



**CANASIA ENERGY CORP.**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024**



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of CanAsia Energy Corp.

### ***Opinion***

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of CanAsia Energy Corp. (the Entity), which comprise:

- the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024
- the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income (loss) for the years then ended
- the consolidated statements of shareholders' equity for the years then ended
- the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended
- and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Entity as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

### ***Basis for Opinion***

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements***" section of our auditor's report.

We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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



### ***Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern***

We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Entity is dependent on its ability to continue to raise capital as and when needed to fund ongoing operations and for the development of Sawn Lake and/or the pursuit and potential acquisition of international oil and gas concessions.

As stated in Note 1 in the financial statements, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1 in the financial statements, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### ***Key Audit Matters***

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

In addition to the matter described in the "***Material Uncertainty related to Going Concern***" section of the auditor's report, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our auditor's report.

### ***Evaluation of indicators of impairment for the Alberta exploration and evaluation assets ("Alberta E&E Assets")***

#### ***Description of the matter***

We draw attention to note 2, note 3 and note 5 to the financial statements. The Alberta E&E Assets are assessed for impairment whenever events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount. Significant judgment is required in determining whether indicators of impairment exist for the Alberta E&E Assets including whether expenditures on further exploration and evaluation activities on the Alberta E&E Assets are budgeted or planned and if it is feasible that the Alberta E&E Assets can be developed to commerciality. There were no indicators of impairment for the Alberta E&E Assets as of December 31, 2025.

#### ***Why the matter is a key audit matter***

We identified the evaluation of indicators of impairment for the Alberta E&E Assets as a key audit matter. Significant auditor judgment was required in evaluating the results of our audit procedures with respect to the Company's indicators of impairment analysis.

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

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

We evaluated the Company's indicators of impairment analysis for the Alberta E&E Assets by:



- Assessing whether expenditures on further exploration and evaluation activities on the Alberta E&E Assets are budgeted by comparing to the Company's 2026 budget
- Assessing the Company's analysis as to whether it is feasible that the Alberta E&E Assets can be developed to commerciality by examining the Company's press releases and certain minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors.

### ***Other Information***

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information comprises the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis.

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

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

We obtained the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis as at the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in the auditor's report.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.



Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

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

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



- Provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.
- Determine, from the matters communicated with those charged with governance, those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our auditor's report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

*KPMG LLP*

Chartered Professional Accountants

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this auditor's report is Shane Doig.

Calgary, Canada

April 8, 2026

**CanAsia Energy Corp.**  
**Consolidated Statements of Financial Position**

(\$000s)	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Current</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,902	7,242
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	472	290
	<b>4,374</b>	<b>7,532</b>
<b>Restricted cash</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Right-of-use asset</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Deposits</b> (note 7)	<b>1,286</b>	<b>1,188</b>
<b>Intangible asset</b> (note 4)	<b>250</b>	<b>289</b>
<b>Exploration and evaluation assets</b> (note 5)	<b>5,698</b>	<b>5,780</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>11,753</b>	<b>14,868</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Current</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	3,298	3,486
Lease liabilities	61	22
Natural gas pipeline tariff provision (note 6)	284	291
Decommissioning provision (note 7)	592	620
	<b>4,235</b>	<b>4,419</b>
<b>Lease liabilities</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Natural gas pipeline tariff provision</b> (note 6)	<b>647</b>	<b>742</b>
<b>Decommissioning provision</b> (note 7)	<b>1,711</b>	<b>1,869</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>6,616</b>	<b>7,030</b>
<b>Shareholders' equity</b>		
Share capital (note 9)	12,629	12,629
Contributed surplus	1,180	795
Broker warrants (note 9)	2	119
Deficit	(8,674)	(5,705)
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>	<b>5,137</b>	<b>7,838</b>
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>	<b>11,753</b>	<b>14,868</b>

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

( signed "Richard Alexander" )

Director

( signed "Gerald Macey" )

