Oil India (USA) Inc.

Financial Statements

March 31, 2023

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Pannell Kerr Forster of Texas, P.C.

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors and Stockholder of
Oil India (USA) Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Oil India (USA) Inc. (a Texas corporation) (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of March 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related statements of operations, changes in stockholder's equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Oil India (USA) Inc. as of March 31, 2023 and 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Oil India (USA) Inc. to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company closed on the sale of all of its oil and natural gas properties on January 14, 2022, with an effective date of October 1, 2021. On May 5, 2022, the Company adopted a plan of liquidation and termination. The operations will wind up on a voluntary basis, all claims and obligations will be settled and any remaining assets will be distributed to the Parent. A Company in liquidation is required to change its method of accounting from a going concern basis to a liquidation basis which contemplates presenting amounts at net realizable value. The Company continues to present its financial statements on a going concern basis of accounting which is a departure from U.S. GAAP. Failure to adopt the liquidation basis of accounting had no effect on the amounts presented as they are recorded at amounts to be realized and settled.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Pannell Kerr Forster of Texas, P.C.

May 16, 2023

Oil India (USA) Inc.

Balance Sheets

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 33,275	$ 1,345,725
Certificates of deposit	-	33,524,406
Accounts receivable - oil and natural gas	-	1,294,750
Accounts receivable - other	-	430,502
Total current assets	33,275	36,595,383
Total assets	$ 33,275	$ 36,595,383
Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	$ -	$ 1,053,068
Accrued liabilities	22,328	87,562
Total current liabilities	22,328	1,140,630
Total liabilities	22,328	1,140,630
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholder's equity		
Common stock $0.01 par value; 120,000 shares authorized, 111,100 issued and outstanding as of May 4, 2022 and March 31, 2022	1,111	1,111
Additional paid in capital	75,648,889	111,098,889
Retained deficit	(75,639,053)	(75,645,247)
Total stockholder's equity	10,947	35,454,753
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	$ 33,275	$ 36,595,383

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Oil India (USA) Inc.

Statements of Operations

	Year Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Oil and natural gas revenues		
Crude oil	$ -	$ 3,943,656
Natural gas liquids	-	504,279
Natural gas	-	600,643
Total oil and natural gas revenues	-	5,048,578
Operating expenses		
Lease operating	-	1,396,564
Production taxes	-	128,748
Marketing and distribution	-	501,725
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	-	1,165,142
Accretion expense	-	31,413
General and administrative	228,116	206,155
Total operating expenses	228,116	3,429,747
Income (loss) from operations	(228,116)	1,618,831
Other income (expense)		
Interest income	238,668	16,786
Gain on sale of oil and natural gas properties	-	19,924,306
Other expense	(4,358)	-
Total other income, net	234,310	19,941,092
Income before income taxes	6,194	21,559,923
Income taxes	-	-
Net income	$ 6,194	$ 21,559,923

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Oil India (USA) Inc.

Statements of Changes in Stockholder's Equity

For the Years Ended March 31, 2023 and 2022

	Common Stock		Additional	Retained	Total Stockholder's
	Shares	Amount	Paid in Capital	Deficit	Equity
Balance, March 31, 2021	111,100	$ 1,111	$ 111,098,889	$ (97,205,170)	$ 13,894,830
Net income	-	-	-	21,559,923	21,559,923
Balance, March 31, 2022	111,100	1,111	111,098,889	(75,645,247)	35,454,753
Repatriation of capital	-	-	(35,450,000)	-	(35,450,000)
Net income	-	-	-	6,194	6,194
Balance, March 31, 2023	111,100	$ 1,111	$ 75,648,889	$ (75,639,053)	$ 10,947

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Oil India (USA) Inc.

