title to the product which is when it is physically transferred to the pipeline or other transportation method agreed upon. Sales of oil and natural gas are based on variable pricing based on benchmark commodity prices and other variable factors including quality, location and other factors.

(n) New and amended standards not yet adopted

The Company has reviewed new and amended accounting pronouncements that have been issued but are not yet effective

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and determined that the following new and amended standards are applicable to the Company but are not expected to have a material impact:

### *IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures*

Effective January 1, 2026, amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 provide:

- clarifications to the "solely payments of principal and interest" test to ensure consistent application while maintaining the principle-based approach;
- refinements to the treatment of modifications to financial assets and liabilities upon derecognition;
- guidance for the treatment of financial liabilities settled through electronic payment systems; and
- additional IFRS 7 disclosure requirements to support classification and measurement rules, including derecognition.

The impact from the adoption of these amendments is not expected to be material.

### *IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

Effective January 1, 2027, IFRS 18 provides guidance to enhance transparency and comparability in financial reporting by introducing requirements for the structured presentation of profit or loss, aggregation and disaggregation of financial data, disclosures of management-defined performance measures ("MPMs") and clarity in the classification of operating, investing, and financing activities in the statement of cash flows. New disclosures must reconcile MPMs to IFRS measures, explaining their relevance and calculation.

The Company is still assessing the impact of this new standard.

## **4. DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUES:**

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

### *Financial instruments*

The fair values of cash, investments, trade and other receivables, restricted cash and trade and other payables are estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the fair value of these balances approximated their carrying amount due to their short term to maturity.

The fair values of the contingent consideration receivable, contingent consideration liability, notes payable, lease liability and loans are based on the discounted present value of future cash flows and approximate carrying amounts.

The Company determines the fair value of financial instruments according to the following hierarchy based on the amount of observable inputs used to value the instrument.

Level 1— Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. Active markets are those in which transactions occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Cash and restricted cash are Level 1 financial assets.

Level 2 – Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1. Prices are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date. Level 2 valuations are based on inputs, including quoted forward rates for interest rate, time value and volatility factors, which can be substantially observed or corroborated in the marketplace. Loans are a Level 2 financial instrument.

Level 3 – Valuations in this level are those with inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data. The investments, long-term investment, contingent consideration liability, notes payable and lease liability are Level 3 financial instruments.

The discounted after-tax cash flows expected to be derived from the Company's CGUs' petroleum and natural gas proved and probable reserves utilized in impairment tests performed in 2025 and 2024 (Note 21) are also Level 3 financial instruments.

Assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the placement within the fair value hierarchy level.

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**5. ACQUISITION OF WORKING INTEREST:**

(a) Santa Cruz Concessions

On October 31, 2024, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Crown Point Energía, closed the acquisition of a 100% operating interest in the Piedra Clavada and Koluel Kaike hydrocarbon exploitation concessions ("the Santa Cruz Concessions") from Pan American Energy S.L., Sucursal Argentina (the "Seller") for \$25.8 million in cash payment plus in-kind contingent consideration payable over a 14-year period, during which the Company will deliver to the Seller a monthly quantity of oil produced in the Santa Cruz Concessions, ranging from 0 to 600 barrels of oil per day, subject to the market price of oil determined for each month. The effective date of the agreement is January 1, 2024, while the effective control date is October 31, 2024.

The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination in accordance with *IFRS 3 Business Combinations* using the acquisition method whereby the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recorded at their fair values on the acquisition date as follows:

Fair value of net assets:	
Property and equipment (Note 10)	\$ 115,594,844
Hydrocarbon Inventory	1,615,343
Spare parts inventory	8,556,192
Decommissioning provision (Note 15)	(9,596,636)
Deferred tax liability	(31,225,585)
	\$ 84,944,158
Consideration:	
Cash	\$ 25,795,263
In-kind contingent consideration liability (Note 14(b))	59,148,895
	\$ 84,944,158

Management determined this fair value based on the net present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continued use of the acquired property and equipment assets, using a discount rate of 12.77% and assumptions that an independent market participant may take into account.

The assumptions and estimates used to determine the fair value of the acquired P&E assets require significant judgment by management and include acquired proved and probable reserves, projected future rates of production, future commodity pricing, timing and amount of future expenditures and the discount rate. The acquired proved and probable reserves are evaluated and reported on by independent reserve engineers (management's experts).

During 2024, the Company incurred \$811,314 of costs related to the acquisition which are included in general and administrative expenses.

Since the closing date of the acquisition on October 31, 2024 to December 31, 2024, the Santa Cruz Concessions contributed \$14.1 million of oil and gas sales revenue and \$1.7 million of net operating income.

Had the acquisition occurred on January 1, 2024, the Company estimates that revenue from oil and gas sales would have been approximately \$82.3 million and net operating income would have been approximately \$6.4 million. The pro forma information is not necessarily representative of future revenue and operations.

(b) TDF Concessions

On December 2, 2024, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Crown Point Energía closed the acquisition of a 13.5926% non-operating participating interest (the "Participating Interest Acquisition") in the Rio Cullen, Las Violetas and La Angostura hydrocarbon exploitation concessions (the "TDF Concessions") from an arm's length party for \$0.8 million in cash payments. The effective date of the acquisition is July 1, 2024.

The TDF Concessions are located in the TDF region of the Austral basin in southern Argentina. Completion of the acquisition increased the Company's participating interest in the TDF Concessions to 48.3275%.

The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination in accordance with *IFRS 3 Business Combinations* using the acquisition method whereby the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recorded at their fair values on the acquisition date as follows:

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Fair value of net assets:	
Property and equipment (Note 10)	\$ 1,242,300
Inventory	170,427
Working capital	382,250
Decommissioning provision (Note 15)	(629,584)
Deferred tax liability	(18,525)
	1,146,868
Gain on acquisition of working interest	(384,913)
	\$ 761,955
Consideration:	
Cash	\$ 761,955

Management determined this fair value based on the net present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continued use of the acquired property and equipment assets, using a discount rate of 12.77% and assumptions that an independent market participant may take into account.

The assumptions and estimates used to determine the fair value of the acquired P&E assets require significant judgment by management and include acquired proved and probable reserves, projected future rates of production, future commodity pricing, timing and amount of future expenditures and the discount rate. The acquired proved and probable reserves are evaluated and reported on by independent reserve engineers (management's experts).

Since the Company expects to extend the TDF Concession term, the acquisition represented a strategic opportunity for the Company. As a result, the fair value of the net assets acquired exceeds the cash consideration payable to the seller, resulting of a \$0.4 million gain on the acquisition of the TDF Concessions.

During 2024, the Company incurred \$118,687 of costs related to the acquisition which are included in general and administrative expenses.

Since the closing date of the acquisition on December 2, 2024 to December 31, 2024, the Participating Interest Acquisition in the TDF Concessions contributed \$0.3 million of oil and gas sales revenue and \$0.07 million of net operating loss.

Had the acquisition occurred on January 1, 2024, the Company estimates that revenue from oil and gas sales would have been approximately \$13.9 million and net operating loss would have been approximately \$1.1 million. The pro forma information is not necessarily representative of future revenue and operations.

(c) Chubut Concessions

In the fourth quarter of 2025, Crown Point Energía closed the acquisition of an aggregate 95% working interest in in the El Tordillo, La Tapera and Puesto Quiroga hydrocarbons exploitation concessions (the "Chubut Concessions") and certain related infrastructure from Tecpetrol S.A. ("Tecpetrol"), YPF S.A. ("YPF") and Pampa Energía S.A. ("Pampa", and collectively the "Sellers"). The aggregate base purchase price paid by the Company to the Sellers was \$57.1 million in cash plus contingent consideration of up to \$3.5 million in cash (Note 14(a)(iii)). As at December 31, 2025, \$3.4 million of the cash base purchase price was outstanding of which \$2.5 million was payable to Tecpetrol (Note 30 (c)) and \$0.9 million to YPF.

The effective date of the acquisition Pampa's 35.67% working interest is the October 1, 2025 closing date. The effective date of the acquisition of Tecpetrol's and YPF's aggregate 59.33% working interests, closed on December 1, 2025, is December 1, 2024.

The primary term of the Chubut Concessions expires in 2027, following which the working interests will remain at 78.644%.

The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination in accordance with *IFRS 3 Business Combinations* using the acquisition method whereby the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recorded at their fair values on the acquisition date as follows:

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Preliminary fair value of net assets:	
Property and equipment (Note 10)	\$ 75,025,678
Inventory	5,309,600
Spare parts inventory	13,570,284
Working capital	(8,346,024)
Decommissioning provision (Note 15)	(26,540,678)
Deferred tax asset	156,247
	\$ 59,175,107
Consideration:	
Cash	\$ 57,118,993
Contingent consideration liability (Note 14(a)(iii))	2,056,114
	\$ 59,175,107

Management determined this fair value based on the net present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continued use of the acquired property and equipment assets, using a discount rate of 11.4% and assumptions that an independent market participant may take into account.

The assumptions and estimates used to determine the fair value of the acquired P&E assets and the decommissioning provision require significant judgment by management and include acquired proved and probable reserves, projected future rates of production, future commodity pricing, timing and amount of future expenditures, timing and amount of future decommissioning costs, and discount rates. The acquired proved and probable reserves are evaluated and reported on by independent reserve engineers (management's experts).

The preliminary estimates of fair value were made by management at the time of preparation of these consolidated financial statements based on available information and may be adjusted as the amounts subject to estimates are finalized.

During 2025, the Company incurred \$539,000 of costs related to the acquisition which are included in general and administrative expenses.

