

Canada Growth Fund Inc.

Q1 2025 Interim Report

as at March 31, 2025 (Q1FY25)





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Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The Unaudited Interim Condensed Financial Statements of Canada Growth Fund Inc. ("CGF") for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025 (the "Interim Condensed Financial Statements") have been prepared by Canada Growth Fund Investment Management Inc. ("CGFIM"), acting in its capacity as investment manager of CGF pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of the Investment Management Agreement dated as of March 11, 2024 among CGF, CGFIM, Canada Development Investment Corporation and Public Sector Pension Investment Board (together with Officers of CGF referred to as "Management" herein), and approved by the Board of Directors of CGF. These Interim Condensed Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Management is responsible for the contents of these Interim Condensed Financial Statements and the financial information contained in the discussion of fund performance. The Interim Condensed Financial Statements include certain amounts based on Management's judgments and best estimates where deemed appropriate. The material accounting policy information used is disclosed in Note 2 of the Interim Condensed Financial Statements. The financial information presented throughout the discussion of fund performance is consistent with the Interim Condensed Financial Statements.

Based on our knowledge, these Interim Condensed Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position, the financial performance and cash flows of CGF, as at the date of and for the periods presented in the Interim Condensed Financial Statements.

CGFIM has adequately designed and implemented internal controls over financial reporting as at March 31, 2025, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Interim Condensed Financial Statements for external purposes.

CGFIM maintains records and systems of internal control and supporting procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that CGF's assets are adequately safeguarded.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the Interim Condensed Financial Statements and meets regularly with Management to discuss financial reporting matters.

Corinne Boone

*Chair of the Board of Directors,
Canada Growth Fund Inc.*

May 21, 2025

Yannick Beaudoin

*President and Chief Executive Officer,
Canada Growth Fund Investment
Management Inc.*

May 21, 2025



Discussion of Fund Performance and Results

The Discussion of Fund Performance and Results provides an analysis of the operations and financial position of Canada Growth Fund Inc. ("CGF" or the "Fund") for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, and should be read in conjunction with CGF's Unaudited Interim Condensed Financial Statements (the "Interim Condensed Financial Statements"), for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024. This report takes into account material elements, if any, between March 31, 2025, and May 21, 2025, the date of approval of this report by the Board of Directors.

Forward-looking Statements

From time to time, CGF makes forward-looking statements that reflect its assumptions, expectations, objectives, strategies and intentions as of the date of this report. These forward-looking statements are typically identified by future or conditional verbs or words, such as "outlook", "believe", "estimate", "project", "expect", "plan", and similar terms and expressions.

By their nature, forward-looking statements require assumptions to be made and involve inherent risks and uncertainties. As a result, CGF cannot guarantee that any forward-looking statement will materialize, and its future investment activities may vary from those outlined herein. You should not place undue importance on forward-looking statements and should not rely upon this information as of any other date.



About the Canada Growth Fund

All amounts in this report are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

Overview

Canada Growth Fund Inc. (“CGF” or the “Fund”)¹ is a \$15 billion independent investment fund, operating at arm’s length from the Government of Canada. To keep Canada competitive on the global stage and to ensure it continues to be a leading destination for investment, CGF was established to drive innovation across new and traditional sectors of Canada’s industrial base. Its investment mandate (the “CGF Mandate”) is focused on accelerating efficient emission reduction projects, helping Canadian clean technology (“clean technology”) companies scale up successfully, and capitalizing on Canada’s abundant natural resources and strengthening low-carbon supply chains.

By investing in and supporting the development of domestic expertise, intellectual property, knowledge, and technologies aligned with the CGF Mandate, CGF seeks to help Canadian businesses compete and win as global leaders. CGF achieves this through rigorous and proven investment discipline, fiscal prudence, effective governance, and an arm’s length operational model. CGF expects to deliver against its Strategic Objectives (as defined further below) while preserving its capital and recycling its capital base over the long term.

CGF takes a unique value-add role in the investor ecosystem by deploying innovative financial structures—including through equity, debt, and hybrid instruments—to unlock new investment in an efficient and effective Canadian energy transition. It takes on carefully considered risks that help attract private capital and ultimately accelerate investment in Canadian projects and technologies. It aims to improve the risk profile of investment opportunities and attract additional private capital to projects, technologies, businesses and supply chains aligned with the CGF Mandate and Strategic Objectives.

