



CGX Energy Inc.

Interim MD&A- Quarterly Highlights

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2025

May 8, 2025

1. INTRODUCTION

This Management's Discussion and Analysis – Quarterly Highlights ("**Quarterly Highlights**") of CGX Energy Inc. (the "**Company**" or "**CGX**") has been prepared to provide material updates to the business operations, liquidity and capital resources of the Company since its last management discussion & analysis, being the Management Discussion & Analysis for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 ("**Annual MD&A**"). This Quarterly Highlights does not provide a general update to the Annual MD&A, or reflect any non-material events since date of the Annual MD&A.

This Quarterly Highlights has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of section 2.2.1 of Form 51-102F1, in accordance with National Instrument 51-102 – Continuous Disclosure Obligations. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and 2024 ("**Interim Financial Statements**"), together with the notes thereto, the Annual MD&A, and the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 ("**Annual Financial Statements**").

Results are reported in United States dollars, unless otherwise noted. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (which consist only of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. The results for the three months ended March 31, 2025 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any future period. Information contained herein is presented as at May 8, 2025, unless otherwise indicated.

The Interim Financial Statements, have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee. The Interim Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Accounting Standard 34, Interim Financial Reporting.

For the purposes of preparing this Quarterly Highlights, management, in conjunction with the Board of Directors, considers the materiality of information. Information is considered material if: (i) such information results in, or would reasonably be expected to result in, a significant change in the market price or value of CGX's common shares; or (ii) there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making an investment decision.

Management, in conjunction with the Board of Directors, evaluates materiality with reference to all relevant circumstances, including potential market sensitivity.

Additional information relevant to the Company's activities is available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca or on the Company's website at www.cgxenergy.com

2. FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Highlights contains forward-looking statements or information ("forward-looking statements") that are not historical in nature and involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees as to CGX's future results as there are inherent difficulties in predicting future results. Accordingly, actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements.

This Quarterly Highlights contain certain statements or disclosures relating to the Company that are based on the expectations of its management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to the Company which may constitute forward-looking statements under applicable securities laws. All such statements and disclosures, other than those of historical fact, which address activities, events, outcomes, results or developments that the Company anticipates or expects may or will occur in the future (in whole or in part) should be considered forward-looking statements. In some cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of the words “assume”, “believe”, “continue”, “estimate”, “expect”, “forward”, “future”, “lead”, “may”, “plan”, “potential”, “prospect”, “will”, “would” and other similar words suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook.

In particular, but without limiting the foregoing, this Quarterly Highlights contains forward-looking statements pertaining to the following: the Company’s exploration and development activities; expenditures; infrastructure projects, including road refurbishment, logistics yard, dock and trestle, dredging, access bridge, power to port, water to port and construction of buildings, all related to the Berbice Deep Water Port, (each as defined herein); the Company’s leads and drilling prospects in respect of its various oil and natural gas interests; governmental and regulatory approvals and agreements; trends in financial and commodities markets; the Company’s future performance, operations, liquidity and financial condition, including its ability to continue as a going concern.

In addition, statements relating to resources are deemed to be forward-looking statements as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the resources described exist in the quantities predicted or estimated and can be profitably produced in the future.

The forward-looking statements contained in this Quarterly Highlights reflect several material factors and expectations and assumptions of the Company including, but not limited to, prevailing and future commodity prices and currency exchange rates; applicable royalty rates and tax laws; interest rates; future well production rates and reserve volumes; operating costs, the timing of receipt of regulatory approvals; success obtained in exploration, development and production activities; anticipated timing and results of capital expenditures; the sufficiency of budgeted capital expenditures in carrying out planned activities; the timing, location and extent of future drilling operations; the state of the global, Guyanese, Surinamese and other economies; the state of the oil and natural gas exploration and production industry; the availability and cost of financing, labour and services; and ability to market crude oil and natural gas.

In particular, except where otherwise stated, the Company has assumed a continuation of existing business operations on substantially the same basis as exists at the time of filing of this Quarterly Highlights.

The Company believes the material factors, expectations and assumptions reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable at this time but no assurance can be given that these factors, expectations and assumptions will prove to be correct. The forward-looking statements included in this Quarterly Highlights are not guarantees of future performance and should not be unduly relied upon. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements including, without limitation: expiry and/or termination of petroleum agreements and licenses; delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures; risks associated with the onshore and offshore oil and natural gas industry in general such as operational risks in development, exploration and production; risks associated with international operations; uncertainty of estimates and projections relating to reserves,

resources, production, revenues, costs and expenses; risks associated with the construction, development and operations of a deep water port; health, safety and environmental risks; commodity price and exchange rate fluctuations; interest rate fluctuations; marketing and transportation; environmental risks; competition; incorrect assessment of the value of acquisitions; ability to access sufficient capital from internal and external sources; failure to obtain required regulatory and other approvals; changes in legislation, including but not limited to tax laws, royalties and environmental regulations; and supply conflicts among the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and other oil producing countries over production restrictions which impact crude oil prices, the extent and duration of which are uncertain at this time, on the Company's business, general economic and business conditions and markets.

The forward-looking statements contained in this Quarterly Highlights are made as of the date hereof and the Company undertakes no obligations to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless so required by applicable securities laws.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of risks, uncertainties and other factors are not exhaustive. The forward-looking statements contained in this Quarterly Highlights are made as of the date hereof and the Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements contained in this document or in any other documents filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except in accordance with applicable securities laws. The forward-looking statements contained in this document are expressly qualified by this advisory statement.

3. OVERVIEW

Company Profile

CGX Energy Inc. (the "**Company**" or "**CGX**") is a Canadian oil and gas exploration company incorporated under the laws of Ontario, Canada in 1998. The Company's common shares ("**Common Shares**") are listed and publicly traded on the TSX Venture Exchange ("**TSXV**") under the trading symbol "OYL".

The Company's head office is located in Toronto, Canada and its principal business involves the exploration for hydrocarbons in Guyana, South America and construction of a deepwater port, located on the eastern bank of the Berbice River, Guyana. As at March 31, 2025, CGX through one of its subsidiaries holds an interest in a Petroleum Prospecting Licence ("**PPL**") and related Petroleum Agreement ("**PA**") on the Corentyne block in the Guyana Basin, offshore Guyana, and is involved through one of its subsidiaries in the construction and development of the Berbice deep water port ("**BDWP**").

The following table summarizes the Company's subsidiaries, the location of their registered offices, and the Company's percentage interest.

Company	Registered Office	Percentage of Interest (%)
CGX Resources Inc. (“ CRI ”)	Bahamas	100%
GCIE Holdings Limited (“ GCIE Holding ”)	Barbados	100%
Grand Canal Industrial Estates Inc. (“ GCIE ”) ¹	Guyana	100%
CGX Energy Management Corp. (“ CGMC ”)	United States, Delaware	100%

1. Owned 100% by GCIE Holding.

Highlights

Highlights of the recent activities to date of the Company and its subsidiaries include the following:

Corentyne License Update

On February 11, 2025, the Company and Frontera Energy Corporation (“**Frontera**”), joint venture partners through their wholly-owned subsidiaries (the “**Joint Venture**”) in the PPL for the Corentyne block offshore Guyana (the “**License**”), announced that the Joint Venture received a communication (the “**Letter**”) from the Government of Guyana (the “**Government**”).

The Government has taken the position that the License, together with the Joint Venture’s Petroleum Agreement with the Government (as amended, the “**Petroleum Agreement**”), have terminated and that, in the opinion of the Government, there are no reasonable grounds to grant any extensions to the Joint Venture in respect of its appraisal or exploration obligations under the License or the Petroleum Agreement. Furthermore, the Government says that, if it is determined that the License has continued, or that the Joint Venture holds any other type of licence contemplated by applicable legislation, the Letter serves as a 30-day notice of the Government’s intention to cancel such license.

Although the Government argues that the License has terminated, it invites the Joint Venture “on or before February 22nd, 2025, (...) to submit any representations [the Joint Venture] wish[es] [the Government] to consider prior to [the Government] making [its] final decision as to whether to not cancel any license that may exist. Any such license will cease to have effect on March 10, 2025, unless any representation that may be made are favourably considered”. Additionally, the Government also states its willingness “to extend the time for good faith negotiations to the dates set forth above so as to allow receipt and consideration of any representation” the Joint Venture makes. The Letter states that such invitation and intention to cancel are in no way any admission that the Joint Venture currently holds a licence of any nature.

On February 24, 2025, the Company announced that the Joint Venture had provided a response, advising the Government of Guyana that notwithstanding the Government’s contradictory positions, both the PPL and the PA remain valid and in force. On March 13, 2025, the Joint Venture announced the receipt of a communication from the Government of Guyana indicating that, on the one hand, the Government was of the view that the PPL and Petroleum Agreement are at an end but, on the other hand, that the Government was terminating the Petroleum Agreement and cancelling the PPL.