Since the closing dates of the acquisitions to December 31, 2025, the Chubut Concessions contributed \$16.4 million of oil and gas sales revenue and \$0.7million of net operating income.

Had the acquisitions occurred on January 1, 2025, the Company estimates that revenue from oil and gas sales would have been approximately \$110 million and net operating income would have been approximately \$3.7 million. The pro forma information is not necessarily representative of future revenue and operations.

In connection with the acquisition of the Chubut Concessions, the Company acquired 4.2% of the outstanding shares of Terminales Marítimas Patagónicas S.A. ("TerMaP") for cash consideration of \$1,844,000. TerMaP operates an offshore loading facility through which crude oil from the Chubut Concessions is transported for sale to the domestic or export markets. The Company has recorded this investment at fair value on initial recognition based on Level II inputs in the fair value hierarchy.

**6. INVESTMENTS:**

A continuity of the Company's investments is as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of year	\$ -	\$ 2,667,792
Purchase of AL30 bonds	2,700,444	-
Proceeds on redemption	-	(2,930,954)
Interest income	-	333,324
Change in fair value (Note 23)	658,387	(23,182)
Effect of change in exchange rates	(336,913)	(46,980)
Balance, end of year	\$ 3,021,918	\$ -

During 2025, the Company purchased 4,371,880 Argentine Republic Bonds ("AL30 bonds") on the Argentine stock market at a weighted average price of ARS 803.29 per AL30 bonds for an aggregate cost of ARS 3,512 million (\$2,700,444). The AL30 bonds were purchased to secure the USD required to pay interest on the Series VI Notes (Note 12) and will be held by the Company until the regulatory deadline for access to the foreign exchange market is met at which time the AL30 bonds will be sold for USD. In the meantime, the AL30 bonds were used as collateral to borrow \$2,103,195 (Note 11(m)). AL30 bonds were issued by the Argentine government in 2020 with a maturity date of July 9, 2030, and an initial coupon rate of 0.125% which will gradually increase to 1.75% by 2030. Interest at the coupon rate is paid semi-annually on January 9 and July 9.

The AL30 bonds are classified as financial instruments measured at fair value through profit of loss. On December 31, 2025, the

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fair value of the AL30 Bonds was ARS 4,370 million (\$3,012,918) resulting in a fair value adjustment of ARS 98.2 million (\$658,387).

**7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES:**

The Company's trade and other receivables are exposed to the risk of financial loss if the counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's trade and other receivables include amounts due from the sale of crude oil and natural gas. Approximately 6% of the Company's oil production is exported by the Company and the remainder is sold to Argentine companies; the majority of the Company's natural gas production is sold by the Company to several Argentine companies (Note 20).

Four purchasers that represents 95% of oil revenue reported in 2025 comprise \$9,852,208 of accounts receivable at December 31, 2025 (2024 – two purchasers, 91% of oil revenue, \$9,207,057 of accounts receivable) and three purchasers that represent 64% of natural gas revenue reported in 2025 comprise \$454,138 of accounts receivable at December 31, 2025 (2024 – one purchaser, 74% of natural gas revenue, \$137,487 of accounts receivable) (Note 20).

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of trade and other receivables consists of:

As at December 31	2025		2024	
Due from Argentine companies	\$	10,955,922	\$	9,742,072
Due from an international company		259,184		776,844
Due from related parties (Note 27(d))		–		137,487
Other receivables		503,204		493,963
Allowance for credit losses		(225,590)		(225,657)
<b>Total trade and other receivables</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>11,492,720</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>10,924,709</b>

The Company's trade and other receivables are aged as follows:

	2025		2024	
Not past due (less than 90 days)	\$	11,490,674	\$	10,941,180
Past due (more than 90 days)		227,636		209,186
		11,718,310		11,150,366
Allowance for credit losses		(225,590)		(225,657)
<b>Total trade and other receivables</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>11,492,720</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>10,924,709</b>

**8. PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS:**

	2025		2024	
Prepaid expenses	\$	9,551,846	\$	3,003,360
Interest paid in advance (Note 11 (j))		2,278,140		–
Value Added Tax		1,198,441		2,249,827
<b>Total prepaid expenses and other current assets</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>13,028,427</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>5,253,187</b>

Value Added Tax ("VAT") on purchases is applied against VAT on sales to reduce the amount paid to the Argentine Government. VAT is included in prepaid expenses when amounts are expected to be offset with VAT on current sales. VAT does not expire and may be carried forward indefinitely.

**9. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS ("E&E"):**

	2025		2024	
Carrying amount, beginning of year	\$	14,052,021	\$	14,103,353
Decommissioning revisions (Note 15)		(33,474)		(51,332)
<b>Carrying amount, end of year</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>14,018,547</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>14,052,021</b>

E&E assets consist of the Company's intangible exploration projects in Argentina which are pending the determination of proven or probable reserves. E&E assets are not depreciated or depleted.

The Company's E&E assets relate to the Cerro de Los Leones ("CLL") exploration concession in the Province of Mendoza. The permit was granted for a term of 18 months until October 23, 2023. The Company is in discussions with the Province of Mendoza for an extension of the CLL permit, or other alternatives for the CLL permit.

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**10. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT:**

	Development and production assets	Argentina		Canada	Total
		Right-of-use assets	Other assets	Other assets	
<b>Cost:</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, December 31, 2023	126,133,260	1,225,613	658,466	295,192	128,312,531
Acquisitions (Note 5)	116,837,144	–	–	–	116,837,144
Additions	5,874,670	–	510,020	–	6,384,690
Government grants	(50,850)	–	–	–	(50,850)
Decommissioning revisions (Note 15)	13,572,360	–	–	–	13,572,360
Right-of-use asset revisions (Note 16)	–	854,197	–	–	854,197
Effect of change in exchange rates	–	(24,567)	–	(23,854)	(48,421)
Balance, December 31, 2024	262,366,584	2,055,243	1,168,486	271,338	265,861,651
Acquisitions (Note 5)	75,025,678	–	–	–	75,025,678
Additions	14,407,129	34,556	554,928	–	14,996,613
Decommissioning revisions (Note 15)	(21,994,650)	–	–	–	(21,994,650)
Right-of-use asset revisions (Note 16)	–	(1,173,762)	–	–	(1,173,762)
Effect of change in exchange rates	–	(40,897)	–	8,608	(32,289)
Balance, December 31, 2025	329,801,741	875,140	1,723,414	279,946	332,683,241
<b>Accumulated depletion and depreciation:</b>					
Balance, December 31, 2023	72,355,454	379,147	577,368	289,831	73,601,800
Depletion and depreciation	8,060,475	505,956	174,512	1,557	8,742,500
Right-of-use asset revisions (Note 16)	–	(838,171)	–	–	(838,171)
Effect of change in exchange rates	–	(3,623)	–	(23,495)	(27,118)
Balance, December 31, 2024	80,415,929	43,309	751,880	267,893	81,479,011
Depletion and depreciation	15,506,558	1,086,004	492,657	3,553	17,088,772
Right-of-use asset revisions (Note 16)	–	(1,047,672)	–	–	(1,047,672)
Effect of change in exchange rates	–	(15,235)	–	8,500	(6,735)
Balance, December 31, 2025	95,922,487	66,406	1,244,537	279,946	97,513,376
<b>Accumulated impairment:</b>					
Balance, December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025	8,876,000	–	–	–	8,876,000
<b>Net carrying amount:</b>					
At December 31, 2024	173,074,655	2,011,934	416,606	3,445	175,506,640
At December 31, 2025	225,006,234	808,734	478,877	–	226,293,865

Depletion and depreciation expense for the year was \$16,719,714 (2024 - \$9,037,581). At December 31, 2025, hydrocarbon inventory included \$369,058 in property and equipment depletion and depreciation (2024 - \$295,081). Additions for the year ended December 31, 2025 includes transfers from inventory of \$7,528,779 (2024 - \$4,198,822).

Future development costs

The depletion expense calculation for the year ended December 31, 2025 included \$nil for the estimated future development costs associated with petroleum and natural gas proved developed reserves in Argentina (2024 – \$274.5 million; \$593.4 million undiscounted amount associated with petroleum and natural gas proved and probable reserves in Argentina).

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**11. LOANS:**

The Company's loans are not subject to covenants. A continuity of the Company's loans is as follows:

	2025		2024	
Balance, beginning of year	\$	19,699,011	\$	508,114
Proceeds		105,700,514		25,259,965
Repayments		(35,507,518)		(5,845,488)
Interest accrued (Note 23)		5,563,579		2,428,344
Interest paid		(7,875,300)		(2,029,889)
Effect of change in exchange rates		(3,435,542)		(622,035)
	\$	84,144,744		19,699,011
Interest paid in advance (Note 8)		2,278,140		–
Balance, end of year	\$	86,422,884	\$	19,699,011

The carrying amount of loans is reported as follows:

	2025		2024	
Total loans	\$	86,422,884	\$	19,699,011
Current portion of loans		(56,215,031)		(19,699,011)
Long-term portion of loans	\$	30,207,853	\$	–

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the total loans, including principal and interest amounts, was comprised of the following balances:

	2025		2024	
Banco Galicia S.A.U. (a)	\$	209,059	\$	124,392
Banco de la Nación (b)		–		2,029,232
Galicia Más S.A. (c)		–		197,498
Banco Macro S.A. (e)		2,569,658		2,501,644
Banco Hipotecario S.A. (f)		706,578		1,010,338
Banco Ciudad (g)		–		1,529,041
Banco de Servicios y Transacciones S.A. (h)		–		6,732,739
Discounted notes (j)		50,754,220		3,114,500
Deferred-date cheques (k)		–		1,831,395
Related parties (l)		30,207,853		626,384
Other financial debt (m)		1,975,500		–
Bank account overdraft		16		1,848
	\$	86,422,884	\$	19,699,011

(a) Banco Galicia S.A.U.

