

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") is dated March 1, 2023 and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2022 for a full understanding of the financial position and results of operations of Crescent Point Energy Corp. (the "Company" or "Crescent Point").

The audited consolidated financial statements and comparative information for the year ended December 31, 2022 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

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 2022 results demonstrate strong operational execution, a strengthened balance sheet and continued commitment to shareholder returns. Strong WTI prices supported the Company's positive financial results, with adjusted funds flow from operations of \$2.23 billion, net income of \$1.48 billion and \$1.15 billion of excess cash flow during 2022. The Company reduced net debt by \$850.3 million, exiting the year with a net debt balance of approximately \$1.15 billion and a net debt to adjusted funds flow from operations ratio of 0.5 times. The Company recorded a net impairment reversal of \$428.6 million for the year, which was primarily attributable to higher forecast commodity prices partially offset by higher forecast costs.

The Company achieved its 2022 guidance with average annual production of 132,282 boe/d (guidance of 132,000 boe/d), annual operating expenses of \$713.1 million or \$14.77/boe (guidance of \$14.75/boe), and development capital expenditures of \$956.1 million (guidance of \$950.0 million) to drill 206.6 net wells. The inflationary environment in 2022 resulted in higher expenses and capital costs compared to 2021 levels.

The Company continued to focus its asset portfolio and further enhance its long-term sustainability in 2022. In August, the Company acquired certain Kaybob Duvernay assets for cash consideration of \$87.0 million, strengthening its position in this core area. Subsequent to year end, the Company closed the acquisition of additional Kaybob Duvernay assets for cash consideration of \$370.6 million. These strategic transactions increased the Company's drilling inventory in the Kaybob Duvernay to over 20 years. The Company also closed non-core asset dispositions for total cash consideration of \$283.6 million during 2022.

In July 2022, the Company achieved its near-term debt target and released its updated return of capital framework targeting the return of up to 50 percent of discretionary excess cash flow, in addition to its base dividend, through a combination of share repurchases and dividends. During the year, the Company repurchased for cancellation 31.3 million common shares for aggregate consideration of \$294.2 million, and declared \$0.3600 per share in dividends to shareholders. In 2022, the Company raised its quarterly cash dividend three times, from an initial quarterly dividend of \$0.0450 per share to a quarterly dividend of \$0.1000 per share payable on April 3, 2023.

Crescent Point's 2023 guidance includes annual average production of 138,000 - 142,000 boe/d and development capital expenditures of \$1.00 - \$1.10 billion. Based on current forecast commodity prices, the Company expects to generate strong returns and cash flow to provide continued returns to shareholders.

Adjusted funds flow from operations, net debt, net debt to adjusted funds flow 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.

Results of Operations

Production

	2022	2021	% Change
Crude oil and condensate (bbls/d)	91,679	95,839	(4)
NGLs (bbls/d)	17,039	17,769	(4)
Natural gas (mcf/d)	141,384	114,452	24
Total (boe/d)	132,282	132,683	—
Crude oil and liquids (%)	82	86	(4)
Natural gas (%)	18	14	4
Total (%)	100	100	—

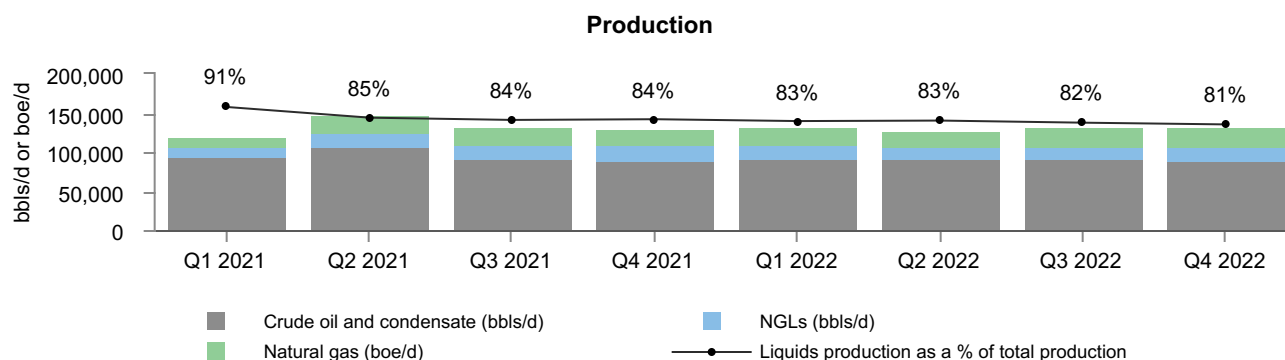
The following is a summary of Crescent Point's production by area:

Production By Area (boe/d)	2022	2021	% Change
Saskatchewan	68,986	80,893	(15)
Alberta	44,766	31,739	41
North Dakota	18,530	20,051	(8)
Total	132,282	132,683	—

Total production averaged 132,282 boe/d during 2022 compared to 132,683 boe/d in 2021. The Company's production by area has varied as production growth in the Kaybob Duvernay area was offset by non-core asset dispositions in Saskatchewan.

The Company's weighting to crude oil and liquids production in 2022 decreased by 4 percent. The decrease was primarily due to higher natural gas production as a result of production growth in the Kaybob Duvernay area and the dispositions of non core oil-weighted conventional assets in Southeast Saskatchewan as well as in the Saskatchewan Viking resource play.

Exhibit 1



Marketing and Prices

Average Selling Prices ⁽¹⁾	2022	2021	% Change
Crude oil and condensate (\$/bbl)	115.72	78.43	48
NGLs (\$/bbl)	45.02	42.33	6
Natural gas (\$/mcf)	6.60	4.51	46
Total (\$/boe)	93.06	66.21	41

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

Benchmark Pricing	2022	2021	% Change
Crude Oil Prices			
WTI crude oil (US\$/bbl) ⁽¹⁾	94.23	67.96	39
WTI crude oil (Cdn\$/bbl)	122.54	85.16	44
Crude Oil and Condensate Differentials			
LSB crude oil (Cdn\$/bbl) ⁽²⁾	(4.42)	(5.01)	(12)
FOS crude oil (Cdn\$/bbl) ⁽³⁾	(21.81)	(12.89)	69
UHC crude oil (US\$/bbl) ⁽⁴⁾	3.94	(0.05)	(7,980)
C5+ condensate (Cdn\$/bbl) ⁽⁵⁾	(0.64)	0.35	(283)
Natural Gas Prices			
AECO daily spot natural gas (Cdn\$/mcf) ⁽⁶⁾	5.31	3.62	47
AECO monthly index natural gas (Cdn\$/mcf)	5.56	3.57	56
NYMEX natural gas (US\$/mmbtu) ⁽⁷⁾	6.64	3.85	72
Foreign Exchange Rate			
Exchange rate (US\$/Cdn\$)	0.769	0.798	(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) UHC refers to the Sweet at Clearbrook crude oil price.

(5) C5+ condensate refers to the Canadian C5+ condensate index.

(6) AECO refers to the Alberta Energy Company natural gas price.

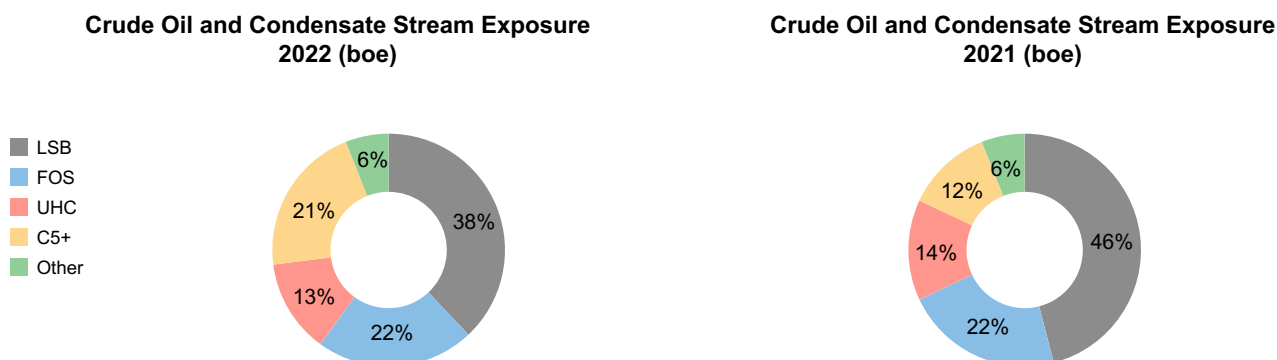
(7) NYMEX refers to the New York Mercantile Exchange natural gas price.

Benchmark crude oil prices strengthened in the first half of 2022, primarily due to the recovery in global demand from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. OPEC did not sufficiently increase production to meet growing demand which put additional pressure on global inventory levels. The increase in demand was partially offset by releases of crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve ("SPR") by the U.S. government, which increased supply. In the second half of the year WTI prices fell primarily due to heightened fears of a global recession and its effect on capital markets.

U.S. natural gas prices strengthened in 2022, due to the conflict in Ukraine and the call on U.S. natural gas to meet European demand. The recovery from the pandemic also spurred further demand for natural gas and incremental strength in global gas prices.

Alberta natural gas prices were higher than the previous year due to the increased global demand for natural gas; however, reduced takeaway capacity from pipeline maintenance put downward pressure on prices and resulted in a wider AECO differential to NYMEX relative to 2021.

Exhibit 2



LSB and UHC crude oil differentials improved in 2022 compared to the same periods in 2021, primarily due to planned maintenance of oil sands upgraders, which removed significant light oil supply from the market. FOS crude oil differentials widened in 2022, primarily due to discounted Western Canadian Select ("WCS") crude oil pricing in the U.S. Gulf Coast as a result of the SPR releases. WCS crude oil differentials were also impacted by a fire at the BP Toledo refinery in September 2022 which resulted in a full shutdown and reduced heavy oil demand in the Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts Midwest.

Condensate differentials weakened slightly in 2022, primarily due to depressed naphtha pricing in the U.S. Gulf Coast, which competes directly with Canadian C5+.

In 2022, the Company's average selling price for crude oil and condensate increased 48 percent, primarily due to a 44 percent increase in the Cdn\$ WTI benchmark price.

Crescent Point's corporate crude oil and condensate differential relative to Cdn\$ WTI in 2022 was \$6.82 per bbl compared to \$6.73 per bbl in 2021. The slightly wider differential was driven by weaker FOS and C5+ differentials, partially offset by stronger LSB and UHC price differentials.

In 2022, the Company's average selling price for NGLs remained relatively consistent with 2021.

The Company's average selling price for natural gas in 2022 increased 46 percent, primarily as a result of the increases in the AECO daily and NYMEX benchmark prices. The Company's Canadian gas production generally trades at a slight premium to AECO pricing.

Exhibit 3

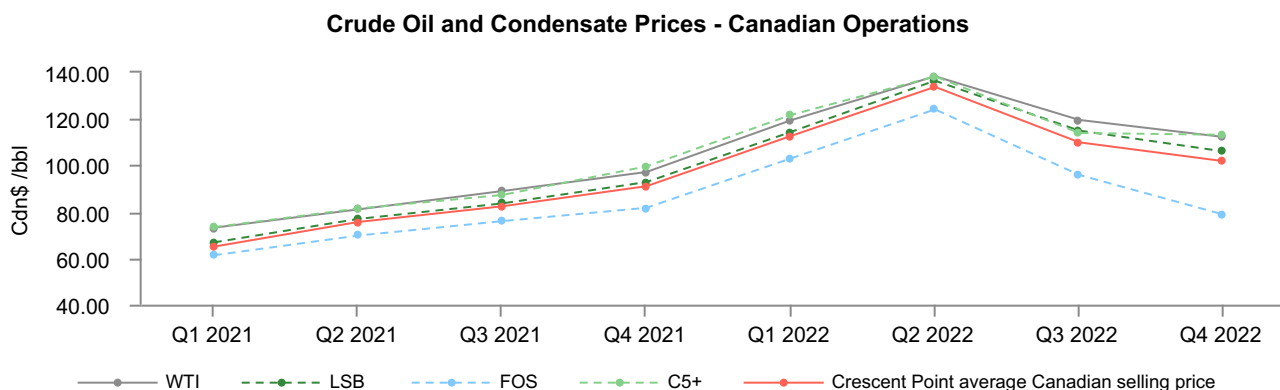
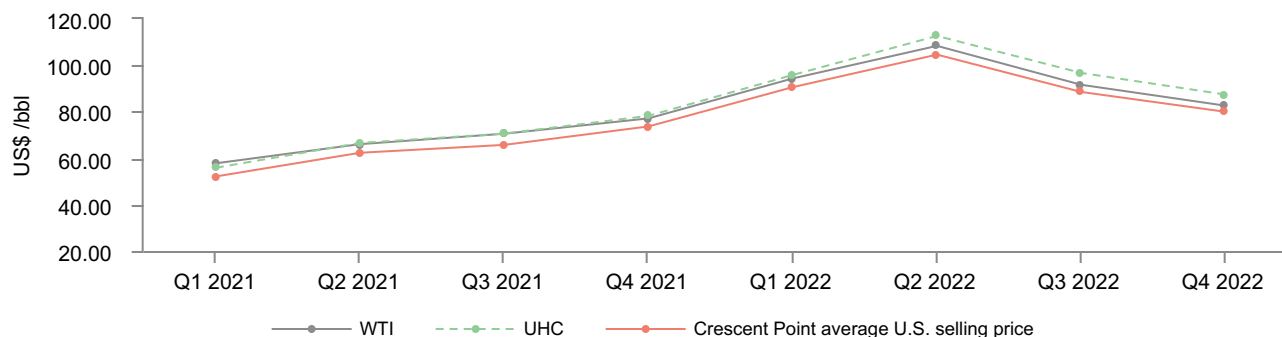


Exhibit 4

Crude Oil and Condensate Prices - U.S. Operations



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, 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 and natural gas production and provides a measure of stability to the Company's cash flow. See Note 25 – "Financial Instruments and Derivatives" in the audited consolidated financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2022 for additional information on the Company's derivatives.

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

(\$ millions, except volume amounts)	2022	2021	% Change
Average crude oil volumes hedged (bbls/d) ⁽¹⁾	44,229	48,432	(9)
Crude oil realized derivative loss ⁽¹⁾	(647.3)	(351.1)	84
per bbl	(19.34)	(10.04)	93
Average NGL volumes hedged (bbls/d)	416	210	98
NGL realized derivative loss	(1.1)	(0.7)	57
per bbl	(0.18)	(0.11)	64
Average natural gas volumes hedged (GJ/d) ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	31,233	35,397	(12)
Natural gas realized derivative gain (loss) ⁽³⁾	6.6	(9.0)	(173)
per GJ	0.13	(0.22)	(159)
Average barrels of oil equivalent hedged (boe/d) ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	49,579	54,234	(9)
Total realized commodity derivative losses ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	(641.8)	(360.8)	78
per boe	(13.29)	(7.45)	78

(1) The crude oil realized derivative loss for the year ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 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.