Statements of Cash Flows

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$ 6,194	$ 21,559,923
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	-	1,165,142
Accretion expense	-	31,413
Gain on sale of oil and natural gas assets	-	(19,924,306)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable - oil and natural gas	1,294,750	(581,876)
Accounts receivable - other	430,502	5,861
Accounts payable	(1,053,068)	(57,642)
Accrued liabilities	(65,234)	4,042
Net cash provided by operating activities	613,144	2,202,557
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of oil and natural gas properties	-	(650,375)
Change in capital expenditure accrual	-	544,210
Proceeds from sale of oil and natural gas assets	-	25,000,000
Net cash provided by investing activities	-	24,893,835
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repatriation of capital	(35,450,000)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(35,450,000)	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(34,836,856)	27,096,392
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	34,870,131	7,773,739
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	$ 33,275	$ 34,870,131
Supplemental non-cash investing activities:		
Disposition settlement proceeds accrued	$ -	$ 414,126
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 33,275	$ 1,345,725
Certificates of deposit	-	33,524,406
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	$ 33,275	$ 34,870,131

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Note 1 - Nature of Operations

Background

Oil India (USA) Inc. (the "Company") was formed on September 26, 2012 as a Texas corporation. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Oil India Limited (the "Parent"). The Company is a petroleum exploration and production company engaged in the acquisition, exploration, and development of properties for the production of crude oil and natural gas from underground reservoirs.

On October 4, 2012, the Company entered into a purchase and participation agreement (the "Agreement") with Carrizo Oil & Gas, Inc. and one of its affiliates (collectively, "Carrizo") to acquire a 20% working interest in oil and natural gas properties located in the Niobrara Formation area in Weld, Morgan, and Adams counties of the State of Colorado.

In December 2021, the Company executed a purchase and sale agreement for the sale of 100% of its oil and natural gas properties effective October 1, 2021 agreeing to a sale price of $25,000,000 (the "Sale"). Upon executing the agreement, the Company received an initial deposit totaling $5,000,000 with the close pending final due diligence. On January 14, 2022, the purchase and sale transaction closed, and the Company received the remaining sale proceeds totaling $20,000,000 adjusted for transaction costs. As a result of the Sale, the Company recorded a gain of approximately $19.9 million.

Departure from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP")

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company closed on the sale of all of its oil and natural gas properties on January 14, 2022, with an effective date of October 1, 2021. On May 5, 2022, the Company adopted a plan of liquidation and termination and determined that liquidation was imminent. The operations will wind up on a voluntary basis, all claims and obligations will be settled and any remaining assets will be distributed to the Parent. A Company in liquidation is required to change its method of accounting from a going concern basis to a liquidation basis. The Company continues to present its financial statements on a going concern basis of accounting which is a departure from U.S. GAAP. Had the Company change its basis of accounting to a liquidation basis of account a Statement of Net Assets in Liquidation and a Statement of Changes Net Assets in Liquidation would be presented and the Balance Sheet and Statements of Operations, Changes in Stockholders Equity and Cash Flows would be omitted for all periods and activities subsequent to May 4, 2022. Failure to adopt the liquidation basis of accounting had no effect on the amounts presented as they are recorded at amounts to be realized and settled.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase. Certificates of deposits have maturities of three months or less and are considered cash equivalents.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Oil and natural gas properties

The Company used the successful efforts method of accounting for oil and natural gas producing activities. Costs to acquire mineral interests in oil and natural gas properties, costs to drill and equip exploratory wells that find proved reserves, costs to drill and equip development wells, and related asset retirement costs are capitalized. Exploratory wells that do not find proved oil and natural gas reserves are expensed when that determination is made, which is less than one year from the date that total depth is reached and the well is logged. Interest costs, if appropriate, are capitalized to oil and natural gas properties during the period that unevaluated leasehold costs and costs of wells in progress are undergoing development and preparation for their intended use until reserves have been identified.

Capitalized costs of producing oil and natural gas properties, after considering estimated residual salvage values, are depreciated and depleted on a field level (common reservoir) using the unit-of-production method using proved producing oil and natural gas reserves for exploration and development costs and using total proved reserves for acquisition leasehold costs. Unevaluated property costs, costs of wells in progress and related capitalized interest costs are excluded from the base subject to depletion until the related costs are considered developed or until proved reserves are found.

