MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") is dated February 22, 2017 and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 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, 2016 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standard 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 report are in Canadian dollars unless noted otherwise. References to "US$" are to United States ("US") dollars.

Results of Operations

Production

	2016	2015	% Change
Crude oil (bbls/d)	**133,172**	137,003	(3)
NGLs (bbls/d)	**17,372**	10,773	61
Natural gas (mcf/d)	**103,321**	95,127	9
Total (boe/d)	**167,764**	163,631	3
Crude oil and NGLs (%)	**90**	90	-
Natural gas (%)	**10**	10	-
Total (%)	**100**	100	-

Production increased by 3 percent to 167,764 boe/d in 2016 from 163,631 boe/d in 2015, primarily due to the increases in NGL and natural gas production, partially offset by the decrease in crude oil production. The Company's NGL production increased by 61 percent primarily due to throughput commencing into a third party deep cut gas plant in southeast Saskatchewan and acquisitions completed in 2015. Natural gas production increased 9 percent primarily due to acquisitions completed in 2015 and the commissioning of the Company's gas plant in southeast Saskatchewan, partially offset by the impact of processing gas through a third party deep cut gas plant in southeast Saskatchewan. Crude oil production decreased by 3 percent primarily due to the Company's reduced capital development program reflecting the decrease in benchmark commodity prices, partially offset by acquisitions completed in the third quarter of 2016.

The Company's weighting to crude oil and NGLs remained consistent with the comparative period.

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

Production By Area (boe/d)	**2016**	2015	% Change
Williston Basin	**103,237**	99,451	4
Southwest Saskatchewan	**38,370**	38,752	(1)
Uinta Basin	**12,443**	15,709	(21)
Other	**13,714**	9,719	41
Total	**167,764**	163,631	3

In the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company drilled 715 (644.8 net) wells, focused primarily in the Williston Basin, Southwest Saskatchewan and the Uinta Basin.

Marketing and Prices

Average Selling Prices [(1)]	**2016**	2015	% Change
Crude oil ($/bbl)	**48.46**	52.68	(8)
NGLs ($/bbl)	**15.31**	16.29	(6)
Natural gas ($/mcf)	**2.36**	2.93	(19)
Total ($/boe)	**41.50**	46.88	(11)

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

Benchmark Pricing	2016	2015	% Change
Crude Oil Prices			
WTI crude oil (US$/bbl) [1]	**43.37**	48.76	(11)
WTI crude oil (Cdn$/bbl)	**57.83**	62.51	(7)
Crude Oil Differential			
LSB crude oil (Cdn$/bbl) [2]	**(5.90)**	(6.65)	(11)
WCS crude oil (Cdn$/bbl) [3]	**(18.38)**	(17.33)	6
Natural Gas Prices			
AECO daily spot natural gas (Cdn$/mcf) [4]	**2.16**	2.70	(20)
AECO monthly index natural gas (Cdn$/mcf)	**2.09**	2.76	(24)
Foreign Exchange Rate			
Exchange rate (US$/Cdn$)	**0.75**	0.78	(4)

(1) WTI refers to the West Texas Intermediate crude oil price.

(2) LSB refers to the Light Sour Blend crude oil price.

(3) WCS refers to the Western Canadian Select crude oil price.

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

For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company's average selling price for crude oil decreased 8 percent from 2015 primarily as a result of an 11 percent decrease in the US$ WTI benchmark price, partially offset by a weaker Canadian dollar and a narrower corporate oil price differential. Crescent Point's corporate oil differential compared to Cdn$ WTI for the year ended December 31, 2016 was $9.37 per bbl compared to $9.83 per bbl in 2015.

The Company’s corporate oil differential for 2016 was primarily impacted by a narrowing of light oil differentials and a widening of medium and heavy oil differentials. In 2016, the Cdn$ WTI - LSB differential discount narrowed to average $5.90 per bbl, an 11 percent decrease from 2015. Light Sour Blend differentials in 2016 narrowed compared to 2015 due to lower light oil production, Fort McMurray wildfires and due to the unfavorable impact of an unplanned refinery shutdown in August 2015. The Cdn$ WTI - WCS differential discount widened to average $18.38 per bbl, a 6 percent increase from 2015. Western Canadian Select differentials continued to be negatively impacted by the oversupply in North American production and constraints to pipeline take away capacity out of the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin.

The Company's exposure to medium and heavy oil differentials is due to the Company's production base in southwest Saskatchewan, which is typically sold at a premium to WCS prices, and the Company's production base in the Uinta Basin which exposes the Company to Yellow wax crude and Black wax crude oil differentials.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company's average selling price for NGLs decreased 6 percent from $16.29 per bbl in 2015 to $15.31 per bbl in 2016. Average selling prices for NGLs continue to be impacted by the significant weakening of propane, butane and condensate prices resulting from the decrease in crude oil prices and the continued oversupply of liquids in North America.

The Company's average selling price for natural gas in the year ended December 31, 2016 decreased 19 percent from $2.93 per mcf in 2015 to $2.36 per mcf in 2016 primarily as a result of the decrease in the AECO daily benchmark price driven by oversupply in the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin.

Derivatives

The following is a summary of the realized derivative gain on crude oil and natural gas derivative contracts:

($ millions, except volume amounts)	2016	2015	% Change
Average crude oil volumes hedged (bbls/d) [1]	**52,615**	65,103	(19)
Crude oil realized derivative gain [1]	**448.5**	630.9	(29)
per bbl	**9.20**	12.62	(27)
Average natural gas volumes hedged (GJ/d) [2]	**39,781**	32,767	21
Natural gas realized derivative gain	**20.2**	11.7	73
per mcf	**0.53**	0.34	56
Average barrels of oil equivalent hedged (boe/d) [1]	**58,899**	70,279	(16)
Total realized derivative gain [1]	**468.7**	642.6	(27)
per boe	**7.63**	10.76	(29)

(1) The crude oil realized derivative gain includes the realized derivative loss on financial price differential contracts in the year ended December 31, 2016. The average crude oil volumes hedged and average barrels of oil equivalent hedged do not include the hedged volumes related to financial price differential contracts.

(2) GJ/d means gigajoules per day.

Management of cash flow variability is an integral component of Crescent Point's business strategy. Crescent Point monitors changing business and market conditions regularly and review such conditions with the Board of Directors to establish risk management guidelines used by management in carrying out the Company's strategic risk management program. The risk exposure inherent in movements in the price of crude oil, natural gas and power, and fluctuations in the US/Cdn dollar exchange rate and interest rates, are proactively managed by Crescent Point through the use of derivatives with investment-grade counterparties.

The Company's crude oil and natural gas derivatives are referenced to WTI and the AECO monthly index, unless otherwise noted. Crescent Point utilizes a variety of derivatives, including swaps, collars and put options to protect against downward commodity price movements while providing the opportunity for some upside participation during periods of rising prices. For commodities, Crescent Point's risk management program allows for hedging a forward profile of 3½ years and up to 65 percent of net royalty interest production, unless otherwise approved by the Board of Directors.

With the ongoing volatility of price differentials between WTI and western Canadian crude prices, Crescent Point hedges price differentials as a part of its risk management program. The Company uses a combination of financial derivatives and fixed differential physical contracts to hedge these price differentials. For price differential hedging, Crescent Point's risk management program allows for hedging a forward profile of 3½ years, and up to 35 percent net of royalty interest production. In addition, the Company continues to deliver crude oil through its various rail terminals to provide access to diversified markets and pricing.

The Company recorded a total realized derivative gain of $468.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to $642.6 million in 2015.

The Company's realized derivative gain for oil was $448.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to $630.9 million in 2015. The decrease in the realized gain in 2016 is largely attributable to the decreases in the Company's average derivative oil price and oil volumes hedged, partially offset by the decrease in the Cdn$ WTI benchmark price. The realized gain in the year ended December 31, 2016 also includes the $42.0 million realized gain from the unwind and settlement of a portion of the Company's 2017 and 2018 hedges. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company's average derivative oil price decreased by 11 percent or $10.12 per bbl, from $89.06 per bbl in 2015 to $78.94 per bbl in 2016.

Crescent Point's realized derivative gain for gas was $20.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to $11.7 million in 2015. The increased realized derivative gain in 2016 is largely attributable to the decrease in the AECO monthly index price and the increase in gas volumes hedged, partially offset by a decrease in the Company's average derivative gas price. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company's average derivative gas price decreased by 6 percent or $0.20 per GJ, from $3.60 per GJ in 2015 to $3.40 per GJ in 2016.

The Company has not designated any of its risk management activities as accounting hedges under IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* and, accordingly, has recorded its derivatives at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in net income.

The following is a summary of the Company's unrealized derivative gain (loss):

($ millions)	**2016**	2015	% Change
Crude oil	**(567.2)**	(113.5)	400
Natural gas	**(20.9)**	1.5	(1,493)
Interest	**2.5**	1.8	39
Power	**0.2**	(0.3)	(167)
Cross currency	**(120.4)**	333.1	(136)
Foreign exchange	**(1.0)**	5.5	(118)
Total unrealized derivative gain (loss)	**(706.8)**	228.1	(410)

The Company recognized a total unrealized derivative loss of $706.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to a total unrealized derivative gain of $228.1 million in 2015. The total unrealized derivative loss in 2016 was primarily due to a $567.2 million unrealized derivative loss on crude oil contracts compared to $113.5 million in 2015. The unrealized oil derivative loss for the year ended December 31, 2016 is primarily attributable to the maturity of in-the-money contract months, the increase in the near-term Cdn$ WTI forward benchmark price at December 31, 2016 compared to December 31, 2015 and the unwind and settlement of a portion of the Company's 2017 and 2018 hedges. The unrealized oil derivative loss for the year ended December 31, 2015 was primarily attributable to the maturity of in-the-money contract months, largely offset by the decrease in the Cdn$ WTI forward benchmark price at December 31, 2015 compared to December 31, 2014.

The total unrealized derivative loss in 2016 was also attributable to a $120.4 million unrealized derivative loss on Cross Currency Swaps ("CCS") compared to an unrealized derivative gain of $333.1 million in 2015. The unrealized CCS derivative loss for the year ended December 31, 2016 was primarily the result of the stronger forward Canadian dollar at December 31, 2016 compared to December 31, 2015. The unrealized CCS derivative gain for the year ended December 31, 2015 was primarily the result of the weaker forward Canadian dollar at December 31, 2015 compared to December 31, 2014.

Revenues

($ millions) [1]	**2016**	2015	% Change
Crude oil sales	**2,362.0**	2,634.4	(10)
NGL sales	**97.3**	64.0	52
Natural gas sales	**89.2**	101.8	(12)
Total oil and gas sales	**2,548.5**	2,800.2	(9)

(1) Revenue is reported before realized derivatives.

Crude oil sales decreased 10 percent in the year ended December 31, 2016, from $2.6 billion in 2015 to $2.4 billion in 2016, primarily due to the 8 percent decrease in realized prices and the 3 percent decrease in crude oil production. The decrease in realized prices is largely a result of the 7 percent decrease in the Cdn$ WTI benchmark price as compared to 2015, partially offset by a narrower corporate oil differential. The decreased production in 2016 is primarily due to the Company's reduced capital development program reflecting the decrease in benchmark commodity prices, partially offset by acquisitions completed in the third quarter of 2016.

NGL sales increased 52 percent in the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to 2015 primarily due to the 61 percent increase in NGL production, partially offset by the 6 percent decrease in realized prices. The increased production is primarily due to throughput commencing into a third party deep cut gas plant in southeast Saskatchewan in the first quarter of 2016 and acquisitions completed in 2015. Realized prices in 2016 continue to be negatively impacted by the significant weakening of prices for propane, butane and condensate resulting from the decrease in crude oil prices and the continued oversupply of liquids in North America.

Natural gas sales decreased 12 percent in the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to 2015. The decrease was primarily due to the 19 percent decrease in realized natural gas prices, partially offset by the 9 percent increase in natural gas production. The decrease in the realized natural gas price is largely due to the decrease in the AECO daily benchmark price. The increased natural gas production in 2016 is primarily due to acquisitions completed in 2015 and the commissioning of the Company's gas plant in southeast Saskatchewan, partially offset by the impact of processing gas through a third party deep cut gas plant in southeast Saskatchewan.

Royalties

($ millions, except % and per boe amounts)	**2016**	2015	% Change
Royalties	**363.9**	435.9	(17)
As a % of oil and gas sales	**14**	16	(2)
Per boe	**5.93**	7.30	(19)

Royalties decreased 17 percent in the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to 2015, largely due to the 9 percent decrease in oil and gas sales and the decrease in royalties as a percentage of sales. Royalties as a percentage of sales for the year ended December 31, 2016 decreased primarily due to the impact of the decrease in benchmark prices on crown royalty formulas in Canada and the overall increase in the Company's production in Canada.

In 2016, the provincial government of Alberta announced the Modernized Royalty Framework ("MRF") that became effective on January 1, 2017. The MRF intended to modernize and simplify the royalty structure with changes to the royalty framework for wells drilled after the effective date; no changes will be made to the royalty structure of wells drilled prior to January 2017 for a ten year period. In addition, wells drilled prior to January 1, 2017 can early opt in to the MRF as long as the well represents additional capital and it can be demonstrated that the well would not have been drilled otherwise in 2016. Based on the size of its operations in Alberta and the capital expenditures currently being spent in the province, Crescent Point does not expect that the MRF will have a significant impact on its operations.

Operating Expenses

($ millions, except per boe amounts)	**2016**	2015	% Change
Operating expenses	**691.9**	706.5	(2)
Per boe	**11.27**	11.83	(5)

Operating expenses per boe decreased 5 percent in the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to 2015, due to reduced maintenance activity levels, the positive impact of the Company's cost reduction initiatives including improvements in labour, service and chemical costs and favorable prior period adjustments, partially offset by higher associated operating costs from acquisitions completed in the second quarter of 2015.

Operating expenses decreased 2 percent in the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to 2015 due to the decrease in per boe operating expenses as noted above, partially offset by the growth in the Company's production as a result of acquisitions in 2015.

Transportation Expenses

($ millions, except per boe amounts)	**2016**	2015	% Change
Transportation expenses	**130.0**	138.4	(6)
Per boe	**2.12**	2.32	(9)

Transportation expenses per boe decreased 9 percent in the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to 2015. The decrease was primarily due to lower trucking costs as a result of decreases in trucking rates, the Company's investment in pipeline gathering systems, reduced oil deliveries through the Company's rail terminals and decreased pipeline tariff rates.

Transportation expenses decreased 6 percent in the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to 2015, primarily due to the decrease in per boe transportation expenses as noted above, partially offset by the growth in the Company's production as a result of acquisitions in 2015.

Netbacks

	2016	2015	
	Total [1] ($/boe)	Total [1] ($/boe)	% Change
Average selling price	**41.50**	46.88	(11)
Royalties	**(5.93)**	(7.30)	(19)
Operating expenses	**(11.27)**	(11.83)	(5)
Transportation expenses	**(2.12)**	(2.32)	(9)
Netback before hedging	**22.18**	25.43	(13)
Realized gain on derivatives	**7.63**	10.76	(29)
Netback	**29.81**	36.19	(18)

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

The Company's netback for the year ended December 31, 2016 decreased 18 percent to $29.81 per boe from $36.19 per boe in 2015. The decrease in the Company's netback is primarily the result of the decrease in average selling price largely due to the decrease in the Cdn$ WTI benchmark price and the decrease in realized gain on derivatives, partially offset by the decreases in royalties, operating and transportation expenses.