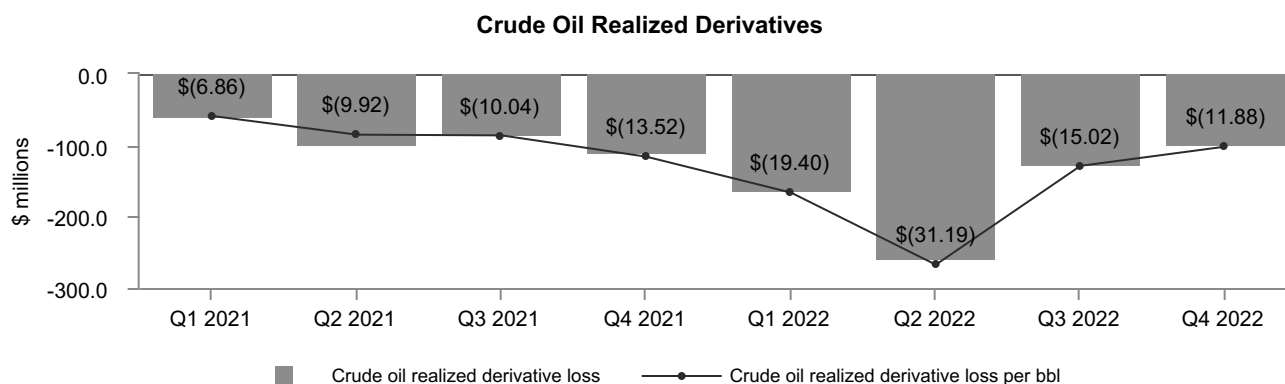
(3) The natural gas derivative gain for the year ended December 31, 2022 includes the realized derivative gains on financial natural gas price differential contracts. The average natural gas volumes hedged and average barrels of oil equivalent hedged do not include the hedged volumes related to financial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

The Company's realized derivative losses for crude oil were \$647.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, compared to \$351.1 million in 2021. The increased realized derivative losses were primarily attributable to the increase in the Cdn\$ WTI benchmark price.

The Company's realized derivative losses for NGLs were \$1.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, compared to \$0.7 million in 2021. The increased derivative losses in 2022 were primarily attributable to the higher average hedged volumes.

Crescent Point's realized derivative gains for natural gas were \$6.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, compared to losses of \$9.0 million in 2021. The gains relate to the Company's financial natural gas basis differential contracts as a result of the wider AECO to NYMEX differential. The derivative gains in 2022 on basis differential contracts were partially offset by losses on AECO swap contracts.

Exhibit 5



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

(\$ millions)	2022	2021	% Change
Crude oil	145.6	(128.6)	(213)
NGL	(0.1)	1.9	(105)
Natural gas	22.9	(1.4)	(1,736)
Total unrealized commodity derivative gains (losses)	168.4	(128.1)	(231)

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recognized a total unrealized derivative gain of \$168.4 million on its commodity contracts compared to a total unrealized derivative loss of \$128.1 million in 2021. The unrealized crude oil derivative gain in 2022 was primarily attributable to the maturity of out-of-the-money derivative contracts, partially offset by the increase in the Cdn\$ WTI forward benchmark prices at December 31, 2022 compared to December 31, 2021. The unrealized gain on natural gas derivative contracts in 2022 was primarily due to the decrease in the AECO monthly index forward benchmark price relative to the Company's average hedge price and a wider AECO differential to NYMEX.

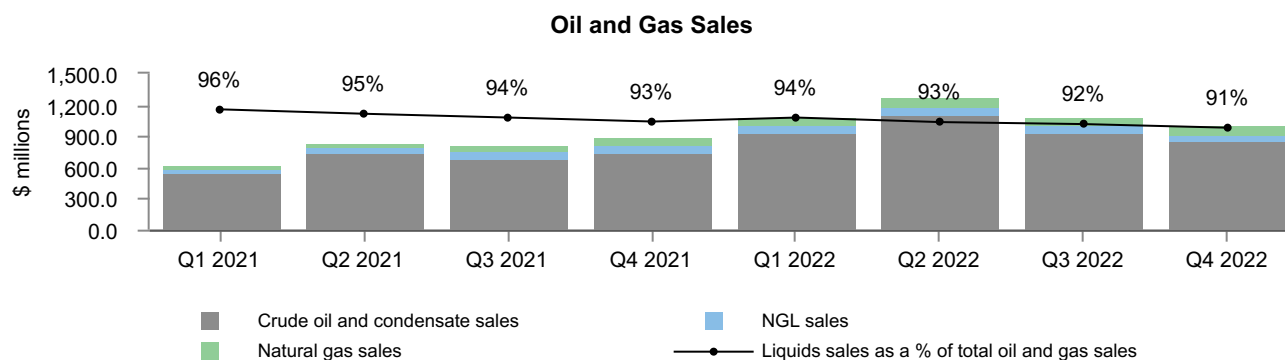
Oil and Gas Sales

(\$ millions) ⁽¹⁾	2022	2021	% Change
Crude oil and condensate sales	3,872.4	2,743.7	41
NGL sales	280.0	274.5	2
Natural gas sales	340.7	188.3	81
Total oil and gas sales	4,493.1	3,206.5	40

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

Total oil and gas sales increased by 40 percent in 2022 compared to 2021. Crude oil and condensate sales increased 41% due to the impact of higher realized pricing, partially offset by lower production volumes. Natural gas sales increased 81% due to higher realized pricing and increased natural gas production volumes.

Exhibit 6

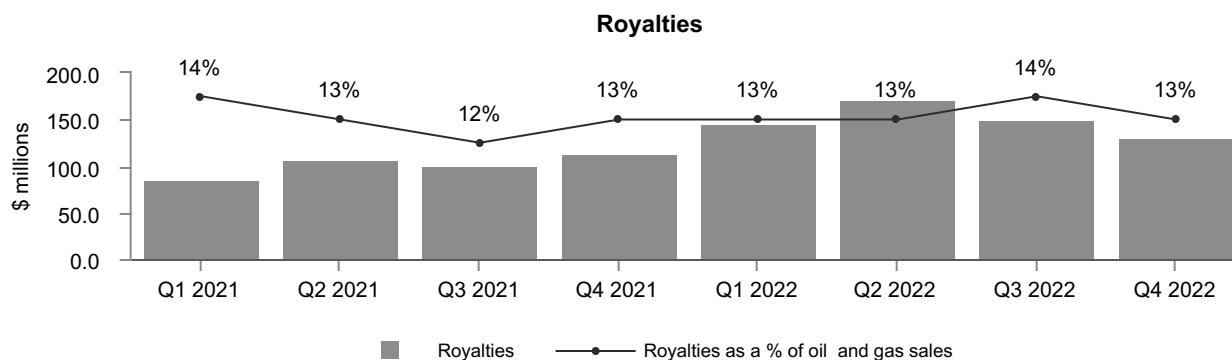


Royalties

(\$ millions, except % and per boe amounts)	2022	2021	% Change
Royalties	600.9	408.8	47
As a % of oil and gas sales	13	13	—
Per boe	12.45	8.44	48

Royalties increased 47 percent in 2022 compared to 2021 due to the increase in oil and gas sales. Royalties as a percentage of oil and gas sales remained consistent in 2022 compared to 2021.

Exhibit 7

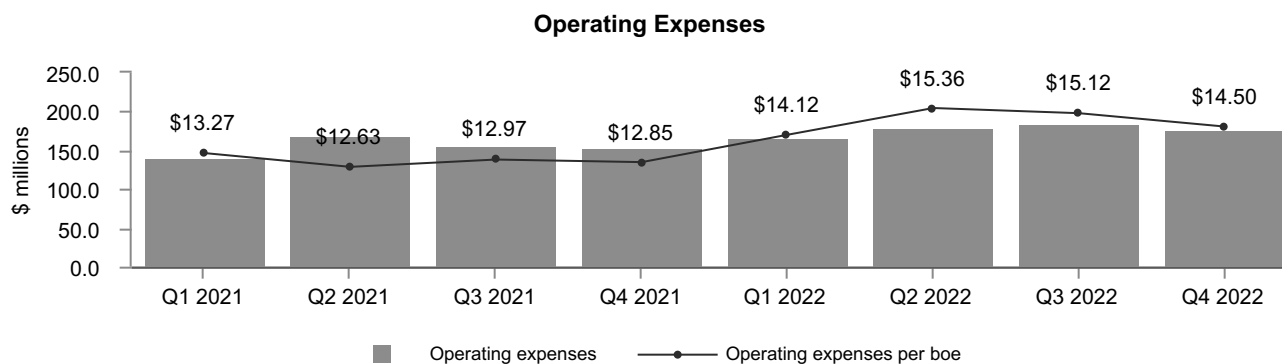


Operating Expenses

(\$ millions, except per boe amounts)	2022	2021	% Change
Operating expenses	713.1	625.3	14
Per boe	14.77	12.91	14

Operating expenses increased 14 percent in 2022 compared to 2021. The increases were primarily attributable to cost inflation throughout multiple cost categories, including gathering and processing, utilities, fuel, labour and trucking. Field activity levels, including well servicing and repair and maintenance, increased in 2022 to maximize production in response to stronger commodity prices. On a per boe basis, operating costs increased 14 percent in 2022 compared to 2021.

Exhibit 8

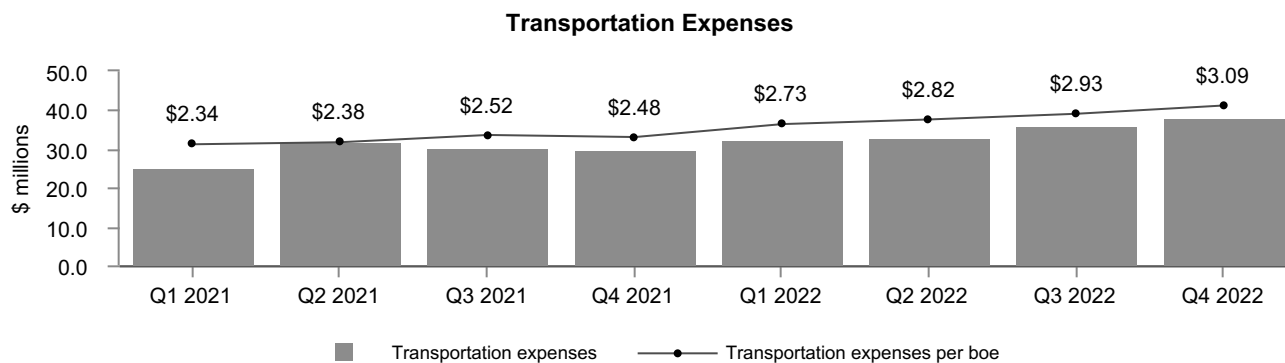


Transportation Expenses

(\$ millions, except per boe amounts)	2022	2021	% Change
Transportation expenses	139.8	117.7	19
Per boe	2.90	2.43	19

Transportation expenses increased 19 percent in 2022 compared to 2021, primarily due to higher pipeline tariffs and an increase in trucking costs and activity. On a per boe basis, transportation expenses increased by \$0.47 per boe in 2022 compared to 2021.

Exhibit 9



Netback

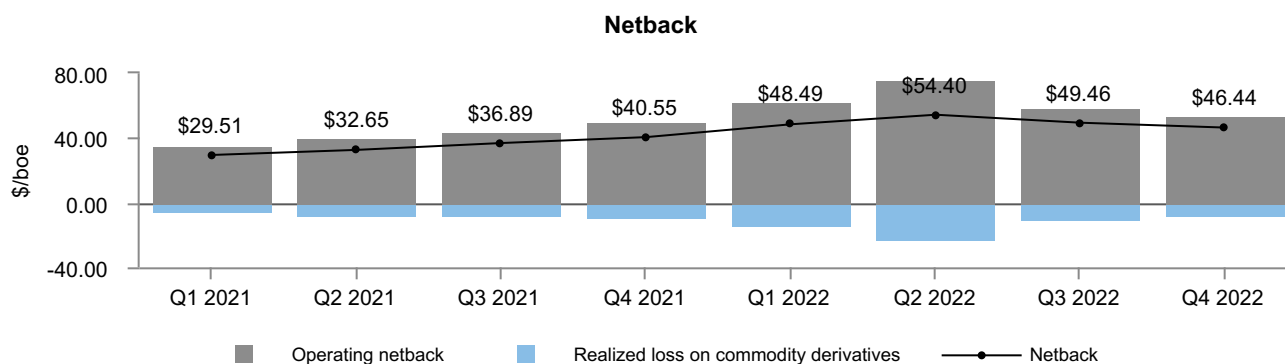
	2022	2021	
	Total ⁽²⁾ (\$/boe)	Total ⁽²⁾ (\$/boe)	% Change
Oil and gas sales	93.06	66.21	41
Royalties	(12.45)	(8.44)	48
Operating expenses	(14.77)	(12.91)	14
Transportation expenses	(2.90)	(2.43)	19
Operating netback ⁽¹⁾	62.94	42.43	48
Realized loss on commodity derivatives	(13.29)	(7.45)	78
Netback ⁽¹⁾	49.65	34.98	42

(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 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.

The Company's operating netback for the year ended December 31, 2022 increased significantly to \$62.94 per boe from \$42.43 per boe in 2021. The increase in the Company's operating netback was primarily due to the increase in average selling price, partially offset by higher royalties and the increases in operating and transportation expenses. The increase in the Company's netback was a result of the increase in the operating netback, partially offset by an increased realized loss on commodity derivatives.

Exhibit 10



General and Administrative Expenses

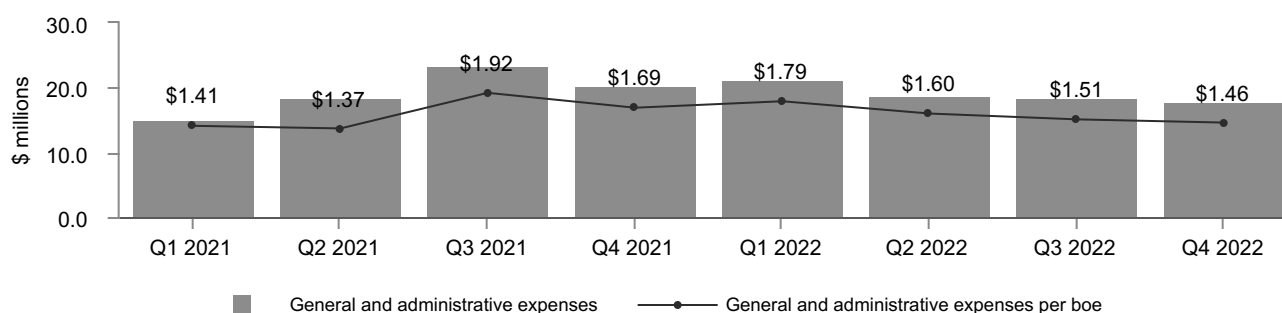
(\$ millions, except per boe amounts)	2022	2021	% Change
Gross general and administrative expenses	137.3	140.0	(2)
Overhead recoveries	(20.5)	(19.4)	6
Capitalized	(35.0)	(30.8)	14
Total general and administrative expenses	81.8	89.8	(9)
Transaction costs	(5.1)	(12.5)	(59)
General and administrative expenses	76.7	77.3	(1)
Per boe	1.59	1.60	(1)

General and administrative ("G&A") expenses and G&A expenses per boe remained relatively consistent year over year. The impact of higher employee costs with return to office and higher professional fees were offset by lower transaction costs in 2022.

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

Exhibit 11

General and Administrative Expenses



Interest Expense

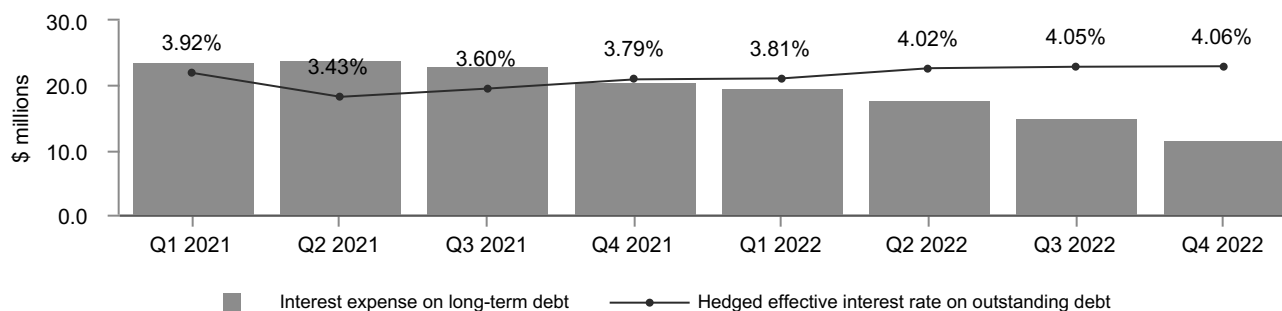
(\$ millions, except per boe amounts)	2022	2021	% Change
Interest expense on long-term debt	64.7	88.9	(27)
Unrealized (gain) loss on interest derivative contracts	(1.1)	1.7	(165)
Interest expense	63.6	90.6	(30)
Per boe	1.32	1.87	(29)

Interest expense on long-term debt decreased 27 percent in 2022, primarily due to the Company's lower average debt balances.

