MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") is dated February 28, 2024 and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2023 for a full understanding of the financial position and results of operations of Crescent Point Energy Corp. (the "Company" or "Crescent Point"). Except as otherwise noted, the results of operations present only continuing operations. Comparative period results have been revised to reflect current period presentation.

The audited consolidated financial statements and comparative information for the year ended December 31, 2023 are presented under IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Structure of the Business

The principal undertaking of Crescent Point is to carry on the business of acquiring, developing and holding interests in petroleum and natural gas properties and assets related thereto through a general partnership and wholly owned subsidiaries. Amounts in this MD&A are in Canadian dollars unless noted otherwise. References to "US$" and "US dollars" are to United States ("U.S.") dollars.

Overview

Crescent Point's 2023 results demonstrate strong operational execution, excess cash flow generation and its commitment to shareholder returns. The Company achieved strong annual financial results with adjusted funds flow from operations of $2.34 billion and adjusted net earnings from operations of $932.6 million. The Company generated $981.6 million of excess cash flow and continued to execute on its return of capital framework, returning approximately 60 percent of its excess cash flow to shareholders through share repurchases and dividends. Crescent Point repurchased 34.6 million shares for $349.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2023, accounting for a significant allocation of the return of capital.

The Company achieved its 2023 guidance with average annual production of 159,411 boe/d (guidance of 156,000 - 161,000 boe/d), annual operating expenses of $14.62/boe (guidance of $13.75 - $14.75/boe) and development capital expenditures of $1.14 billion (guidance of $1.05 - $1.15 billion) to drill 172.4 net wells.

The Company completed its strategic portfolio transformation in 2023 which materially enhanced the long-term sustainability of the business. In May 2023, the Company entered the Alberta Montney resource play by acquiring assets from Spartan Delta Corp. for total cash consideration of $1.70 billion. In December the Company acquired Hammerhead Energy Inc. ('Hammerhead") for total consideration, inclusive of net debt, of $2.52 billion. These two strategic Montney transactions added approximately 90,000 boe/day of production, along with a deep drilling inventory and significant land position in the volatile oil fairway of the play. The Company was also active on the divestment front as it closed the sale of its North Dakota assets in October 2023 for total consideration of approximately $585.8 million including interim closing adjustments. Subsequent to year end, the Company closed the disposition of its Southern Alberta assets and expects to close the sale of its Swan Hills assets in the first quarter of 2024.

The Company exited 2023 with net debt of $3.74 billion or 1.6 times net debt to adjusted funds flow from operations. The Company is focused on reducing its net debt through excess cash flow generation. To provide downside commodity price protection, the Company has hedged approximately 45 percent of its oil and liquids production and over 30 percent of its natural gas production in 2024, net of royal interest.

Crescent Point's 2024 guidance includes annual average production of 198,000 - 206,000 boe/d, development capital expenditures of $1.40 - $1.50 billion and operating expenses of $12.75 - $13.75/boe. Based on current forecast commodity prices, the Company expects to generate strong returns and excess cash flow to provide continued returns to shareholders.

Adjusted funds flow, adjusted net earnings from operations and excess cash flow are specified financial measures that do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and, therefore, may not be comparable with the calculation of similar measures presented by other entities. Refer to the Specified Financial Measures section in this MD&A for further information.

Presentation of Continuing and Discontinued Operations

On October 24, 2023, the Company completed the disposition of its North Dakota assets in its Northern U.S. cash-generating unit ("CGU"). The Northern U.S. CGU represents a geographical area of the Company's operations, therefore, its results have been classified as a discontinued operation in accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*. Refer to the *Discontinued Operations* in this MD&A for further information. The financial results for the year ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are presented below to reconcile continuing and discontinued operations to total results.

The following table summarizes the Company's financial results from continuing and discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022:

	December 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
($ millions)	Continuing	Discontinued	Total	Continuing [1]	Discontinued [1]	Total
REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME						
Oil and gas sales	**3,499.0**	**612.9**	**4,111.9**	3,847.0	646.1	4,493.1
Purchased product sales	**66.2**	**—**	**66.2**	100.8	—	100.8
Royalties	**(375.3)**	**(155.9)**	**(531.2)**	(435.5)	(165.4)	(600.9)
Oil and gas revenue	**3,189.9**	**457.0**	**3,646.9**	3,512.3	480.7	3,993.0
Commodity derivative gains (losses)	**163.8**	**(23.4)**	**140.4**	(473.4)	—	(473.4)
Other income (loss)	**13.4**	**(2.2)**	**11.2**	59.0	(0.2)	58.8
	3,367.1	**431.4**	**3,798.5**	3,097.9	480.5	3,578.4
EXPENSES						
Operating	**770.5**	**80.0**	**850.5**	628.2	84.9	713.1
Purchased product	**68.6**	**—**	**68.6**	102.9	—	102.9
Transportation	**174.3**	**12.2**	**186.5**	131.0	8.8	139.8
General and administrative	**126.5**	**12.7**	**139.2**	78.4	3.4	81.8
Interest	**129.4**	**—**	**129.4**	63.6	—	63.6
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	**(10.0)**	**(621.7)**	**(631.7)**	18.8	—	18.8
Share-based compensation	**38.7**	**(0.4)**	**38.3**	38.8	0.3	39.1
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	**894.7**	**170.3**	**1,065.0**	807.2	144.5	951.7
Impairment (impairment reversal)	**93.8**	**728.4**	**822.2**	(357.3)	(71.3)	(428.6)
Accretion and financing	**27.5**	**0.4**	**27.9**	24.5	0.4	24.9
	2,314.0	**381.9**	**2,695.9**	1,536.1	171.0	1,707.1
Net income before tax	**1,053.1**	**49.5**	**1,102.6**	1,561.8	309.5	1,871.3
Tax expense (recovery)						
Current	**(0.7)**	**—**	**(0.7)**	—	—	—
Deferred	**254.4**	**278.6**	**533.0**	415.1	(27.2)	387.9
Net income (loss)	**799.4**	**(229.1)**	**570.3**	1,146.7	336.7	1,483.4

(1) Comparative period revised to reflect current period presentation.

Results of Operations

Production

	2023	2022	% Change
Crude oil and condensate (bbls/d)	**88,087**	79,323	11
NGLs (bbls/d)	**15,026**	13,079	15
Natural gas (mcf/d)	**211,275**	128,099	65
Production from continuing operations (boe/d)	**138,326**	113,752	22
Production from discontinued operations (boe/d)	**21,085**	18,530	14
Total average daily production (boe/d)	**159,411**	132,282	21
Crude oil and liquids - continuing operations (%)	**75**	81	(6)
Natural gas - continuing operations (%)	**25**	19	6
Total (%)	**100**	100	—

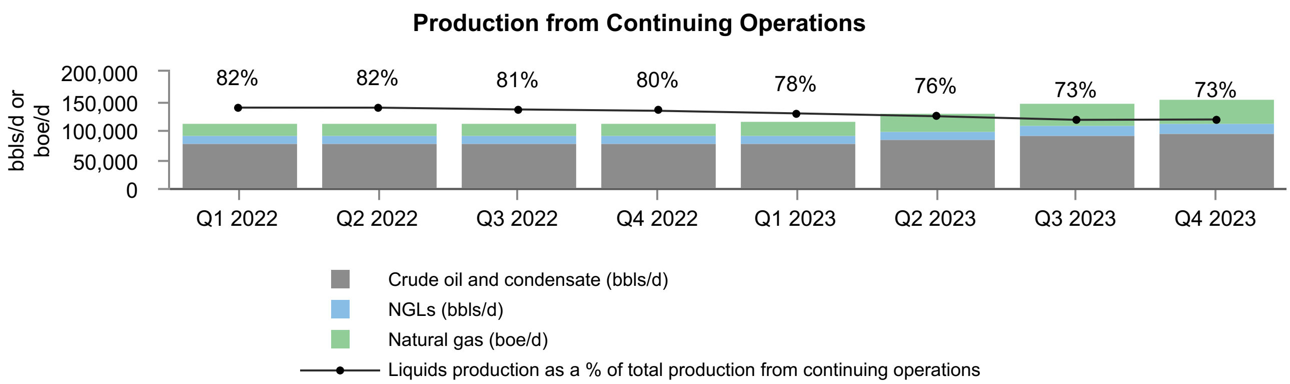
The following is a summary of Crescent Point's production by area:

Production By Area (boe/d)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Alberta	**75,792**	44,766	69
Saskatchewan	**62,534**	68,986	(9)
Production from continuing operations	**138,326**	113,752	22
Production from discontinued operations - North Dakota	**21,085**	18,530	14
Total average daily production	**159,411**	132,282	21

Production from continuing operations averaged 138,326 boe/d during 2023 compared to 113,752 boe/d in 2022, representing an increase of 22 percent. This growth is due primarily to the acquisitions of the Alberta Montney assets in May 2023 and additional Kaybob Duvernay assets in January 2023, along with organic growth in both the Duvernay and Montney properties as a result of the Company's successful development program.

The Company's weighting to crude oil and liquids production in 2023 decreased by 6 percent. The decrease was primarily due to the aforementioned production growth in the Alberta Montney and Kaybob Duvernay, which have higher weighting of natural gas production.

Exhibit 1



Marketing and Prices

Average Selling Prices [(1)]	**2023**	2022	% Change
Crude oil and condensate ($/bbl)	**95.87**	114.64	(16)
NGLs ($/bbl)	**32.86**	47.10	(30)
Natural gas ($/mcf)	**3.06**	6.48	(53)
Total ($/boe)	**69.30**	92.66	(25)

(1) The average selling prices reported are before realized commodity derivatives and transportation.

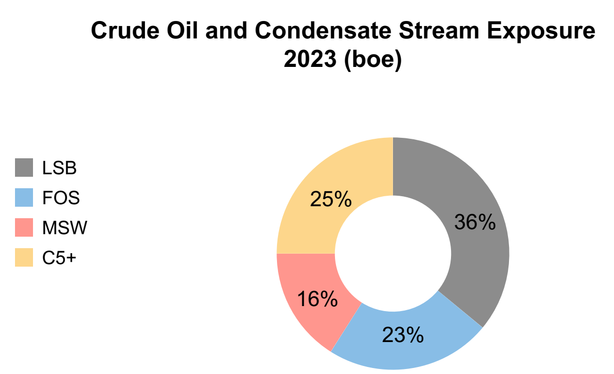
Benchmark Pricing	2023	2022	% Change
Crude Oil Prices			
WTI crude oil (US$/bbl) [1]	**77.61**	94.23	(18)
WTI crude oil (Cdn$/bbl)	**104.74**	122.54	(15)
Crude Oil and Condensate Differentials			
LSB crude oil (Cdn$/bbl) [2]	**(6.79)**	(4.42)	54
FOS crude oil (Cdn$/bbl) [3]	**(23.39)**	(21.81)	7
MSW crude oil (Cdn$/bbl) [4]	**(3.64)**	(1.96)	86
C5+ condensate (Cdn$/bbl) [5]	**(1.44)**	(0.64)	127
Natural Gas Prices			
AECO daily spot natural gas (Cdn$/mcf) [6]	**2.64**	5.31	(50)
AECO monthly index natural gas (Cdn$/mcf)	**2.92**	5.56	(47)
NYMEX natural gas (US$/mmbtu) [7]	**2.74**	6.64	(59)
Foreign Exchange Rate			
Exchange rate (US$/Cdn$)	**0.741**	0.769	(4)

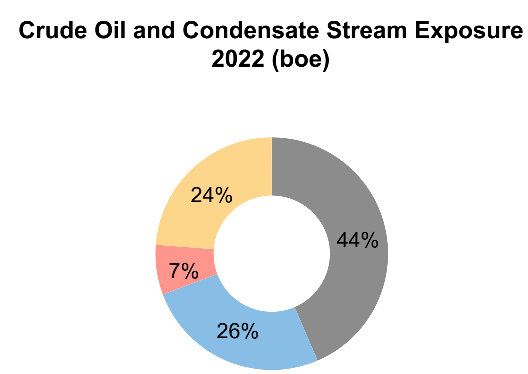
(1) WTI refers to the West Texas Intermediate crude oil price.
(2) LSB refers to the Light Sour Blend crude oil price.
(3) FOS refers to the Fosterton crude oil price, which typically receives a premium to the Western Canadian Select price.
(4) MSW refers to Mixed Sweet Blend crude oil price.
(5) C5+ condensate refers to the Canadian C5+ condensate index.
(6) AECO refers to the Alberta Energy Company natural gas price.
(7) NYMEX refers to the New York Mercantile Exchange natural gas price.

Benchmark crude oil prices weakened in 2023 compared to 2022, primarily due to demand concerns related to the slowing global economy and rising interest rates. Supply concerns from the Russian/Ukraine conflict faded and unfavorable refinery margins in 2023 exerted additional downward pressure on crude oil demand. Despite European sanctions, Russian crude oil production remained resilient, with a greater volume of Russian barrels being sold to Asian refineries compared to 2022. The extension of OPEC+ production cuts along with an additional voluntary cut from Saudi Arabia could not provide sustained support to the oil market due to the aforementioned factors.

Natural gas prices were significantly lower than the 2022 comparative period, primarily due to warmer than usual temperatures across most of the northern hemisphere, which led to reduced demand and higher storage inventory levels. Increased production in both the U.S. and Canada provided further downward pressure on natural gas prices. The AECO daily and NYMEX benchmark prices decreased 50 percent and 59 percent in 2023, respectively, compared to 2022.

Exhibit 2





LSB and FOS crude oil differentials weakened in 2023 compared to the same periods in 2022, primarily due to crude oil releases from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve weighing on differentials in the first half of 2023, weaker refinery margins in 2023 driven by oversupply of US gasoline as well as uncertainty associated with the startup of the Trans Mountain pipeline expansion. In addition, increased Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin ("WCSB") production flowing on the Enbridge mainline resulted in shippers nominated volumes being reduced in order to meet the pipeline's uncommitted capacity for light and heavy crude.

MSW crude oil differentials weakened in 2023 compared to 2022, primarily due to weaker refinery margins driven by oversupply of U.S. gasoline and increased WCSB production.

Condensate differentials weakened in 2023 compared to 2022, primarily due to higher diluent inventories in western Canada, increased imports of C5+ to Canada from Mont Belvieu trading hub in Texas and weakness in heavy crude pricing which decreased blending demand.

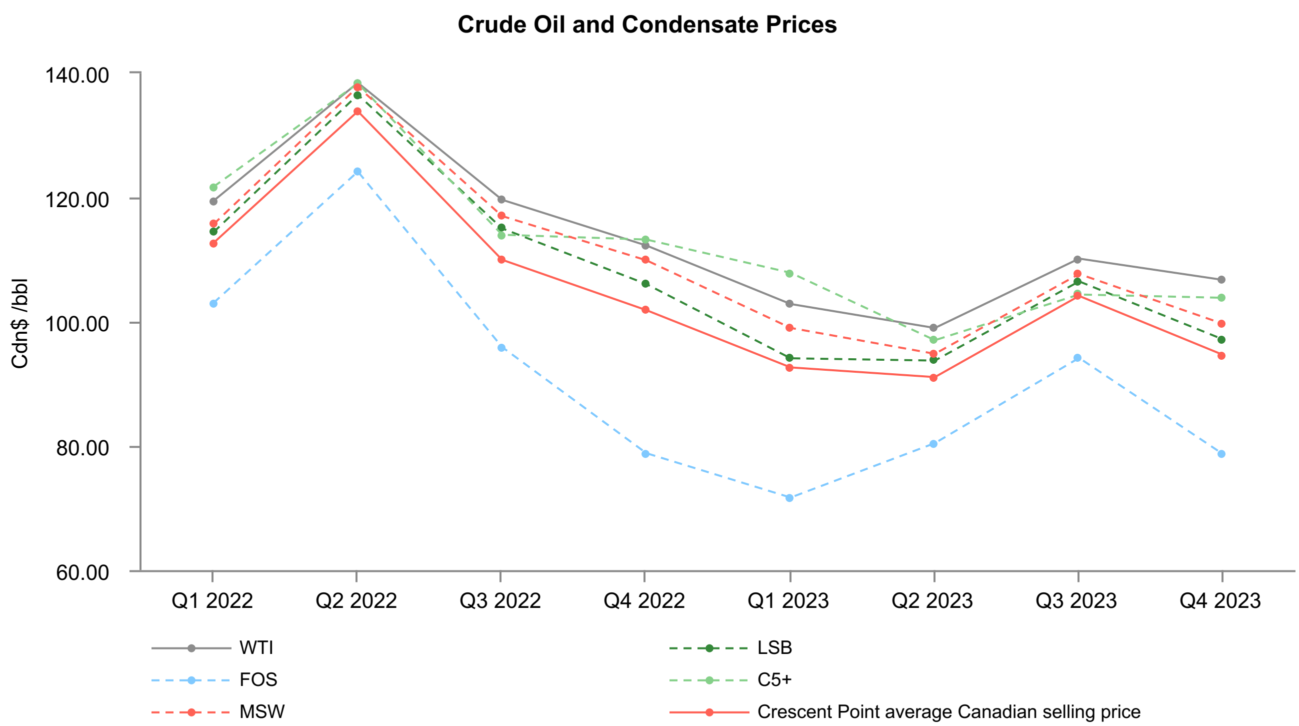
In 2023, the Company's average selling price for crude oil and condensate decreased 16 percent, primarily due to a 15 percent decrease in the Cdn$ WTI benchmark price.

Crescent Point's corporate crude oil and condensate differential relative to Cdn$ WTI in 2023 was $8.87 per bbl compared to $7.90 per bbl in 2022. The wider differential was driven by weaker LSB, FOS, MSW and C5+ differentials.

In 2023, the Company's average selling price for NGLs decreased 30 percent, primarily due to a reduction in propane and butane prices. This reduction was largely due to record high inventories in the U.S. as a result of record domestic production and the lower WTI benchmark price.

The Company's average selling price for natural gas decreased 53 percent in 2023, as a result of weaker AECO daily and NYMEX benchmark prices, primarily due to abnormally warm temperatures and high inventory levels. The Company's gas production generally trades at a slight premium to AECO pricing due to the Company selling a portion of its portfolio to U.S. Midwest markets.

Exhibit 3



Commodity Derivatives

Management of cash flow variability is an integral component of Crescent Point's business strategy. Crescent Point regularly monitors changing business and market conditions while executing its strategic risk management program. Crescent Point proactively manages the risk exposure inherent in movements in the price of crude oil, propane, natural gas, interest rates, the Company's share price and the US/Cdn dollar exchange rate through the use of derivatives with investment-grade counterparties.

The Company's crude oil and NGL derivatives are referenced to WTI and Conway C3, respectively. The Company's natural gas derivatives are referenced to NYMEX and the AECO monthly index. Crescent Point utilizes a variety of derivatives, including swaps, swaptions, collars and put options, to protect against downward commodity price movements while also providing the opportunity for some upside participation during periods of rising prices. This reduces the volatility of the selling price of crude oil, NGLs and natural gas production and provides a measure of stability to the Company's cash flow. See Note 27 – "Financial Instruments and Derivatives" in the audited consolidated financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2023 for additional information on the Company's derivatives.

The following is a summary of the realized commodity derivative gains (losses):

($ millions, except volume amounts)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Average crude oil volumes hedged (bbls/d) (1)	**28,955**	44,229	(35)
Crude oil realized derivative loss (1)	**(3.3)**	(647.3)	(99)
per bbl - continuing operations	**(0.10)**	(22.36)	(100)
Average NGL volumes hedged (bbls/d)	**—**	416	(100)
NGL realized derivative loss	**—**	(1.1)	(100)
per bbl - continuing operations	**—**	(0.23)	(100)
Average natural gas volumes hedged (GJ/d) (2) (3)	**40,325**	31,233	29
Natural gas realized derivative gain (3)	**18.8**	6.6	185
per GJ - continuing operations	**0.24**	0.14	71
Average barrels of oil equivalent hedged (boe/d) (1) (3)	**35,325**	49,579	(29)
Total realized commodity derivative gains (losses) (1) (3)	**15.5**	(641.8)	(102)
per boe - continuing operations	**0.31**	(15.46)	(102)
per boe - total average daily production	**0.27**	(13.29)	(102)

(1) The crude oil realized derivative loss for the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 includes the realized derivative gains and losses on financial crude oil price differential contracts. The average crude oil volumes hedged and average barrels of oil equivalent hedged do not include the hedged volumes related to financial crude oil price differential contracts.

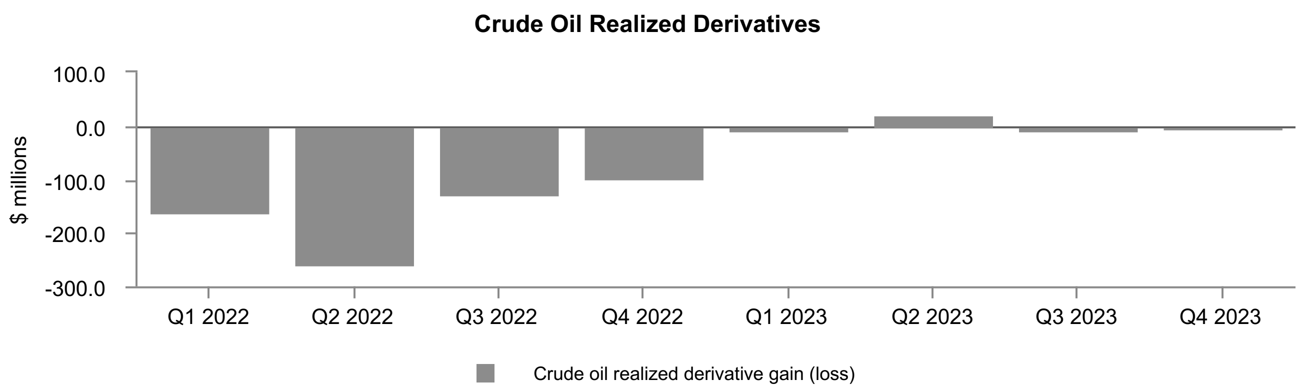
(2) GJ/d is defined as gigajoules per day.

(3) The natural gas derivative gain for the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 includes the realized derivative gains and losses on financial natural gas price differential contracts. The average natural gas volumes hedged and average barrels of oil equivalent hedged do not include the hedged volumes related to financial natural gas price differentials contracts.

The Company's realized derivative loss for crude oil was $3.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to $647.3 million in 2022. The realized derivative loss was primarily attributable to the higher Cdn$ WTI benchmark price compared to the Company's average derivative crude oil price.

Crescent Point's realized derivative gain for natural gas was $18.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to $6.6 million in 2022. The realized gain in 2023 is primarily the result of the lower average AECO monthly index price compared to the Company's average derivative natural gas hedge price, partially offset by losses on the Company's natural gas differential contracts as a result of the narrower AECO to NYMEX differential.

Exhibit 4



(1) The results are presented on a continuing operations basis. Comparative period results have been revised to reflect current period presentation.

The following is a summary of the Company's unrealized commodity derivative gains:

($ millions)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Crude oil	**127.4**	145.6	(13)
NGL	**—**	(0.1)	(100)
Natural gas	**20.9**	22.9	(9)
Total unrealized commodity derivative gains	**148.3**	168.4	(12)

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recognized a total unrealized derivative gain of $148.3 million on its commodity contracts compared to $168.4 million in 2022. The unrealized crude oil derivative gain in 2023 was primarily attributable to the decrease in the Cdn$ WTI forward benchmark prices at December 31, 2023 relative to the average derivative price on contracts entered into during the year. The unrealized gain on natural gas derivative contracts in 2023 was primarily due to weaker NYMEX and AECO monthly forward benchmark prices at December 31, 2023 compared to the Company's average hedge price, partially offset by losses from the narrower AECO differential to NYMEX.

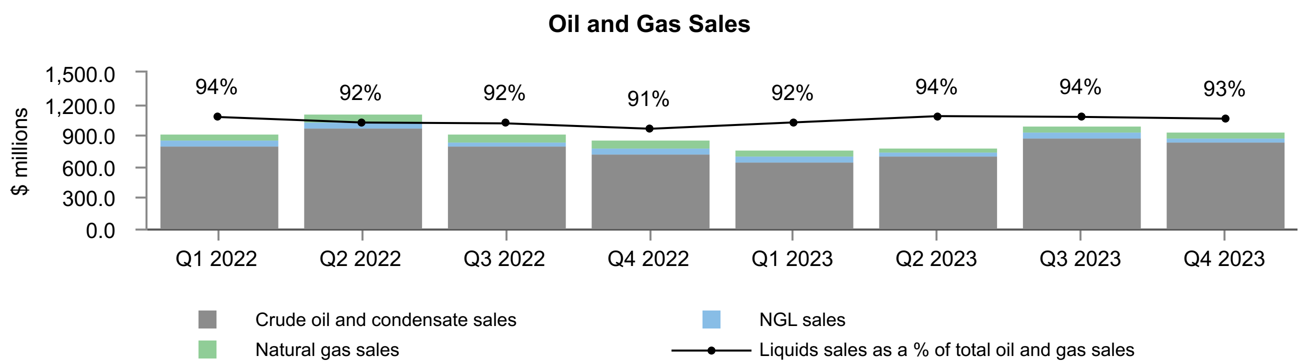
Oil and Gas Sales

($ millions) (1)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Crude oil and condensate sales	**3,082.5**	3,319.1	(7)
NGL sales	**180.2**	224.8	(20)
Natural gas sales	**236.3**	303.1	(22)
Total oil and gas sales	**3,499.0**	3,847.0	(9)

(1) Oil and gas sales are reported before realized commodity derivatives.

Total oil and gas sales decreased by 9 percent in 2023 compared to 2022. The decrease is due to lower average selling prices, partially offset by higher production volumes.

Exhibit 5



(1) The results are presented on a continuing operations basis. Comparative period results have been revised to reflect current period presentation.

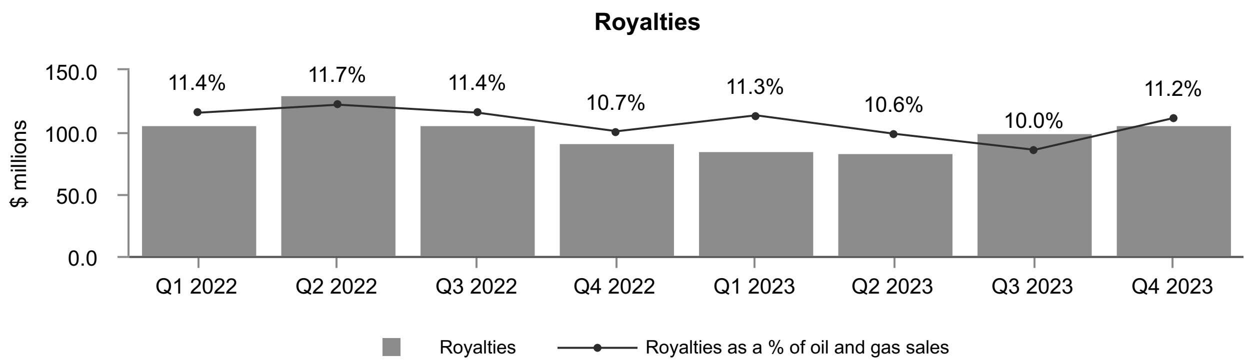
Royalties

($ millions, except % and per boe amounts)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Royalties	**375.3**	435.5	(14)
As a % of oil and gas sales	**10.7**	11.3	(0.6)
Per boe	**7.43**	10.49	(29)

Royalties decreased 14 percent in 2023 compared to 2022 due to lower oil and gas sales as a result of weaker pricing. Royalties as a percentage of oil and gas sales decreased in 2023 compared to 2022, primarily attributable to the addition of lower royalty rate Alberta Montney assets.

Royalties per boe decreased 29 percent in 2023 from the 2022 comparative year. This is primarily attributable to higher production in the Alberta Montney and Kaybob Duvernay areas, as well as the lower royalty rates mentioned above.

Exhibit 6



(1) The results are presented on a continuing operations basis. Comparative period results have been revised to reflect current period presentation.