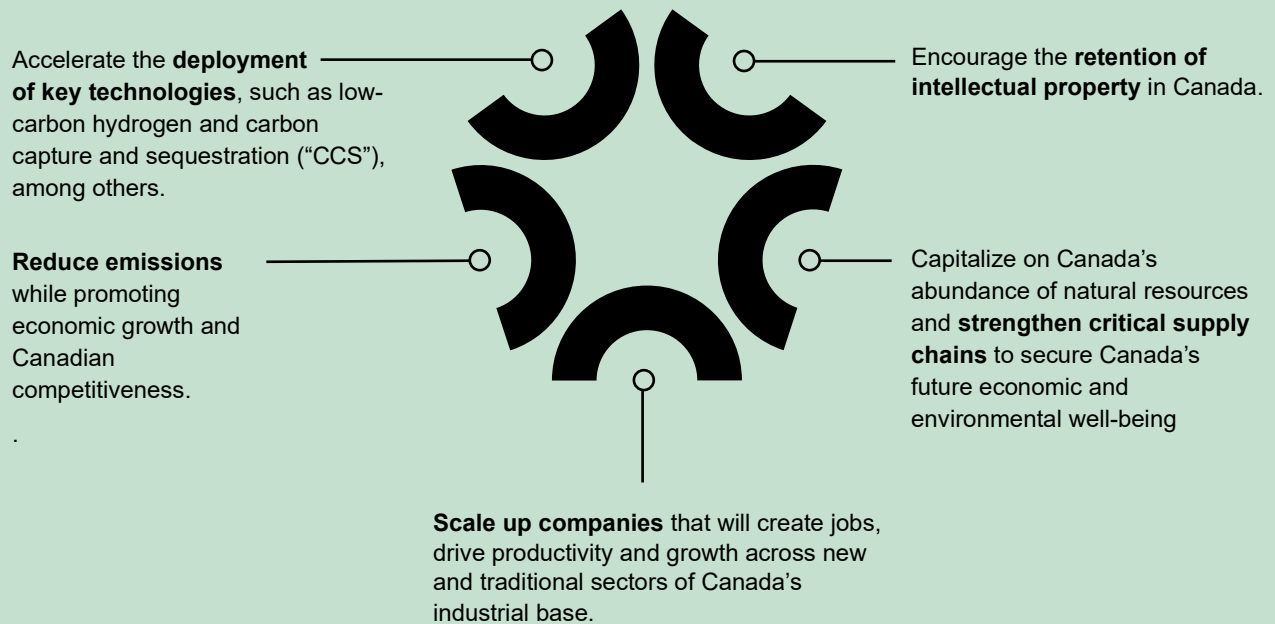
Canada Growth Fund Investment Management Inc. (“CGFIM”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of PSP Investments, acts as the exclusive, arm’s length and independent investment manager of CGF². The CGFIM team has full discretionary authority over all aspects of investment decisions and asset management. Individual investment decisions are made by CGFIM’s investment committee based on investment acumen and fit with the CGF Mandate, as described further below. All investment decisions are made in strict independence from the Government of Canada.

¹ Canada Growth Fund Inc. was incorporated as a subsidiary of Canada Development Investment Corporation (“CDEV”) in December 2022.

² Pursuant to the terms of the Investment Management Agreement (“IMA”) which was entered into among PSP Investments, CGFIM, CGF and Canada Development Investment Corporation (“CDEV”) on March 11, 2024.

Mandate and Strategic Objectives

The CGF Mandate consists of building a financially prudent portfolio of investments that unlock private sector investment in Canadian businesses and projects to help grow Canada's economy at speed and scale on the path to emissions reductions, in the interest of remaining competitive globally over the longer term. CGF is intended to help Canada meet the following national economic and environmental goals (hereafter, the "Strategic Objectives"):





Fund Activity and Results

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2025 (the “current period”), CGF committed \$341.7 million across three portfolio investments, as described below, resulting in a total of \$2.4 billion committed across a variety of areas of focus and regions since its inception. In addition, CGF deployed \$93.3 million across five portfolio investments, resulting in a total of \$339.9 million deployed since inception.