General and Administrative Expenses

($ millions, except per boe amounts)	**2016**	2015	% Change
General and administrative costs	**134.5**	141.7	(5)
Capitalized	**(33.6)**	(30.0)	12
Total general and administrative expenses	**100.9**	111.7	(10)
Transaction costs	**(2.3)**	(14.2)	(84)
General and administrative expenses	**98.6**	97.5	1
Per boe	**1.61**	1.63	(1)

General and administrative expenses remained consistent in the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to 2015, primarily due to the decrease in overhead recoveries from partners associated with lower capital spending, offset by decreases in rent, information technology and insurance costs.

General and administrative expenses per boe remained consistent in the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to 2015.

Transaction costs incurred in year ended December 31, 2016 relate primarily to the major property acquisition. Refer to the Capital Acquisitions section in this MD&A for further information.

Interest Expense

($ millions, except per boe amounts)	**2016**	2015	% Change
Interest expense	**158.2**	146.0	8
Per boe	**2.58**	2.44	6

In the year ended December 31, 2016, interest expense per boe and interest expense increased 6 percent and 8 percent, respectively, compared to 2015, reflecting the Company's higher average debt balance, partially offset by a lower effective interest rate. The Company's effective interest rate in the year ended December 31, 2016 decreased to 4.08 percent from 4.17 percent.

Crescent Point actively manages interest rate exposure through a combination of interest rate swaps and a debt portfolio including short-term floating rate bank debt and long-term fixed rate senior guaranteed notes. At December 31, 2016, 63 percent of the Company's long-term debt, including its US dollar senior guaranteed notes at the Canadian dollar economic amounts due at maturity, had fixed interest rates.

Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)

($ millions)	**2016**	2015	% Change
Realized gain (loss)			
CCS - US dollar interest payment	**9.1**	7.0	30
CCS - US dollar debt maturities	**48.6**	14.3	240
US dollar debt maturities	**(52.4)**	(21.2)	147
Other	**(2.5)**	3.1	(181)
Unrealized gain (loss)			
Translation of US dollar long-term debt	**128.0**	(363.5)	(135)
Other	**0.5**	(2.2)	(123)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	**131.3**	(362.5)	(136)

The Company has US dollar denominated debt including LIBOR loans under its bank credit facilities and US dollar senior guaranteed notes. Concurrent with the drawdown of US$1.21 billion of LIBOR loans and the issuance of US$1.42 billion senior guaranteed notes, the Company entered into various CCS to hedge its foreign exchange exposure. Under the terms of the CCS, the US dollar amounts of the LIBOR loans and senior guaranteed notes were fixed for purposes of interest and principal repayments at notional amounts of $1.61 billion and $1.51 billion, respectively. Concurrent with the issuance of US$30.0 million senior guaranteed notes, the Company entered a foreign exchange swap which fixed the principal repayment at a notional amount of $32.2 million. The unrealized derivative gains and losses on the CCS and foreign exchange swap are recognized in derivative gains and losses. Refer to the Derivatives section in this MD&A for further information.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company realized a gain of $9.1 million on the settlement of the CCS associated with interest payments made on US dollar long-term debt, compared to $7.0 million in 2015. The increased realized gain is primarily due to the weaker Canadian dollar during the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to 2015.

The Company records unrealized foreign exchange gains or losses on the translation of the US dollar long-term debt and related accrued interest. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recorded an unrealized foreign exchange gain of $128.0 million on the translation of US dollar long-term debt and accrued interest compared to an unrealized loss of $363.5 million in 2015. The unrealized foreign exchange gain from the translation of US dollar long-term debt and accrued interest for the year ended December 31, 2016 is attributable to a stronger Canadian dollar at December 31, 2016 as compared to December 31, 2015.

Share-based Compensation Expense

($ millions, except per boe amounts)	**2016**	2015	% Change
Share-based compensation costs	**72.0**	75.5	(5)
Capitalized	**(14.3)**	(16.9)	(15)
Share-based compensation expense	**57.7**	58.6	(2)
Per boe	**0.94**	0.98	(4)

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recorded share-based compensation costs of $72.0 million, a decrease of 5 percent from 2015. The decrease was primarily due to the decrease in expenses associated with base compensation restricted shares, partially offset by the impact of the Company's higher share price in 2016 on expenses associated with incentive awards.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company capitalized share-based compensation costs of $14.3 million, a decrease of 15 percent from 2015. The decrease was primarily due to the decrease in expenses associated with base compensation restricted shares as a result of the decrease in the Company's share price and incentive awards.

Restricted Share Bonus Plan

The Company has a Restricted Share Bonus Plan pursuant to which the Company may grant restricted shares to directors, officers, employees and consultants. The restricted shares vest on terms up to three years from the grant date as determined by the Board of Directors.

Under the Restricted Share Bonus Plan at December 31, 2016, the Company is authorized to issue up to 16,665,451 common shares (December 31, 2015 - 9,381,465 common shares). The Company had 5,188,358 restricted shares outstanding at December 31, 2016 (December 31, 2015 - 3,960,363 restricted shares outstanding).

Deferred Share Unit Plan

The Company has a Deferred Share Unit (“DSU”) plan for directors. Each DSU vests on the date of the grant, however, the settlement of the DSU occurs following a change of control or when the individual ceases to be a director of the Company. Deferred Share Units are settled in cash based on the prevailing Crescent Point share price. The Company had 204,653 DSUs outstanding at December 31, 2016 (December 31, 2015 - 153,283 DSUs outstanding).

Depletion, Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment

($ millions, except per boe amounts)	**2016**	2015	% Change
Depletion and depreciation	**1,436.2**	1,547.1	(7)
Amortization of E&E undeveloped land	**172.5**	205.9	(16)
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	**1,608.7**	1,753.0	(8)
Impairment	**611.4**	1,385.3	(56)
Depletion, depreciation, amortization and impairment	**2,220.1**	3,138.3	(29)
Per boe, before impairment	**26.20**	29.35	(11)
Per boe	**36.16**	52.55	(31)

The Company's depletion, depreciation and amortization (“DD&A”) rate before impairment decreased 11 percent to $26.20 per boe for the year ended December 31, 2016 from $29.35 per boe in 2015. The decrease was primarily due to impairment expense of $1.4 billion recorded during the year ended December 31, 2015, reduced future development costs as a result of the Company's successful execution of the capital development program, reserve additions and a reduction to the amortization of exploration and evaluation ("E&E") undeveloped land. The decrease in amortization of E&E undeveloped land relates to the regular transfers of land to property, plant and equipment ("PP&E") upon determination of reserves and the increasing balance of undeveloped land fully amortized over its average primary lease term.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recorded impairment expense, net of recoveries, of $611.4 million. The impairments of $730.3 million in the Southeast Saskatchewan and Southwest Saskatchewan CGUs were largely a result of the decrease in forecast benchmark commodity prices at December 31, 2016 compared to December 31, 2015, partially offset by the positive impact of development reserve additions, future development capital cost reductions of 12% and 8%, respectively, and improved capital efficiencies. The recoveries of $118.9 million in the Northern U.S., Utah, Northern Alberta and Southern Alberta CGUs were largely a result of the positive impact of technical and development reserve additions, capital and operating cost reductions and improved capital efficiencies, partially offset by the decrease in forecast benchmark commodity prices at December 31, 2016 compared to December 31, 2015. In the Northern U.S. and Utah CGUs, expected future operating costs decreased by 6% and future development capital costs decreased by 8%, respectively. In the Northern Alberta and Southern Alberta CGUs, future development capital costs decreased by 25% and 12%, respectively, and expected future operating costs decreased by 16%, respectively.

Any PP&E impairment recorded is recoverable to its original value less any associated DD&A expense should there be indicators that the recoverable amount of PP&E has increased in value since the impairment expense was recorded.

Other Income (Loss)

The Company recorded other losses of $6.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to other income of $7.9 million in 2015. The other losses in the year ended December 31, 2016 is comprised primarily of losses on capital dispositions, partially offset by net unrealized gains on long-term investments. The other income in the year ended December 31, 2015 is comprised primarily of gains on capital acquisitions, partially offset by net unrealized losses on long-term investments.

Taxes

($ millions)	**2016**	2015	% Change
Current tax expense (recovery)	**0.2**	(1.9)	(111)
Deferred tax recovery	**(381.3)**	(572.2)	(33)

Current Tax Expense (Recovery)

In the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recorded current tax expense of $0.2 million compared to a current tax recovery of $1.9 million in 2015. Refer to the Company's December 31, 2016 Annual Information Form for information on the Company's expected tax horizon.

Deferred Tax Recovery

In the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recorded a deferred tax recovery of $381.3 million compared to a deferred tax recovery of $572.2 million in 2015. The decrease is primarily due to the larger benefit recognized in 2015, as compared to 2016, relating to a change in estimate regarding future usable U.S. tax pools. The deferred tax recovery recorded in 2016 relates primarily to the net loss before tax and a change in estimate regarding future usable U.S. tax pools.

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

($ millions, except per share amounts)	**2016**	2015	% Change
Cash flow from operating activities	**1,524.3**	1,956.9	(22)
Adjusted funds flow from operations	**1,572.5**	1,938.0	(19)
Net income (loss)	**(932.7)**	(870.2)	7
Net income (loss) per share - diluted	**(1.81)**	(1.82)	(1)
Adjusted net earnings from operations	**88.5**	342.0	(74)
Adjusted net earnings from operations per share - diluted	**0.17**	0.71	(76)

Cash flow from operating activities decreased 22 percent to $1.5 billion in the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to $2.0 billion in 2015, for the same reasons as discussed below and fluctuations in working capital, transaction costs and decommissioning expenditures.

Adjusted funds flow from operations decreased to $1.6 billion for the year ended December 31, 2016 from $1.9 billion in 2015. The decrease is primarily the result of the decreases in the Cdn$ WTI benchmark price and realized hedging gains, partially offset by the increase in production volumes. Production volumes increased primarily due to acquisitions completed in 2015.

The Company reported a net loss of $932.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to a net loss of $870.2 million in 2015, primarily as a result of the unrealized derivative loss, the decrease in adjusted funds flow from operations, fluctuations in deferred taxes and other loss, partially offset by the decrease in depletion, depreciation, amortization and impairment expense and foreign exchange gain on long-term debt.

The Company reported adjusted net earnings from operations of $88.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to adjusted net earnings of $342.0 million in 2015, primarily as a result of the decrease in adjusted funds flow from operations and fluctuations in deferred taxes, partially offset by the decreases in depletion expense and transaction costs and fluctuations in foreign exchange on translation of unhedged US dollar long-term debt. Adjusted net earnings from operations per share - diluted decreased 76 percent to $0.17 per share - diluted in 2016 primarily due to the same reasons discussed above and the impact of shares issued through the June 2015 and September 2016 equity offerings.

As noted in the Derivatives section, the Company has not designated any of its risk management activities as accounting hedges under IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, and, accordingly, has recorded its derivatives at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in net income.

Crescent Point uses financial commodity derivatives, including swaps, collars and put options, to reduce the volatility of the selling price of its crude oil and natural gas production. This provides a measure of stability to the Company's cash flow and the ability to fund dividends over time. The Company's commodity derivatives portfolio extends out over 3½ years from the current quarter.

IFRS 9*, Financial Instruments*, gives guidelines for accounting for financial derivatives not designated as accounting hedges. Financial derivatives that have not settled during the current quarter are fair valued. The change in fair value from the previous quarter represents a gain or loss that is recorded in net income. As such, if benchmark oil and natural gas prices rise during the quarter, the Company records a loss based on the change in price multiplied by the volume of oil and natural gas hedged. If prices fall during the quarter, the Company records a gain. The prices used to record the actual gain or loss are subject to an adjustment for volatility and the resulting gain (asset) or loss (liability) is discounted to a present value using a risk free rate adjusted for counterparty credit risk.

Crescent Point's underlying physical reserves are not fair valued each quarter, hence no gain or loss associated with price changes is recorded; the Company realizes the benefit/detriment of any price increase/decrease in the period in which the physical sales occur.

The Company's financial results should be viewed with the understanding that the estimated future gain or loss on financial derivatives is recorded in the current period's results, while the estimated future value of the underlying physical sales is not.

Dividends

The following table provides a reconciliation of dividends:

($ millions, except per share amounts)	**2016**	2015	% Change
Accumulated dividends, beginning of year	**6,950.6**	5,930.2	17
Dividends declared to shareholders	**260.3**	1,020.4	(74)
Accumulated dividends, end of year	**7,210.9**	6,950.6	4
Accumulated dividends per share, beginning of year	**30.94**	28.83	7
Dividends declared to shareholders per share	**0.50**	2.11	(76)
Accumulated dividends per share, end of year	**31.44**	30.94	2

Dividends decreased 74 percent in the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to 2015. The decrease in dividends relates primarily to the reduction in the dividends declared to shareholders to $0.50 per share in the year ended December 31, 2016 from $2.11 per share in 2015.

Long-Term Investments

Public Companies

The Company holds common shares in publicly traded oil and gas companies. The investments are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and are fair valued with the resulting gain or loss recorded in net income. At December 31, 2016, the investments are recorded at a fair value of $28.3 million which is $17.7 million more than the original cost of the investments.

Private Company

The Company holds common shares in a private oil and gas company. The investment is classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and is fair valued with the resulting gain or loss recorded in net income. At December 31, 2016, the investment is recorded at a fair value of $7.5 million which is $17.5 million less than the original cost of the investment.

Other Long-Term Assets

At December 31, 2016, other long-term assets consist of $22.7 million related to the reclamation fund and $14.0 million of investment tax credits.

The reclamation fund decreased by $26.8 million during 2016 due to expenditures of $26.8 million. The expenditures included $16.0 million related to decommissioning work completed in Alberta, Saskatchewan and the United States and $10.8 million related to environmental initiatives completed primarily in Saskatchewan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Related Party Transactions

All related party transactions are recorded at the exchange amount.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, Crescent Point recorded $6.2 million (December 31, 2015 - $8.0 million) of expenditures in the normal course of business to an oilfield services company of which a director of Crescent Point is a director and officer. The oilfield services company is one of only a few specialized service providers in their area of expertise with capacity and geographical presence to meet the Company's needs. The service company was selected, along with a few other key vendors, to provide goods and services as part of a comprehensive and competitive request for proposal process with key factors of its success being the unique nature of proprietary products, the ability to service specific geographic regions, proven safety performance and/or competitive pricing.

Crescent Point also recorded $0.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2016 (December 31, 2015 - $1.2 million) of legal fees in the normal course of business to a law firm of which a partner is a director of the Company.

Key management personnel of the Company consists of its directors and executive officers. In addition to the directors fees and salaries paid to the directors and officers, respectively, the directors participate in the Restricted Share Bonus Plan and DSU Plan and the officers participate in the Restricted Share Bonus Plan. The compensation relating to key management personnel for the year ended December 31, 2016 recorded as general and administrative expenses was $9.1 million (December 31, 2015 - $10.8 million) and share-based compensation costs were $20.9 million (December 31, 2015 – $19.6 million).

Capital Expenditures

($ millions)	**2016**	2015	% Change
Capital acquisitions (net) [1]	**226.5**	1,760.4	(87)
Development capital expenditures	**1,138.9**	1,561.8	(27)
Capitalized administration [2]	**33.6**	30.0	12
Office equipment [3]	**0.9**	13.4	(93)
Total	**1,399.9**	3,365.6	(58)

(1) Capital acquisitions represent total consideration for the transactions including net debt and excludes transaction costs.