At December 31, 2022, all of the Company's outstanding long-term debt had fixed interest rates.

Exhibit 12

Interest Expense on Long-term Debt



Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)

(\$ millions)	2022	2021	% Change
Realized gain on CCS - principal	63.8	—	100
Translation of US dollar long-term debt	(94.3)	37.0	(355)
Unrealized gain (loss) on CCS - principal and foreign exchange swaps	4.4	(34.4)	(113)
Other	7.3	1.8	306
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(18.8)	4.4	(527)

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, 2022, the Company realized a \$63.8 million gain on CCS related to senior guaranteed note maturities and LIBOR 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, 2022, the Company recorded foreign exchange losses of \$94.3 million, which was attributed to the weaker Canadian dollar at December 31, 2022 as compared to December 31, 2021.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, Crescent Point recorded an unrealized gain on foreign exchange derivatives of \$4.4 million, due to the impact of the weaker forward Canadian dollar on the Company's CCS at December 31, 2022 as compared to December 31, 2021.

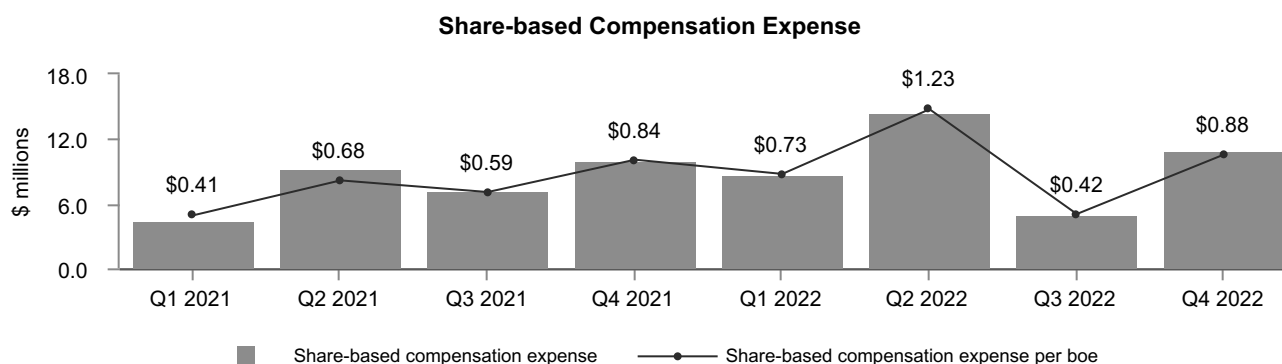
Share-based Compensation Expense

(\$ millions, except per boe amounts)	2022	2021	% Change
Share-based compensation costs	77.3	77.7	(1)
Realized gain on equity derivative contracts	(26.4)	(9.7)	172
Unrealized (gain) loss on equity derivative contracts	2.9	(22.8)	(113)
Capitalized	(14.7)	(14.3)	3
Share-based compensation expense	39.1	30.9	27
Per boe	0.81	0.64	27

Share-based compensation ("SBC") costs remained consistent year over year.

In 2022, the Company recognized a realized gain on equity derivative contracts of \$26.4 million, which was primarily due to the maturity of in-the-money equity derivative contracts in the first quarter of 2022. The Company also recognized an unrealized loss on equity derivative contracts of \$2.9 million compared to an unrealized gain of \$22.8 million in 2021. The unrealized loss in 2022 was primarily due to the maturity of in-the-money equity derivative contracts in the first quarter of 2022, partially offset by the increase in the Company's share price at December 31, 2022 compared to December 31, 2021.

Exhibit 13



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, 2022	December 31, 2021
Restricted Share Bonus Plan ⁽¹⁾	2,244,738	3,267,717
Employee Share Value Plan	5,274,478	8,329,291
Performance Share Unit Plan ⁽²⁾	2,713,176	3,214,620
Deferred Share Unit Plan	1,745,879	1,556,780
Stock Option Plan ⁽³⁾	3,889,130	5,839,464

(1) At December 31, 2022, the Company was authorized to issue up to 11,210,550 common shares (December 31, 2021 - 12,924,280 common shares).

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

(3) At December 31, 2022, the weighted average exercise price is \$4.43 per share (December 31, 2021 - \$4.04 per share).

As of the date of this report, the Company had 2,241,843 restricted shares, 5,243,262 ESVP awards, 3,550,132 PSUs, 1,754,286 DSUs and 3,862,168 stock options outstanding.

Depletion, Depreciation and Amortization

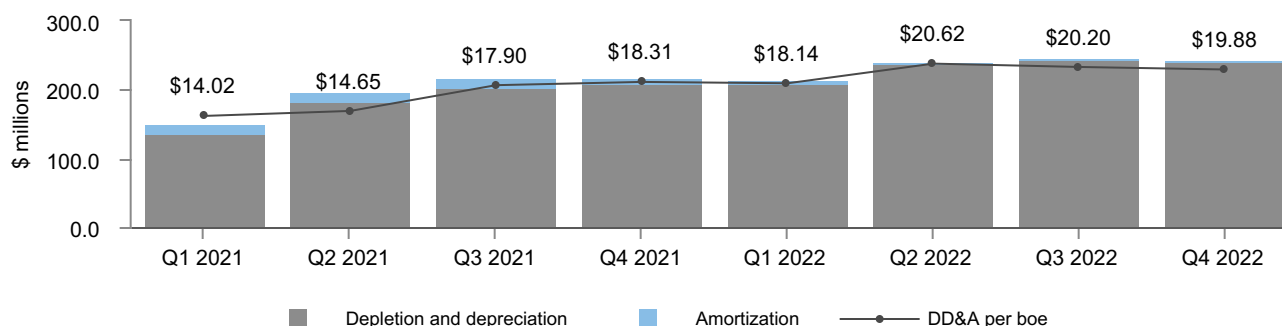
(\$ millions, except per boe amounts)	2022	2021	% Change
Depletion and depreciation	936.5	735.1	27
Amortization of exploration and evaluation undeveloped land	15.2	51.0	(70)
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	951.7	786.1	21
Per boe	19.71	16.23	21

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company's depletion, depreciation and amortization ("DD&A") rate increased to \$19.71 per boe compared to \$16.23 per boe in 2021. The increase in the DD&A rate per boe in 2022 was primarily attributable to the impairment reversal recorded in the first quarter of 2022, which increased the carrying value of the Company's property, plant and equipment ("PP&E"), partially offset by the Saskatchewan Viking disposition in July 2022.

DD&A increased 21 percent compared to 2021, primarily due to higher DD&A rates, partially offset by lower amortization of exploration and evaluation ("E&E") undeveloped land.

Exhibit 14

Depletion, Depreciation, and Amortization



Impairment Reversal

(\$ millions, except per boe amounts)	2022	2021	% Change
Impairment reversal	(428.6)	(2,514.4)	(83)
Per boe	(8.88)	(51.92)	(83)

The Company recognized a net impairment reversal of \$428.6 million during 2022 compared to an impairment reversal of \$2.51 billion during 2021. In the first quarter of 2022, the Company recognized an impairment reversal of \$1.54 billion on its development and production assets primarily due to higher forecast benchmark commodity prices at March 31, 2022 compared to June 30, 2021, which was the last time the Company conducted an impairment test. In the first quarter impairment test the Company also increased its forecast costs based on the environment and expectations at that time.

In the fourth quarter of 2022, the Company recognized an impairment loss of \$985.0 million on its Southeast Saskatchewan and Southwest Saskatchewan development and production assets primarily due to the persistent inflationary environment which resulted in further increases to forecast costs as compared to March 31, 2022. In addition, a change in the expected development timing of these assets contributed to the impairment loss.

At December 31, 2022, the Company classified certain non-core assets in Alberta as held for sale. Immediately prior to classifying the assets 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. The Company also recorded an impairment loss of \$56.0 million during the first quarter of 2022 related to assets held for sale at March 31, 2022. These impairments were recorded as a component of the net impairment reversal in 2022. See Note 8 – "Property, Plant and Equipment" in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 for further information.

Other Income

The Company recorded other income of \$58.8 million in 2022 compared to \$99.4 million in 2021. Other income was comprised primarily of gains on asset dispositions and government grants for decommissioning expenditures in both 2022 and 2021. See Note 19 – "Other Income" in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 for further information.

Taxes

(\$ millions)	2022	2021	% Change
Current tax expense	—	—	—
Deferred tax expense	387.9	799.7	(51)

Current Tax Expense

In both the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company recorded current tax expense of nil. Refer to the Company's Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2022 for information on the Company's expected tax horizon.

Deferred Tax Expense

In the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recorded deferred tax expense of \$387.9 million compared to \$799.7 million in 2021. The deferred tax expense for 2022 and 2021 primarily relates to the pre-tax income in each year, partially offset by a change in estimate for future usable tax pools.

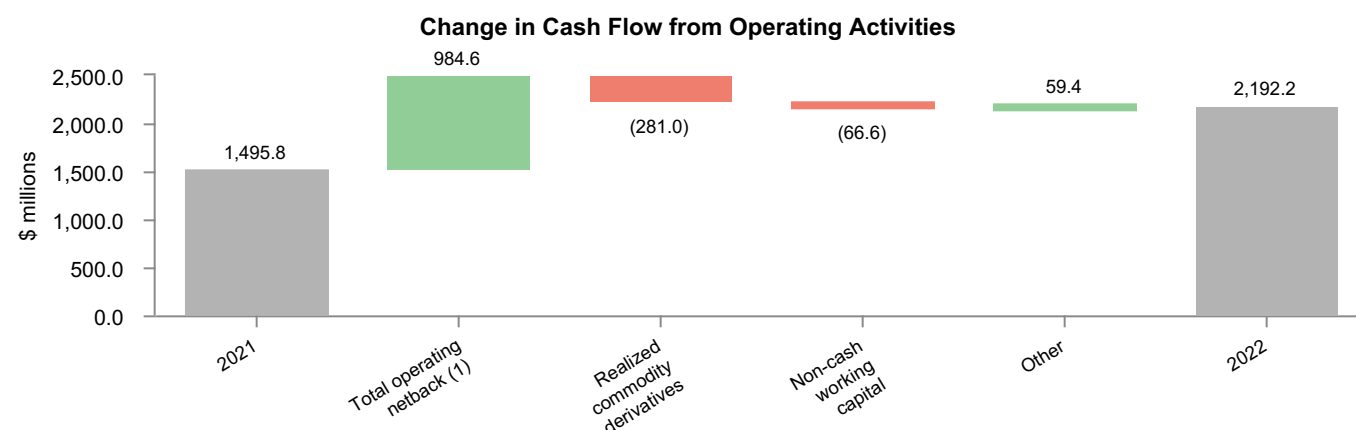
Cash Flow from Operating Activities, Adjusted Funds Flow from Operations, Net Income and Adjusted Net Earnings from Operations

(\$ millions, except per share amounts)	2022	2021	% Change
Cash flow from operating activities	2,192.2	1,495.8	47
Adjusted funds flow from operations ⁽¹⁾	2,232.4	1,476.9	51
Net income	1,483.4	2,364.1	(37)
Net income per share - diluted	2.60	4.11	(37)
Adjusted net earnings from operations ⁽¹⁾	965.7	515.3	87
Adjusted net earnings from operations per share - diluted ⁽¹⁾	1.69	0.90	88

(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 increased from \$1.50 billion in 2021 to \$2.19 billion in 2022.

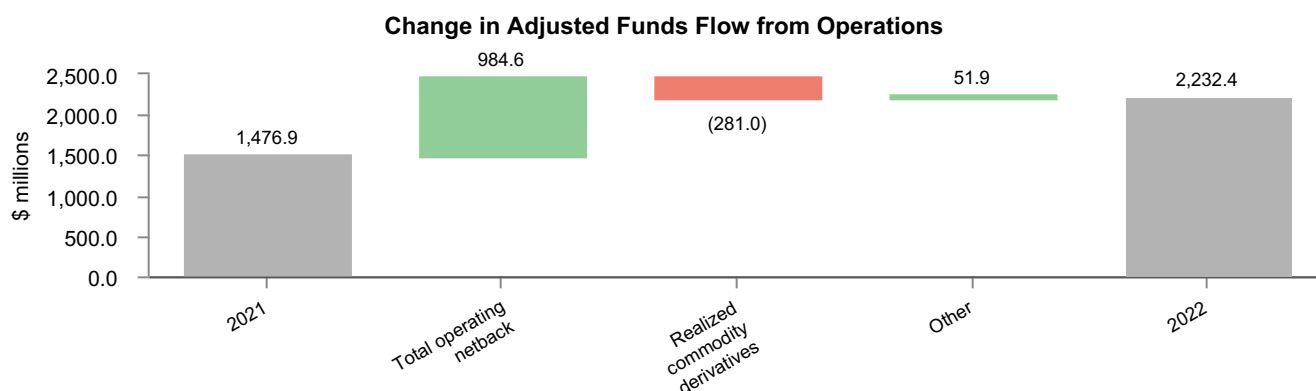
Exhibit 15



(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.

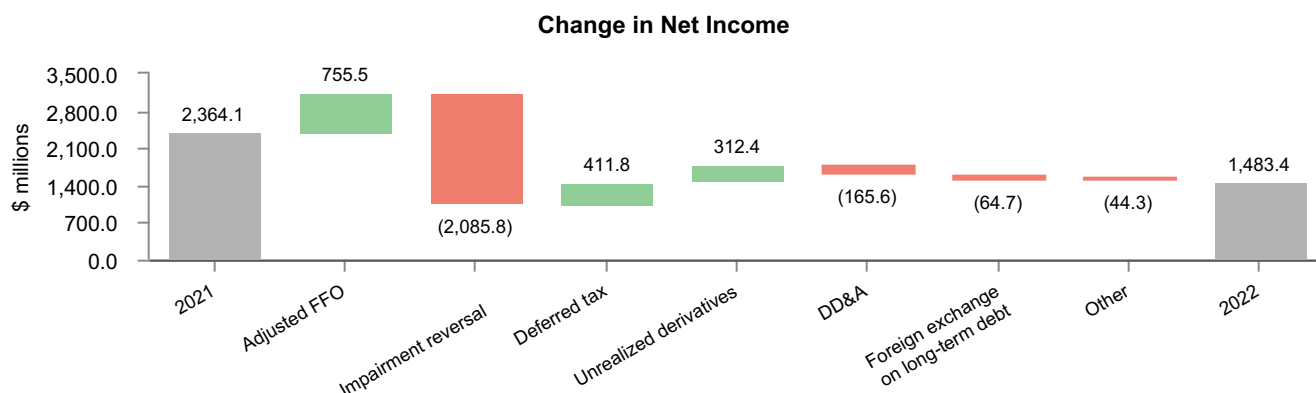
The Company's adjusted FFO increased from \$1.48 billion in 2021 to \$2.23 billion in 2022.