During 2025 and 2024, the Company obtained the following working capital loans with Banco Galicia S.A.U:

Date of loan	Loan amount <sup>(1)</sup> (millions)	December 31, 2025 Principal amount balance (millions)	Annual interest rate <sup>(2)</sup>	Repayment date
July 24, 2024	ARS 43 (\$0.05)	–	61%	January 30, 2025
September 27, 2024	ARS 50 (\$0.05)	–	53%	September 29, 2025 <sup>(2)</sup>
October 9, 2024	ARS 50 (\$0.05)	–	46%	October 13, 2025 <sup>(3)</sup>
February 4, 2025	ARS 67 (\$0.06)	–	36%	August 4, 2025 <sup>(2)</sup>
March 26, 2025	ARS 335.7 (\$0.31)	ARS 96.4 (\$0.07) <sup>(5)</sup>	38%	March 30, 2026 <sup>(2)</sup>
May 28, 2025	ARS 68 (\$0.06)	ARS 32.2 (\$0.02)	45%	May 29, 2026 <sup>(2)</sup>
June 30, 2025	ARS 400 (\$0.33)	–	70%	September 29, 2026 <sup>(4)</sup>
July 2, 2025	ARS 38 (\$0.03)	ARS 24.0 (\$0.02)	45%	July 6, 2026 <sup>(2)</sup>
August 8, 2025	ARS 43 (\$0.03)	ARS 15.6 (\$0.01) <sup>(5)</sup>	50.5%	February 9, 2026 <sup>(2)</sup>
September 5, 2025	ARS 43 (\$0.03)	ARS 34.9 (\$0.02)	65%	September 7, 2026 <sup>(2)</sup>
October 15, 2025	ARS 66.5 (\$0.05)	ARS 59.1 (\$0.04)	85%	October 19, 2026 <sup>(2)</sup>
November 5, 2025	ARS 37.2 (\$0.03)	ARS 34.7 (\$0.02)	52%	November 5, 2026 <sup>(2)</sup>
December 31, 2025		ARS 296.9 (\$0.20)		

<sup>(1)</sup> USD equivalent on the date of loan

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- (2) Payable monthly  
(3) Repayable monthly, with the final installment due on October 13, 2025.  
(4) Overdraft loan.  
(5) Repaid subsequent to year-end (Note 30(a)).

The Company had an overdraft loan agreement available until December 2024 of up to ARS 200 million (\$0.2 million) with Banco Galicia S.A.U. at variable interest rate which was determined monthly. The overdraft loan was fully repaid in November 2024.

As at December 31, 2025, a total of ARS 296.9 million (\$0.20 million) (December 31, 2024 – ARS 126.3 million (\$0.12 million)) principal amount was outstanding under the Banco Galicia S.A.U. working capital loan.

During 2025, the Company recognized \$154,437 (2024 – \$133,022) of interest on the Banco Galicia S.A.U. loans, of which \$151,324 (2024 – \$136,034) was paid and \$4,972 is included in the loan balance as at December 31, 2025 (2024 – \$2,061).

(b) Banco de la Nación (“BNA”)

As at December 31, 2024, the Company had a credit limit of ARS 1,900 million (\$1.8 million) available to be drawn and repaid in various amounts between January 2025 and July 2025, of which ARS 1,865 million (\$1.81 million) was outstanding at December 31, 2024. The balance outstanding at December 31, 2024 was repaid in full during the year ended December 31, 2025.

The Company obtained an ARS 95 million (\$0.08 million) overdraft loan on June 30, 2025 which was repaid in July 2025.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company had no credit limit available or loans outstanding with BNA.

During 2025, the Company recognized \$209,849 (2024 – \$567,326) of interest on the BNA loans, of which \$409,727 (2024 – \$394,890) of interest was paid and \$nil is included in the loan balance as at December 31, 2025 (2024 – \$222,062).

(c) Galicia Más S.A. (formerly known as “HSBC”)

On May 7, 2024, the Company obtained an ARS 200 million (\$0.2 million) overdraft loan with Galicia Más S.A. at variable interest rate which was determined monthly. As at December 31, 2025, the amount drawn on the overdraft balance was \$nil (December 31, 2024 – ARS 203.8 million (\$ 0.2 million)).

During 2025, the Company recognized \$14,955 (2024 – \$66,896) of interest on the Galicia Más S.A. overdraft loan, all of which was paid.

(d) Banco CMF S.A.

In June 2024, the Company obtained an ARS 200 million (\$ 0.2 million) overdraft loan with Banco CMF S.A. at a variable interest rate determined monthly. During 2024, the Company borrowed ARS 200.2 million (\$ 0.21 million) on the overdraft loan at an average annual interest rate of 54%. As at December 31, 2024, \$nil was drawn on the overdraft loan.

During 2024, the Company recognized \$29,377 of interest on Banco CMF S.A. loan, all of which was paid.

(e) Banco Macro S.A.

During 2025 and 2024, the Company obtained the following loans with Banco Macro S.A.:

	Date of loan	Loan amount (millions)	December 31, 2025 Principal amount balance (millions)	Annual interest rate <sup>(1)</sup>	Repayment date
Working capital loan	May 8, 2024	\$2.5	–	8%	January 31, 2025
Working capital loan	March 6, 2025	\$2.5	–	7%	September 2, 2025
Working capital loan	May 9, 2025	\$2.0	–	7%	June 10, 2025
Working capital loan	June 13, 2025	\$2.0	–	8%	November 10, 2025
Working capital loan	September 9, 2025	\$2.5	\$2.5 <sup>(2)</sup>	9%	March 6, 2026
			<b>\$2.5</b>		

(1) Payable at maturity

(2) Repaid subsequent to year-end (Note 30(a))

The loans are guaranteed by Grupo ST S.A and/or Liminar under an agreement with Banco Macro S.A. pursuant to which the Company is charged a loan guarantee fee of 1% of each loan (Note 27(c)).

As at December 31, 2025, a total of \$2.5 million (2024 – \$2.5 million) was outstanding under the Banco Macro S.A. loans.

During 2025, the Company recognized \$252,527 (2024 – \$124,638) of interest on the Banco Macro S.A. loans, of which

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\$204,103 (2024 – \$95,596) was paid and \$69,658 is included in the loan balance as at December 31, 2025 (2024 – \$29,041).

(f) Banco Hipotecario S.A.

The Company had an overdraft loan agreement with Banco Hipotecario S.A. for up to ARS 850 million (\$0.71 million) at a variable interest rate determined monthly and available until August 14, 2025 at which time it was repaid. As at December 31, 2025, \$nil (December 31, 2024 – ARS 1.5 million (\$1,426)) was drawn on the overdraft loan.

On September 25, 2024, the Company obtained a working capital loan of \$1 million with Banco Hipotecario S.A. bearing interest at an annual rate of 3%, payable monthly. On January 24, 2025, the Company renewed the loan with Banco Hipotecario S.A. for 90 days. The working capital loan was repaid on April 24, 2025.

On April 30, 2025, the Company obtained a working capital loan of \$1 million with Banco Hipotecario S.A. bearing interest at an annual rate of 6.5%, payable monthly. The working capital loan, originally due on July 29, 2025, was increased to \$1.7 million and extended by 90 days to October 29, 2025. The working capital loan was repaid on November 7, 2025.

On November 9, 2025, the Company obtained a working capital loan of \$0.7 million with Banco Hipotecario S.A. bearing interest at an annual rate of 7%, payable monthly. The working capital loan was repaid on February 10, 2026 (Note 30(a)).

The Banco Hipotecario S.A. loans are guaranteed by Grupo ST S.A. and/or Liminar under an agreement with Banco Hipotecario S.A. pursuant to which the Company is charged a loan guarantee fee of 1% of the loan balance per annum (Note 27 (a)).

As at December 31, 2025, a total of \$0.7 million (December 31, 2024 – \$1 million) was drawn on the Banco Hipotecario S.A. working capital loans.

During 2025, the Company recognized \$150,886 (2024 – \$627,584) of interest on the Banco Hipotecario S.A. loans, of which \$163,388 (2024 – \$602,880) was paid and \$6,586 is included in the loan balance as at December 31, 2025 (2024 – \$8,912).

(g) Banco Ciudad

On May 7, 2024, the Company obtained a \$0.5 million working capital loan with Banco Ciudad at an annual interest rate of 5%, repaid on November 1, 2024.

On December 23, 2024, the Company obtained a \$1.5 million working capital loan with Banco Ciudad at an annual interest rate of 5%. The loan was repaid on June 20, 2025.

The loans were guaranteed by Grupo ST S.A. under an agreement with Banco Ciudad pursuant to which the Company was charged a loan guarantee fee of 1% of the loan (Note 27(c)).

During 2025, the Company recognized \$28,438 (2024 – \$13,836) of interest on the Banco Ciudad working capital loans, all of which (2024 – \$12,192) was paid and \$nil is included in the loan balance as at December 31, 2025 (2024 – \$1,644).

(h) Banco de Servicios y Transacciones S.A. ("BST")

On April 26, 2024, the Company obtained an ARS 1,700 million (\$1.95 million) overdraft loan with BST at variable interest rate which was determined monthly. On October 31, 2024, the Company obtained an upgrade of the overdraft for an additional amount of ARS 7,000 million (\$6.8 million), bearing an annual interest rate of 52.17%, payable monthly and maturing on November 29, 2024. In 2024, the overdraft was renewed for an amount of ARS 9,000 million (\$8.7 million), bearing an annual interest rate of 45.11%, payable monthly and maturing on March 21, 2025.