Director

**CanAsia Energy Corp.**  
**Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)**

(\$000s, except per share amounts)	Year Ended December 31, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
<b>Expenses (Income)</b>		
General and administrative	1,940	2,204
Operating expense	677	680
Natural gas pipeline tariff recovery (note 6)	(16)	(9)
Stock-based compensation	268	583
Amortization	69	62
Decommissioning recovery	-	(47)
Loss on asset retirement obligation settlement (note 7)	31	-
Finance income	(38)	(312)
Impairment recovery (note 5)	-	(4,242)
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	38	(80)
	<b>2,969</b>	<b>(1,161)</b>
<b>Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)</b>	<b>(2,969)</b>	<b>1,161</b>
Basic and diluted – net income (loss) per common share (note 9)	<b>\$ (0.03)</b>	\$0.01

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

**CanAsia Energy Corp.**  
**Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity**

(\$000s)	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Broker Warrants	Deficit	Total
Balance as at December 31, 2023	11,489	212	117	(6,866)	4,952
Private placement financing	1,258	-	-	-	1,258
Share issue costs	(118)	-	-	-	(118)
Broker warrants	-	-	2	-	2
Net income	-	-	-	1,161	1,161
Stock-based compensation	-	583	-	-	583
Balance as at December 31, 2024	12,629	795	119	(5,705)	7,838
Net loss	-	-	-	(2,969)	(2,969)
Broker warrants expired	-	117	(117)	-	-
Stock-based compensation	-	268	-	-	268
Balance as at December 31, 2025	12,629	1,180	2	(8,674)	5,137

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

**CanAsia Energy Corp.**  
**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

(\$000s)	Year Ended December 31, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
<b>Cash Provided From (Used in)</b>		
<b>Operating Activities</b>		
Net income (loss)	(2,969)	1,161
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Amortization	69	62
Stock-based compensation	268	583
Accretion	251	249
Decommissioning recovery	-	(47)
Loss on asset retirement obligation settlement (note 7)	31	-
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	231	(373)
Natural gas pipeline tariff recovery (note 6)	(16)	(9)
Impairment recovery (note 5)	-	(4,242)
Deposit	(97)	(50)
Settlement of natural gas pipeline tariff provision (note 6)	(273)	(258)
Settlement of decommissioning provision (note 7)	(168)	-
Changes in non-cash working capital	(398)	231
Cash flow used in operating activities	(3,071)	(2,693)
<b>Investing Activities</b>		
Exploration and evaluation assets acquired	-	(1,334)
Restricted cash	(6)	(3)
Cash flow used in investing activities	(6)	(1,337)
<b>Financing Activities</b>		
Proceeds from private placement	-	1,258
Share issue costs	-	(116)
Lease payments	(32)	(24)
Cash flow from (used in) financing activities	(32)	1,118
<b>Change in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(3,109)</b>	<b>(2,912)</b>
<b>Effect of foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(231)</b>	<b>373</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year</b>	<b>7,242</b>	<b>9,781</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, end of year</b>	<b>3,902</b>	<b>7,242</b>

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

## 1) CORPORATE INFORMATION

CanAsia Energy Corp. (“CanAsia” or the “Company”) is a Canadian publicly listed junior oil and gas company. The CanAsia common shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange, under the stock trading symbol CEC. The records office and principal address of the Company is located at 1505, 505 – 3rd Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2P 3E6.

### Going Concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will continue its operations for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

CanAsia does not have producing oil and gas properties or an established source of revenue, resulting in the use of cash in operations of \$3.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2025. However, CanAsia has working capital (current assets less current liabilities) of \$0.1 million as at December 31, 2025, which may not be sufficient to fund its current requirements over the next 12 months. CanAsia continues to evaluate international oil and gas concessions and the potential to restart production at the Sawn Lake, Alberta heavy oil property which would require funds to pursue. In addition, CanAsia will continue to need funds to support general corporate activities, general and administrative costs and the ongoing maintenance of the Sawn Lake property. The amount and timing of the capital required to fund the ongoing operations of CanAsia, including the development of Sawn Lake and/or the pursuit of and potential acquisition of international oil and gas concessions, is not known. It is reasonably certain that the amount of capital required is in excess of the working capital currently held by CanAsia.

CanAsia raised capital in 2024, which addresses certain liquidity requirements in the near term. However, additional capital will be required for the development of Sawn Lake and/or pursuit of and potential acquisition of international oil and gas concessions. CanAsia may consider a transaction that would involve the disposition of the Sawn Lake property which would raise capital to fund ongoing operations and the potential acquisition of international oil and gas concessions.