Exhibit 16



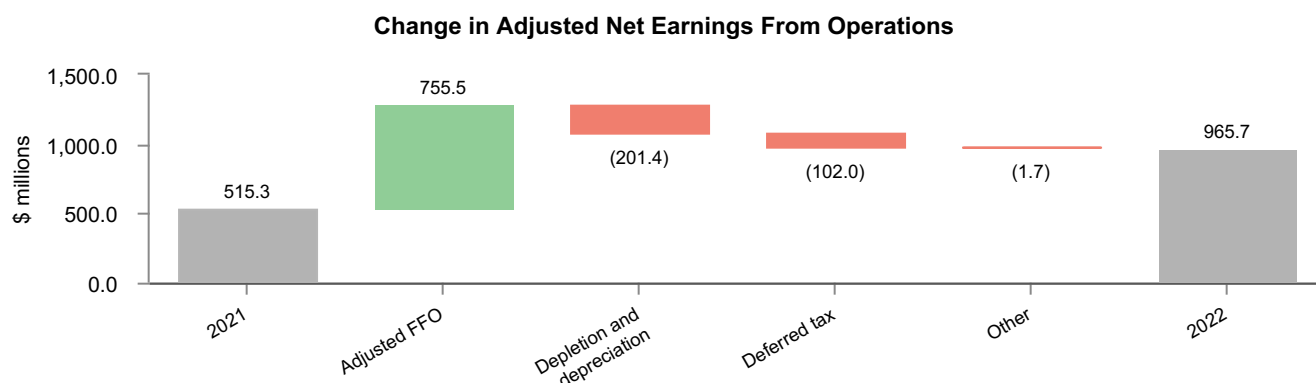
The Company reported net income of \$1.48 billion in 2022 (\$2.60 per fully diluted share) compared to \$2.36 billion in 2021 (\$4.11 per fully diluted share).

Exhibit 17



The Company's adjusted net earnings from operations was \$965.7 million in 2022 (\$1.69 per fully diluted share) compared to \$515.3 million in 2021 (\$0.90 per fully diluted share).

Exhibit 18



Excess Cash Flow and Discretionary Excess Cash Flow

Excess cash flow increased from \$788.4 million in 2021 to \$1.15 billion in 2022, primarily as a result of the increases in adjusted FFO, partially offset by higher capital expenditures. Discretionary excess cash flow increased from \$766.7 million to \$1.00 billion in 2022, as a result of the increase in excess cash flow, partially offset by the increase in base dividends.

Excess cash flow and discretionary 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.

Dividends Declared

(\$ millions, except per share amounts)	2022	2021	% Change
Dividends declared	200.6	47.8	320
Dividends declared per share	0.3600	0.0825	336

In October 2022, Crescent Point declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.0800 per share to be paid on January 3, 2023. In December 2022, Crescent Point declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.1000 per share to be paid on April 3, 2023. Both quarterly dividends were accrued at December 31, 2022. In November 2022, the Company paid a special cash dividend of \$0.0350 per share.

In 2022, the Company declared total cash dividends of \$0.3600 per share, compared to \$0.0825 per share in 2021.

Related Party Transactions

Key management personnel of the Company include its directors and executive officers. In 2022, the Company recorded \$6.1 million (2021 – \$6.1 million) relating to compensation of key management personnel and nil (2021 – \$2.8 million) for severance relating to key management personnel. In 2022, share-based compensation costs relating to compensation of key management personnel was \$24.2 million (2021 – \$23.4 million) and nil (2021 – \$1.8 million) for share-based compensation severance relating to key management personnel.

Capital Expenditures

(\$ millions)	2022	2021	% Change
Capital acquisitions	90.7	942.4	(90)
Capital dispositions	(283.6)	(99.0)	186
Development capital expenditures	956.1	624.2	53
Land expenditures	19.2	4.9	292
Capitalized administration ⁽¹⁾	49.5	44.5	11
Corporate assets	2.6	2.5	4
Total	834.5	1,519.5	(45)

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

Capital Acquisitions and Dispositions

Major Property Acquisitions and Dispositions

Saskatchewan Viking Disposition

On July 6, 2022, the Company disposed of its non-core Saskatchewan Viking assets for consideration of \$241.7 million. These assets had a net carrying value of \$219.7 million, resulting in a gain of \$22.6 million.

Kaybob Duvernay Acquisition

On August 31, 2022, the Company acquired certain Kaybob Duvernay assets for total consideration of \$87.0 million (\$61.8 million was allocated to PP&E and \$28.0 million was allocated to E&E assets, including \$2.8 million related to decommissioning liability).

Minor Property Acquisitions and Dispositions

In the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company completed minor property acquisitions and dispositions for net consideration received of \$38.2 million. These assets had a net carrying value of \$34.9 million, resulting in a gain of \$3.3 million.

Assets Held for Sale

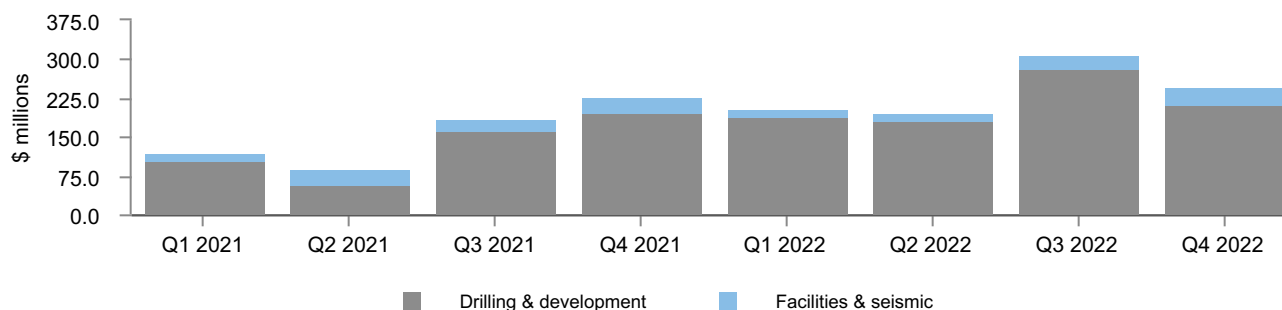
At December 31, 2022, the Company classified certain non-core assets in Alberta as held for sale. These assets were recorded at the lesser of their carrying value and recoverable amount.

Development Capital Expenditures

The Company's development capital expenditures for the year ended December 31, 2022 were \$956.1 million, compared to \$624.2 million in 2021. Spending in 2022 was focused on the Company's core assets with \$279.2 million of spending in Alberta, \$258.2 million in Northern U.S., \$237.0 million in Southeast Saskatchewan and \$181.7 million in Southwest Saskatchewan. The high inflationary environment resulted in higher unit costs in 2022 and contributed to the increase in spending levels over 2021. During 2022, 219 (206.6 net) wells were drilled and \$90.4 million was spent on facilities and seismic.

Refer to the *Guidance* section in this MD&A for Crescent Point's development capital expenditure guidance for 2023.

Development Capital Expenditures



Goodwill

The Company's goodwill balance is attributable to corporate acquisitions completed during the period from 2003 through 2012. The goodwill balance as at December 31, 2022 was \$203.9 million compared to \$211.5 million at December 31, 2021. The decrease of \$7.6 million is attributable to the disposition of the non-core Saskatchewan Viking assets and other minor asset dispositions.

Other Current Liabilities

At December 31, 2022, other current liabilities consist of \$49.1 million related to the current portion of long-term share-based compensation, \$24.9 million related to the current portion of lease liabilities, and \$41.6 million related to decommissioning liability.

Other Long-Term Liabilities

At December 31, 2022, other long-term liabilities consist of \$40.8 million of long-term compensation liability related to share-based compensation.

Lease Liability

At December 31, 2022, the Company had \$124.1 million of lease liabilities for contracts related to office space, fleet vehicles and equipment.

Decommissioning Liability

The decommissioning liability, including liabilities associated with assets held for sale, decreased by \$214.9 million during 2022, from \$918.8 million at December 31, 2021 to \$703.9 million at December 31, 2022. The decrease primarily relates to an increase in discount rate resulting from higher market interest rates, liabilities disposed through capital dispositions and liabilities settled through the Company's abandonment and reclamation program. The liability is based on estimated undiscounted cash flows before inflation to settle the obligation of \$931.8 million.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Capitalization Table (\$ millions, except share, per share, ratio and percent amounts)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Net debt ⁽¹⁾	1,154.7	2,005.0
Shares outstanding	550,888,983	579,484,032
Market price at end of period (per share)	9.66	6.75
Market capitalization	5,321.6	3,911.5
Enterprise value ⁽¹⁾	6,476.3	5,916.5
Net debt as a percentage of enterprise value ⁽¹⁾	18	34
Adjusted funds flow from operations ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	2,232.4	1,476.9
Net debt to adjusted funds flow from operations ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	0.5	1.4

(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.

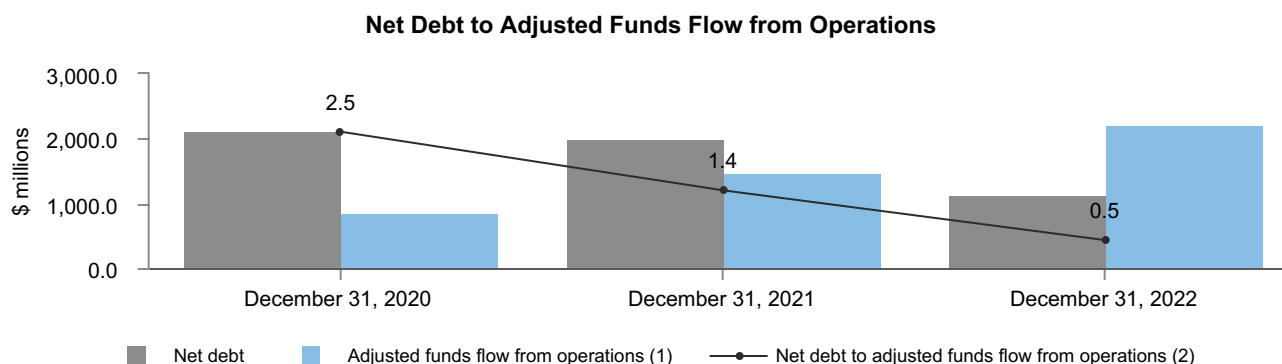
(2) The sum of adjusted funds flow from operations for the trailing four quarters.

(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, 2022, Crescent Point's enterprise value was \$6.48 billion and the Company was capitalized with 82 percent equity compared to \$5.92 billion and 66 percent at December 31, 2021, respectively. The Company's net debt to adjusted funds flow from operations ratio at December 31, 2022 decreased to 0.5 times from 1.4 times at December 31, 2021. The decrease was largely due to a reduction in net debt as a result of excess cash flow generated in 2022, and higher adjusted funds flow from operations, primarily as a result of the increase in the Cdn\$ WTI benchmark price.

Crescent Point's market capitalization increased to \$5.32 billion at December 31, 2022, from \$3.91 billion at December 31, 2021, primarily due to the increase in the Company's share price.

Exhibit 20



- (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.

The Company has combined revolving credit facilities of \$2.36 billion, including 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. The current maturity date of the facilities is November 26, 2026. As at December 31, 2022, the Company was undrawn on its bank credit facilities and had \$1.8 million outstanding pursuant to letters of credit.

At December 31, 2022, the Company has senior guaranteed notes of US\$921.0 million and Cdn\$195.0 million outstanding. The notes are unsecured and rank *pari passu* with the Company's bank credit facilities and carry a bullet repayment on maturity. Crescent Point entered into various CCS to hedge its foreign exchange exposure on its US dollar long-term debt. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company repaid senior guaranteed note maturities of US\$200.0 million and Cdn\$25.0 million.

The Company is in compliance with all debt covenants at December 31, 2022 which are listed in the table below:

Covenant Description	Maximum Ratio	December 31, 2022
Senior debt to adjusted EBITDA ^{(1) (2)}	3.5	0.62
Total debt to adjusted EBITDA ^{(1) (3)}	4.0	0.62
Senior debt to capital ^{(2) (4)}	0.55	0.19

- (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, 2022, Crescent Point had 550.9 million common shares issued and outstanding compared to 579.5 million common shares at December 31, 2021. The decrease of 28.6 million shares is due to shares purchased for cancellation under the Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB"), partially offset by shares issued pursuant to the Restricted Share Bonus Plan and stock options exercised pursuant to the Stock Option Plan.

As of the date of this report, the Company had 547,957,237 common shares outstanding.

Normal Course Issuer Bid

On March 4, 2022, the Company announced the acceptance by the Toronto Stock Exchange of its notice to implement an NCIB. The NCIB allows 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. The NCIB commenced on March 9, 2022 and is due to expire on March 8, 2023.

In 2022, the Company purchased 31.3 million common shares for a total consideration of \$294.2 million. 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, 2022, 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⁾	11.7	15.7	9.8	11.9	49.1
Gas processing ⁽²⁾	64.6	105.4	88.5	291.8	550.3
Transportation	43.3	74.8	41.5	40.1	199.7
Capital	7.3	—	—	—	7.3
Total contractual commitments ⁽³⁾	126.9	195.9	139.8	343.8	806.4

(1) Includes operating costs on the Company's office space, net of \$18.1 million of recoveries from subleases.

(2) Gas handling agreement with a gas processor that includes a long-term volume commitment. The agreement is only terminable in very limited circumstances and if the termination were to occur because of the Company's default, the Company would be obligated to pay its processing commitment. If the processor were to terminate the agreement, the Company would need to seek alternative processing arrangements.

(3) Excludes contracts accounted for under IFRS 16. See Note 12 - "Leases" in the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 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⁾	486.6	816.2	26.9	—	1,329.7
Total contractual commitments	486.6	816.2	26.9	—	1,329.7

(1) These amounts include the notional principal and interest payments pursuant to the related CCS which fix the amounts due in Canadian dollars.

Subsequent Events

Acquisition of Kaybob Duvernay Assets

On January 11, 2023, Crescent Point completed the acquisition of certain Kaybob Duvernay assets in Alberta for cash consideration of \$370.6 million, including closing adjustments, which is expected to be allocated substantially to PP&E and E&E. Cash consideration was funded primarily through cash on hand and included a deposit on acquisition of \$18.7 million.

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, 2022. 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 leases on the balance sheet as at December 31, 2022.

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 – "Significant Accounting Policies" in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022. 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 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 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 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 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 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.

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 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, blowouts; unforeseen title defects; increased competition for, among other things, capital, acquisitions of 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.

COVID-19 Pandemic

The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, and actions taken in response, resulted in a significant contraction in the global economy and in the oil and gas industry. The demand for and pricing of energy products has since returned to historical levels.

Although the worst impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Company's financial condition and operations appear to have passed, future developments may have an adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, income, results from operations and cash flows. Other risks disclosed in the Company's Annual Information Form, for the year ended December 31, 2022, and in this MD&A may be heightened and there may also be effects that are not currently known.

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: 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 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, 2022 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 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

New accounting standards and amendments not yet adopted

Income Taxes

IAS 12 *Income Taxes* was amended in May 2021 by the IASB which requires companies, on initial recognition, to recognize deferred tax on transactions that result in equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. The amendment is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Presentation of Financial Statements

IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* was amended in January 2020 by the IASB 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.