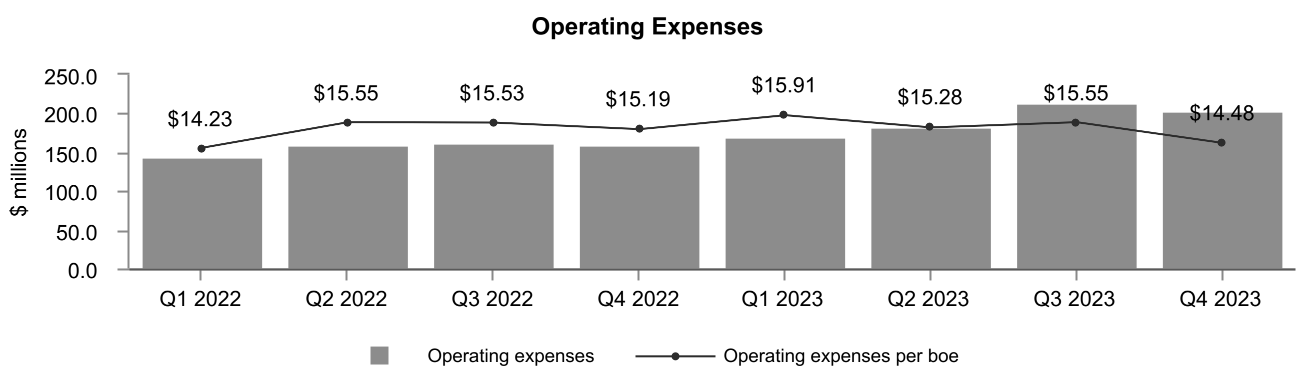
Operating Expenses

($ millions, except per boe amounts)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Operating expenses	**770.5**	628.2	23
Per boe	**15.26**	15.13	1

Operating expenses increased 23 percent in 2023 compared to 2022. The increase was primarily attributable to higher production as a result of the acquisitions of producing assets in the Alberta Montney and Kaybob Duvernay, which closed in May 2023 and January 2023, respectively.

Operating expenses per boe were consistent in 2023 compared to 2022. The acquisitions of producing assets with lower associated per boe operating costs offset the economy-wide inflationary pressures in 2023.

Exhibit 7



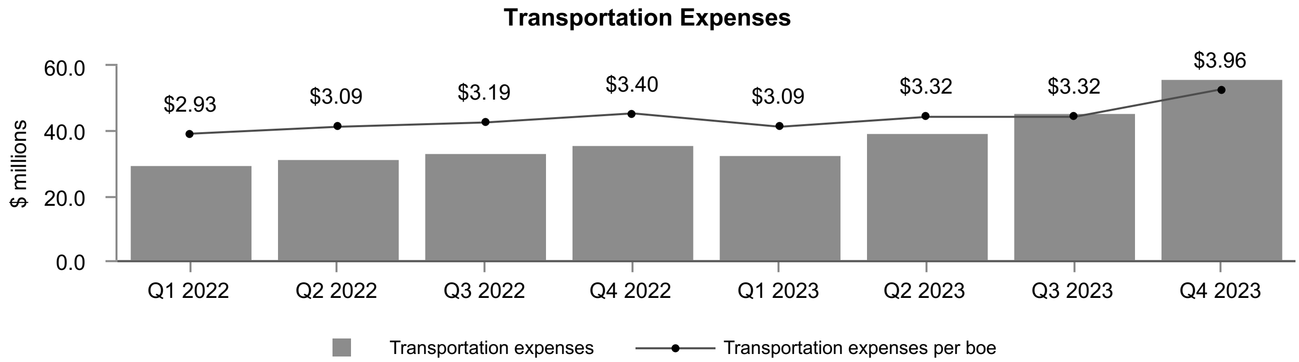
(1) The results are presented on a continuing operations basis. Comparative period results have been revised to reflect current period presentation.

Transportation Expenses

($ millions, except per boe amounts)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Transportation expenses	**174.3**	131.0	33
Per boe	**3.45**	3.16	9

Transportation expenses increased 33 percent in 2023 compared to 2022, primarily due to higher production as a result of the Alberta Montney and Kaybob Duvernay acquisitions. On a per boe basis, transportation expenses increased by $0.29 per boe in 2023 compared to 2022, primarily due to higher tariff rates associated with the Alberta Montney assets and access to U.S. Midwest natural gas markets.

Exhibit 8



(1) The results are presented on a continuing operations basis. Comparative period results have been revised to reflect current period presentation.

Netback

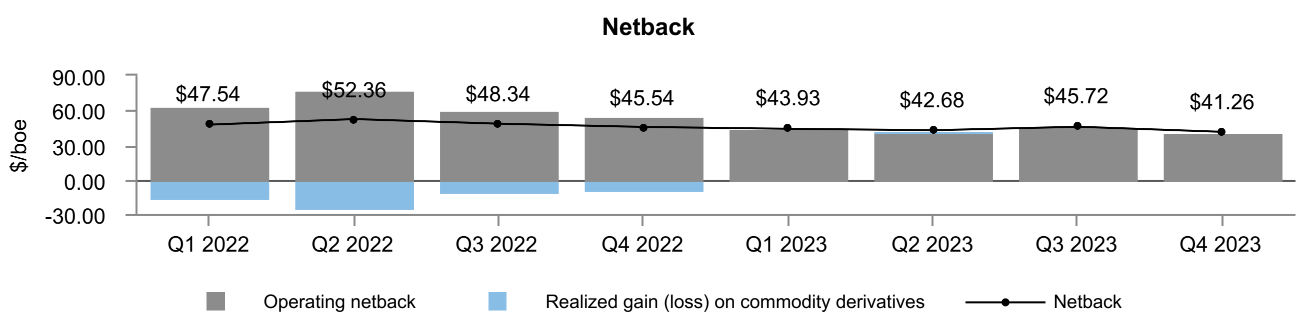
($/boe) [1]	**2023**	2022	% Change
Oil and gas sales	**69.30**	92.66	(25)
Royalties	**(7.43)**	(10.49)	(29)
Operating expenses	**(15.26)**	(15.13)	1
Transportation expenses	**(3.45)**	(3.16)	9
Operating netback [2]	**43.16**	63.88	(32)
Realized gain (loss) on commodity derivatives	**0.31**	(15.46)	(102)
Netback [2]	**43.47**	48.42	(10)

(1) The dominant production category for the Company's properties is crude oil and condensate. These categories include associated natural gas and NGL volumes, therefore, the total operating netback and netback have been presented.

(2) Specified financial measure that does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and, therefore, may not be comparable with the calculation of similar measures presented by other entities. Refer to the *Specified Financial Measures* section in this MD&A for further information.

The Company's operating netback for the year ended December 31, 2023 decreased to $43.16 per boe from $63.88 per boe in 2022. The decrease in the Company's operating netback was primarily due to the decrease in average selling price and an increase in transportation expenses, partially offset by lower royalty expenses. The decrease in the Company's netback was a result of the decrease in the operating netback, partially offset by the realized gain on commodity derivatives in 2023 compared to a realized loss in 2022.

Exhibit 9



(1) The results are presented on a continuing operations basis. Comparative period results have been revised to reflect current period presentation.

General and Administrative Expenses

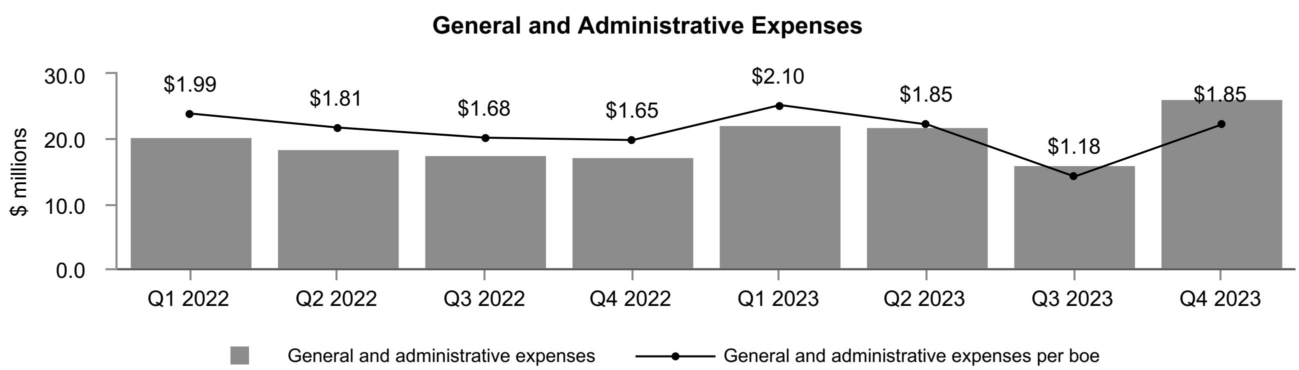
($ millions, except per boe amounts)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Gross general and administrative expenses	**179.0**	128.8	39
Overhead recoveries	**(18.2)**	(18.2)	—
Capitalized	**(34.3)**	(32.2)	7
Total general and administrative expenses	**126.5**	78.4	61
Transaction costs	**(39.8)**	(4.6)	765
General and administrative expenses	**86.7**	73.8	17
Per boe	**1.72**	1.78	(3)

General and administrative ("G&A") expenses increased to $86.7 million in 2023, compared to $73.8 million in 2022. The increase is primarily due to higher employee related costs and professional fees. The fourth quarter of 2023 was impacted by severance charges.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, G&A expenses on a per boe basis decreased 3 percent compared to 2022, primarily due to higher production volumes, partially offset by the increase in G&A discussed above.

Transaction costs relate to the Company's acquisition and disposition transactions in Canada. Refer to the *Capital Acquisitions and Dispositions* section in this MD&A for further information.

Exhibit 10



(1) The results are presented on a continuing operations basis. Comparative period results have been revised to reflect current period presentation.

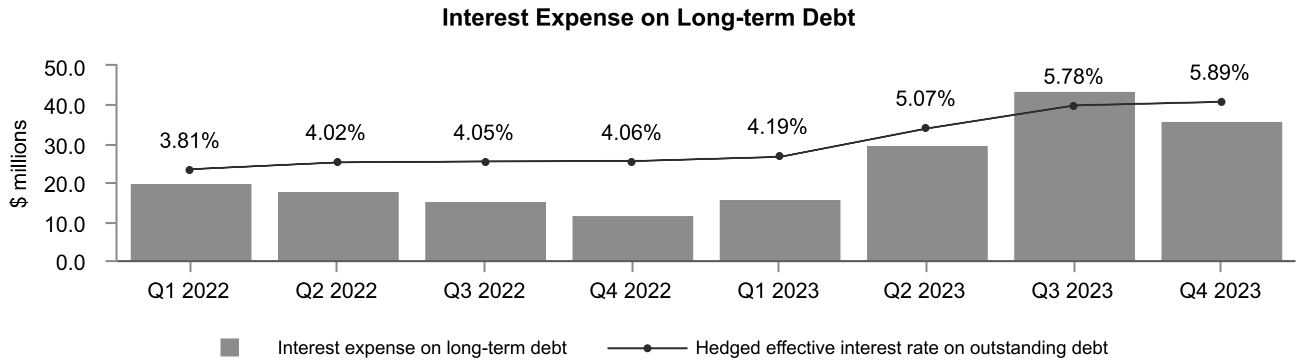
Interest Expense

($ millions, except per boe amounts)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Interest expense on long-term debt	**126.0**	64.7	95
Unrealized (gain) loss on interest derivative contracts	**3.4**	(1.1)	(409)
Interest expense	**129.4**	63.6	103
Per boe - continuing operations	**2.56**	1.53	67
Per boe - total average daily production	**2.22**	1.32	68

Interest expense on long-term debt increased 95 percent in 2023 compared to 2022, due to the Company's higher average debt balance and higher effective interest rate. The Company's higher average debt balance in 2023 was due to the acquisitions of the Alberta Montney assets in May 2023 and Hammerhead in December 2023, partially offset by the proceeds of the North Dakota disposition. The Company's hedged effective interest rate increased to 5.40 percent in 2023 compared to 3.97 percent in 2022 reflecting higher underlying benchmark interest rates and the impact on the Company's outstanding floating rate debt.

At December 31, 2023, approximately 25 percent of the Company's outstanding long-term debt had fixed interest rates.

Exhibit 11



Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)

($ millions)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Realized gain on CCS - principal	**151.8**	63.8	138
Translation of US dollar long-term debt	**16.8**	(94.3)	(118)
Unrealized (gain) loss on CCS - principal and foreign exchange swaps	**(153.6)**	4.4	(3,591)
Other	**(5.0)**	7.3	(168)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	**10.0**	(18.8)	(153)

The Company hedges its foreign exchange exposure using a combination of cross currency swaps ("CCS") and foreign exchange swaps. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company realized a $151.8 million gain on CCS related to senior guaranteed note maturities and Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") loan maturities.

The Company records foreign exchange gains or losses on the period end translation of US dollar long-term debt and related accrued interest. For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recorded foreign exchange gains of $16.8 million which was attributed to the stronger Canadian dollar at December 31, 2023 as compared to December 31, 2022.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, Crescent Point recorded an unrealized derivative loss on CCS and foreign exchange swaps of $153.6 million, primarily due to the maturity of in-the-money CCS contracts and the impact of the stronger forward Canadian dollar on the Company's CCS at December 31, 2023, as compared to December 31, 2022.

Share-based Compensation Expense

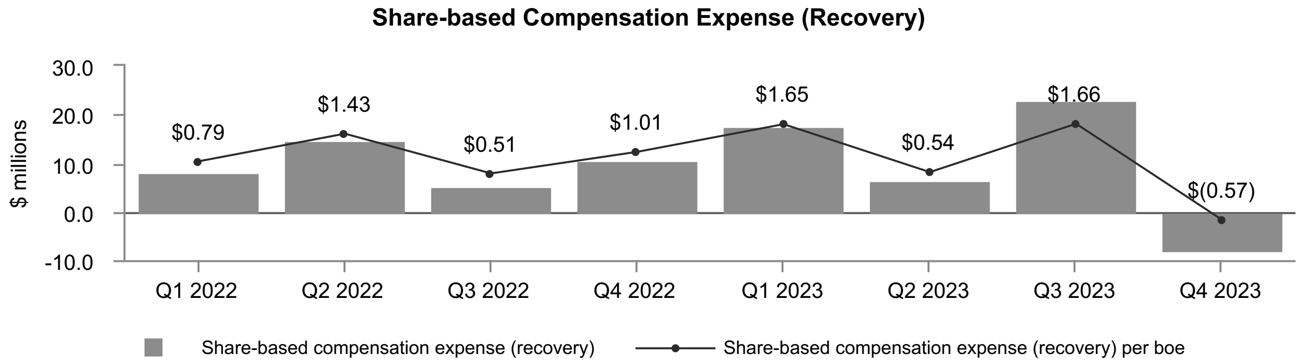
($ millions, except per boe amounts)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Share-based compensation costs	**40.4**	75.6	(47)
Realized gain on equity derivative contracts	**(25.6)**	(26.4)	(3)
Unrealized loss on equity derivative contracts	**29.3**	2.9	910
Capitalized	**(5.4)**	(13.3)	(59)
Share-based compensation expense	**38.7**	38.8	—
Per boe	**0.77**	0.93	(17)

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recorded share-based compensation ("SBC") costs of $40.4 million compared to $75.6 million in 2022. The lower SBC costs are primarily attributable to a lower number of awards outstanding and lower share price at December 31, 2023 as compared to December 31, 2022.

In 2023, the Company recognized a realized gain of $25.6 million on the maturity of in-the-money equity derivative contracts in the first quarter of 2023. The realized gain is primarily due to the increase in the Company's share price compared to the hedge price at the time of grant. The Company also recognized an unrealized loss on equity derivative contracts of $29.3 million in 2023, compared to $2.9 million in 2022. The unrealized loss in 2023 was primarily due to the maturity of in-the-money equity derivative contracts and the decrease in the Company's share price at December 31, 2023 compared to December 31, 2022.

The Company capitalized share-based compensation costs of $5.4 million in 2023, a decrease of 59 percent from 2022. The decrease was primarily due to the decrease in total share-based compensation costs as noted above.

Exhibit 12



The following table summarizes the number of restricted shares, Employee Share Value Plan ("ESVP") awards, Performance Share Units ("PSUs"), Deferred Share Units ("DSUs") and stock options outstanding:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Restricted Share Bonus Plan (1)	**1,380,685**	2,244,738
Employee Share Value Plan	**2,660,066**	5,274,478
Performance Share Unit Plan (2)	**1,623,248**	2,713,176
Deferred Share Unit Plan	**1,728,423**	1,745,879
Stock Option Plan (3)	**3,224,260**	3,889,130

(1) At December 31, 2023, the Company was authorized to issue up to 9,774,533 common shares (December 31, 2022 - 11,210,550 common shares).

(2) Based on underlying units before any effect of performance multipliers.

(3) At December 31, 2023, the weighted average exercise price is $4.74 per share (December 31, 2022 - $4.43 per share).

As of the date of this report, the Company had 1,380,685 restricted shares, 2,788,129 ESVP awards, 2,844,523 PSUs, 1,738,614 DSUs and 3,204,260 stock options outstanding.

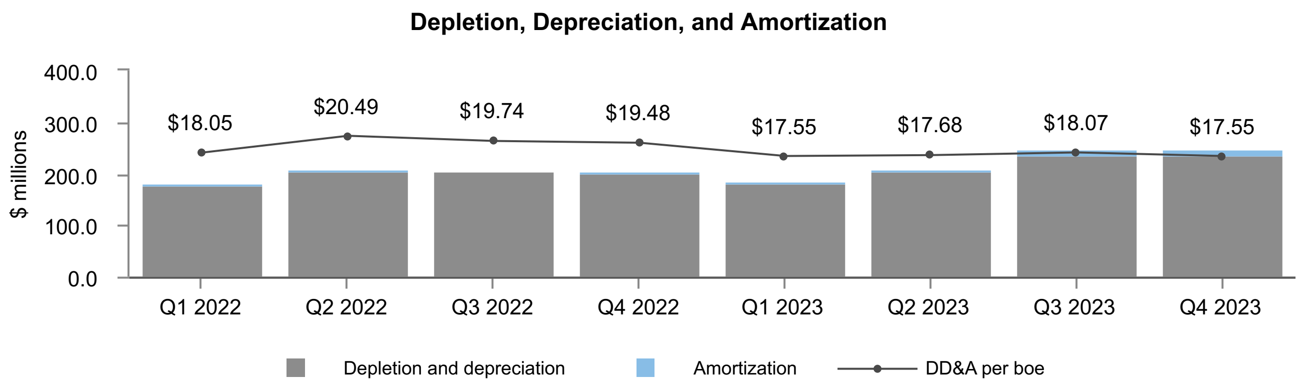
Depletion, Depreciation and Amortization

($ millions, except per boe amounts)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Depletion and depreciation	**863.8**	792.0	9
Amortization of exploration and evaluation undeveloped land	**30.9**	15.2	103
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	**894.7**	807.2	11
Per boe	**17.72**	19.44	(9)

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company's depletion, depreciation and amortization ("DD&A") rate decreased to $17.72 per boe compared to $19.44 per boe in 2022. The decrease in the DD&A rate per boe in 2023 was primarily attributable to the impairment loss recorded in the fourth quarter of 2022, which decreased the carrying value of the Company's property, plant and equipment ("PP&E"), and a lower DD&A rate on acquired assets relative to the corporate average. This was partially offset by the increase in amortization of exploration and evaluation ("E&E") undeveloped land, primarily as a result of the acquisition of the Alberta Montney and Kaybob Duvernay assets in 2023.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, DD&A expense increased 11 percent compared to 2022, primarily due to higher production volumes in 2023, partially offset by the lower DD&A rate.

Exhibit 13



Impairment (Impairment Reversal)

($ millions, except per boe amounts)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Impairment (impairment reversal)	**93.8**	(357.3)	(126)
Per boe	**1.86**	(8.61)	(122)

The Company recognized an impairment loss of $93.8 million in 2023 compared to an impairment reversal of $357.3 million in 2022. At December 31, 2023, the Company had certain non-core assets in its Alberta cash-generating unit ("CGU") classified as held for sale. Immediately prior to classifying the assets as held for sale and at the balance sheet date, the Company conducted a review of the assets' recoverable amounts and recorded impairment losses of $93.8 million on PP&E. See Note 10 – "Property, Plant and Equipment" in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 for further information.

Other Income

The Company recorded other income of $13.4 million in 2023 compared to $59.0 million in 2022. Other income in 2023 was comprised primarily of government grants for decommissioning expenditures and sublease income, partially offset by losses on asset dispositions. Other income in 2022 was primarily comprised of gains on asset dispositions, government grants for decommissioning expenditures and sublease income. See Note 21 – "Other Income" in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 for further information.

Taxes

($ millions)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Current tax recovery	**(0.7)**	—	—
Deferred tax expense	**254.4**	415.1	(39)

Current Tax Recovery

In the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recorded a current tax recovery of $0.7 million, compared to nil for the year ended December 31, 2022. Refer to the Company's Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2023 for information on the Company's expected tax horizon, which is available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov/edgar.

Deferred Tax Expense

In the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recorded deferred tax expense of $254.4 million compared to $415.1 million in 2022. The decrease in the deferred tax expense in 2023 primarily relates to the decrease in net income before taxes.

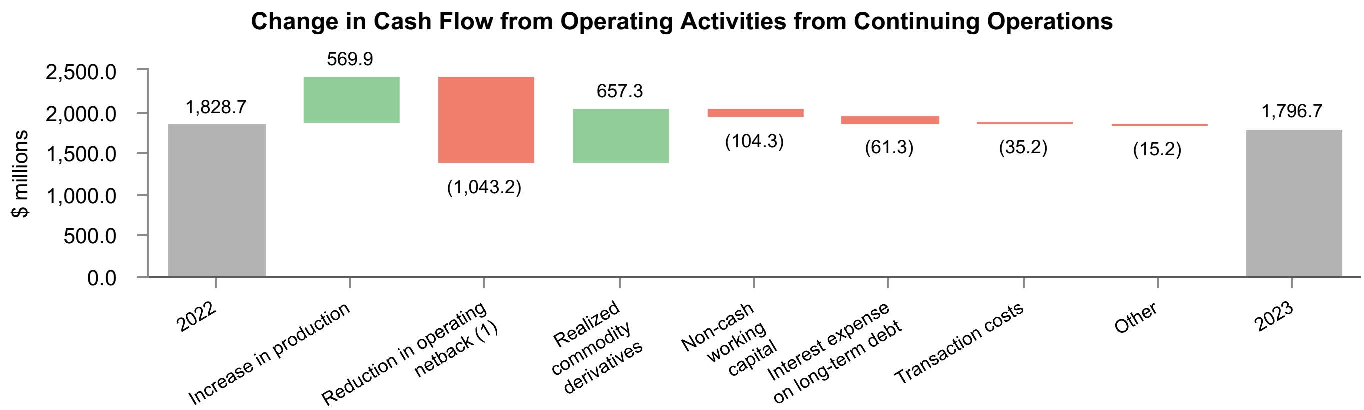
Cash Flow from Operating Activities, Adjusted Funds Flow from Operations, Net Income and Adjusted Net Earnings from Operations

($ millions, except per share amounts)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Cash flow from operating activities from continuing operations	**1,796.7**	1,828.7	(2)
Adjusted funds flow from continuing operations [(1)]	**1,975.6**	1,848.6	7
Net income from continuing operations	**799.4**	1,146.7	(30)
Net income from continuing operations per share - diluted	**1.46**	2.01	(27)
Adjusted net earnings from continuing operations [(1)]	**795.9**	764.1	4
Adjusted net earnings from continuing operations per share - diluted [(1)]	**1.45**	1.34	8

(1) Specified financial measure that does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and, therefore, may not be comparable with the calculation of similar measures presented by other entities. Refer to the *Specified Financial Measures* section in this MD&A for further information.

Cash flow from operating activities from continuing operations decreased from $1.83 billion in 2022 to $1.80 billion in 2023.

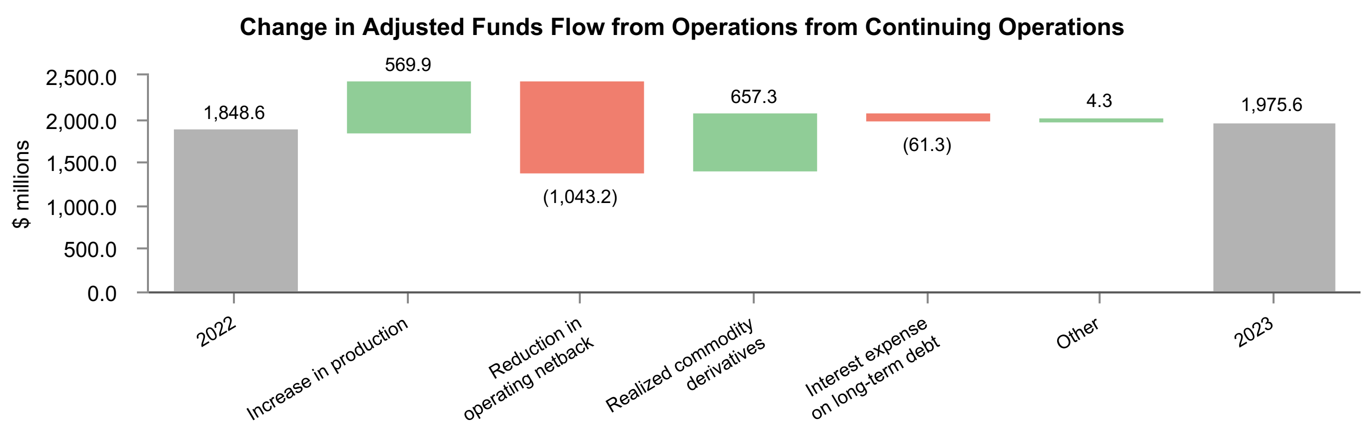
Exhibit 14



(1) Specified financial measure that does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and, therefore, may not be comparable with the calculation of similar measures presented by other entities. Refer to the *Specified Financial Measures* section in this MD&A for further information.

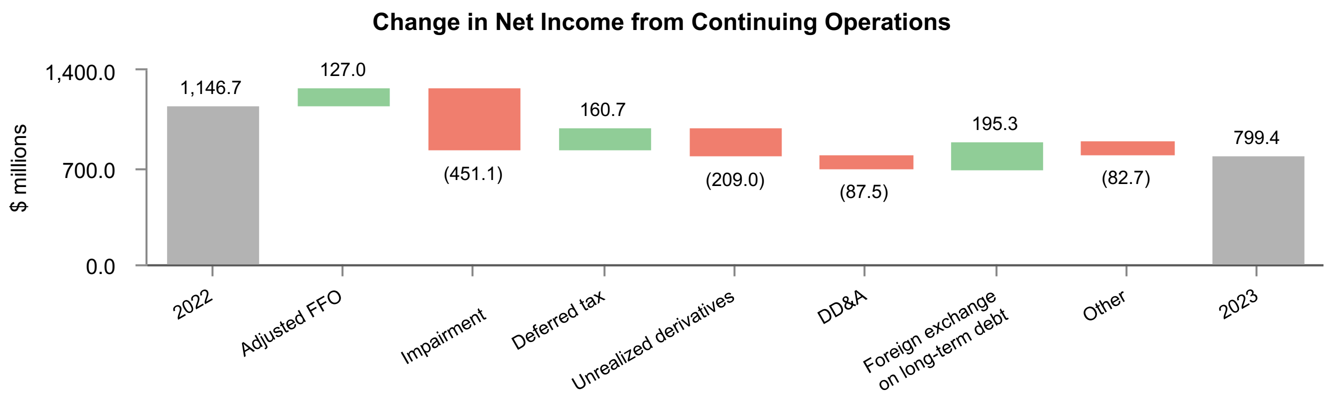
The Company's adjusted funds flow from continuing operations increased from $1.85 billion in 2022 to $1.98 billion in 2023.