CanAsia’s ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to continue to raise capital as and when needed to fund ongoing operations and for the development of Sawn Lake and/or pursuit of and potential acquisition of international oil and gas concessions. The amount of capital required could be material and there are no assurances that the Company will be able to access the necessary funds when required. These facts create a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Management believes that the going concern assumption is appropriate for these financial statements and that the Company will meet its operating and capital requirements as they arise. These financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary to the carrying values and classification of assets and liabilities should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. These adjustments could be material.

## 2) BASIS OF PRESENTATION

### *Statement of Compliance*

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards (“IFRS”).

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Company’s Board of Directors on April 8, 2026.

### *Use of Estimates and Judgments*

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates, assumptions, and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as at the dates of the statements of financial position as well as the reported amounts of expenses and cash flows during the periods presented. Such estimates relate primarily to unsettled transactions and events as of the dates of the financial statements. Actual results could differ materially from estimated amounts.

Information used to assess indicators of impairment or impairment reversal related to exploration and evaluation assets is based on a number of factors including future oil prices, whether expenditures on further exploration and evaluation activities in the specific area are budgeted or planned, and if it is feasible that the project can be developed to commerciality. To assess indicators of impairment, costs are allocated into cash generating units (“CGUs”) based on their ability to generate largely independent cash flows. The transfer of exploration and evaluation assets to property, plant and equipment is based on management’s judgment of technical feasibility and commercial viability.

Amounts recorded for decommissioning provision and the related accretion expense require the use of estimates with respect to the amount and timing of abandonment costs, inflation and interest rates.

Geopolitical events such as tariffs between Canada and the US, and ongoing conflicts in oil and gas producing areas have resulted in continued economic uncertainty, including volatile commodity prices, currency exchange rates, interest rates, and rates of inflation. These events have led to a challenging economic climate in which it is difficult to reliably estimate the length or severity of these developments and their financial impact. These events and any potential resulting direct and indirect impact on the Company have been considered in management's estimates described above at the period end; however there could be a further prospective material impact in future periods.

#### *Climate Change and Environmental, Social, and Governance ("ESG")*

Climate change and ESG policies are evolving at regional, national and international levels. Political and economic events may significantly affect the scope and timing of ESG policies and climate change measures. The Canadian Sustainability Standards Board has issued Canadian Sustainability Disclosure Standards with the aim of developing sustainability disclosure standards that are globally consistent, comparable and reliable. In addition, the Canadian Securities Administrators have not yet determined the application of the standards to Canadian publicly listed entities.

The direct or indirect costs of compliance with greenhouse gas-related regulations and ESG directives may have an adverse effect on the Company's and its customers' businesses, financial condition, results of operations and prospects; however, at this time these costs have not yet been quantified. Significant estimates and judgment currently made by management which could be significantly impacted by climate and climate-related matters include:

- Useful life of assets;
- Cost and ability to develop the Company's existing oil and gas properties or its ability to acquire and develop additional concessions; and
- Amounts recorded for decommissioning provision.

### **3) SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

#### **(a) Basis of Consolidation**

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and the accounts of its wholly owned subsidiaries. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Control exists when an entity is exposed to, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect these returns through its power over the entity. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated. Accounting policies are applied consistently throughout all consolidated entities and the reporting dates of the Company and its subsidiaries are coterminous.

#### **(b) Exploration and Evaluation ("E&E")**

Pre-exploration and pre-licensing costs associated with the investigating, bidding and acquisition of petroleum properties are expensed prior to obtaining a petroleum lease or concession.

Costs incurred prior to establishing commercial viability and technical feasibility, such as land and lease acquisition costs, and geological and geophysical costs, are initially classified as E&E assets. The technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource is considered to be determinable based on several factors including the assignment of proven and probable reserves. Upon determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability, E&E assets attributable to those reserves are first tested for impairment and then reclassified from E&E assets to property, plant and equipment.

The carrying value amount of E&E assets associated with the Sawn Lake property is approximately \$5.7 million. No impairment or impairment reversal was recorded in the year ended December 31, 2025.

#### **(c) Intangible Assets**

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not subject to amortization. Amortization of limited-life intangible assets is calculated using a straight-line method over their expected useful lives. The intangible asset in the consolidated financial statements is a patent and is amortized over its remaining useful life of approximately 20 years.