(2) Capitalized administration excludes capitalized share-based compensation.

(3) Office equipment excludes the capitalized non-cash lease inducement.

Capital Acquisitions

Major Property Acquisition

Southeast Saskatchewan Asset Acquisition

On July 4, 2016, Crescent Point completed the acquisition of assets in southeast Saskatchewan for cash consideration of $223.1 million ($183.6 million was allocated to PP&E and $58.1 million was allocated to E&E assets, including $18.6 million related to decommissioning liability). These assets were acquired with full tax pools and no working capital items.

Minor Property Acquisitions and Dispositions

Crescent Point completed minor property acquisitions and dispositions during the year ended December 31, 2016 ($21.8 million was allocated to net disposed PP&E and $4.4 million was allocated to net acquired E&E assets, including $5.6 million related to net disposed decommissioning liability). These minor property acquisitions and dispositions were completed with full tax pools and no working capital items.

Development Capital Expenditures

The Company's development capital expenditures in the year ended December 31, 2016 were $1.1 billion compared to $1.6 billion in 2015. In 2016, 715 (644.8 net) wells were drilled with a success rate of 100 percent. The development capital for the year ended December 31, 2016 included $188.3 million on facilities, land and seismic.

Crescent Point's budgeted capital program for 2017 is $1.45 billion, before net land and property acquisitions.

Goodwill

The Company's goodwill balance as at December 31, 2016 was $251.9 million which is unchanged from December 31, 2015. The goodwill balance is attributable to the corporate acquisitions completed during the period 2003 through 2012.

Other Long-Term Liabilities

At December 31, 2016, other long-term liabilities consist of $43.6 million related to a lease inducement, $7.3 million related to the estimated unrecoverable portion of a building lease acquired through capital acquisitions and $3.7 million of long-term compensation liabilities related to the DSU plan. The Company's lease inducement is associated with the building lease for Crescent Point's corporate office. This non-cash liability is amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease to June 2030.

Decommissioning Liability

The decommissioning liability increased by $59.0 million during 2016 from $1.26 billion at December 31, 2015 to $1.31 billion at December 31, 2016. The increase relates to $41.6 million in respect of drilling, $25.9 million of accretion expense, $21.6 million due to changes in estimates pertaining to discount rates including acquired liabilities and $13.0 million as a result of net capital acquisitions, partially offset by $27.1 million due to reductions in estimates pertaining to future costs and $16.0 million for liabilities settled.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Capitalization Table ($ millions, except share, per share, ratio and percent amounts)	**December 31, 2016**	December 31, 2015
Net debt	**3,673.4**	4,263.6
Shares outstanding	**541,742,592**	504,935,930
Market price at end of period (per share)	**18.25**	16.12
Market capitalization	**9,886.8**	8,139.6
Enterprise value	**13,560.2**	12,403.2
Net debt as a percentage of enterprise value	**27**	34
Annual adjusted funds flow from operations (1)	**1,572.5**	1,938.0
Net debt to adjusted funds flow from operations (2)	**2.3**	2.2

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

(2) 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, 2016, Crescent Point's enterprise value increased to $13.6 billion and the Company was capitalized with 73 percent equity compared to $12.4 billion and 66 percent at December 31, 2015, respectively. Net debt decreased by $590.2 million primarily due to the Company's equity financing for 33.7 million common shares at a price of $19.30 per share for gross proceeds of $650.4 million. The Company's net debt to adjusted funds flow from operations ratio at December 31, 2016 increased to 2.3 times, compared to 2.2 times at December 31, 2015, largely due to the decrease in adjusted funds flow from operations as a result of lower commodity prices. Crescent Point's objective is to manage net debt to adjusted funds flow from operations to be well positioned to maximize shareholder return with long-term growth plus dividend income.

The Company has combined credit facilities of $3.6 billion, including a $3.5 billion syndicated unsecured credit facility with sixteen banks and a $100.0 million unsecured operating credit facility with one Canadian chartered bank. The syndicated unsecured credit facility size is $3.5 billion until June 8, 2018, after which it reduces to thirteen banks and $3.08 billion. The syndicated unsecured credit facility also includes an accordion feature that allows the Company to increase the facility by up to $500.0 million under certain conditions. As at December 31, 2016, the Company had approximately $1.7 billion drawn on bank credit facilities, including $0.5 million outstanding pursuant to letters of credit, leaving unutilized borrowing capacity of approximately $1.9 billion.

The Company has private offerings of senior guaranteed notes raising total gross proceeds of US$1.45 billion and Cdn$197.0 million. 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 and foreign exchange swaps to hedge its foreign exchange exposure on its US dollar long-term debt.

The Company is in compliance with all debt covenants at December 31, 2016 which are listed in the table below:

Covenant Description	Maximum Ratio	**December 31, 2016**
Senior debt to adjusted EBITDA (1) (2)	3.5	**2.2**
Total debt to adjusted EBITDA (1) (3)	4.0	**2.2**
Senior debt to capital (2) (4)	0.55	**0.29**

(1) Adjusted EBITDA is calculated as earnings before interest, taxes, depletion, depreciation, amortization and impairment, 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 shareholder's equity and excludes the effect of unrealized derivative gains or losses.

Crescent Point's development capital budget for 2017 is $1.45 billion with average 2017 production forecast at 172,000 boe/d.

Crescent Point's management believes that with the high quality reserve base and development inventory, solid hedging program and significant liquidity and financial flexibility, the Company is well positioned to execute its business strategy. The Company remains committed to maintaining a strong financial position while continuing to maximize shareholder return through its total return strategy of long-term growth plus dividend income.

Shareholders' Equity

At December 31, 2016, Crescent Point had 541.7 million common shares issued and outstanding compared to 504.9 million common shares at December 31, 2015. The increase of 36.8 million shares relates to the September 2016 bought deal financing, minor acquisitions during the year ended December 31, 2016 and shares issued pursuant to the Restricted Share Bonus Plan:

- In September 2016, Crescent Point and a syndicate of underwriters closed a bought deal financing of 33.7 million shares at $19.30 per share for gross proceeds of $650.4 million;
- Crescent Point issued 0.9 million shares on closing of minor acquisitions during the year ended December 31, 2016; and
- Crescent Point issued 2.2 million shares pursuant to the Restricted Share Bonus Plan.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

The Company has assumed various contractual obligations and commitments in the normal course of operations. At December 31, 2016, 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 leases (building and vehicle leases) (1)	33.2	58.3	60.3	251.5	403.3
Senior guaranteed notes (2)	148.0	272.9	466.4	1,319.2	2,206.5
Bank credit facilities (3)	62.8	1,762.7	-	-	1,825.5
Transportation commitments	15.4	27.2	24.2	48.9	115.7
Total contractual commitments	259.4	2,121.1	550.9	1,619.6	4,551.0

(1) Included in operating leases are recoveries of rent expense on office space the Company has subleased of $48.3 million.

(2) These amounts include the notional principal and interest payments pursuant to the related CCS and foreign exchange swap, 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, 2016. The current maturity date of the Company's facilities is June 10, 2019. The Company expects that the facilities will be renewed and extended prior to their maturity dates.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has off-balance sheet financing arrangements consisting of various lease agreements which are entered into in the normal course of operations. All leases have been treated as operating leases whereby the lease payments are included in operating expenses or general and administrative expenses depending on the nature of the lease. No asset or liability value has been assigned to these leases in the balance sheet as of December 31, 2016. All of the lease agreement amounts have been reflected in the Contractual Obligations and Commitments table above.

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 of the December 31, 2016 audited consolidated financial statements. The following discussion outlines what management believes to be 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 depletion, depreciation and amortization, decommissioning liability, deferred taxes, asset impairments 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 geoscientific interpretation, 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 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, based on the presence of reserves and which results in the transfer of assets from 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 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, the availability of cash flows 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 a positive or negative impact on Crescent Point's business. Financial risks the Company is exposed to include: marketing production at an acceptable price given market conditions; finding and producing reserves at a reasonable cost; volatility in market prices for oil and natural gas; 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; 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 Crescent Point is exposed to 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; 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, 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; loss 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 uncertainties related to oil and gas interests and operations on tribal lands.

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: aboriginal 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.

In November 2015, the Province of Alberta released its Climate Leadership Plan which will impact businesses that contribute to carbon emissions in Alberta. The plan's four key areas include imposing carbon pricing that is applied across all sectors, starting at $20 per tonne on January 1, 2017 and moving to $30 per tonne on January 1, 2018, and a 45 percent reduction in methane emissions by the oil and gas sector by 2025. Prior to 2023, the plan is expected to have a minimal impact on the Company's results of operations as less than 10% of the Company's total production is from properties location in Alberta and exemptions are available for fuel that is used, flared, or vented in a production process and sold to a consumer for use in an oil and gas production process. The Company continues to monitor developments in this plan for periods after 2023 and will evaluate the expected impact on its results of operations.

In October 2016, the Government of Canada announced a pan-Canadian approach to the pricing of carbon emissions. The plan includes imposing carbon pricing beginning at a minimum of $10 per tonne in 2018 and rising by $10 per tonne each year to $50 per tonne in 2022. Provinces and territories have a year to introduce their own carbon pricing or adopt a cap-and trade system that meets or exceeds the federal benchmark. If provinces and territories fail to implement a price or cap-and-trade plan by 2018, the Government of Canada will implement a price in that jurisdiction. The Company is currently monitoring developments in this plan and will evaluate the expected impact of the plan on its results of operations.

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: employing qualified professional and technical staff; concentrating in a limited number of areas with low cost exploitation and development objectives; utilizing the latest 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 of commodity prices, interest and foreign exchange rates; adhering to conservative borrowing guidelines; monitoring counterparty creditworthiness and obtaining counterparty credit insurance.

Changes in Accounting Policies

In future accounting periods, the Company will adopt the following IFRS:

- IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* - IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014 and replaces IAS 18 *Revenue*, IAS 11 *Construction Contracts* and related interpretations. The standard is required to be adopted either retrospectively or using a modified transaction approach. In September 2015, the IASB amended IFRS 15, deferring the effective date of the standard by one year to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with early adoption still permitted. IFRS 15 will be adopted by the Company on January 1, 2018. The Company is currently reviewing the terms of its sales contracts with customers to determine the impact, if any, that the standard will have on the consolidated financial statements.
- IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* - IFRS 9 was amended in July 2014 to include guidance to assess and recognize impairment losses on financial assets based on an expected loss model. The amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with earlier adoption permitted. This amendment will be adopted by the Company on January 1, 2018 and the Company is currently evaluating the impact of the amendment on the consolidated financial statements and does not expect the amendment to have a material impact on the valuation of its financial assets.
- IFRS 16 *Leases* - IFRS 16 was issued January 2016 and replaces IAS 17 *Leases.* The standard introduces a single lessee accounting model for leases with required recognition of assets and liabilities for most leases. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2019 with early adoption permitted if the Company is also applying IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. IFRS 16 will be adopted by the Company on January 1, 2019 and the Company is currently reviewing contracts that are currently identified as leases and evaluating the impact of the standard on the consolidated financial statements.

Outstanding Common Shares Data

As of the date of this report, the Company had 544,639,808 common shares outstanding.

Selected Annual Information

($ millions, except per share amounts)	**2016**	2015	2014
Oil and gas sales	**2,548.5**	2,800.2	4,210.1
Average daily production			
Crude oil (bbls/d)	**133,172**	137,003	121,517
NGLs (bbls/d)	**17,372**	10,773	6,941
Natural gas (mcf/d)	**103,321**	95,127	74,070
Total (boe/d)	**167,764**	163,631	140,803
Net income (loss) (1)	**(932.7)**	(870.2)	508.9
Net income (loss) per share (1)	**(1.81)**	(1.82)	1.22
Net income (loss) per share - diluted (1)	**(1.81)**	(1.82)	1.21
Adjusted net earnings from operations	**88.5**	342.0	546.7
Adjusted net earnings from operations per share	**0.17**	0.72	1.31
Adjusted net earnings from operations – diluted	**0.17**	0.71	1.30
Cash flow from operating activities	**1,524.3**	1,956.9	2,455.6
Adjusted funds flow from operations	**1,572.5**	1,938.0	2,408.0
Adjusted working capital (deficiency) (2)	**(273.3)**	(342.8)	(433.0)
Total assets	**16,163.6**	17,616.0	16,467.2
Total liabilities	**6,572.4**	7,491.0	6,306.3
Net debt	**3,673.4**	4,263.6	3,191.1
Total long-term derivative liabilities	**3.0**	0.3	0.2
Weighted average shares - diluted (thousands)	**519,291**	479,792	421,060
Capital expenditures (3)	**1,399.9**	3,365.6	4,361.7
Dividends declared	**260.3**	1,020.4	1,174.6
Dividends declared per share	**0.50**	2.11	2.76

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

(2) Adjusted working capital deficiency is calculated as accounts payable and accrued liabilities plus dividends payable, less cash, accounts receivable, prepaids and deposits and long-term investments, excluding the equity settled component of dividends payable.

(3) Capital expenditures exclude capitalized share-based compensation and capitalized non-cash lease inducement and include capital acquisitions. Capital acquisitions represent total consideration for the transactions including long-term debt and working capital assumed, and excludes transaction costs.

Crescent Point's oil and gas sales, cash flow from operating activities, adjusted funds flow from operations and total assets have fluctuated for the years 2014 through 2016 primarily due to movement in the Cdn $ WTI benchmark price, fluctuations in corporate oil price differentials, numerous corporate and property acquisitions and the Company's successful drilling program, which has resulted in higher production volumes.

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

Adjusted net earnings from operations has 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

	2016				2015			
($ millions, except per share amounts)	**Q4**	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Oil and gas sales	**749.1**	645.9	645.9	507.6	680.1	730.3	776.2	613.6
Average daily production								
Crude oil (bbls/d)	**130,386**	125,713	132,730	143,971	142,750	143,582	129,224	132,269
NGLs (bbls/d)	**18,083**	17,750	16,870	16,775	15,253	11,455	8,518	7,774
Natural gas (mcf/d)	**99,765**	102,883	105,709	104,912	108,631	105,249	83,366	82,867
Total (boe/d)	**165,097**	160,610	167,218	178,241	176,108	172,579	151,636	153,854
Net income (loss)	**(510.6)**	(108.5)	(226.1)	(87.5)	(382.4)	(201.3)	(240.5)	(46.0)
Net income (loss) per share	**(0.94)**	(0.21)	(0.45)	(0.17)	(0.76)	(0.40)	(0.53)	(0.10)
Net income (loss) per share – diluted	**(0.94)**	(0.21)	(0.45)	(0.17)	(0.76)	(0.40)	(0.53)	(0.10)
Adjusted net earnings (loss) from operations	**100.6**	(22.0)	15.1	(5.2)	258.0	15.3	40.4	28.3
Adjusted net earnings (loss) from operations per share	**0.19**	(0.04)	0.03	(0.01)	0.51	0.03	0.09	0.06
Adjusted net earnings (loss) from operations per share – diluted	**0.18**	(0.04)	0.03	(0.01)	0.51	0.03	0.09	0.06
Cash flow from operating activities	**438.5**	330.2	427.5	328.1	519.5	547.0	491.5	398.9
Adjusted funds flow from operations	**422.0**	368.1	404.4	378.0	496.7	483.5	524.2	433.6
Adjusted working capital (deficiency) (1)	**(273.3)**	(194.2)	(155.8)	(178.3)	(342.8)	(231.2)	(276.6)	(251.5)
Total assets	**16,163.6**	16,771.9	16,610.9	17,179.5	17,616.0	18,117.7	17,972.8	16,911.1
Total liabilities	**6,572.4**	6,679.1	7,043.0	7,365.3	7,491.0	7,533.8	7,270.3	6,838.8
Net debt	**3,673.4**	3,617.2	4,038.7	4,322.4	4,263.6	4,197.9	3,977.0	3,535.7
Total long-term derivative liabilities	**3.0**	2.7	3.8	2.5	0.3	0.3	22.1	0.6
Weighted average shares – diluted (thousands)	**544,542**	514,017	509,079	507,597	505,773	501,963	459,366	450,420
Capital expenditures (2)	**429.8**	542.3	88.9	338.9	386.1	576.7	1,816.6	586.2
Dividends declared	**49.2**	47.2	46.0	117.9	152.8	219.7	330.4	317.5
Dividends declared per share	**0.09**	0.09	0.09	0.23	0.30	0.43	0.69	0.69

(1) Adjusted working capital deficiency is calculated as accounts payable and accrued liabilities plus dividends payable, less cash, accounts receivable, prepaids and deposits and long-term investments, excluding the equity settled component of dividends payable.