On October 31, 2025, the overdraft loan with BST was renewed for up to ARS 2,900 million (\$2 million) at an interest rate of 65% available until November 28, 2025.

As at December 31, 2025, \$nil (2024 – ARS 6,790.5 million (\$6.6 million)) was drawn on the overdraft loan.

During 2025, the Company recognized \$2,406,780 (2024 – \$740,699) of interest on the BST overdraft loan, of which \$2,555,595 (2024 – \$593,093) was paid and \$nil is included in the loan balance as at December 31, 2025 (2024 – \$152,796).

(i) Banco Provincia

On January 22, 2025, the Company obtained an ARS 3,000 million (\$2.9 million) working capital loan with Banco Provincia at an annual interest rate of 39%, which was repaid during May and June 2025.

During 2025, the Company recognized \$365,229 of interest on the Banco Provincia working capital loan, all of which was repaid and \$nil is included in the loan balance as at December 31, 2025.

(j) Discounted promissory notes

On November 13, 2024, the Company entered into a financing arrangement with several mutual funds and institutional investors, through a Mutual Guarantee Society (SGR), under which it obtained \$3.1 million in discounted promissory notes, denominated in USD, bearing interest at an average rate of 9%, repayable on various dates between April 15, 2025, and

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December 3, 2025. The financing arrangements were guaranteed by Liminar pursuant to which the Company is charged a guarantee fee of 1% of the total financing (Note 27(a)).

During 2025, the Company repaid \$3.1 million of discounted promissory notes and obtained an additional \$50.8 million of discounted promissory notes, denominated in USD repayable on various dates between February 20, 2026 and September 8, 2026. The new discounted promissory notes are not guaranteed by Liminar and bear interest at an average rate of 11% payable in advance.

As at December 31, 2025, the balance outstanding is \$50.8 million (2024 – \$3.1 million). During 2025, the Company paid \$3,516,852 of financial charges of which \$1,238,712 (2024 – \$50,628) was recognized in interest expense, and \$2,278,140 (2024 - \$nil) was recorded in prepaid expenses (Note 8).

(k) Deferred-date cheques

On November 15, 2024, the Company entered into a financing arrangement with several mutual funds and institutional investors, through a Mutual Guarantee Society (SGR), under which it obtained ARS 1,890 million (\$1.8 million) in discounted deferred-date cheques, denominated in ARS, bearing interest at an average rate of 41%, repayable on various dates between May 14, 2025, and November 17, 2025. The financing arrangements are guaranteed by Liminar pursuant to which the Company is charged a guarantee fee of 1% of the total financing (Note 27(a)).

During 2025, the Company repaid ARS 1,890 million (\$1.4 million) of deferred-date cheques. As at December 31, 2025, the balance outstanding is \$nil (2024 – ARS 1,890 million (\$1.8 million)).

During 2025, the Company recognized \$371,760 (2024 – \$47,954) of financing charges, all of which was paid.

(l) Related party loans

Liminar

On November 11, 2025, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Crown Point Energía, entered into a loan agreement with Liminar for up to \$30 million to be disbursed in one or more installments. The loan bears interest at a rate of 10% per annum and matures on November 1, 2027. Crown Point Energía may prepay amounts owing under the loan at any time, provided that any amounts repaid may not be reborrowed.

As at December 31, 2025, the balance outstanding is \$29.9 million. During 2025, the Company recognized \$306,315 of interest, all of which is included in the December 31, 2025, loan balance (Note 27(a)).

Mr. Pablo Peralta

On May 31, 2024, the Company obtained a loan for an amount of \$0.6 million from Mr. Pablo Peralta, which accrued interest at an annual rate of 7.5%, with an original repayment date of August 29, 2024. The loan was renewed and the capital plus accrued interest was repaid on January 29, 2025.

On April 10, 2025, the Company obtained a \$0.6 million working capital loan from Mr. Pablo Peralta. The loan accrued interest at annual interest rate of 10% and was originally due on July 10, 2025. The maturity date was subsequently extended and the loan was repaid in full on September 26, 2025.

During 2025, the Company recognized \$31,900 (2024 – \$26,384) of interest on the loans all of which was repaid (2024 – \$nil repaid and \$26,384 included in the December 31, 2024 loan balance) (Note 27(b)).

(m) Other financial debt

During 2025, the Company used its AL30 bonds (Note 6) as collateral to obtain a \$2,103,195 short-term loan from the Argentine stock exchange, with Banco de Servicios y Transacciones S.A. ("BST") acting as an agent. The loan bears interest at an average rate of 2% per year and renews weekly but is intended to be held for at least 180 days.

During 2025, the Company made a loan payment of \$147,025 and recognized \$19,329 of interest.

As at December 31, 2025, the balance outstanding is \$1,975,500.

### 12. NOTES PAYABLE:

On March 25, 2021, Crown Point Energía obtained approval from Argentina's National Security Commission to launch offerings for notes payable for up to \$75 million (or its equivalent in other currencies) effective until March 18, 2026. On November 3, 2025, Argentina's National Security Commission authorized the extension of the Global Notes Payables Program by up to \$300 million (or its equivalent in other currencies) and its extension for a period of 5 years from its original maturity date.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, Crown Point Energía had the following principal amounts of notes payable outstanding:

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	2025	2024
Series III Notes	\$ —	\$ 6.27 million
Series IV Notes	—	10.11 million
Series V Notes	7.18 million	7.18 million
Series VI Notes	22.00 million	22.00 million
Series VII Notes	25.00 million	—
	\$ 54.18 million	\$ 45.56 million

Series III Notes were secured fixed-rate notes, denominated in USD and payable in ARS. The principal amount of Series III Notes was repayable in seven equal quarterly installments, ending on August 10, 2025. Series III Notes accrue interest at a fixed rate of 4% per annum, payable every three months in arrears from the issue date. Series III Notes were secured by the restricted cash. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company repaid \$6.27 million of Series III Notes principal amount.

Series IV Notes were unsecured fixed-rate notes, denominated in USD and repayable in ARS in four quarterly equal installments, ending on July 20, 2025. The Series IV Notes accrue interest at a fixed rate of 5% per annum, payable every three months in arrears from the issue date. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company repaid \$10.11 million of Series IV Notes principal amount.

On August 8, 2024, Crown Point Energía issued Series V unsecured fixed-rate notes ("Series V Notes") denominated in USD and payable in ARS for an amount of \$7.18 million, equivalent to ARS 6,721.7 million. The principal amount will be repaid in a single installment on February 8, 2026. Series V Notes accrue interest at a fixed rate of 8% per annum, payable every three months in arrears from the issue date. The Series V notes were settled in full subsequent to year-end (Note 30(b)).

On October 30, 2024, Crown Point Energía issued Series VI secured fixed-rate notes ("Series VI Notes") denominated and payable in USD for an amount of \$22 million. The principal amount is repayable in three equal installments starting on October 30, 2026 and ending on October 30, 2027. Series VI Notes accrue interest at a fixed rate of 9.5% per annum, payable every six months in arrears from the issue date. The Series VI Notes are secured by a pledge on crude oil sales collections from the Santa Cruz Concessions (Note 5(a)).

On July 11, 2025, Crown Point Energía issued a total of \$25 million principal amount of unsecured fixed-rate Series VII Notes, denominated in USD and payable in ARS in two equal installments on January 11, 2027 and July 11, 2027. Series VII Notes accrue interest at a fixed rate of 13% per annum, payable every six months in arrears from the issue date.

A continuity of the Company's notes payable is as follows:

Balance, December 31, 2023	\$ 28,757,720
Issue of Series V and Series VI Notes for cash consideration	29,183,058
Principal repayments	(11,744,867)
Transaction costs	(420,337)
Amortization of premium (Note 23)	(584,318)
Amortization of transaction costs (Note 23)	237,856
Interest accrued (Note 23)	1,640,431
Interest paid	(1,282,017)
Balance, December 31, 2024	45,787,526
Issue of Series VII Notes for cash consideration	25,000,000
Principal repayments	(16,384,503)
Transaction costs	(288,527)
Amortization of premium (Note 23)	(103,665)
Amortization of transaction costs (Note 23)	346,427
Interest accrued (Note 23)	4,457,486
Interest paid	(3,042,941)
Balance, December 31, 2025	\$ 55,771,803

The carrying amount of notes payable is reported as follows:

	2025	2024
Total notes payable	\$ 55,771,803	\$ 45,787,526
Current portion of notes payable	(16,245,738)	(16,787,098)
Long-term portion of notes payable	\$ 39,526,065	\$ 29,000,428

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Restricted cash

As at December 31, 2025, \$353,218 (ARS 510.8 million) (December 31, 2024 – \$500,322 (ARS 514.8 million)) was reported as restricted cash. The restricted cash is collateral for the Series VI Notes. The collateral for the Series VI Notes is held in a special bank account managed by the collateral agent, Banco de Servicios y Transacciones S.A.. The amount of funds required to be held is based on the Company's estimate of the next upcoming interest payment and are required to be in place until the maturity date of the Series VI Notes.

The Company's notes payable are not subject to financial covenants.