#### **(d) Impairment of Assets**

An impairment test is performed whenever events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset or CGU may exceed the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the value in use. E&E assets are allocated to the CGU or groups of CGUs to which they relate for purposes of impairment testing. If there is indication of an impairment loss, the costs carried in the statement of financial position in excess of the recoverable amount are charged to the statement of operations.

Impairment losses from prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for indications that the impairment loss no longer exists or has decreased. Impairment losses can be reversed if there is a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Reversal of impairment losses cannot exceed the carrying value of the asset prior to impairment less any depreciation and depletion that would have been taken if no impairment was recognized.

#### **(e) Natural Gas Pipeline Tariff Provision**

The Company recognizes a liability for onerous contracts. An onerous contract is one where the unavoidable cost of meeting the obligations under the contract exceeds the economic benefits expected to be received under the contract. The unavoidable cost under a contract reflects the least net cost of exiting the contract which is the lower of fulfilling the contract and any compensation or failures that may arise from failure to fulfill.

#### **(f) Decommissioning Provision**

The Company recognizes a liability related to statutory, contractual or other legal obligations associated with the retirement of assets, when a reasonable estimate of the provision can be determined. A corresponding increase to the carrying amount of the related asset is recorded. The liability is increased as accretion is recognized over time through charges to accretion, which is included in finance costs. The costs capitalized to the related assets are amortized to earnings in a manner consistent with the depletion and depreciation of the underlying assets. Revisions to the estimated timing of cash flows, inflation rates, discount rates or to the original estimated undiscounted costs also result in an increase or decrease to the obligation. Actual costs incurred upon settlement of the retirement obligation are charged against the obligation to the extent of the liability recorded.

#### **(g) Income Taxes**

The Company follows the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred income tax assets or liabilities are recorded to reflect the difference between the accounting and tax base of assets and liabilities, and income tax loss carry forwards. Deferred income taxes are measured using tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the deferred tax asset is realized or deferred tax liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period. The effect of a change in income tax rate is recognized in income in the period that the change occurs.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences to the extent it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow the assets to be recovered. Deferred tax is not recognized on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relating to the same taxable entity. The Company may also offset deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relating to different taxable entities, where the amounts relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the entities intend to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

#### **(h) Foreign Currency**

The Company's reporting currency is the Canadian dollar and its subsidiaries with operations have functional currencies that are the Canadian dollar.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortized cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

**(i) Financial Instruments**

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, deposits, accounts payable and accrued liabilities which are recorded at amortized cost. All financial assets, liabilities and financial derivatives are initially recognized in the statement of financial position at fair value.

The Company has assessed the impact of the following amendments to the standards and interpretations applicable for future periods:

**(j) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures**

In May 2024, IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system. The amendments are effective January 1, 2026, with early adoption permitted. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact these amendments will have on its financial statements.

**(k) IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements**

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements which will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The new standard will establish a revised structure for the consolidated statements of comprehensive income and improve comparability across entities and reporting periods. IFRS 18 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. The standard will be applied retrospectively, with certain transition provisions. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting IFRS 18 on the consolidated financial statements.

**4) INTANGIBLE ASSET**

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of the intangible asset is set out below.

(\$000s)	
<b>Cost</b>	
At December 31, 2023, 2024, and 2025	699
<b>Accumulated amortization</b>	
At December 31, 2023	(372)
Amortization	(38)
At December 31, 2024	(410)
Amortization	(39)
At December 31, 2025	(449)
<b>Net book value</b>	
At December 31, 2023	327
At December 31, 2024	289
At December 31, 2025	250

The intangible asset is a patent pertaining to steam related technology and process that the Company anticipates utilizing on its Canadian heavy oil property.

## 5) EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Following a successful auction bid, in May 2024, Andora Energy Corporation (“Andora”), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, acquired from two entities which were placed under receivership (the “Debtors”) certain assets (the “Assets”) for a purchase price equal to \$2.0 million (which includes the assumption of various obligations). The net consideration paid was approximately \$1.3 million.

The Assets include the Debtors’ 25% working interest in various heavy oil sands leases in Sawn Lake, within the central Alberta Peace River Oil Sands region. Following the acquisition, Andora’s working interest in the Sawn Lake Central block increased from 75% to 100%.