(2) Capital expenditures exclude capitalized share-based compensation and capitalized non-cash lease inducement and include capital acquisitions. Capital acquisitions represent total consideration for the transactions including long-term debt and working capital assumed, and excludes transaction costs.

Over the past eight quarters, the Company's oil and gas sales have fluctuated due to changes in production, movement in the Cdn$ WTI benchmark price and fluctuations in corporate oil price differentials. The Company's production has fluctuated due to its successful capital development program, several business combinations and natural declines.

Net income has fluctuated primarily due to changes in adjusted funds flow from operations, unrealized derivative gains and losses, which fluctuate with the changes in forward market prices, net impairments to PP&E recorded in the fourth quarter of 2016 and impairments to PP&E recorded in the third and fourth quarters of 2015, along with associated fluctuations in the deferred tax expense (recovery).

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 the deferred tax expense (recovery).

Capital expenditures fluctuated through this period as a result of timing of acquisitions and the Company's capital development program. Adjusted funds flow from operations and cash flow from operating activities throughout the last eight quarters has allowed the Company to pay monthly dividends.

Fourth Quarter Review

- Crescent Point achieved production averaging 165,097 boe/d in the fourth quarter of 2016, an increase of three percent from third quarter 2016. Strong fourth quarter production growth supported annual average production of 167,764 boe/d. Production was weighted 90 percent towards crude oil and liquids.
- During the fourth quarter, the Company spent $350.5 million on drilling and development activities, drilling 262 (229.3 net) wells with a 100 percent success rate. Crescent Point also spent $60.2 million on land, seismic and facilities, for total development capital expenditures of $410.7 million.
- Adjusted funds flow from operations totaled $422.0 million in fourth quarter 2016, an increase of 15 percent from third quarter 2016. This growth highlights Crescent Point's low-cost, high-netback asset base and its sensitivity to higher commodity prices.

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, 2016.

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, 2016, 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, 2016 based on the COSO Framework. Based on this evaluation, Management concluded that as of December 31, 2016, Crescent Point maintained effective ICFR.

The effectiveness of Crescent Point's ICFR as of December 31, 2016 was audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, as reflected in their report for 2016. There were no changes in Crescent Point's ICFR during the year ended December 31, 2016 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's ICFR.

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.

Health, Safety and Environment Policy

The health and safety of employees, contractors, visitors and the public, as well as the protection of the environment, are of utmost importance to Crescent Point. The Company endeavours to conduct its operations in a manner that will minimize both adverse effects and consequences of emergency situations by:

- Complying with government regulations and standards;
- Conducting operations consistent with industry codes, practices and guidelines;
- Ensuring prompt, effective response and repair to emergency situations and environmental incidents;
- Providing training to employees and contractors to ensure compliance with Company safety and environmental policies and procedures;

- Promoting the aspects of careful planning, good judgment, implementation of the Company's procedures, and monitoring Company activities;
- Communicating openly with members of the public regarding our activities; and
- Amending the Company's policies and procedures as may be required from time to time.

Crescent Point believes that all employees have a vital role in achieving excellence in environmental, health and safety performance. This is best achieved through careful planning and the support and active participation of everyone involved.

As part of Crescent Point's ongoing commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the Company contributed to a reclamation fund directed to environmental initiatives. To date, $65.3 million has been contributed to the environment emission reduction fund and $47.3 million has been expended to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to meet and exceed provincial and federal targets. In 2016, the Company spent a total of $10.8 million, primarily on upgrading facilities in Saskatchewan. The upgrades have reduced emissions, which continue to meet or exceed provincial and federal emission regulations.

Outlook

Crescent Point's guidance for 2017 is as follows:

Production	
Oil and NGLs (bbls/d)	153,000
Natural gas (mcf/d)	114,000
Total (boe/d)	172,000
Capital expenditures [1]	
Drilling and completions ($ millions)	1,290.0
Facilities and seismic ($ millions)	160.0
Total ($ millions)	1,450.0

(1) The projection of capital expenditures excludes property and land acquisitions, which are separately considered and evaluated.

Additional information relating to Crescent Point, including the Company's December 31, 2016 Annual Information Form, is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov/edgar.shtml.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Throughout this MD&A, the Company uses the terms “adjusted funds flow from operations”, “adjusted net earnings from operations”, “adjusted net earnings from operations per share”, “adjusted net earnings from operations per share - diluted”, “net debt”, “netback”, “market capitalization” and “enterprise value”. 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.

Adjusted funds flow from operations is calculated based on cash flow from operating activities before changes in non-cash working capital, transaction costs and decommissioning expenditures. Transaction costs are excluded as they vary based on the Company's acquisition activity and to ensure that this metric is more comparable between periods. Decommissioning expenditures are excluded as the Company has a voluntary reclamation fund to fund decommissioning costs. Management utilizes adjusted funds flow from operations as a key measure to assess the ability of the Company to finance dividends, 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. The Company previously referred to adjusted funds flow from operations as "funds flow from operations".

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

($ millions)	**2016**	2015	% Change
Cash flow from operating activities	**1,524.3**	1,956.9	(22)
Changes in non-cash working capital	**29.9**	(48.9)	(161)
Transaction costs	**2.3**	14.2	(84)
Decommissioning expenditures	**16.0**	15.8	1
Adjusted funds flow from operations	**1,572.5**	1,938.0	(19)

Adjusted net earnings from operations is calculated based on net income before amortization of E&E undeveloped land, impairment or impairment recoveries on PP&E, 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 and gains or losses on capital acquisitions and dispositions. Adjusted net earnings from operations per share and adjusted net earnings from operations per share - diluted are calculated as adjusted net earnings from operations divided by the number of weighted average basic and diluted shares outstanding, respectively. Management utilizes adjusted net earnings from operations to present a measure of financial performance that is more comparable between periods. Adjusted net earnings from operations as presented is not intended to represent net earnings or other measures of financial performance calculated in accordance with IFRS.

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

($ millions)	**2016**	2015	% Change
Net income (loss)	**(932.7)**	(870.2)	7
Amortization of E&E undeveloped land	**172.5**	205.9	(16)
Impairment to PP&E	**611.4**	1,385.3	(56)
Unrealized derivative (gains) losses	**706.8**	(228.1)	(410)
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss on translation of hedged US dollar long-term debt	**(110.6)**	346.2	(132)
Unrealized (gain) loss on long-term investments	**(5.5)**	13.9	(140)
(Gain) loss on capital acquisitions / dispositions	**15.3**	(18.8)	(181)
Deferred tax relating to adjustments	**(368.7)**	(492.2)	(25)
Adjusted net earnings from operations	**88.5**	342.0	(74)

Net debt is calculated as long-term debt plus accounts payable and accrued liabilities and dividends payable, less cash, accounts receivable, prepaids and deposits and long-term investments, excluding the unrealized foreign exchange on translation of hedged US dollar long-term debt. Management utilizes net debt as a key measure to assess the liquidity of the Company.

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

($ millions)	**2016**	2015	% Change
Long-term debt [1]	**3,820.7**	4,452.0	(14)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**647.2**	679.4	(5)
Dividends payable	**16.3**	50.5	(68)
Cash	**(13.4)**	(24.7)	(46)
Accounts receivable	**(335.7)**	(327.0)	3
Prepaids and deposits	**(5.3)**	(5.1)	4
Long-term investments	**(35.8)**	(30.3)	18
Excludes:			
Unrealized foreign exchange on translation of hedged US dollar long-term debt	**(420.6)**	(531.2)	(21)
Net debt	**3,673.4**	4,263.6	(14)

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

Netback is calculated on a per boe basis as oil and gas sales, less royalties, operating and transportation expenses and realized derivative gains and losses. Netback is a common metric used in the oil and gas industry and is used by management to measure operating results on a per boe basis to better analyze performance against prior periods on a comparable basis. The calculation of netback is shown in the Results of Operations section in this MD&A.

Market capitalization is calculated by applying the period end closing share trading price to the number of shares outstanding. Market capitalization is an indication of enterprise value.

Enterprise value is calculated as market capitalization plus net debt. Management uses enterprise value to assess the valuation of the Company. Refer to the Liquidity and Capital Resources section in this MD&A for further information.

Management believes the presentation of the Non-GAAP 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.

Any “financial outlook” or “future oriented financial information” in this management’s discussion and analysis, as defined by applicable securities legislation, has 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 report, 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”, “well positioned” 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 "Derivatives", "Reclamation Fund", “Liquidity and Capital Resources”, “Changes in Accounting Policies” and “Outlook”.

In particular, forward-looking statements include:

- The expected impact of the MRF on Alberta's royalty structure and Crescent Point's operations and Crescent Point's ongoing assessment thereof;
- Crescent Point's approach to proactively manage risks inherent in movements in the price of crude oil, natural gas and power, fluctuations in the US/Cdn dollar exchange rate and interest rates movements;
- Crescent Point's budgeted capital program for 2017 (excluding property and land acquisitions);
- Crescent Point’s 2017 production and capital expenditure guidance as outlined in the Outlook section;
- The ability of the Company to execute its business strategy;
- The Company's objective to manage net debt to adjusted funds flow from operations to be well positioned to maximize shareholder return with long-term growth plus dividend income;
- Anticipated timing and size of reclamation fund expenditures and decommissioning costs;
- Expected renewal of bank credit facilities prior to maturity; and
- Expected adoption of new accounting policies.

This information contains certain forward-looking estimates that involve substantial known and unknown risks and uncertainties, certain 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; delays in business operations, pipeline restrictions, blowouts; the risk of carrying out operations with minimal environmental impact; industry conditions including changes in laws and regulations including the adoption of new environmental laws and regulations and changes in how they are interpreted and enforced; uncertainties associated with estimating oil and natural gas reserves; risks and uncertainties related to oil and gas interests and operations on tribal 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 of acquisitions and exploration and development programs; unexpected geological, technical, drilling, construction, processing and transportation problems; availability of insurance; fluctuations in foreign exchange and interest rates; stock market volatility; general economic, market and business conditions; uncertainties associated with regulatory approvals; uncertainty of government policy changes; 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; 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.

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 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.

Directors

Peter Bannister, Chairman [1] [3]

Rene Amirault [4] [5]

Laura Cillis [1] [2] [4]

Hugh Gillard [1] [2] [5]

Robert Heinemann [2] [3] [4]

Mike Jackson

Barbara Munroe [2] [5]

Gerald Romanzin [1] [3]

Scott Saxberg [4]

Greg Turnbull [3] [5]

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

[2] Member of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors

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

[4] Member of the Environmental, Health & Safety Committee of the Board of Directors

[5] Member of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee

Officers

Scott Saxberg
President and Chief Executive Officer

Ken Lamont
Chief Financial Officer

Neil Smith
Chief Operating Officer

Derek Christie
Sr. Vice President, Exploration and Geosciences

Tamara MacDonald
Sr. Vice President, Corporate and Business Development

Brad Borggard
Vice President, Corporate Planning and Investor Relations

Mark Eade
Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary

Ryan Gritzfeldt
Vice President, Marketing and Innovation

Steve Toews
Vice President, Engineering and Operations

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

GLJ Petroleum Consultants Ltd.
Calgary, Alberta

Sproule Associates 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

Scott Saxberg
President and Chief Executive Officer
(403) 693-0020

Ken Lamont
Chief Financial Officer
(403) 693-0020

Brad Borggard
Vice President, Corporate Planning and 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, 2016. 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, 2016. 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, 2016, has audited the the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2016.

Scott Saxberg
President and Chief Executive Officer

Ken Lamont
Chief Financial Officer

February 22, 2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Crescent Point Energy Corp.

We have completed integrated audits of Crescent Point Energy Corp. and its subsidiaries' (the "Corporation") 2016 and 2015 consolidated financial statements and its internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2016. Our opinions, based on our audits are presented below.

Report on the consolidated financial statements
We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Crescent Point Energy Corp. and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended and the related notes, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Auditor's responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement. Canadian generally accepted auditing standards also require that we comply with ethical requirements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence, on a test basis, about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Corporation's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting principles and policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Opinion
In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Crescent Point Energy Corp. and its subsidiaries as at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Report on internal control over financial reporting
We have also audited Crescent Point Energy Corp. and its subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013), issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO").

Management's responsibility for internal control over financial reporting
Management is responsible 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.

Auditor's responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit of internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

An audit of internal control over financial reporting includes obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we consider necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our audit opinion on the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

Definition 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 Corporation; (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 Corporation are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Corporation; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Corporation's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent limitations
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.