**13. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**

	2025	2024
Trade payables	\$ 25,171,587	\$ 8,467,123
Accruals	19,061,595	7,775,842
Contingent consideration liability (Note 14)	1,249,000	1,689,140
Other payables	3,425,699	1,149,393
<b>Current trade and other payables</b>	<b>48,907,881</b>	<b>19,081,498</b>
Accruals	366,793	367,653
Contingent consideration liability (Note 14)	40,235,742	58,324,711
<b>Non-current trade and other payables</b>	<b>40,602,535</b>	<b>58,692,364</b>
<b>Total trade and other payables</b>	<b>\$ 89,510,416</b>	<b>\$ 77,773,862</b>

**14. CONTINGENT CONSIDERATION (LIABILITY) RECEIVABLE:**

A reconciliation of the contingent consideration (liability) receivable is as follows:

	Liability (a)	In-kind Liability (b)	Receivable (c)	Net
Balance, December 31, 2023	\$ (1,188,830)	\$ –	\$ 87,520	\$ (1,101,310)
Acquisition of working interest (Note 5(a))	–	(59,148,895)	–	(59,148,895)
In-kind settlement	–	736,438	–	736,438
Fair value adjustment	(412,564)	–	(87,520)	(500,084)
<b>Balance, December 31, 2024</b>	<b>(1,601,394)</b>	<b>(58,412,457)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(60,013,851)</b>
Acquisition of working interest (Note 5(c))	(2,056,114)	–	–	(2,056,114)
In-kind settlement	–	4,012,913	–	4,012,913
Fair value adjustment	(469,865)	17,042,175	–	16,572,310
<b>Balance, December 31, 2025</b>	<b>\$ (4,127,373)</b>	<b>\$ (37,357,369)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>\$ (41,484,742)</b>
Current portion	1,249,000	–	–	1,249,000
<b>Long-term portion</b>	<b>(2,878,373)</b>	<b>(37,357,369)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(40,235,742)</b>

The carrying amount of contingent consideration (liability) receivable is reported as follows:

	2025	2024
Contingent consideration liability	\$ (41,484,742)	\$ (60,013,851)
Current portion	1,249,000	1,689,140
<b>Long-term portion</b>	<b>\$ (40,235,742)</b>	<b>\$ (58,324,711)</b>

(a) Contingent consideration liability

- (i) Pursuant to the 2018 acquisition St. Patrick Oil & Gas S.A. ("St. Patrick"), the Company will make quarterly payments to the vendor until December 31, 2027 equal to 10% of the amount by which net revenue (oil and gas revenue less provincial royalties) received by the Company in respect of St. Patrick's Participating Interest in the TDF Concessions for the quarter exceeds certain base net revenue thresholds for such quarter. If in any quarter the net revenues received by the Company in respect of St. Patrick's participating interest do not exceed the base net revenue threshold for that quarter, then no royalty payment will be payable.

The forecast net revenues based on the externally prepared December 31, 2025 reserve reports are less than the base net revenue for future quarters (2024 – forecast net revenues were less than the base net revenue for future quarters).

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As a result, the estimated fair value of the contingent consideration liability at December 31, 2025 is \$nil (2024 – \$nil), resulting in a fair value adjustment of \$nil (2024 – \$134,100).

- (ii) Pursuant to the 2022 acquisition of the 50% working interest in the PPCO Concession, the Company will pay up to \$7.53 million in quarterly payments to the vendor based on a percentage of the net operating income (oil and gas revenue less royalties, turnover and other taxes and operating expenses) derived from the 50% working interest, provided that the amounts are not payable to the vendor until the Company has recovered its initial \$5 million investment from its share of the net operating income derived from the PPCO Concession.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company re-measured the fair value of the contingent consideration liability at \$2,071,259 (2024 – \$1,601,394) resulting in a fair value adjustment of \$469,865 (2024 – \$546,664). This contingent consideration liability is included in the non-current portion of trade and other payables (Note 13).

- (iii) Pursuant to the 2025 acquisition of Pampa's 35.67% working interest in the Chubut Concession (Note 5(c)), the Company recognized a \$2,056,114 liability representing the estimated fair value of the contingent consideration liability. The fair value as at October 1, 2025 was estimated based on monthly average natural gas sales from the Chubut Concession at Pampa's working interest up to 1,000 cubic feet per day, multiplied by the days in the month multiplied by \$2.80 mmBTU, with payments continuing until the earlier of November 14, 2027 and total payments aggregating \$3.5 million at a discounted rate of 11.4%.

### (b) In-kind contingent consideration liability

Pursuant to the 2024 acquisition of the 100% working interest in the Santa Cruz Concessions (Note 5(a)), the Company recognized a \$59,148,895 liability representing the estimated fair value of the in-kind contingent consideration liability. The fair value of the in-kind contingent consideration liability as at October 31, 2024 was estimated based on delivery to the Seller of a monthly quantity of oil produced in the Santa Cruz Concessions, ranging from 0 to 600 barrels of oil per day, subject to the market price of oil determined for each month over 14 years at a discount rate of 9.5%.

During 2025, the Company paid \$4,012,913 (2024 – \$736,438) of in-kind consideration. During 2025, given the drop in the reference price of hydrocarbons due to new tariff policies established by the United States, the Company re-measured the fair value of the in-kind contingent consideration liability at \$37,357,369 (2024 – \$58,412,457) resulting in a fair value adjustment of \$17,042,175 (2024 – \$nil).

As at December 31, 2025, \$nil (2024 – \$1,689,140) of this contingent consideration liability is included in the current portion of trade and other payables and \$37,357,369 (2024 – \$56,723,317) is included in the non-current portion of trade and other payables (Note 13).

### (c) Contingent consideration receivable

As part of the consideration for the disposition of a participating interest in the TDF Concessions to the Company's UTE partners pursuant to the April 26, 2019 ROFR Sale, the UTE Partners will make future payments to the Company equal to their proportionate share of contingent royalty payments that accrue following the closing of the ROFR sale and that are payable by the Company pursuant to the acquisition of St. Patrick (described above).

The forecast net revenues based on the externally prepared December 31, 2025 reserve reports are less than the base net revenue for future quarters (2024 – forecast net revenues were less than the base net revenue for future quarters). As a result, the estimated fair value of the contingent consideration liability at December 31, 2025 is \$nil (2024 – \$nil), resulting in a fair value adjustment of \$nil (2024 – \$87,520).

## 15. DECOMMISSIONING PROVISION:

The Company's decommissioning provision results from net ownership interests in petroleum and natural gas assets including well sites, gathering systems and processing facilities. At December 31, 2025 the estimated total undiscounted inflation-adjusted amount of cash flows required to settle the Company's obligations were approximately \$317.2 million (2024 – \$87.4 million). These costs are expected to be incurred over the next 1 to 22 years. The decommissioning obligations have been estimated using USD inputs, using existing technology at current USD prices and discounted using discount rates that reflect current Argentine market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to each liability. A credit-adjusted rate of 10.9% (2024 – risk-free rate of 4.5%) and an inflation rate of 2.1% (2024 – 2.1%) was used to calculate the fair value of the decommissioning provision.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company revised its approach to determining the discount rate used to measure the decommissioning provision. Previously, the provision was discounted using a risk-free rate. Management has determined that the use of a credit-adjusted risk-free rate more appropriately reflects market-based assumptions for long-term obligations of this nature and provides a more faithful representation of the liability.

This change represents a change in accounting estimate under IAS 8 rather than a change in accounting policy. The impact of the change resulted in a revision in the liability which has been accounted for prospectively in accordance with IFRS Accounting

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Standards.

A reconciliation of the decommissioning provision is provided below:

	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 34,796,934	\$ 10,422,218
Acquisition (Note 5)	26,540,678	10,226,220
Revision for exploration and evaluation assets (Note 9)	(33,474)	(51,332)
Revision for development and production assets (Note 10)	(21,994,650)	13,572,360
Accretion (Note 23)	1,852,311	627,468
Balance, end of year	41,161,799	34,796,934
Current portion of decommissioning provision	(306,537)	(326,211)
Non-current portion of decommissioning provision	\$ 40,855,262	\$ 34,470,723

In the prior year, the acquisition date fair values of the decommissioning obligations disclosed in Notes 5(a) and 5(b) were determined using a credit-adjusted discount rate in accordance with *IFRS 3 Business Combinations*. The decommissioning obligations were subsequently re-measured using a risk-free rate in accordance with IAS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets which resulted in a higher present value of expected future decommissioning cash flow. This revision is included in the revision for development and production assets.

In the current year, the Company used a credit-adjusted rate, as noted above, which resulted in a revision to decommissioning provision due to the decrease in the present value of expected future decommissioning cash flows.

**16. LEASE LIABILITIES:**

The Company incurs lease payments related to certain office premises and equipment in Argentina. Leases are entered into and exited in coordination with specific business requirements which includes the assessment of the appropriate durations for the related leased assets.

	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 2,028,120	\$ 865,168
Additions (Note 10)	34,556	603,505
Revisions (Note 10)	(156,828)	1,070,480
Interest (Note 23)	109,423	50,903
Payments	(1,157,414)	(539,053)
Effect of change in exchange rates	(31,947)	(22,883)
Balance, end of year	825,910	2,028,120
Current portion of lease liability	(795,541)	(1,052,004)
Non-current portion of lease liability	\$ 30,369	\$ 976,116

Total expected payments under lease agreements for office and equipment are 66,295 per month (\$795,541 per year) until December 31, 2026 and \$2,531 per month (30,367 per year) until December 31, 2027.

**17. SHARE CAPITAL:**

(a) Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares without par value

Unlimited number of Class "A" preferred shares at CAD 1 each par value, none of which have been issued

(b) Issued and outstanding common shares

	Number of common shares	Amount
Balance, December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023	72,903,038	\$ 56,456,328

**18. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS:**

The Company's stock option plan provides for the granting of options to directors, officers, employees and consultants. Under the terms of the option plan, options issued will not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding shares from time to time. The option price under each option is not less than the market price on the grant date. One third of options granted vest immediately and the remainder generally vest in equal tranches on the first and second year anniversaries of the date of grant. The expiry date for each option is set by the Board of Directors at the time of issue and cannot be more than five years after the grant date.