The Joint Venture remains firmly of the view that its interests in, and the License for, the Corentyne block remain in place and in good standing and that the Petroleum Agreement has not been terminated. The Joint Venture and its shareholders continue to invite the Government of Guyana to amicably resolve the issues affecting the Joint Venture’s investments in the Corentyne block. Should the parties not reach a mutually agreeable solution, the Joint Venture and its shareholders are prepared to assert their legal rights.

Berbice Deep Water Port Update

On December 12, 2024, the Company announced that the Berbice Port, owned and operated by its wholly owned subsidiary GCIE, is fully accredited and has commenced operations. The Company received four vessels during the first quarter of 2025, and record revenue of \$135,700

4. EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES, GUYANA

Corentyne PA and PPL, Guyana (27.48% owned by CRI)

The Company is the operator of the Corentyne block and currently holds a 27.48% working interest, while Frontera Energy Guyana Corp. ("**Frontera Guyana**") holds the remaining 72.52% interest in the block. This includes the 4.52% participating interest transferred to Frontera Guyana, pursuant to the amendment dated August 9, 2023 to the joint operation agreement originally signed on January 30, 2019 between CRI, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, and Frontera Guyana. The transfer remains subject to approval from the Government of Guyana. See below Join Operation Agreements.

The original Corentyne PA was granted to CRI in 1998. CRI initiated an active exploration program but had to suspended activities due to a border dispute between Guyana and Suriname. In 2007 an International Tribunal determined that 93% of the original Corentyne PPL was located in Guyana. The original Corentyne PA was extended to June 2013.

On November 27, 2012, CRI received the current Corentyne PA, offshore Guyana, which is renewable after four years for up to six additional years. The Corentyne PA applies to the former offshore portion of the Corentyne PPL, covering 6,212 km².

On December 15, 2017, CRI was issued COR Addendum I to the November 27, 2012, PA. This Addendum I modified the Company's work commitments. By the end of the first renewal period, on or before November 27, 2019, the Company would relinquish the entire contract area except for any discovery area and the area contained in any PPL or relinquish twenty-five (25%) percent of the contract area and renew the PPL for a second period of three (3) years. As a result of entering into COR Addendum I, CRI relinquished 25% of the area of the Corentyne PPL reducing the acreage to 4,709 km².

In August 2019, CRI was issued COR Addendum II to the November 27, 2012, PA. This Addendum II modified the work commitments. The Company was required to complete additional seismic acquisition or seismic processing, and drill one (1) exploration well before November 2020.

On November 26, 2020, CRI received COR Addendum III which further modified the principal agreement. In the second renewal period, phase one (November 27, 2019 to November 26, 2021) The Company committed to drill a second exploration well.

On January 23, 2023, the Joint Venture announced that the Government of Guyana approved an Appraisal Plan ("**AAP**") for the northern section of the Corentyne block which commenced with the Wei-1 well. Following completion of Wei-1 drilling operations and upon detailed analysis of the results, the Joint Venture may consider future wells per its appraisal program to evaluate possible development feasibility in the Kawa-1 discovery area and throughout the northern section of the Corentyne block. Any future drilling is contingent on positive results at Wei-1 well, and the Joint Venture has no further drilling obligations beyond the Wei-1 well. The appraisal programme was approved for a period of 24 months from June 29, 2022 to June 28, 2024.

On June 26, 2024, the Joint Venture announced that they submitted a notice of potential commercial interest for the Wei-1 discovery to the Government of Guyana, which preserves their interests in the PPL and the Petroleum Agreement ("PA") for the Corentyne block. Due to the absence of a response from the Government of Guyana and the remarks made by certain Government officials, on December 12, 2024, the Joint Venture announced that it had sent the Government of Guyana a letter activating a 60-day period for the parties to the PA to make all reasonable efforts to amicably resolve all disputes via negotiation. On February 11, 2025, the Joint Venture announced that it received a communication from the Government of Guyana in which the Government has taken the position that the PPL has terminated or, alternatively, that the communication served as a 30-day notice of the Government's intention to cancel the PPL.

Although the Government argued that the PPL and PA have been terminated, it invited the Joint Venture to submit any representations it wished to have considered by the Government prior to its final decision on whether to cancel any existing license. The Government further stated that any such license would cease to have effect on March 10, 2025, unless any representation made are favorably considered.

On February 24, 2025, the Company announced that the Joint Venture had provided a response, advising the Government of Guyana that notwithstanding the Government's contradictory positions, both the PPL and the PA remain valid and in force. On March 13, 2025, the Joint Venture announced the receipt of a communication from the Government of Guyana indicating that, on the one hand, the Government was of the view that the PPL and Petroleum Agreement are at an end but, on the other hand, that the Government was terminating the Petroleum Agreement and cancelling the PPL.

The Joint Venture remains firmly of the view that its interests in, and the License for, the Corentyne block remain in place and in good standing and that the Petroleum Agreement has not been terminated. The Joint Venture and its shareholders continue to invite the Government of Guyana to amicably resolve the issues affecting the Joint Venture's investments in the Corentyne block. Should the parties not reach a mutually agreeable solution, the Joint Venture and its shareholders are prepared to assert their legal rights

Wei-1 Well

The Wei-1 well, located approximately 14 kilometres northwest of the Joint Operation's previous Kawa-1 discovery, was safely drilled by the NobleCorp Discoverer semi-submersible mobile drilling unit in water depth of approximately 1,912 feet (583 metres) to a total depth of 20,450 feet (6,233 meters). The Wei-1 well targeted Maastrichtian, Campanian and Santonian aged stacked sands within channel and fan complexes in the northern section of the Corentyne block. As reported on June 28, 2023, the Joint Operation's data acquisition program at the Wei-1 well included wireline logging, MDT fluid samples and sidewall coring throughout the various intervals. Based on this data acquisition program and additional information provided through the independent laboratory analysis process, the Joint Operation is pleased to report the following:

- In the Maastrichtian, Wei-1 test results confirm 13 feet (4 meters) of net pay (CGX's working interest 4 feet of net pay) in high quality sandstone reservoir with rock quality consistent with that reported in the Liza discovery on Stabroek block¹. Fluid samples retrieved from the Maastrichtian and log analysis confirm the presence of sweet medium crude oil with a gas-oil ratio (GOR) of approximate 400 standard cubic feet per barrel.

¹ See analogous information advisory in Section 12 – Oil and Gas Information Advisories.

- In the Campanian, petrophysical analysis confirm 61 feet (19 meters) of net pay (CGX's working interest 17 feet of net pay) almost completely contained in one contiguous sand body with good porosity and moveable oil. Oil sampled during MDT testing as well as samples analyzed downhole confirms the presence of light crude oil.
- In the Santonian, petrophysical analysis confirms 40 feet (12 meters) of net pay (CGX's working interest 11 feet of net pay) in blocky sands with indications of oil in core samples.
- Current interpretation of the Campanian and Santonian horizons show lower permeability and natural flow than the high-quality Maastrichtian, the Joint Operation believes these horizons may offer additional upside potential in the future.

There were no safety or environmental incidents throughout Wei-1 well operations.

Conceptual Field Development Planning Completed

Based on results from the Wei-1 and Kawa-1 wells, the Joint Operation retained SIA, a Subsea 7 - Schlumberger joint venture, to complete a conceptual field development plan for the northern portion of the Corentyne block including subsea architecture, development well planning, production and export facilities and other considerations. As is normal course following discoveries such as those made by the Joint Operation at Wei-1 and Kawa-1 wells, additional appraisal activities will be required before commerciality can be determined. While such additional appraisal activities will be necessary, as a result of the third-party analysis of the Wei-1 well results, the Joint Operation believes that a potential development of the Maastrichtian horizon may have lower associated development costs and be completed on a faster timeline than a broader development of both the shallow and deep zones on the entire Corentyne block.

Kawa-1 Well

On May 9, 2022, the Joint Operation in the PPL for the Corentyne block, offshore Guyana, announced the discovery of 228 feet (69 metres) of net pay (CGX's working interest 63 feet of net pay) across the Maastrichtian, Campanian, Santonian and Coniacian horizons at the Kawa-1 exploration well. Third-party analyses indicated the presence of light oil in the Santonian and Coniacian, and gas condensate in the Maastrichtian and Campanian. The findings are consistent with discoveries reported by other operators adjacent to the Corentyne block and further de-risked equivalent targets anticipated at the Wei-1 Well.