Opinion
In our opinion, Crescent Point Energy Corp. and its subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by COSO.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Calgary, Alberta
February 22, 2017

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

As at December 31 (Cdn$ millions)	Notes	**2016**	2015
ASSETS			
Cash		**13.4**	24.7
Accounts receivable		**335.7**	327.0
Prepaids and deposits		**5.3**	5.1
Derivative asset	23	**49.1**	490.5
Total current assets		**403.5**	847.3
Long-term investments	5	**35.8**	30.3
Derivative asset	23	**340.3**	540.1
Other long-term assets	6	**36.7**	63.5
Exploration and evaluation	7, 8	**498.1**	540.7
Property, plant and equipment	8, 9	**14,174.9**	14,953.7
Goodwill	10	**251.9**	251.9
Deferred income tax	20	**422.4**	388.5
Total assets		**16,163.6**	17,616.0
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**647.2**	679.4
Dividends payable		**16.3**	50.5
Current portion of long-term debt	11	**90.6**	72.0
Derivative liability	23	**64.7**	1.8
Decommissioning liability	13	**23.7**	32.4
Total current liabilities		**842.5**	836.1
Long-term debt	11	**3,730.1**	4,380.0
Derivative liability	23	**3.0**	0.3
Other long-term liabilities	12, 21	**54.6**	56.3
Decommissioning liability	13	**1,290.7**	1,223.0
Deferred income tax	20	**651.5**	995.3
Total liabilities		**6,572.4**	7,491.0
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Shareholders' capital	14	**16,400.2**	15,693.2
Contributed surplus		**110.6**	99.3
Deficit	15	**(7,432.1)**	(6,239.3)
Accumulated other comprehensive income		**512.5**	571.8
Total shareholders' equity		**9,591.2**	10,125.0
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**16,163.6**	17,616.0

Commitments (Note 25)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

Gerald A. Romanzin
Director

D. Hugh Gillard
Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the years ended December 31 (Cdn$ millions, except per share amounts)	Notes	**2016**	2015
REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME			
Oil and gas sales		**2,548.5**	2,800.2
Royalties		**(363.9)**	(435.9)
Oil and gas revenue		**2,184.6**	2,364.3
Derivative gains (losses)	17, 23	**(238.1)**	870.7
Other income (loss)	18	**(6.6)**	7.9
		1,939.9	3,242.9
EXPENSES			
Operating		**691.9**	706.5
Transportation		**130.0**	138.4
General and administrative		**100.9**	111.7
Interest on long-term debt		**158.2**	146.0
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	19	**(131.3)**	362.5
Share-based compensation	21	**57.7**	58.6
Depletion, depreciation, amortization and impairment	7, 9	**2,220.1**	3,138.3
Accretion	12, 13	**26.2**	25.2
		3,253.7	4,687.2
Net income (loss) before tax		**(1,313.8)**	(1,444.3)
Tax expense (recovery)			
Current	20	**0.2**	(1.9)
Deferred	20	**(381.3)**	(572.2)
Net income (loss)		**(932.7)**	(870.2)
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation of foreign operations		**(59.3)**	329.4
Comprehensive income (loss)		**(992.0)**	(540.8)
Net income (loss) per share	22		
Basic		**(1.81)**	(1.82)
Diluted		**(1.81)**	(1.82)

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, 2015		**15,693.2**	**99.3**	**(6,239.3)**	**571.8**	**10,125.0**
Issued for cash	14	**650.4**				**650.4**
Issued on capital acquisitions	14	**17.7**				**17.7**
Redemption of restricted shares	14	**58.3**	**(59.5)**	**0.2**		**(1.0)**
Share issue costs, net of tax		**(19.4)**				**(19.4)**
Share-based compensation	21		**75.4**			**75.4**
Forfeit of restricted shares	21		**(4.6)**			**(4.6)**
Net income (loss)				**(932.7)**		**(932.7)**
Dividends ($0.50 per share)				**(260.3)**		**(260.3)**
Foreign currency translation adjustment					**(59.3)**	**(59.3)**
December 31, 2016		**16,400.2**	**110.6**	**(7,432.1)**	**512.5**	**9,591.2**
December 31, 2014		14,157.6	118.0	(4,357.1)	242.4	10,160.9
Issued for cash		660.1				660.1
Issued on capital acquisitions		541.9				541.9
Issued pursuant to the DRIP [(1)] and SDP [(2)]		261.7		8.4		270.1
Redemption of restricted shares		92.5	(94.0)			(1.5)
Share issue costs, net of tax		(20.6)				(20.6)
Share-based compensation			77.4			77.4
Forfeit of restricted shares			(2.1)			(2.1)
Net income (loss)				(870.2)		(870.2)
Dividends ($2.11 per share)				(1,020.4)		(1,020.4)
Foreign currency translation adjustment					329.4	329.4
December 31, 2015		15,693.2	99.3	(6,239.3)	571.8	10,125.0

(1) Premium Dividend ™ and Dividend Reinvestment Plan.

(2) Share Dividend Plan.

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended December 31 (Cdn$ millions)	Notes	**2016**	2015
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income (loss)		**(932.7)**	(870.2)
Items not affecting cash			
Other (income) loss	18	**6.6**	(5.8)
Deferred tax recovery	20	**(381.3)**	(572.2)
Share-based compensation	21	**57.7**	58.6
Depletion, depreciation, amortization and impairment	7, 9	**2,220.1**	3,138.3
Accretion	12, 13	**26.2**	25.2
Unrealized (gains) losses on derivatives	17, 23	**706.8**	(228.1)
Translation of US dollar long-term debt	19	**(79.4)**	384.7
Other	27	**(5.2)**	7.6
Realized gain on cross currency swap maturity	19	**(48.6)**	(14.3)
Decommissioning expenditures		**(16.0)**	(15.8)
Change in non-cash working capital	27	**(29.9)**	48.9
		1,524.3	1,956.9
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Development capital and other expenditures		**(1,173.4)**	(1,605.2)
Capital acquisitions, net	8	**(222.3)**	(23.1)
Reclamation fund	6	**26.8**	(2.6)
Investments	5	**-**	2.0
Change in non-cash working capital	27	**8.5**	(164.6)
		(1,360.4)	(1,793.5)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Issue of shares, net of issue costs		**622.8**	630.7
Increase (decrease) in bank debt, net		**(485.8)**	729.6
Issuance of senior guaranteed notes		**-**	381.4
Repayment of acquired debt and senior guaranteed notes		**(66.7)**	(1,100.6)
Realized gain on cross currency swap maturity	19	**48.6**	14.3
Cash dividends		**(260.3)**	(750.3)
Change in non-cash working capital	27	**(34.2)**	(52.2)
		(175.6)	(147.1)
Impact of foreign currency on cash balances		**0.4**	4.4
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH		**(11.3)**	20.7
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		**24.7**	4.0
CASH AT END OF YEAR		**13.4**	24.7

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Supplementary Information:

Cash taxes paid	**(0.4)**	(0.1)
Cash interest paid	**(158.0)**	(140.6)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2016 and 2015

1. STRUCTURE OF THE BUSINESS

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

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

These annual consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on February 22, 2017.

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 February 22, 2017, 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$” 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 (“OCI”) 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. Significant estimates and judgments made by management in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are outlined below.

<u>Oil and gas activities</u>

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 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 geoscientific interpretation, 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 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, 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.

<u>Decommissioning liability</u>

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 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, the availability of cash flows including reserve estimates 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 of the partners have control of the arrangement collectively, and spending on the project requires unanimous consent of all parties that collectively control the arrangement 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. Development and production assets are accumulated into CGUs and represent 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 replaced or sold component is derecognized.

Depletion and Depreciation

Development and production costs accumulated within major areas 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 over the estimated useful lives of the related assets, ranging from 5 to 16 years on a straight-line basis.

Impairment

The carrying amounts of PP&E 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 infrastructures, the existence of common sales points, geography, geologic 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, adjusted for the discounted abandonment and reclamation costs on proved plus probable undeveloped 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, adjusted for the discounted abandonment and reclamation costs associated with wells without reserves and facilities that relate to the CGUs.

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 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 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, adjusted for the discounted abandonment and reclamation costs on proved plus probable undeveloped oil and gas reserves as described in the PP&E impairment test, plus the fair market value of undeveloped land and seismic. 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, adjusted for the discounted abandonment and reclamation costs associated with wells without reserves and facilities that relate to the CGUs.

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) Reclamation Fund

The Company established a reclamation fund to fund future decommissioning costs and environmental initiatives. There were no contributions to the fund during 2016. Prior to this, contributions of $0.60 per barrel of oil equivalent ("boe") of production were made between April and December 2015. Additional contributions can be made at the discretion of management. Management expects to make contributions to the fund during 2017.

f) 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. 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, adjusted for the discounted abandonment and reclamation costs on proved plus probable undeveloped oil and gas reserves as described in the PP&E impairment test, plus the fair market value of undeveloped land and seismic. 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, adjusted for the discounted abandonment and reclamation costs associated with wells without reserves and facilities that relate to the CGUs. Any excess of the carrying amount over the recoverable amount is the impairment amount. 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.

g) Share-based Compensation

Restricted shares granted under the Restricted Share Bonus Plan are accounted for at fair value. 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. 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.

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.

h) 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.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are presented as non-current.

i) Financial Instruments

The Company has early adopted IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9"), with a date of initial application of January 1, 2010. This standard replaced the current multiple classification and measurement model for non-equity financial assets and liabilities with a single model that has only two classification categories: amortized cost and fair value. Classification depends on the entity's business model for managing financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial instrument.

In addition, the fair value option for financial liabilities was amended. The changes in fair value attributable to a liability's credit risk will be recorded in other comprehensive income rather than through net income, unless this presentation creates an accounting mismatch. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to net income.

For investments in equity instruments which are not subject to control, joint control, or significant influence, on initial recognition IFRS 9 allows an entity to irrevocably elect classification at "fair value through profit or loss" or "fair value through other comprehensive income".

Effective January 1, 2013, the Company adopted the amendment to IFRS 9 which presented a new hedge accounting model. The Company does not currently apply hedge accounting. In July 2014, IFRS 9 was further amended to include guidance to assess and recognize impairment losses on financial assets based on an expected loss model. This amendment will be adopted by the Company on January 1, 2018. See Note 4 - "Changes in Accounting Policies" for additional information regarding future changes in accounting policies.

The Company uses financial derivative instruments and physical delivery commodity contracts from time to time to reduce its exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices, 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.

j) 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 cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and 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.

k) 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 restated 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 the average exchange rate 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 restated to Canadian dollars at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date and income and expenses are restated to Canadian dollars using the average exchange rate 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.

l) Revenue Recognition

Oil and gas revenue includes the sale of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids and is recognized when the risks and rewards of ownership have been substantially transferred.

m) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

n) Leases

Leases in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leases where the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases within property, plant and equipment.

All of the Company's current leases are treated as operating leases and are recognized in net income on a straight-line basis.

o) 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, 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.

4. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In future accounting periods, the Company will adopt the following IFRS:

- IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* - IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014 and replaces IAS 18 *Revenue*, IAS 11 *Construction Contracts* and related interpretations. The standard is required to be adopted either retrospectively or using a modified transaction approach. In September 2015, the IASB amended IFRS 15, deferring the effective date of the standard by one year to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with early adoption still permitted. IFRS 15 will be adopted by the Company on January 1, 2018. The Company is currently reviewing the terms of its sales contracts with customers to determine the impact, if any, that the standard will have on the consolidated financial statements.
- IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* - IFRS 9 was amended in July 2014 to include guidance to assess and recognize impairment losses on financial assets based on an expected loss model. The amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with earlier adoption permitted. This amendment will be adopted by the Company on January 1, 2018 and the Company is currently evaluating the impact of the amendment on the consolidated financial statements and does not expect the amendment to have a material impact on the valuation of its financial assets.
- IFRS 16 *Leases* - IFRS 16 was issued January 2016 and replaces IAS 17 *Leases.* The standard introduces a single lessee accounting model for leases with required recognition of assets and liabilities for most leases. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2019 with early adoption permitted if the Company is also applying IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. IFRS 16 will be adopted by the Company on January 1, 2019 and the Company is currently reviewing contracts that are currently identified as leases and evaluating the impact of the standard on the consolidated financial statements.

5. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

($ millions)	**2016**	2015
Investments in public companies, beginning of year	**22.8**	21.0
Acquired through capital acquisitions	**-**	2.6
Dispositions	**-**	(1.3)
Unrealized gain recognized in other income (loss)	**5.5**	0.5
Investments in public companies, end of year	**28.3**	22.8
Investments in private companies, beginning of year	**7.5**	28.9
Derecognized through capital acquisitions	**-**	(7.0)
Unrealized loss recognized in other income (loss)	**-**	(14.4)
Investment in private company, end of year	**7.5**	7.5
Long-term investments, end of year	**35.8**	30.3

a) Public Companies

The Company holds common shares in publicly traded oil and gas companies. The investments are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and are fair valued with the resulting gain or loss recorded in net income. At December 31, 2016, the investments are recorded at a fair value of $28.3 million which is $17.7 million more than the original cost of the investments. At December 31, 2015, the investments were recorded at a fair value of $22.8 million which was $12.2 million more than the original cost of the investments.

b) Private Company

The Company holds common shares in a private oil and gas company. The investment is classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and is fair valued with the resulting gain or loss recorded in net income. At December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the investment is recorded at a fair value of $7.5 million which is $17.5 million less than the original cost of the investment.

6. OTHER LONG-TERM ASSETS

($ millions)	**2016**	2015
Reclamation fund	**22.7**	49.5
Other receivables	**14.0**	14.0
Other long-term assets	**36.7**	63.5

a) Reclamation fund

The following table reconciles the reclamation fund:

($ millions)	**2016**	2015
Balance, beginning of year	**49.5**	47.8
Contributions	**-**	27.5
Acquired through capital acquisitions	**-**	1.3
Expenditures	**(26.8)**	(27.1)
Balance, end of year	**22.7**	49.5

b) Other receivables

At December 31, 2016, the Company had investment tax credits of $14.0 million (December 31, 2015 - $14.0 million).

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

($ millions)	**2016**	2015
Exploration and evaluation assets at cost	**2,080.7**	1,961.0
Accumulated amortization	**(1,582.6)**	(1,420.3)
Net carrying amount	**498.1**	540.7
Reconciliation of movements during the year		
Cost, beginning of year	**1,961.0**	1,789.8
Accumulated amortization, beginning of year	**(1,420.3)**	(1,167.3)
Net carrying amount, beginning of year	**540.7**	622.5
Net carrying amount, beginning of year	**540.7**	622.5
Acquisitions through business combinations, net	**62.9**	162.3
Additions	**314.8**	385.8
Dispositions	**(0.4)**	-
Transfers to property, plant and equipment	**(238.3)**	(470.6)
Amortization	**(172.5)**	(205.9)
Foreign exchange	**(9.1)**	46.6
Net carrying amount, end of year	**498.1**	540.7

Exploration and evaluation assets consist of the Company's undeveloped land and exploration projects which are pending the determination of technical feasibility. Additions represent the Company's share of the cost of E&E assets. At December 31, 2016, $498.1 million remains in E&E assets after $238.3 million was transferred to PP&E following the determination of technical feasibility during the year ended December 31, 2016 (year ended December 31, 2015 - $540.7 million and $470.6 million, respectively).

Impairment test of exploration and evaluation assets

There were no indicators of impairment at December 31, 2016 or December 31, 2015.

8. CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS

If the material property acquisition outlined below under Major Property Acquisition had closed on January 1, 2016, Crescent Point's oil and gas sales and oil and gas sales less royalties, transportation and operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2016 would have been approximately $2.6 billion and $1.4 billion, respectively. This pro-forma information is not necessarily indicative of the results should the material property acquisition have actually occurred on January 1, 2016.

In the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company incurred $2.3 million (December 31, 2015 - $14.2 million) of transaction costs related to business combinations that were recorded as general and administrative expenses.

a) Major Property Acquisition

Southeast Saskatchewan Asset Acquisition

On July 4, 2016, Crescent Point completed the acquisition of assets in southeast Saskatchewan for cash consideration of $223.1 million ($183.6 million was allocated to PP&E and $58.1 million was allocated to E&E assets, including $18.6 million related to decommissioning liability). These assets were acquired with full tax pools and no working capital items.

Oil and gas sales and oil and gas sales less royalties, transportation and operating expenses from the acquisition date to December 31, 2016 includes $15.2 million and $5.9 million, respectively, attributable to this major property acquisition.

b) Minor Property Acquisitions and Dispositions

Crescent Point completed minor property acquisitions and dispositions during the year ended December 31, 2016 ($21.8 million was allocated to net disposed PP&E and $4.4 million was allocated to E&E assets, including $5.6 million related to net disposed decommissioning liability). These minor property acquisitions and dispositions were completed with full tax pools and no working capital items.