New portfolio investments during the current period:

- In February 2025, CGF announced a commitment of up to \$50 million to Longbow Energy Transition Fund II LP, which will target growth-stage technology products and services that will benefit from the tailwinds of the energy transition.
- In February 2025, CGF announced an up to \$234.7 million (US\$165 million) investment in two separate convertible notes issued by Hydrostor, a global long-duration energy storage (“LDES”) developer and operator and deployed \$5.5 million (US\$3.8 million). The transaction supports Hydrostor’s continued investments in Advanced Compressed Energy Storage (“A-CAES”) projects in Canada and around the world.
- In March 2025, CGF invested \$57 million (US\$40 million) in dcbel Inc. (“dcbel”), a Montreal-based company which has developed a bidirectional electric vehicle (“EV”) charging hardware integrated with a home energy management system (“HEMS”) platform for the residential market.

Over the course of the current period, no capital contributions were received from the Government of Canada.

CGF generated \$22.8 million of net income during the current period consisting of investment income of \$33.5 million net of expenses of \$10.8 million.

CGF’s results are presented below.



Funding Received, Committed & Deployed

In the current period, CGF committed \$341.7 million over three investments and deployed \$93.3 million across five investments. Since its inception, CGF has committed \$2.4 billion over 12 investments and deployed \$339.9 million.

Investment Income

During the current period, CGF total investment income amounted to \$33.5 million, consisting of \$36.1 million of income generated by cash management activities net of \$5.5 million of valuation losses on its investments and the remainder resulting from currency gains and interest income.

Valuation losses are the result of the decrease in the fair value of investments held and reflect the impact of market and investment specific events. Fair value is determined by using quoted market prices when available, the net asset values in the case of private fund investments, and in other cases, valuation techniques that are widely recognized and consistent with professional valuation. Valuation losses were mainly driven by CGF's investments in Nouveau Monde Graphite Inc.

Total investment income in the current period was significantly higher than in the three-month period ended March 31, 2024 (the "comparative period") where CGF held three investments. The third investment was entered into during the first quarter of 2024, therefore generating no significant valuation gains or losses. Similarly, given lower available liquidities during the comparative period, income generated from cash management activities was consequently lower.

Expenses

Total CGF expenses of \$10.8 million for the current period were composed of the following key components:

Operating Expenses:

Total operating expenses amounted to \$9.6 million for the current period. A key component of operating expenses was \$8.8 million in compensation and indirect expenses in connection with activities and services supporting CGF's ongoing operations and its progression towards a \$15 billion fund by 2028 (from commitments since inception of \$2.4 billion as at March 31, 2025). In this progression, the trajectory of operating expenses is expected to follow a common pattern known as the "J Curve", where the build-out pace of operational capabilities is initially faster than the pace of investments.

- **Compensation:** This component of operating expenses is made up of compensation, including benefits, attributable to executing on the CGF Mandate, accelerating CGFIM's investment capabilities.



- **Indirect expenses:** Indirect expenses are those associated with portions of PSP Investments' transversal functions that support CGFIM, such as technology, compliance, and human resources. A key benefit of leveraging PSP Investments' established transversal functions is that CGFIM can utilize PSP Investments' world class expertise, resources and infrastructure, without having to go through the lengthy process of hiring and training staff or the otherwise expensive set-up of its own systems and operations. This governance model and approach presents long-term benefits to CGF.

As part of operating expenses, professional and consulting fees for the current period amounted to \$0.8 million and consisted mainly of advisory mandates where specialized knowledge was required for a short period of time, such as legal advisory and consulting services in different targeted markets.

Investment-related Expenses:

CGF's total expenses in the current period included \$1.2 million incurred in investment transaction costs. These costs, driven by expenses related to due diligence, legal and other investment-related activities, are mainly associated with completed investments and, to a lesser extent, investments currently in progress or under evaluation.

Current Period Expenses Compared to the Comparative Period

Total expenses for the comparative period amounted to \$14.2 million resulting in a decrease of \$3.4 million in the current period due to lower total compensation expense as a result of a different workforce mix.