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Stock option activity for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is summarized as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (CAD)	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (CAD)
Balance, beginning of year	1,825,000	\$ 0.20	3,650,000	\$ 0.48
Forfeited	(350,000)	(0.20)	–	–
Expired	–	–	(1,825,000)	(0.75)
Balance, end of year	1,475,000	\$ 0.20	1,825,000	\$ 0.20
Exercisable, end of year	1,475,000	\$ 0.20	1,825,000	\$ 0.20

Stock options outstanding at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are exercisable at CAD \$0.20 per share and expire on May 31, 2026.

**19. PER SHARE AMOUNTS:**

	2025	2024
Net loss	\$ (4,737,351)	\$ (9,145,821)
Weighted average number of shares – basic and diluted		
Issued common shares, beginning and end of year	72,903,038	72,903,038
Net loss per share – basic and diluted	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.13)

All stock options were excluded from the diluted per share amounts as their effect is anti-dilutive in loss periods.

**20. OIL AND NATURAL GAS SALES:**

The following table represents the Company's oil and natural gas sales disaggregated by commodity:

	2025	2024
Oil	\$ 97,302,722	\$ 32,484,697
Natural gas	4,445,155	4,150,168
Natural gas liquids	239,342	192,293
	\$ 101,987,219	\$ 36,827,158

All of the Company's production is produced in Argentina. The Company sells its production pursuant to fixed and variable price contracts with varying length terms up to 1 year. Under the contracts, the Company is required to deliver a fixed or variable volume of light oil, natural gas or natural gas liquids to the contract counterparty. The transaction price is based on the commodity price, adjusted for quality, location or other factors. Pricing for contracts varies depending on the commodity.

- The transaction price for oil is determined for each shipment or by truck from the storage point at TDF to mainland Argentina or abroad and for each transaction from the storage point at the Mendoza Concessions, Santa Cruz Concessions and Chubut Concessions to the delivery point in Tupungato, Mendoza, Caleta Olivia in Santa Cruz and in Caleta Cordova in Chubut respectively. For oil transported by tanker, delivery charges are free on board; for oil transported by truck, delivery charges are paid by the Company.
- Natural gas is sold to the Argentine industrial and residential markets. 100% of the Company's natural gas revenue earned in 2025 and 2024 was from sales to the industrial market. The transaction price for natural gas sales to the residential market is set by the Argentine government.

Of the Company's revenue from oil sales earned in 2025, 5% was for export sales to three purchasers and 95% was for domestic sales to four purchasers (2024 – 18% was for export sales to four purchasers; 82% was for domestic sales to three purchasers) and \$9,852,208 was in accounts receivable at December 31, 2025 (2024 – \$9,207,057).

All of the Company's revenue from natural gas sales earned in 2025 was for domestic sales, of which 64% was to three purchasers (2024 – domestic sales of which 74% was to one major purchaser), of which \$454,138 was in accounts receivable at December 31, 2025 (2024 – \$137,887).

The following table represents the Company's oil and natural gas sales disaggregated by market:

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	2025	2024
Export	\$ 5,548,772	\$ 5,997,273
Domestic	96,438,447	30,829,885
	\$ 101,987,219	\$ 36,827,158

**21. IMPAIRMENT LOSS OF PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT:**

**TDF CGU**

Year ended December 31, 2025

As at December 31, 2025, the Company identified indicators of impairment in relation to its TDF CGU such as the decrease in oil and natural gas prices and performed an impairment test. Management used fair value less cost of disposal to determine the recoverable amount of the CGU, which is based on the discounted after-tax cash flows of reserves. The recoverable amount of the TDF CGU is based on 11.4% discounted after-tax cash flows expected to be derived from the TDF CGU's petroleum and natural gas proved and probable reserves from the externally prepared December 31, 2025 reserve report considering a 10-year license extension to the primary term which expires in August 2026.

As at December 31, 2025, the estimated recoverable amount of the TDF CGU was determined to be higher than the carrying amount resulting in no impairment or reversal recognized in 2025.

A 1% increase in the discount rate and \$1 per barrel of oil ("BOE") decrease in commodity prices would not result in any impairment.

Year ended December 31, 2024

As at December 31, 2024, the Company identified indicators of impairment in relation to its TDF CGU such as the increase in operating costs and performed an impairment test. Management used fair value less cost of disposal to determine the recoverable amount of the CGU, which is based on the discounted after-tax cash flows of reserves. The recoverable amount of the TDF CGU is based on 12.77% discounted after-tax cash flows expected to be derived from the TDF CGU's petroleum and natural gas proved and probable reserves from the externally prepared December 31, 2024 reserve report considering a 10-year license extension to the primary term which expires in August 2026.

As at December 31, 2024, the estimated recoverable amount of the TDF CGU was determined to be higher than the carrying amount resulting in no impairment or reversal recognized in 2024.

A 1% increase in the discount rate and \$1 per barrel of oil ("BOE") decrease in commodity prices would not result in any impairment.

**Mendoza CGU**

Year ended December 31, 2025

As at December 31, 2025, the Company identified indicators of impairment in relation to its Mendoza CGU such as the decrease in oil prices and performed an impairment test. Management used fair value less cost of disposal to determine the recoverable amount of the CGU, which is based on the discounted after-tax cash flows of reserves. The recoverable amount of the Mendoza CGU is based on 11.4% discounted after-tax cash flows expected to be derived from the Mendoza CGU's petroleum and natural gas proved and probable reserves from the externally prepared December 31, 2025 reserve report .

As at December 31, 2025, the estimated recoverable amount of the Mendoza CGU was determined to be higher than the carrying amount resulting in no impairment recognized in 2025.

A 1% increase in the discount rate would result in a \$1.9 million increase in impairment. \$1 per barrel of oil ("BOE") decrease in commodity prices would result in a \$1.6 million increase in impairment.

Year ended December 31, 2024

The Company identified indicators of impairment in relation to its Mendoza CGU as at December 31, 2024, such as the increase in operating costs and performed an impairment test. Management used fair value less cost of disposal to determine the recoverable amount of the CGU, which is based on the discounted after-tax cash flows of reserves. The estimated recoverable amount for the Mendoza CGU was based on 12.77% discounted after-tax cash flows expected to be derived from the Mendoza CGU's proved plus probable reserves from the externally prepared December 31, 2024 reserve report. As at December 31, 2024, the estimated recoverable amount of the Mendoza CGU was determined to be higher than the carrying amount resulting in no impairment recognized in 2024.

A 1% increase in the discount rate would result in an impairment of \$0.5 million. \$1 per barrel of oil ("BOE") decrease in commodity prices would not result in an impairment.

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**Santa Cruz CGU**

Year ended December 31, 2025

As at December 31, 2025, the Company identified indicators of impairment in relation to its Santa Cruz CGU such as the decrease in oil prices and performed an impairment test. Management used fair value less cost of disposal to determine the recoverable amount of the CGU, which is based on the discounted after-tax cash flows of reserves. The recoverable amount of the Santa Cruz CGU is based on 11.4% discounted after-tax cash flows expected to be derived from the Santa Cruz CGU's petroleum and natural gas proved and probable reserves from the externally prepared December 31, 2025 reserve report.

As at December 31, 2025, the estimated recoverable amount of the Santa Cruz CGU was determined to be higher than the carrying amount resulting in no impairment recognized in 2025.

A 1% increase in the discount rate and \$1 per barrel of oil ("BOE") decrease in commodity prices would not result in any impairment.

Year ended December 31, 2024

The Company did not identify any indicators of impairment in relation to its Santa Cruz CGU as at December 31, 2024 and therefore no impairment test was performed.

**Chubut CGU**

The Company did not identify any indicators of impairment in relation to its Chubut CGU as at December 31, 2025 and therefore no impairment test was performed.

**Forecast price estimates**

The following forecast prices were used for the estimate of the December 31, 2025 and 2024 recoverable amount of the Company's CGUs:

Year	2025			
	TDF CGU		Mendoza CGU	Santa Cruz CGU
	Average USD price per BOE	Average USD price per mcf of natural gas	Average USD price per BOE	Average USD price per BOE
2026	\$ 52.20	\$3.39	\$ 57.70	\$ 61.70
2027	57.40	3.43	62.90	66.90
2028	62.60	3.50	68.10	72.10
2029	64.40	3.58	69.90	73.90
2030	65.90	3.66	71.40	75.40
2031	67.40	3.74	72.90	76.90
2032	69.00	3.82	74.50	78.50
2033	70.60	3.91	76.10	80.10
2034	72.30	3.99	77.80	81.80
2035	74.00	4.08	79.50	83.50
2036	75.70	4.17	81.20	85.20
Thereafter	2%	2%	2%	2%

Year	2024			
	TDF CGU		Mendoza CGU	Santa Cruz CGU
	Average USD price per BOE	Average USD price per mcf of natural gas	Average USD price per BOE	Average USD price per BOE
2025	\$ 60.00	\$ 3.60	\$ 66.24	\$ 66.50
2026	65.00	4.90	70.84	71.50
2027	65.00	4.90	70.84	71.50
2028	66.60	4.97	72.31	73.10
2029	68.23	5.04	73.81	74.73
2030	69.90	5.11	75.35	76.40
2031	71.59	5.19	76.90	78.09
2032	73.33	5.26	78.50	79.83
2033	75.09	5.34	80.12	81.59
2034	76.89	5.42	81.78	83.39
2035	—	—	—	—
Thereafter	2%	2%	2%	2%

These future prices were based on forecasted commodity prices adjusted for commodity price differentials and transportation specific to the Company's production. Management's estimates also include financial assumptions regarding royalty rates, operating costs, and future development capital that can significantly impact the recoverable amount which are assigned based

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on historic rates and future anticipated activities of the Company.