The E&E assets acquired in 2024 are recorded in the financial statements, as follows:

(\$'000)	
Consideration paid	1,334
Assets acquired:	
Deposits	(255)
Liabilities assumed:	
Decommissioning liabilities	415
<b>E&amp;E assets acquired</b>	<b>1,494<sup>(1)</sup></b>

*(1) Includes capitalized acquisition costs of \$80.*

The acquisition was accounted for as an asset acquisition as it did not meet the definition of a business combination under IFRS 3.

Management had determined that the amount of \$1,414 (E&E assets of \$1,494 less acquisition costs of \$80) represented the fair value of the 25% Sawn Lake working interest acquired by Andora. As a result, the Company partially reversed the impairment of E&E assets previously recorded by an amount of \$4,242 in 2024, to reflect the current carrying value of the remaining 75% Sawn Lake working interest already owned by Andora prior to the acquisition.

A reconciliation of the Company’s E&E assets is set out below.

(\$'000)	
At December 31, 2023	-
Acquisition	1,414
Capitalized costs	80
Changes in decommissioning provision	44
Impairment recovery	4,242
At December 31, 2024	5,780
Changes in decommissioning provision	(82)
At December 31, 2025	5,698

As at December 31, 2025, Andora’s Sawn Lake Project has not yet demonstrated commercial viability or technical feasibility, and the project is considered to be in its evaluation stage. Recoverability of the Company’s investment in the E&E assets is dependent on determining the technical feasibility of the project, the outcome of a sale or farmout transaction, obtaining additional financing, and successfully completing the development of the project. Capitalized costs incurred to date do not necessarily represent present or future values.

No impairment or reversal of impairment was recorded in the year ended December 31, 2025.

## 6) NATURAL GAS PIPELINE TARIFF PROVISION

The natural gas pipeline tariff agreement which was entered into between Andora and a third party in 2018 was recognized as an onerous contract in 2023 under IAS 37. A provision of \$0.9 million has been recorded for the present obligation under this contract, reflecting the net cost of fulfilling the contract.

A reconciliation of the Company's natural gas pipeline tariff provision is set out below.

(\$000s)	Year Ended December 31, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Balance, beginning of year	1,033	1,108
Revisions to obligations	(16)	(9)
Accretion	187	192
Settlement	(273)	(258)
Balance, end of year	931	1,033
Less current portion	(284)	(291)
Non-current portion	647	742

Total undiscounted cash flows less estimated mitigation costs required to settle the Company's natural gas pipeline tariff at Sawm Lake, Alberta were estimated to be \$1.5 million at December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024 – \$1.8 million). The provision has been reduced by an amount for shipping that is estimated to be used by a third party. Payments to settle the provision will be made over the term of the contract between 2026 and 2031. Estimated costs have been discounted at an interest rate of 20% (December 31, 2024 – 20%).

## 7) DECOMMISSIONING PROVISION AND DEPOSITS

A reconciliation of the Company's decommissioning provision is set out below.

(\$000s)	Canada	Indonesia	Total
At December 31, 2023	1,504	515	2,019
Liabilities assumed upon acquisition of E&E assets	415	-	415
Revisions to obligations	(3)	-	(3)
Settlement	-	(43)	(43)
Accretion	55	-	55
Foreign currency translation	-	46	46
At December 31, 2024	1,971	518	2,489
Revisions to obligations	(82)	-	(82)
Settlement	(168)	(2)	(170)
Accretion	61	-	61
Loss on settlement	31	-	31
Foreign currency translation	-	(26)	(26)
At December 31, 2025	1,813	490	2,303
Less current portion	(102)	(490)	(592)
Non-current portion	1,711	-	1,711

The decommissioning provision is based on the Company's net ownership through subsidiaries of wells and facilities in Indonesia and Canada, management's estimates of costs to abandon and reclaim those wells and facilities and the potential future timing of the costs to be incurred. The Company has discontinued all operations in Indonesia and is working to finalize the abandonment and reclamation obligations in the country. Total undiscounted cash flows, escalated at 1.98% for inflation (December 31, 2024 – 1.82%), required to settle the Company's decommissioning provision are estimated to be \$3.6 million at December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024 - \$3.8 million). Payments to settle the provision will be made over the operating lives of the underlying assets and are estimated to be incurred between 2026 and 2040. Estimated costs have been discounted at the risk-free interest rate in the jurisdiction in which the expenditure is expected to be incurred which averaged 3.85% at December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024 – 3.33%). Revision to obligations for the Canadian provision prior to the impairment reversal and the Indonesian provision are recognized directly in income or loss as decommissioning expense or recovery as the corresponding assets were fully impaired.