Exhibit 15



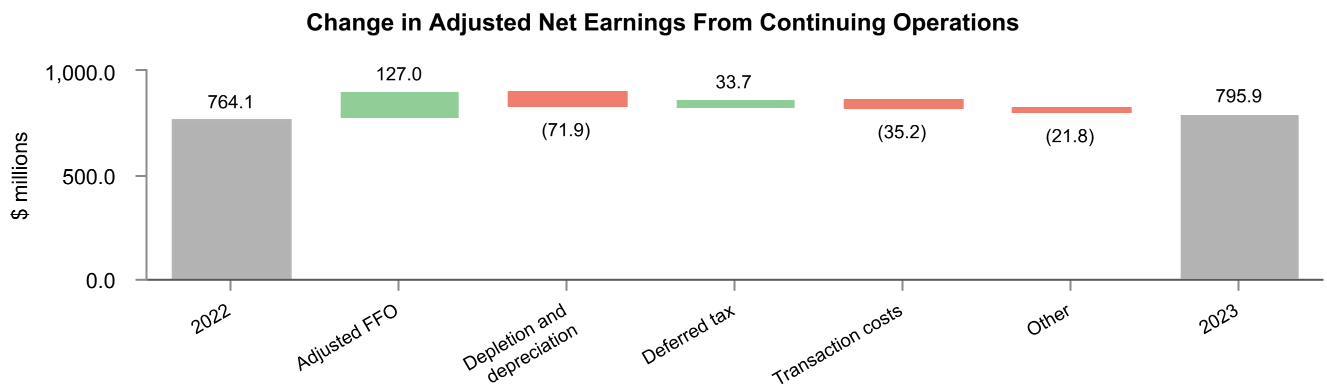
The Company reported net income from continuing operations of $799.4 million in 2023 ($1.46 per fully diluted share) compared to $1.15 billion in 2022 ($2.01 per fully diluted share).

Exhibit 16



The Company's adjusted net earnings from continuing operations was $795.9 million in 2023 ($1.45 per fully diluted share) compared to $764.1 million in 2022 ($1.34 per fully diluted share).

Exhibit 17



Excess Cash Flow

Excess cash flow decreased from $1.15 billion in 2022 to $981.6 million in 2023, primarily as a result of higher capital expenditures, partially offset by the increase in total adjusted funds flow from operations.

Excess cash flow is a specified financial measures based on total corporate results that does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and, therefore, may not be comparable with the calculation of similar measures presented by other entities. Refer to the Specified Financial Measures section in this MD&A for further information.

Discontinued Operations

($ millions, except per share amounts)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Cash flow from operating activities from discontinued operations	**399.0**	363.5	10
Adjusted funds flow from discontinued operations (1)	**363.5**	383.8	(5)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	**(229.1)**	336.7	(168)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations per share - diluted	**(0.42)**	0.59	(171)
Adjusted net earnings from discontinued operations (1)	**136.7**	201.6	(32)
Adjusted net earnings from discontinued operations per share - diluted (1)	**0.25**	0.35	(29)

(1) Specified financial measure that does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and, therefore, may not be comparable with the calculation of similar measures presented by other entities. Refer to the *Specified Financial Measures* section in this MD&A for further information.

Cash flow from operating activities from discontinued operations in 2023 increased to $399.0 million compared to $363.5 million in the same period of 2022. Changes in cash flow from operating activities were due to fluctuations in adjusted FFO and working capital.

In the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company's adjusted funds flow from discontinued operations decreased to $363.5 million from $383.8 million in 2022. The decrease in adjusted funds flow from discontinued operations was primarily due to lower netback from discontinued operations, partially offset by higher production in North Dakota.

The Company recognized a net loss from discontinued operations of $229.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to net income from discontinued operations of $336.7 million in the same period of 2022. The net loss for the year ended December 31, 2023 was primarily a result of the impairment expense and fluctuations in deferred tax, partially offset by a foreign exchange gain. Upon disposition of the Company's U.S. operations, the cumulative foreign currency translation recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income was reclassified from shareholders' equity to profit or loss. As a result, the Company recognized a foreign exchange gain of $621.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2023.

The following is a summary of the Company's operating netback and netback from discontinued operations:

($/boe) (1)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Oil and gas sales	**79.64**	95.53	(17)
Royalties	**(20.26)**	(24.46)	(17)
Operating expenses	**(10.39)**	(12.55)	(17)
Transportation expenses	**(1.59)**	(1.30)	22
Operating netback from discontinued operations (2)	**47.40**	57.22	(17)
Realized loss on commodity derivatives	**(0.58)**	—	—
Netback from discontinued operations (2)	**46.82**	57.22	(18)

(1) The dominant production category for the Company's discontinued operations is crude oil and condensate. These properties include associated natural gas and NGL volumes, therefore, the total operating netback and netback have been presented.

(2) Specified financial measure that does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and, therefore, may not be comparable with the calculation of similar measures presented by other entities. Refer to the *Specified Financial Measures* section in this MD&A for further information.

The Company's operating netback from discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2023 decreased to $47.40 per boe from $57.22 per boe in 2022. The decrease in the operating netback at December 31, 2023, was primarily due to the decrease in average selling price primarily due to the lower WTI benchmark price, partially offset by lower royalties and operating expenses. The decrease in the Company's netback from discontinued operations at December 31, 2023 was a result of the decrease in the operating netback and the realized loss on commodity derivatives in 2023.

Dividends Declared

($ millions, except per share amounts)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Dividends declared	**211.9**	200.6	6
Dividends declared per share	**0.387**	0.360	8

Crescent Point declared $164.2 million of quarterly cash dividends and $47.7 million of special cash dividends in 2023 compared to $181.2 million and $19.4 million, respectively, in 2022.

In 2023, the Company declared total cash dividends of $0.387 per share, compared to $0.360 per share in 2022.

Subsequent to year-end, Crescent Point's Board of Directors approved and declared a first quarter 2024 quarterly dividend of $0.115 per share, an increase of 15 percent from the prior level. This quarterly dividend increase follows the closing of the Company's accretive Alberta Montney consolidation in late 2023 and equates to an annualized base dividend of $0.460 per share.

Related Party Transactions

Key management personnel of the Company include its directors and executive officers. In 2023, the Company recorded $7.3 million (2022 – $6.1 million) relating to compensation of key management personnel. In 2023, share-based compensation costs relating to compensation of key management personnel was $19.4 million (2022 – $24.2 million).

Capital Expenditures

($ millions)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Development capital expenditures	**1,138.7**	956.1	19
Land expenditures	**33.6**	19.2	75
Capitalized administration (1)	**42.3**	49.5	(15)
Corporate assets	**5.9**	2.6	127
Development capital and other expenditures	**1,220.5**	1,027.4	19
Total capital acquisitions (2)	**4,589.7**	90.7	4,960
Total capital dispositions (2)	**(613.6)**	(283.6)	116
Total (3)	**5,196.6**	834.5	523

(1) Capitalized administration excludes capitalized equity-settled SBC.

(2) Specified financial measures that does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and, therefore may not be comparable with the calculation of similar measures presented by other entities. Refer to the *Specified Financial Measures* section in this MD&A for further information.

(3) Includes both continuing and discontinued operations.

Capital Acquisitions and Dispositions

Corporate Acquisition

Hammerhead Energy Inc.

On December 21, 2023, Crescent Point completed the acquisition, by way of statutory arrangement, of all issued and outstanding common shares of Hammerhead Energy Inc., a public oil and liquids-rich Alberta Montney producer. Total consideration was approximately $2.52 billion, including $1.54 billion of cash, the issuance of 53.2 million common shares, assumed long-term debt and working capital ($2.41 billion was allocated to PP&E and $354.8 million was allocated to E&E assets, including $9.9 million related to decommissioning liability). Long-term debt acquired of $363.8 million was repaid on December 21, 2023.

Major Property Acquisitions and Dispositions

Kaybob Duvernay acquisition

On January 11, 2023, the Company closed the acquisition of Kaybob Duvernay assets in Alberta for total consideration of $370.4 million ($323.7 million was allocated to PP&E and $52.1 million was allocated to E&E, including $5.4 million related to decommissioning liability).

Alberta Montney acquisition

On May 10, 2023, the Company closed the acquisition of Montney assets in Alberta for total consideration of $1.70 billion ($1.62 billion was allocated to PP&E and $108.3 million was allocated to E&E, including $24.6 million related to decommissioning liability).

North Dakota disposition

On October 24, 2023, the Company completed the disposition of its producing North Dakota assets for total consideration of $585.8 million, including interim closing adjustments. Total consideration consisted of $504.6 million (US$372.7 million) in cash and $81.2 million (US$60.0 million) in deferred consideration receivable to be settled in two equal installments due June 2024 and December 2024. These assets had a net carrying value of $595.1 million, resulting in a loss of $9.3 million.

Minor Property Acquisitions and Dispositions

In the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company completed minor property acquisitions and dispositions for net consideration received of $17.3 million. These assets had a net carrying value of $17.2 million, resulting in a gain of $0.1 million.

Assets Held for Sale

At December 31, 2023, the Company had certain non-core assets in its Alberta CGU as held for sale. These assets were recorded at the lesser of their carrying value and recoverable amount. The Company completed the disposition of its Southern Alberta assets in January 2024. Refer to the *Subsequent Events* section in this MD&A for further information.

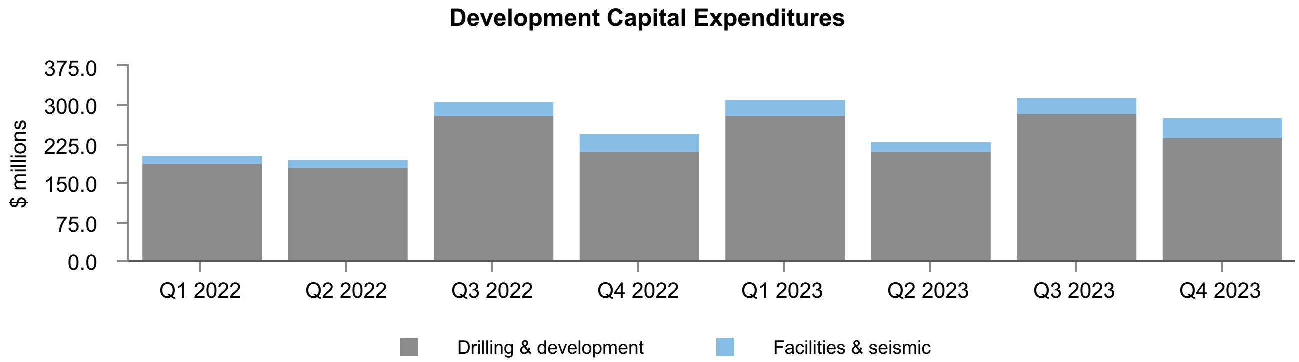
Development Capital Expenditures

($ millions)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Development capital expenditures from continuing operations	**844.9**	698.0	21
Development capital expenditures from discontinued operations	**293.8**	258.1	14
Development capital expenditures	**1,138.7**	956.1	19

The Company's development capital expenditures for the year ended December 31, 2023 were $1.14 billion, compared to $956.1 million in 2022. The increase was primarily due to increased activity in the Alberta Montney and Kaybob Duvernay areas and the higher overall unit costs due to inflationary pressures in 2023 compared to relative average costs in 2022. During 2023, 177 (172.4 net) wells were drilled and $121.8 million was spent on facilities and seismic (2022 - $90.4 million).

Refer to the *Guidance* section in this MD&A for Crescent Point's development capital expenditure guidance for 2024.

Exhibit 18



Goodwill

The Company's goodwill balance is attributable to corporate acquisitions completed during the period from 2003 through 2023. The goodwill balance as at December 31, 2023 was $275.9 million compared to $203.9 million at December 31, 2022. The increase of $72.0 million is primarily attributable to the Hammerhead acquisition in December 2023.

Other Current Assets

At December 31, 2023, other current assets consist of $79.2 million related to deferred consideration receivable from capital dispositions.

Other Current Liabilities

At December 31, 2023, other current liabilities consist of $37.5 million related to the current portion of long-term share-based compensation, $40.5 million related to the current portion of lease liabilities, and $40.0 million related to decommissioning liability.

Other Long-Term Liabilities

At December 31, 2023, other long-term liabilities consist of $31.0 million of long-term compensation liability related to share-based compensation.

Lease Liability

At December 31, 2023, the Company had $144.7 million of lease liabilities for contracts related to office space, fleet vehicles and equipment.

Decommissioning Liability

The decommissioning liability increased by $34.9 million during 2023, from $703.9 million at December 31, 2022 to $738.8 million at December 31, 2023. The increase primarily relates to liabilities acquired through capital acquisitions, partially offset by the Company's continued abandonment and reclamation program and change in discount and inflation rate estimates. The liability is based on estimated undiscounted cash flows before inflation to settle the obligation of $1.03 billion.

Subsequent to year-end, the Company completed the disposition of its Southern Alberta assets which were classified as held for sale at December 31, 2023. This transaction reduces the Company's decommissioning liability balance by $92.4 million. Refer to the *Subsequent Events* section in this MD&A for further information.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Capitalization Table ($ millions, except share, per share, ratio and percent amounts)	**December 31, 2023**	December 31, 2022
Net debt [1]	**3,738.1**	1,154.7
Shares outstanding	**619,929,490**	550,888,983
Market price at end of period (per share)	**9.19**	9.66
Market capitalization	**5,697.2**	5,321.6
Enterprise value [1]	**9,435.3**	6,476.3
Net debt as a percentage of enterprise value [1]	**40**	18
Adjusted funds flow from operations [1] [2]	**2,339.1**	2,232.4
Net debt to adjusted funds flow from operations [1] [3]	**1.6**	0.5

(1) Specified financial measure that does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and, therefore, may not be comparable with the calculation of similar measures presented by other entities. Refer to the *Specified Financial Measures* section in this MD&A for further information.

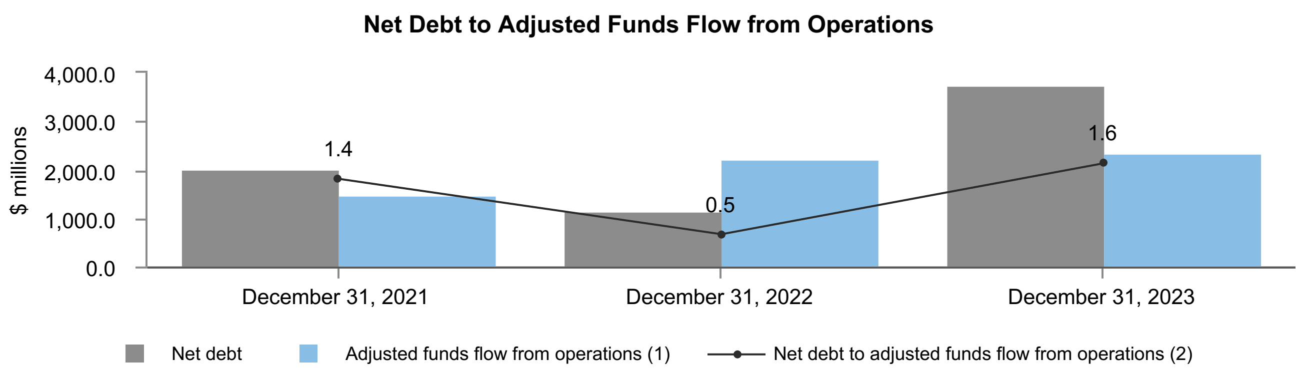
(2) The sum of adjusted funds flow from operations for the trailing four quarters. Includes both continuing and discontinued operations.

(3) The net debt reflects the financing of acquisitions, however, the adjusted funds flow from operations only reflects adjusted funds flow from operations generated from the acquired properties since the closing date of the acquisitions.

At December 31, 2023, Crescent Point's enterprise value was $9.44 billion and the Company was capitalized with 60 percent equity compared to $6.48 billion and 82 percent at December 31, 2022, respectively. The Company's net debt to adjusted funds flow from operations ratio at December 31, 2023 increased to 1.6 times from 0.5 times at December 31, 2022. The increase was largely due to higher net debt as a result of the Hammerhead, Alberta Montney and Kaybob Duvernay acquisitions, partially offset by the proceeds of the North Dakota disposition and the bought deal public offering.

Crescent Point's market capitalization increased to $5.70 billion at December 31, 2023 from $5.32 billion at December 31, 2022, primarily due to shares issued in conjunction with the bought deal public offering and the Hammerhead acquisition, partially offset by the decrease in the Company's share price and the impact of shares repurchased throughout the year.

Exhibit 19



(1) The sum of adjusted funds flow from operations for the trailing four quarters.

(2) The net debt reflects the financing of acquisitions, however, the adjusted funds flow from operations only reflects adjusted funds flow from operations generated from the acquired properties since the closing date of the acquisitions.

At December 31, 2023, the Company had combined facilities of $2.76 billion. This includes a $2.26 billion syndicated unsecured credit facility with eleven banks and a $100.0 million unsecured operating credit facility with one Canadian chartered bank, both with a current maturity date of November 26, 2026. Both of these facilities constitute revolving credit facilities and are extendible annually. On May 10, 2023, concurrent with the closing of the Alberta Montney acquisition, Crescent Point entered into an additional $400.0 million syndicated unsecured revolving credit facility with ten banks that matures on May 10, 2025.

On December 21, 2023, concurrent with the closing of the Hammerhead acquisition, the Company entered into a $750.0 million syndicated term loan with twelve banks that matures on November 26, 2026.

At December 31, 2023, the Company had available unused borrowing capacity on its bank credit facilities of approximately $801.1 million, including $26.2 million outstanding in letters of credit and cash of $17.3 million.

At December 31, 2023, the Company had senior guaranteed notes of US$589.5 million and Cdn$105.0 million outstanding. The notes are unsecured and rank *pari passu* with the Company's bank credit facilities and carry a bullet repayment on maturity. The senior guaranteed notes have financial covenants similar to those of the combined credit facilities described above.

Concurrent with the issuance of senior guaranteed notes with total principal of US$517.0 million, the Company entered into CCS to manage the Company's foreign exchange risk. CCS fixes the US dollar amount of the individual tranches of notes for purposes of interest and principal repayments at a notional amount of $606.9 million. See Note 27 - "Financial Instruments and Derivatives" in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 for additional information.

The Company is in compliance with all debt covenants at December 31, 2023 which are listed in the table below:

Covenant Description	Maximum Ratio	**December 31, 2023**
Senior debt to adjusted EBITDA (1) (2)	3.5	**1.13**
Total debt to adjusted EBITDA (1) (3)	4.0	**1.13**
Senior debt to capital (2) (4)	0.55	**0.35**

(1) Adjusted EBITDA is calculated as earnings before interest, taxes, depletion, depreciation, amortization, impairment and impairment reversals, adjusted for certain non-cash items. Adjusted EBITDA is calculated on a trailing twelve month basis adjusted for material acquisitions and dispositions.

(2) Senior debt is calculated as the sum of amounts drawn on the combined facilities, outstanding letters of credit and the principal amount of the senior guaranteed notes.

(3) Total debt is calculated as the sum of senior debt plus subordinated debt. Crescent Point does not have any subordinated debt.

(4) Capital is calculated as the sum of senior debt and shareholders' equity and excludes the effect of unrealized derivative gains or losses and the adoption of IFRS 16.

The Company's ongoing working capital requirements are expected to be financed through cash, adjusted funds flow from operations and its bank credit facilities.

Shareholders' Equity

At December 31, 2023, Crescent Point had 619.9 million common shares issued and outstanding compared to 550.9 million common shares at December 31, 2022. The increase of 69.0 million shares is due to shares issued in conjunction with the bought deal public offering in November 2023 and shares issued as partial consideration for the acquisition of Hammerhead in December 2023, partially offset by shares purchased for cancellation under the Company's Normal Course Issuer Bids ("NCIBs").

As of the date of this report, the Company had 619,949,490 common shares outstanding.

Normal Course Issuer Bids ("NCIBs")

On March 4, 2022, the Company announced the acceptance by the Toronto Stock Exchange of its notice to implement an NCIB. This NCIB allowed the Company to purchase, for cancellation, up to 57,309,975 common shares, or 10 percent of the Company's public float, as at February 28, 2022. This NCIB commenced on March 9, 2022 and expired on March 8, 2023.

On March 7, 2023, the Company announced the approval by the Toronto Stock Exchange of its notice to implement an NCIB. This NCIB allows the Company to purchase, for cancellation, up to 54,605,659 common shares, or 10 percent of the Company's public float, as at February 23, 2023. This NCIB commenced on March 9, 2023 and is due to expire on March 8, 2024. The Company intends to renew the NCIB.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company purchased 34.6 million common shares for a total consideration of $349.9 million under its NCIBs. The total cost paid, including commissions and fees, was recognized directly as a reduction in shareholders' equity. Under the NCIB, all common shares purchased are cancelled.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

At December 31, 2023, the Company had contractual obligations and commitments as follows:

($ millions)	1 year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Off balance sheet commitments					
Operating (1)	15.8	19.7	11.5	7.9	54.9
Gas processing	115.6	193.4	147.9	280.8	737.7
Transportation	186.1	361.5	276.5	524.5	1,348.6
Total contractual commitments (2)	317.5	574.6	435.9	813.2	2,141.2

(1) Includes operating costs on the Company's office space, net of $16.7 million of recoveries from subleases.

(2) Excludes contracts accounted for under IFRS 16. See Note 14 - "Leases" in the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 for further information.

($ millions)	1 year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Other contractual commitments					
Senior guaranteed notes (1)	342.8	476.5	27.0	—	846.3
Bank debt (2)	236.3	3,118.8	—	—	3,355.1
Total contractual commitments	579.1	3,595.3	27.0	—	4,201.4

(1) These amounts include the notional principal and interest payments pursuant to the related CCS which fix the amounts due in Canadian dollars. US dollar senior guaranteed notes that do not have any underlying CCS are translated at the period end foreign exchange rate.

(2) These amounts include interest based on debt outstanding and interest rates effective as at December 31, 2023, and includes undiscounted cash outflows pursuant to the CCS related to SOFR loans.

Subsequent Events

Disposition of Southern Alberta Assets

On January 26, 2024, Crescent Point completed the disposition of its Southern Alberta assets for total consideration of approximately $38.1 million, including interim closing adjustments. Total consideration includes $25.0 million of deferred consideration receivable.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has off-balance sheet arrangements consisting of various contracts which are entered into in the normal course of operations. Contracts that contain a lease are accounted for under IFRS 16 and recorded on the balance sheet as at December 31, 2023. All other contracts which are entered into in the normal course of operations are captured in the "off balance sheet commitments" table in the *Contractual Obligations and Commitments* section above and no asset or liability value has been assigned to these contracts on the balance sheet as at December 31, 2023.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of the Company’s consolidated financial statements requires management to adopt accounting policies that involve the use of significant estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions are developed based on the best available information and are believed by management to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. New events or additional information may result in the revision of these estimates over time. A summary of the significant accounting policies used by Crescent Point can be found in Note 3 – "Material Accounting Policies" in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023. The following discussion outlines what management believes are the most critical policies involving the use of estimates and assumptions.

Oil and gas activities

Reserves estimates, although not reported as part of the Company’s consolidated financial statements, can have a significant effect on net income, assets and liabilities as a result of their impact on DD&A, decommissioning liability, deferred taxes, asset impairments and impairment reversals, and business combinations. Independent petroleum reservoir engineers perform evaluations of the Company’s oil and gas reserves on an annual or as needed basis. The estimation of oil and gas reserves is an inherently complex process requiring significant judgment. Estimates of economically recoverable oil and gas reserves are based upon a number of variables and assumptions such as production forecasts, commodity prices, costs and related future cash flows, all of which may vary considerably from actual results. These estimates are revised upward or downward over time, as additional information such as reservoir performance becomes available, or as economic conditions change.

For purposes of impairment testing, PP&E is aggregated into CGUs, based on separately identifiable and largely independent cash inflows. The determination of the Company’s CGUs is subject to judgment. Factors considered in the classification of CGUs include the integration between assets, shared infrastructures, the existence of common sales points, geography, geologic structure and the manner in which management monitors and makes decisions regarding operations.

The determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability is subject to judgment as it is based on the presence of reserves and results in the transfer of assets from E&E to PP&E.

Decommissioning liability

Upon retirement of its oil and gas assets, the Company anticipates incurring substantial costs associated with decommissioning. Estimates of these costs are subject to uncertainty associated with the method, timing and extent of future decommissioning activities. The liability, the related asset and the expense are based on estimates with respect to the cost and timing of decommissioning.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. The determination of fair value often requires management to make assumptions and estimates about future events. The assumptions and estimates with respect to determining the fair value of PP&E and E&E assets acquired generally require the most judgment and include estimates of oil and gas reserves acquired, forecast benchmark commodity prices and discount rates. Changes in any of the assumptions or estimates used in determining the fair value of acquired assets and liabilities could impact the amounts assigned to assets, liabilities and goodwill. Future net earnings can be affected as a result of changes in future DD&A, asset impairment or goodwill impairment.

Fair value measurement

The estimated fair value of derivative instruments resulting in derivative assets and liabilities, by its very nature, is subject to measurement uncertainty. Estimates included in the determination of the fair value of derivative instruments include forward benchmark prices, discount rates, share price and forward foreign exchange rates.

Joint control

Judgment is required to determine when the Company has joint control over an arrangement, which requires an assessment of the capital and operating activities of the projects it undertakes with partners and when the decisions in relation to those activities require unanimous consent.

Share-based compensation

Compensation costs recorded pursuant to share-based compensation plans are subject to estimated fair values, forfeiture rates and the future attainment of performance criteria.

Income taxes

Tax regulations and legislation and the interpretations thereof are subject to change. In addition, deferred income tax assets and liabilities recognize the extent that temporary differences will be receivable and payable in future periods. The calculation of the related asset and liability involves a significant amount of estimation including an evaluation of when the temporary differences will reverse, an analysis of the amount of future taxable earnings, expected cash flows from estimated proved plus probable oil and gas reserves and the application of tax laws. Changes in tax regulations and legislation and the other assumptions listed are subject to measurement uncertainty.

Risk Factors

Financial Risk

Financial risk is the risk of loss or lost opportunity resulting from financial management and market conditions that could have an impact on Crescent Point's business. Financial risks the Company is exposed to include: marketing production at an acceptable price given market conditions and market access; finding and producing oil and gas reserves at a reasonable cost; volatility in market prices for oil and natural gas; volatility in crude oil price differentials; fluctuations in foreign exchange and interest rates; stock market volatility; debt service which may limit timing or amount of dividends as well as market price of shares; the continued availability of adequate debt and equity financing and cash flow to fund planned expenditures; sufficient liquidity for future operations; lost revenue or increased expenditures as a result of delayed or denied environmental, safety or regulatory approvals; adverse changes to income tax laws or other laws or government incentive programs and regulations relating to the oil and gas industry; cost of capital risk to carry out the Company's operations; and uncertainties associated with credit facilities and counterparty credit risk.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss or lost opportunity resulting from operating and capital activities that, by their nature, could have an impact on the Company's ability to achieve objectives. Operational risks to which Crescent Point is exposed include: uncertainties associated with estimating oil and natural gas reserves; incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions and exploration and development programs; failure to realize the anticipated benefits of acquisitions and dispositions; uncertainties associated with partner plans and approvals; operational matters related to non-operated properties; inability to secure adequate product transportation including sufficient crude-by-rail or other alternate transportation; delays in business operations, pipeline restrictions, public infrastructure constraints including blockades and blowouts; unforeseen title defects; increased competition for, among other things, capital, acquisitions of oil and gas reserves and undeveloped lands; competition for and availability of qualified personnel or management; outbreaks; mobility restrictions, loss and health of key personnel; unexpected geological, technical, drilling, construction and processing problems; availability of insurance; competitive action by other companies; the ability of suppliers to meet commitments and risks; and cyber security risks.

Potential drought conditions can result in a higher likelihood of water restrictions and increased susceptibility to wildfire conditions. During drought conditions provincial regulators can restrict water licence allocations and limit the water we use that are critical to our operations. Wildfires may restrict the Company's ability to access and operate its properties and cause operational difficulties, including damage to equipment and infrastructure. Wildfires also increase the risk of personnel injury as a result of dangerous working conditions.