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

($ millions)	**2016**	2015
Development and production assets	**24,846.9**	23,677.4
Corporate assets	**102.4**	101.5
Property, plant and equipment at cost	**24,949.3**	23,778.9
Accumulated depletion, depreciation and impairment	**(10,774.4)**	(8,825.2)
Net carrying amount	**14,174.9**	14,953.7
Reconciliation of movements during the year		
Development and production assets		
Cost, beginning of year	**23,677.4**	19,891.5
Accumulated depletion and impairment, beginning of year	**(8,795.5)**	(5,708.0)
Net carrying amount, beginning of year	**14,881.9**	14,183.5
Net carrying amount, beginning of year	**14,881.9**	14,183.5
Acquisitions through business combinations, net	**218.2**	1,513.8
Additions	**909.5**	1,357.3
Dispositions	**(56.4)**	(0.5)
Transfers from exploration and evaluation assets	**238.3**	470.6
Depletion	**(1,427.0)**	(1,538.5)
Impairment	**(611.4)**	(1,385.3)
Foreign exchange	**(41.7)**	281.0
Net carrying amount, end of year	**14,111.4**	14,881.9
Cost, end of year	**24,846.9**	23,677.4
Accumulated depletion and impairment, end of year	**(10,735.5)**	(8,795.5)
Net carrying amount, end of year	**14,111.4**	14,881.9
Corporate assets		
Cost, beginning of year	**101.5**	87.7
Accumulated depreciation, beginning of year	**(29.7)**	(21.1)
Net carrying amount, beginning of year	**71.8**	66.6
Net carrying amount, beginning of year	**71.8**	66.6
Additions	**0.9**	13.4
Depreciation	**(9.2)**	(8.6)
Foreign exchange	**-**	0.4
Net carrying amount, end of year	**63.5**	71.8
Cost, end of year	**102.4**	101.5
Accumulated depreciation, end of year	**(38.9)**	(29.7)
Net carrying amount, end of year	**63.5**	71.8

At December 31, 2016, future development costs of $6.7 billion (December 31, 2015 - $7.2 billion) are included in costs subject to depletion.

Direct general and administrative costs capitalized by the Company during the year ended December 31, 2016 were $47.9 million (year ended December 31, 2015 - $46.9 million), including $14.3 million of share-based compensation costs (year ended December 31, 2015 - $16.9 million).

Impairment test of property, plant and equipment

For the purposes of determining whether impairment of assets has occurred, and the extent of any impairment or its reversal, management exercises their judgment in estimating future cash flows for the recoverable amount, being the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. These key judgments include estimates about recoverable reserves, forecast benchmark commodity prices, royalties, operating costs, capital costs and discount rates. 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.

Short-term forecast benchmark commodity price assumptions reflect the volatility in crude oil and natural gas prices in recent periods. Long-term forecast benchmark commodity price assumptions tend to be stable as the short-term decreases in prices are not considered indicative of long-term price levels, but are nonetheless subject to change.

The following table outlines the forecast benchmark commodity prices and the exchange rate used in the impairment calculation of property, plant and equipment at December 31, 2016.

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027 (2)
WTI ($US/bbl)	55.00	65.00	70.00	71.40	72.83	74.28	75.77	77.29	78.83	80.41	82.02
Exchange Rate ($US/$Cdn)	0.780	0.820	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850
WTI ($Cdn/bbl)	70.51	79.27	82.35	84.00	85.68	87.39	89.14	90.93	92.74	94.60	96.49
AECO ($Cdn/MMbtu)	3.44	3.27	3.22	3.91	4.00	4.10	4.19	4.29	4.40	4.50	4.61

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

(2) Forecast benchmark commodity prices are assumed to increase by 2.0% in each year after 2027 to the end of the reserve life. Exchange rates are assumed to be constant at 0.850.

At December 31, 2016, the Company determined that the carrying amount of the Southeast Saskatchewan and Southwest Saskatchewan CGUs exceeded their fair value less costs of disposal. In addition, the fair value less costs of disposal of the Northern U.S., Utah, Northern Alberta and Southern Alberta CGUs exceeded their carrying amount. The full amount of the impairments and recoveries were attributed to PP&E and, as a result, net impairment losses of $611.4 million were recorded as a component of depletion, depreciation, amortization and impairment expense.

At December 31, 2015, the Company determined that the carrying amount of the Southeast Saskatchewan, Southwest Saskatchewan, Southern Alberta, Southern U.S., Northern U.S. and Northern Alberta CGUs exceeded their fair value less costs of disposal. The full amount of the impairment was attributed to PP&E and, as a result, impairment losses of $1.4 billion were recorded as a component of depletion, depreciation, amortization and impairment expense.

The following table summarizes the impairment and recovery for the year ended December 31, 2016 by CGU:

CGU ($ millions, except %)	**Operating segment**	**Fair value less costs of disposal**	**Discount rate**	**(Impairment) / Recovery**	**(Impairment) / Recovery, net of tax**
Southeast Saskatchewan	Canada	7,321.2	9.75%	(375.1)	(273.8)
Southwest Saskatchewan	Canada	2,498.7	9.75%	(355.2)	(259.3)
Northern U.S.	U.S.	622.6	10.00%	56.6	35.2
Utah	U.S.	938.9	9.75%	42.2	26.2
Northern Alberta	Canada	48.1	10.25%	10.3	7.5
Southern Alberta	Canada	1,339.1	10.25%	9.8	7.2
Total impairment (1)				(611.4)	(457.0)

(1) At December 31, 2016, accumulated after tax impairment losses, net of depletion had no impairment loss been recognized in prior periods for the Canada and U.S. operating segments were $1.5 billion and $383.2 million, respectively.

The impairments in the Southeast Saskatchewan and Southwest Saskatchewan CGUs were largely a result of the decrease in forecast benchmark commodity prices at December 31, 2016 compared to December 31, 2015, partially offset by the positive impact of development reserve additions, future development capital cost reductions of 12% and 8%, respectively, and improved capital efficiencies. The recoveries in the Northern U.S., Utah, Northern Alberta and Southern Alberta CGUs were largely a result of the positive impact of technical and development reserve additions, capital and operating cost reductions and improved capital efficiencies, partially offset by the decrease in forecast benchmark commodity prices at December 31, 2016 compared to December 31, 2015. In the Northern U.S. and Utah CGUs, expected future operating costs decreased by 6% and future development capital costs decreased by 8%, respectively. In the Northern Alberta and Southern Alberta CGUs, future development capital costs decreased by 25% and 12%, respectively, and expected future operating costs decreased by 16%, respectively.

Changes in any of the key judgments, such as a revision in reserves, changes in forecast benchmark commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, capital or operating costs would impact the recoverable amounts of assets and any recoveries or impairment charges would affect net income. The following sensitivities show the resulting impact on income before tax of the changes in discount rate and forecast benchmark commodity price estimates at December 31, 2016, with all other variables held constant:

	Discount Rate		Commodity Prices	
CGU ($ millions)	Increase 1%	Decrease 1%	Increase 5%	Decrease 5%
Southeast Saskatchewan	(605.4)	666.9	666.9	(891.9)
Southwest Saskatchewan	(222.6)	249.6	311.3	(321.7)
Northern U.S.	(58.2)	66.8	96.3	(99.8)
Utah	(76.4)	85.8	129.0	(127.9)
Northern Alberta	-	-	-	-
Southern Alberta	(134.0)	150.1	204.6	(209.7)
Increase (decrease)	(1,096.6)	1,219.2	1,408.1	(1,651.0)

10. GOODWILL

At December 31, 2016, the Company had goodwill of $251.9 million (December 31, 2015 - $251.9 million). Goodwill has been assigned to the Canadian operating segment.

Impairment test of goodwill

The impairment test of goodwill at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, determined based on fair value less costs of disposal, concluded that the estimated recoverable amount exceeded the carrying amount. As such, no goodwill impairment existed. The fair value measurement of the recoverable amount of the Canadian operating segment is categorized as Level 3 according to the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy. Refer to Note 9 - “Property, Plant and Equipment” for a description of the key input estimates and the methodology used in the determination of the estimated recoverable amount related to goodwill.

11. LONG-TERM DEBT

The following table reconciles long-term debt:

($ millions)	**2016**	2015
Bank debt	**1,672.1**	2,171.4
Senior guaranteed notes [(1)]	**2,148.6**	2,280.6
Long-term debt	**3,820.7**	4,452.0
Long-term debt due within one year [(1)]	**90.6**	72.0
Long-term debt due beyond one year	**3,730.1**	4,380.0

(1) The Company entered into cross currency swaps and a foreign exchange swap concurrent with the issuance of the US senior guaranteed notes to fix the US dollar amount of the notes for the purpose of principal repayment at Canadian dollar notional amounts. At December 31, 2016, the total principal due on the maturity of the senior guaranteed notes is $1.74 billion (December 31, 2015 - $1.79 billion), of which $68.9 million (December 31, 2015 - $50.1 million) is due within one year.

Bank Debt

The Company has combined credit facilities of $3.6 billion, including a $3.5 billion syndicated unsecured credit facility with sixteen banks and a $100.0 million unsecured operating credit facility with one Canadian chartered bank. The syndicated unsecured credit facility totals $3.5 billion until June 8, 2018, after which it reduces to thirteen banks and $3.08 billion through to a maturity date of June 10, 2019. The syndicated unsecured credit facility also includes an accordion feature that allows the Company to increase the facility by up to $500.0 million under certain conditions. The current maturity date of the unsecured operating credit facility is June 10, 2019. Both of these facilities constitute revolving credit facilities and are extendible annually.

The credit facilities bear interest at the applicable market rate plus a margin based on a sliding scale ratio of the Company's senior debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depletion, depreciation, amortization and impairment, adjusted for certain non-cash items including unrealized derivatives, unrealized foreign exchange, share-based compensation expense and accretion ("adjusted EBITDA").

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 is in compliance with all debt covenants at December 31, 2016.

The Company had letters of credit in the amount of $0.5 million outstanding at December 31, 2016 (December 31, 2015 - $13.7 million).

The Company manages its credit facilities through a combination of bankers' acceptance loans, US dollar LIBOR loans and interest rate swaps.

Senior Guaranteed Notes

The Company has closed private offerings of senior guaranteed notes raising total gross proceeds of US$1.45 billion and Cdn$197.0 million. 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 terms, rates, amounts due on maturity and carrying amounts of the Company's outstanding senior guaranteed notes are detailed below:

Principal ($ millions)	Coupon Rate	Principal Due on Maturity [1] (Cdn$ millions)	Interest Payment Dates	Maturity Date	Financial statement carrying value	
					2016	2015
US$52.0	3.93%	-	October 14 and April 14	April 14, 2016	**-**	72.0
US$67.5	5.48%	68.9	September 24 and March 24	March 24, 2017	**90.6**	93.3
US$31.0	4.58%	29.9	October 14 and April 14	April 14, 2018	**41.6**	42.9
US$20.0	2.65%	20.4	December 12 and June 12	June 12, 2018	**26.9**	27.7
Cdn$7.0	4.29%	7.0	November 22 and May 22	May 22, 2019	**7.0**	7.0
US$68.0	3.39%	66.7	November 22 and May 22	May 22, 2019	**91.3**	94.1
US$155.0	6.03%	158.3	September 24 and March 24	March 24, 2020	**208.1**	214.5
Cdn$50.0	5.53%	50.0	October 14 and April 14	April 14, 2021	**50.0**	50.0
US$82.0	5.13%	79.0	October 14 and April 14	April 14, 2021	**110.1**	113.5
US$52.5	3.29%	56.3	December 20 and June 20	June 20, 2021	**70.5**	72.7
Cdn$25.0	4.76%	25.0	November 22 and May 22	May 22, 2022	**25.0**	25.0
US$200.0	4.00%	199.1	November 22 and May 22	May 22, 2022	**268.5**	276.8
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	**362.5**	373.7
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	**345.7**	356.4
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	**308.9**	318.3
US$20.0	4.18%	25.3	October 22 and April 22	April 22, 2027	**26.9**	27.7
Senior guaranteed notes		1,743.1			**2,148.6**	2,280.6
Senior guaranteed notes due within one year					**90.6**	72.0
Senior guaranteed notes due beyond one year					**2,058.0**	2,208.6

(1) Includes underlying derivatives which manage the Company's foreign exchange exposure on its US dollar senior guaranteed notes. The Company considers this to be the economic amount due at maturity instead of the financial statement carrying amount. During the year ended December 31, 2016, $50.1 million (December 31, 2015 - $88.3 million) was repaid on the maturity of senior guaranteed notes.

Concurrent with the issuance of US$1.42 billion 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 notes for purposes of interest and principal repayments at a notional amount of $1.51 billion. Concurrent with the issuance of US$30.0 million senior guaranteed notes, the Company entered a foreign exchange swap which fixed the principal repayment at a notional amount of $32.2 million. See additional information in Note 23 - “Financial Instruments and Derivatives”.

12. OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

($ millions)	**2016**	2015
Lease inducement [1]	**43.6**	47.2
Long-term compensation liability [2]	**3.7**	2.5
Other long-term liability [3]	**7.3**	6.6
Other long-term liabilities	**54.6**	56.3

(1) The Company's lease inducement is associated with the building lease for Crescent Point's corporate office. This non-cash liability is amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease to June 2030.

(2) Long-term compensation liability relates to the DSU Plan. See additional information in Note 21 - "Share-based Compensation".

(3) Other long-term liability is related to the estimated unrecoverable portion of a building lease acquired through capital acquisitions.

13. DECOMMISSIONING LIABILITY

The following table reconciles the decommissioning liability:

($ millions)	**2016**	2015
Decommissioning liability, beginning of year	**1,255.4**	1,023.4
Liabilities incurred	**41.6**	57.0
Liabilities acquired through capital acquisitions	**23.7**	81.3
Liabilities disposed through capital dispositions	**(10.7)**	(1.2)
Liabilities settled	**(16.0)**	(15.8)
Revaluation of acquired decommissioning liabilities (1)	**36.1**	111.1
Change in estimated future costs	**(27.1)**	(14.5)
Change in discount rate	**(14.5)**	(11.0)
Accretion expense	**25.9**	25.1
Decommissioning liability, end of year	**1,314.4**	1,255.4
Expected to be incurred within one year	**23.7**	32.4
Expected to be incurred beyond one year	**1,290.7**	1,223.0

(1) 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.

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 $1.3 billion at December 31, 2016 (December 31, 2015 - $1.3 billion) based on total estimated undiscounted cash flows to settle the obligation of $1.4 billion (December 31, 2015 - $1.3 billion). These obligations are expected to be settled through 2049, with the majority expected after 2035. The estimated cash flows have been discounted using a risk free rate of approximately 2.25 percent and an inflation rate of 2 percent (December 31, 2015 - approximately 2.25 percent and 2 percent, respectively).

14. SHAREHOLDERS' CAPITAL

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

		2016		2015
	Number of shares	**Amount ($ millions)**	Number of shares	Amount ($ millions)
Common shares, beginning of year	**504,935,930**	**15,929.7**	446,510,210	14,373.5
Issued for cash	**33,700,000**	**650.4**	23,160,000	660.1
Issued on capital acquisitions	**890,648**	**17.7**	22,548,758	541.9
Issued on redemption of restricted shares (1)	**2,216,014**	**58.3**	2,459,867	92.5
Issued pursuant to DRIP (2) and SDP (3)	**-**	**-**	10,257,095	261.7
Common shares, end of year	**541,742,592**	**16,656.1**	504,935,930	15,929.7
Cumulative share issue costs, net of tax	**-**	**(255.9)**	-	(236.5)
Total shareholders' capital, end of year	**541,742,592**	**16,400.2**	504,935,930	15,693.2

(1) The amount of shares issued on redemption of restricted shares is net of any employee withholding taxes.