Upon sale or retirement of a complete unit of an evaluated property, the cost and related accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization are eliminated from the property accounts, and the resulting gain or loss is recognized in the statements of operations. On the retirement or sale of a partial unit of evaluated property, the cost and related accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization apportioned to the interest retired or sold are eliminated from the property accounts, and the resulting gain or loss is recognized in the statements of operations.

Upon sale of an entire interest in an unevaluated property, gain or loss on the sale is recognized, taking into consideration the amount of any recorded impairment if the property had been assessed individually. If a partial interest in an unproved property is sold, the amount received is treated as a reduction of the cost of the interest retained.

Evaluated oil and natural gas properties are reviewed for impairment annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable, which is generally performed at the field level. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there is identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets. The Company estimates the future undiscounted net cash flows of the affected properties to determine the recoverability of carrying amounts. If the net costs are in excess of the undiscounted future net cash flows, then the fair value is determined using the discounted future net cash flows as the new carrying value with any excess net cost recorded as impairment with a corresponding amount recorded to accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization.

Unevaluated oil and natural gas properties are periodically assessed for impairment and a loss is recognized at the time of impairment by providing an impairment allowance. During the year ended March 31, 2022, no impairment of unevaluated oil and natural gas properties was required. As unevaluated leases expire and are not renewed, estimated costs of these leases are charged to abandonment expense. During the year ended March 31, 2021 and through the January 14, 2022 closing date of the sale of the Company's oil and natural gas properties there was no abandonment of expired leases.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Asset retirement obligations

Prior to the Sale, the Company records an asset retirement obligation for the abandonment of oil and natural gas producing properties (see Note 3). The asset retirement obligation is recorded at its estimated fair value on the date that the obligation is incurred, and accretion expense is recognized over time as the discounted liability is accreted to its expected settlement value. Fair value is measured using expected future cash outflows, which consider an estimate of the cost to plug and abandon wells (excluding salvage), future inflation rates and is discounted at the Company's credit-adjusted risk-free interest rate.

The fair value of the estimated asset retirement cost is capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the applicable proved oil and natural gas property and depleted with the corresponding proved oil and natural gas property using the unit-of-production method. Periodically the asset retirement obligation is re-measured to determine if a revision to the estimate is necessary with any revisions being recorded as an adjustment to oil and natural gas property.

Revenue recognition

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company had no revenue. Prior to the Sale which closed on January 14, 2022, the Company followed Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers under Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 606 and has applied the standard to all existing contracts. ASC 606 supersedes previous revenue recognition requirements in ASC 605 - Revenue Recognition ("ASC 605") and includes a five-step revenue recognition model to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration in exchange for those goods or services.

The Company's oil and natural gas revenues are comprised of oil and natural gas sales that are distributed from the operator who sells on the Company's behalf to various purchasers the Company's share of oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids ("NGLs") which may be subject to operator obligated processing, treating and delivery contracts. The Company believes that the disaggregation of revenue into these three major product types appropriately depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors based on its single geographic location. Revenues from the sale of oil, natural gas and NGLs is recorded net of royalties.

An accrual was recorded at each reporting period by estimating the oil, natural gas and NGL volumes produced and delivered, net of royalties, and corresponding prices for periods when actual production information is not available. Crude oil that remains within the field tanks, natural gas that remains in a pipeline and natural gas liquids that remain within a tank that is not sold at each reporting period is considered not produced.

The transaction price used to recognize revenue is a function of the contract billing terms of the operator taking into account volumes at contractually based rates with payment typically required within 30 days of the end of the production month. At the end of each month when the performance obligation is satisfied, the variable consideration can be reasonably estimated and amounts due from the operator are accrued in Accounts Receivable – oil and natural gas in the balance sheets.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Taxes assessed by governmental authorities on crude oil, natural gas and NGLs and costs associated with processing, treating and delivery contracts are typically netting within the selling price received or when remitted. Taxes assessed are presented separately from such revenues in the statements of operations as production taxes and other postproduction costs are recorded as marketing and distribution costs since control of production sold passes to the purchasers subject to the operator's terms under these contracts.