Safety, Environmental and Regulatory Risks

Safety, environmental and regulatory risks are the risks of loss or lost opportunity resulting from changes to laws governing safety, the environment, royalties and taxation. Safety, environmental and regulatory risks Crescent Point is exposed to include: the risk of wildfires or drought; indigenous land claims; uncertainties associated with regulatory approvals; uncertainty of government policy changes; the risk of carrying out operations with minimal environmental impact; changes in or adoption of new laws and regulations or changes in how they are interpreted or enforced; obtaining required approvals of regulatory authorities and stakeholder support for activities and growth plans.

The Company's operations are subject to costs being incurred to pay carbon taxes, to reduce Greenhouse Gas ("GHG") emissions (including methane emissions) and to perform necessary monitoring, measurement, verification and reporting of GHG emissions. Future environmental legislation may require further reductions in emissions from the Company's operations and result in increased capital and operational expenditures related to the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Refer to the Company's Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2023 for additional information on the Company's risk factors.

Risk Management

Crescent Point is committed to identifying and managing its risks in the near term, as well as on a strategic and longer term basis at all levels in the organization in accordance with the Company's Board-approved Risk Management and Counterparty Credit Policy and risk management programs. Issues affecting, or with the potential to affect, our assets, operations and/or reputation, are generally of a strategic nature or are emerging issues that can be identified early and then managed, but occasionally include unforeseen issues that arise unexpectedly and must be managed on an urgent basis. Crescent Point takes a proactive approach to the identification and management of issues that can affect the Company's assets, operations and/or reputation and have established consistent and clear policies, procedures, guidelines and responsibilities for issue identification and management.

Specific actions Crescent Point takes to ensure effective risk management include but are not limited to: employing qualified professional and technical staff; concentrating in a limited number of areas with lower risk development projects; utilizing market proven technology for finding and developing oil and gas reserves; constructing quality, environmentally sensitive and safe production facilities; adopting and communicating sound policies governing all areas of our business; maximizing operational control of drilling and production operations; strategic hedging program including commodity prices, interest and foreign exchange rates; adhering to conservative borrowing guidelines and maintaining significant liquidity; monitoring counterparty creditworthiness and obtaining supplementary credit protection when warranted.

Changes in Accounting Policies

Income Taxes

IAS 12 *Income Taxes* was amended in May 2021 by the International Accounting Standards Board which requires companies, on initial recognition, to recognize deferred tax on transactions that result in equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. The Company adopted the amendment in 2023 and the adoption did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

New accounting standards and amendments not yet adopted

Income Taxes

IAS 12 *Income Taxes* was amended in May 2023 by the International Accounting Standards Board to provide guidance on current and deferred taxes arising from *Pillar Two model rules* published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The adoption of this amendment is not expected to have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Presentation of Financial Statements

IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* was amended in January 2020 by the International Accounting Standards Board to clarify the presentation requirements of liabilities as either current or non-current within the statement of financial position. This amendment is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The adoption of this amendment is not expected to have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Selected Annual Information

($ millions, except per share amounts)	**2023**	2022	2021
Oil and gas sales from continuing operations	**3,499.0**	3,847.0	2,735.3
Total oil and gas sales	**4,111.9**	4,493.1	3,206.5
Average daily production from continuing operations			
Crude oil and condensate (bbls/d)	**88,087**	79,323	82,435
NGLs (bbls/d)	**15,026**	13,079	13,386
Natural gas (mcf/d)	**211,275**	128,099	100,868
Production from continuing operations (boe/d)	**138,326**	113,752	112,632
Total average daily production (boe/d)	**159,411**	132,282	132,683
Net income from continuing operations	**799.4**	1,146.7	1,873.6
Net income per share from continuing operations - diluted	**1.46**	2.01	3.26
Net income	**570.3**	1,483.4	2,364.1
Net income per share - diluted	**1.04**	2.60	4.11
Adjusted net earnings from continuing operations (1)	**795.9**	764.1	409.1
Adjusted net earnings from continuing operations per share – diluted (1)	**1.45**	1.34	0.71
Adjusted net earnings from operations (1)	**932.6**	965.7	515.3
Adjusted net earnings from operations per share – diluted (1)	**1.70**	1.69	0.90
Cash flow from operating activities from continuing operations	**1,796.7**	1,828.7	1,237.8
Cash flow from operating activities	**2,195.7**	2,192.2	1,495.8
Adjusted funds flow from continuing operations (1)	**1,975.6**	1,848.6	1,223.0
Adjusted funds flow from operations (1)	**2,339.1**	2,232.4	1,476.9
Adjusted working capital surplus (deficiency) (1)	**(196.3)**	95.1	(201.6)
Total assets	**12,775.7**	9,486.4	9,171.2
Total liabilities	**5,908.2**	2,993.0	3,765.9
Net debt (1)	**3,738.1**	1,154.7	2,005.0
Weighted average shares - diluted (millions)	**548.3**	571.1	575.1
Total capital acquisitions	**4,589.7**	90.7	942.4
Total capital dispositions	**(613.6)**	(283.6)	(99.0)
Development capital expenditures from continuing operations	**844.9**	698.0	517.7
Development capital expenditures	**1,138.7**	956.1	624.2
Dividends declared	**211.9**	200.6	47.8
Dividends declared per share	**0.3870**	0.3600	0.0825

(1) Specified financial measure that does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and, therefore, may not be comparable with the calculation of similar measures presented by other entities. Refer to the *Specified Financial Measures* section in this MD&A for further information.

Crescent Point's oil and gas sales, cash flow from operating activities, adjusted funds flow from operations and total assets have fluctuated for the years 2021 through 2023, primarily due to changes in the Cdn$ WTI benchmark prices and corporate oil price differentials, numerous acquisitions and dispositions and the Company's drilling program.

Net income over the past three years has fluctuated, primarily due to unrealized derivative gains and losses on commodity contracts, which fluctuate with changes in market conditions, and PP&E impairment charges and reversals, along with associated fluctuations in deferred tax expense (recovery).

Adjusted net earnings from operations fluctuated over the past three years, primarily due to changes in adjusted funds flow from operations, depletion and share-based compensation expense along with associated fluctuations in deferred tax expense (recovery).

Summary of Quarterly Results

	2023				2022			
($ millions, except per share amounts)	**Q4**	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Oil and gas sales from continuing operations	**946.7**	998.7	791.6	762.0	864.2	930.3	1,120.5	932.0
Total oil and gas sales	**1,012.4**	1,236.3	949.6	913.6	1,016.6	1,097.3	1,286.5	1,092.7
Average daily production from continuing operations								
Crude oil and condensate (bbls/d)	**96,144**	92,824	84,944	78,191	78,051	79,077	79,767	80,428
NGLs (bbls/d)	**16,023**	16,119	14,360	13,562	13,427	13,070	12,962	12,849
Natural gas (mcf/d)	**248,306**	244,777	192,964	157,690	139,206	131,377	120,635	120,942
Production from continuing operations (boe/d)	**153,551**	149,739	131,465	118,035	114,679	114,043	112,835	113,435
Total average daily production (boe/d)	**162,269**	180,581	155,031	139,280	134,124	133,019	129,176	132,788
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	**302.6**	133.6	178.4	184.8	(577.8)	415.1	279.6	1,029.8
Net income (loss) per share from continuing operations - diluted	**0.54**	0.25	0.33	0.33	(1.04)	0.73	0.49	1.77
Net income (loss)	**951.2**	(809.9)	212.3	216.7	(498.1)	466.4	331.5	1,183.6
Net income (loss) per share – diluted	**1.70**	(1.52)	0.39	0.39	(0.90)	0.82	0.58	2.03
Adjusted net earnings from continuing operations (1)	**210.0**	226.6	171.6	187.7	165.5	195.7	212.5	190.3
Adjusted net earnings from continuing operations per share – diluted (1)	**0.37**	0.42	0.32	0.34	0.30	0.35	0.37	0.33
Adjusted net earnings from operations (1)	**192.8**	315.5	205.4	218.9	209.8	242.9	272.1	240.9
Adjusted net earnings from operations per share – diluted (1)	**0.34**	0.59	0.38	0.40	0.38	0.43	0.47	0.41
Cash flow from operating activities from continuing operations	**524.0**	537.1	365.9	369.8	507.5	530.5	435.5	355.2
Cash flow from operating activities	**611.3**	648.9	462.1	473.4	589.5	647.0	529.6	426.1
Adjusted funds flow from continuing operations (1)	**535.1**	548.6	453.4	438.6	430.9	479.1	497.2	441.4
Adjusted funds flow from operations (1)	**574.5**	687.1	552.6	524.9	522.8	576.5	599.1	534.0
Adjusted working capital surplus (deficiency) (1)	**(196.3)**	(45.7)	(82.5)	(79.9)	95.1	47.9	(40.9)	(91.8)
Total assets	**12,775.7**	10,371.0	11,277.2	9,759.6	9,486.4	10,437.6	10,279.4	10,412.5
Total liabilities	**5,908.2**	4,660.6	4,597.5	3,113.8	2,993.0	3,224.6	3,501.3	3,901.2
Net debt (1)	**3,738.1**	2,876.2	3,000.7	1,436.3	1,154.7	1,198.3	1,467.9	1,775.2
Weighted average shares – diluted (millions)	**559.1**	536.9	545.3	552.7	559.2	567.4	575.9	582.7
Total capital acquisitions	**2,513.9**	1.1	1,702.7	372.0	1.3	88.2	0.3	0.9
Total capital dispositions	**(602.4)**	(0.2)	(8.4)	(2.6)	1.2	(244.1)	(37.8)	(2.9)
Development capital expenditures from continuing operations	**276.0**	260.4	123.5	185.0	160.5	224.3	140.8	172.4
Development capital expenditures	**278.9**	315.5	230.1	314.2	246.4	308.5	196.9	204.3
Dividends declared	**68.3**	71.7	54.8	17.1	118.8	44.9	37.1	(0.2)
Dividends declared per share	**0.120**	0.135	0.100	0.032	0.215	0.080	0.065	—

(1) Specified financial measure that does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and, therefore, may not be comparable with the calculation of similar measures presented by other entities. Refer to the *Specified Financial Measures* section in this MD&A for further information.

Over the past eight quarters, the Company's oil and gas sales have fluctuated due to volatility in the crude oil, condensate and natural gas benchmark prices, changes in production and fluctuations in corporate oil price differentials. The Company's production has fluctuated due to changes in its development capital spending levels, acquisitions and dispositions and natural declines.

Net income (loss) has fluctuated over the past eight quarters, primarily due to changes in PP&E impairment charges and reversals, changes in adjusted funds flow from operations, unrealized derivative gains and losses, which fluctuate with changes in forward market prices and foreign exchange rates, gains and losses on capital dispositions, and fluctuations in deferred tax expense.

Adjusted net earnings from operations has fluctuated over the past eight quarters, primarily due to changes in adjusted funds flow from operations, depletion and share-based compensation expense along with associated fluctuations in deferred tax expense.

Capital expenditures have also fluctuated throughout this period due to the timing of acquisitions, dispositions and changes in the Company's development capital spending levels which vary based on a number of factors, including the prevailing commodity price environment.

Fourth Quarter 2023 Review

- Crescent Point's total production averaged 162,269 boe/d in the fourth quarter of 2023, weighted 74 percent towards crude oil and liquids.
- Adjusted funds flow from operations totaled $574.5 million in the fourth quarter of 2023, a 16 percent decrease from $687.1 million in the third quarter of 2023. The decrease was primarily attributable to lower WTI pricing and a wider corporate differential.
- During the fourth quarter of 2023, the Company spent $239.1 million on drilling and development activities, drilling 49 (48.1 net) wells. Crescent Point also spent $39.8 million on facilities and seismic, for total development capital expenditures of $278.9 million.
- Net debt increased by $861.9 million in the fourth quarter of 2023 to $3.74 billion or 1.6 times trailing adjusted funds flow from operations. The increase was primarily due to the Hammerhead acquisition, partially offset by the proceeds from the North Dakota acquisition and the bought deal public offering.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures (“DC&P”), as defined in Rule 13a-15 under the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and as defined in Canada by National Instrument 52-109 *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers’ Annual and Interim Filings*, are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the Company’s annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed, or submitted by the Company under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified under securities legislation and include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be so disclosed is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of Crescent Point evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company’s DC&P. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that Crescent Point’s DC&P were effective as at December 31, 2023.

Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

Internal control over financial reporting (“ICFR”), as defined in Rule 13a-15 under the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and as defined in Canada by National Instrument 52-109 - *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*, includes those policies and procedures that:

1. pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect transactions and dispositions of assets of Crescent Point;
2. are designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and that receipts and expenditures of Crescent Point are being made in accordance with authorizations of management and Directors of Crescent Point; and
3. are designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company’s assets that could have a material effect on the annual financial statements or interim financial reports.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining ICFR for Crescent Point. They have, as at the financial year ended December 31, 2023, designed ICFR, or caused it to be designed under their supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. The control framework Crescent Point’s officers used to design the Company’s ICFR is the *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”).

Under the supervision of Management, Crescent Point conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company’s ICFR as at December 31, 2023 based on the COSO Framework. Based on this evaluation, Management concluded that as of December 31, 2023, Crescent Point maintained effective ICFR.

The effectiveness of Crescent Point's ICFR as of December 31, 2023 was audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, as reflected in their report accompanying the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023. Other than as described below, there were no changes in Crescent Point’s ICFR during the year ended December 31, 2023 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s ICFR. On October 24, 2023, the Company closed the disposition of its producing assets in North Dakota which allowed it to eliminate the key ICFR specific to its US operations.

It should be noted that while Crescent Point’s officers believe that the Company’s controls provide a reasonable level of assurance with regard to their effectiveness, they do not expect that the DC&P and ICFR will prevent all errors and fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

Guidance

Crescent Point's guidance for 2024 is as follows:

Total Annual Average Production (boe/d) (1)	198,000 - 206,000
Capital Expenditures	
Development capital expenditures ($ millions)	$1,400 - $1,500
Capitalized administration ($ millions)	$40
Total ($ millions) (2)	$1,440 - $1,540
Other Information	
Reclamation activities ($ millions) (3)	$40
Capital lease payments ($ millions)	$20
Annual operating expenses ($/boe)	$12.75 - $13.75
Royalties	10.00% - 11.00%

(1) Total annual average production (boe/d) is comprised of approximately 65% Oil, Condensate & NGLs and 35% Natural Gas.

(2) Land expenditures and net property acquisitions and dispositions are not included. Development capital expenditures spend is allocated on an approximate basis as follows: 90% drilling & development and 10% facilities & seismic.

(3) Reflects Crescent Point's portion of its expected total budget.

Return of Capital Outlook

Base Dividend	
Current quarterly base dividend per share	$0.115
Total Return of Capital	
% of excess cash flow (1)	60%

(1) Total return of capital is based on a framework that targets to return to shareholders 60% of excess cash flow on an annual basis. Refer to the *Specified Financial Measures* section in this MD&A for further information on base dividends and excess cash flow.

Additional information relating to Crescent Point, including the Company's December 31, 2023 Annual Information Form, which along with other relevant documents are available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov/edgar.

Specified Financial Measures

Throughout this MD&A, the Company uses the terms “total operating netback”, "total operating netback from continuing operations", "total operating netback from discontinued operations", “total netback”, “total netback from continuing operations”, “total netback from discontinued operations”, "operating netback", "netback", “adjusted funds flow from operations” (or "adjusted FFO"), “adjusted funds flow from continuing operations”, “adjusted funds flow from discontinued operations”, "excess cash flow", "base dividends", "adjusted working capital (surplus) deficiency", “net debt”, “enterprise value”, “net debt to adjusted funds flow from operations”, "net debt as a percentage of enterprise value", “adjusted net earnings from operations”, “adjusted net earnings from continuing operations”, “adjusted net earnings from continuing operations per share – diluted”, “adjusted net earnings from discontinued operations”, “adjusted net earnings from discontinued operations per share – diluted”, “adjusted net earnings from operations per share”, “adjusted net earnings from operations per share - diluted”, "total capital acquisitions" and "total capital dispositions". These terms do not have any standardized meaning as prescribed by IASB and, therefore, may not be comparable with the calculation of similar measures presented by other issuers.

Total operating netback and total netback are historical non-GAAP financial measures. Total operating netback is calculated as oil and gas sales, less royalties, operating and transportation expenses. Total netback is calculated as total operating netback plus realized commodity derivative gains and losses. Total operating netback and total netback are common metrics used in the oil and gas industry and are used to measure operating results to better analyze performance against prior periods on a comparable basis. The most directly comparable financial measure to total operating netback and total netback is oil and gas sales.

The following table reconciles oil and gas sales to total operating netback and total netback from continuing operations:

($ millions)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Oil and gas sales	**3,499.0**	3,847.0	(9)
Royalties	**(375.3)**	(435.5)	(14)
Operating expenses	**(770.5)**	(628.2)	23
Transportation expenses	**(174.3)**	(131.0)	33
Total operating netback from continuing operations	**2,178.9**	2,652.3	(18)
Realized gain (loss) on commodity derivatives	**15.5**	(641.8)	(102)
Total netback from continuing operations	**2,194.4**	2,010.5	9

The following table reconciles oil and gas sales to total operating netback and total netback from discontinued operations:

($ millions) [1]	**2023**	2022	% Change
Oil and gas sales	**612.9**	646.1	(5)
Royalties	**(155.9)**	(165.4)	(6)
Operating expenses	**(80.0)**	(84.9)	(6)
Transportation expenses	**(12.2)**	(8.8)	39
Total operating netback from discontinued operations	**364.8**	387.0	(6)
Realized loss on commodity derivatives	**(4.5)**	—	100
Total netback from discontinued operations	**360.3**	387.0	(7)

(1) See Note 9 - "Discontinued Operations" in the audited consolidated financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2023 for further information.

The following tables reconcile total operating netback and total netback from continuing and discontinued operations:

($ millions)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Total operating netback from continuing operations	**2,178.9**	2,652.3	(18)
Total operating netback from discontinued operations	**364.8**	387.0	(6)
Total operating netback	**2,543.7**	3,039.3	(16)

($ millions)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Total netback from continuing operations	**2,194.4**	2,010.5	9
Total netback from discontinued operations	**360.3**	387.0	(7)
Total netback	**2,554.7**	2,397.5	7

Operating netback and netback are non-GAAP ratios and are calculated as total operating netback and total netback, respectively, divided by total production. Operating netback and netback are common metrics used in the oil and gas industry and are used to measure operating results on a per boe basis.

Base dividends is a historical non-GAAP financial measure and is calculated as dividends declared less special dividends declared as part of the Company’s return of capital framework and adjusted for timing of the dividend record date. Base dividends are based on a framework that targets dividend sustainability at lower commodity prices, allows for flexibility in the capital allocation process and dividend growth over time, and assists in determining the additional return of capital to shareholders as part of the Company’s return of capital framework.

Adjusted funds flow from operations is a capital management measure and is calculated based on cash flow from operating activities before changes in non-cash working capital, transaction costs and decommissioning expenditures funded by the Company. Transaction costs are excluded as they vary based on the Company's acquisition and disposition activity and to ensure that this metric is more comparable between periods. Decommissioning expenditures are discretionary and are excluded as they may vary based on the stage of the Company's assets and operating areas. The most directly comparable financial measure to adjusted funds flow from operations is cash flow from operating activities. Adjusted funds flow from operations is a key measure that assesses the ability of the Company to finance dividends, potential share repurchases, operating activities, capital expenditures and debt repayments. Adjusted funds flow from operations as presented is not intended to represent cash flow from operating activities, net earnings or other measures of financial performance calculated in accordance with IFRS. See Note 19 – "Capital Management" in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 for additional information on the Company's capital management.

Excess cash flow is a historical non-GAAP financial measure and is defined as adjusted funds flow from operations less development capital and other expenditures, payments on lease liability, decommissioning expenditures funded by the Company, unrealized gains and losses on equity derivative contracts, transaction costs and other items (excluding net acquisitions and dispositions). The Company has separated transaction costs and unrealized loss on equity derivative contracts from "other items" due to the materiality of the amounts in 2023. The prior period presentation has been revised to reflect current period presentation. The most directly comparable financial measure to excess cash flow disclosed in the Company's financial statements is cash flow from operating activities. Excess cash flow is a key measure that assesses the ability of the Company to finance dividends, potential share repurchases, debt repayments and returns-based growth.

The following table reconciles cash flow from operating activities to adjusted funds flow from operations and excess cash flow:

($ millions)	**2023**	2022 (1)	% Change
Cash flow from operating activities	**2,195.7**	2,192.2	—
Changes in non-cash working capital	**54.9**	15.0	266
Transaction costs	**48.5**	5.1	851
Decommissioning expenditures (2)	**40.0**	20.1	99
Adjusted funds flow from operations	**2,339.1**	2,232.4	5
Development capital and other expenditures	**(1,220.5)**	(1,027.4)	19
Payments on lease liability	**(20.8)**	(20.4)	2
Decommissioning expenditures	**(40.0)**	(20.1)	99
Unrealized loss on equity derivative contracts	**(29.3)**	(2.9)	910
Transaction costs	**(48.5)**	(5.1)	851
Other items (3)	**1.6**	(4.3)	(137)
Excess cash flow	**981.6**	1,152.2	(15)

(1) Comparative period revised to reflect current period presentation.

(2) Excludes amounts received from government grant programs.

(3) Other items exclude net acquisitions and dispositions.

The following table reconciles cash flow from operating activities from discontinued operations to adjusted funds flow from discontinued operations:

($ millions)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Cash flow from operating activities from discontinued operations	**399.0**	363.5	10
Changes in non-cash working capital	**(44.6)**	19.8	(325)
Transaction costs	**8.7**	0.5	1,640
Decommissioning expenditures (1)	**0.4**	—	100
Adjusted funds flow from discontinued operations	**363.5**	383.8	(5)

(1) Excludes amounts received from government grant programs.

The following tables reconcile cash flow from operating activities and adjusted funds flow from operations from continuing and discontinued operations:

($ millions)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Cash flow from operating activities from continuing operations	**1,796.7**	1,828.7	(2)
Cash flow from operating activities from discontinued operations	**399.0**	363.5	10
Cash flow from operating activities	**2,195.7**	2,192.2	—

($ millions)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Adjusted funds flow from continuing operations	**1,975.6**	1,848.6	7
Adjusted funds flow from discontinued operations	**363.5**	383.8	(5)
Adjusted funds flow from operations	**2,339.1**	2,232.4	5

Adjusted working capital (surplus) deficiency is a capital management measure and is calculated as accounts payable and accrued liabilities, dividends payable and long-term compensation liability net of equity derivative contracts, less cash, accounts receivable, prepaids and deposits and other current assets. The Company has added other current assets to the adjusted working capital (surplus) deficiency calculation to reflect current period presentation on the balance sheet and to include deferred consideration incurred in 2023. The prior period presentation has been revised as a result. Adjusted working capital (surplus) deficiency is a component of net debt and is a measure of the Company's liquidity.

The following table reconciles adjusted working capital (surplus) deficiency:

($ millions)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**634.9**	448.2	42
Dividends payable	**56.8**	99.4	(43)
Long-term compensation liability (1)	**66.8**	59.2	13
Cash	**(17.3)**	(289.9)	(94)
Accounts receivable	**(377.9)**	(327.8)	15
Prepaids and deposits	**(87.8)**	(65.5)	34
Other current assets (2)	**(79.2)**	(18.7)	324
Adjusted working capital (surplus) deficiency	**196.3**	(95.1)	(306)

(1) Includes current portion of long-term compensation liability and is net of equity derivative contracts.

(2) Includes deferred consideration receivable and deposit on acquisition.

Net debt is a capital management measure and is calculated as long-term debt plus adjusted working capital (surplus) deficiency, excluding the unrealized foreign exchange on translation of hedged US dollar long-term debt. The most directly comparable financial measure to net debt disclosed in the Company's financial statements is long-term debt. Net debt is a key measure of the Company's liquidity.

The following table reconciles long-term debt to net debt:

($ millions)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Long-term debt (1)	**3,566.3**	1,441.5	147
Adjusted working capital (surplus) deficiency	**196.3**	(95.1)	(306)
Unrealized foreign exchange on translation of hedged US dollar long-term debt	**(24.5)**	(191.7)	(87)
Net debt	**3,738.1**	1,154.7	224

(1) Includes current portion of long-term debt.

Enterprise value is a supplementary financial measure and is calculated as market capitalization plus net debt. Enterprise value is used to assess the valuation of the Company. Refer to the *Liquidity and Capital Resources* section in this MD&A for further information.

Net debt to adjusted funds flow from operations is a capital management measure and is calculated as the period end net debt divided by the sum of adjusted funds flow from operations for the trailing four quarters. Net debt as a percentage of enterprise value is a supplementary financial measure and is calculated as net debt divided by enterprise value. The measures of net debt to adjusted funds flow from operations and net debt as a percentage of enterprise value are used to measure the Company's overall debt position and to measure the strength of the Company's balance sheet. Crescent Point monitors these measures and uses them as key measures in capital allocation decisions including capital spending levels, returns to shareholders including dividends and share repurchases, and financial considerations.

Adjusted net earnings from operations is a historical non-GAAP financial measure and is calculated based on net income before amortization of E&E undeveloped land, impairment or impairment reversals, unrealized derivative gains or losses, unrealized foreign exchange gain or loss on translation of hedged US dollar long-term debt, unrealized gains or losses on long-term investments, gains or losses on the sale of long-term investments, gains or losses on capital acquisitions and dispositions, cumulative foreign currency translation of discontinued foreign operations, and deferred tax related to these adjustments. Adjusted net earnings from operations is a key measure of financial performance that is more comparable between periods. The most directly comparable financial measure to adjusted net earnings from operations disclosed in the Company's financial statements is net income.

The following table reconciles net income to adjusted net earnings from operations:

($ millions)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Net income	**570.3**	1,483.4	(62)
Amortization of E&E undeveloped land	**30.9**	15.2	103
Impairment (impairment reversal)	**822.2**	(428.6)	(292)
Unrealized derivative (gains) losses	**56.9**	(171.0)	(133)
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss on translation of hedged US dollar long-term debt	**(168.6)**	27.7	(709)
Net (gain) loss on capital dispositions	**9.6**	(25.9)	(137)
Reclassification of cumulative foreign currency translation of discontinued foreign operations	**(621.7)**	—	100
Deferred tax adjustments	**233.0**	64.9	259
Adjusted net earnings from operations	**932.6**	965.7	(3)

The following table reconciles net income (loss) from discontinued operations to adjusted net earnings from discontinued operations:

($ millions)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	**(229.1)**	336.7	(168)
Amortization of E&E undeveloped land	**—**	—	100
Impairment (impairment reversal)	**728.4**	(71.3)	(1,122)
Unrealized derivative losses	**18.9**	—	100
Net loss on capital dispositions	**9.0**	0.2	4,400
Reclassification of cumulative foreign currency translation of discontinued foreign operations	**(621.7)**	—	100
Deferred tax adjustments	**231.2**	(64.0)	(461)
Adjusted net earnings from discontinued operations	**136.7**	201.6	(32)

The following table reconciles adjusted net earnings from continuing and discontinued operations:

($ millions)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Adjusted net earnings from continuing operations	**795.9**	764.1	4
Adjusted net earnings from discontinued operations	**136.7**	201.6	(32)
Adjusted net earnings from operations	**932.6**	965.7	(3)

Adjusted net earnings from operations per share and adjusted net earnings from operations per share - diluted are non-GAAP ratios and are calculated as adjusted net earnings from operations divided by the number of weighted average basic and diluted shares outstanding, respectively. Adjusted net earnings from operations presents a measure of financial performance that is more comparable between periods. Adjusted net earnings from operations as presented is not intended to represent net earnings or other measures of financial performance calculated in accordance with IFRS.