(2) Premium Dividend ™ and Dividend Reinvestment Plan.

(3) Share Dividend Plan.

15. DEFICIT

($ millions)	**2016**	2015
Accumulated earnings (deficit)	**(239.7)**	693.0
Accumulated gain on shares issued pursuant to DRIP (1) and SDP (2)	**8.4**	8.4
Accumulated tax effect on redemption of restricted shares	**10.1**	9.9
Accumulated dividends	**(7,210.9)**	(6,950.6)
Deficit	**(7,432.1)**	(6,239.3)

(1) Premium Dividend ™ and Dividend Reinvestment Plan.

(2) Share Dividend Plan.

16. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's capital structure is comprised of shareholders' equity, long-term debt and adjusted working capital. The balance of each of these items is as follows:

($ millions)	**2016**	2015
Long-term debt	**3,820.7**	4,452.0
Adjusted working capital deficiency [(1)]	**273.3**	342.8
Unrealized foreign exchange on translation of hedged US dollar long-term debt	**(420.6)**	(531.2)
Net debt	**3,673.4**	4,263.6
Shareholders' equity	**9,591.2**	10,125.0
Total capitalization	**13,264.6**	14,388.6

(1) Adjusted working capital deficiency is calculated as accounts payable and accrued liabilities plus dividends payable, less cash, accounts receivable, prepaids and deposits and long-term investments.

Crescent Point's objective for managing capital is to maintain a strong balance sheet and capital base to provide financial flexibility, position the Company to fund future development projects and pay dividends. The Company seeks to maximize stakeholder value through its total return strategy of long-term growth plus dividend income.

Crescent Point manages and monitors its capital structure and short-term financing requirements using a measure not defined in IFRS, the ratio of net debt to adjusted funds flow from operations. Net debt is calculated as long-term debt plus accounts payable and accrued liabilities and dividends payable, less cash, accounts receivable, prepaids and deposits and long-term investments, excluding the unrealized foreign exchange on translation of hedged US dollar long-term debt. Adjusted funds flow from operations is calculated as cash flow from operating activities before changes in non-cash working capital, transaction costs and decommissioning expenditures. 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. Crescent Point's objective is to manage this metric to be well positioned to pay monthly dividends and to continue to exploit and develop its resource plays. Crescent Point monitors this ratio and uses this as a key measure in making decisions regarding financing, capital spending and dividend levels. The Company's net debt to adjusted funds flow from operations ratio at December 31, 2016 was 2.3 times (December 31, 2015 - 2.2 times). The adjusted funds flow from operations only reflects adjusted funds flow from operations generated on acquired properties since the closing date of the acquisitions.

Crescent Point strives to fund its capital expenditures, decommissioning expenditures and dividends over time by managing risks associated with the oil and gas industry. To accomplish this, the Company maintains a conservative balance sheet with significant unutilized lines of credit, manages its exposure to fluctuating interest rates and foreign exchange rates on its long-term debt, and actively hedges commodity prices using a 3½ year risk management program. Unless otherwise approved by the Board of Directors, the Company can hedge benchmark prices on up to 65 percent of after royalty volumes using a portfolio of swaps, collars and put option instruments and can hedge price differentials on up to 35 percent of after royalty volumes using a combination of financial derivatives and fixed differential physical contracts. See Note 23 - "Financial Instruments and Derivatives" for additional information regarding the Company's derivative contracts.

Crescent Point is subject to certain financial covenants on its credit facility and senior guaranteed notes agreements and is in compliance with all financial covenants as at December 31, 2016. See Note 11 - "Long-term Debt" for additional information regarding the Company's financial covenant requirements.

17. DERIVATIVE GAINS (LOSSES)

($ millions)	**2016**	2015
Realized gains	**468.7**	642.6
Unrealized gains (losses)	**(706.8)**	228.1
Derivative gains (losses)	**(238.1)**	870.7

18. OTHER INCOME (LOSS)

($ millions)	**2016**	2015
Unrealized gain (loss) on long-term investments	**5.5**	(13.9)
Gain (loss) on capital acquisitions / dispositions	**(15.3)**	18.8
Gain on sale of long-term investments	**-**	0.7
Other gain	**3.2**	2.3
Other income (loss)	**(6.6)**	7.9

19. FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAIN (LOSS)

($ millions)	**2016**	2015
Realized gain (loss)		
CCS - US dollar interest payments	**9.1**	7.0
CCS - US dollar debt maturities	**48.6**	14.3
US dollar debt maturities	**(52.4)**	(21.2)
Other	**(2.5)**	3.1
Unrealized gain (loss)		
Translation of US dollar long-term debt	**128.0**	(363.5)
Other	**0.5**	(2.2)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	**131.3**	(362.5)

20. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes is as follows:

($ millions)	**2016**	2015
Current tax:		
Canada	**-**	(2.1)
Luxembourg	**0.2**	0.2
Current tax expense (recovery)	**0.2**	(1.9)
Deferred tax:		
Canada	**(336.4)**	(191.5)
United States	**(44.9)**	(380.7)
Deferred tax recovery	**(381.3)**	(572.2)
Income tax recovery	**(381.1)**	(574.1)

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

($ millions)	**2016**	2015
Net income (loss) before tax	**(1,313.8)**	(1,444.3)
Statutory income tax rate	**27.00%**	26.60%
Expected provision for income taxes	**(354.7)**	(384.2)
Effect of change in corporate tax rates	**-**	40.2
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	**(14.6)**	(89.4)
Effect of restricted share bonus plan	**6.9**	0.6
Effect of change in recognition of deferred tax assets	**(24.9)**	(150.8)
Effect of non-taxable capital (gains) losses	**(2.1)**	13.3
Other	**8.3**	(3.8)
Income tax recovery	**(381.1)**	(574.1)

The statutory combined federal and provincial income tax rate increased from 26.60% in 2015 to 27.00% in 2016 primarily due to the increase in the Alberta corporate tax rate from 10% to 12%, effective July 1, 2015.

The composition of net deferred income tax liabilities is as follows:

($ millions)	**2016**	2015
Deferred income tax assets	**422.4**	388.5
Deferred income tax liabilities	**(651.5)**	(995.3)
Net deferred income tax liabilities	**(229.1)**	(606.8)

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

($ millions)	**2016**	2015
Deferred income tax:		
To be settled within 12 months	**(9.4)**	(122.0)
To be settled after more than 12 months	**(219.7)**	(484.8)
Deferred income tax	**(229.1)**	(606.8)

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

($ millions)	At January 1, 2016	(Charges) / credits due to acquisitions & other	(Charged) / credited to earnings	**At December 31, 2016**
Deferred income tax assets:				
Decommissioning liability	344.8	-	17.0	**361.8**
Income tax losses carried forward	401.9	-	230.5	**632.4**
Debt financing costs	13.1	-	(8.3)	**4.8**
Share issue costs	17.7	7.2	(9.6)	**15.3**
Risk management contracts	0.6	-	17.7	**18.3**
Other	17.6	(10.8)	9.8	**16.6**
	795.7	(3.6)	257.1	**1,049.2**
Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Property, plant and equipment	(1,212.7)	-	(74.0)	**(1,286.7)**
Timing of partnership items	(54.8)	-	54.8	**-**
Risk management contracts	(135.0)	-	143.4	**8.4**
	(1,402.5)	-	124.2	**(1,278.3)**
Net deferred income tax liabilities	(606.8)	(3.6)	381.3	**(229.1)**

($ millions)	At January 1, 2015	(Charges) / credits due to acquisitions & other	(Charged) / credited to earnings	At December 31, 2015
Deferred income tax assets:				
Decommissioning liability	258.0	21.0	65.8	344.8
Income tax losses carried forward	20.0	147.4	234.5	401.9
Debt financing costs	-	13.1	-	13.1
Share issue costs	18.1	8.2	(8.6)	17.7
Risk management contracts	1.0	-	(0.4)	0.6
Other	4.2	9.7	3.7	17.6
	301.3	199.4	295.0	795.7
Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Property, plant and equipment	(1,392.1)	(30.2)	209.6	(1,212.7)
Timing of partnership items	(95.5)	-	40.7	(54.8)
Risk management contracts	(161.9)	-	26.9	(135.0)
	(1,649.5)	(30.2)	277.2	(1,402.5)
Net deferred income tax liabilities	(1,348.2)	169.2	572.2	(606.8)

The approximate amounts of tax pools available as at December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

($ millions)	**2016**	2015
Tax pools:		
Canada	**9,054.1**	9,427.0
United States	**2,952.9**	2,928.3
Total	**12,007.0**	12,355.3

The above tax pools include estimated Canadian non-capital losses carried forward of $1.1 billion (December 31, 2015 - $848.8 million) that expire in the years 2027 through 2037, and U.S. net operating losses of $1.0 billion (December 31, 2015 - $651.9 million) which expire in the years 2025 through 2037. A deferred income tax asset has not been recognized for U.S. net operating losses of $136.8 million (December 31, 2015 - $195.6 million) or for other temporary differences of $33.2 million (December 31, 2015 - $9.8 million) as there is not sufficient certainty regarding future utilization.

In the year ended December 31, 2015, a deferred tax asset was not recognized in respect of certain unrealized capital losses and capital losses carried forward for Canadian tax purposes in the amount of $2.3 million. Recognition is dependent on the realization of future taxable capital gains.

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 $648.7 million (December 31, 2015 - $910.0 million).

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 in response to these reassessments and management believes that it will be successful in defending its positions. Therefore, no provision for the potential income tax liability was recorded at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

21. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

Restricted Share Bonus Plan

The Company has a Restricted Share Bonus Plan pursuant to which the Company may grant restricted shares to directors, officers, employees and consultants. The restricted shares vest on terms up to three years from the grant date as determined by the Board of Directors.

Deferred Share Unit Plan

The Company has a DSU plan for directors. Each DSU vests on the date of the grant, however, the settlement of the DSU occurs following a change of control or when the individual ceases to be a director of the Company. DSUs are settled in cash based on the prevailing Crescent Point share price.

The following table reconciles the number of restricted shares and DSUs for the year ended December 31, 2016:

	Restricted Shares	Deferred Share Units
Balance, beginning of year	3,960,363	153,283
Granted	3,930,449	51,370
Redeemed	(2,280,626)	-
Forfeited	(421,828)	-
Balance, end of year	5,188,358	204,653

The following table reconciles the number of restricted shares and DSUs for the year ended December 31, 2015:

	Restricted Shares	Deferred Share Units
Balance, beginning of year	3,648,565	84,396
Granted	3,024,854	68,887
Redeemed	(2,517,661)	-
Forfeited	(195,395)	-
Balance, end of year	3,960,363	153,283

For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company calculated total share-based compensation of $72.0 million (December 31, 2015 - $75.5 million), net of estimated forfeitures, of which $14.3 million was capitalized (December 31, 2015 - $16.9 million).

22. PER SHARE AMOUNTS

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

	2016	2015
Weighted average shares – basic	**516,336,121**	478,259,077
Dilutive impact of restricted shares	**-**	-
Weighted average shares – diluted [(1)]	**516,336,121**	478,259,077

(1) Excludes the impact of 2,954,564 weighted average shares related to restricted shares that were anti-dilutive for the year ended December 31, 2016 (December 31, 2015 - 1,533,082).

23. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND DERIVATIVES

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are comprised of cash, accounts receivable, long-term investments, reclamation fund, 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. Crescent Point's long-term investments are transacted in active and non-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. Long-term investments are classified as Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3 depending on the valuation methods and inputs used and whether the applicable company is publicly traded or private. 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.

Crescent Point's valuation of the investment in a private company is based primarily on recent trading activity in the relevant company's common shares. The Company's finance department is responsible for performing the valuation of financial instruments, including the calculation of Level 3 fair values.

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, reclamation fund, 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.

The following table summarizes the carrying value of the Company's remaining financial assets and liabilities as compared to their respective fair values as of December 31, 2016:

($ millions)	2016 Carrying Value	2016 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	389.4	389.4	-	389.4	-
Long-term investments [1]	35.8	35.8	28.3	7.5	-
	425.2	425.2	28.3	396.9	-
Financial liabilities					
Derivatives	67.7	67.7	-	67.7	-
Senior guaranteed notes [2]	2,148.6	2,119.2	-	2,119.2	-
	2,216.3	2,186.9	-	2,186.9	-

(1) Long-term investments are comprised of equity securities in public and private oil and gas companies.

(2) 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 of December 31, 2015:

($ millions)	2015 Carrying Value	2015 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	1,030.6	1,030.6	-	1,030.6	-
Long-term investments [1]	30.3	30.3	22.8	7.5	-
	1,060.9	1,060.9	22.8	1,038.1	-
Financial liabilities					
Derivatives	2.1	2.1	-	2.1	-
Senior guaranteed notes [2]	2,280.6	2,302.1	-	2,302.1	-
	2,282.7	2,304.2	-	2,304.2	-

(1) Long-term investments are comprised of equity securities in public and private oil and gas companies.

(2) 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. 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, 2016 and the change in fair value for the year ended December 31, 2016:

($ millions)	Commodity contracts [1]	Interest contracts	CCS contracts	Foreign exchange contracts	Total
Derivative assets / (liabilities), beginning of year	527.3	(0.4)	493.7	7.9	1,028.5
Unrealized change in fair value	(587.9)	2.5	(120.4)	(1.0)	(706.8)
Derivative assets / (liabilities), end of year	(60.6)	2.1	373.3	6.9	321.7
Derivative assets, end of year	6.1	2.9	373.5	6.9	389.4
Derivative liabilities, end of year	(66.7)	(0.8)	(0.2)	-	(67.7)

(1) Includes oil, gas and power contracts.

The following table summarizes the fair value as at December 31, 2015 and the change in fair value for the year ended December 31, 2015:

($ millions)	Commodity contracts [1]	Interest contracts	CCS contracts	Foreign exchange contracts	Total
Derivative assets / (liabilities), beginning of year	639.6	(2.2)	160.6	2.4	800.4
Unrealized change in fair value	(112.3)	1.8	333.1	5.5	228.1
Derivative assets / (liabilities), end of year	527.3	(0.4)	493.7	7.9	1,028.5
Derivative assets, end of year	528.0	1.0	493.7	7.9	1,030.6
Derivative liabilities, end of year	(0.7)	(1.4)	-	-	(2.1)

(1) Includes oil, gas and power 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, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

			2016			2015
($ millions)	Asset	Liability	Net	Asset	Liability	Net
Gross amount	400.7	(79.0)	321.7	1,029.7	(1.2)	1,028.5
Amount offset	(11.3)	11.3	-	0.9	(0.9)	-
Net amount	389.4	(67.7)	321.7	1,030.6	(2.1)	1,028.5

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 and foreign exchange rates as well as credit and liquidity risk.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a derivative will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk is comprised of commodity price risk, interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk as discussed below.

Commodity Price Risk

The Company is exposed to commodity price risk on crude oil and natural gas revenues as well as power on electricity consumption. As a means to mitigate the exposure to commodity price volatility, the Company has entered into various derivative agreements and physical contracts. The use of derivative instruments is governed under formal policies and is subject to limits established by the Board of Directors.