Risk Management

CGF's business purpose is to make investments according to the CGF Mandate, delivering against its strategic objectives while recovering its capital on a portfolio basis and recycling its capital base over the long term. CGFIM leverages PSP Investments' expertise in identifying, evaluating, managing, mitigating, and monitoring risks and performing sensitivity analyses while adapting its processes to meet CGF's specific needs. Several risk practices of PSP Investments have already been leveraged, adapted to CGF's activities and formalized.

As at March 31, 2025, CGF's risk measurement focused mainly on investment risks, which include market, credit, liquidity and concentration risks as described in Note 6 of the Interim Condensed Financial Statements.

Capital Management

Common Shares

CGF was nominally capitalized with one common share issued at a par value of \$1,000 per share, for a total share capital of \$1,000. CGF is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares. Holders of these shares are entitled to dividends, as and when declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at general meetings of CGF.

Preference Shares

On March 11, 2024, the Amended and Restated Funding Agreement (the "FA") was entered into between CGF and the Government of Canada regarding the funding of CGF, pursuant to subsection 118(1) of the Fall Economic Statement Implementation Act, 2022, as amended by the Budget Implementation Act, 2023, No. 1. The funding is by way of subscription for Class A Preference Shares ("Preference Shares") of CGF on the terms set forth in the FA to provide funding to CGF, up to the amount of \$15 billion, for the administration and implementation of the CGF Mandate. Preference Shares are further described in Note 7 of the Interim Condensed Financial Statements.



Guarantees, Indemnities and Commitments

In certain cases, CGF may provide indemnification to directors, officers, certain CGF representatives or third parties as part of its normal course of business. As a result, CGF may be required to indemnify such parties under certain conditions or in connection with the performance of their contractual obligations.

CGF may also enter into commitments in connection with investment transactions as part of its normal course of business.

Indemnities, guarantees and commitments including any amounts outstanding are described in Notes 11 and 12, respectively, of the Interim Condensed Financial Statements.

Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

In preparing the Interim Condensed Financial Statements, Management makes certain judgments, estimates and assumptions that can affect the amounts reported therein. Significant judgments include those related to the determination of the investment entity status as described in Note 2.2.

Management also makes estimates and assumptions in the measurement, risk assessment and related disclosures surrounding investments in private equity, private funds, convertible debt and other loan and derivative-related instruments. The main assumptions made by management regarding the measurement of financial instruments are outlined in Note 4.2.3 and those regarding the assessment of risk are outlined in Note 6.

Sources of estimate uncertainty related to macroeconomic unpredictability and volatility include the nature of the industry in which CGF is investing, the current geopolitical context, including the potential imposition of new tariffs, the early-stage nature of the investments, supply chain challenges, changes in governments' carbon policies, inflation and interest rates. This could continue to impact financial results, due to uncertainties, including their extent and duration. The Interim Condensed Financial Statements of CGF reflect the impacts resulting from the aforementioned macroeconomic factors to the extent known at the reporting date.

Although assumptions reflect management's best estimates, actual results may differ from such estimates due to the uncertainties involved in using them.

Interim Condensed Financial Statements

March 31, 2025 (unaudited)



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Interim Condensed Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31, 2025
(unaudited)

(Canadian \$ thousands)	Notes	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4.1	1,410	33,316
Interest receivable	4.1	230	1,502
Investments	4.1	4,471,254	4,421,190
Total assets		4,472,894	4,456,008
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and other liabilities	4.1	213	38
Accounts payable to related parties	4.1, 9	10,592	16,665
Total liabilities		10,805	16,703
Equity			
Share Capital	7	4,390,001	4,390,001
Retained Earnings		72,088	49,304
Total equity		4,462,089	4,439,305
Total liabilities and equity		4,472,894	4,456,008

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Interim Condensed Financial Statements.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Corinne Boone

*Board Member,
Chair of the Board of Directors,
Canada Growth Fund Inc.*



Interim Condensed Statement of Net Income (Loss)

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2025
(unaudited)

(Canadian \$ thousands)	Notes	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Income:			
Investment income	4.2.5	33,548	14,187
Expenses:			
Investment-related expenses	8	(1,172)	(1,128)
Operating expenses	8	(9,592)	(13,086)
Net income (loss)		22,784	(27)

Interim Condensed Statement of Changes in Equity

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2025
(unaudited)

(Canadian \$ thousands)	Notes	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Share capital			
Balance at beginning of period		4,390,001	290,001
Issuance of preference shares	7	-	1,100,000
Balance at end of period		4,390,001	1,390,001
Retained earnings (Deficit)			
Balance at beginning of period		49,304	(31,524)
Net income (loss)		22,784	(27)
Balance at end of period		72,088	(31,551)
Total equity		4,462,089	1,358,450

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Interim Condensed Financial Statements.