**22. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE:**

	2025	2024
Salaries and benefits	\$ 2,312,433	\$ 1,730,681
Professional fees	2,037,445	2,009,463
Office and general	1,758,127	767,551
Travel and promotion	164,135	169,667
	<b>\$ 6,272,140</b>	<b>\$ 4,677,362</b>

**23. NET FINANCE EXPENSE:**

	2025	2024
Interest income	\$ 682,490	\$ 553,714
Gain on fair value of financial instruments	703,193	3,047,682
Gain on revision of lease liabilities	30,739	18,383
Amortization of notes payable premium (Note 12)	103,665	584,318
Gain on foreign exchange rate contract (Note 28(d))	–	34,979
Finance income	<b>1,520,087</b>	<b>4,239,076</b>
Financing fees and bank charges	(2,204,686)	(832,776)
Interest on bank debt (Note 11)	(5,563,579)	(2,428,344)
Interest on notes payable (Note 12)	(4,457,486)	(1,640,431)
Amortization of notes payable transaction costs (Note 12)	(346,427)	(237,856)
Accretion of decommissioning provision (Note 15)	(1,852,311)	(627,468)
Loss on fair value of investments	–	(23,182)
Interest on lease liabilities (Note 16)	(109,423)	(50,903)
Other interest	(301,256)	–
Accretion of other liabilities	(14,964)	(44,471)
Finance expense	<b>(14,850,132)</b>	<b>(5,885,431)</b>
Net finance expense	<b>\$ (13,330,045)</b>	<b>\$ (1,646,355)</b>

**24. TAXES:**

The reconciliation of the Company's tax provision computed at statutory rates to the reported tax provision (reduction) is as follows:

	2025	2024
Canadian statutory tax rate	23%	23%
Current tax recovery at statutory tax rate	\$ (4,268,880)	\$ (2,993,160)
Non-deductible items and other	1,818,706	3,171,675
Effect of tax rate differences	(4,739,313)	(1,326,143)
Effect of tax return filings	(52,561)	(376)
Foreign exchange	(6,393,365)	(3,169,858)
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	(187,584)	449,945
Tax recovery	<b>\$ (13,822,997)</b>	<b>\$ (3,867,917)</b>

The Company's tax provision is comprised of the following current and deferred taxes:

	2025	2024
Current tax recovery	\$ –	\$ –
Deferred tax recovery	(13,822,997)	(3,867,917)
Tax recovery	<b>\$ (13,822,997)</b>	<b>\$ (3,867,917)</b>

Crown Point Energía has sufficient non-capital loss and other tax pools available to reduce taxable income in Argentina to \$nil. The deferred tax recovery reported in 2025 and 2024 is mainly related to the increase in tax losses combined with changes in the Company's ARS denominated tax pools partially offset by the effect of the devaluation of the ARS during the period on the translation of ARS denominated tax pools to USD.

Recognized deferred tax assets (liabilities) are attributable to the following:

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	2025	2024
Property and equipment and E&E assets	\$ (35,270,709)	\$ (43,541,120)
Decommissioning obligation	3,028,399	9,414,646
Foreign exchange and other	139,427	656,670
Non-capital tax loss carryforwards	16,554,226	3,941,903
Deferred tax liability	\$ (15,548,657)	\$ (29,527,901)

A continuity of the Company's deferred tax liability is as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of year	\$ (29,527,901)	\$ (2,151,708)
Acquisitions of working interest (Note 5)	156,247	(31,244,110)
Deferred tax recovery	13,822,997	3,867,917
Balance, end of year	\$ (15,548,657)	\$ (29,527,901)

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized for the following deductible temporary differences as it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can utilize the benefits:

	2025	2024
Property and equipment and E&E assets	\$ 4,308,830	\$ 4,101,042
Foreign exchange and other	1,567,065	1,492,752
Non-capital tax loss carryforwards	17,354,814	16,821,326
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	\$ 23,230,709	\$ 22,415,120

As at December 31, 2025, the Company has approximately \$17.4 million (2024 – \$16.8 million) of non-capital losses in Canada and \$16.6 million (2024 – \$3.9 million) of non-capital tax losses in Argentina available to reduce taxable income. Canadian non-capital losses expire at various times between 2028 and 2042; Argentine tax losses expire at various times between 2026 and 2030.

The Company has temporary differences associated with the investment in its foreign subsidiary. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company has no deferred tax liabilities in respect of these temporary differences.

**25. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION:**

(a) Change in non-cash working capital items

	2025	2024
Trade and other receivables	\$ 663,734	\$ (8,732,355)
Hydrocarbon inventories	2,882,805	992,670
Spare parts inventory	(1,518,705)	(359,038)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(1,566,004)	(3,749,475)
Trade and other payables	12,240,098	10,088,147
Effect of change in exchange rates	5,007,621	275,090
	\$ 17,709,549	\$ (1,484,961)
Attributable to:		
Operating activities	14,167,609	(3,297,272)
Investing activities	3,541,940	1,812,311
	\$ 17,709,549	\$ (1,484,961)

(b) As at December 31, 2025, the Company held \$5,196,569 (2024 – \$4,392,165) of cash in Canadian, United States and Argentine banks.

(c) During 2025, the Company paid \$7,875,300 (2024 – \$2,029,889) of interest expense on bank debt (Note 11) and \$3,042,941 (2024 – \$1,282,017) on notes payable (Note 12).

(d) During 2025, the Company paid \$nil to Argentine tax authorities related to corporate income tax (2024 – \$nil).

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**26. PERSONNEL EXPENSES:**

(a) Salaries and benefits

The Company's consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss is prepared primarily by nature of expense, with the exception of \$2,234,429 of salaries and benefits for employees and executive management which are included in general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2025 (2024 – \$1,651,084).

(b) Key management compensation

The Company considers its key management personnel to consist of its officers and directors. The Company's directors and officers participate in the Company's stock option plan. As at December 31, 2025, key management personnel included 6 individuals (2024 – 6 individuals) and the related compensation recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss comprised the following:

	2025	2024
Salaries and benefits	\$ 272,835	\$ 507,382
Consulting fees	42,939	43,816
Director fees	78,004	79,597
	<u>\$ 393,778</u>	<u>\$ 630,795</u>

**27. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:**

(a) Liminar Energía S.A. ("Liminar")

Mr. Pablo Peralta is a director of the Company and is the President and a director of Liminar and controls 45% of the voting shares of Liminar. Mr. Roberto Dominguez is the President of Crown Point Energía and is a director of Liminar and controls 45% of the voting shares of Liminar. Liminar owns approximately 63.9% of the Company's outstanding common shares.

During 2025 and 2024, Liminar provided a guarantee of certain financing arrangements as disclosed in Note 11 for which the Company is charged loan guarantee fee based on 1% of the loan balance per annum. During 2025, Liminar charged the Company \$50,143 (2024 – \$74,819) of financing guarantee fees. Included in trade and other payables as at December 31, 2025 is \$nil (2024 – \$49,662) payable to Liminar.

During 2025, the Company incurred \$306,315 of interest on a loan from Liminar, all of which is included in the December 31, 2025 loan balance (Note 11(l)).

(b) Mr. Pablo Peralta

During 2025, the Company incurred \$31,900 (2024 – \$26,384) of interest on loans from Mr. Pablo Peralta (Note 11(l)).

(c) Grupo ST S.A.

Mr. Pablo Peralta and Mr. Roberto Dominguez are also the President and Vice President, respectively, of Grupo ST S.A. and jointly control, directly and indirectly, 96.65% of the voting shares of Grupo ST S.A.

Grupo ST S.A. has provided a guarantee of certain loans as disclosed in Note 11 for which the Company is charged loan guarantee fees based on 1% of the loan balance per annum. During 2025, Grupo ST S.A. charged the Company \$nil (2024 – \$69,846) of loan guarantee fees. Included in trade and other payables as at December 31, 2025 is \$nil (2024 – \$nil) payable to Grupo ST S.A.

(d) Energía y Soluciones S.A.

Gabriel Obrador was the President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company until July 31, 2025 when he resigned his positions with the Company. Until December 31, 2024, he also controlled Energía y Soluciones S.A. During 2024, the Company sold a portion of natural gas production from the TDF Concessions to Energía y Soluciones S.A. for which the Company recognized \$3,069,500 (ARS 2,822 million) of oil and gas revenue. Included in trade and other receivables as at December 31, 2024 is \$137,487 (ARS 141 million) in respect of this revenue.

Energía y Soluciones S.A. owns a 1.46% overriding royalty on revenue earned from the CLL Permit. As of December 31, 2025, no revenue has been earned from the CLL Permit.

Transactions with related parties are conducted and recorded at the exchange amount.

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**28. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT:**

The Company is exposed to various risks that arise from its business environment and the financial instruments it holds. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework, policies and procedures. The following outlines the Company's risk exposures and explains how these risks and its capital structure are managed.

(a) Capital management

The Company's objective is to maintain a strong capital position in order to execute its exploration and development plans and maximize shareholder value. The Company currently defines its capital as working capital deficit, loans, notes payable and shareholders' equity.

	2025		2024	
Working capital deficit	\$	(71,815,326)	\$	(28,816,056)
Loans	\$	86,422,884	\$	19,699,011
Notes payable	\$	55,771,803	\$	45,787,526
Shareholders' equity	\$	3,923,563	\$	8,575,395

Changes to the relative weighting of the capital structure are driven by our business plans, changes in economic conditions and risks inherent in the oil and gas industry. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may consider any or all of the following activities, depending on existing economic conditions and access to external capital sources:

- Issue new shares through a public offering or private placement;
- Utilize its working capital;
- Farm-out of existing exploration opportunities; or
- Access other forms of debt.