The following table reconciles capital acquisitions, net of cash acquired to total capital acquisitions:

($ millions)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Capital acquisitions, net of cash acquired	**3,616.2**	90.7	3,887
Common shares issued on capital acquisition	**493.0**	—	100
Working capital acquired through capital acquisition	**116.7**	—	100
Long-term debt acquired through capital acquisition	**363.8**	—	100
Total capital acquisitions	**4,589.7**	90.7	4,960

The following table reconciles capital dispositions to total capital dispositions:

($ millions)	**2023**	2022	% Change
Capital dispositions	**(604.5)**	(283.6)	113
Working capital disposed through capital disposition	**(9.1)**	—	100
Total capital dispositions	**(613.6)**	(283.6)	116

Total capital acquisitions and total capital dispositions are non-GAAP financial measures. Total capital acquisitions are calculated as capital acquisitions, net of cash acquired plus common shares issued on capital acquisition, working capital acquired through capital acquisition and long-term debt acquired through capital acquisition. Total capital dispositions are calculated as capital dispositions less working capital disposed through capital dispositions. Total capital acquisitions and total capital dispositions present the total consideration, including share consideration and working capital, that are included in corporate acquisitions.

Management believes the presentation of the specified financial measures above provide useful information to investors and shareholders as the measures provide increased transparency and the ability to better analyze performance against prior periods on a comparable basis.

Forward-Looking Information

Certain statements contained in this management's discussion and analysis constitute forward-looking statements and are based on Crescent Point's beliefs and assumptions based on information available at the time the assumption was made. By its nature, such forward-looking information involves 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. The Company believes the expectations reflected in those forward-looking statements are reasonable but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such forward-looking statements should not be unduly relied upon. These statements are effective only as of the date of this report. Crescent Point undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless required to do so pursuant to applicable law. Refer to Crescent Point's news release dated November 6, 2023 available at www.sedarplus.ca.

Any “financial outlook” or “future oriented financial information” in this management’s discussion and analysis, as defined by applicable securities legislation, have been approved by management of Crescent Point. Such financial outlook or future oriented financial information is provided for the purpose of providing information about management’s current expectations and plans relating to the future. Readers are cautioned that reliance on such information may not be appropriate for other purposes.

Certain statements contained in this MD&A, including statements related to Crescent Point's capital expenditures, projected asset growth, view and outlook toward future commodity prices, drilling activity and statements that contain words such as "could", "should", "can", "anticipate", "expect", "believe", "will", "may", “projected”, “sustain”, “continues”, “strategy”, “potential”, “projects”, “grow”, “take advantage”, “estimate” and similar expressions and statements relating to matters that are not historical facts constitute "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. The material assumptions and factors in making these forward-looking statements are disclosed in this MD&A under the headings "Overview", "Commodity Derivatives", “Liquidity and Capital Resources” and “Guidance”.

In particular, forward-looking statements include:

- Crescent Point's approach to proactively manage the risk exposure inherent in movements in the price of crude oil, propane, natural gas, the Company's share price, the US/Cdn dollar exchange rate and interest rates through the use of derivatives with investment-grade counterparties;
- Crescent Point's use of derivatives to reduce the volatility of the selling price of its crude oil and natural gas production and how this provides a measure of stability to cash flow;
- The extent and effectiveness of hedges;
- Commitment to shareholder returns;
- Over 20 years of premium drilling inventory;
- Expectations of generating strong returns and excess cash flow to provide continued returns to shareholders;
- Crescent Point's 2024 production and capital expenditures guidance, and other information forming part of the 2024 guidance;
- Crescent Point's return of capital outlook including dividend expectations and additional return of capital target as a percentage of excess cash flow;
- The Company's liquidity and financial flexibility;
- Timing for closing Swan Hills disposition;
- Benefits and expectations of the Montney assets;
- Focus on reducing net debt;
- Impacts of changes in accounting policies;
- Materiality enhanced long-term sustainability of the business;
- NCIB expectations; and
- Estimated undiscounted and uninflated cash flows to settle decommissioning liability.

This information contains certain forward-looking estimates that involve substantial known and unknown risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond Crescent Point's control. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: financial risk of marketing reserves at an acceptable price given market conditions; volatility in market prices for oil and natural gas, decisions or actions of OPEC and non-OPEC countries in respect of supplies of oil and gas; delays in business operations or delivery of services due to pipeline restrictions, rail blockades, outbreaks, pandemics, and blowouts; the risk of carrying out operations with minimal environmental impact; industry conditions including changes in laws and regulations including the adoption of new environmental laws and regulations and changes in how they are interpreted and enforced; uncertainties associated with estimating oil and natural gas reserves; risks and uncertainties related to oil and gas interests and operations on Indigenous lands; economic risk of finding and producing reserves at a reasonable cost; uncertainties associated with partner plans and approvals; operational matters related to non-operated properties; increased competition for, among other things, capital, acquisitions of reserves and undeveloped lands; competition for and availability of qualified personnel or management; incorrect assessments of the value and likelihood of acquisitions and dispositions, and exploration and development programs; unexpected geological, technical, drilling, construction, processing and transportation problems; the impacts of drought, wildfires and severe weather events; availability of insurance; fluctuations in foreign exchange and interest rates; stock market volatility; general economic, market and business conditions, including uncertainty in the demand for oil and gas and economic activity in general; changes in interest rates and inflation; uncertainties associated with regulatory approvals; geopolitical conflicts, including the Russian invasion of Ukraine and conflict between Israel and Hamas; uncertainty of government policy changes; the impact of the implementation of the Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement; uncertainty regarding the benefits and costs of dispositions; failure to complete acquisitions and dispositions; uncertainties associated with credit facilities and counterparty credit risk; and changes in income tax laws, tax laws, crown royalty rates and incentive programs relating to the oil and gas industry; and other factors, many of which are outside the control of the Company.

Therefore, Crescent Point's actual results, performance or achievement could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking estimates and if such actual results, performance or achievements transpire or occur, or if any of them do so, there can be no certainty as to what benefits or detriments Crescent Point will derive therefrom.

Crude oil and condensate, and natural gas information is provided in accordance with the United States Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Topic 932 - "Extractive Activities - Oil and Gas" and where applicable, financial information is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

The Company files its reserves information under National Instrument 51-101 - "Standards of Disclosure of Oil and Gas Activities" (NI 51-101), which prescribes the standards for the preparation and disclosure of reserves and related information for companies listed in Canada.

There are significant differences to the type of volumes disclosed and the basis from which the volumes are economically determined under the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) requirements and NI 51-101. The SEC requires disclosure of net reserves, after royalties, using 12-month average prices and current costs; whereas NI 51-101 requires Company gross reserves, before royalties, using forecast pricing and costs. Therefore the difference between the reported numbers under the two disclosure standards may be material.

Barrels of oil equivalent (“boe”) may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion ratio of 6 mcf : 1 bbl is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. Given that the value ratio based on the current price of crude oil and condensate as compared to natural gas is significantly different from the energy equivalency of oil, utilizing a conversion on a 6:1 basis may be misleading as an indication of value. Oil and gas metrics such as operating netback and netback do not have standardized meaning and as such may not be reliable, and should not be used to make comparisons.

Years of corporate inventory figures include proved and probable locations, as derived from the independently evaluated (by McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd.) Reserves Report in accordance with NI 51-101 and the COGE Handbook, and additional internally identified net drilling locations.

NI 51-101 includes condensate within the natural gas liquids (NGLs) product type. The Company has disclosed condensate as combined with crude oil and separately from other natural gas liquids in this MD&A since the price of condensate as compared to other natural gas liquids is currently significantly higher and the Company believes that this crude oil and condensate presentation provides a more accurate description of its operations and results therefrom.

The Company’s annual aggregate production for 2023 and 2022, the aggregate production for the past eight quarters and the references to “natural gas”, “crude oil" and "condensate”, reported in this MD&A consist of the following product types, as defined in NI 51-101 and using a conversion ratio of 6 mcf : 1 bbl where applicable:

	2023					2022				
	Annual	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Annual	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Light & Medium Crude Oil (bbl/d)	12,665	12,198	12,405	13,188	12,879	14,274	13,671	12,347	15,752	15,365
Heavy Crude Oil (bbl/d)	3,818	3,795	3,617	3,857	4,010	4,027	3,870	4,102	4,103	4,034
Tight Oil (bbl/d)	49,779	56,657	54,605	48,151	39,464	42,134	40,068	42,030	42,553	43,932
Total Crude Oil (bbl/d)	66,262	72,650	70,627	65,196	56,353	60,435	57,609	58,479	62,408	63,331
NGLs (bbl/d)	36,851	39,517	38,316	34,108	35,401	31,967	33,871	33,668	30,322	29,947
Shale Gas (mcf/d)	200,514	236,926	232,235	184,105	147,458	117,617	128,437	121,070	109,835	110,898
Conventional Natural Gas (mcf/d)	10,761	11,380	12,542	8,859	10,233	10,482	10,769	10,307	10,800	10,045
Total Natural Gas (mcf/d)	211,275	248,306	244,777	192,964	157,691	128,099	139,206	131,377	120,635	120,943
Total production from continuing operations (boe/d)	138,326	153,551	149,739	131,465	118,036	113,752	114,681	114,043	112,836	113,435

	2023					2022				
	Annual	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Annual	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Light & Medium Crude Oil (bbl/d)	12,665	12,198	12,408	13,190	12,879	14,274	13,671	12,347	15,752	15,365
Heavy Crude Oil (bbl/d)	3,818	3,795	3,617	3,857	4,010	4,027	3,870	4,102	4,103	4,034
Tight Oil (bbl/d)	63,906	62,512	75,879	63,812	53,184	53,861	52,095	54,030	53,521	55,837
Total Crude Oil (bbl/d)	80,389	78,505	91,904	80,859	70,073	72,162	69,636	70,479	73,376	75,236
NGLs (bbl/d)	41,534	41,373	44,728	39,399	40,592	36,556	38,893	38,481	34,013	34,774
Shale Gas (mcf/d)	214,165	242,965	251,152	199,781	161,459	130,902	142,803	134,049	119,924	126,622
Conventional Natural Gas (mcf/d)	10,761	11,380	12,542	8,859	10,233	10,482	10,769	10,307	10,800	10,045
Total Natural Gas (mcf/d)	224,926	254,345	263,694	208,640	171,692	141,384	153,572	144,356	130,724	136,667
Total average daily production (boe/d)	159,411	162,269	180,581	155,031	139,280	132,282	134,124	133,019	129,176	132,788

Directors

Barbara Munroe, Chair [6]

James Craddock [2] [3] [5]

John Dielwart [3] [4]

Mike Jackson [1] [5]

Jennifer Koury [2] [5]

Francois Langlois [1] [3] [4]

Myron Stadnyk [1] [2] [4]

Mindy Wight [1] [2]

Craig Bryksa [4]

[1] Member of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors

[2] Member of the Human Resources and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors

[3] Member of the Reserves Committee of the Board of Directors

[4] Member of the Environment, Safety and Sustainability Committee of the Board of Directors

[5] Member of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee

[6] Chair of the Board serves in an *ex officio* capacity on each Committee

Officers

Craig Bryksa
President and Chief Executive Officer

Ken Lamont
Chief Financial Officer

Ryan Gritzfeldt
Chief Operating Officer

Mark Eade
Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary

Garret Holt
Senior Vice President, Strategy and Planning

Michael Politeski
Senior Vice President, Finance and Treasurer

Shelly Witwer
Senior Vice President, Business Development

Justin Foraie
Vice President, Operations and Marketing

Head Office

Suite 2000, 585 - 8th Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2P 1G1
Tel: (403) 693-0020
Fax: (403) 693-0070
Toll Free: (888) 693-0020

Banker

The Bank of Nova Scotia
Calgary, Alberta

Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Calgary, Alberta

Legal Counsel

Norton Rose Fulbright Canada LLP
Calgary, Alberta

Evaluation Engineers

McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd.
Calgary, Alberta

Registrar and Transfer Agent

Investors are encouraged to contact Crescent Point's Registrar and Transfer Agent for information regarding their security holdings:

Computershare Trust Company of Canada
600, 530 - 8th Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2P 3S8
Tel: (403) 267-6800

Stock Exchanges

Toronto Stock Exchange - TSX
New York Stock Exchange - NYSE

Stock Symbol

CPG

Investor Contacts

Shant Madian
Vice President, Capital Markets
(403) 693-0020

Sarfraz Somani
Manager, Investor Relations
(403) 693-0020

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT

MANAGEMENT’S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The management of Crescent Point Energy Corp. is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and include certain estimates that reflect management’s best estimates and judgments. Management has determined such amounts on a reasonable basis in order to determine that the consolidated financial statements are presented fairly in all material respects.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent firm of chartered professional accountants, was appointed by a resolution of the Board of Directors to audit the consolidated financial statements of the Company and to provide an independent professional opinion. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP was appointed to hold such office until the next annual meeting of the shareholders of the Company.

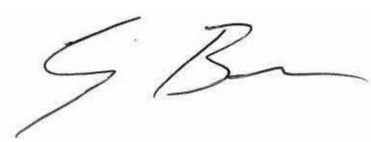
The Board of Directors, through its Audit Committee, has reviewed the consolidated financial statements including notes thereto with management and PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. The members of the Audit Committee are composed of independent directors who are not employees of the Company. The Audit Committee meets regularly with management and PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP to review and approve the consolidated financial statements. The Board of Directors has approved the information contained in the consolidated financial statements based on the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management has developed and maintains an extensive system of internal accounting controls that provide reasonable assurance that all transactions are accurately recorded, that the consolidated financial statements realistically report the Company’s operating and financial results, and that the Company’s assets are safeguarded. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements.

Management has assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2023. The assessment was based on the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) to evaluate the design and effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Management concluded that this system of internal controls was effective as of December 31, 2023. The Company has effective disclosure controls and procedures to ensure timely and accurate disclosure of material information relating to the Company which complies with the requirements of Canadian securities legislation and the United States Sarbanes - Oxley Act of 2002.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent firm of chartered professional accountants who also audited the Company's consolidated financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2023, has audited the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2023.



Craig Bryksa President and Chief Executive Officer	Ken Lamont Chief Financial Officer

February 28, 2024

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of Crescent Point Energy Corp.

Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting
We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Crescent Point Energy Corp. and its subsidiaries (together, the Company) as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the consolidated financial statements). We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the COSO.

Basis for Opinions
The Company's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on the Company's consolidated financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting
A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Critical Audit Matters
The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (i) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (ii) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Valuation of property, plant and equipment acquired as a part of business combinations

As described in Notes 2, 3 and 8 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company completed the acquisitions of the Kaybob Duvernay (Kaybob) assets on January 11, 2023 and the Alberta Montney (Montney) assets on May 10, 2023 for consideration of $370.4 million and $1.70 billion, respectively, and the corporate acquisition of Hammerhead Energy Inc. (Hammerhead) on December 21, 2023 for consideration of $2.04 billion. These transactions were accounted for as business combinations using the acquisition method, with identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed, measured at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Kaybob and Montney assets acquired included property, plant and equipment (PP&E) of $323.7 million and $1.62 billion, respectively. The Hammerhead acquisition included PP&E of $2.41 billion. Management determined the fair value of the PP&E acquired by estimating the discounted after-tax future net cash flows (valuation method). The determination of the fair value of PP&E acquired requires judgment by management in making assumptions, including estimates of reserves acquired, forecast benchmark commodity prices, production forecasts, costs and discount rates. In determining the estimates of the reserves acquired, management utilizes the services of specialists, specifically independent petroleum reservoir engineers (management's specialists).

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the valuation of PP&E acquired as part of business combinations is a critical audit matter are (i) the judgment by management, including the use of management's specialists, in developing the fair values of PP&E acquired, (ii) a high degree of auditor judgment, effort and subjectivity in performing procedures and evaluating assumptions used in developing those estimates including reserves acquired, forecast benchmark commodity prices, production forecasts, costs and discount rates, and (iii) the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to management's determination of the fair values of the PP&E acquired and controls over the development of the assumptions used in these valuations. These procedures also included, among others, testing management's process for determining the fair values of the PP&E acquired which included (i) evaluating the appropriateness of the valuation method used in making the estimates, (ii) testing the completeness and accuracy of underlying data used in management's determination of the fair values and (iii) evaluating the reasonableness of assumptions used by management related to estimated reserves acquired, forecast benchmark commodity prices, production forecasts, costs and discount rates. Evaluating these assumptions involved assessing whether these assumptions used were reasonable considering the current and past performance of similar PP&E owned by the Company, external market and industry data and whether they were consistent with evidence obtained in other areas of the audit, as applicable. The work of management's specialists was used in performing procedures to evaluate the reasonableness of the reserves acquired. As a basis for using this work, management's specialists' qualifications were understood and the Company's relationship with management's specialists was assessed. The procedures performed also included evaluating the methods and assumptions used by management's specialists, testing the completeness and accuracy of the data used by management's specialists, and evaluating management's specialists' findings. Professionals with specialized skill and knowledge were used to assist in assessing the appropriateness of the valuation method and evaluating the reasonableness of the discount rates.

The impact of estimates of proved plus probable oil and gas reserves on development and production assets

As described in Notes 2, 3 and 10 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company had a net balance of $10,679.2 million for development and production assets as of December 31, 2023, and the related depletion expense for the year ended December 31, 2023 was $1,009.3 million. Development and production assets are measured at cost less accumulated depletion and any accumulated impairment losses. Development and production assets are depleted using the unit-of-production method based on estimated proved plus probable oil and gas reserves before royalties, as determined by independent petroleum reservoir engineers. Determining the Company's proved plus probable oil and gas reserves required the use of significant judgment and assumptions by management related to production forecasts, commodity prices, costs and related future cash flows. In determining the estimates of the proved plus probable oil and gas reserves, management utilizes the services of specialists, specifically independent petroleum reservoir engineers (management's specialists).

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The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the impact of estimates of proved plus probable oil and gas reserves on development and production assets is a critical audit matter are (i) the judgment by management, including the use of management's specialists, when developing the estimates of proved plus probable oil and gas reserves, and (ii) a high degree of auditor judgment, effort and subjectivity in performing procedures and evaluating assumptions used in developing those estimates, including production forecasts, commodity prices, costs and related future cash flows.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to management's estimates of proved plus probable oil and gas reserves and the calculation of depletion expense. The work of management's specialists was used in performing the procedures to evaluate the reasonableness of the proved plus probable oil and gas reserves used to determine depletion expense. As a basis for using this work, management's specialists' qualifications were understood and the Company's relationship with management's specialists was assessed. The procedures performed also included evaluation of the methods and assumptions used by management's specialists, tests of the data used by management's specialists and an evaluation of management's specialists' findings. Evaluating the assumptions used by management's specialists related to production forecasts, commodity prices, costs and related future cash flows involved assessing whether the assumptions used were reasonable considering the current and past performance of the Company and whether they were consistent with industry pricing forecasts and evidence obtained in other areas of the audit, as applicable. Procedures were also performed to test the unit-of-production method used to calculate depletion expense.

/s/PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Calgary, Canada
February 28, 2024

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2001.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

As at December 31 (Cdn$ millions)	Notes	2023	2022
ASSETS			
Cash		**17.3**	289.9
Accounts receivable		**377.9**	327.8
Prepaids and deposits		**87.8**	65.5
Derivative asset	27	**240.7**	138.9
Other current assets	5	**79.2**	18.7
Assets held for sale	8	**247.1**	148.4
Total current assets		**1,050.0**	989.2
Derivative asset	27	**14.3**	96.4
Other long-term assets	6	**7.4**	6.4
Exploration and evaluation	7, 8	**607.0**	104.2
Property, plant and equipment	8, 10	**10,718.3**	7,729.4
Right-of-use asset	14	**102.8**	78.1
Goodwill	11	**275.9**	203.9
Deferred income tax	24	**—**	278.8
Total assets		**12,775.7**	9,486.4
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**634.9**	448.2
Dividends payable		**56.8**	99.4
Current portion of long-term debt	13	**380.0**	538.7
Derivative liability	27	**51.4**	8.7
Other current liabilities	12	**118.0**	115.6
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	8	**132.4**	28.4
Total current liabilities		**1,373.5**	1,239.0
Long-term debt	13	**3,186.3**	902.8
Derivative liability	27	**3.8**	—
Other long-term liabilities	15	**31.0**	40.8
Lease liability	14	**104.2**	99.2
Decommissioning liability	8, 16	**566.4**	633.9
Deferred income tax	24	**643.0**	77.3
Total liabilities		**5,908.2**	2,993.0
SHAREHOLDERS’ EQUITY			
Shareholders’ capital	17	**17,052.7**	16,419.3
Contributed surplus		**17.4**	17.1
Deficit	18	**(10,202.5)**	(10,563.3)
Accumulated other comprehensive income		**(0.1)**	620.3
Total shareholders' equity		**6,867.5**	6,493.4
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**12,775.7**	9,486.4

Commitments (Note 29)
Subsequent Events (Note 33)
See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.
Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

Barbara Munroe
Chair of the Board

Mike Jackson
Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the years ended December 31 (Cdn$ millions, except per share amounts)	Notes	**2023**	2022 Revised (1)
REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME			
Oil and gas sales	32	**3,499.0**	3,847.0
Purchased product sales		**66.2**	100.8
Royalties		**(375.3)**	(435.5)
Oil and gas revenue		**3,189.9**	3,512.3
Commodity derivative gains (losses)	20, 27	**163.8**	(473.4)
Other income	21	**13.4**	59.0
		3,367.1	3,097.9
EXPENSES			
Operating		**770.5**	628.2
Purchased product		**68.6**	102.9
Transportation		**174.3**	131.0
General and administrative	8	**126.5**	78.4
Interest	22	**129.4**	63.6
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	23	**(10.0)**	18.8
Share-based compensation	25	**38.7**	38.8
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	7, 10, 14	**894.7**	807.2
Impairment (impairment reversal)	10	**93.8**	(357.3)
Accretion and financing	14, 16	**27.5**	24.5
		2,314.0	1,536.1
Net income before tax from continuing operations		**1,053.1**	1,561.8
Tax expense (recovery)			
Current	24	**(0.7)**	—
Deferred	24	**254.4**	415.1
Net income from continuing operations		**799.4**	1,146.7
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	9	**(229.1)**	336.7
Net income		**570.3**	1,483.4
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation of foreign operations		**1.3**	90.7
Reclassification of cumulative foreign currency translation of discontinued foreign operations	9	**(621.7)**	—
Comprehensive income (loss)		**(50.1)**	1,574.1
Net income (loss) per share	26		
Continuing operations - basic		**1.47**	2.03
Discontinued operations - basic		**(0.42)**	0.59
Net income per share - basic		**1.05**	2.62
Continuing operations - diluted		**1.46**	2.01
Discontinued operations - diluted		**(0.42)**	0.59
Net income per share - diluted		**1.04**	2.60

(1) Comparative period revised to reflect current period presentation. See Note 9 - "Discontinued Operations" for additional information.

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Cdn$ millions, except per share amounts)	Notes	**Shareholders' capital**	**Contributed surplus**	**Deficit**	**Accumulated other comprehensive income**	**Total shareholders' equity**
December 31, 2021		16,706.9	17.5	(11,848.7)	529.6	5,405.3
Redemption of restricted shares		5.2	(5.2)	2.6		2.6
Common shares repurchased for cancellation		(294.2)				(294.2)
Share-based compensation			6.2			6.2
Stock options exercised		1.4	(1.4)			—
Net income				1,483.4		1,483.4
Dividends declared ($0.360 per share)				(200.6)		(200.6)
Foreign currency translation adjustment					90.7	90.7
December 31, 2022		16,419.3	17.1	(10,563.3)	620.3	6,493.4
Issued for cash	17	**500.1**				**500.1**
Issued on capital acquisition	8, 17	**493.0**				**493.0**
Redemption of restricted shares	17	**4.9**	**(4.9)**	**2.4**		**2.4**
Common shares repurchased for cancellation	17	**(349.9)**				**(349.9)**
Share issue costs, net of tax	17	**(15.4)**				**(15.4)**
Share-based compensation	25		**5.8**			**5.8**
Stock options exercised	25	**0.7**	**(0.6)**			**0.1**
Net income				**570.3**		**570.3**
Dividends declared ($0.387 per share)				**(211.9)**		**(211.9)**
Foreign currency translation adjustment					**1.3**	**1.3**
Reclassification of cumulative foreign currency translation of discontinued foreign operations	9				**(621.7)**	**(621.7)**
December 31, 2023		**17,052.7**	**17.4**	**(10,202.5)**	**(0.1)**	**6,867.5**

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended December 31 (Cdn$ millions)	Notes	**2023**	2022
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN):			
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income		**570.3**	1,483.4
Items not affecting cash			
Other (income) loss	21	**4.2**	(49.0)
Deferred tax expense	24	**533.0**	387.9
Share-based compensation		**5.7**	6.0
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	7, 10, 14	**1,065.0**	951.7
Impairment (impairment reversal)	10	**822.2**	(428.6)
Accretion	16	**22.7**	19.2
Unrealized (gains) losses on derivatives	27	**56.9**	(171.0)
Translation of US dollar long-term debt	23	**(16.8)**	91.5
Reclassification of cumulative foreign currency translation of discontinued foreign operations	9	**(621.7)**	—
Translation of US dollar derivatives	27	**0.9**	—
Realized gain on cross currency swap maturity	23	**(151.8)**	(63.8)
Decommissioning expenditures	16	**(40.0)**	(20.1)
Change in non-cash working capital	31	**(54.9)**	(15.0)
		2,195.7	2,192.2
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Development capital and other expenditures	7, 10	**(1,220.5)**	(1,027.4)
Capital acquisitions, net of cash acquired	8	**(3,616.2)**	(90.7)
Capital dispositions	8	**604.5**	283.6
Other long-term assets	6	**(0.8)**	—
Change in non-cash working capital	31	**(4.2)**	(26.1)
		(4,237.2)	(860.6)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Issue of shares, net of issue costs		**479.7**	—
Common shares repurchased for cancellation	17	**(349.9)**	(294.2)
Increase (decrease) in bank debt, net	31	**2,675.1**	(338.5)
Repayment of senior guaranteed notes and acquired long-term debt	31	**(897.9)**	(281.8)
Realized gain on cross currency swap maturity	23	**151.8**	63.8
Payments on principal portion of lease liability	14, 31	**(20.8)**	(20.4)
Dividends declared	31	**(211.9)**	(200.6)
Change in non-cash working capital	31	**(57.2)**	15.7
		1,768.9	(1,056.0)
Impact of foreign currency on cash balances		**—**	0.8
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH		**(272.6)**	276.4
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		**289.9**	13.5
CASH AT END OF YEAR		**17.3**	289.9

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Supplementary Information:

Cash taxes paid	**(0.1)**	—
Cash interest paid	**(118.1)**	(68.0)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2023 and 2022

1. STRUCTURE OF THE BUSINESS

The principal undertaking of Crescent Point Energy Corp. (the “Company” or “Crescent Point”) is to carry on the business of acquiring, developing and holding interests in petroleum and natural gas properties and assets related thereto through a general partnership and wholly owned subsidiaries.

Crescent Point is the ultimate parent and is amalgamated in Alberta, Canada under the Alberta Business Corporations Act. The address of the principal place of business is 2000, 585 - 8th Ave S.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2P 1G1.

These annual consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on February 28, 2024.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Preparation

These consolidated financial statements are presented under IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The policies applied in these consolidated financial statements are based on IFRS Accounting Standards issued and outstanding as of February 28, 2024, the date the Board of Directors approved the statements.

The Company’s presentation currency is Canadian dollars and all amounts reported are Canadian dollars unless noted otherwise. References to “US$” and "US dollars" are to United States ("U.S.") dollars. Crescent Point's Canadian operations are presented herein as continuing operations. The Company's U.S. operations have been classified and presented as discontinued operations. See Note 9 - "Discontinued Operations" for additional information.

b) Basis of measurement, functional and presentation currency

The Company’s presentation currency is Canadian dollars. The accounts of the Company’s foreign operations that have a functional currency different from the Company’s presentation currency are translated into the Company’s presentation currency at period end exchange rates for assets and liabilities and at the average rate over the period for revenues and expenses. Translation gains and losses relating to the foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income as cumulative translation adjustments.

c) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

The Company also faces uncertainties related to future environmental laws and climate-related regulations, which could affect the Company's financial position and future earnings. This transition to a lower-carbon society, as well as the physical impacts of climate change, could result in increased operating costs and reduced demand for oil and gas products. As a result, this could change a number of variables and assumptions used to determine the estimated recoverable amounts of the Company's oil and gas assets. The unpredictable nature, timing and extent of climate-related initiatives presents various risks and uncertainties, including to management's judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies. Significant estimates and judgments made by management in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are outlined below.