On March 4, 2022, CGX provided additional details regarding findings from analyses by an independent laboratory on Kawa-1 well samples of cuttings in the Santonian previously reported in a March 2, 2022, press release, which indicated the presence of additional prospective resources in the Santonian reservoir:

- Cuttings samples from twelve reservoir zones in the Kawa-1 well have been analyzed with a variety of geochemical methods to evaluate in situ hydrocarbons. Data from four pay intervals in the Santonian show consistent fingerprints which provide confidence in the interpretation and mitigate mud contaminants by overcoming the presence of Synthetic Oil Based Mud ("SOBM") in the cuttings. A technique called Low Temperature Hydrous Pyrolysis ("LTHP") was utilized to analyze the cuttings to preserve volatile hydrocarbons.
- High Resolution Gas Chromatography ("HRGC") analysis of the LTHP mobilized hydrocarbons demonstrates the reproducible presence of light hydrocarbons (C4-C12). Distinctive molecular ratios in these light hydrocarbons indicate that these Santonian reservoirs

likely contain a light oil, consistent with fluorescence analysis of cuttings during drilling. These results are supported by analysis of solvent-extracted samples from the cuttings, which contain biomarkers that show characteristic patterns consistent with a Cretaceous Santonian source.

- Measured ratios of Dibenzothiophene/Phenanthrene aromatics from the samples are low (<0.15) in line with low sulfur content and a marine shale source. Further geochemical investigation of samples taken from the Santonian, Campanian and Maastrichtian intervals continue and will be communicated when fully analyzed.

Furthermore, CGX reiterated that Kawa-1 was a first stage exploration well intended to identify the presence of hydrocarbons, which occurred. The Kawa-1 well was then decommissioned by way of safely plugging and abandoning it, as planned.

Joint Operation Agreement

On January 30, 2019, Frontera Guyana a wholly-owned subsidiary of Frontera, and CRI, executed Joint Operating Agreements (“JOAs”) providing for Frontera Guyana to acquire a 33.333% interest in CRI’s Corentyne and Demerara PPLs and PAs. The transfers of the 33.333% interest in both the Corentyne and Demerara PPL and PA were completed on May 28, 2019.

2022 JOA Amendment

On July 21, 2022, the Company entered into an agreement (the “**2022 JOA Amendment**”) to transfer 34.67% of its interest in the Corentyne PA to Frontera Guyana. In exchange, Frontera Guyana provided funding of (i) up to \$130.0 million funding of Wei-1 well, (ii) up to \$28.8 million of certain Kawa-1 exploration well, Wei-1 pre-drill, and other costs, (iii) \$54.0 million of outstanding payables settled, and (iv) \$3.8 million cash consideration. On December 1, 2022, the Joint Venture announced that the 2022 JOA Amendment was completed with all conditions precedent satisfied, pending approval by the Government of Guyana.

2023 JOA Amendment

On August 9, 2023, the Company entered into an amendment to the Joint Operating Agreement with Frontera Guyana, whereby up to an additional 4.7% participating interest in the Corentyne block would be transferred in exchange for up to \$16.5 million in carried costs related to the Wei-1 well.

Based on final well costs, the Company was entitled to a 0.78% reassignment. Pursuant to a Closing Letter dated March 7, 2024, the parties agreed to an alternative settlement comprising: (i) a 0.18% participating interest reassignment, (ii) \$1.5 million in cash, and (iii) \$0.6 million in settlement of joint operations payables.

The transaction remains subject to government approval. The \$1.5 million cash consideration was received in Q2 2024.

5. DEEP WATER PORT FACILITY AND LOGISTICS YARD, GUYANA

Deep Water Port Facility

CRI acquired a 50-year lease in 2010 (the “**Lease**”), renewable for an additional term of 50 years, of approximately 55 acres of land situated close to the mouth of the Berbice River, adjacent to Crab Island, on its eastern bank (the “**Leased Land**”). The Lease was transferred in 2012 to GCIE. On November 26, 2020, the Company agreed to amend the Lease to reflect acreage containing no more than 30 acres as part of overall negotiations on COR Addendum III. The relinquishment did not affect GCIE’s plans for the development of its deepwater port project.

GCIE plans to build a deep-water port on the Leased Land (the **“Port”**). GCIE believes that the Leased Land is strategically located for a deep-water port facility, serving the oil and gas, general cargo and agricultural industries in Guyana. The Port is expected to benefit from its proximity to the oil and gas industry in both Guyana and Suriname. The Port is located adjacent to Crab Island on the eastern bank of the Berbice River, approximately 4.8 km from the Atlantic Ocean.

GCIE expects that the Port will significantly enhance local content engagement in the oil and gas sector and strengthen logistics capacity for import and export activities. The facility is designed with expandable capacity, allowing for potential increases in product flow to and from the northern states of Brazil. Given its proximity to Suriname, the Port’s oil and gas support functions will also serve the rapidly growing offshore exploration and development activities in that country’s oil and gas sector. Additionally, the Port is expected to provide substantial benefits to the agricultural sector, supporting rice, sugar, agro-processing and agricultural materials.

GCIE has performed various developmental works on the site, including the installation of vertical drains and geotechnical treatment of the quayside land. Riverside construction has been completed on approximately 500 metres of rip rap flood protection, along with a 10-acre quayside laydown yard built to a five-ton per square metre load bearing-capacity. Additionally, GCIE has constructed an access bridge connecting the main Corentyne highway and a 2.6 km access road, both built to American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (**“ASSHTO”**) standards. Other completed infrastructure improvements include the installation of concrete drains and driveways for residents along the roadway, as well as the extension of municipal water and power to the port site. Work on the 50 x 12 metres access trestle, which extends from the quayside yard westward into the Berbice river, was completed without any HSE-related incidents.

Requests for proposals were advertised for the wharf platform and access trestle, capital dredging program, design and construction of all gates, buildings, firefighting and first aid structures and covered storage areas.



The announcement of significant infrastructure projects in Region 6 by the Government of Guyana reinforces the strategic relevance of the Port’s cargo capabilities, particularly in relation to the handling of aggregates and other construction materials that must be imported into the region. The completed trestle enables the loading and offloading of vessels, primarily aggregates, and material can now be stored at the finished port yard. Key components such as the access ramp to the trestle and the fendering and mooring piles system to facilitate vessel berthing were completed in late 2024. Additionally, the Customs and Administrative office building was finalized in the first quarter of 2025.

The commencement of full cargo terminal operations is currently targeted for the first quarter of 2026, and oil and gas support operations are anticipated to follow later in 2026. These timelines remain subject to the availability of funding, construction progress, and supply chain conditions. GCIE continues to explore strategic partnerships with Brazilian and Guyanese entities to support future cargo activity between Guyana and the northern Brazilian states of Roraima and Amazonas.

The Port is now open for business, and long-term agreements for its use are currently being negotiated. The facility can accommodate vessels of up to 150m in length and features a 10-acre port yard with a load capacity of 5 tons per square meter. The Company received four vessels during the first quarter of 2025, and record revenue of \$135,700 (fourth quarter of 2024: two vessels and revenue of \$40,600.)

During the three months period ended March 31, 2025, GCIE incurred capital expenditures of \$9,500 related to the port (year ended December 31, 2024: \$662,500).

Logistics yard

CRI owns a 16-acre plot of land which is accessible to the BDWP site detailed above via approximately 3.2 km of high quality, built to ASSHTO standards roadway. Approximately 5 acres of this plot has been developed by CRI as a functional, fenced logistics yard with a load bearing capacity of 5 tons per square metre, with fuel supply, office buildings, sanitary blocks, security and fully licensed to operate as a laydown logistics facility. There were no capital expenditures related to the logistics yard during the three months ended March 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024: \$Nil).

6. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Recent Financing

On August 9, 2023, the Company executed the 2023 JOA Amendment with Frontera Guyana, under which Frontera agreed to fund up to approximately \$16.5 million of the Company's share of Wei-1 well costs. In return, the Company transferred a 4.52% participating interest in the Corentyne block. The transaction was completed in the fourth quarter of 2023 and remains subject to approval by the Government of Guyana. In the second quarter of 2024, the Company received \$1.5 million in cash from Frontera Guyana in accordance with the terms of the amendment. No refinancing activities occurred during 2024.

Capital Management

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient cash resources to meet its financial obligations as they become due. As at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company had a working capital deficiency as follows:

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current Assets	\$ 1,958,469	\$ 2,473,720
Current Liabilities	18,284,480	18,263,636
Working capital deficiency	\$ (16,326,011)	\$ (15,789,916)

There can be no assurance that such efforts will result in financing on terms acceptable to the Company or within the required timeframe.