Interim Condensed Statement of Cash Flows

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2025
(unaudited)

(Canadian \$ thousands)	Notes	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income (loss)		22,784	(27)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows			
Investment income	4.2.5	(33,548)	(14,187)
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Increase in accounts payable and other liabilities		175	68
Decrease in accounts payable to related parties		(6,073)	(8,439)
Interest received		32,688	2,509
Purchase of short-term investments		(3,100,966)	(1,415,017)
Disposal of short-term investments		3,146,887	344,765
Purchase of investments other than short-term		(93,319)	(21,760)
Net cash flows used in operating activities^B		(31,372)	(1,112,087)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Capital contributions received – preference shares	7	-	1,100,000
Net cash flows provided by financing activities		-	1,100,000
Net change in cash and cash equivalents ^B		(31,372)	(12,087)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period ^B		33,316	13,300
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(534)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period^{A, B}		1,410	1,213

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Interim Condensed Financial Statements.

^A As at March 31, 2025, cash and cash equivalents were comprised of cash of \$1,410 thousand and cash equivalents of nil (March 31, 2024 - \$1,213 thousand and nil).

^B Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.



Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements

for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2025



1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Canada Growth Fund Inc. (“CGF”) is a Crown Corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of Canada Development Investment Corporation (“CDEV”). CDEV is, in turn, wholly owned by His Majesty in Right of Canada (the “Government of Canada”). CDEV incorporated CGF under the Canada Business Corporations Act (“CBCA”) on December 13, 2022. CGF is subject to the Financial Administration Act (“FAA”) and it is exempt from Part I tax under paragraph 149(1)(d.2) of the Income Tax Act (Canada).

The objective of CGF, as established by the directive (P.C. 2022-1272) pursuant to section 89 of the FAA, is to take such steps as are necessary to implement its mandate in accordance with any Statement of Priorities and Accountabilities, as may be issued by the Minister of Finance. The intention is for CGF to support the growth of Canada’s clean economy and help to meet its national economic and climate policy goals, including to reduce emissions and achieve Canada’s climate targets. CGF’s mandate is to build a financially prudent portfolio of investments that unlock private sector investment in Canadian businesses and projects to help grow Canada’s economy at speed and scale on the path to emissions reductions, in the interest of remaining competitive globally over the longer term.

CGF differs from traditional for-profit private sector investors seeking to maximize market returns and traditional public sector grant and contribution programs. Its objective is to deliver against its strategic objectives while recovering its capital on a portfolio basis and recycling its capital base over the long term.

Following the federal budget announcement in March 2023, the Public Sector Pension Investment Board (“PSP Investments”) was selected to act as the independent and exclusive investment manager of CGF. The Public Sector Pension Investment Board Act was amended in June 2023 to allow a subsidiary of PSP Investments to manage the investments of CGF. To that effect, PSP Investments incorporated Canada Growth Fund Investment Management Inc. (“CGFIM”) as its wholly-owned subsidiary in August 2023. PSP Investments is at arm’s length from the Government of Canada, and CGFIM is providing investment management services, pursuant to an investment management agreement, also at arm’s length from the Government of Canada (in 2023, a framework agreement was put in place, whereby an investment committee with personnel seconded from PSP Investments was making investment decisions on behalf of CGF).

CGF’s registered office is located at 79 Wellington Street West, Suite 3000, Toronto, Ontario.



2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The material accounting policy information that has been applied in the preparation of these Interim Condensed Financial Statements is summarized below and has been used throughout the presented periods.

2.1. Basis of Presentation

The Interim Condensed Financial Statements of CGF have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). The Interim Condensed Financial Statements do not include all the information and disclosures required by IFRS® Accounting Standards for annual financial statements.