Oil and gas activities

Reserves estimates, although not reported as part of the Company’s consolidated financial statements, can have a significant effect on net income, assets and liabilities as a result of their impact on depletion, depreciation and amortization (“DD&A”), decommissioning liability, deferred taxes, asset impairments and impairment reversals, and business combinations. Independent petroleum reservoir engineers perform evaluations of the Company’s oil and gas reserves on an annual basis. The estimation of reserves is an inherently complex process requiring significant judgment. Estimates of economically recoverable oil and gas reserves are based upon a number of variables and assumptions such as production forecasts, commodity prices, costs and related future cash flows, all of which may vary considerably from actual results. These estimates are expected to be revised upward or downward over time, as additional information such as reservoir performance becomes available, or as economic conditions change.

For purposes of impairment testing, property, plant and equipment (“PP&E”) is aggregated into cash-generating units (“CGUs”), based on separately identifiable and largely independent cash inflows. The determination of the Company’s CGUs is subject to judgment. Factors considered in the classification of CGUs include the integration between assets, shared infrastructure, the existence of common sales points, geography, geologic structure and the manner in which management monitors and makes decisions regarding operations.

The determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability, based on the presence of reserves and which results in the transfer of assets from exploration and evaluation ("E&E") to PP&E, is subject to judgment.

Decommissioning liability

Upon retirement of its oil and gas assets, the Company anticipates incurring substantial costs associated with decommissioning. Estimates of these costs are subject to uncertainty associated with the method, timing and extent of future decommissioning activities. The liability, the related asset and the expense are impacted by estimates with respect to the cost and timing of decommissioning.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. The determination of fair value often requires management to make assumptions and estimates about future events. The assumptions and estimates with respect to determining the fair value of PP&E and E&E assets acquired generally require the most judgment and include estimates of reserves acquired, forecast benchmark commodity prices, production forecasts, costs and discount rates. Changes in any of the assumptions or estimates used in determining the fair value of acquired assets and liabilities could impact the amounts assigned to assets, liabilities and goodwill. Future net earnings can be affected as a result of changes in future DD&A, asset impairment or goodwill impairment.

Fair value measurement

The estimated fair value of derivative instruments resulting in derivative assets and liabilities, by their very nature, are subject to measurement uncertainty. Estimates included in the determination of the fair value of derivative instruments include forward benchmark prices, discount rates, share price, forward foreign exchange rates and forward interest rates.

Joint control

Judgment is required to determine when the Company has joint control over an arrangement, which requires an assessment of the capital and operating activities of the projects it undertakes with partners and when the decisions in relation to those activities require unanimous consent.

Share-based compensation

Compensation costs recorded pursuant to share-based compensation plans are subject to estimated fair values, forfeiture rates and the future attainment of performance criteria.

Income taxes

Tax regulations and legislation and the interpretations thereof are subject to change. In addition, deferred income tax assets and liabilities recognize the extent that temporary differences will be receivable and payable in future periods. The calculation of the asset and liability involves a significant amount of estimation including an evaluation of when the temporary differences will reverse, an analysis of the amount of future taxable earnings, expected cash flows from estimated proved plus probable reserves and the application of tax laws. Changes in tax regulations and legislation and the other assumptions listed are subject to measurement uncertainty.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by the Company and its subsidiaries for all periods presented in these annual consolidated financial statements.

a) Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries and any reference to the "Company" throughout these consolidated financial statements refers to the Company and its subsidiaries. All transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries have been eliminated.

The Company conducts some of its oil and gas production activities through jointly controlled operations and the financial statements reflect only the Company's proportionate interest in such activities. Joint control exists for contractual arrangements governing the Company's assets whereby the Company has less than 100 percent working interest, all the partners have control of the arrangement collectively, and share the associated risks. The Company does not have any joint arrangements that are material to the Company or that are structured through joint venture arrangements.

b) Property, Plant and Equipment

Items of PP&E, which primarily consist of oil and gas development and production assets, are measured at cost less accumulated depletion, depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses or impairment reversals. Development and production assets are accumulated into CGUs and account for the cost of developing the commercial reserves and initiating production.

Costs incurred subsequent to the determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability and the costs of replacing parts of PP&E are recognized as development and production assets only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate. All other expenditures are recognized in net income as incurred. Capitalized development and production assets generally represent costs incurred in developing reserves and initiating or enhancing production from such reserves. The carrying amount of any sold component is derecognized.

Depletion and Depreciation

Development and production assets are depleted using the unit-of-production method based on estimated proved plus probable oil and gas reserves before royalties, as determined by independent petroleum reservoir engineers. Natural gas reserves and production are converted to equivalent barrels of oil based upon the relative energy content (6:1). The depletion base includes capitalized costs, plus future costs to be incurred in developing proved plus probable oil and gas reserves.

Corporate assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the related assets, ranging from 5 to 16 years.

Impairment

The carrying amounts of PP&E, which takes into account the discounted abandonment and reclamation costs on proved plus probable undeveloped oil and gas reserves, are grouped into CGUs and reviewed quarterly for indicators of impairment. Indicators are events or changes in circumstances that indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If indicators of impairment exist, the recoverable amount of the CGU is estimated. If the carrying amount of the CGU exceeds the recoverable amount, the CGU is written down with an impairment recognized in net income.

Assets are grouped into CGUs based on the integration between assets, shared infrastructure, the existence of common sales points, geography, geological structure and the manner in which management monitors and makes decisions regarding operations. Estimates of future cash flows used in the calculation of the recoverable amount are based on reserve evaluation reports prepared by independent petroleum reservoir engineers. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and the value-in-use. Fair value less costs of disposal is derived by estimating the discounted after-tax future net cash flows from proved plus probable oil and gas reserves. Discounted future net cash flows are based on forecasted commodity prices and costs over the expected economic life of the reserves and discounted using market-based rates to reflect a market participant's view of the risks associated with the assets. Value-in-use is assessed using the expected future cash flows from proved plus probable oil and gas reserves discounted at a pre-tax rate. The fair value less costs of disposal and value in use estimates are categorized as Level 3 according to the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods, other than goodwill impairments, are assessed at each reporting date for any indicators that the impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. In the event that an impairment loss reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the carrying amount does not exceed the amount that would have been determined, net of depletion, had no impairment loss been recognized on the asset in prior periods. The amount of the reversal is recognized in net income.

c) Exploration and Evaluation

Exploration and evaluation assets are comprised of the accumulated expenditures incurred in an area where technical feasibility and commercial viability has not yet been determined. Exploration and evaluation assets include undeveloped land and any drilling costs thereon.

Technical feasibility and commercial viability are considered to be determinable when reserves are discovered. Upon determination of reserves, E&E assets attributable to those reserves are first tested for impairment and then reclassified from E&E assets to PP&E.

Costs incurred prior to acquiring the legal rights to explore an area are expensed as incurred.

Amortization

Undeveloped land classified as E&E assets is amortized by major area over the average primary lease term and recognized in net income. Drilling costs classified as E&E assets are not amortized, but are subject to impairment.

Impairment

Exploration and evaluation assets are reviewed quarterly for indicators of impairment and upon reclassification from E&E assets to PP&E. Exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment at the operating segment level by combining E&E assets with PP&E. The recoverable amount is the greater of fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use. Fair value less costs of disposal is derived by estimating the discounted after-tax future net cash flows from proved plus probable oil and gas reserves, plus the fair market value of undeveloped land. Value-in-use is assessed using the expected future cash flows from proved plus probable oil and gas reserves discounted at a pre-tax rate.

Impairments of E&E assets are reversed when there has been a subsequent increase in the recoverable amount, but only to the extent of what the carrying amount would have been, net of amortization, had no impairment been recognized.

d) Decommissioning Liability

The Company recognizes the present value of a decommissioning liability in the period in which it is incurred. The obligation is recorded as a liability on a discounted basis using the relevant risk free rate, with a corresponding increase to the carrying amount of the related asset. Over time, the liabilities are accreted for the change in their present value and the capitalized costs are depleted on a unit-of-production basis over the life of the underlying proved plus probable oil and gas reserves. Accretion expense is recognized in net income. Revisions to the discount rate, estimated timing or amount of future cash flows would also result in an increase or decrease to the decommissioning liability and related asset.

e) Goodwill

The Company records goodwill relating to business combinations when the purchase price exceeds the fair value of the net identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquired business. The goodwill balance is assessed for impairment annually or as events occur that could result in impairment. Goodwill is tested for impairment at an operating segment level by combining the carrying amounts of PP&E, E&E assets and goodwill and comparing this to the recoverable amount. Any excess of the carrying amount over the recoverable amount is the impairment amount. The recoverable amount estimates is categorized as Level 3 according to the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy. Impairment charges, which are not tax affected, are recognized in net income. Goodwill is reported at cost less any accumulated impairment. Goodwill impairments are not reversed.

f) Share-based Compensation

Restricted shares granted under the Restricted Share Bonus Plan are accounted for at fair value and vest on terms up to three years from the grant date determined by the Board of Directors. Share-based compensation expense is determined based on the estimated fair value of shares on the date of grant. Forfeitures are estimated at the grant date and recognized when they occur. The expense is recognized over the service period, with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus. The Company capitalizes the portion of share-based compensation directly attributable to development activities, with a corresponding decrease to share-based compensation expense. At the time the restricted shares vest, the issuance of shares is recorded as an increase to shareholders’ capital and a corresponding decrease to contributed surplus.

Employee Share Value Plan ("ESVP") awards are accounted for at fair value and vest on terms of up to three years from the grant date as determined by the Board of Directors. Share-based compensation expense is determined based on the estimated fair value of the ESVP awards on the date of grant and subsequently adjusted to reflect the fair value at each period end. The expense is recognized over the service period, with a corresponding increase to long-term compensation liability. ESVP awards are settled in cash upon vesting based on the prevailing Crescent Point share price and the aggregate amount of dividends paid from the grant date.

Performance share units ("PSUs") are accounted for at fair value and vest on terms of up to three years from the grant date as determined by the Board of Directors. Share-based compensation expense is determined based on the estimated fair value of the PSUs on the date of the grant and subsequently adjusted to reflect the fair value at each period end. Market performance conditions are factored into the fair value and the best estimate of non-market performance conditions is used to determine an estimate of the number of units that will vest. Fair value is based on the expected cash payment per PSU and the expected number of PSUs to vest, calculated from multipliers based on internal and external performance metrics. The expense is recognized over the service period, with a corresponding increase to long-term compensation liability. PSUs are settled in cash upon vesting based on the prevailing Crescent Point share price, performance multiplier, and factors in the aggregate amount of dividends paid over the vesting term.

Deferred share units (“DSUs”) are accounted for at fair value. Share-based compensation expense is determined based on the estimated fair value of the DSUs on the date of the grant and subsequently adjusted to reflect the fair value at each period end. Fair value is based on the prevailing Crescent Point share price.

Stock options are accounted for at fair value and have a maximum term of seven years and vest on terms as determined by the Board of Directors. Share-based compensation expense is determined based on the estimated fair value of the stock options on the date of the grant. Upon vesting, the stock option holder may either exercise their stock options to purchase one common share per option at the exercise price or, at the Company's discretion, surrender their stock options for a cash payment in an amount equal to the aggregate positive difference, if any, between the market price and the exercise price of the number of common shares associated with the stock options surrendered. Alternatively, the stock option holder may also, at the Company's discretion, surrender their stock options for common shares having a value equivalent to the cash payment.

g) Income Taxes

The Company follows the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred income taxes are recognized for the estimated effect of any differences between the accounting and tax basis of assets and liabilities, using enacted or substantively enacted income tax rates expected to apply when the deferred tax asset or liability is settled. The effect of a change in income tax rates on deferred income taxes is recognized in net income in the period in which the change occurs.

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The Company is able to deduct certain settlements under its Restricted Share Bonus Plan. To the extent the tax deduction exceeds the cumulative remuneration cost for a particular restricted share grant recorded in net income, the tax benefit related to the excess is recorded directly within equity.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are presented as non-current.

h) Financial Instruments

The Company uses financial derivative instruments and physical delivery commodity contracts from time to time to reduce its exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices, share price, foreign exchange rates and interest rates. The Company also makes investments in companies from time to time in connection with the Company's acquisition and divestiture activities.

Financial derivative instruments

Financial derivative instruments are included in current assets/liabilities except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period, which are classified as non-current assets/liabilities.

The Company has not designated any of its financial derivative contracts as effective accounting hedges and, accordingly, fair values its financial derivative contracts with the resulting gains and losses recorded in net income.

The fair value of a financial derivative instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price. Subsequent to initial recognition, the fair values are based on quoted market prices where available from active markets, otherwise fair values are estimated based on market prices at the reporting date for similar assets or liabilities with similar terms and conditions, or by discounting future payments of interest and principal at estimated interest rates that would be available to the Company at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on initial recognition. For non-equity instruments, measurement in subsequent periods depends on the classification of the financial asset or liability as "fair value through profit or loss" or "amortized cost".

Financial assets and liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value, with changes recognized in net income.

Financial assets and liabilities classified as amortized cost are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Currently, the Company classifies all non-equity financial instruments which are not financial derivative instruments as amortized cost.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset carried at amortized cost is impaired. If such evidence exists, the Company recognizes an impairment loss in net income. Impairment losses are reversed in subsequent periods if the impairment loss decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

For investments in equity instruments, the subsequent measurement is dependent on the Company's election to classify such instruments as fair value through profit or loss or fair value through other comprehensive income. Currently, the Company classifies all investments in equity instruments as fair value through profit or loss, whereby the Company recognizes movements in the fair value of the investment (adjusted for dividends) in net income. If the fair value through other comprehensive income classification is selected, the Company would recognize any dividends from the investment in net income and would recognize fair value re-measurements of the investment in other comprehensive income.

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment losses are recognized using an expected credit loss model. The Company has adopted the simplified expected credit loss model for its accounts receivable, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision.

To measure the expected credit losses, accounts receivable have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and days past due. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs into the expected loss calculation based on past history, existing market conditions and forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

i) Business Combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at their fair values at the acquisition date. The acquisition is measured as the fair value of the acquired assets by estimating the discounted after-tax future net cash flows, the fair value of equity instruments issued and the fair value of liabilities incurred or assumed at the acquisition date. The excess of the cost of the acquisition over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of the acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognized immediately in net income. Transaction costs associated with business combinations are expensed as incurred.

j) **Foreign Currency Translation**

Foreign operations

The Company has operations in the U.S. transacted via U.S. subsidiaries. The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated to Canadian dollars at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to Canadian dollars using average exchange rates for the period. The resulting unrealized gain or loss is included in other comprehensive income. The unrealized gain or loss is subsequently reclassified to profit and loss upon discontinuation of the foreign operations.

Foreign transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies not incurred by the Company’s U.S. subsidiaries are translated to Canadian dollars at exchange rates in effect at the transaction dates. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated to Canadian dollars at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date and income and expenses are translated to Canadian dollars using average exchange rates for the period. Both realized and unrealized gains and losses resulting from the settlement or restatement of foreign currency transactions are included in net income.

k) **Revenue Recognition**

The Company’s major revenue sources are comprised of sales from the production of crude oil and condensate, natural gas liquids ("NGLs") and natural gas. Revenue is recognized when control of the product transfers to the customer and the collection is reasonably probable, generally upon delivery of the product. Sales of crude oil and condensate, NGLs and natural gas production are based on variable pricing as the transaction prices are based on benchmark commodity prices and other variable factors, including quality differentials and location.

Each contract is evaluated based on the nature of the performance obligations, including the Company’s role as either principal or agent. Where the Company acts as principal, revenue is recognized on a gross basis. Where the Company acts as agent, revenue is recognized on a net basis.

l) **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less.

m) **Leases**

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. At the commencement date, the lease liability is recognized at the present value of the future lease payments and discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or the Company's incremental borrowing rate. A corresponding right-of-use ("ROU") asset will be recognized at the amount of the lease liability, adjusted for any lease incentives received and initial direct costs incurred. Over the term of the lease, financing expense is recognized on the lease liability using the effective interest rate method and charged to net income, lease payments are applied against the lease liability and depreciation on the ROU asset is recorded by class of underlying asset.

The lease term is the non-cancellable period of a lease and includes periods covered by an optional lease extension option if reasonably certain the Company will exercise the option to extend. Conversely, periods covered by an option to terminate are included if the Company does not expect to end the lease during that time frame. Leases with a term of less than twelve months or leases for underlying low value assets are recognized as an expense in net income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

A lease modification will be accounted for as a separate lease if it materially changes the scope of the lease. For a modification that is not a separate lease, on the effective date of the lease modification, the Company will remeasure the lease liability and corresponding ROU asset using the interest rate implicit in the lease or the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Any variance between the remeasured ROU asset and lease liability will be recognized as a gain or loss in net income to reflect the change in scope.

The Company also acts as an intermediate lessor for office space sub-leased to other companies. As a lessor, the Company will evaluate whether a lease is a finance or operating lease. Leases where the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Conversely, leases where the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the Company are operating leases. The head lease between the Company and the building, and the sub-lease between the Company and tenants, are accounted for separately. The lease classification of the sub-lease is based upon the head lease and not the underlying asset.

n) **Earnings Per Share**

Basic earnings per share (“EPS”) is calculated by dividing the net income for the period attributable to equity owners of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for dilutive instruments. The number of shares included with respect to dilutive instruments, being restricted shares issued under the Company’s Restricted Share Bonus Plan and stock options under the Company's Stock Option Plan, is computed using the treasury stock method. The treasury stock method assumes that the deemed proceeds related to unrecognized share-based compensation are used to repurchase shares at the average market price during the period.

o) Government Grants

The Company may receive government grants which provide immediate financial assistance as compensation for costs or expenditures to be incurred. Government grants are accounted for when there is reasonable assurance that conditions attached to the grants are met and that the grants will be received. The Company recognizes government grants in net income on a systematic basis and in line with recognition of the expense that the grants are intended to compensate.

p) Assets Held for Sale

PP&E and E&E assets are classified as held for sale if it is highly probable their carrying amounts will be recovered through a capital disposition rather than through future operating cash flows. Before PP&E and E&E assets are classified as held for sale, they are assessed for indicators of impairment or reversal of previously recorded impairments and are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs of disposal. Any impairment charges or reversals are recognized in net income. Assets held for sale are classified as current assets and are not subject to DD&A. Decommissioning liabilities associated with assets held for sale are classified as current liabilities.

4. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Income Taxes

IAS 12 *Income Taxes* was amended in May 2021 by the International Accounting Standards Board which requires companies, on initial recognition, to recognize deferred tax on transactions that result in equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. The Company adopted the amendment in 2023 and the adoption did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

New accounting standards and amendments not yet adopted

Income Taxes

IAS 12 *Income Taxes* was amended in May 2023 by the International Accounting Standards Board to provide guidance on current and deferred taxes arising from *Pillar Two model rules* published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The adoption of this amendment is not expected to have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Presentation of Financial Statements

IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* was amended in January 2020 by the International Accounting Standards Board to clarify the presentation requirements of liabilities as either current or non-current within the statement of financial position. This amendment is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The adoption of this amendment is not expected to have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

5. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

($ millions)	**2023**	2022
Deferred consideration receivable	**79.2**	—
Deposit on acquisition	**—**	18.7
Other current assets	**79.2**	18.7

At December 31, 2023, deferred consideration receivable relates to US$60.0 million deferred consideration from the disposition of the Company's North Dakota assets, which will be settled in two equal installments due June 2024 and December 2024. See Note 8 - "Capital Acquisitions and Dispositions" for additional information.

6. OTHER LONG-TERM ASSETS

At December 31, 2023, other long-term assets relates to investment tax credits of $7.2 million (December 31, 2022 - $6.4 million) and other investments of $0.2 million (December 31, 2022 - nil).

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

($ millions)	**2023**	2022
Exploration and evaluation assets at cost	**1,578.6**	1,453.4
Accumulated amortization	**(971.6)**	(1,349.2)
Net carrying amount	**607.0**	104.2
Reconciliation of movements during the year		
Cost, beginning of year	**1,453.4**	1,613.3
Accumulated amortization, beginning of year	**(1,349.2)**	(1,564.5)
Net carrying amount, beginning of year	**104.2**	48.8
Net carrying amount, beginning of year	**104.2**	48.8
Acquisitions through business combinations	**515.2**	28.0
Additions	**224.8**	134.2
Dispositions	**(1.9)**	(10.9)
Transfers to property, plant and equipment	**(204.3)**	(80.8)
Amortization	**(30.9)**	(15.2)
Foreign exchange	**(0.1)**	0.1
Net carrying amount, end of year	**607.0**	104.2

Impairment test of exploration and evaluation assets

There were no indicators of impairment at December 31, 2023 or December 31, 2022.

8. CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS

In the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company incurred $48.5 million (year ended December 31, 2022 - $5.1 million) of total transaction costs related to acquisitions through business combinations and dispositions. In the year ended December 31, 2023, $39.8 million (year ended December 31, 2022 - $4.6 million) related to continuing operations that were recorded as general and administrative expenses.

a) Corporate acquisition

Hammerhead Energy Inc.

On December 21, 2023, Crescent Point completed the acquisition, by way of statutory arrangement, of all issued and outstanding common shares of Hammerhead Energy Inc. ("Hammerhead"), a public oil and liquids-rich Alberta Montney producer, which was accounted for as a business combination. Total consideration was $2.04 billion, consisting of $1.54 billion in cash and the issuance of 53.2 million common shares. Long-term debt acquired of $363.8 million was repaid on December 21, 2023.

Oil and gas sales of $24.7 million and oil and gas sales less royalties, transportation and operating expenses of $14.8 million are attributable to the Hammerhead acquisition from the date of acquisition to December 31, 2023. Had the acquisition occurred on January 1, 2023, estimated oil and gas sales of $833.3 million and oil and gas sales less royalties, transportation and operating expenses of $527.6 million would have been recognized for the period ended December 31, 2023. This pro-forma information is not necessarily indicative of the results should the acquisition have actually occurred on January 1, 2023.

b) Major property acquisitions and dispositions

Kaybob Duvernay acquisition

On January 11, 2023, the Company closed the acquisition of certain Kaybob Duvernay assets in Alberta for total consideration of $370.4 million, which was accounted for as a business combination.

Oil and gas sales of $56.4 million and oil and gas sales less royalties, transportation and operating expenses of $37.0 million are attributable to the Kaybob Duvernay acquisition from the date of acquisition to December 31, 2023. Had the acquisition occurred on January 1, 2023, estimated oil and gas sales of $58.8 million and oil and gas sales less royalties, transportation and operating expenses of $38.7 million would have been recognized for the period ended December 31, 2023. This pro-forma information is not necessarily indicative of the results should the acquisition have actually occurred on January 1, 2023.

Alberta Montney acquisition

On May 10, 2023, the Company closed the acquisition of Montney assets in Alberta for total consideration of $1.70 billion, which was accounted for as a business combination.

Oil and gas sales of $505.1 million and oil and gas sales less royalties, transportation and operating expenses of $329.4 million are attributable to the Alberta Montney acquisition from the date of acquisition to December 31, 2023. Had the acquisition occurred on January 1, 2023, estimated oil and gas sales of $755.7 million and oil and gas sales less royalties, transportation and operating expenses of $512.6 million would have been recognized for the period ended December 31, 2023. This pro-forma information is not necessarily indicative of the results should the acquisition have actually occurred on January 1, 2023.

North Dakota disposition

On October 24, 2023, the Company completed the disposition of its producing North Dakota assets for total consideration of $585.8 million, including interim closing adjustments and working capital items. Total consideration consisted of $504.6 million (US$372.7 million) in cash and $81.2 million (US$60.0 million) in deferred consideration receivable. See Note 5 - "Other Current Assets" and Note 9 - "Discontinued Operations" for additional information.

c) Minor property acquisitions and dispositions

In the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company completed minor property acquisitions and dispositions for net consideration received of $17.3 million. These assets had a net carrying value of $17.2 million, resulting in a gain of $0.1 million.

The following table summarizes the Company's capital acquisitions and dispositions:

($ millions)	Hammerhead Acquisition (1) (2)	Kaybob Duvernay Acquisition	Alberta Montney Acquisition	North Dakota Disposition (3) (4)	Other minor dispositions, net
Cash	(1,544.0)	(370.4)	(1,700.4)	504.6	17.3
Common shares	(493.0)	—	—	—	—
Deferred consideration receivable	—	—	—	81.2	—
Consideration (paid) received	**(2,037.0)**	**(370.4)**	**(1,700.4)**	**585.8**	**17.3**
Working capital	(116.7)	—	—	9.1	—
Derivative asset	12.3	—	—	—	—
Other long-term assets	—	—	0.1	—	—
Exploration and evaluation	354.8	52.1	108.3	(1.8)	(0.1)
Property, plant and equipment	2,406.6	323.7	1,616.6	(635.2)	(20.8)
Right-of-use asset	4.3	—	—	(1.0)	—
Goodwill	72.6	—	—	—	(0.6)
Long-term debt	(363.8)	—	—	—	—
Decommissioning liability	(9.9)	(5.4)	(24.6)	13.7	4.3
Derivative liability	(0.3)	—	—	19.0	—
Lease liability	(4.3)	—	—	1.1	—
Deferred income tax liability	(318.6)	—	—	—	—
Fair value of net assets acquired (Carrying value of net assets disposed)	**2,037.0**	**370.4**	**1,700.4**	**(595.1)**	**(17.2)**
Gain (loss) on capital dispositions	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(9.3)**	**0.1**

(1) Total net assets acquired excludes $696.6 million of commitments relating to transportation, $156.7 million related to gas processing and $4.8 million related to operating.

(2) Working capital includes $115.4 million of accounts receivable, $7.6 million of prepaids and deposits, and $239.7 million of accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

(3) Working capital includes $9.1 million of accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

(4) See Note 5 - "Other Current Assets" for additional information on deferred consideration receivable.

d) Assets held for sale

At December 31, 2023, certain non-core assets in the Company's Alberta CGU remain held for sale. Upon classification, assets held for sale were recorded at the lesser of their carrying value and recoverable amount. The Company completed the disposition of its Southern Alberta assets in January 2024. See Note 33 - "Subsequent Events" for additional information.

($ millions)	**2023**	2022
Assets held for sale - PP&E	**247.1**	148.4
Liabilities held for sale - Decommissioning liability	**(132.4)**	(28.4)

For additional information on the Company's assets and liabilities held for sale see Note 10 - "Property, Plant and Equipment" and Note 16 - "Decommissioning Liability", respectively.

9. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

On October 24, 2023, the Company completed the disposition of the assets in its Northern U.S. CGU. The Northern U.S. CGU represents a geographical area of the Company's operations, therefore, its results have been classified as a discontinued operation in accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*. See Note 8 - "Capital Acquisitions and Dispositions" for additional information. Upon disposition of the Company's U.S. operations, the cumulative foreign currency translation recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income was reclassified from shareholders' equity to profit or loss. As a result, the Company recognized a foreign exchange gain of $621.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2023.