Selected Annual Information

(\$ millions, except per share amounts)	2022	2021	2020
Oil and gas sales	4,493.1	3,206.5	1,692.2
Average daily production			
Crude oil and condensate (bbls/d)	91,679	95,839	95,859
NGLs (bbls/d)	17,039	17,769	14,542
Natural gas (mcf/d)	141,384	114,452	67,447
Total (boe/d)	132,282	132,683	121,642
Net income (loss) ⁽¹⁾	1,483.4	2,364.1	(2,519.9)
Net income (loss) per share ⁽¹⁾	2.62	4.15	(4.76)
Net income (loss) per share - diluted ⁽¹⁾	2.60	4.11	(4.76)
Adjusted net earnings from operations ⁽²⁾	965.7	515.3	177.4
Adjusted net earnings from operations per share ⁽²⁾	1.70	0.91	0.34
Adjusted net earnings from operations per share – diluted ⁽²⁾	1.69	0.90	0.33
Cash flow from operating activities	2,192.2	1,495.8	860.5
Adjusted funds flow from operations ⁽²⁾	2,232.4	1,476.9	874.4
Adjusted working capital surplus (deficiency) ⁽²⁾	95.1	(201.6)	(93.4)
Total assets	9,486.4	9,171.2	6,645.9
Total liabilities	2,993.0	3,765.9	3,823.1
Net debt ⁽²⁾	1,154.7	2,005.0	2,149.2
Weighted average shares - diluted (millions)	571.1	575.1	531.8
Capital acquisitions	90.7	942.4	1.4
Capital dispositions	(283.6)	(99.0)	(508.2)
Development capital expenditures	956.1	624.2	654.8
Dividends declared	200.6	47.8	9.4
Dividends declared per share	0.3600	0.0825	0.0175

(1) Net income (loss) and net income (loss) before discontinued operations are the same.

(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.

A significant factor in Crescent Point's 2020, 2021 and 2022 financial and operational results was the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting impact on commodity prices. In 2020, with the onset of the pandemic, the global economy collapsed sending commodity prices materially lower, which significantly impacted the Company's 2020 financial results. As the global economy recovered in 2021 and 2022, demand for goods, services and commodities increased, which drove higher commodity prices and improvements in the Company's results. Continued robust demand for goods and services supported strong commodity prices and drove persistently high inflation during 2022, which resulted in Central Banks initiating interest rate increases to cool their economies.

Fluctuating levels of acquisition and disposition activity impacted the Company's portfolio, production levels and financial results.

Net income (loss) over the past three years fluctuated primarily due to volatile commodity prices resulting in varying levels of oil and gas sales, PP&E impairment charges and reversals, unrealized derivative gains and losses on commodity contracts and the 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 the deferred tax expense (recovery).

Summary of Quarterly Results

(\$ millions, except per share amounts)	2022				2021			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Oil and gas sales	1,016.6	1,097.3	1,286.5	1,092.7	900.4	826.7	849.2	630.2
Average daily production								
Crude oil and condensate (bbls/d)	90,759	91,762	91,250	92,971	88,544	92,206	107,444	95,276
NGLs (bbls/d)	17,770	17,198	16,139	17,039	20,884	18,176	18,608	13,319
Natural gas (mcf/d)	153,572	144,356	130,724	136,667	125,871	130,823	135,531	64,732
Total (boe/d)	134,124	133,019	129,176	132,788	130,407	132,186	148,641	119,384
Net income (loss)	(498.1)	466.4	331.5	1,183.6	121.6	77.5	2,143.3	21.7
Net income (loss) per share	(0.90)	0.83	0.58	2.05	0.21	0.13	3.68	0.04
Net income (loss) per share – diluted	(0.90)	0.82	0.58	2.03	0.21	0.13	3.65	0.04
Adjusted net earnings from operations ⁽¹⁾	209.8	242.9	272.1	240.9	160.0	142.6	117.6	95.1
Adjusted net earnings from operations per share ⁽¹⁾	0.38	0.43	0.48	0.42	0.27	0.25	0.20	0.18
Adjusted net earnings from operations per share – diluted ⁽¹⁾	0.38	0.43	0.47	0.41	0.27	0.24	0.20	0.18
Cash flow from operating activities	589.5	647.0	529.6	426.1	492.4	414.2	285.5	303.7
Adjusted funds flow from operations ⁽¹⁾	522.8	576.5	599.1	534.0	432.5	393.9	387.8	262.7
Adjusted working capital surplus (deficiency) ⁽¹⁾	95.1	47.9	(40.9)	(91.8)	(201.6)	(108.8)	(16.1)	(55.9)
Total assets	9,486.4	10,437.6	10,279.4	10,412.5	9,171.2	9,231.5	9,283.4	6,610.7
Total liabilities	2,993.0	3,224.6	3,501.3	3,901.2	3,765.9	3,897.4	4,044.4	3,777.5
Net debt ⁽¹⁾	1,154.7	1,198.3	1,467.9	1,775.2	2,005.0	2,138.8	2,324.2	2,013.4
Weighted average shares – diluted (millions)	559.2	567.4	575.9	582.7	587.7	587.1	587.8	536.6
Capital acquisitions	1.3	88.2	0.3	0.9	5.2	0.9	936.3	—
Capital dispositions	1.2	(244.1)	(37.8)	(2.9)	(0.1)	(3.8)	(87.9)	(7.2)
Development capital expenditures	246.4	308.5	196.9	204.3	229.5	187.1	88.4	119.2
Dividends declared	118.8	44.9	37.1	(0.2)	26.0	19.0	1.5	1.3
Dividends declared per share	0.2150	0.0800	0.0650	—	0.0450	0.0325	0.0025	0.0025

(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, voluntary shut-ins and subsequent reactivations, 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 2022 Review

- Crescent Point's production averaged 134,124 boe/d in the fourth quarter of 2022, weighted 81 percent towards crude oil and liquids.
- Adjusted funds flow from operations totaled \$522.8 million in the fourth quarter of 2022, a 9 percent decrease from \$576.5 million in the third quarter of 2022. The decrease was primarily attributable to lower WTI pricing.
- During the fourth quarter of 2022, the Company spent \$213.9 million on drilling and development activities, drilling 52 (49.4 net) wells. Crescent Point also spent \$32.5 million on facilities and seismic, for total development capital expenditures of \$246.4 million.
- Net debt was reduced by \$43.6 million in the fourth quarter of 2022, ending at \$1.15 billion or 0.5 times trailing adjusted funds flow from operations.
- Net loss of \$498.1 million was impacted by a \$985.0 million impairment charge primarily attributable to higher costs and a change in the development timing on the Company's Southeast and Southwest Saskatchewan CGUs.

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, 2022.

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, 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 financial statements.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining ICFR for Crescent Point. They have, as at the financial year ended December 31, 2022, 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, 2022 based on the COSO Framework. Based on this evaluation, Management concluded that as of December 31, 2022, Crescent Point maintained effective ICFR.

The effectiveness of Crescent Point's ICFR as of December 31, 2022 was audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, as reflected in their report accompanying the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022. There were no changes in Crescent Point's ICFR during the year ended December 31, 2022 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's ICFR.

With the COVID-19 pandemic, the Company ensured that the operating effectiveness of current controls continued with the adoption of a work from home policy for employees as well as physical distancing protocols within field operations. Neither Crescent Point's DC&P nor its ICFR have been changed in a way that materially affects, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, Crescent Point's DC&P or ICFR, respectively, as a result of the measures taken in response to COVID-19.

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 2023 is as follows:

Total Annual Average Production (boe/d) ⁽¹⁾	138,000 - 142,000
Capital Expenditures	
Development capital expenditures (\$ millions)	\$1,000 - \$1,100
Capitalized administration (\$ millions)	\$40
Total (\$ millions) ⁽²⁾	\$1,040 - \$1,140
Other Information for 2023 Guidance	
Reclamation activities (\$ millions) ⁽³⁾	\$40
Capital lease payments (\$ millions)	\$20
Annual operating expenses (\$/boe)	\$14.25 - \$15.25
Royalties	13.75% - 14.25%

(1) Total annual average production (boe/d) is comprised of approximately 80% Oil, Condensate & NGLs and 20% Natural Gas.

(2) Land expenditures and net property acquisitions and dispositions are not included. Revised 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	\$0.10
Additional Return of Capital	
% of discretionary excess cash flow ^{(1) (2)}	50%

(1) Discretionary excess cash flow is calculated as excess cash flow less base dividends.

(2) This % is part of a framework that targets to return up to 50% of discretionary excess cash flow to shareholders.

Additional information relating to Crescent Point, including the Company's December 31, 2022 Annual Information Form, which along with other relevant documents are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov/edgar.

Specified Financial Measures

Throughout this MD&A, the Company uses the terms “total operating netback”, “total netback”, “operating netback”, “netback”, “adjusted funds flow from operations”, “excess cash flow”, “discretionary 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 operations per share” and “adjusted net earnings from operations per share - diluted”. These terms do not have any standardized meaning as prescribed by IFRS 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:

(\$ millions)	2022	2021	% Change
Oil and gas sales	4,493.1	3,206.5	40
Royalties	(600.9)	(408.8)	47
Operating expenses	(713.1)	(625.3)	14
Transportation expenses	(139.8)	(117.7)	19
Total operating netback	3,039.3	2,054.7	48
Realized loss on commodity derivatives	(641.8)	(360.8)	78
Total netback	2,397.5	1,693.9	42

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.

The following table reconciles dividends declared to base dividends:

(\$ millions)	2022	2021	% Change
Dividends declared	200.6	47.8	320
Dividend timing adjustment ⁽¹⁾	(29.0)	(26.1)	11
Special dividends	(19.4)	—	100
Base dividends	152.2	21.7	601

(1) Dividends declared where the declaration date and record date are in different periods.

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 17 – “Capital Management” in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 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 capital expenditures, payments on lease liability, decommissioning expenditures funded by the Company and other items (excluding net acquisitions and dispositions). 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.

Discretionary excess cash flow is a historical non-GAAP financial measure and is defined as excess cash flow less base dividends. The most directly comparable financial measure to discretionary excess cash flow disclosed in the Company’s financial statements is cash flow from operating activities. Discretionary excess cash flow is a key measure that assesses the funds available for reinvestment in the Company’s business or for return of capital to shareholders beyond the base dividend.

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

(\$ millions)	2022	2021	% Change
Cash flow from operating activities	2,192.2	1,495.8	47
Changes in non-cash working capital	15.0	(51.6)	(129)
Transaction costs	5.1	12.5	(59)
Decommissioning expenditures ⁽¹⁾	20.1	20.2	—
Adjusted funds flow from operations	2,232.4	1,476.9	51
Capital expenditures	(1,027.4)	(676.1)	52
Payments on lease liability	(20.4)	(21.2)	(4)
Decommissioning expenditures	(20.1)	(20.2)	—
Other items ⁽²⁾	(12.3)	29.0	(142)
Excess cash flow	1,152.2	788.4	46
Base dividends	(152.2)	(21.7)	601
Discretionary excess cash flow	1,000.0	766.7	30

(1) Excludes amounts received from government grant programs.

(2) Other items include, but are not limited to, unrealized gains and losses on equity derivative contracts, sale of long-term investments and transaction costs. Other items exclude net acquisitions and dispositions.

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, including deposit on acquisition. 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)	2022	2021	% Change
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	448.2	450.7	(1)
Dividends payable	99.4	43.5	129
Long-term compensation liability ⁽¹⁾	59.2	42.6	39
Cash	(289.9)	(13.5)	2,047
Accounts receivable	(327.8)	(314.3)	4
Prepaids and deposits ⁽²⁾	(84.2)	(7.4)	1,038
Adjusted working capital (surplus) deficiency	(95.1)	201.6	(147)

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

(2) Includes 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 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)	2022	2021	% Change
Long-term debt ⁽¹⁾	1,441.5	1,970.2	(27)
Adjusted working capital (surplus) deficiency	(95.1)	201.6	(147)
Unrealized foreign exchange on translation of US dollar long-term debt	(191.7)	(166.8)	15
Net debt	1,154.7	2,005.0	(42)

(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 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. Adjusted net earnings from operations for the year ended December 31, 2021 also excludes deferred tax related to a change in estimated usable tax pools resulting from a recent potential precedent setting Federal Court case. 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)	2022	2021	% Change
Net income	1,483.4	2,364.1	(37)
Amortization of E&E undeveloped land	15.2	51.0	(70)
Impairment reversal	(428.6)	(2,514.4)	(83)
Unrealized derivative (gains) losses	(171.0)	141.4	(221)
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss on translation of hedged US dollar long-term debt	27.7	(37.0)	(175)
Unrealized gain on long-term investments	—	(3.1)	(100)
Gain on sale of long-term investments	—	(7.0)	(100)
Net gain on capital dispositions	(25.9)	(58.4)	(56)
Deferred tax adjustments	64.9	578.7	(89)
Adjusted net earnings from operations	965.7	515.3	87

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.

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.

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;
- Years of inventory in the Kaybob Duvernay play;
- Focus on core areas and long-term sustainability;
- Return of capital framework, targeting the return of up to 50 percent of discretionary excess cash flow, in addition to base dividends, through a combination of share repurchases and dividends;
- 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;
- Based on current forecast commodity prices, the Company expects to generate strong returns and cash flow to provide continued returns to shareholders;
- The Company's Canadian gas production generally trading at a slight premium to AECO pricing;
- Crescent Point's 2023 production and capital expenditures guidance, and other information forming part of the 2023 guidance;
- Crescent Point's return of capital outlook including dividend expectations and additional return of capital target as a percentage of discretionary excess cash flow;
- The Company's liquidity and financial flexibility;
- 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, blowouts and business closures and social distancing measures mandated by public health authorities in response to COVID-19, including current and new variants thereof; 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 impact of 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, including as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic; changes in interest rates and inflation; uncertainties associated with regulatory approvals; geopolitical conflicts, including the Russian invasion of Ukraine; 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; changes in income tax laws, tax laws, crown royalty rates and incentive programs relating to the oil and gas industry; the wide-ranging impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, including on demand, health and supply chain; 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 probably 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 2022 and 2021, 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:

	2022					2021				
	Annual	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Annual	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Light & Medium Crude Oil (bbl/d)	14,274	13,671	12,347	15,752	15,365	17,859	15,517	15,046	20,181	20,699
Heavy Crude Oil (bbl/d)	4,027	3,870	4,102	4,103	4,034	4,203	4,226	4,199	4,269	4,118
Tight Oil (bbl/d)	53,861	52,095	54,030	53,521	55,837	62,492	55,965	58,233	65,595	70,459
Total Crude Oil (bbl/d)	72,162	69,636	70,479	73,376	75,236	84,554	75,708	77,478	90,045	95,276
NGLs (bbl/d)	36,556	38,893	38,481	34,013	34,774	29,054	33,720	32,904	36,007	13,319
Shale Gas (mcf/d)	130,902	142,803	134,049	119,924	126,622	103,124	115,482	117,339	125,830	53,198
Conventional Natural Gas (mcf/d)	10,482	10,769	10,307	10,800	10,045	11,328	10,389	13,484	9,701	11,534
Total Natural Gas (mcf/d)	141,384	153,572	144,356	130,724	136,667	114,452	125,871	130,823	135,531	64,732
Total (boe/d)	132,282	134,124	133,019	129,176	132,788	132,683	130,407	132,186	148,641	119,384

Directors

Barbara Munroe, Chair ⁽⁶⁾

James Craddock ^{(2) (3) (5)}

John Dielwart ^{(3) (4)}

Ted Goldthorpe ^{(1) (5)}

Mike Jackson ^{(1) (5)}

Jennifer Koury ^{(2) (5)}

Francois Langlois ^{(1) (3) (4)}

Myron Stadnyk ^{(2) (3) (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, Corporate Development

Michael Politeski
Senior Vice President, Finance and Treasurer

Shelly Witwer
Senior Vice President, Business Development

Justin Foraie
Vice President, Engineering 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, 2022. 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, 2022. 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, 2022, has audited the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2022.