Going Concern Uncertainty and Management's Plans

The Interim Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to meet its obligations and continue its operations for the next twelve months. Realization values may be substantially different from carrying values as shown and the Company's financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary to the carrying values and classification of assets and liabilities should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

The Company has a history of operating losses, as of March 31, 2025, had accumulated deficit of \$326.9 million (December 31, 2024: \$326.3 million). The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on securing additional required financing through issuing additional equity, debt instruments, sale of Company assets, obtaining payments associated with a joint venture farm-out, or otherwise. As a result, the Company does not have sufficient cash flow to meet its operating requirements for the 12 month period from the current date of its statement of financial position. While the Company has been successful in meeting its working capital requirements in the past, and although the Company believes in the viability of its strategy and that the actions presently being taken by Management will provide the best opportunity for the Company to continue as a going concern, there can be no assurances to that effect. As a result, there exist material uncertainties which cast significant doubt as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company has implemented cost-saving measures, including the termination of leases and workforce reductions. Additionally, the Company is exploring further opportunities for additional reductions.

7. COMPANY'S PERFORMANCE

The Company currently has some revenues, but they are not sufficient to sustain operations. Its ability to continue functioning depends on securing necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of oil and gas concessions, as well as the completion of its Berbice Deep Water Port project.

Three months period ended March 31, 2025

The Company recorded a net loss of \$590,996 or \$(0.00) a share for the three months period ended March 31, 2025 compared with a net loss of \$645,343 or \$(0.00) a share for the same period in 2024. The variances in the period are as follows:

Management and consulting costs decreased by \$116,344 to \$254,334 in the three months period ended March 31, 2025 from \$370,678 for the same period in 2024. The decrease was mainly due to reduction of headcount.

General and administrative costs increased by \$10,831 to \$91,939 in the three months period ended March 31, 2025 from \$81,108 for the same period in 2024.

Depreciation increased by \$145,111 to \$148,710 in the three months period ended March 31, 2025 compared to \$3,599 for the same period in 2024. The increase is primarily due to the commencement of port operations.

Professional fees increased by \$47,762 to \$87,487 in the three months period ended March 31, 2025 compared to \$39,725 for the same period. The increase was mainly due to legal fees.

The Company incurred share based expenses during the three months period ended March 31, 2025 of \$Nil compared to \$19,000 for the same period in 2024. Stock-based compensation expenses are recorded based on the valuation of options using the Black-Scholes model. The expense varies based

on the number of options issued and/or vested in the period and the underlying assumptions used in the model.

CGX incurred a foreign exchange gain of \$13,657 for the three months period ended March 31, 2025, compared to a gain of \$16,562 for the same period in 2024.

The Company earned indirect charges from its Joint Operation partner during the three months period ended March 31, 2025 of \$0, compared to \$9,028 for the same period in 2024. As Operator of the Corentyne License, the Company charges the Joint Account to reimburse its indirect costs representing the cost of general assistance and support services provided by the Operator and its Affiliates. The charges are based on total expenditures under the JOA, with a minimum annual of \$200,000 (net to CGX of \$145,000).

8. CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS, AND COMMITMENTS, AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments

In the normal course of business, the Company and its subsidiaries enter into arrangements and incurred obligations that will affect the Company's future operations and liquidity.

As of March 31, 2025, the Company has no contractual commitments.

Contingencies

Demerara Seismic agreement - Prospector

The Company is party to an ongoing legal matter with Prospector PTE. Ltd. ("**Prospector**") relating to a 2014 seismic acquisition contract for the Demerara block. Following the completion of a 3D seismic survey, a dispute arose over unpaid balances and the quality of the seismic processing.

Prospector initiated arbitration in 2018 before the International Chamber of Commerce ("**ICC**"), seeking recovery of unpaid amounts, interest, and legal costs. The Company filed a counterclaim for damages in relation to the seismic data quality. In 2022, the ICC issued a Partial Final Award and a Final Award in favour of Prospector totaling approximately \$14.5 million, including principal, pre and post-award interest, and legal costs. The Company's counterclaim was denied.

Following unsuccessful challenges to the awards in the UK High Court and enforcement proceedings in Ontario and Alberta, Prospector began enforcement actions in Canada. During the three months ended March 31, 2025, approximately \$11,416 was garnished from the Company's Canadian bank account, relating to a refund from the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) for Harmonized Sales Tax.

As at March 31, 2025, the Company has recognized a provision of approximately \$16.6 million (December 31, 2024: \$16.4 million) within trade and other payables for the amounts awarded to Prospector, including accrued interest and legal costs.

As at March 31, 2025, the Company has a provision of approximately \$16.6 million for all the amounts claimed by Prospector above plus accrued interest and legal costs and expenses recorded as trade and other payables (December 31, 2024: \$15.2 million).

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Under IFRS, parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to “control” (financially or by share capital) the other party or have significant influence (management) on the other party in making financial, commercial and operational decisions.

Frontera

As at May 8, 2025, Frontera, through one of its wholly-owned subsidiary, held approximately 76.05% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares of CGX on an undiluted basis and has the voting power to influence the outcome of all corporate transactions. Frontera consolidates the financials statements of the Company and is listed and publicly traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the trading symbol “FEC”.

Farm-in partner cash call balances

Under the JOA, the Company is the operator of the Corentyne licence. As operator, the Company makes cash calls from its Joint Operation partner to pay for future licence expenditures. As at March 31, 2025, the Company has a balance of \$309,400 receivable (December 31, 2024: \$105,397 receivable) from Frontera Guyana related to capital expenditures on the Corentyne licence.

In addition, as operator of the Corentyne licence, the Company receives a fee from its Joint Operation partner to reimburse its indirect costs related to operating the licence. This fee is based on total expenditures under the JOA. During the three months period ended March 31, 2025, the Company recognized fees from its Joint Operation partner in the amount of \$Nil (three months ended March 31, 2024: \$9,028).

As of March 31, 2025, the Company has accounts receivable from its Joint Operation partner of \$5,500 related to its portion of the University program funding, and other operational costs (December 31, 2024: \$5,500).

10. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates, judgments, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses. These estimates and judgments are based on historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable expectations of future events. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Significant areas requiring estimates include impairment assessments, decommissioning liabilities, fair value measurements, provisions, and revenue recognition. For a detailed discussion, refer to 2.3 Use of management estimates, judgments, and measurement uncertainty of the Interim Financial Statements.

11. OIL AND GAS INFORMATION ADVISORIES

Certain disclosures in this MD&A constitute “anticipated results” for the purposes of National Instrument 51-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities (“**NI 51-101**”) because the disclosure in question may, in the opinion of a reasonable person, indicate the potential value or quantities of resources in respect of the Joint Operation’s resources or a portion of its resources. Without limitation, the anticipated results disclosed in this MD&A include estimates of volume attributable to the resources of the Joint Operation. Such estimates of anticipated results have been prepared or reviewed by an independent qualified reserves evaluator or auditor. Such terms should not be interpreted to mean there is any level of certainty in regard to the hydrocarbons present, or that hydrocarbons may be produced profitably, in commercial quantities, or at all. Anticipated results are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, including those described herein and various geological, technical, operational, engineering, commercial, and technical risks. Such risks and uncertainties may cause the anticipated results disclosed herein to be inaccurate. Actual results may vary, perhaps materially.

Analogous Information:

Certain information in this MD&A may constitute “analogous information” as defined in NI 51-101. Such information includes reservoir information retrieved from government or other publicly available sources, regulatory agencies or other industry participants that are independent of Frontera and CGX. CGX believes the rock quality discovered in the Maastrichtian horizon in the Wei-1 well has a similar distribution of porosity and permeability as reported in the Liza Discovery on Stabroek block. Such information was released in the Investors Day 2018 presentation released by Hess Corporation in December 2018. The Company believes the information is relevant as it may help to define the reservoir characteristics of the Corentyne Block in which the Company holds an interest. The Company is unable to confirm that the analogous information was prepared by a qualified reserves evaluator or auditor and is unable to confirm that the analogous information was prepared in accordance with NI 51-101. Such information is not an estimate of the resources attributable to lands held by the Company and there is no certainty that the resources data and commercial viability for the lands held by the Company will be similar to the information presented herein. The reader is cautioned that the data relied upon by the Company may be in error and/or may not be analogous to such lands held by the Company.

12. ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

The following abbreviations are frequently used in the Company’s MD&A.

PPL	Petroleum Prospecting Licences	PAs	Petroleum Agreements
C\$	Canadian dollars	\$	U.S. dollars
Q	Quarter	USD	United States dollars

API

Means the American Petroleum Institute gravity, which is a measure of how heavy or light a petroleum liquid is compared to water. API gravity is thus a measure of the relative density of a petroleum liquid and the density of water, but it is used to compare the relative densities of petroleum liquids.



Boe Conversion

The term referred to herein in respect to barrels of oil equivalent (“**boe**”) may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion ratio of cubic feet to barrels is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. In this MD&A we have expressed boe using the conversion standard of six thousand cubic feet (“**Mcf**”) of gas to one barrel (“**Bbl**”) of oil, 6.0 Mcf: 1 bbl.