Non-current deposits of \$1.3 million at December 31, 2025 consisted of deposits placed with the Alberta Energy Regulator in Canada for the interests of Andora at Sawm Lake (December 31, 2024 - \$1.2 million).

## 8) INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of income taxes calculated at the statutory income tax rate to the income tax expense included in the consolidated statement of operations is as follows:

(\$000s)	Year Ended December 31, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Income (loss) before taxes and non-controlling interest	(2,969)	1,161
Statutory income tax rate	23%	23%
Expected income tax expense (recovery)	(683)	267
Change resulting from:		
Tax benefits not recognized	607	(534)
Stock based compensation	62	134
Non-deductible expenses	14	128
Other	-	5
Income tax expense (recovery)	-	-

The components of the Company's deferred income tax liabilities are as follows:

(\$)	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Deferred tax liabilities (assets):		
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	53	106
Non-capital loss carry-forwards	(53)	(106)
Net deferred tax liabilities	-	-

The following table provides details of deductible temporary differences and loss carry-forwards for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized:

(\$000s)	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Petroleum and natural gas properties	10,250	11,489
Non-capital losses <sup>(1)</sup>	49,279	46,414
Decommissioning provision	1,813	1,970
Natural gas pipeline tariff provision	931	1,033
Share issue costs	236	343
Total	62,509	61,249

(1) Non-capital loss carry-forwards expire from 2026 to 2045.

(2) The above table excludes losses in jurisdictions where operations have been discontinued

## 9) SHARE CAPITAL

### (a) Authorized

Unlimited Common Shares

### (b) Issued and Outstanding Common Shares

	Shares Outstanding	Amount (\$000s)
Balance as at December 31, 2023	100,213,907	11,489
2024 Private Placement	12,580,000	1,258
Share issue costs	-	(118)
Balance as at December 31, 2024 and 2025	112,793,907	12,629

On January 16, 2024, the Company completed a brokered private placement financing ("2024 Private Placement") for gross proceeds of \$1.258 million comprised of 12,580,000 common shares at a price of \$0.10 per common share. In connection with the 2024 Private Placement, the Company recorded \$118 thousand in share issue costs, comprised of \$116 thousand in commission and fees and the estimated fair value of \$2 thousand associated with 24,600 broker warrants issued to the broker.

(c) **Broker Warrants**

	<b>Broker Warrants</b>	<b>December 31, 2025 Weighted average exercise price (\$)</b>	<b>Broker Warrants</b>	<b>December 31, 2024 Weighted average exercise price (\$)</b>
Balance, beginning of year	1,849,800	0.10	1,825,200	0.10
Issued	-	-	24,600	0.10
Expired	(1,825,200)	0.10	-	-
Balance, end of year	24,600	0.10	1,849,800	0.10

In consideration for services rendered in relation to the private placements in 2024 and 2023, the Company issued 1,849,800 broker warrants to the broker. Each broker warrant is exercisable at a price of \$0.10 for a period of two years from the issue date. In December 2025, a total of 1,825,200 broker warrants issued in 2023 expired.

As at December 31, 2025, the following broker warrants were issued and exercisable:

<b>Broker Warrants Outstanding and Exercisable</b>			
<b>Exercise Price (\$)</b>	<b>Number of Broker Warrants</b>	<b>Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)</b>	<b>Broker Warrants Expiry Date</b>
0.10	24,600	0.10	January 16, 2026 <sup>(1)</sup>

(1) Warrants expired unexercised in January 2026.

(d) **Options to Purchase Common Shares**

The Company has an incentive option plan under which it is authorized to grant options to directors, officers, employees and consultants enabling them to acquire common shares of the Company upon exercise.

	<b>Options<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>December 31, 2025 Weighted average exercise price (\$)</b>	<b>Options<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>December 31, 2024 Weighted average exercise price (\$)</b>
Balance, beginning of year	9,775,000	0.15	1,675,000	0.23
Granted	-	-	8,325,000	0.135
Expired	-	-	(100,000)	0.18
Forfeited	-	-	(125,000)	0.15
Balance, end of year	9,775,000	0.15	9,775,000	0.15

(1) These options are held by directors, senior management, employee, and consultant of the Company.