In the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company derecognized its U.S. tax pools as a result of the completed North Dakota asset sale.

a) Results from discontinued operations

The following table summarizes the Company's financial results from discontinued operations:

For the years ended December 31 (Cdn$ millions)	**2023**	2022
REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME		
Oil and gas sales	**612.9**	646.1
Royalties	**(155.9)**	(165.4)
Oil and gas revenue	**457.0**	480.7
Commodity derivative losses	**(23.4)**	—
Other loss	**(2.2)**	(0.2)
	431.4	480.5
EXPENSES		
Operating	**80.0**	84.9
Transportation	**12.2**	8.8
General and administrative	**12.7**	3.4
Foreign exchange gain	**(621.7)**	—
Share-based compensation	**(0.4)**	0.3
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	**170.3**	144.5
Impairment (impairment reversal)	**728.4**	(71.3)
Accretion and financing	**0.4**	0.4
	381.9	171.0
Net income before tax from discontinued operations	**49.5**	309.5
Tax expense (recovery)		
Current	**—**	—
Deferred	**278.6**	(27.2)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	**(229.1)**	336.7

b) Cash flows from discontinued operations

The following table summarizes cash flows from discontinued operations reported in the consolidated statements of cash flows:

For the years ended December 31 (Cdn$ millions)	**2023**	2022
Cash provided by (used in) discontinued operations		
Operating activities	**399.0**	363.5
Investing activities	**177.3**	(252.3)
Increase in cash from discontinued operations	**576.3**	111.2

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

($ millions)	**2023**	2022
Development and production assets	**24,580.6**	22,340.0
Corporate assets	**132.1**	126.2
Property, plant and equipment at cost	**24,712.7**	22,466.2
Accumulated depletion, depreciation and impairment	**(13,994.4)**	(14,736.8)
Net carrying amount	**10,718.3**	7,729.4
Reconciliation of movements during the year		
Development and production assets		
Cost, beginning of year	**22,340.0**	23,402.9
Accumulated depletion and impairment, beginning of year	**(14,651.8)**	(15,762.6)
Net carrying amount, beginning of year	**7,688.2**	7,640.3
Net carrying amount, beginning of year	**7,688.2**	7,640.3
Acquisitions through business combinations	**4,348.6**	66.0
Additions	**1,025.8**	741.9
Dispositions	**(657.7)**	(285.8)
Transfers from exploration and evaluation assets	**204.3**	80.8
Reclassified as assets held for sale	**(98.7)**	(148.4)
Depletion	**(1,009.3)**	(911.4)
Impairment reversal (impairment)	**(822.2)**	428.6
Foreign exchange	**0.2**	76.2
Net carrying amount, end of year	**10,679.2**	7,688.2
Cost, end of year	**24,580.6**	22,340.0
Accumulated depletion and impairment, end of year	**(13,901.4)**	(14,651.8)
Net carrying amount, end of year	**10,679.2**	7,688.2
Corporate assets		
Cost, beginning of year	**126.2**	123.2
Accumulated depreciation, beginning of year	**(85.0)**	(76.2)
Net carrying amount, beginning of year	**41.2**	47.0
Net carrying amount, beginning of year	**41.2**	47.0
Additions	**5.9**	2.6
Depreciation	**(8.0)**	(8.5)
Foreign exchange	**—**	0.1
Net carrying amount, end of year	**39.1**	41.2
Cost, end of year	**132.1**	126.2
Accumulated depreciation, end of year	**(93.0)**	(85.0)
Net carrying amount, end of year	**39.1**	41.2

At December 31, 2023, future development costs of $9.08 billion (December 31, 2022 - $5.16 billion) were included in costs subject to depletion.

Direct general and administrative costs capitalized by the Company during the year ended December 31, 2023 were $42.4 million (year ended December 31, 2022 - $49.7 million), including $5.7 million of share-based compensation costs (year ended December 31, 2022 - $14.7 million).

Impairment test of property, plant and equipment

The following table summarizes the total impairment (impairment reversal) on the consolidated statements of comprehensive income:

($ millions)	**2023**	2022 (1)
Impairment reversal	**—**	(1,469.6)
Impairment	**—**	985.0
Impairment on assets held for sale	**93.8**	127.3
Impairment (impairment reversal)	**93.8**	(357.3)

(1) Comparative period revised to reflect current period presentation.

Assets Held for Sale

At December 31, 2022, the Company classified certain non-core assets in its Alberta CGU as held for sale. Immediately prior to classifying the assets as held for sale, the Company conducted a review of the assets' recoverable amounts and recorded an impairment loss of $71.3 million on PP&E as a component of net impairment reversal in 2022. At December 31, 2023, these assets remained as held for sale. An additional impairment loss of $42.2 million was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2023. The recoverable amount was determined based on the assets' fair value less costs of disposal and based on expected consideration.

At September 30, 2023, the Company classified additional non-core assets in its Alberta CGU as assets held for sale. Immediately prior to classifying the assets as held for sale, the Company conducted a review of the assets' recoverable amounts and recorded an impairment loss of $45.4 million on PP&E. An additional impairment loss of $6.2 million related to these assets was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2023. The recoverable amount was determined based on the assets' fair value less costs of disposal and based on expected consideration. The assets were sold in January 2024. See Note 33 - "Subsequent Events" for additional information.

Q4 2023 Impairment Assessment

At December 31, 2023, there were no indicators of impairment or impairment reversal.

Q4 2022 Impairment

At December 31, 2022, there were no indicators of impairment or impairment reversal in the Alberta and Northern U.S. CGUs.

At December 31, 2022, the Company identified indicators that its Southeast Saskatchewan and Southwest Saskatchewan CGUs might be impaired. Increases in forecast costs and the reallocation of forecast capital spending from Saskatchewan to other CGUs were considered indicators of impairment. As a result, a test for impairment was conducted and the Company prepared estimates of future cash flows to determine the recoverable amount of the respective assets.

The following table outlines the forecast benchmark commodity prices and the exchange rate used in the impairment calculation of PP&E at December 31, 2022:

	2023 (1)	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**	**2032**	**2033 (3)**
WTI ($US/bbl) (2)	80.33	78.50	76.95	77.61	79.16	80.74	82.36	84.00	85.69	87.40	89.15
Exchange Rate ($US/$Cdn)	0.745	0.765	0.768	0.772	0.775	0.775	0.775	0.775	0.775	0.775	0.775
WTI ($Cdn/bbl)	107.83	102.61	100.20	100.53	102.14	104.18	106.27	108.39	110.57	112.77	115.03
AECO ($Cdn/mmbtu) (2)	4.23	4.40	4.21	4.27	4.34	4.43	4.51	4.60	4.69	4.79	4.88

(1) Effective January 1, 2023.

(2) The forecast benchmark commodity prices listed above are adjusted for quality differentials, heat content, distance to market and other factors in performing the impairment tests.

(3) Forecast benchmark commodity prices are assumed to increase by 2.0% in each year after 2033 to the end of the reserve life. Exchange rates are assumed to be constant at 0.775.

The following table summarizes the impairment expense for the year ended December 31, 2022 by CGU:

CGU ($ millions, except %)	**Operating segment**	**Recoverable amount**	**Discount rate**	**Impairment**	**Impairment, net of tax**
Southeast Saskatchewan	Canada	2,868.3	15.00 %	564.5	424.4
Southwest Saskatchewan	Canada	1,356.6	15.00 %	420.5	316.1
Total impairment		4,224.9		985.0	740.5

The following sensitivities show the resulting impact on income before tax of the changes in discount rate, forecast benchmark commodity price estimates and forecast operating cost estimates at December 31, 2022, with all other variables held constant:

CGU	Discount Rate		Commodity Prices		Operating Costs	
($ millions)	Increase 1%	Decrease 1%	Increase 5%	Decrease 5%	Increase 5%	Decrease 5%
Southeast Saskatchewan	(167.8)	185.2	349.4	(348.3)	(117.7)	118.7
Southwest Saskatchewan	(88.0)	97.3	185.6	(185.3)	(64.8)	65.0
Increase (decrease)	(255.8)	282.5	535.0	(533.6)	(182.5)	183.7

Q1 2022 Impairment Reversal

At March 31, 2022, the significant increase in forecast benchmark commodity prices and the increase in the Company's market capitalization since the last impairment test at June 30, 2021, were indicators of impairment reversal.

The following table outlines the forecast benchmark commodity prices and the exchange rate used in the impairment calculation of PP&E at March 31, 2022:

	2022 (1)	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**	**2032** (3)
WTI ($US/bbl) (2)	94.17	84.05	75.38	74.41	75.90	77.42	78.97	80.55	82.16	83.80	85.48
Exchange Rate ($US/$Cdn)	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800
WTI ($Cdn/bbl)	117.71	105.06	94.23	93.01	94.88	96.78	98.71	100.69	102.70	104.75	106.85
AECO ($Cdn/mmbtu) (2)	5.18	4.18	3.38	3.34	3.41	3.48	3.54	3.61	3.69	3.76	3.84

(1) Effective April 1, 2022.

(2) The forecast benchmark commodity prices listed above are adjusted for quality differentials, heat content, distance to market and other factors in performing the impairment tests.

(3) Forecast benchmark commodity prices are assumed to increase by 2.0% in each year after 2032 to the end of the reserve life. Exchange rates are assumed to be constant at 0.800.

The following table summarizes the impairment reversal for the three months ended March 31, 2022 by CGU:

CGU ($ millions, except %)	**Operating segment**	**Recoverable amount**	**Discount rate**	**Impairment reversal**	**Impairment reversal, net of tax**
Southeast Saskatchewan	Canada	3,413.8	15.00 %	806.0	605.3
Southwest Saskatchewan	Canada	1,715.0	15.00 %	419.4	315.0
Alberta	Canada	2,567.1	15.00 %	244.2	183.4
Total impairment reversal		7,695.9		1,469.6	1,103.7

The following sensitivities show the resulting impact on income before tax of the changes in discount rate and forecast benchmark commodity price estimates at March 31, 2022, with all other variables held constant:

CGU	Discount Rate		Commodity Prices	
($ millions)	Increase 1%	Decrease 1%	Increase 5%	Decrease 5%
Southeast Saskatchewan	(186.2)	204.8	367.6	(366.6)
Southwest Saskatchewan	(95.0)	104.6	201.1	(201.1)
Alberta	—	—	—	—
Increase (decrease)	(281.2)	309.4	568.7	(567.7)

11. GOODWILL

($ millions)	**2023**	2022
Goodwill, beginning of year	**203.9**	211.5
Hammerhead acquisition	**72.6**	—
Saskatchewan Viking asset disposition	**—**	(6.8)
Other dispositions	**(0.6)**	(0.8)
Goodwill, end of year	**275.9**	203.9

In the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recognized $72.6 million of goodwill associated with the Hammerhead acquisition, primarily due to the deferred tax liability. See Note 8 - "Capital Acquisitions and Dispositions" for additional information. Goodwill has been assigned to the Canadian operating segment.

Impairment test of goodwill

The impairment tests of goodwill compared the recoverable amount of the Company's PP&E and E&E to the carrying amount of the combined PP&E, E&E and goodwill at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022. The recoverable amount of the Company's PP&E and E&E was estimated using independent reserve evaluator forecast benchmark commodity prices, proved plus probable oil and gas reserve estimates and management's estimate of the fair market value of undeveloped land. As a result of these tests, the Company concluded that the estimated recoverable amounts exceeded the carrying amounts and no impairments were recorded.

The following table outlines the forecast benchmark commodity prices and the exchange rate used in the impairment calculation of goodwill at December 31, 2023:

	2024 (1)	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**	**2032**	**2033**	**2034** (3)
WTI ($US/bbl) (2)	73.67	74.98	76.14	77.66	79.22	80.80	82.42	84.06	85.74	87.46	89.21
Exchange Rate ($US/$Cdn)	0.752	0.752	0.755	0.755	0.755	0.755	0.755	0.755	0.755	0.755	0.755
WTI ($Cdn/bbl)	97.97	99.71	100.85	102.86	104.93	107.02	109.17	111.34	113.56	115.84	118.16
AECO ($Cdn/mmbtu) (2)	2.20	3.37	4.05	4.13	4.21	4.30	4.38	4.47	4.56	4.65	4.74

(1) Effective January 1, 2024.

(2) The forecast benchmark commodity prices listed above are adjusted for quality differentials, heat content, distance to market and other factors in performing the impairment tests.

(3) Forecast benchmark commodity prices are assumed to increase by 2.0% in each year after 2034 to the end of the reserve life. Exchange rates are assumed to be constant at 0.755.

12. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

($ millions)	**2023**	2022
Long-term compensation liability	**37.5**	49.1
Lease liability	**40.5**	24.9
Decommissioning liability	**40.0**	41.6
Other current liabilities	**118.0**	115.6

13. LONG-TERM DEBT

($ millions)	**2023**	2022
Revolving bank debt	**1,932.9**	—
Bank term loan	**750.0**	—
Senior guaranteed notes	**883.4**	1,441.5
Long-term debt	**3,566.3**	1,441.5
Long-term debt due within one year	**380.0**	538.7
Long-term debt due beyond one year	**3,186.3**	902.8

Bank debt

Revolving bank debt

At December 31, 2023, the Company had combined facilities of $2.76 billion. This includes a $2.26 billion syndicated unsecured credit facility with eleven banks and a $100.0 million unsecured operating credit facility with one Canadian chartered bank, both with a current maturity date of November 26, 2026. Both of these facilities constitute revolving credit facilities and are extendible annually. On May 10, 2023, concurrent with the closing of the Alberta Montney acquisition, Crescent Point entered into an additional $400.0 million syndicated unsecured revolving credit facility with ten banks that matures on May 10, 2025.

The credit facilities have covenants which restrict the Company's ratio of senior debt to adjusted EBITDA to a maximum of 3.5:1.0, the ratio of total debt to adjusted EBITDA to a maximum of 4.0:1.0 and the ratio of senior debt to capital, adjusted for certain non-cash items as noted above, to a maximum of 0.55:1.0. The Company was in compliance with all debt covenants at December 31, 2023.

The Company had letters of credit in the amount of $26.2 million outstanding at December 31, 2023 (December 31, 2022 - $1.8 million).

Bank term loan

On December 21, 2023, concurrent with the closing of the Hammerhead acquisition, the Company entered into a $750.0 million syndicated term loan with twelve banks that matures on November 26, 2026.

The term loan has financial covenants similar to those of the combined credit facilities described above.

Senior guaranteed notes

At December 31, 2023, the Company had senior guaranteed notes of US$589.5 million and Cdn$105.0 million outstanding. The notes are unsecured and rank *pari passu* with the Company's bank credit facilities and carry a bullet repayment on maturity. The senior guaranteed notes have financial covenants similar to those of the combined credit facilities described above.

Concurrent with the issuance of senior guaranteed notes with total principal of US$517.0 million, the Company entered into cross currency swaps ("CCS") to manage the Company's foreign exchange risk. The CCS fix the US dollar amount of the individual tranches of notes for purposes of interest and principal repayments at a notional amount of $606.9 million. See Note 27 - "Financial Instruments and Derivatives" for additional information.

The following table summarizes the Company's senior guaranteed notes:

Principal ($ millions)	Coupon Rate	Hedged Principal (1) (Cdn$ millions)	Unhedged Principal (2) (Cdn$ millions)	Interest Payment Dates	Maturity Date	Financial statement carrying value 2023	2022
US$61.5	4.12%	—	—	October 11 and April 11	April 11, 2023	**—**	83.2
Cdn$80.0	3.58%	—	—	October 11 and April 11	April 11, 2023	**—**	80.0
Cdn$10.0	4.11%	—	—	December 12 and June 12	June 12, 2023	**—**	10.0
US$270.0	3.78%	—	—	December 12 and June 12	June 12, 2023	**—**	365.5
Cdn$40.0	3.85%	40.0	—	December 20 and June 20	June 20, 2024	**40.0**	40.0
US$257.5	3.75%	276.4	—	December 20 and June 20	June 20, 2024	**340.0**	348.5
US$82.0	4.30%	67.9	39.6	October 11 and April 11	April 11, 2025	**108.3**	111.0
Cdn$65.0	3.94%	65.0	—	October 22 and April 22	April 22, 2025	**65.0**	65.0
US$230.0	4.08%	262.6	29.7	October 22 and April 22	April 22, 2025	**303.7**	311.3
US$20.0	4.18%	—	26.4	October 22 and April 22	April 22, 2027	**26.4**	27.0
Senior guaranteed notes		711.9	95.7			**883.4**	1,441.5
Due within one year		316.4	—			**380.0**	538.7
Due beyond one year		395.5	95.7			**503.4**	902.8

(1) Includes underlying derivatives which fix the Company's foreign exchange exposure on its US dollar senior guaranteed notes or represents the Canadian dollar principal on Canadian dollar denominated senior guaranteed notes.

(2) Includes the principal balance translated at the period end foreign exchange rate on US dollar senior guaranteed notes that do not have underlying CCS.

14. LEASES

Right-of-use asset

($ millions)	Office (1)	Fleet Vehicles	Equipment	Total
Right-of-use asset at cost	124.8	37.2	38.6	200.6
Accumulated depreciation	(65.1)	(23.0)	(9.7)	(97.8)
Net carrying amount	59.7	14.2	28.9	102.8
Reconciliation of movements during the year				
Cost, beginning of year	121.9	28.5	11.1	161.5
Accumulated depreciation, beginning of year	(55.4)	(20.4)	(7.6)	(83.4)
Net carrying amount, beginning of year	66.5	8.1	3.5	78.1
Net carrying amount, beginning of year	66.5	8.1	3.5	78.1
Acquisitions through business combinations	3.0	0.6	0.7	4.3
Additions	0.8	10.6	26.8	38.2
Dispositions	(0.1)	(0.9)	—	(1.0)
Depreciation	(10.5)	(4.2)	(2.1)	(16.8)
Net carrying amount, end of year	59.7	14.2	28.9	102.8

(1) A portion of the Company's office space is subleased. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recorded sublease income of $3.7 million (year ended December 31, 2022 - $3.6 million) as a component of other income.

Lease liability

($ millions)	**2023**	2022
Lease liability, beginning of year	**124.1**	141.4
Acquisitions through business combinations	**4.3**	—
Additions	**38.2**	3.8
Dispositions	**(1.1)**	—
Financing	**5.2**	5.7
Payments on lease liability	**(26.0)**	(26.1)
Other	**—**	(0.7)
Lease liability, end of year	**144.7**	124.1
Expected to be incurred within one year	**40.5**	24.9
Expected to be incurred beyond one year	**104.2**	99.2

Some leases contain variable payments that are not included within the lease liability as the payments are based on amounts determined by the lessor annually and not dependent on an index or rate. For the year ended December 31, 2023, variable lease payments of $1.7 million were included in general and administrative expenses relating to property tax payments on office leases (year ended December 31, 2022 - $1.5 million).

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recorded $0.8 million in payments related to short-term leases and leases for low dollar value underlying assets in operating and general and administrative expenses (year ended December 31, 2022 - $0.8 million).

The undiscounted cash flows relating to the lease liability are as follows:

($ millions)	**December 31, 2023**
1 year	**41.8**
2 to 3 years	**59.6**
4 to 5 years	**35.5**
More than 5 years	**25.2**
Total (1)	**162.1**

(1) Includes both the principal and amounts representing interest.

15. OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

At December 31, 2023, the Company had a long-term compensation liability of $31.0 million (December 31, 2022 - $40.8 million) related to share-based compensation. See Note 25 - "Share-based Compensation" for additional information.

16. DECOMMISSIONING LIABILITY

($ millions)	**2023**	2022
Decommissioning liability, beginning of year	**675.5**	918.8
Liabilities incurred	**19.8**	21.6
Liabilities acquired through capital acquisitions	**40.1**	3.4
Liabilities disposed through capital dispositions	**(18.2)**	(46.7)
Liabilities settled (1)	**(45.4)**	(43.1)
Revaluation of acquired decommissioning liabilities (2)	**38.5**	3.8
Change in estimates	**(3.0)**	(11.4)
Change in discount and inflation rate estimates	**(19.6)**	(163.0)
Accretion	**22.7**	19.2
Reclassified as liabilities associated with assets held for sale	**(104.0)**	(28.4)
Foreign exchange	**—**	1.3
Decommissioning liability, end of year	**606.4**	675.5
Expected to be incurred within one year	**40.0**	41.6
Expected to be incurred beyond one year	**566.4**	633.9

(1) Includes $5.4 million received from government grant programs during the year ended December 31, 2023 (year ended December 31, 2022 - $23.0 million).

(2) These amounts relate to the revaluation of acquired decommissioning liabilities at the end of the period using a risk-free discount rate. At the date of acquisition, acquired decommissioning liabilities are fair valued.

Upon retirement of its oil and gas assets, the Company anticipates incurring substantial costs associated with decommissioning. The total future decommissioning liability was estimated by management based on the Company's net ownership in all wells and facilities. This includes all estimated costs to reclaim and abandon the wells and facilities and the estimated timing of the costs to be incurred in future periods. The Company has estimated the net present value of its total decommissioning liability to be $606.4 million at December 31, 2023 (December 31, 2022 - $675.5 million) based on total estimated undiscounted and uninflated cash flows to settle the obligation of $847.7 million (December 31, 2022 - $894.9 million). These obligations are expected to be settled through 2073, with the majority expected after 2050. The estimated cash flows have been discounted using a risk-free rate of 3.02 percent and a derived inflation rate of 1.62 percent (December 31, 2022 - risk-free rate of 3.28 percent and inflation rate of 2.09 percent).

17. SHAREHOLDERS' CAPITAL

Crescent Point has an unlimited number of common shares authorized for issuance.

	2023		2022	
	Number of shares	**Amount ($ millions)**	Number of shares	Amount ($ millions)
Common shares, beginning of year	**550,888,983**	**16,675.8**	579,484,032	16,963.4
Issued on capital acquisition	**53,202,339**	**493.0**	—	—
Issued for cash	**48,550,000**	**500.1**	—	—
Issued on redemption of restricted shares	**1,436,017**	**4.9**	1,713,730	5.2
Issued on exercise of stock options	**464,051**	**0.7**	1,038,321	1.4
Common shares repurchased for cancellation	**(34,611,900)**	**(349.9)**	(31,347,100)	(294.2)
Common shares, end of year	**619,929,490**	**17,324.6**	550,888,983	16,675.8
Cumulative share issue costs, net of tax	**—**	**(271.9)**	—	(256.5)
Total shareholders' capital, end of year	**619,929,490**	**17,052.7**	550,888,983	16,419.3

Normal Course Issuer Bids ("NCIBs")

On March 7, 2023, the Company announced the approval by the Toronto Stock Exchange of its notice to implement a NCIB. The NCIB allows the Company to purchase, for cancellation, up to 54,605,659 common shares, or 10 percent of the Company's public float, as at February 23, 2023. The NCIB commenced on March 9, 2023 and is due to expire on March 8, 2024. The Company's previous NCIB commenced on March 9, 2022 and expired on March 8, 2023.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company purchased 34.6 million common shares for total consideration of $349.9 million under its NCIBs. The total cost paid, including commissions and fees, was recognized directly as a reduction in shareholders' equity. Under the NCIB, all common shares purchased are cancelled.

18. DEFICIT

($ millions)	2023	2022
Accumulated earnings (deficit)	**(2,130.3)**	(2,700.6)
Accumulated gain on shares issued pursuant to DRIP (1) and SDP (2)	**8.4**	8.4
Accumulated tax effect on redemption of restricted shares	**18.2**	15.8
Accumulated dividends	**(8,098.8)**	(7,886.9)
Deficit	**(10,202.5)**	(10,563.3)

(1) Premium Dividend TM and Dividend Reinvestment Plan – suspended in 2015.

(2) Share Dividend Plan – suspended in 2015.

19. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

($ millions)	2023	2022
Long-term debt (1)	**3,566.3**	1,441.5
Adjusted working capital (surplus) deficiency (2)	**196.3**	(95.1)
Unrealized foreign exchange on translation of hedged US dollar long-term debt	**(24.5)**	(191.7)
Net debt	**3,738.1**	1,154.7
Shareholders' equity	**6,867.5**	6,493.4
Total capitalization	**10,605.6**	7,648.1

(1) Includes current portion of long-term debt.

(2) Adjusted working capital (surplus) deficiency is calculated as accounts payable and accrued liabilities, dividends payable and long-term compensation liability net of equity derivative contracts, less cash, accounts receivable, prepaids and deposits, and other current assets.

The following table reconciles cash flow from operating activities to adjusted funds flow from operations for the year ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022:

($ millions)	2023	2022
Cash flow from operating activities	**2,195.7**	2,192.2
Changes in non-cash working capital	**54.9**	15.0
Transaction costs	**48.5**	5.1
Decommissioning expenditures	**40.0**	20.1
Adjusted funds flow from operations	**2,339.1**	2,232.4

Crescent Point's objective for managing its capital structure is to maintain a strong balance sheet and capital base to provide financial flexibility, position the Company to fund future development projects and provide returns to shareholders.

Crescent Point manages its capital structure and short-term financing requirements using a measure not defined in IFRS Accounting Standards, or standardized, the ratio of net debt to adjusted funds flow from operations. Net debt to adjusted funds flow from operations is used to measure the Company's overall debt position and to measure the strength of the Company's balance sheet and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. Crescent Point's objective is to manage this metric to be well positioned to execute its business objectives during periods of volatile commodity prices. Crescent Point monitors this ratio and uses it as a key measure in capital allocation decisions including capital spending levels, returns to shareholders including dividends and share repurchases, and financing considerations. The Company's net debt to adjusted funds flow from operations ratio for the trailing four quarters at December 31, 2023 was 1.6 times (December 31, 2022 - 0.5 times).

Crescent Point is subject to certain financial covenants on its credit facilities and senior guaranteed notes agreements and was in compliance with all financial covenants as at December 31, 2023. See Note 13 - "Long-term Debt" for additional information regarding the Company's financial covenant requirements.

Crescent Point retains financial flexibility with liquidity on its credit facilities. The Company continuously monitors the commodity price environment and manages its counterparty exposure to mitigate credit losses and protect its balance sheet.

20. COMMODITY DERIVATIVE GAINS (LOSSES)

($ millions)	2023	2022
Realized gains (losses)	**15.5**	(641.8)
Unrealized gains	**148.3**	168.4
Commodity derivative gains (losses)	**163.8**	(473.4)

21. OTHER INCOME

($ millions)	2023	2022 (1)
Gain (loss) on capital dispositions	**(0.7)**	26.1
Government grant for decommissioning expenditures	**5.4**	23.0
Sublease income	**3.7**	3.6
Other	**5.0**	6.3
Other income	**13.4**	59.0

(1) Comparative period revised to reflect current period presentation.

22. INTEREST EXPENSE

($ millions)	2023	2022
Interest expense on long-term debt	**126.0**	64.7
Unrealized (gain) loss on interest derivative contracts	**3.4**	(1.1)
Interest expense	**129.4**	63.6

23. FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAIN (LOSS)

($ millions)	2023	2022
Realized gain on CCS - principal	**151.8**	63.8
Translation of US dollar long-term debt	**16.8**	(94.3)
Unrealized gain (loss) on CCS - principal and foreign exchange swaps	**(153.6)**	4.4
Other	**(5.0)**	7.3
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	**10.0**	(18.8)

24. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes is as follows:

($ millions)	2023	2022 (1)
Current tax:		
Canada	**(0.7)**	—
Current tax recovery	**(0.7)**	—
Deferred tax expense:		
Canada	**254.4**	415.1
Deferred tax expense	**254.4**	415.1
Income tax expense	**253.7**	415.1

(1) Comparative period revised to reflect current period presentation.

The following table reconciles income taxes calculated at the Canadian statutory rate with the recorded income taxes:

($ millions, except percentages)	2023	2022 (1)
Net income before tax from continuing operations	**1,053.1**	1,561.8
Statutory income tax rate	**24.58 %**	24.82 %
Expected provision for income taxes	**258.9**	387.6
Change in corporate tax rates and tax rate variance	**(5.6)**	1.6
Derecognition (recognition) of deferred tax assets	**0.5**	(0.7)
Non-deductible capital losses (non-taxable capital gains)	**0.1**	(0.2)
Non-deductible disposition of goodwill	**0.1**	1.9
Other (2)	**(0.3)**	24.9
Income tax expense	**253.7**	415.1

(1) Comparative period revised to reflect current period presentation.

(2) For the year ended December 31, 2022, there is an expense deducted in a foreign jurisdiction for which a tax benefit is not recognized.