Craig Bryksa
President and Chief Executive Officer



Ken Lamont
Chief Financial Officer

March 1, 2023



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, 2022 and 2021, 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, 2022, 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, 2022 and 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with International Financial Reporting 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, 2022, 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 matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (i) relates 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 matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

The Impact of Estimates of Proved Plus Probable Oil and Gas Reserves on Development and Production Assets, Net

As described in Notes 2, 3 and 8 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company had a net balance of \$7,688.2 million for development and production assets as of December 31, 2022. Management also recorded a depletion expense of \$911.4 million and an impairment reversal of \$428.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. Development and production assets are measured at cost less accumulated depletion and any accumulated impairment losses. As disclosed by management, proved plus probable oil and gas reserves are used as the basis to calculate the unit-of-production depletion expense. Management assesses the recoverability of development and production assets by grouping these assets into cash-generating units (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 the decisions regarding operations. The recoverable amounts of CGUs are estimated when impairment indicators exist. If the carrying amount of the CGU, which takes into account the discounted abandonment and reclamation costs on proved plus probable undeveloped oil and gas reserves, exceeds the recoverable amount, the CGU is written down with an impairment recognized in net income. 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. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and the value-in-use. Management determines the recoverable amount using a fair value less costs of disposal derived by estimating the discounted after-tax future net cash flows from proved plus probable oil and gas reserves. Determining the Company's proved plus probable oil and gas reserves and the fair value less costs of disposal required the use of significant estimates and judgment by management related to production forecasts, commodity prices, costs and related future cash flows as well as the discount rate, as applicable. In determining the estimates of the proved plus probable oil and gas reserves, management utilizes the services of specialists, specifically independent petroleum reservoir engineers.



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, net is a critical audit matter are that there was significant judgment used by management, including the use of management's specialists, when developing the estimates of proved plus probable oil and gas reserves, and determining the recoverable amount for each CGU. This led to a high degree of auditor judgment, effort and subjectivity in performing procedures to evaluate the significant assumptions used by management in developing those estimates, including production forecasts, commodity prices, costs and related future cash flows and the discount rate, as applicable. Our audit effort also 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 estimates of proved plus probable oil and gas reserves, management's determination of the recoverable amounts of each CGU and the calculation of depletion expense. These procedures also included, among others, testing management's processes for determining the recoverable amount for each CGU and depletion expense for development and production assets, which included evaluating the appropriateness of the methods used by management in making these estimates; testing the completeness and accuracy of underlying data used in management's analysis in developing these estimates; and evaluating the significant assumptions used by management, including production forecasts, commodity prices, costs and related future cash flows. Procedures were also performed to test the unit-of-production rates used to calculate depletion expense. Professionals with specialized skill and knowledge were used to assist in evaluating the reasonableness of the recoverable amount, including the discount rate used within the discounted cash flow model for each CGU. 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. As a basis for using this work, management's specialists' qualifications were understood and the Company's relationship with the specialists was assessed. The procedures performed also included evaluation of the methods and assumptions used by the specialists, tests of the data used by management's specialists and an evaluation of the specialists' findings. Evaluating the assumptions used by management's specialists also involved assessing whether the assumptions used were reasonable considering the current and past performance of the Company, whether they were consistent with industry pricing forecasts and evidence obtained in other areas of the audit.

/s/PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Calgary, Canada
March 1, 2023

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

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

As at December 31 (Cdn\$ millions)	Notes	2022	2021
ASSETS			
Cash		289.9	13.5
Accounts receivable		327.8	314.3
Deposit on acquisition	31	18.7	—
Prepays and deposits		65.5	7.4
Derivative asset	25	138.9	75.7
Assets held for sale	7	148.4	—
Total current assets		989.2	410.9
Derivative asset	25	96.4	144.8
Other long-term assets	5	6.4	6.4
Exploration and evaluation	6, 7	104.2	48.8
Property, plant and equipment	7, 8	7,729.4	7,687.3
Right-of-use asset	12	78.1	91.4
Goodwill	9	203.9	211.5
Deferred income tax	22	278.8	570.1
Total assets		9,486.4	9,171.2
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		448.2	450.7
Dividends payable		99.4	43.5
Current portion of long-term debt	11	538.7	278.1
Derivative liability	25	8.7	159.6
Other current liabilities	10	115.6	100.3
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	7	28.4	—
Total current liabilities		1,239.0	1,032.2
Long-term debt	11	902.8	1,692.1
Derivative liability	25	—	5.3
Other long-term liabilities	13	40.8	35.8
Lease liability	12	99.2	115.9
Decommissioning liability	7, 14	633.9	884.6
Deferred income tax	22	77.3	—
Total liabilities		2,993.0	3,765.9
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Shareholders' capital	15	16,419.3	16,706.9
Contributed surplus		17.1	17.5
Deficit	16	(10,563.3)	(11,848.7)
Accumulated other comprehensive income		620.3	529.6
Total shareholders' equity		6,493.4	5,405.3
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		9,486.4	9,171.2

Commitments (Note 27)

Subsequent Events (Note 31)

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	2022	2021
REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME			
Oil and gas sales	30	4,493.1	3,206.5
Purchased product sales		100.8	31.7
Royalties		(600.9)	(408.8)
Oil and gas revenue		3,993.0	2,829.4
Commodity derivative losses	18, 25	(473.4)	(488.9)
Other income	19	58.8	99.4
		3,578.4	2,439.9
EXPENSES			
Operating		713.1	625.3
Purchased product		102.9	32.6
Transportation		139.8	117.7
General and administrative		81.8	89.8
Interest	20	63.6	90.6
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	21	18.8	(4.4)
Share-based compensation	23	39.1	30.9
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	6, 8, 12	951.7	786.1
Impairment reversal	8	(428.6)	(2,514.4)
Accretion and financing	12, 14	24.9	21.9
		1,707.1	(723.9)
Net income before tax		1,871.3	3,163.8
Tax expense			
Current	22	—	—
Deferred	22	387.9	799.7
Net income		1,483.4	2,364.1
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation of foreign operations		90.7	11.9
Comprehensive income		1,574.1	2,376.0
Net income per share	24		
Basic		2.62	4.15
Diluted		2.60	4.11

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, 2020		16,451.5	19.7	(14,166.1)	517.7	2,822.8
Issued on capital acquisitions		264.5				264.5
Redemption of restricted shares		8.5	(8.8)	1.1		0.8
Common shares repurchased for cancellation		(17.5)				(17.5)
Share issue costs, net of tax		(0.4)				(0.4)
Share-based compensation			6.8			6.8
Stock options exercised		0.3	(0.2)			0.1
Net income				2,364.1		2,364.1
Dividends declared (\$0.0825 per share)				(47.8)		(47.8)
Foreign currency translation adjustment					11.9	11.9
December 31, 2021		16,706.9	17.5	(11,848.7)	529.6	5,405.3
Redemption of restricted shares	15	5.2	(5.2)	2.6		2.6
Common shares repurchased for cancellation	15	(294.2)				(294.2)
Share-based compensation	23		6.2			6.2
Stock options exercised	23	1.4	(1.4)			—
Net income				1,483.4		1,483.4
Dividends declared (\$0.3600 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

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended December 31			
(Cdn\$ millions)	Notes	2022	2021
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN):			
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income		1,483.4	2,364.1
Items not affecting cash			
Other income	19	(49.0)	(97.0)
Deferred tax expense	22	387.9	799.7
Share-based compensation		6.0	6.1
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	6, 8, 12	951.7	786.1
Impairment reversal	8	(428.6)	(2,514.4)
Accretion	14	19.2	15.4
Unrealized (gains) losses on derivatives	25	(171.0)	141.4
Translation of US dollar long-term debt	21	91.5	(37.0)
Realized gain on cross currency swap maturity	21	(63.8)	—
Decommissioning expenditures	14	(20.1)	(20.2)
Change in non-cash working capital	29	(15.0)	51.6
		2,192.2	1,495.8
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Development capital and other expenditures	6, 8	(1,027.4)	(676.1)
Capital acquisitions	7	(90.7)	(677.9)
Capital dispositions	7	283.6	99.0
Deposit on acquisition	31	(18.7)	—
Sale of long-term investments		—	12.6
Change in non-cash working capital	29	(7.4)	49.0
		(860.6)	(1,193.4)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Share issue costs		—	(0.7)
Common shares repurchased for cancellation	15	(294.2)	(17.5)
Decrease in bank debt, net	29	(338.5)	(34.6)
Repayment of senior guaranteed notes	29	(281.8)	(217.6)
Realized gain on cross currency swap maturity	21	63.8	—
Payments on principal portion of lease liability	12, 29	(20.4)	(21.2)
Dividends declared	29	(200.6)	(47.8)
Change in non-cash working capital	29	15.7	42.2
		(1,056.0)	(297.2)
Impact of foreign currency on cash balances		0.8	(0.5)
INCREASE IN CASH		276.4	4.7
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		13.5	8.8
CASH AT END OF YEAR		289.9	13.5

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Supplementary Information:

Cash taxes paid	—	—
Cash interest paid	(68.0)	(93.1)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2022 and 2021

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 March 1, 2023.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Preparation

These consolidated financial statements are presented under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The policies applied in these consolidated financial statements are based on IFRS issued and outstanding as of March 1, 2023, 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 and U.S. operations are aggregated into one reportable segment based on similar economic characteristics and the similar nature of the assets, products, production processes and customers.

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 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. SIGNIFICANT 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 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 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 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, the aggregate amount of dividends paid from the grant date and the performance multipliers.

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 consideration paid of an 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.

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

New accounting standards and amendments not yet adopted

Income Taxes

IAS 12 *Income Taxes* was amended in May 2021 by the IASB which requires companies, on initial recognition, to recognize deferred tax on transactions that result in equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. The amendment is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Presentation of Financial Statements

IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* was amended in January 2020 by the IASB 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.

5. OTHER LONG-TERM ASSETS

At December 31, 2022, other long-term assets relate to investment tax credits of \$6.4 million (December 31, 2021 - \$6.4 million).

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

(\$ millions)	2022	2021
Exploration and evaluation assets at cost	1,453.4	1,613.3
Accumulated amortization	(1,349.2)	(1,564.5)
Net carrying amount	104.2	48.8
Reconciliation of movements during the year		
Cost, beginning of year	1,613.3	1,736.1
Accumulated amortization, beginning of year	(1,564.5)	(1,649.7)
Net carrying amount, beginning of year	48.8	86.4
Net carrying amount, beginning of year	48.8	86.4
Acquisitions through business combinations	28.0	18.6
Additions	134.2	57.8
Dispositions	(10.9)	(5.4)
Transfers to property, plant and equipment	(80.8)	(57.5)
Amortization	(15.2)	(51.0)
Foreign exchange	0.1	(0.1)
Net carrying amount, end of year	104.2	48.8

Impairment test of exploration and evaluation assets

There were no indicators of impairment at December 31, 2022 or December 31, 2021.

7. CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS

In the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company incurred \$5.1 million (year ended December 31, 2021 - \$12.5 million) of transaction costs related to acquisitions through business combinations and dispositions that were recorded as general and administrative expenses.

a) Major property acquisitions and dispositions

Saskatchewan Viking disposition

On July 6, 2022, the Company disposed of its non-core Saskatchewan Viking assets for consideration of \$241.7 million. These assets had a net carrying value of \$219.1 million, resulting in a gain of \$22.6 million.

Kaybob Duvernay acquisition

On August 31, 2022, the Company acquired certain Kaybob Duvernay assets for total consideration of \$87.0 million.

b) Minor property acquisitions and dispositions

In the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company completed minor property acquisitions and dispositions for net consideration received of \$38.2 million. These assets had a net carrying value of \$34.9 million, resulting in a gain of \$3.3 million.

The following table summarizes the major and minor property acquisitions and dispositions:

(\$ millions)	Saskatchewan Viking Disposition	Kaybob Duvernay Acquisition	Other minor dispositions, net
Cash	241.7	(87.0)	38.2
Consideration (paid) received	241.7	(87.0)	38.2
Exploration and evaluation	—	28.0	(10.9)
Property, plant and equipment	(252.5)	61.8	(29.1)
Goodwill	(6.8)	—	(0.8)
Decommissioning liability	40.2	(2.8)	5.9
Fair value of net assets acquired (Carrying value of net assets disposed)	(219.1)	87.0	(34.9)
Gain on capital dispositions	22.6	—	3.3

c) Assets held for sale

At December 31, 2022, the Company classified certain non-core assets in Alberta as held for sale. These assets were recorded at the lesser of their carrying value and recoverable amount.

(\$ millions)	PP&E (Note 8)	Decommissioning liability (Note 14)
Assets (liabilities) held for sale	148.4	(28.4)

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(\$ millions)	2022	2021
Development and production assets	22,340.0	23,402.9
Corporate assets	126.2	123.2
Property, plant and equipment at cost	22,466.2	23,526.1
Accumulated depletion, depreciation and impairment	(14,736.8)	(15,838.8)
Net carrying amount	7,729.4	7,687.3
Reconciliation of movements during the year		
Development and production assets		
Cost, beginning of year	23,402.9	23,584.1
Accumulated depletion and impairment, beginning of year	(15,762.6)	(19,265.2)
Net carrying amount, beginning of year	7,640.3	4,318.9
Net carrying amount, beginning of year	7,640.3	4,318.9
Acquisitions through business combinations	66.0	953.8
Additions	741.9	736.5
Dispositions	(285.8)	(243.7)
Transfers from exploration and evaluation assets	80.8	57.5
Reclassified as assets held for sale	(148.4)	—
Depletion	(911.4)	(708.5)
Impairment reversal	428.6	2,514.4
Foreign exchange	76.2	11.4
Net carrying amount, end of year	7,688.2	7,640.3
Cost, end of year	22,340.0	23,402.9
Accumulated depletion and impairment, end of year	(14,651.8)	(15,762.6)
Net carrying amount, end of year	7,688.2	7,640.3
Corporate assets		
Cost, beginning of year	123.2	120.7
Accumulated depreciation, beginning of year	(76.2)	(67.6)
Net carrying amount, beginning of year	47.0	53.1
Net carrying amount, beginning of year	47.0	53.1
Additions	2.6	2.5
Depreciation	(8.5)	(8.6)
Foreign exchange	0.1	—
Net carrying amount, end of year	41.2	47.0
Cost, end of year	126.2	123.2
Accumulated depreciation, end of year	(85.0)	(76.2)
Net carrying amount, end of year	41.2	47.0

At December 31, 2022, future development costs of \$5.16 billion (December 31, 2021 - \$4.58 billion) were included in costs subject to depletion.

Direct general and administrative costs capitalized by the Company during the year ended December 31, 2022 were \$49.7 million (year ended December 31, 2021 - \$45.1 million), including \$14.7 million of share-based compensation costs (year ended December 31, 2021 - \$14.3 million).

Impairment test of property, plant and equipment

The following table summarizes the total impairment reversal for the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021:

(\$ millions)	2022	2021
Impairment reversal	1,540.9	2,514.4
Impairment	(985.0)	—
Impairment on assets held for sale	(127.3)	—
Impairment reversal	428.6	2,514.4

Assets Held for Sale

At December 31, 2022, the Company classified certain non-core assets in Alberta 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. The recoverable amount was determined based on the assets' fair value less costs of disposal and based on expected consideration. The Company also recorded an impairment loss of \$56.0 million during the first quarter of 2022 related to assets held for sale at March 31, 2022. The assets were sold during the second quarter of 2022.

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. The increase in forecast costs in the current inflationary environment and the reallocation of forecast capital spending from Saskatchewan to Alberta and Northern U.S., since the last impairment test at March 31, 2022, 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.

At December 31, 2022, the Company determined that the carrying amount of the Southeast Saskatchewan and Southwest Saskatchewan CGUs exceeded their recoverable amount. The full amounts of the impairments were attributed to PP&E and, as a result, impairment losses of \$985.0 million were recognized in net income. The impairment loss was due to the increase in forecast costs as a result of the high inflationary environment and the reallocation of forecast capital spending mentioned above.