As at December 31, 2025, the following options were issued and outstanding:

<b>Options Outstanding</b>				<b>Options Exercisable</b>		
<b>Exercise Price (\$)</b>	<b>Number of Options</b>	<b>Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)</b>	<b>Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)</b>	<b>Number of Options</b>	<b>Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)</b>	<b>Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)</b>
0.13	700,000	0.13	3.45	466,667	0.13	3.45
0.135	7,250,000	0.135	3.42	4,833,333	0.135	3.42
0.15	225,000	0.15	3.64	150,000	0.15	3.64
0.23	1,600,000	0.23	1.89	1,600,000	0.23	1.89
0.13 – 0.23	9,775,000	0.15	3.17	7,050,000	0.16	3.07

**May 29, 2024 Grant**

On May 29, 2024, the Company granted options to directors, officers, and an employee to purchase an aggregate of 7,400,000 common shares under CanAsia's equity incentive plan. Each option has an exercise price of \$0.135 (equal to the May 28, 2024 closing price of a CanAsia share on the TSX Venture Exchange), vests as to one-third on the grant date and one-third on each of the first and second anniversaries of the grant date, and expires on May 29, 2029.

The fair value of these options was estimated using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: share price of \$0.135, volatility of 123%, risk-free rate of 3.8%, and an estimated life of 5 years.

#### June 14, 2024 Grant

On June 14, 2024, the Company granted options to directors to purchase an aggregate of 700,000 common shares under CanAsia's equity incentive plan. Each option has an exercise price of \$0.13 (equal to the June 13, 2024 closing price of a CanAsia share on the TSX Venture Exchange), vests as to one-third on the grant date and one-third on each of the first and second anniversaries of the grant date, and expires on June 14, 2029.

The fair value of these options was estimated using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: share price of \$0.13, volatility of 122%, risk-free rate of 3.3%, and an estimated life of 5 years.

#### August 19, 2024 Grant

On August 19, 2024, the Company granted options to an employee to purchase an aggregate of 225,000 common shares under CanAsia's equity incentive plan. Each option has an exercise price of \$0.15 (equal to the August 16, 2024 closing price of a CanAsia share on the TSX Venture Exchange), vests as to one-third on the grant date and one-third on each of the first and second anniversaries of the grant date, and expires on August 18, 2029.

The fair value of these options was estimated using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: share price of \$0.15, volatility of 120%, risk-free rate of 3.0%, and an estimated life of 5 years.

### (e) Earnings per Share Attributable to Common Shareholders

A reconciliation of the weighted average number of common shares used to calculate net income (loss) per share is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Weighted average common shares – basic	112,793,907	112,278,333
Broker warrants	-	271,623
Weighted average common shares – basic and diluted	112,793,907	112,549,956
Net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders (\$000s)	(2,969)	1,161
Net income (loss) per share – basic and diluted	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.01

Options to purchase 9,775,000 common shares outstanding at December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024 – 9,775,000) were not included in the computation of weighted average diluted common shares because they were anti-dilutive. The outstanding broker warrants were also excluded from the computation in 2025 (December 31, 2025 – 24,600) and 2024 (December 31, 2024 – 1,849,800) because they were anti-dilutive.

## 10) CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's capital consists of the following:

(\$000s)	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current assets	4,374	7,532
Current liabilities	(4,235)	(4,419)
Working capital	139	3,113
Shareholders' equity	5,137	7,838

The Company considers its capital structure to include working capital and shareholders' equity. Management is continually monitoring changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying petroleum and natural gas industry. In the event that adjustments to the capital structure are necessary, the Company may consider issuing additional equity, raising debt or revising its capital investment programs. Refer to note 1.

CanAsia's share capital is not subject to any external restrictions.

## 11) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### *Overview*

The nature of CanAsia's operations exposes the Company to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. Changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange rates and interest rates may have a material effect on cash flows, net income and comprehensive income. This note provides information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks as well as the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing these risks.

CanAsia's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and to monitor market conditions and the Company's activities. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management.