CGF qualifies as an investment entity as defined under IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements. CGF measures its investments in associates, joint ventures and financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (“FVTPL”) in accordance with IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures and IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. Financial liabilities, which include accounts payable and other liabilities and accounts payable to related parties, are measured at amortized cost.

These Interim Condensed Financial Statements present the financial position and results of operations of CGF. They reflect the economic activity of CGF as it pertains to the investment of the funds transferred to it by the Government of Canada.

CGF’s Interim Condensed Statements of Financial Position are as at March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, and the Interim Condensed Statements of Net Income (Loss), Interim Condensed Statements of Changes in Equity and Interim Condensed Statements of Cash Flows are for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024.

These Interim Condensed Financial Statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on May 21, 2025.

2.2. Investment Entity Status

CGF has determined that it meets the mandatory items of the definition of an investment entity under IFRS 10 on the basis of the facts and circumstances as at the end of the period. They are as follows:



(i) *Mandate and business purpose*

As further described in Note 1, CGF's mandate is to manage and invest the funds that are transferred to it to catalyze substantial private sector investment in Canadian businesses and projects to help transform and grow Canada's economy at speed and scale on the path to net-zero. CGF's business purpose is to recover its capital on a portfolio basis and recycle its capital base over the long term. Consequently, CGF has to invest according to its mandate, with a view of earning a rate of return from capital appreciation and income from investments.

CGF's projected investment horizon is forecasted to be over a period of 15 years, due to the longer recovery period expected for private sector investments in support of CGF's mandate.

(ii) *Performance evaluation*

CGF measures and evaluates the performance of its investments on a fair value basis.

In addition to the mandatory items of the definition, IFRS 10 also outlines certain typical characteristics of an investment entity, the absence of any of which does not necessarily preclude an entity from qualifying as an investment entity. One of these characteristics is that an investment entity should have investors that are not related parties of the entity.

As described in Note 9, since CGF is a Crown corporation, it is considered to be related to the Government of Canada as well as other entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by the Government of Canada or entities over which the latter has significant influence. Consequently, since the funds managed by CGF originate from related parties, it may be considered not to meet the typical characteristic outlined above.

However, as described in Note 1, CGF operates at arm's length from the Government of Canada. Accordingly, it meets all of the mandatory items of the definition described above and qualifies as an investment entity.

Should any changes occur in the facts and circumstances, CGF will evaluate the impact of any such changes on its investment entity status.

2.3. Summary of Material Accounting Policy Information

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these Interim Condensed Financial Statements are set out below.

2.3.1. Financial Instruments

(i) *Classification*

Financial assets, representing cash and cash equivalents, interest receivable and investments are managed according to the entity's business model to make investments in accordance with its mandate while recovering its capital on a portfolio basis and recycling its capital base over the long term. The performance of such financial instruments is evaluated on a fair value basis and they are classified at FVTPL. They are described in detail in Note 4.1.

Financial liabilities, representing accounts payable and other liabilities and accounts payable to related parties, are measured at amortized cost.



(ii) *Recognition*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recorded at the date upon which CGF becomes a party to the associated contractual provisions.

(iii) *Initial and subsequent measurement*

All financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recorded in the Statement of Financial Position at fair value. After initial measurement, financial assets and financial liabilities continue to be measured at fair value or amortized cost. Subsequent changes in the fair value of financial assets classified at FVTPL, if any, are recorded in net gains (losses) on changes in fair value of investments in the Statement of Net Income (Loss).

(iv) *Derecognition*

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part thereof) is derecognized when the following conditions are met:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- CGF has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows to a third party,

and

- CGF has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- In cases where CGF has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, it has transferred control of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired.

2.3.2. Determination of Fair Value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

At initial recognition, CGF evaluates the facts and circumstances related to a transaction to confirm that the transaction price represents the fair value of an asset or a liability. At each subsequent reporting date, market prices are used to determine fair value where an active market exists (such as a recognized securities exchange), as they reflect actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair value is estimated using valuation techniques based on inputs existing at the end of the reporting period that are derived from observable market data or best information available.