The composition of net deferred income tax asset (liability) is as follows:

($ millions)	**2023**	2022
Deferred income tax assets	**—**	278.8
Deferred income tax liabilities	**(643.0)**	(77.3)
Net deferred income tax asset (liability)	**(643.0)**	201.5

The net deferred income tax assets (liabilities) are expected to be settled in the following periods:

($ millions)	**2023**	2022
Deferred income tax:		
To be settled within one year	**(1.7)**	19.6
To be settled beyond one year	**(641.3)**	181.9
Deferred income tax	**(643.0)**	201.5

The movement in deferred income tax assets (liabilities) are as follows:

($ millions)	At January 1, 2023	(Charges) / credits due to acquisitions, discontinued operations & other	(Charged) / credited to earnings	**At December 31, 2023**
Deferred income tax assets:				
Decommissioning liability	167.4	(1.6)	(19.2)	**146.6**
Income tax losses carried forward	744.6	(348.2)	(80.6)	**315.8**
Risk management contracts	2.1	—	11.3	**13.4**
Lease liabilities	30.7	0.6	3.7	**35.0**
Other	29.9	6.8	16.5	**53.2**
	974.7	(342.4)	(68.3)	**564.0**
Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Property, plant and equipment	(743.1)	(244.2)	(139.9)	**(1,127.2)**
Risk management contracts	(10.8)	(2.9)	(41.3)	**(55.0)**
ROU asset	(19.3)	(0.6)	(4.9)	**(24.8)**
	(773.2)	(247.7)	(186.1)	**(1,207.0)**
Net deferred income tax assets (liabilities)	201.5	(590.1)	(254.4)	**(643.0)**

($ millions)	At January 1, 2022	Credits due to acquisitions & other	(Charged) / credited to earnings	At December 31, 2022
Deferred income tax assets:				
Decommissioning liability	229.6	—	(62.2)	167.4
Income tax losses carried forward	814.2	—	(69.6)	744.6
Risk management contracts	41.1	—	(39.0)	2.1
Lease liabilities	35.3	—	(4.6)	30.7
Other	19.5	19.3	(8.9)	29.9
	1,139.7	19.3	(184.3)	974.7
Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Property, plant and equipment	(533.4)	—	(209.7)	(743.1)
Risk management contracts	(13.4)	—	2.6	(10.8)
ROU asset	(22.8)	—	3.5	(19.3)
	(569.6)	—	(203.6)	(773.2)
Net deferred income tax assets (liabilities)	570.1	19.3	(387.9)	201.5

The approximate amounts of tax pools available as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

($ millions)	**2023**	2022
Tax pools:		
Canada	**8,281.0**	5,685.8
United States	**2,319.7**	3,025.2
Total	**10,600.7**	8,711.0

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent of expected utilization of tax attributes, based on estimated undiscounted future cash flows included in the Company's independent reserve report.

The above tax pools include estimated Canadian non-capital losses carried forward of $1.31 billion (December 31, 2022 - $1.36 billion) that expire in the years 2033 through 2040, and U.S. net operating losses of $2.32 billion (December 31, 2022 - $2.30 billion) of which $1.52 billion will expire in the years 2032 through 2037, while the remaining $802.2 million will not expire.

A deferred income tax asset has not been recognized for U.S. tax pools of $2.32 billion (December 31, 2022 - $507.2 million) or for other Canadian tax pools of $69.0 million (December 31, 2022 - $69.0 million) as there is not sufficient certainty regarding future utilization.

25. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

The following table reconciles the number of restricted shares, ESVP awards, PSUs and DSUs for the year ended December 31, 2023:

	Restricted Shares	ESVP	PSUs (1)	DSUs
Balance, beginning of year	2,244,738	5,274,478	2,713,176	1,745,879
Granted	718,566	1,626,590	888,834	231,464
Redeemed	(1,436,017)	(3,721,568)	(1,627,028)	(248,920)
Forfeited	(146,602)	(519,434)	(351,734)	—
Balance, end of year	1,380,685	2,660,066	1,623,248	1,728,423

(1) Based on underlying units before any effect of performance multipliers.

The following table reconciles the number of restricted shares, ESVP awards, PSUs and DSUs for the year ended December 31, 2022:

	Restricted Shares	ESVP	PSUs (1)	DSUs
Balance, beginning of year	3,267,717	8,329,291	3,214,620	1,556,780
Granted	710,819	1,288,598	904,469	208,693
Redeemed	(1,718,906)	(3,691,820)	(1,405,913)	(19,594)
Forfeited	(14,892)	(651,591)	—	—
Balance, end of year	2,244,738	5,274,478	2,713,176	1,745,879

(1) Based on underlying units before any effect of performance multipliers.

The following table provides summary information regarding stock options outstanding as at December 31, 2023:

	Stock options (number of units)	Weighted average exercise price ($)
Balance, beginning of year	3,889,130	4.43
Exercised	(629,013)	2.92
Forfeited	(35,857)	3.43
Balance, end of year	3,224,260	4.74

The following table summarizes information regarding stock options outstanding as at December 31, 2023:

Range of exercise prices ($)	Number of stock options outstanding	Weighted average remaining term for stock options outstanding (years)	Weighted average exercise price per share for stock options outstanding ($)	Number of stock options exercisable	Weighted average exercise price per share for stock options exercisable ($)
1.09 - 1.65	1,541,362	3.25	1.09	505,996	1.09
1.66 - 5.16	254,950	2.27	3.94	245,820	3.99
5.17 - 9.86	438,417	3.70	6.01	177,060	7.15
9.87 - 10.06	989,531	1.02	10.06	989,531	10.06
	3,224,260	2.55	4.74	1,918,407	6.65

The following table provides summary information regarding stock options outstanding as at December 31, 2022:

	Stock options (number of units)	Weighted average exercise price ($)
Balance, beginning of year	5,839,464	4.04
Exercised	(1,446,571)	3.16
Forfeited	(398,610)	2.06
Expired	(105,153)	9.22
Balance, end of year	3,889,130	4.43

The volume weighted average trading price of the Company's common shares was $9.73 per share during the year ended December 31, 2023 (year ended December 31, 2022 - $9.52 per share).

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company calculated total share-based compensation of $40.4 million (year ended December 31, 2022 - $75.6 million), net of estimated forfeitures, of which $5.4 million was capitalized (year ended December 31, 2022 - $13.3 million).

At December 31, 2023, the current portion of long-term compensation liability of $37.5 million was included in other current liabilities (December 31, 2022 - $49.1 million) and $31.0 million was included in other long-term liabilities (December 31, 2022 - $40.8 million).

26. PER SHARE AMOUNTS

The following table summarizes the weighted average shares used in calculating net income (loss) per share:

	2023	2022
Weighted average shares – basic	**545,644,234**	566,710,644
Dilutive impact of share-based compensation	**2,684,473**	4,357,422
Weighted average shares – diluted	**548,328,707**	571,068,066

27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND DERIVATIVES

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are comprised of cash, accounts receivable, deferred consideration receivable, derivative assets and liabilities, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, dividends payable and long-term debt.

Crescent Point's derivative assets and liabilities are transacted in active markets. The Company classifies the fair value of these transactions according to the following fair value hierarchy based on the amount of observable inputs used to value the instrument:

- Level 1 - Values are based on unadjusted quoted prices available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date.
- Level 2 - Values are based on inputs, including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value and volatility factors, which can be substantially observed or corroborated in the marketplace. Prices in Level 2 are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date.
- Level 3 - Values are based on prices or valuation techniques that are not based on observable market data.

Accordingly, Crescent Point's derivative assets and liabilities are classified as Level 2. Assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the placement within the fair value hierarchy.

Discussions of the fair values and risks associated with financial assets and liabilities, as well as summarized information related to derivative positions are detailed below:

a) Carrying amount and fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and dividends payable approximate their carrying amount due to the short-term nature of those instruments. The fair value of the amounts drawn on bank debt is equal to its carrying amount as the facilities and term loan bear interest at floating rates and credit spreads that are indicative of market rates. These financial instruments are classified as financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost and are reported at amortized cost.

Crescent Point's derivative assets and liabilities are transacted in active markets, classified as financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and fair valued at each period with the resulting gain or loss recorded in net income.

The following table summarizes the carrying value of the Company's remaining financial assets and liabilities as compared to their respective fair values as at December 31, 2023:

($ millions)	2023 Carrying Value	2023 Fair Value	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets					
Derivatives	255.0	255.0	—	255.0	—
	255.0	255.0	—	255.0	—
Financial liabilities					
Derivatives	55.2	55.2	—	55.2	—
Senior guaranteed notes (1)	883.4	853.0	—	853.0	—
	938.6	908.2	—	908.2	—

(1) The senior guaranteed notes are classified as financial liabilities at amortized cost and are reported at amortized cost. The notes denominated in US dollars are translated to Canadian dollars at the period end exchange rate. The fair value of the notes is calculated based on current interest rates and is not recorded in the financial statements.

The following table summarizes the carrying value of the Company's remaining financial assets and liabilities as compared to their respective fair values as at December 31, 2022:

($ millions)	2022 Carrying Value	2022 Fair Value	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets					
Derivatives	235.3	235.3	—	235.3	—
	235.3	235.3	—	235.3	—
Financial liabilities					
Derivatives	8.7	8.7	—	8.7	—
Senior guaranteed notes (1)	1,441.5	1,372.9	—	1,372.9	—
	1,450.2	1,381.6	—	1,381.6	—

(1) The senior guaranteed notes are classified as financial liabilities at amortized cost and are reported at amortized cost. The notes denominated in US dollars are translated to Canadian dollars at the period end exchange rate. The fair value of the notes is calculated based on current interest rates and is not recorded in the financial statements.

Derivative assets and liabilities

Derivative assets and liabilities arise from the use of derivative contracts. Crescent Point's derivative assets and liabilities are classified as Level 2 with values based on inputs including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value and volatility factors. Accordingly, the Company's derivative financial instruments are classified as fair value through profit or loss and are reported at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in net income.

The following table summarizes the fair value as at December 31, 2023 and the change in fair value for the year ended December 31, 2023:

($ millions)	Commodity (1)	Interest (2)	Foreign exchange (3)	Equity	Total
Derivative assets, beginning of year	14.0	6.7	175.0	30.9	226.6
Acquisitions through business combinations	12.0	—	—	—	12.0
Dispositions	19.0	—	—	—	19.0
Unrealized change in fair value	129.4	(3.4)	(153.6)	(29.3)	(56.9)
Foreign exchange	(0.9)	—	—	—	(0.9)
Derivative assets, end of year	173.5	3.3	21.4	1.6	199.8
Derivative assets, end of year	176.5	3.3	72.2	3.0	255.0
Derivative liabilities, end of year	(3.0)	—	(50.8)	(1.4)	(55.2)

(1) Includes crude oil, crude oil differentials, natural gas and natural gas differential contracts.

(2) Interest payments on CCS.

(3) Includes principal portion of CCS and foreign exchange contracts.

The following table summarizes the fair value as at December 31, 2022 and the change in fair value for the year ended December 31, 2022:

($ millions)	Commodity (1)	Interest (2)	Foreign exchange (3)	Equity	Total
Derivative assets (liabilities), beginning of year	(154.4)	5.6	170.6	33.8	55.6
Unrealized change in fair value	168.4	1.1	4.4	(2.9)	171.0
Derivative assets, end of year	14.0	6.7	175.0	30.9	226.6
Derivative assets, end of year	22.6	6.7	175.1	30.9	235.3
Derivative liabilities, end of year	(8.6)	—	(0.1)	—	(8.7)

(1) Includes crude oil, crude oil differentials, propane, natural gas and natural gas differential contracts.

(2) Interest payments on CCS.

(3) Includes principal portion of CCS and foreign exchange contracts.

Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset if the Company has the legal right to offset and intends to settle on a net basis or settle the asset and liability simultaneously. The Company offsets derivative assets and liabilities when the counterparty, commodity, currency and timing of settlement are the same. The following table summarizes the gross asset and liability positions of the Company's financial derivatives by contract that are offset on the balance sheet as at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022:

			2023			2022
($ millions)	Asset	Liability	Net	Asset	Liability	Net
Gross amount	258.4	(58.6)	199.8	246.3	(19.7)	226.6
Amount offset	(3.4)	3.4	—	(11.0)	11.0	—
Net amount	255.0	(55.2)	199.8	235.3	(8.7)	226.6

b) Risks associated with financial assets and liabilities

The Company is exposed to financial risks from its financial assets and liabilities. The financial risks include market risk relating to commodity prices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity price as well as credit and liquidity risk.

Commodity price risk

The Company is exposed to commodity price risk on crude oil and condensate, NGLs and natural gas revenues. To manage a portion of this risk, the Company has entered into various derivative agreements.

The following table summarizes the unrealized gains (losses) on the Company's commodity financial derivative contracts and the resulting impact on income before tax due to fluctuations in commodity prices or differentials, with all other variables held constant:

($ millions)	Impact on Income Before Tax Year ended December 31, 2023		Impact on Income Before Tax Year ended December 31, 2022	
	Increase 10%	Decrease 10%	Increase 10%	Decrease 10%
Commodity price				
Crude oil	(134.4)	135.5	(40.3)	38.8
Natural gas	(25.4)	25.8	(3.1)	3.2
Differential				
Natural gas	15.5	(15.5)	2.6	(2.6)

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on amounts drawn on its bank debt to the extent of changes in market interest rates. Based on the Company's floating rate debt position, as at December 31, 2023, a 1 percent increase or decrease in the interest rate on floating rate debt would amount to an impact on income before tax of $26.8 million on an annualized basis. At December 31, 2022, the Company was undrawn on its credit facilities and had no floating rate debt outstanding, therefore, no exposure to changes in market interest rates.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk in relation to its US dollar denominated long-term debt, US dollar denominated commodity derivative contracts, investment in its U.S. subsidiary and on a portion of its commodity sales. Crescent Point utilizes foreign exchange derivatives to hedge its foreign exchange exposure on its US dollar denominated long-term debt. To reduce foreign exchange risk relating to commodity sales, the Company utilizes a combination of foreign exchange swaps and fixed price WTI crude oil contracts that settle in Canadian dollars.

The following table summarizes the resulting unrealized gains (losses) impacting income before tax due to the respective changes in the period end and applicable foreign exchange rates, with all other variables held constant:

($ millions)	Exchange Rate	Impact on Income Before Tax Year ended December 31, 2023		Impact on Income Before Tax Year ended December 31, 2022	
Cdn$ relative to US$		Increase 10%	Decrease 10%	Increase 10%	Decrease 10%
US dollar long-term debt	Period End	265.1	(265.1)	124.6	(124.6)
Cross currency swaps	Forward	(254.8)	254.8	(123.7)	123.7
Foreign exchange swaps	Forward	14.1	(14.1)	4.3	(4.3)

Equity price risk

The Company is exposed to equity price risk on its own share price in relation to certain share-based compensation plans detailed in Note 25 - "Share-based Compensation". The Company has entered into total return swaps to mitigate its exposure to fluctuations in its share price by fixing the future settlement cost on a portion of it's cash settled plans.

The following table summarizes the unrealized gains (losses) on the Company's equity derivative contracts and the resulting impact on income before tax due to the respective changes in the applicable share price, with all other variables held constant:

($ millions)	Impact on Income Before Tax Year ended December 31, 2023		Impact on Income Before Tax Year ended December 31, 2022	
Share price	Increase 50%	Decrease 50%	Increase 50%	Decrease 50%
Total return swaps	12.7	(12.7)	26.8	(26.8)

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk in relation to its physical oil and gas sales, financial counterparty and joint venture receivables. A substantial portion of the Company's accounts receivable are with customers in the oil and gas industry and are subject to normal industry credit risks. To mitigate credit risk associated with its physical sales portfolio, Crescent Point obtains financial assurances such as parental guarantees, letters of credit, prepayments and third party credit insurance. Including these assurances, approximately 98 percent of the Company's oil and gas sales are with entities considered investment grade.

At December 31, 2023, approximately 4 percent (December 31, 2022 - 4 percent) of the Company's accounts receivable balance was outstanding for more than 90 days and the Company's average expected credit loss was 0.83 percent (December 31, 2022 - 0.93 percent) on a portion of the Company's accounts receivable balance relating to joint venture receivables.

Liquidity risk

The Company manages its liquidity risk through managing its capital structure and continuously monitoring forecast cash flows and available credit under existing banking facilities as well as other potential sources of capital.

At December 31, 2023, the Company had available unused borrowing capacity on bank credit facilities of approximately $801.1 million, including $26.2 million outstanding letters of credit and cash of $17.3 million.

The timing of undiscounted cash outflows relating to the financial liabilities outstanding as at December 31, 2023, is outlined in the table below:

($ millions)	1 year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	634.9	—	—	—	634.9
Dividends payable	56.8	—	—	—	56.8
Derivative liabilities (1)	—	3.2	—	—	3.2
Senior guaranteed notes (2)	342.8	476.5	27.0	—	846.3
Bank debt (3)	236.3	3,118.8	—	—	3,355.1

(1) These amounts exclude undiscounted cash outflows pursuant to the CCS and foreign exchange swaps.

(2) These amounts include the notional principal and interest payments pursuant to the CCS related to the senior guaranteed notes, which fix the amounts due in Canadian dollars. US dollar senior guaranteed notes that do not have any underlying CCS are translated at the period end foreign exchange rate.

(3) These amounts include interest based on debt outstanding and interest rates effective as at December 31, 2023, and includes undiscounted cash outflows pursuant to the CCS related to Secured Overnight Financing Rate loans.

The timing of undiscounted cash outflows relating to the financial liabilities outstanding as at December 31, 2022, is outlined in the table below:

($ millions)	1 year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	448.2	—	—	—	448.2
Dividends payable	99.4	—	—	—	99.4
Derivative liabilities (1)	12.6	—	—	—	12.6
Senior guaranteed notes (2)	486.6	816.2	26.9	—	1,329.7

(1) These amounts exclude undiscounted cash outflows pursuant to the CCS and foreign exchange swaps.

(2) These amounts include the notional principal and interest payments pursuant to the CCS and foreign exchange swap related to the senior guaranteed notes, which fix the amounts due in Canadian dollars.

c) Derivative contracts

The following is a summary of the derivative contracts in place as at December 31, 2023:

Financial WTI Crude Oil Derivative Contracts – Canadian Dollar (1)					
	Swap		Collar		
Term	Volume (bbls/d)	Average Price ($/bbl)	Volumes (bbls/d)	Average Sold Call Price ($/bbl)	Average Bought Put Price ($/bbl)
January 2024 - December 2024 (2)	15,414	102.02	28,488	114.40	97.52
January 2025 - December 2025	1,513	95.13	—	—	—

(1) The volumes and prices reported are the weighted average volumes and prices for the period.

(2) Includes 5,000 bbls/d in the first half of 2024, which can be extended at the option of the counterparty for the second half of 2024 at an average swap price of $102.68/bbl.

Financial WTI Crude Oil Derivative Contracts – US Dollar (1)		
	Swap	
Term	Volume (bbls/d)	Average Price (US$/bbl)
January 2024 - March 2024	10,050	82.44

(1) The volumes and prices reported are the weighted average volumes and prices for the period.

Financial AECO Natural Gas Derivative Contracts – Canadian Dollar [1]		
	Swap	
Term	Volume (GJ/d)	Average Price ($/GJ)
January 2024 - October 2024	31,403	3.33

(1) The volumes and prices reported are the weighted average volumes and prices for the period.

Financial NYMEX Natural Gas Derivative Contracts – US Dollar [1]					
	Swap		Collar		
Term	Volume (mmbtu/d)	Average Price (US$/mmbtu)	Volume (mmbtu/d)	Average Sold Call Price (US$/mmbtu)	Average Bought Put Price (US$/mmbtu)
January 2024 - December 2024	31,027	3.44	60,000	4.21	3.14
January 2025 - December 2025	51,000	3.43	45,000	4.01	3.33

(1) The volumes and prices reported are the weighted average volumes and prices for the period.

Financial NYMEX Natural Gas Differential Derivative Contracts – US Dollar [1]				
Term	Volume (mmbtu/d)	Contract	Basis	Fixed Differential (US$/mmbtu)
January 2024 - December 2024	151,257	Basis Swap	AECO	(1.10)
January 2025 - December 2025	150,000	Basis Swap	AECO	(1.12)

(1) The volumes and prices reported are the weighted average volumes and prices for the period.

Financial Cross Currency Derivative Contracts					
Term	Contract	Receive Notional Principal (US$ millions)	Fixed Rate (US%)	Pay Notional Principal (Cdn$ millions)	Fixed Rate (Cdn%)
January 2024	Swap	783.0	7.18	1,075.6	6.69
January 2024 - March 2024	Swap	635.0	7.17	847.6	6.78
January 2024 - June 2024	Swap	257.5	3.75	276.4	4.03
January 2024 - April 2025	Swap	52.0	4.30	67.9	3.98
January 2024 - April 2025	Swap	207.5	4.08	262.6	4.13

Financial Foreign Exchange Forward Derivative Contracts					
Settlement Date	Contract	Receive Currency	Receive Notional Principal ($ millions)	Pay Currency	Pay Notional Principal ($ millions)
January 2024	Swap [1]	Cdn$	64.1	US$	48.0
June 2024	Swap	Cdn$	40.5	US$	30.0
December 2024	Swap	Cdn$	40.5	US$	30.0

(1) Based on an average floating exchange rate.

Financial Equity Derivative Contracts			
Term	Contract	Notional Principal ($ millions)	Number of shares
January 2024 - March 2024	Swap	11.8	1,549,947
January 2024 - March 2025	Swap	12.0	1,207,754

28. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Compensation of key management personnel

Key management personnel of the Company include its directors and executive officers. The compensation relating to key management personnel for the year ended December 31, 2023, recorded as general and administrative expenses was $7.3 million (year ended December 31, 2022 - $6.1 million) and share-based compensation costs were $19.4 million (year ended December 31, 2022 - $24.2 million).

29. COMMITMENTS

At December 31, 2023, the Company had contractual obligations and commitments as follows:

($ millions)	1 year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Operating [1]	15.8	19.7	11.5	7.9	54.9
Gas processing	115.6	193.4	147.9	280.8	737.7
Transportation	186.1	361.5	276.5	524.5	1,348.6
Total contractual commitments [2]	317.5	574.6	435.9	813.2	2,141.2

(1) Includes operating costs on the Company's office space, net of $16.7 million recoveries from subleases.

(2) Excludes contracts accounted for under IFRS 16. See Note 14 - "Leases" for additional information.

30. SIGNIFICANT SUBSIDIARIES

The Company has the following significant subsidiaries, each owned 100% directly and indirectly, at December 31, 2023:

Subsidiary Name	**Country of Formation**
Crescent Point Resources Partnership	Canada
Crescent Point Holdings Ltd.	Canada
Hammerhead Resources ULC	Canada
Crescent Point Energy U.S. Corp.	United States of America

31. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES

Comprehensive income statement presentation

The Company's statements of comprehensive income are prepared primarily by nature of expense, with the exception of compensation expenses which are included in the operating, general and administrative and share-based compensation line items, as follows:

($ millions)	**2023**	2022 [1]
Operating	**64.0**	56.3
General and administrative	**66.8**	58.7
Share-based compensation	**9.4**	35.9
Total compensation expenses	**140.2**	150.9

(1) Comparative period revised to reflect current period presentation.

Cash flow statement presentation

($ millions)	**2023**	2022
Operating activities		
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	**66.7**	(11.3)
Prepaids and deposits	**(2.2)**	(13.9)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(97.8)**	(3.5)
Other current liabilities	**(11.8)**	8.6
Other long-term liabilities	**(9.8)**	5.1
	(54.9)	(15.0)
Investing activities		
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	**—**	0.2
Other current assets	**(60.5)**	(18.7)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**56.3**	(7.6)
	(4.2)	(26.1)
Financing activities		
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Prepaids and deposits	**(12.6)**	(44.2)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(2.0)**	4.0
Dividends payable	**(42.6)**	55.9
	(57.2)	15.7

Supplementary financing cash flow information

The Company's reconciliation of cash flow from financing activities is outlined in the table below:

($ millions)	**Dividends payable**	**Long-term debt [1]**	**Lease liability [2]**
December 31, 2021	43.5	1,970.2	141.4
Changes from cash flow from financing activities:			
Decrease in bank debt, net		(338.5)	
Repayment of senior guaranteed notes		(281.8)	
Realized gain on cross currency swap maturity		63.8	
Dividends paid	(144.7)		
Payments on principal portion of lease liability			(20.4)
Non-cash changes:			
Dividends declared	200.6		
Additions			3.8
Other			(0.7)
Foreign exchange		27.8	
December 31, 2022	99.4	1,441.5	124.1
Changes from cash flow from financing activities:			
Increase in bank debt, net		**2,675.1**	
Repayment of senior guaranteed notes and acquired long-term debt		**(897.9)**	
Realized gain on cross currency swap maturity		**147.7**	
Dividends paid	**(254.5)**		
Payments on principal portion of lease liability			**(20.8)**
Non-cash changes:			
Dividends declared	**211.9**		
Acquisitions through business combinations		**363.8**	**4.3**
Additions			**38.2**
Dispositions			**(1.1)**
Foreign exchange		**(163.9)**	
December 31, 2023	**56.8**	**3,566.3**	**144.7**

(1) Includes current portion of long-term debt.

(2) Includes current portion of lease liability.

32. OIL AND GAS SALES

The following table reconciles oil and gas sales by country:

($ millions) [1]	**2023**	2022
Canada		
Crude oil and condensate sales	**3,082.5**	3,319.1
NGL sales	**180.2**	224.8
Natural gas sales	**236.3**	303.1
Total Canada	**3,499.0**	3,847.0
U.S.		
Crude oil and condensate sales	**569.6**	553.3
NGL sales	**27.0**	55.2
Natural gas sales	**16.3**	37.6
Total U.S. [2]	**612.9**	646.1
Total oil and gas sales	**4,111.9**	4,493.1

(1) Oil and gas sales are reported before realized derivatives.

(2) Discontinued operations.

33. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Disposition of Southern Alberta Assets

On January 26, 2024, Crescent Point completed the disposition of its Southern Alberta assets for total consideration of approximately $38.1 million, including interim closing adjustments. Total consideration includes $25.0 million of deferred consideration receivable. Due to significant decommissioning liabilities associated with these assets, this transaction reduces the Company's decommissioning liability balance by $92.4 million.

Directors

Barbara Munroe, Chair [6]

James Craddock [2] [3] [5]

John Dielwart [3] [4]

Mike Jackson [1] [5]

Jennifer Koury [2] [5]

Francois Langlois [1] [3] [4]

Myron Stadnyk [1] [2] [4]

Mindy Wight [1] [2]

Craig Bryksa [4]

[1] Member of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors

[2] Member of the Human Resources and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors

[3] Member of the Reserves Committee of the Board of Directors

[4] Member of the Environment, Safety and Sustainability Committee of the Board of Directors

[5] Member of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee

[6] Chair of the Board serves in an *ex officio* capacity on each Committee

Officers

Craig Bryksa
President and Chief Executive Officer

Ken Lamont
Chief Financial Officer

Ryan Gritzfeldt
Chief Operating Officer

Mark Eade
Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary

Garret Holt
Senior Vice President, Strategy and Planning

Michael Politeski
Senior Vice President, Finance and Treasurer

Shelly Witwer
Senior Vice President, Business Development

Justin Foraie
Vice President, Operations and Marketing

Head Office

Suite 2000, 585 - 8th Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2P 1G1
Tel: (403) 693-0020
Fax: (403) 693-0070
Toll Free: (888) 693-0020

Banker

The Bank of Nova Scotia
Calgary, Alberta

Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Calgary, Alberta

Legal Counsel

Norton Rose Fulbright Canada LLP
Calgary, Alberta

Evaluation Engineers

McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd.
Calgary, Alberta

Registrar and Transfer Agent

Investors are encouraged to contact Crescent Point's Registrar and Transfer Agent for information regarding their security holdings:

Computershare Trust Company of Canada
600, 530 - 8th Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2P 3S8
Tel: (403) 267-6800

Stock Exchanges

Toronto Stock Exchange - TSX
New York Stock Exchange - NYSE

Stock Symbol

CPG

Investor Contacts

Shant Madian
Vice President, Capital Markets
(403) 693-0020

Sarfraz Somani
Manager, Investor Relations
(403) 693-0020