### *Fair Value*

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, deposits and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates the carrying value.

### *Credit Risk*

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if counterparties do not fulfill their contractual obligations. The most significant exposure to this risk is related to cash and cash equivalents and deposits.

Cash and cash equivalents consist of bank cash balances and short-term deposits maturing in less than 90 days. The Company's short-term investments consist of bankers' acceptances and term deposits. It is not the Company's policy to utilize complex, higher-risk investment vehicles. In addition, the Company's cash is held at chartered banks where the credit risk is considered by management to be minimal.

The deposits are held by the Alberta Energy Regulator where credit risk is also considered by management to be low.

### *Liquidity Risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its work commitments and other financial obligations as they come due. CanAsia's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, to the extent possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses or risking harm to the Company's reputation.

The Company's liquidity is dependent upon its existing cash position and the management of its cash flows and available resources. To forecast and monitor liquidity, the Company prepares annual operating and capital expenditure budgets which are monitored and updated as considered necessary. Working capital at December 31, 2025 was \$0.1 million.

The Company's current financial liabilities at December 31, 2025 were accounts payable and accrued liabilities, lease liabilities, and the current portion of natural gas pipeline tariff provision and decommissioning provision, totaling \$4.2 million which are due within one year.

The Company's obligations are expected to be funded through the Company's cash balances, and if required, future equity raises.

### *Market Risk*

Market risk is the risk that changes in foreign exchange rates, commodity prices and interest rates will affect the Company's cash flows, net income and comprehensive income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable limits, while maximizing returns.

### *Commodity Price Risk*

Changes in commodity prices may significantly impact the exploration and development plans of the Company. Crude oil prices are impacted by world economic and political events that dictate the levels of supply and demand.

### *Interest Rate Risk*

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its cash and cash equivalents. Changes in interest rates could impact the Company's cash flows and net income (loss). A 1% change in the interest rate would impact net income (loss) before tax by approximately \$39 thousand based on the cash balances at period end (2024 - \$0.1 million).

### Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

Foreign currency exchange rate risk is the risk that future cash flows and net income (loss) will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. Changes in foreign exchange rates between the Canadian dollar and the U.S. dollar can affect net income (loss). Changes in foreign exchange rates between the Canadian dollar and the U.S. dollar can affect earnings.

As at December 31, 2025 the following financial instruments were denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar:

	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	December 31, 2024
	<b>U.S. dollar (\$000s)</b>	U.S. dollar (\$000s)
Cash and cash equivalents	2,765	3,216
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(2,080)	(2,120)
Net exposure in foreign currency	<b>685</b>	1,096
Net exposure in Canadian dollars <sup>(1)</sup> (\$000s)	<b>943</b>	1,576

(1) Translated at year end exchange rates.

Based on financial instruments held at December 31, 2025, fluctuations in the exchange rates as indicated below would have the following estimated effect on net income (loss):

(\$000s)	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2025</b>	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Effect of 1% increase in USD to CAD exchange rate: Pre-tax net income	<b>9</b>	16

## 12) SUBSIDIARIES

The Company's material subsidiaries as at December 31, 2025 are as follows:

<b>Material Subsidiaries</b>	<b>Nature and Primary Place of Business</b>	<b>Ownership</b>
Andora Energy Corporation	Operator of and holder of 100% interest in the Sawn Lake Steam-Assisted Gravity Drainage ("SAGD") Demonstration Project located in Northern Alberta.	100%
Pan Orient Energy Holdings Ltd.	Holds legacy subsidiaries which had held Production Sharing Contracts in Indonesia.	100%

## 13) RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Compensation for key management personnel, being the officers and directors, is as follows:

(\$000s)	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2025</b>	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Short-term benefits <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>575</b>	590
Stock-based compensation	<b>258</b>	562
Total	<b>833</b>	1,152

(1) Include salaries, benefits and directors' fees.

The Company's consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss) are prepared primarily by nature of expenses, with the exception of employee compensation expense which are included in general and administrative expense and stock-based compensation. The following table details the amount of employee compensation expense included in general and administrative expense in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss):

(\$000s)	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2025</b>	Year Ended December 31, 2024
General and administrative	<b>523</b>	531
Stock-based compensation	<b>268</b>	584
<b>Total employee compensation expense</b>	<b>791</b>	1,115



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