At December 31, 2022, the after tax impairments that can be reversed in future periods for each CGU, net of depletion had no impairment loss been recognized in prior periods, were \$1.49 billion for Southeast Saskatchewan, \$1.09 billion for Southwest Saskatchewan, and nil for Alberta and Northern U.S.

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

Changes in any of the key judgments, such as a revision in reserves, changes in forecast benchmark commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, discount rates, capital or operating costs would impact the recoverable amounts of assets and any reversals or impairment charges would affect net income. The following sensitivities show the resulting impact on income before tax of the changes in discount rate, forecast benchmark commodity price and forecast operating cost estimates at December 31, 2022, with all other variables held constant:

CGU (\$ millions)	Discount Rate		Commodity Prices		Operating Costs	
	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.

At March 31, 2022, the Company determined that the recoverable amount of the Southeast Saskatchewan, Southwest Saskatchewan, Alberta and Northern U.S. CGUs exceeded their carrying amount. The full amounts of the impairment reversals were attributed to PP&E and, as a result, impairment reversals of \$1.54 billion were recognized in net income.

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
Northern U.S.	U.S.	1,093.8	15.00 %	71.3	52.6
Total impairment reversal		8,789.7		1,540.9	1,156.3

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 (\$ millions)	Discount Rate		Commodity Prices	
	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	—	—	—	—
Northern U.S.	—	—	—	—
Increase (decrease)	(281.2)	309.4	568.7	(567.7)

2021 Impairment Reversal

At December 31, 2021, there were no indicators of impairment or impairment reversal.

At June 30, 2021, the significant increase in forecast benchmark commodity prices and the increase in the Company's market capitalization since the last impairment test at March 31, 2020 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 June 30, 2021:

	2021 ⁽¹⁾	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 ⁽³⁾
WTI (\$US/bbl) ⁽²⁾	71.33	67.20	63.95	63.23	64.50	65.79	67.10	68.44	69.81	71.21	72.63
Exchange Rate (\$US/\$Cdn)	0.803	0.802	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800
WTI (\$Cdn/bbl)	88.83	83.79	79.94	79.04	80.63	82.24	83.88	85.55	87.26	89.01	90.79
AECO (\$Cdn/mmbtu) ⁽²⁾	3.46	3.13	2.72	2.71	2.76	2.82	2.88	2.94	2.99	3.05	3.12

(1) Effective July 1, 2021.

(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 2031 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 six months ended June 30, 2021 by CGU:

CGU (\$ millions, except %)	Operating segment	Recoverable amount	Discount rate	Impairment reversal	Impairment reversal, net of tax
Southeast Saskatchewan	Canada	2,941.0	15.00 %	917.7	688.1
Southwest Saskatchewan	Canada	1,422.6	15.00 %	604.1	453.0
Alberta ⁽¹⁾	Canada	1,911.9	15.00 %	555.6	416.6
Northern U.S.	U.S.	861.9	15.00 %	437.0	326.0
Total impairment reversal		7,137.4		2,514.4	1,883.7

(1) Previously referred to as the Southern Alberta CGU.

The following sensitivities show the resulting impact on income before tax of the changes in discount rate and forecast benchmark commodity price estimates at June 30, 2021, with all other variables held constant:

CGU (\$ millions)	Discount Rate		Commodity Prices	
	Increase 1%	Decrease 1%	Increase 5%	Decrease 5%
Southeast Saskatchewan	(181.1)	199.2	350.7	(349.9)
Southwest Saskatchewan	(89.1)	97.9	183.4	(182.7)
Alberta ⁽¹⁾	(89.4)	97.2	189.9	(190.3)
Northern U.S.	(57.1)	62.9	124.0	(124.1)
Increase (decrease)	(416.7)	457.2	848.0	(847.0)

(1) Previously referred to as the Southern Alberta CGU.

9. GOODWILL

(\$ millions)	2022	2021
Goodwill, beginning of year	211.5	223.3
Southeast Saskatchewan asset disposition	—	(10.6)
Saskatchewan Viking asset disposition	(6.8)	—
Other dispositions	(0.8)	(1.2)
Goodwill, end of year	203.9	211.5

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, 2022 and December 31, 2021. 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 reserve estimates and management's estimate of the fair market value of undeveloped land. See to Note 6 - "Exploration and Evaluation Assets" and Note 8 - "Property, Plant and Equipment" for additional information. As a result of these tests, the Company concluded that the estimated recoverable amounts exceeded the carrying amounts and no impairments were recorded.

10. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(\$ millions)	2022	2021
Long-term compensation liability	49.1	40.6
Lease liability	24.9	25.5
Decommissioning liability	41.6	34.2
Other current liabilities	115.6	100.3

11. LONG-TERM DEBT

(\$ millions)	2022	2021
Bank debt	—	331.4
Senior guaranteed notes	1,441.5	1,638.8
Long-term debt	1,441.5	1,970.2
Long-term debt due within one year	538.7	278.1
Long-term debt due beyond one year	902.8	1,692.1

Bank debt

The Company has combined facilities of \$2.36 billion, including 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. The current maturity dates of the facilities is November 26, 2026. Both of these facilities constitute revolving credit facilities and are extendible annually.

The credit facilities and senior guaranteed notes 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, 2022.

The Company had letters of credit in the amount of \$1.8 million outstanding at December 31, 2022 (December 31, 2021 - \$1.0 million).

Senior guaranteed notes

At December 31, 2022, the Company has senior guaranteed notes of US\$921.0 million and Cdn\$195.0 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. The Company's senior guaranteed notes are detailed below:

Principal (\$ millions)	Coupon Rate	Hedged Equivalent ⁽¹⁾ (Cdn\$ millions)	Interest Payment Dates	Maturity Date	Financial statement carrying value	
					2022	2021
Cdn\$25.0	4.76%	—	November 22 and May 22	May 22, 2022	—	25.0
US\$200.0	4.00%	—	November 22 and May 22	May 22, 2022	—	253.1
US\$61.5	4.12%	80.3	October 11 and April 11	April 11, 2023	83.2	77.8
Cdn\$80.0	3.58%	80.0	October 11 and April 11	April 11, 2023	80.0	80.0
Cdn\$10.0	4.11%	10.0	December 12 and June 12	June 12, 2023	10.0	10.0
US\$270.0	3.78%	274.7	December 12 and June 12	June 12, 2023	365.5	341.7
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	348.5	325.9
US\$82.0	4.30%	107.0	October 11 and April 11	April 11, 2025	111.0	103.8
Cdn\$65.0	3.94%	65.0	October 22 and April 22	April 22, 2025	65.0	65.0
US\$230.0	4.08%	291.1	October 22 and April 22	April 22, 2025	311.3	291.1
US\$20.0	4.18%	25.3	October 22 and April 22	April 22, 2027	27.0	25.4
Senior guaranteed notes		1,249.8			1,441.5	1,638.8
Due within one year		445.0			538.7	278.1
Due beyond one year		804.8			902.8	1,360.7

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

Concurrent with the issuance of US\$921.0 million senior guaranteed notes, 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 \$1.05 billion. See Note 25 - "Financial Instruments and Derivatives" for additional information.

12. LEASES

Right-of-use asset

(\$ millions)	Office ⁽¹⁾	Fleet Vehicles	Equipment	Total
Right-of-use asset at cost	121.9	28.5	11.1	161.5
Accumulated depreciation	(55.4)	(20.4)	(7.6)	(83.4)
Net carrying amount	66.5	8.1	3.5	78.1
Reconciliation of movements during the year				
Cost, beginning of year	121.6	25.2	11.7	158.5
Accumulated depreciation, beginning of year	(44.3)	(16.1)	(6.7)	(67.1)
Net carrying amount, beginning of year	77.3	9.1	5.0	91.4
Net carrying amount, beginning of year	77.3	9.1	5.0	91.4
Additions	—	3.2	0.7	3.9
Depreciation	(10.8)	(4.2)	(1.6)	(16.6)
Lease modification	—	—	(0.6)	(0.6)
Net carrying amount, end of year	66.5	8.1	3.5	78.1

(1) A portion of the Company's office space is subleased. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recorded sublease income of \$3.6 million (year ended December 31, 2021 - \$5.4 million) as a component of other income.

Lease liability

(\$ millions)	2022	2021
Lease liability, beginning of year	141.4	156.5
Additions	3.8	5.9
Financing	5.7	6.5
Payments on lease liability	(26.1)	(27.7)
Other	(0.7)	0.2
Lease liability, end of year	124.1	141.4
Expected to be incurred within one year	24.9	25.5
Expected to be incurred beyond one year	99.2	115.9

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, 2022, variable lease payments of \$1.5 million were included in general and administrative expenses relating to property tax payments on office leases (year ended December 31, 2021 - \$1.5 million).

During the year ended December 31, 2022, 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, 2021 - \$0.6 million).

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

(\$ millions)	December 31, 2022
1 year	25.5
2 to 3 years	41.3
4 to 5 years	33.6
More than 5 years	42.4
Total ⁽¹⁾	142.8

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

13. OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

At December 31, 2022, the Company had a long-term compensation liability of \$40.8 million (December 31, 2021 - \$35.8 million) related to share-based compensation. See Note 23 - "Share-based Compensation" for additional information.

14. DECOMMISSIONING LIABILITY

(\$ millions)	2022	2021
Decommissioning liability, beginning of year	918.8	1,022.7
Liabilities incurred	21.6	13.6
Liabilities acquired through capital acquisitions	3.4	30.0
Liabilities disposed through capital dispositions	(46.7)	(220.3)
Liabilities settled ⁽¹⁾	(43.1)	(48.9)
Revaluation of acquired decommissioning liabilities ⁽²⁾	3.8	36.1
Change in estimates	(11.4)	74.2
Change in discount and inflation rate estimates	(163.0)	(3.8)
Accretion	19.2	15.4
Reclassified as liabilities associated with assets held for sale	(28.4)	—
Foreign exchange	1.3	(0.2)
Decommissioning liability, end of year	675.5	918.8
Expected to be incurred within one year	41.6	34.2
Expected to be incurred beyond one year	633.9	884.6

(1) Includes \$23.0 million received from government grant programs during the year ended December 31, 2022 (year ended December 31, 2021 - \$28.7 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 \$675.5 million at December 31, 2022 (December 31, 2021 - \$918.8 million) based on total estimated undiscounted and uninflated cash flows to settle the obligation of \$894.9 million (December 31, 2021 - \$896.6 million). These obligations are expected to be settled through 2072, with the majority expected after 2049. The estimated cash flows have been discounted using a risk-free rate of 3.28 percent and a derived inflation rate of 2.09 percent (December 31, 2021 - risk-free rate of 1.68 percent and inflation rate of 1.82 percent).

15. SHAREHOLDERS' CAPITAL

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

	2022		2021	
	Number of shares	Amount (\$ millions)	Number of shares	Amount (\$ millions)
Common shares, beginning of year	579,484,032	16,963.4	530,035,922	16,707.6
Issued on capital acquisitions	—	—	50,000,000	264.5
Issued on redemption of restricted shares	1,713,730	5.2	2,109,241	8.5
Issued on exercise of stock options	1,038,321	1.4	155,869	0.3
Common shares repurchased for cancellation	(31,347,100)	(294.2)	(2,817,000)	(17.5)
Common shares, end of year	550,888,983	16,675.8	579,484,032	16,963.4
Cumulative share issue costs, net of tax	—	(256.5)	—	(256.5)
Total shareholders' capital, end of year	550,888,983	16,419.3	579,484,032	16,706.9

Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB")

On March 4, 2022, 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 57,309,975 common shares, or 10 percent of the Company's public float, as at February 28, 2022. The NCIB commenced on March 9, 2022 and is due to expire on March 8, 2023.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company purchased 31.3 million common shares for total consideration of \$294.2 million. 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.

16. DEFICIT

(\$ millions)	2022	2021
Accumulated earnings (deficit)	(2,700.6)	(4,184.0)
Accumulated gain on shares issued pursuant to DRIP ⁽¹⁾ and SDP ⁽²⁾	8.4	8.4
Accumulated tax effect on redemption of restricted shares	15.8	13.2
Accumulated dividends	(7,886.9)	(7,686.3)
Deficit	(10,563.3)	(11,848.7)

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

(2) Share Dividend Plan – suspended in 2015.

17. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

(\$ millions)	2022	2021
Long-term debt ⁽¹⁾	1,441.5	1,970.2
Adjusted working capital (surplus) deficiency ⁽²⁾	(95.1)	201.6
Unrealized foreign exchange on translation of US dollar long-term debt	(191.7)	(166.8)
Net debt	1,154.7	2,005.0
Shareholders' equity	6,493.4	5,405.3
Total capitalization	7,648.1	7,410.3

(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 and prepaids and deposits, including deposit on acquisition.

The following table reconciles cash flow from operating activities to adjusted funds flow from operations for the year ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021:

(\$ millions)	2022	2021
Cash flow from operating activities	2,192.2	1,495.8
Changes in non-cash working capital	15.0	(51.6)
Transaction costs	5.1	12.5
Decommissioning expenditures	20.1	20.2
Adjusted funds flow from operations	2,232.4	1,476.9

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, 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 this 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, 2022 was 0.5 times (December 31, 2021 - 1.4 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, 2022. See Note 11 - "Long-term Debt" for additional information regarding the Company's financial covenant requirements.

Crescent Point retains financial flexibility with significant 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.

18. COMMODITY DERIVATIVE LOSSES

(\$ millions)	2022	2021
Realized losses	(641.8)	(360.8)
Unrealized gains (losses)	168.4	(128.1)
Commodity derivative losses	(473.4)	(488.9)

19. OTHER INCOME

(\$ millions)	2022	2021
Unrealized gain on long-term investments	—	3.1
Realized gain on sale of long-term investments	—	7.0
Gain on capital dispositions	25.9	58.4
Government grant for decommissioning expenditures	23.0	28.7
Sublease income	3.6	5.4
Other	6.3	(3.2)
Other income	58.8	99.4

20. INTEREST EXPENSE

(\$ millions)	2022	2021
Interest expense on long-term debt	64.7	88.9
Unrealized (gain) loss on interest derivative contracts	(1.1)	1.7
Interest expense	63.6	90.6

21. FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAIN (LOSS)

(\$ millions)	2022	2021
Realized gain on CCS - principal	63.8	—
Translation of US dollar long-term debt	(94.3)	37.0
Unrealized gain (loss) on CCS - principal and foreign exchange swaps	4.4	(34.4)
Other	7.3	1.8
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(18.8)	4.4

22. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes is as follows:

(\$ millions)	2022	2021
Current tax:		
Canada	—	—
United States	—	—
Current tax expense	—	—
Deferred tax expense (recovery):		
Canada	415.1	715.5
United States	(27.2)	84.2
Deferred tax expense	387.9	799.7
Income tax expense	387.9	799.7

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

(\$ millions, except percentages)	2022	2021
Net income before tax	1,871.3	3,163.8
Statutory income tax rate	24.82 %	25.16 %
Expected provision for income taxes	464.5	796.0
Change in corporate tax rates and tax rate variance	1.6	21.9
Tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	2.1	5.8
Restricted share bonus plan	0.6	(1.6)
Recognition of deferred tax assets	(83.2)	(70.7)
Derecognition of deferred tax assets	—	37.5
Non-taxable capital gains	(0.2)	(2.5)
Non-deductible disposition of goodwill	1.9	3.0
Other	0.6	10.3
Income tax expense	387.9	799.7

The composition of the net deferred income tax asset is as follows:

(\$ millions)	2022	2021
Deferred income tax assets	278.8	570.1
Deferred income tax liabilities	(77.3)	—
Net deferred income tax asset	201.5	570.1

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

(\$ millions)	2022	2021
Deferred income tax:		
To be settled within one year	19.6	60.1
To be settled beyond one year	181.9	510.0
Deferred income tax	201.5	570.1

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

(\$ millions)	At January 1, 2022	(Charges) / credits due to acquisitions & other	(Charged) / credited to earnings	At December 31, 2022
Deferred income tax assets:				
Property, plant and equipment	—	—	—	—
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

(\$ millions)	At January 1, 2021	(Charges) / credits due to acquisitions & other	(Charged) / credited to earnings	At December 31, 2021
Deferred income tax assets:				
Property, plant and equipment	248.9	—	(248.9)	—
Decommissioning liability	262.2	—	(32.6)	229.6
Income tax losses carried forward	833.1	—	(18.9)	814.2
Risk management contracts	11.6	—	29.5	41.1
Lease liabilities	40.1	—	(4.8)	35.3
Other	8.5	1.9	9.1	19.5
	1,404.4	1.9	(266.6)	1,139.7
Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Property, plant and equipment	—	—	(533.4)	(533.4)
Risk management contracts	(9.9)	—	(3.5)	(13.4)
ROU asset	(26.6)	—	3.8	(22.8)
	(36.5)	—	(533.1)	(569.6)
Net deferred income tax assets (liabilities)	1,367.9	1.9	(799.7)	570.1

The approximate amounts of tax pools available as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

(\$ millions)	2022	2021
Tax pools:		
Canada	5,685.8	7,012.5
United States	3,025.2	2,855.5
Total	8,711.0	9,868.0

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 \$1.36 billion (December 31, 2021 - \$1.99 billion) that expire in the years 2034 through 2040, and U.S. net operating losses of \$2.30 billion (December 31, 2021 - \$2.22 billion) of which \$1.55 billion will expire in the years 2033 through 2037, while the remaining \$744.9 million will not expire. A deferred income tax asset has not been recognized for U.S. net operating losses of \$507.2 million (December 31, 2021 - \$861.0 million) or for other Canadian tax pools of \$69.0 million (December 31, 2021 - \$69.0 million) as there is not sufficient certainty regarding future utilization.