Crude oil - To partially mitigate exposure to crude oil commodity price risk, the Company enters into option contracts and swaps to manage the Cdn$ WTI price fluctuations. The Company also enters physical delivery and derivative WTI price differential contracts which manage the spread between US$ WTI and various stream prices. The Company manages physical delivery contracts on a month-to-month spot and on a term contract basis. As at December 31, 2016, Crescent Point had committed, on a term contract basis, to deliver an average of approximately 9,500 bbl/d of liquids for calendar 2017, 4,500 bbl/d of liquids for calendar 2018, 4,500 bbl/d of crude oil for 2019 and 3,000 bbl/d of crude oil for calendar 2020 and 2021.

Natural gas - To partially mitigate exposure to natural gas commodity price risk, the Company enters into AECO natural gas swaps, which manage the AECO natural gas price fluctuations.

Power - To partially mitigate exposure to electricity price changes, the Company enters into swaps or fixed price physical delivery contracts which fix the power price.

The following table summarizes the sensitivity of the fair value of the Company's derivative positions as at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 to fluctuations in commodity prices or differentials, with all other variables held constant. When assessing the potential impact of these commodity price or differential changes, the Company believes a 10 percent near-term volatility is a reasonable measure. Fluctuations in commodity prices or differentials potentially would have resulted in unrealized gains (losses) impacting income before tax as follows:

($ millions)	Impact on Income Before Tax Year ended December 31, 2016		Impact on Income Before Tax Year ended December 31, 2015	
	Increase 10%	Decrease 10%	Increase 10%	Decrease 10%
Commodity price				
Crude oil	(120.1)	113.9	(133.7)	133.7
Natural gas	(9.6)	9.6	(4.5)	4.5
Power	0.1	(0.1)	0.2	(0.2)
Differential				
Crude oil	0.3	(0.3)	0.2	(0.2)

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on bank credit facilities to the extent of changes in market interest rates. Based on the Company's floating rate debt position at December 31, 2016, a one percent increase or decrease in the interest rate on floating rate debt would amount to an annualized impact on income before tax of $12.7 million (December 31, 2015 - $17.7 million).

The Company partially mitigates its exposure to interest rate changes by entering into interest rate swap transactions. The following sensitivities show the resulting unrealized gains (losses) and the impact on income before tax of the respective changes in the applicable forward interest rates as at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 with all other variables held constant:

($ millions)	Impact on Income Before Tax Year ended December 31, 2016		Impact on Income Before Tax Year ended December 31, 2015	
Forward interest rates	Increase 10%	Decrease 10%	Increase 10%	Decrease 10%
Interest rate swaps	1.5	(1.5)	1.7	(1.7)

Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from changes in foreign exchange rates that may affect the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial assets or liabilities. As the Company operates in Canada and the United States, fluctuations in the exchange rate between the US/Canadian dollars can have a significant effect on reported results. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk in relation to its US dollar denominated long-term debt, investment in U.S. subsidiaries and in relation to its crude oil sales. Crescent Point entered into various CCS and foreign exchange swaps to hedge its foreign exchange exposure on its US dollar denominated long-term debt.

The Company can partially mitigate its exposure to foreign exchange rate changes by entering into US dollar swaps. To partially mitigate the foreign exchange risk relating to crude oil sales, the Company has fixed crude oil contracts to settle in Cdn$ WTI.

The following sensitivities show the resulting unrealized gains (losses) and the impact on income before tax of the respective changes in the period end and applicable forward foreign exchange rates at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 with all other variables held constant:

($ millions)	Exchange Rate	Impact on Income Before Tax Year ended December 31, 2016		Impact on Income Before Tax Year ended December 31, 2015	
Cdn$ relative to US$		Increase 10%	Decrease 10%	Increase 10%	Decrease 10%
US dollar long-term debt	Period End	357.0	(357.0)	341.2	(341.2)
Cross currency swaps	Forward	(375.3)	375.3	(365.2)	365.2
Foreign exchange swaps	Forward	(5.9)	5.9	(4.0)	4.0

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. 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. The Company monitors the creditworthiness and concentration of credit with customers of its physical oil and gas sales. To mitigate credit risk associated with its physical sales portfolio, Crescent Point obtains financial assurances such as parental guarantees, letters of credit and third party credit insurance. Including these assurances, approximately 96% of the Company's oil and gas sales are with entities considered investment grade.

The Company is authorized to transact derivative contracts with counterparties rated A (or equivalent) or better, based on the lowest rating of the three ratings providers. Should one of the Company's financial counterparties be downgraded below the A rating limit, the Chief Financial Officer will advise the Audit Committee and provide recommendations to minimize the Company's credit risk to that counterparty. The maximum credit exposure associated with accounts receivable is the total carrying amount and the maximum exposure associated with the derivative instruments approximates their fair value.

At December 31, 2016, approximately 3 percent (December 31, 2015 - 5 percent) of the Company's accounts receivable balance was outstanding for more than 90 days and the Company considers the entire balance to be collectible.

Liquidity Risk

The timing of undiscounted cash outflows relating to the financial liabilities outstanding at December 31, 2016 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	647.2	-	-	-	647.2
Dividends payable	16.3	-	-	-	16.3
Derivative liabilities (1)	55.9	1.9	-	-	57.8
Senior guaranteed notes (2)	148.0	272.9	466.4	1,319.2	2,206.5
Bank credit facilities (3)	62.8	1,762.7	-	-	1,825.5

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

(2) These amounts include the notional principal and interest payments pursuant to the related CCS and foreign exchange swap, 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, 2016. The current maturity date of the Company's facilities is June 10, 2019. The Company expects that the facilities will continue to be renewed and extended prior to their maturity dates.

The timing of undiscounted cash outflows relating to the financial liabilities outstanding at December 31, 2015 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	679.4	-	-	-	679.4
Dividends payable	50.5	-	-	-	50.5
Derivative liabilities (1)	3.2	2.7	0.1	-	6.0
Senior guaranteed notes (2)	132.5	274.2	371.4	1,561.1	2,339.2
Bank credit facilities (3)	82.7	2,288.5	-	-	2,371.2

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

(2) These amounts include the notional principal and interest payments pursuant to the related CCS and foreign exchange swap, 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, 2015.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company manages its liquidity risk through managing its capital structure and continuously monitoring forecast cash flows and available credit under existing banking arrangements as well as other potential sources of capital.

At December 31, 2016, the Company had available unused borrowing capacity on bank credit facilities of approximately $1.9 billion, including $0.5 million letters of credit drawn on the facility. Crescent Point believes it has sufficient liquidity to meet its foreseeable spending requirements.

c) Derivative Contracts

The Company enters into fixed price oil, gas, power, interest rate, cross currency, foreign exchange and crude oil differential contracts to manage its exposure to fluctuations in the price of crude oil, gas, power, foreign exchange and interest on debt.

The following is a summary of the derivative contracts in place as at December 31, 2016**:**

Financial WTI Crude Oil Derivative Contracts – Canadian Dollar (1)

		Swap	Three-way Collar		
Term	Volume (bbls/d)	Average Price ($/bbl)	Average Sold Call Price ($/bbl)	Average Bought Put Price ($/bbl)	Average Sold Put Price ($/bbl)
2017 (2)	46,800	71.35	79.78	67.93	60.21
2018 January - June	7,500	74.14	79.39	73.43	64.00

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

(2) Includes 4,000 bbls/d which can be extended at the option of the counterparty for the first half of 2018 at an average swap price of $86.16/bbl.

Financial WTI Crude Oil Differential Derivative Contracts – Canadian Dollar [1]				
Term	Volume (bbls/d)	Contract	Basis	Fixed Differential ($/bbl)
2017	2,000	Basis Swap	MSW [2]	(3.66)

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

(2) MSW refers to the Mixed Sweet Blend crude oil differential.

Financial AECO Natural Gas Derivative Contracts – Canadian Dollar [1]		
Term	Average Volume (GJ/d)	Average Swap Price ($/GJ)
2017	41,356	3.09
2018	33,973	2.83
2019	19,948	2.71

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

Financial Power Derivative Contracts – Canadian Dollar			
Term	Contract	Volume (MW/h)	Fixed Rate ($/MW/h)
2017	Swap	3.0	52.50

Financial Interest Rate Derivative Contracts – Canadian Dollar			
Term	Contract	Notional Principal ($ millions)	Fixed Annual Rate (%)
January 2017 - September 2018	Swap	50.0	0.90
January 2017 - September 2018	Swap	50.0	0.87
January 2017 - August 2020	Swap	50.0	1.16
January 2017 - August 2020	Swap	50.0	1.16
January 2017 - August 2020	Swap	100.0	1.15
January 2017 - September 2020	Swap	50.0	1.14
January 2017 - September 2020	Swap	50.0	1.11

Financial Cross Currency Derivative Contracts					
Term	Contract	Receive Notional Principal (US$ millions)	Fixed Annual Rate (US%)	Pay Notional Principal (Cdn$ millions)	Fixed Annual Rate (Cdn%)
January 2017	Swap	90.0	2.77	120.9	2.46
January 2017	Swap	105.0	2.77	141.1	2.43
January 2017 - February 2017	Swap	95.0	2.80	126.1	2.41
January 2017 - February 2017	Swap	190.0	2.80	252.1	2.41
January 2017 - February 2017	Swap	190.0	2.80	252.2	2.40
January 2017 - February 2017	Swap	205.0	2.80	272.1	2.39
January 2017 - February 2017	Swap	150.0	2.89	200.4	2.41
January 2017 - February 2017	Swap	180.0	2.89	240.8	2.43
January 2017 - March 2017	Swap	67.5	5.48	68.9	5.89
January 2017 - April 2018	Swap	31.0	4.58	29.9	5.32
January 2017 - June 2018	Swap	20.0	2.65	20.4	3.52
January 2017 - May 2019	Swap	68.0	3.39	66.7	4.53
January 2017 - March 2020	Swap	155.0	6.03	158.3	6.45
January 2017 - April 2021	Swap	82.0	5.13	79.0	5.83
January 2017 - June 2021	Swap	52.5	3.29	56.3	3.59
January 2017 - May 2022	Swap	170.0	4.00	166.9	5.03
January 2017 - June 2023	Swap	270.0	3.78	274.7	4.32
January 2017 - June 2024	Swap	257.5	3.75	276.4	4.03
January 2017 - April 2025	Swap	230.0	4.08	291.1	4.13
January 2017 - April 2027	Swap	20.0	4.18	25.3	4.25

Financial Foreign Exchange Forward Derivative Contracts			
Settlement Date	Contract	Receive Notional Principal (US$ millions)	Pay Notional Principal (Cdn$ millions)
January 2017	Swap	15.0	20.1
May 2022	Swap	30.0	32.2

24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All related party transactions are recorded at the exchange amount.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, Crescent Point recorded $6.2 million (December 31, 2015 - $8.0 million) of expenditures in the normal course of business to an oilfield services company of which a director of Crescent Point is a director and officer. The oilfield services company is one of only a few specialized service providers in their area of expertise with capacity and geographical presence to meet the Company's needs. The service company was selected, along with a few other key vendors, to provide goods and services as part of a comprehensive and competitive request for proposal process with key factors of its success being the unique nature of proprietary products, the ability to service specific geographic regions, proven safety performance and/or competitive pricing.

Crescent Point also recorded $0.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2016 (December 31, 2015 - $1.2 million) of legal fees in the normal course of business to a law firm of which a director of Crescent Point is a partner.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel of the Company consists of its directors and executive officers. In addition to the directors fees and salaries paid to the directors and officers, respectively, the directors participate in the Restricted Share Bonus Plan and DSU Plan and the officers participate in the Restricted Share Bonus Plan. The compensation relating to key management personnel for the year recorded as general and administrative expenses was $9.1 million (December 31, 2015 - $10.8 million) and share-based compensation costs were $20.9 million (December 31, 2015 - $19.6 million).

25. COMMITMENTS

At December 31, 2016, 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 leases (building and vehicle leases) [1]	33.2	58.3	60.3	251.5	403.3
Transportation commitments	15.4	27.2	24.2	48.9	115.7
Total contractual commitments	48.6	85.5	84.5	300.4	519.0

(1) Included in operating leases are recoveries of rent expense on office space the Company has subleased of $48.3 million.

At December 31, 2015, 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 leases (building and vehicle leases) [1]	35.8	66.5	61.7	283.2	447.2
Transportation commitments	4.3	4.6	3.5	0.2	12.6
Total contractual commitments	40.1	71.1	65.2	283.4	459.8

(1) Included in operating leases are recoveries of rent expense on office space the Company has subleased of $40.9 million.

26. SIGNIFICANT SUBSIDIARIES

The Company has the following significant subsidiaries, each owned 100% directly and indirectly, at December 31, 2016:

Subsidiary Name	**Country of Incorporation**
Crescent Point Resources Partnership	Canada
Crescent Point Holdings Inc.	Canada
Crescent Point Energy U.S. Corp.	United States of America
Crescent Point U.S. Holdings Corp.	United States of America
Crescent Point Energy Lux S.à r.l.	Luxembourg

27. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES

Income Statement Presentation

The Company's statement of income is 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)	**2016**	2015
Operating	**82.8**	86.6
General and administrative	**67.6**	62.7
Share-based compensation	**57.7**	58.6
Total compensation expenses	**208.1**	207.9

Cash Flow Statement Presentation

($ millions)	**2016**	2015
Operating activities		
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	**(9.7)**	145.6
Prepaids and deposits	**(0.3)**	1.6
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(19.9)**	(99.1)
Other long-term liabilities	**-**	0.8
	(29.9)	48.9
Investing activities		
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	**(0.3)**	16.3
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**8.8**	(180.9)
	8.5	(164.6)
Financing activities		
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Dividends payable	**(34.2)**	(52.2)

($ millions)	**2016**	2015
Other		
Non-cash lease inducement	**(3.6)**	4.2
Other long-term liability	**(1.6)**	3.4
	(5.2)	7.6

28. GEOGRAPHICAL DISCLOSURE

As at December 31, 2016, Crescent Point's non-current assets related to the U.S. foreign operations is $2.2 billion (December 31, 2015 - $2.1 billion). For the year ended December 31, 2016, Crescent Point's oil and gas revenue related to the U.S. foreign operations is $213.9 million (December 31, 2015 - $268.3 million).

Directors

Peter Bannister, Chairman [1] [3]

Rene Amirault [4] [5]

Laura Cillis [1] [2] [4]

Hugh Gillard [1] [2] [5]

Robert Heinemann [2] [3] [4]

Mike Jackson

Barbara Munroe [2] [5]

Gerald Romanzin [1] [3]

Scott Saxberg [4]

Greg Turnbull [3] [5]

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

[2] Member of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors

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

[4] Member of the Environmental, Health & Safety Committee of the Board of Directors

[5] Member of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee

Officers

Scott Saxberg
President and Chief Executive Officer

Ken Lamont
Chief Financial Officer

Neil Smith
Chief Operating Officer

Derek Christie
Sr. Vice President, Exploration and Geosciences

Tamara MacDonald
Sr. Vice President, Corporate and Business Development

Brad Borggard
Vice President, Corporate Planning and Investor Relations

Mark Eade
Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary

Ryan Gritzfeldt
Vice President, Marketing and Innovation

Steve Toews
Vice President, Engineering and Operations

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

GLJ Petroleum Consultants Ltd.
Calgary, Alberta

Sproule Associates 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

Scott Saxberg
President and Chief Executive Officer
(403) 693-0020

Ken Lamont
Chief Financial Officer
(403) 693-0020

Brad Borggard
Vice President, Corporate Planning and Investor Relations
(403) 693-0020