May 8, 2025

“Suresh Narine”

Suresh Narine
Executive Chairman and Executive Director (Guyana)

“Daniel Sanchez”

Daniel Sanchez
Chief Financial Officer



Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

For the three months period ended

March 31, 2025 and 2024

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The accompanying unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements (the "**Interim Financial Statements**") of CGX Energy Inc. (the "**Company**") are the responsibility of the management and Board of Directors of the Company.

The Interim Financial Statements have been prepared by management, on behalf of the Board of Directors, in accordance with International Accounting Standards 34 'Interim Financial Reporting' ("**IAS 34**") using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**"). Accordingly, these Interim Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with our most recent annual audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 (the "**2024 Annual Financial Statements**"). Where necessary, management has made informed judgments and estimates in accounting for transactions which were not complete at the statement of financial position date. In the opinion of management, the Interim Financial Statements have been prepared within acceptable limits of materiality.

Management has established systems of internal control over the financial reporting process, which are designed to provide reasonable assurance that relevant and reliable financial information is produced.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the Interim Financial Statements together with other financial information of the Company and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. The Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling this responsibility. The Audit Committee meets with management to review the financial reporting process and the Interim Financial Statements together with other financial information of the Company. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration in approving the Interim Financial Statements together with other financial information of the Company for issuance to the shareholders.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company's affairs in compliance with established financial standards, and applicable laws and regulations, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct for its activities.

Toronto, Canada

May 8, 2025

"Suresh Narine"

Suresh Narine
Executive Chairman and Executive Director
(Guyana)

"Daniel Sanchez"

Daniel Sanchez
Chief Financial Officer

CGX Energy Inc.
Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(US\$'s)

As at	Notes	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Assets			
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	\$ 1,353,671	\$ 2,073,990
Trade receivables and other assets	6	295,398	294,333
Farm in partner receivable	9	309,400	105,397
Total current assets		\$ 1,958,469	\$ 2,473,720
Non-current			
Property, plant and equipment	7	20,486,585	20,625,791
Exploration and evaluation assets	8	56,288,415	56,204,110
Total non-current assets		\$ 76,775,000	\$ 76,829,901
Total assets		\$ 78,733,469	\$ 79,303,621
Liabilities			
Current			
Trade and other payables	10	\$ 18,284,480	\$ 18,263,636
Total current liabilities		\$ 18,284,480	\$ 18,263,636
Non-current			
Other payables		\$ 133,000	\$ 133,000
Total non-current liabilities		133,000	133,000
Total liabilities		\$ 18,417,480	\$ 18,396,636
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital		\$ 358,163,441	\$ 358,163,441
Reserve for share based payments	11	29,088,201	29,088,201
Accumulated deficit		(326,935,653)	(326,344,657)
Total shareholders' equity		\$ 60,315,989	\$ 60,906,985
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		\$ 78,733,469	\$ 79,303,621

Nature of operations and going concern uncertainty (Note 1)

Commitments and contingencies (Note 12)

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors on May 8, 2025:

("Signed" Suresh Narine)

("Signed" Dennis Mills)

_____, Director

_____, Director

Suresh Narine

Dennis Mills

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

CGX Energy Inc.
Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
(US\$'s)

Three months period ended March 31,	2025	2024
Port Revenue	\$ 135,658	\$ —
Operating expenses		
Management and consulting	\$ (254,334)	\$ (370,678)
General and administrative	(91,939)	(81,108)
Depreciation	(148,710)	(3,599)
Professional fees	(87,487)	(39,725)
Interest expense	(139,892)	(141,447)
Shareholder information	(17,949)	(15,376)
Share based expense	—	(19,000)
Foreign exchange gain	13,657	16,562
Total operating expenses	\$ (726,654)	\$ (654,371)
Indirect revenue from farm in partner	—	9,028
Net loss and comprehensive loss	\$ (590,996)	\$ (645,343)
Loss per share		
Basic net loss per share	(0.00)	(0.00)
Diluted net loss per share	(0.00)	(0.00)
Weighted average number of shares		
Basic (000's)	338,549	338,549
Diluted (000's)	338,549	338,549

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

CGX Energy Inc.
Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(US\$'s)

	Share Capital		Reserves		Total
	Number of Shares	Amount	Share based payments	Accumulated Deficit	
Balance at December 31, 2024	338,549,000	\$ 358,163,441	\$ 29,088,201	\$ (326,344,657)	\$ 60,906,985
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	—	—	—	(590,996)	(590,996)
Balance at March 31, 2025	338,549,000	\$ 358,163,441	\$ 29,088,201	\$ (326,935,653)	\$ 60,315,989

Balance at December 31, 2023	338,549,000	\$ 358,163,441	\$ 29,026,801	\$ (323,762,518)	\$ 63,427,724
Share based payments	—	—	19,000	—	19,000
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	—	—	—	(645,343)	(645,343)
Balance at March 31, 2024	338,549,000	\$ 358,163,441	\$ 29,045,801	\$ (324,407,861)	\$ 62,801,381

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

CGX Energy Inc.
Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow
(US\$'s)

For the period ended March 31,	Three months	
	2025	2024
Operating Activities		
Net loss for the period	\$ (590,996)	\$ (645,343)
<u>Items not affecting cash:</u>		
Depreciation	148,710	3,599
Share-based expense	—	19,000
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	3,407	(6,155)
Interest accretion on trade and other payables	139,892	141,446
Net change in non-cash working capital items:		
Trade receivables and other assets	(1,065)	(353,726)
Trade and other payables	(132,705)	(571,322)
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (432,757)	\$ (1,412,500)
Investing Activities		
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	(84,305)	(78,232)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(9,504)	(60,638)
Proceeds from the sale of scrap materials	—	65,280
Farm in partner advances	(204,003)	(1,058,933)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (297,812)	\$ (1,132,523)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(730,569)	(2,545,023)
Effect of exchange rate changes	10,250	12,309
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,073,990	6,414,819
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1,353,671	\$ 3,882,105

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

GENERAL

CGX Energy Inc. (“**CGX**” or the “**Company**”) is incorporated under the laws of Ontario, Canada in 1998. The Company’s common shares (“**Common Shares**”) are listed and publicly traded on the TSX Venture Exchange (“**TSXV**”) under the trading symbol “OYL”. The Company’s head office is located at 333 Bay Street, Suite 2400, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 2T6. Its principal business activities are petroleum and natural gas exploration offshore the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, South America (“**Guyana**”) and construction of a deepwater port on the Berbice river in Guyana.

The following table summarizes the Company’s subsidiaries, the location of their registered offices, and the Company’s percentage interest.

Company	Registered Office	Percentage of Interest (%)
CGX Resources Inc. (“ CRI ”)	Bahamas	100%
GCIE Holdings Limited (“ GCIE Holding ”)	Barbados	100%
Grand Canal Industrial Estates Inc. (“ GCIE ”) ¹	Guyana	100%
CGX Energy Management Corp. (“ CGMC ”)	United States, Delaware	100%

1. Owned 100% by GCIE Holding

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern Uncertainty

The Company is in the process of exploring and evaluating petroleum and natural gas in the Guyana Suriname basin in South America and construction of a deepwater port on the Berbice river in Guyana. The business of petroleum and natural gas exploration involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that the Company’s exploration programs will result in profitable operations. In addition, there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to secure the necessary financing to complete the deepwater port project or be able to operate it profitably. The amounts shown as exploration and evaluation expenditures include acquisition costs and are net of any impairment charges to date; these amounts are not necessarily representative of present or future cash flows. The recoverability of the Company’s exploration and evaluation expenditures is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable petroleum and natural gas reserves; securing and maintaining title and beneficial interest in the properties; the ability to obtain the necessary financing to complete exploration, development and construction of processing facilities; obtaining certain government approvals and attaining profitable production or alternatively, upon the Company’s ability to farm-out its interest on an advantageous basis; all of which are uncertain.

The Company’s Petroleum Production Licence (“**PPL**”) title may be subject to government licensing requirements or regulations, unregistered prior agreements, unregistered claims, and non-compliance with regulatory, environmental and social requirements.

The Company has a history of operating losses and as at March 31, 2025 had a working capital deficiency of \$16,326,011 (December 31, 2024: \$15,789,916) and an accumulated deficit of \$326,935,653 (December 31, 2024: \$326,344,657). The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on securing additional required financing through issuing additional equity or debt instruments, securing a joint farm-out for its PPL, the sale of Company assets, or securing a partner for the deepwater port project. As a result, the Company does not have sufficient cash flow to meet its operating requirements for the 12 month period from the current date of its statement of financial position. The Company has been successful in raising financing in the past, and believes in the viability

of its strategy and that the actions presently being taken by management of CGX provide the best opportunity for the Company to continue as a going concern, but there can be no assurances to that effect. As a result there exist material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company has implemented cost-saving measures, including the termination of leases and workforce reductions. Additionally, the Company is exploring further opportunities for additional reductions.