The Company followed the practical expedient in ASC 606 exempting the disclosure of the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations if the variable consideration is allocated entirely to a wholly unsatisfied performance obligation. Each unit of product typically represents a separate performance obligation; therefore, future volumes are wholly unsatisfied and disclosure of the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligation is not required.

Business concentration

One customer accounted for approximately 78% of the Company's total revenue during the year ended March 31, 2022 and accounted for approximately 97% of accounts receivable – oil and natural gas as of March 31, 2022. Two venders accounted for approximately 89% of operating expenses during the year ended March 31, 2022, and one vender accounted for 86% of accounts payable and accrued expenses at March 31, 2022.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Management believes that these estimates and assumptions provide a reasonable basis for the fair presentation of the financial statements.

Prior to the Sale, the Company's significant estimates included volumes of oil and natural gas reserves used in calculating depletion, depreciation and amortization of oil and natural gas properties, future net revenues and abandonment obligations, impairment of developed and undeveloped properties, the collectability of outstanding accounts receivable, contingencies, and the results of any current and future litigation. Oil and natural gas reserve estimates, which are the basis for unit-of-production depletion and depreciation, have numerous inherent uncertainties. The accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data and of engineering and geological interpretation and judgment. Subsequent drilling results, testing, and production may justify revision of such estimates. Accordingly, reserve estimates are often different from the quantities of oil and natural gas that are ultimately recovered.

In addition, reserve estimates are sensitive to changes in wellhead prices of crude oil and natural gas, which has a direct effect on future revenues and volumes of oil and natural gas that can be produced economically. Such prices have been volatile in the past and can be expected to be volatile in the future.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Use of estimates (continued)

Significant estimates are based on assumptions that exist at the time an estimate is required to be made which may be materially affected by changes from future economic conditions, such as the market prices received for sales of volumes of oil and natural gas, which are primarily based upon the data and information received from the operators.

Income taxes

Provisions for income taxes are based on taxes payable or refundable for the current period and deferred taxes on temporary differences between the amount of taxable income and pretax financial income and between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are included in the financial statements at currently enacted income tax rates applicable to the period in which the deferred tax assets and liabilities are expected to be realized or settled. As changes in tax laws or rates are enacted, deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted through the provision for income taxes. When appropriate, a valuation allowance is recorded to reflect deferred tax assets at their net realizable value.

The state of Texas has a gross margin tax of 0.75% that is levied on taxable margin. Taxable margin is defined as total revenue less deduction for costs of goods sold or compensation and benefits in which total calculated taxable margin cannot exceed 70% of total revenue. The state of Colorado has an income tax rate of 4.63% that is levied on taxable income.

The Company accounts for interest and penalties assessed as a result of an examination if in income tax expense. The Company had no tax-related interest or penalties for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022. Management has evaluated the Company's tax positions and concluded that the Company has taken no uncertain tax positions that require adjustment to the financial statements.

Fair value of financial measurements

The Company measures fair value under ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures," which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the quality of inputs used to measure fair value and enhances disclosure requirements for fair value measurements.

A three-level valuation hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurements categorizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three different levels depending on the observability of the inputs employed in the measurement. Level 1 inputs include observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities. Level 2 inputs include inputs that are observable directly or indirectly such as quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs which are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability. Level 3 inputs include unobservable inputs for which there is little or no market data and which the Company makes its own assumptions about how market participants would price the assets and liabilities. At March 31, 2023, the assets and liabilities of the Company are measured at net realizable value.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Fair value of financial measurements (continued)

The initial measurement of asset retirement obligations at fair value is calculated using discounted cash flow techniques and based on internal estimates of future retirement costs associated with property, plant and equipment. Significant Level 3 inputs used in the calculation of asset retirement obligations include plugging costs, inflation rates, discount rates and reserve lives. A reconciliation of the Company's asset retirement obligations is presented in Note 3.