Valuation techniques are generally applied to investments in private markets and derivative-related instruments. The values derived from applying these techniques are impacted by the choice of valuation model and the underlying assumptions made concerning factors such as the amounts and timing of future cash flows, discount rates, volatility and credit risk. In certain cases, such assumptions are not supported by market observable data.



The determination of fair value of all financial assets and financial liabilities is described in Note 4.2.2.

2.3.3. Functional and Presentation Currency

The functional and presentation currency of CGF is the Canadian dollar, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. CGF's performance is evaluated and its liquidity is managed in Canadian dollars.

2.3.4. Investment Income

Investment income is made up of interest, gains (losses) on the disposal of financial assets as well as gains (losses) which reflect the change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of financial assets held, which are all classified mandatorily at FVTPL as described in Note 2.3.1. Interest is recognized, on a consistent basis, using the prescribed rates until maturity.

2.3.5. Expenses

Expenses are costs directly incurred by CGF as well as fees incurred by related parties that are charged back to CGF as disclosed in Note 9.2. These combined costs are recorded on an accrual basis and are made up of investment-related and operating expenses as disclosed in Note 8.

2.4. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

In preparing the Interim Condensed Financial Statements, management makes certain judgments, estimates and assumptions that can affect the amounts reported therein. Significant judgments include those related to the determination of the investment entity status as described in Note 2.2.

Management also makes estimates and assumptions in the measurement, risk assessment and related disclosures surrounding investments in private equity, private funds, convertible debts and other loan and derivative-related instruments. The main assumptions made by management regarding measurement of financial instruments are outlined in Note 4.2.3 and those regarding the assessment of risk are outlined in Note 6.

Sources of estimate uncertainty related to macroeconomic unpredictability and volatility include the nature of the industry in which CGF is investing, the current geopolitical context, including the potential imposition of new tariffs, the early-stage nature of the investments, supply chain challenges, changes in governments' carbon policies, inflation and interest rates. This could continue to impact financial results, due to uncertainties including their extent and duration. The Interim Condensed Financial Statements of CGF reflect the impacts resulting from the aforementioned macroeconomic factors to the extent known at the reporting date.

Although assumptions reflect management's best estimates, actual results may differ from such estimates due to the uncertainties involved in using them.



3. FUTURE CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

3.1. Current Accounting Standards

CGF has determined that there is no material impact on its Interim Condensed Financial Statements arising from new standards, amendments and interpretations that have been issued by the IASB, effective for the year beginning on January 1, 2025.

3.2. Future Accounting Standards

A number of new standards, amendments and interpretations have been issued by the IASB but are not yet effective. The following relates to one or more of CGF's material accounting policies or disclosures:

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB completed its project to replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements with IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements. The standard includes requirements for the statement of profit or loss, the statement of cash flows and the statement of financial position, that are designed mainly to enhance consistency and comparability between reporting entities. It also involves new disclosure requirements, including disclosing management-defined performance measures. IFRS 18 is effective and applicable to CGF for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2027, with early adoption permitted. The standard is to be applied retrospectively. Management is currently assessing the impact of adopting this standard.



4. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

4.1. Classes of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities held by CGF as at March 31, 2025, were as follows:

(Canadian \$ thousands)	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,410	33,316
Interest receivable	230	1,502
Investments		
Short-term investments	4,089,953	4,131,890
Public equity investments	42,460	45,040
Private equity investment	90,000	90,000
Private fund investments	33,793	27,277
Convertible debts and other loan	190,863	100,106
Derivative-related instruments		
Warrants	19,804	22,297
CCO	4,381	4,580
CP CfD	-	-
	4,472,894	4,456,008
Financial liabilities		
Accounts payable and other liabilities and accounts payable to related parties	10,805	16,703
	10,805	16,703

4.1.1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include instruments having a maximum term to maturity of 90 days or less from the acquisition date and are held to meet short-term financial commitments. Such instruments are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and have an insignificant risk of change in value. Fair value is determined using cost, which approximates fair value due to the highly liquid nature of these assets.



4.1.2. Investments

(i) Short-Term Investments

Short-term investments are treasury bills, which are instruments having a maximum term to maturity of one year and are held for near term upcoming funding and cash management requirements. Treasury bills are valued based on quoted prices obtained from third-party pricing sources. Such prices are determined using the most representative price within a spread of dealer quotations.