These Interim Financial Statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern. Accordingly, they do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and therefore be required to realize its assets and liquidate its liabilities and commitments in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those in the Interim Financial Statements. Such adjustments could be material. It is not possible to predict whether the Company will be able to raise adequate financing or to ultimately attain profitable levels of operations.

2. Basis of Preparation

2.1 Statement of Compliance

These Interim Financial Statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting using accounting policies consistent with the IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“**IASB**”) and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“**IFRIC**”). These Interim Financial Statements were authorized by the Board of Directors of the Company on May 8, 2025.

2.2 Basis of presentation

These Interim Financial Statements include only significant transactions and events occurring since the Company's last fiscal year end and are not fully inclusive of all matters required to be disclosed and should be read in conjunction with the 2024 Annual Financial Statements. In preparing these Interim Financial Statements, the significant judgments made by management in applying the Company's accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those applied to the 2024 Annual Financial Statements.

2.3 Use of management estimates, judgments, and measurement uncertainty

The preparation of the Interim Financial Statements requires management of CGX to make judgments and estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses. Such estimates primarily relate to unsettled transactions and events as at the date of CGX's Interim Financial Statements.

On an ongoing basis, Management evaluates its judgments and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the given circumstances as the basis for its judgments and estimates. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

The most significant estimates and judgements relate to the valuation of exploration and evaluation expenditures, functional currency, determination of cash generating units and impairment testing, taxes, and contingencies. Significant estimates and judgments made by management in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are outlined below:

Exploration and evaluation (“E&E”) expenditures (Note 8) and PP&E (Note 7)

The application of the Company’s accounting policy for E&E expenditures requires judgement to determine whether it is probable that future economic benefits are likely, from either future exploitation or sale, or whether activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves. The determination of reserves and resources is itself an estimation process that requires varying degrees of uncertainty depending on how the resources are classified. These estimates directly impact when the Company capitalizes E&E expenditures as assets. The accounting policy requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions as to future events and circumstances; in particular, whether an economically viable extraction operation can be established. Any such estimates and assumptions may change as new information becomes available.

If any facts and circumstances indicate an E&E asset or PP&E is carried at more than its recoverable amount, the E&E asset or PP&E is impaired, and recognizing an impairment loss is required.

Corentyne License

On June 26, 2024, CRI and Frontera Energy Guyana Corp. ("**Frontera Guyana**") and together with CRI, the "**Joint Venture**") announced that they submitted a notice of potential commercial interest for the Wei-1 discovery to the Government of Guyana, which preserves their interests in the PPL and the Petroleum Agreement ("**PA**") for the Corentyne block. Due to the absence of a response from the Government of Guyana and the remarks made by certain Government officials, on December 12, 2024, the Joint Venture announced that it had sent the Government of Guyana a letter activating a 60-day period for the parties to the PA to make all reasonable efforts to amicably resolve all disputes via negotiation. On February 11, 2025, the Joint Venture announced that it received a communication from the Government of Guyana in which the Government has taken the position that the PPL has terminated or, alternatively, that the communication served as a 30-day notice of the Government's intention to cancel the PPL. Although the Government argued that the PPL and PA have been terminated, it invited the Joint Venture to submit any representations it wished to have considered by the Government prior to its final decision on whether to cancel any existing license. The Government further stated that any such license would cease to have effect on March 10, 2025, unless any representation made are favorably considered. On February 24, 2025, the Company announced that the Joint Venture had provided a response, advising the Government of Guyana that notwithstanding the Government’s contradictory positions, both the PPL and the PA remain valid and in force. The Joint Venture remains firmly of the view that its interest in the PPL and the PA for the Corentyne block remain in place and in good standing. On March 13, 2024, the Joint Venture announced that received a communication from the Government of Guyana informing the Joint Venture that: “The Government is of the view that the Petroleum Agreement and Prospecting Licence are at an end” and that the Government of Guyana “hereby terminates the Petroleum Agreement and cancels the Prospecting Licence with immediate effect.”

The Joint Venture remains firmly of the view that its interests in, and the License for, the Corentyne block remain in place and in good standing and that the Petroleum Agreement has not been terminated.

The Joint Venture and its shareholders continue to invite the Government of Guyana to amicably resolve the issues affecting the Joint Venture’s investments in the Corentyne block. Should the parties not reach a mutually agreeable solution, the Joint Venture and its shareholders are prepared to assert their legal rights.

Considering the circumstances described, the Company has assessed whether under IFRS 6.20 there is any impairment indicator, which needs to make significant judgements based on facts and external legal opinions.

The Company has concluded that there are no impairment indicators under IFRS 6 considering that:

- the interest in the PA and the PPL for the Corentyne block remain in place and in good standing;
- the volume of gross prospective resources identified, and independently evaluated, in the Corentyne block; and
- the conceptual field development plan, performed by third parties, for the northern portion of the Corentyne block including subsea architecture, development well planning, production and export facilities and other considerations.

The Corentyne E&E asset's carrying value as of March 31, 2025 is \$56.3 million (December 31, 2024: \$56.2 million).

Farm-in / Farm out

A farm-out is effectively a disposal and farm-in is an acquisition by the farmee of part of the farmor's working interest, with the consideration being the fair value of the future expenditure undertaken by the farmee. The Company does not record any expenditure made by the farmee on its account. It also does not recognise any gain or loss on its exploration and evaluation farm-out arrangements, but redesignates any costs previously capitalized in relation to the whole interest as relating to the partial interest retained. Any cash consideration received directly from the farmee is credited against costs previously capitalized in relation to the whole interest with any excess accounted for by the Company as a gain on disposal.

Port Facility Depreciation

The Company commenced operations at its port facility in mid-December 2024. While certain components of the port infrastructure remain under construction, the assets available for use have entered service and are being depreciated in accordance with IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment.

Depreciation commenced on components capable of operating as intended by management. The estimated useful lives range from 30 to 35 years, reflecting the expected economic benefits and aligned with the term of the underlying government lease. In accordance with IFRS, the depreciable lives do not exceed the remaining lease term..

Functional currency

The determination of the Company's functional currency requires analyzing facts that are considered primary factors, and if the result is not conclusive, the secondary factors. The analysis requires the Company to apply significant judgment since primary and secondary factors may be mixed. In determining functional currency, the Company analyzed both the primary and secondary factors, including the currency of the Company's operating costs in Canada, United States and Guyana, and sources of financing.

Cash generating units and impairment testing

Cash generating units ("CGU's") are identified to be the exploration and evaluation license and the port at Berbice, the lowest level at which there are identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of cash inflows of other groups of assets. The determination of CGUs requires judgment in defining a

group of assets that generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. CGUs are determined by similar geological structure, shared infrastructure, geographical proximity, commodity type, similar exposure to market risks and materiality.

The Company monitors internal and external indicators of impairment relating to its properties, plant and equipment, and E&E assets. External sources of information include changes in the economic and legal environment in Guyana. In assessing impairment for E&E assets, the Company applies judgment in considering various factors that determine technical feasibility and commercial viability.

The Company reviews the carrying amounts of its long-lived assets to be held and used to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If and when facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an exploration and evaluation expenditures or the deep water port may exceed its recoverable amount, an impairment review is performed.

The equivalent combined carrying value of the CGU's is compared against the recoverable amount of the CGU's and any resulting impairment loss is written off to net income (loss). The recoverable amount is the greater of fair value, less costs of disposal or value-in-use. Impairments of exploration and evaluation expenditures are only reversed when there is significant evidence that the impairment has been reversed, but only to the extent of what the carrying amount would have been, had no impairment been recognized.

Income taxes

The Company is subject to income, value added, withholding and other taxes. Significant judgment is required in determining the Company's provisions for taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. The determination of the Company's income, value added, withholding and other tax liabilities requires interpretation of complex laws and regulations. The Company's interpretation of taxation law as applied to transactions and activities may not coincide with the interpretation of the tax authorities. All tax related filings are subject to government audit and potential reassessment subsequent to the financial statement reporting period. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the tax related accruals and deferred income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Contingencies

Contingent gains or liabilities are possible receipts or obligations whose existence will be confirmed only on the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events outside the Company's control, or present obligations that are not recognized because either it is not probable that an inflow or outflow of economic benefits would be required to settle the obligation or the amount cannot be measured reliably. Contingent gains or liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed and described in the notes to its Interim Financial Statements, including an estimate of their potential financial effect and uncertainties relating to the amount or timing of any outflow, unless the possibility of settlement is remote. In assessing loss contingencies related to any claims that may result in proceedings, the Company, with assistance from its legal counsel, evaluates the perceived merits of any such claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought.