Fair value measurements are also used for impairment purposes most notably related to oil and natural gas properties. Significant Level 3 inputs used in the calculation of fair value takes into consideration of number of assumptions such as future net revenues associated the production and sale of oil and natural gas, future prices, estimates of costs and expenses, timing of production, inflation rates, cost of capital discount rates, future development of prospects and current economic conditions. Significant Level 3 inputs used in the calculation of fair value takes into consideration a number of assumptions such as future net revenues associated with the production and sale of oil and natural gas, future prices, estimates of costs and expenses, timing of production, inflation rates, cost of capital discount rates, future development of prospects and current economic conditions.

Certificates of deposits are valued at amortized costs, which approximates fair value, and are included as cash equivalents in the statements of cash flows.

Note 3 - Asset Retirement Obligations

The following is a summary of the changes in the asset retirement obligations for the year ending March 31, 2022:

	2022
Asset retirement obligation, beginning of year	$ 1,391,392
Liabilities incurred	-
Revisions of estimate	-
Reduction due to divestiture of oil and gas properties	(1,422,805)
Accretion expense	31,413
Asset retirement obligation, end of year	$ -

Note 4 - Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes using a U.S. federal statutory corporate rate of 21% as of March 31, 2023 and 2022.

Significant components of the net deferred tax asset as of March 31 are as follows:

	March 31,	
	2023	2022
Federal net operating loss carryforward	$ 15,880,885	$ 15,882,186
State net operating loss carryforward	2,766,672	2,766,672
Valuation allowance	(18,647,557)	(18,648,858)
Deferred tax asset	$ -	$ -

The Company has a net operating loss carryforward available at March 31, 2023 that amounts to $75,585,931, of which $63,909,359 will begin to expire in 2033 and $11,676,572 will be carried forward indefinitely.

Income tax expense differed from the amount computed by applying the U.S. federal income tax rate of 21% to pretax income, as a result of the following:

	Year Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Income tax expense at statutory rate	$ 1,301	$ 4,527,584
Other	-	2,863
Valuation allowance	(1,301)	(4,530,447)
Total tax expense	$ -	$ -

Note 5 - Commitments and Contingencies

From time to time, the Company may be party to legal actions and claims arising in the ordinary course of business. While the outcome of these events cannot be predicted with certainty, management does not expect these matters to have a material adverse effect on the financial positions or results of operations of the Company.

In the normal course of business, the Company is subjected to claims, legal actions, contract negotiations, and disputes. The Company is subject to contingencies as a result of environmental laws and regulations. The Company provides for losses, if any, in the year in which they can be reasonably estimated. As of March 31, 2023, management is not aware of any matters that would have a material effect on the accompanying financial statements.

Note 6 - Concentrations of Credit Risk and Financial Instruments

Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk, consist principally of cash and accounts receivable. The Company maintains its cash with a financial institution it believes has a high credit quality. The Company at times maintained bank deposits in excess of federally-insured limits. The possibility of a loss exists if the bank holding excess deposits was to fail. Prior to the Sale, all of the Company's accounts receivable resulting from oil, natural gas and NGL sales were from the operators of 100% of the Company's net interest in its properties. To mitigate this credit risk, the Company closely monitored the payment history and credit worthiness of the operators.

Note 7 - Stockholder's Equity

In August 2022, the Company made a cash repatriation of capital in the amount of $31,000,000 to its Parent. In March 2023, the Company made a cash repatriation of capital in the amount of $4,450,000 to its Parent. Repatriation of the remaining funds will be made at final termination.

Note 8 - Subsequent Events

On May 2, 2023, remaining accounts payable totaling $22,384 was settled, a final cash repatriation to the Parent totaling $10,891 was made and the Company dissolved. Management has evaluated subsequent events through May 16, 2023, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued and has determined that there were no other subsequent events to be reported.