At December 31, 2022, a deferred tax asset has not been recognized in respect of temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries as it is not likely that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future. The deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries is approximately \$1.48 billion (December 31, 2021 - \$1.72 billion).

The Company received notices of reassessment from the Canada Revenue Agency in 2014 and 2015 disallowing \$149.3 million of tax pools and \$12.6 million of investment tax credits relating to an acquired entity. The Company has filed notices of objections, however, the benefit of these tax pools and investment tax credits were derecognized in the year ended December 31, 2021 due to the uncertainty of being successful in defending its position. A \$37.5 million deferred income tax expense was recognized in the year ended December 31, 2021 as a result of removing the tax pools.

23. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

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 reconciles the number of restricted shares, ESVP awards, PSUs and DSUs for the year ended December 31, 2021:

	Restricted Shares	ESVP	PSUs ⁽¹⁾	DSUs
Balance, beginning of year	4,704,129	10,449,383	3,789,689	1,278,263
Granted	1,230,133	2,570,746	2,053,574	278,517
Redeemed	(2,146,716)	(3,417,496)	(2,221,058)	—
Forfeited	(519,829)	(1,273,342)	(407,585)	—
Balance, end of year	3,267,717	8,329,291	3,214,620	1,556,780

(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, 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 following table summarizes information regarding stock options outstanding as at December 31, 2022:

Range of exercise prices (\$)	Number of stock options outstanding	Weighted average remaining term for options outstanding (years)	Weighted average exercise price per share for options outstanding (\$)	Number of stock options exercisable	Weighted average exercise price per share for options exercisable (\$)
1.09 - 1.65	1,884,156	4.25	1.09	307,638	1.09
1.66 - 5.16	470,946	3.26	3.92	137,543	3.92
5.17 - 9.86	505,809	4.77	5.91	113,490	8.16
9.87 - 10.06	1,028,219	2.02	10.06	1,028,219	10.06
	3,889,130	3.61	4.43	1,586,890	7.65

The following table provides summary information regarding stock options outstanding as at December 31, 2021:

	Stock Options (number of units)	Weighted average exercise price (\$)
Balance, beginning of year	5,940,871	3.92
Granted	534,264	5.23
Exercised	(261,486)	2.23
Forfeited	(285,047)	3.46
Expired	(89,138)	10.06
Balance, end of year	5,839,464	4.04

The volume weighted average trading price of the Company's common shares was \$9.52 per share during the year ended December 31, 2022 (year ended December 31, 2021 - \$5.14 per share).

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company calculated total share-based compensation of \$77.3 million (year ended December 31, 2021 - \$77.7 million), net of estimated forfeitures, of which \$14.7 million was capitalized (year ended December 31, 2021 - \$14.3 million).

At December 31, 2022, the current portion of long-term compensation liability of \$49.1 million was included in other current liabilities (December 31, 2021 - \$40.6 million) and \$40.8 million was included in other long-term liabilities (December 31, 2021 - \$35.8 million).

24. PER SHARE AMOUNTS

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

	2022	2021
Weighted average shares – basic	566,710,644	569,203,428
Dilutive impact of share-based compensation	4,357,422	5,895,220
Weighted average shares – diluted	571,068,066	575,098,648

25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND DERIVATIVES

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are comprised of cash, accounts 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 credit facilities is equal to its carrying amount as the facilities 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, 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.

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, 2021:

(\$ millions)	2021 Carrying Value	2021 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	220.5	220.5	—	220.5	—
	220.5	220.5	—	220.5	—
Financial liabilities					
Derivatives	164.9	164.9	—	164.9	—
Senior guaranteed notes ⁽¹⁾	1,638.8	1,618.4	—	1,618.4	—
	1,803.7	1,783.3	—	1,783.3	—

(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, 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.

The following table summarizes the fair value as at December 31, 2021 and the change in fair value for the year ended December 31, 2021:

(\$ millions)	Commodity ⁽¹⁾	Interest ⁽²⁾	Foreign exchange ⁽³⁾	Equity	Total
Derivative assets (liabilities), beginning of year	(26.3)	7.3	205.0	11.0	197.0
Unrealized change in fair value	(128.1)	(1.7)	(34.4)	22.8	(141.4)
Derivative assets (liabilities), end of year	(154.4)	5.6	170.6	33.8	55.6
Derivative assets, end of year	5.4	5.7	175.6	33.8	220.5
Derivative liabilities, end of year	(159.8)	(0.1)	(5.0)	—	(164.9)

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

(2) Interest payments on CCS and interest derivative contracts.

(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, 2022 and December 31, 2021:

(\$ millions)	2022			2021		
	Asset	Liability	Net	Asset	Liability	Net
Gross amount	246.3	(19.7)	226.6	218.9	(163.3)	55.6
Amount offset	(11.0)	11.0	—	1.6	(1.6)	—
Net amount	235.3	(8.7)	226.6	220.5	(164.9)	55.6

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, 2022		Impact on Income Before Tax Year ended December 31, 2021	
	Increase 10%	Decrease 10%	Increase 10%	Decrease 10%
Commodity price				
Crude oil and condensate	(40.3)	38.8	(148.5)	141.2
Natural gas	(3.1)	3.2	(1.1)	1.1
Differential				
Natural gas	2.6	(2.6)	1.9	(1.9)

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on amounts drawn on its bank credit facilities to the extent of changes in market interest rates. At December 31, 2022, the Company was undrawn on its credit facilities and had no floating rate debt outstanding.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk in relation to its US dollar denominated long-term debt, investment in U.S. subsidiaries and on a portion of its crude oil 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 crude oil 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, 2022		Impact on Income Before Tax Year ended December 31, 2021	
		Increase 10%	Decrease 10%	Increase 10%	Decrease 10%
Cdn\$ relative to US\$					
US dollar long-term debt	Period End	124.6	(124.6)	162.8	(162.8)
Cross currency swaps	Forward	(123.7)	123.7	(168.2)	168.2
Foreign exchange swaps	Forward	4.3	(4.3)	(0.9)	0.9

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 23 - "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 its 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, 2022		Impact on Income Before Tax Year ended December 31, 2021	
	Increase 50%	Decrease 50%	Increase 50%	Decrease 50%
Share price				
Total return swaps	26.8	(26.8)	27.4	(27.4)

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, 2022, approximately 4 percent (December 31, 2021 - 3 percent) of the Company's accounts receivable balance was outstanding for more than 90 days and the Company's average expected credit loss was 0.93 percent (December 31, 2021 - 0.92 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, 2022, the Company had available unused borrowing capacity on bank credit facilities of approximately \$2.36 billion as well as cash of \$289.9 million.

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 related to the senior guaranteed notes, which fix the amounts due in Canadian dollars.

The timing of undiscounted cash outflows relating to the financial liabilities outstanding as at December 31, 2021, 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	450.7	—	—	—	450.7
Dividends payable	43.5	—	—	—	43.5
Derivative liabilities ⁽¹⁾	249.0	1.1	0.3	—	250.4
Senior guaranteed notes ⁽²⁾	280.3	829.2	474.6	25.9	1,610.0
Bank credit facilities ⁽³⁾	11.7	23.5	346.3	—	381.5

(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.

(3) These amounts include interest based on debt outstanding and interest rates effective as at December 31, 2021 and includes undiscounted cash outflows pursuant to the CCS related to LIBOR loans.

c) Derivative contracts

The following is a summary of the derivative contracts in place as at December 31, 2022:

Financial WTI Crude Oil Derivative Contracts – Canadian Dollar ⁽¹⁾									
Term	Swap		Collar			Three-way Collar			
	Volume (bbls/d)	Average Price (\$/bbl)	Volumes (bbls/d)	Average Sold Call Price (\$/bbl)	Average Bought Put Price (\$/bbl)	Volume (bbls/d)	Average Sold Call Price (\$/bbl)	Average Bought Put Price (\$/bbl)	Average Sold Put Price (\$/bbl)
2023	1,356	90.04	10,586	114.99	101.39	616	118.11	96.00	76.00

(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⁾							
Term	Swap			Collar			
	Volume (GJ/d)	Average Price (\$/GJ)		Volume (GJ/d)	Average Sold Call Price (\$/GJ)	Average Bought Put Price (\$/GJ)	Average Sold Put Price (\$/GJ)
2023	21,605	4.68		7,397	10.21		4.48
2024 January - March	10,000	5.13		—	—		—

(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 2023 - March 2025	17,500	Basis Swap	AECO	(0.94)

(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 2023 - April 2023	Swap	61.5	4.12	80.3	3.71	
January 2023 - June 2023	Swap	270.0	3.78	274.7	4.32	
January 2023 - June 2024	Swap	257.5	3.75	276.4	4.03	
January 2023 - April 2025	Swap	82.0	4.30	107.0	3.98	
January 2023 - April 2025	Swap	230.0	4.08	291.1	4.13	
January 2023 - April 2027	Swap	20.0	4.18	25.3	4.27	

Financial Foreign Exchange Forward Derivative Contracts						
Settlement Date	Contract	Receive Currency	Receive Notional Principal (\$ millions)	Pay Currency	Pay Notional Principal (\$ millions)	
January 2023	Swap	US\$	15.0	Cdn\$	20.5	
January 2023	Swap ⁽¹⁾	Cdn\$	63.9	US\$	47.0	

(1) Based on an average floating exchange rate.

Financial Equity Derivative Contracts			
Term	Contract	Notional Principal (\$ millions)	Number of shares
January 2023 - April 2023	Swap	11.9	4,060,760
January 2023 - April 2024	Swap	7.2	1,103,860
January 2023 - April 2025	Swap	3.6	386,014

26. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Compensation of key management personnel

Key management personnel of the Company include its directors and executive officers. In 2022, the Company recorded \$6.1 million (2021 - \$6.1 million) relating to compensation of key management personnel and nil (2021 - \$2.8 million) for severance relating to key management personnel. In 2022, share-based compensation costs relating to compensation of key management personnel and severance were \$24.2 million (2021 - \$23.4 million) and nil (2021 - \$1.8 million), respectively.

27. COMMITMENTS

At December 31, 2022, 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⁾	11.7	15.7	9.8	11.9	49.1
Gas processing	64.6	105.4	88.5	291.8	550.3
Transportation	43.3	74.8	41.5	40.1	199.7
Capital	7.3	—	—	—	7.3
Total contractual commitments ⁽²⁾	126.9	195.9	139.8	343.8	806.4

(1) Includes operating costs on the Company's office space, net of \$18.1 million recoveries from subleases.

(2) Excludes contracts accounted for under IFRS 16. See Note 12 - "Leases" for additional information.

28. SIGNIFICANT SUBSIDIARIES

The Company has the following significant subsidiaries, each owned 100% directly and indirectly, at December 31, 2022:

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

29. 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)	2022	2021
Operating	61.1	59.7
General and administrative	60.8	65.2
Share-based compensation	36.2	53.7
Total compensation expenses	158.1	178.6

Cash flow statement presentation

(\$ millions)	2022	2021
Operating activities		
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	(11.3)	(111.8)
Prepays and deposits	(13.9)	15.3
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(3.5)	99.0
Other current liabilities	8.6	30.6
Other long-term liabilities	5.1	18.5
	(15.0)	51.6
Investing activities		
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	0.2	(2.1)
Other long-term receivable	—	9.3
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(7.6)	41.8
	(7.4)	49.0
Financing activities		
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Prepays and deposits	(44.2)	—
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4.0	—
Dividends payable	55.9	42.2
	15.7	42.2

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, 2020	1.3	2,259.6	156.5
Changes from cash flow from financing activities:			
Decrease in bank debt, net		(34.6)	
Repayment of senior guaranteed notes		(217.6)	
Dividends paid	(5.6)		
Payments on principal portion of lease liability			(21.2)
Non-cash changes:			
Dividends declared	47.8		
Additions			5.9
Other			0.2
Foreign exchange		(37.2)	
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

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

(2) Includes current portion of lease liability.

30. GEOGRAPHICAL DISCLOSURE

The following table reconciles oil and gas sales by country:

(\$ millions) ⁽¹⁾	2022	2021
Canada		
Crude oil and condensate sales	3,319.1	2,361.8
NGL sales	224.8	213.5
Natural gas sales	303.1	160.0
Total Canada	3,847.0	2,735.3
U.S.		
Crude oil and condensate sales	553.3	381.9
NGL sales	55.2	61.0
Natural gas sales	37.6	28.3
Total U.S.	646.1	471.2
Total oil and gas sales	4,493.1	3,206.5

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

The following table reconciles non-current assets by country:

(\$ millions)	2022	2021
Canada	6,977.9	7,551.0
U.S.	1,519.3	1,209.3
Total	8,497.2	8,760.3

31. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Acquisition of Kaybob Duvernay Assets

On January 11, 2023, Crescent Point completed the acquisition of certain Kaybob Duvernay assets in Alberta for cash consideration of \$370.6 million, including closing adjustments, which is expected to be allocated substantially to PP&E and E&E. Cash consideration was funded primarily through cash on hand and included a deposit on acquisition of \$18.7 million.

Directors

Barbara Munroe, Chair ⁽⁶⁾

James Craddock ^{(2) (3) (5)}

John Dielwart ^{(3) (4)}

Ted Goldthorpe ^{(1) (5)}

Mike Jackson ^{(1) (5)}

Jennifer Koury ^{(2) (5)}

Francois Langlois ^{(1) (3) (4)}

Myron Stadnyk ^{(2) (3) (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, Corporate Development

Michael Politeski
Senior Vice President, Finance and Treasurer

Shelly Witwer
Senior Vice President, Business Development

Justin Foraie
Vice President, Engineering 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