2.4 New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Company

The Company has adopted the following new and amended IFRS standards and interpretations that became effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025:

Amendments to IAS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability

Issued in August 2023, these amendments provide guidance on determining the exchange rate when a currency lacks exchangeability. They require entities to estimate the spot exchange rate and disclose the effects on financial position and performance. The Company adopted these amendments effective January 1, 2025. The adoption had no impact on the Company's Interim Financial Statements.

3. Capital Management

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the exploration and development of petroleum and natural gas properties. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of management to sustain future development of the business. The property in which the Company currently has an interest is in the exploration stage; as such the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out the planned exploration, deepwater port development and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing funds available and will be required to raise additional funding. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period ended March 31, 2025.

The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a lending institution or regulatory body, other than of the TSXV which requires adequate working capital or financial resources of the greater of (i) C\$50,000 and (ii) an amount required in order to maintain operations and cover general and administrative expenses for a period of six months. As of March 31, 2025, and the date of these Interim Financial Statements, the Company may not be compliant with the policies of the TSXV. The impact of this violation is not known and is ultimately dependent on the discretion of the TSXV.

The Company considers its capital to be equity, which as at March 31, 2025 totaled \$60,315,989 and was comprised of share capital, reserve accounts and deficit (December 31, 2024: \$60,906,985).

4. Financial Instruments

Fair Value

Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other assets, and farm in partner receivable are measured at amortized cost, which approximates fair value due to their short-term nature. Trade and other payables and farm in partner advances are measured at amortized cost, which also approximates fair value due to their short-term nature.

Warrant liability is measured as fair value through profit and loss with Level two classification within the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level one includes quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level two includes inputs that are observable other than quoted prices included in level one.

- Level three includes inputs that are not based on observable market data.

As at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 the Company does not have any financial assets measured at fair value and that require classification within the fair value hierarchy.

These estimates are subject to and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

A summary of the Company's risk exposures as it relates to financial instruments are reflected below:

1) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The credit risk is attributable to various financial instruments, as noted below. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk as at March 31, 2025 is the carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other assets and farm-in partner balances.

- i. **Cash and cash equivalents:** Cash and cash equivalents are held mainly with major Canadian and American financial institutions in Canada, Guyana and the United States and therefore the risk of loss is minimal. The Company keeps cash and cash equivalents in major Guyanese banks to pay its current month activities.
- ii. **Trade receivables and other assets:** The Company is exposed to credit risk attributable to cash advances to suppliers, prepaid expenses, or credits from vendors. The Company does not believe that this risk is significant. (See Note 6)
- iii. **Farm in partner balances:** The Company is exposed to credit risk attributable to its farm in partner. The Company does not believe that this risk is significant as these are short term in nature. (See Note 9)

2) Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities as they become due. As at March 31, 2025, the Company had a working capital deficiency of \$16,326,011 (December 31, 2024: deficiency of \$15,789,916). In order to meet its working capital and property exploration expenditures, the Company must secure further financing to ensure that those obligations are properly discharged (See Note 1). There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in its efforts to arrange additional financing on terms satisfactory to the Company. If additional financing is raised by the issuance of shares from the treasury of the Company, control of the Company may change and shareholders may suffer additional dilution. If adequate financing is not available, the Company may be required to delay, reduce the scope of, or eliminate one or more exploration activities or relinquish rights to certain of its interests.

3) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, commodity prices and/or stock market movements (price risk).

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements – (US\$'s)
For the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

1) Interest rate risk

The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate price risk due to the short-term nature of its monetary assets and liabilities. Cash not required in the short term is invested in short-term guaranteed investment certificates and in high interest saving accounts, as appropriate.

2) Currency risk

The Company's E&E activities are substantially denominated in US dollars. The Company's funds are predominantly kept in US and Canadian ("C\$") dollars, with major Canadian, Guyanese and United States financial Institutions. As at March 31, 2025, the Company had approximately C\$Nil (December 31, 2024:C\$Nil) in Canadian dollar denominated cash deposits.

Sensitivity Analysis

As at March 31, 2025, the carrying amount of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities exposure to foreign currency balances approximate as follows:

Account	Foreign Currency	Exposure	
		As at March 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	C \$	\$ —	\$ —
Trade and other receivables	C \$	79,000	86,000
Trade and other payables	C \$	(221,000)	(193,000)
Other payables	C \$	(191,000)	(180,000)
		\$ (333,000)	\$ (287,000)

Based on management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Company believes it is reasonably possible over a one year period that a change of 10% in foreign exchange rates would increase/decrease, net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2025 by C\$33,300 (December 31, 2024: C\$28,700).

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2025, consisted of \$1,353,671 (December 31, 2024: \$2,073,990) on deposit with major financial institutions, of which \$50,000 (December 31, 2024: \$50,000) was in short-term guaranteed investment certificates with remaining maturities on the date of purchase of less than 90 days.

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements – (US\$'s)
For the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

6. Trade Receivables and Other Assets

The Company's trade receivables and other assets arise from harmonized sales tax ("HST") receivable, trade receivables and prepaid expenses. These are broken down as follows:

As at,	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Trade receivables	\$ 128,449	\$ 96,730
HST	7,636	19,253
Prepaid expenses	159,313	178,350
Total trade receivables and other assets	\$ 295,398	\$ 294,333

Below is an aged analysis of the Company's trade receivables:

As at,	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
1 -90 days	\$ 128,449	\$ 96,730
Total trade receivables	\$ 128,449	\$ 96,730

At March 31, 2025, the Company anticipates full recovery of these amounts receivable and therefore no allowance was recorded against these receivables. Of the trade receivable amount outstanding as at March 31, 2025, \$5,500 relates to amounts owed from Frontera Energy Corp ("Frontera") and its subsidiaries (December 31, 2024: \$5,500).

The Company holds no collateral for any receivable amounts outstanding as at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. The credit risk on the receivables has been further discussed in Note 4.

7. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Port (staging facility)	Logistics Yard ⁽¹⁾	Vehicles, office furniture and fixtures	Computer, software & equipment	Total
Cost					
As at December 31, 2024	\$ 19,713,877	\$ 707,230	\$ 450,714	\$ 542,464	\$ 21,414,285
Additions	9,504	—	—	—	9,504
As at March 31, 2025	\$ 19,723,381	\$ 707,230	\$ 450,714	\$ 542,464	\$ 21,423,789
Accumulated amortization					
As at December 31, 2024	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 248,701	\$ 539,793	\$ 788,494
Amortization ⁽²⁾	145,600	—	2,890	220	148,710
As at March 31, 2025	\$ 145,600	\$ —	\$ 251,591	\$ 540,013	\$ 937,204
Net book value					
As at December 31, 2024	\$ 19,713,877	\$ 707,230	\$ 202,013	\$ 2,671	\$ 20,625,791
As at March 31, 2025	\$ 19,577,781	\$ 707,230	\$ 199,123	\$ 2,451	\$ 20,486,585

Notes: (1) No amortization has been recorded on these assets as they are still under construction.

(2) Amortization has been recorded within general and administrative expense in the statement of comprehensive loss.

The lands upon which the port project is located are subject to an industrial lease of state land with the Commissioner of Lands and Surveys in Guyana. The term of the lease is for a period of 50 years commencing in 2010 with an option to renew for an additional 50 years. This land is subject to annual rental commitments relating to this lease.

8. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

	Corentyne
As at December 31, 2024	\$ 56,204,110
Additions	84,305
As at March 31, 2025	\$ 56,288,415

As at March 31, 2025, the expenditures capitalized above include costs for license acquisitions and maintenance of licences, general exploration, geological and geophysical consulting, surveys, 3D-seismic acquisition, processing and interpretation, drill planning and well exploration costs.

Corentyne Petroleum Agreements ("Corentyne PA") Commitment, Guyana

The Company is the operator of the Corentyne block and currently holds a 27.48% working interest, while Frontera Guyana holds the remaining 72.52% interest in the block. This includes the 4.52% participating interest transferred to Frontera Guyana, pursuant to the amendment dated August 9, 2023 to the joint operation agreement originally signed on January 30, 2019 between CRI, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, and Frontera Guyana. The transfer remains subject to approval from the Government of Guyana. See below Join Operation Agreements.

On January 23, 2023, the Joint Venture announced that the Government of Guyana approved an Appraisal Plan ("AAP") for the northern section of the Corentyne block which commenced with the Wei-1 well. Following completion of Wei-1 drilling operations and upon detailed analysis of the results, the Joint Venture may consider future wells per its appraisal program to evaluate possible development feasibility in the Kawa-1 discovery area and throughout the northern section of the Corentyne block. Any future drilling is contingent on positive results at Wei-1 well, and the Joint Venture has no further drilling obligations beyond the Wei-1 well. The appraisal programme was approved for a period of 24 months from June 29, 2022 to June 28, 2024.