The Company periodically reviews its capital structure in relation to its exploration and development budgets. The Company's capital management is currently focused on completion of existing exploration commitments and providing for the Company's share of any development programs.

(b) Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk in relation to its cash, trade and other receivables and contingent consideration receivable. Cash is held with highly rated Canadian, United States and Argentine banks. Therefore, the Company does not believe these financial instruments are subject to material credit risk. The Company's trade and other receivables include amounts due from the sale of crude oil and natural gas. See Note 7.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as reasonable, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, without incurring unacceptable losses.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company has a working capital deficit of \$71,815,326 (2024 – \$28,816,056) which includes \$19,711,207 (2024 – \$15,316,874) of financial assets comprised of cash, investments and trade and other receivables and \$122,164,191 (2024 – \$54,930,471) of financial liabilities comprised of certain trade and other payables, loans, current portion of notes payable and current portion of lease liabilities with a contractual maturity of less than one year. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company reported net cash provided by operating activities in the amount of \$686,046 (2024 – \$4,391,237 of net cash used in operating activities).

The Company prepares operating and capital expenditure budgets which are regularly monitored and updated as considered necessary. In addition, the Company utilizes authorizations for expenditures to manage capital expenditures.

The following table summarizes the maturities of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual cash flows:

	Carrying amount	Contractual amount	Due on or before December 31			
			2026	2027	2028	2029 – 2030
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade and other payables <sup>(1)</sup>	52,153,046	52,153,046	48,907,881	1,173,907	–	2,071,258
Loans	86,422,884	86,422,884	56,215,031	30,207,853	–	–
Notes payable	55,771,803	54,183,058	14,515,658	39,667,400	–	–
Lease liabilities	825,910	866,048	833,415	32,633	–	–
	195,173,643	193,625,036	120,471,985	71,081,793	–	2,071,258

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<sup>(1)</sup> The amount of \$37,357,369 related to the in-kind liability is not included in the maturities of trade and other payables table above.

(d) Market risk

Changes in commodity prices, interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates can expose the Company to fluctuations in profit or loss and in the fair value of its financial assets and liabilities.

(i) Commodity price risk

For the year ended December 31, 2025, a 5% change in the average commodity prices earned by the Company would change oil and natural gas sales revenue by approximately \$5.1 million and net loss by approximately \$4.5 million.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Company was not exposed to interest rate fluctuations at December 31, 2025 as bank debt and notes payable bear interest at fixed rates.

(iii) Currency exchange rate risk

A substantial portion of the Company's exploration and development activities are conducted in foreign jurisdictions and a portion of the Company's cash is denominated in CAD and ARS.

The Company did not enter into any foreign exchange rate contracts during 2025 and 2024 and had no foreign exchange rate contracts in place at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Foreign currency denominated financial instruments held by the Company:

As at December 31, 2025	Balance denominated in		Total USD equivalents
	CAD	ARS	
	\$	\$	\$
Cash	607	7,437,183,938	5,143,727
Investments	–	4,369,394,048	3,021,918
Restricted cash	–	510,753,425	353,218
Trade and other receivables	15,855	3,405,000,971	2,366,340
Trade and other payables	(912,805)	(50,664,231,920)	(35,473,015)
Bank debt	–	(304,233,418)	(209,095)
Lease liabilities	–	(109,307,289)	(75,125)

As at December 31, 2024	Balance denominated in		Total USD equivalents
	CAD	ARS	
	\$	\$	\$
Cash	4,289	4,485,535,751	4,362,105
Restricted cash	–	514,831,848	500,322
Trade and other receivables	4,905	586,001,753	572,896
Trade and other payables	(464,852)	(10,311,426,754)	(10,314,765)
Bank debt	–	(11,274,067,165)	(10,924,484)
Lease liabilities	–	(106,888,373)	(103,574)

(iv) Currency devaluation

Exchange rates as at	2025	2024
CAD to USD <sup>(1)</sup>	0.7296	0.6950
ARS to USD <sup>(1)</sup>	0.0007	0.0010
USD to ARS <sup>(2)</sup>	1,450.50	1,030.50

<sup>(1)</sup> Source OFX <sup>(2)</sup> Source BNA (National Bank of Argentina)

Currency devaluation in Argentina partially impacts the cost of ARS denominated items which are translated to the USD functional currency of the Argentine subsidiaries. A portion of the TDF, operating costs and general and administrative expenses incurred in Argentina are denominated in ARS and are also subject to inflation adjustments. During 2025, the devaluation of ARS resulted in lower operating costs and general and administrative expenses incurred in Argentina by approximately 13% (2024 – devaluation of ARS; lower by approximately 12%), without considering cost increases related to inflation.

During 2025, the devaluation of ARS since the previous year end date resulted in a decrease in the USD equivalent of ARS denominated foreign currency denominated financial instruments, excluding bank debt and notes payable, by approximately \$5.6 million (2024 – devaluation of ARS; reduction by approximately \$0.6 million).

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The effect of currency devaluation on ARS denominated bank debt and notes payable during 2025 was a \$3,365,137 reduction (2024 – \$622,035) in the USD equivalent amount (Notes 11 and 12).

(v) Sensitivity analysis

The following table presents an estimate of the impact on net loss for the market risk factors discussed above and is calculated based on the noted change in exchange rates applied to balances as at December 31, 2025 and 2024:

Change in exchange rates			2025	2024
Foreign exchange – effect of strengthening USD				
CAD denominated financial assets and liabilities	5%	\$	32,700	\$ 15,830
ARS denominated financial assets and liabilities	50%	\$	12,180,330	\$ 7,796,630

**29. COMMITMENTS:**

(a) TDF Concessions

As at December 31, 2025, the Company's share of expenditure commitments for the Rio Cullen exploitation concession in TDF is \$0.86 million which must be completed by August 2026. The UTE RCLV expects to offset the outstanding commitment in the Rio Cullen exploitation concession with infrastructure investments made in other parts of the TDF Concessions.

(b) Mendoza Concessions

As at December 31, 2025, the Company's share of expenditure commitments for the CH Concession is \$28.4 million, consisting of a work program for well work-overs, infrastructure optimization and a multi-well drilling program to be fulfilled by March 2031.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company's share of expenditure commitments for the PPCO Concession is \$11.4 million, consisting of a work program for well work-overs, infrastructure optimization and a multi-well drilling program to be fulfilled by August 2028.

(c) Santa Cruz Concessions

As at December 31, 2025, the Company's expenditure commitments for the Piedra Clavada Concession amount to \$40.5 million, of which \$30.2 million must be fulfilled by 2026, consisting of a work program that includes well workovers, infrastructure optimization, and a three-well drilling program. The remaining \$10.3 million must be fulfilled between 2027 and 2031, consisting of an additional three-well drilling program.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company's expenditure commitments for the Koluel Kaike Concession amount to \$21.6 million, of which \$11.3 million must be fulfilled by 2026, consisting of a work program that includes well workovers, infrastructure optimization and one well to be drilled. The remaining \$10.3 million must be fulfilled between 2027 and 2031, consisting of an additional three-well drilling program.

(d) Chubut Concessions

As at December 31, 2025, the Company's expenditure commitments for the Chubut Concessions are estimated at \$38.2 million consisting of a work program that includes well workovers and an eight-well drilling program to be fulfilled by the end of 2026. CLL Permit

As at December 31, 2025, the Company is in conversations with the Province of Mendoza for the extension of the CLL Permit or other alternatives for the CLL Permit, including the potential compensation of the Company's only outstanding commitment estimated at \$0.5 million, consisting of a well repair, with working units performed by the Company in excess of what was otherwise required during the exploration period of the CLL Permit.

**30. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:**

(a) Loans

From January 1, 2026 through the date of issuance of these financial statements, the Company repaid the following loans:

- ARS 186.8 million (\$0.128 million) of Banco Galicia S.A.U. working capital loans (Note 11(a));
- \$0.7 million working capital loan with Banco Hipotecario S.A. (Note 11(f));
- \$10.6 million of discounted promissory notes (Note 11(j)).
- \$2.5 million working capital loan with Banco Macro S.A (Note 11(e)).

Additionally, the Company obtained a \$2.5 million working capital loan with Banco Macro S.A..

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(b) Notes payable

On January 30, 2026, the Company issued \$30 million of Series IX secured fixed-rate notes ("Series IX Notes"), denominated in USD and repayable in ARS. The total principal amount of the Series IX Notes will be repaid in ten equal installments starting on October 30, 2026, and the last installment will be payable on January 30, 2029. The Series IX Notes accrue interest at a fixed rate of 10.75% per annum, payable every three months in arrears from the issue date. The Series IX Notes are guaranteed with a pledge on crude oil sales collections from the Chubut Concessions.

Series IX Notes proceeds were comprised of \$24.6 million of cash consideration and \$5.4 million in exchange for the surrender and cancellation of \$5.4 million principal amount of Series V Notes (Note 12) at an exchange ratio of \$100 principal amount of Series IX Notes for every \$100 principal amount of Series V Notes.

On February 9, 2026, the Company repaid the remaining principal amount of \$1.8 million of Series V Notes (Note 12).

(c) Acquisition

On February 20, 2026 and March 25, 2026, the Company paid \$2.5 million and \$0.2 million to Tecpetrol and YPF, respectively, against the outstanding balance related to the purchase price adjustments for the acquisition of the Chubut Concessions (Note 5(c)).