On June 26, 2024, the Joint Venture announced that they submitted a notice of potential commercial interest for the Wei-1 discovery to the Government of Guyana, which preserves their interests in the PPL and the Petroleum Agreement ("PA") for the Corentyne block. Due to the absence of a response from the Government of Guyana and the remarks made by certain Government officials, on December 12, 2024, the Joint Venture announced that it had sent the Government of Guyana a letter activating a 60-day period for the parties to the PA to make all reasonable efforts to amicably resolve all disputes via negotiation. On February 11, 2025, the Joint Venture announced that it received a communication from the Government of Guyana in which the Government has taken the position that the PPL has terminated or, alternatively, that the communication served as a 30-day notice of the Government's intention to cancel the PPL. Although the Government argued that the PPL and PA have been terminated, it invited the Joint Venture to submit any representations it wished to have considered by the Government prior to its final decision on whether to cancel any existing license. The Government further stated that any such license would cease to have effect on March 10, 2025, unless any representation made are favorably considered. On February 24, 2025, the Company announced that the Joint Venture had provided a response, advising the Government of Guyana that notwithstanding the Government's contradictory positions, both the PPL and the PA remain valid and in force. On March 13, 2025, the Joint Venture announced that received a communication from the Government of Guyana informing the Joint Venture that: "The Government is of the view that the Petroleum Agreement and Prospecting Licence are at an end" and that the Government of Guyana "hereby terminates the Petroleum Agreement and cancels the Prospecting Licence with immediate effect."

The Joint Venture remains firmly of the view that its interests in, and the License for, the Corentyne block remain in place and in good standing and that the Petroleum Agreement has not been terminated. The Joint Venture and its shareholders continue to invite the Government of Guyana to amicably resolve the issues affecting the Joint Venture's investments in the Corentyne block. Should the parties not reach a mutually agreeable solution, the Joint Venture and its shareholders are prepared to assert their legal rights.

Joint Operation Agreements

On January 30, 2019, Frontera Guyana a wholly-owned subsidiary of Frontera, and CRI, executed Joint Operating Agreements (“JOAs”) providing for Frontera Guyana to acquire a 33.333% interest in CRI's Corentyne and Demerara PPLs and PAs. The transfers of the 33.333% interest in both the Corentyne and Demerara PPL and PA were completed on May 28, 2019.

2022 JOA Amendment

On July 21, 2022, the Company entered into an agreement (the “**2022 JOA Amendment**”) to transfer 34.67% of its interest in the Corentyne PA to Frontera Guyana. In exchange, Frontera Guyana provided funding of (i) up to \$130.0 million funding of Wei-1 well, (ii) up to \$28.8 million of certain Kawa-1 exploration well, Wei-1 pre-drill, and other costs, (iii) \$54.0 million of outstanding payables settled, and (iv) \$3.8 million cash consideration. On December 1, 2022, the Joint Venture announced that the 2022 JOA Amendment was completed with all conditions precedent satisfied, pending approval by the Government of Guyana.

2023 JOA Amendment

On August 9, 2023, the Company entered into an amendment to the Joint Operating Agreement with Frontera Guyana, whereby up to an additional 4.7% participating interest in the Corentyne block would be transferred in exchange for up to \$16.5 million in carried costs related to the Wei-1 well.

Based on final well costs, the Company was entitled to a 0.78% reassignment. Pursuant to a Closing Letter dated March 7, 2024, the parties agreed to an alternative settlement comprising: (i) a 0.18% participating interest reassignment, (ii) \$1.5 million in cash, and (iii) \$0.6 million in settlement of joint operations payables.

The transaction remains subject to government approval. The \$1.5 million cash consideration was received in Q2 2024.

9. Related Party Transactions and Compensation of Key Management

Under IFRS, parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to “control” (financially or by share capital) the other party or have significant influence (management) on the other party in making financial, commercial and operational decisions.

Frontera

As at March 31, 2025, Frontera, through one of its wholly-owned subsidiary, held approximately 76.05% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares of CGX on an undiluted basis and has the voting power to influence the outcome of all corporate transactions. Frontera consolidates the financials statements of the Company and is listed and publicly traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the trading symbol “FEC”.

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements – (US\$'s)
For the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

Farm-in partner cash call balances

Under the JOA, the Company is the operator of the Corentyne licence. As operator, the Company makes cash calls from its partner to pay for licence expenditures. As at March 31, 2025, the Company has a receivable balance of \$309,400 (December 31, 2024: \$105,397 receivable balance) from Frontera Guyana related to the operation of the Corentyne licence.

In addition, as operator of the Corentyne licence, the Company receives a fee from its partner to reimburse its indirect costs related to operating the licence. This fee is based on total expenditures under the JOA. During the three months ended March 31, 2025, the Company recorded fees from Frontera Guyana of \$Nil (three months ended March 31, 2024: \$Nil).

As of March 31, 2025, the Company has accounts receivable from Frontera of \$5,500 related to its portion of the University program funding (December 31, 2024: \$5,500).

See further information of JOA related party transactions with Frontera on Note 8. Exploration and Evaluation Assets.

Key Management Personnel

Key management includes the Company's directors, officers and any employees with authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of an entity, directly or indirectly. Compensation awarded to key management included:

Three months period ended March 31,	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 248,000	\$ 519,000
Share based expense	–	19,000
Total compensation paid to key management	\$ 248,000	\$ 538,000

During the three months ended March 31, 2025, key management personnel exercised no stock options (three months ended March 31, 2024: none).

10. Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables of the Company are principally comprised of amounts outstanding for trade purchases relating to exploration activities and amounts payable for operating and financing activities. The usual credit period taken for trade purchases is between 30 to 90 days. The following is an aged analysis of the trade and other payables:

As at,	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Less than one month, accruals	\$ 1,266,484	\$ 1,428,990
One month to three months	22,500	22,500
Over three months ⁽¹⁾	16,995,496	16,812,146
Total trade and other payables	\$ 18,284,480	\$ 18,263,636

(1) Includes approximately \$16.6 million provision related to the Prospector claim, refer to Note 13 Commitments and Contingencies.

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements – (US\$'s)
For the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

11 Reserve for Share Based Payments

A summary of the changes in the Company's reserve for share based payments for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and year ended December 31, 2024 is set out below:

As at,	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Balance at beginning of the period	\$ 29,088,201	\$ 29,026,801
Share based payments	—	61,400
Balance at end of the period	\$ 29,088,201	\$ 29,088,201

12 Capital Stock

Options

The Company established a share option plan to provide additional incentive to its directors, officers, employees and consultants for their efforts on behalf of the Company in the conduct of its affairs. The maximum number of Common Shares reserved for issuance under the share option plan comprising part of the share incentive plan may not exceed 10% of the number of Common Shares outstanding. Under the terms of the plan, all options vest immediately, unless otherwise specified. All options granted under the plan expire no later than the tenth anniversary of the grant date. As at March 31, 2025, the Company had 33,054,900 (December 31, 2024: 31,554,900) options available for issuance under the plan.

For the period ended	March 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)	No. of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)	No. of Options
Outstanding at beginning of the period	C\$0.94	2,300,000	C\$0.63	11,740,999
Transactions during the period:				
Expired or retracted	\$0.71	(1,500,000)	\$0.56	(9,440,999)
Outstanding at end of period	C\$1.36	800,000	C\$0.94	2,300,000
Exercisable at end of period	C\$1.36	800,000	C\$0.94	2,300,000

13 Commitments and Contingencies

Contractual obligations

As part of its operations, the Company entered into contracts related to the Corentyne block. As of March 31, 2025, outstanding purchase orders and contractual obligations under these agreements were Nil.

Demerara Seismic agreement - Prospector

The Company is party to an ongoing legal matter with Prospector PTE. Ltd. ("**Prospector**") relating to a 2014 seismic acquisition contract for the Demerara block. Following the completion of a 3D seismic survey, a dispute arose over unpaid balances and the quality of the seismic processing.

Prospector initiated arbitration in 2018 before the International Chamber of Commerce ("**ICC**"), seeking recovery of unpaid amounts, interest, and legal costs. The Company filed a counterclaim for damages in relation to the seismic data quality. In 2022, the ICC issued a Partial Final Award and a Final

Award in favour of Prospector totaling approximately \$14.5 million, including principal, pre and post-award interest, and legal costs. The Company's counterclaim was denied.

Following unsuccessful challenges to the awards in the UK High Court and enforcement proceedings in Ontario and Alberta, Prospector began enforcement actions in Canada. During the three months ended March 31, 2025, approximately \$11,416 was garnished from the Company's Canadian bank account, relating to a refund from the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) for Harmonized Sales Tax.

As at March 31, 2025, the Company has recognized a provision of approximately \$16.6 million (December 31, 2024: \$16.4 million) within trade and other payables for the amounts awarded to Prospector, including accrued interest and legal costs.