(ii) Public Equity Investments

Public equity investments consist of common shares of publicly listed issuers. They are valued using quoted prices in active markets.

(iii) Private Equity Investments

Private equity investments are direct equity positions in private companies.

(iv) Private Fund Investments

Private fund investments are investments in portfolio companies managed by Canadian-based investment managers pursuing growth equity opportunities in companies that are leading the energy transition.

(v) Convertible Debts and Other Loan

Convertible debts are fixed-income investments that can be converted into common equity of the borrower at CGF's option, subject to conditions. The convertible debt instruments held by CGF have been issued by Canadian-based developers of technologically advanced sustainable energy solutions, such as carbon capture and sequestration (CCS), home energy stations or long duration energy storage. Other loan consists in sums of money lent to a borrower in exchange for future repayment with interest, for the purpose of funding CCS projects.

(vi) Derivative-related Instruments

Derivative-related instruments include warrants, carbon credit offtake agreements ("CCO") and carbon policy contracts for difference ("CP CfD").

Warrants are options to purchase an issuer's common shares at a predetermined price, potentially subject to conditions. The warrants held by CGF give it the right to acquire, upon the occurrence of a positive final investment decision ("FID"), a number of additional common shares of an investee at a predetermined price, for a quantity subject to a formula.



A CCO is a contractual agreement to purchase carbon-credits from a counterparty based on output of sequestered emissions over a contractual term and contractual carbon-credit pricing. In the CCO concluded by CGF, CGF is the purchaser.

A CP CfD is a commodity swap whereby one party receives a fixed price for the underlying commodity, that is compliance obligation units, while the other party receives a floating price. Under the CP CfD concluded by CGF, CGF shall receive a fixed price and pay the floating unit price, up to a cap, thus providing the counterparty certainty regarding the financial impact of future carbon policy prices.

Total commitments related to these investments are described in Note 12.

The process for fair value measurement of the private equity investments, private fund investments, convertible debts and other loan, and derivative-related instruments is described in Note 4.2.2 and the valuation techniques together with the significant inputs used are described in Note 4.2.3.

4.1.3. Accounts Payable and Other Liabilities and Accounts Payable to Related Parties

Accounts payable and other liabilities and accounts payable to related parties are recorded at amortized cost. Their fair values approximate their carrying amounts due to their short-term maturities.

4.2. Fair Value Hierarchy

4.2.1. Classification

Financial instruments measured at fair value, as described under Note 4.1, are classified within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole.

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that CGF can access at the end of the reporting period.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or the liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include:
 - (i) Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets.
 - (ii) Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active.
 - (iii) Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability.
 - (iv) Market-corroborated inputs.



- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability that are used within model-based techniques. They reflect management's assessment of the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the assets or liabilities.

The classification within the levels of the hierarchy is established at the time of the initial determination of fair value of the asset or liability and reviewed at the end of each reporting period. CGF determines whether a transfer between levels has occurred and recognizes such transfer at the beginning of the reporting period.

The following table shows the financial instruments measured at fair value as at March 31, 2025, classified within the fair value hierarchy:

(Canadian \$ thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,410	-	1,410
Interest receivable	-	230	-	230
Investments				
Short-term investments	4,089,953	-	-	4,089,953
Public equity investments	42,460	-	-	42,460
Private equity investment	-	-	90,000	90,000
Private fund investments	-	-	33,793	33,793
Convertible debts and other loan	-	-	190,863	190,863
Derivative-related instruments				
Warrants	-	-	19,804	19,804
CCO	-	-	4,381	4,381
CP CfD	-	-	-	-
Financial instruments at FVTPL	4,132,413	1,640	338,841	4,472,894



The following table shows the financial instruments measured at fair value as at December 31, 2024, classified within the fair value hierarchy:

(Canadian \$ thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	-	33,316	-	33,316
Interest receivable ^A	-	1,502	-	1,502
Investments				
Short-term investments	4,131,890	-	-	4,131,890
Public equity investments	45,040	-	-	45,040
Private equity investment	-	-	90,000	90,000
Private fund investments	-	-	27,277	27,277
Convertible debts and other loan ^A	-	-	100,106	100,106
Derivative-related instruments				
Warrants	-	-	22,297	22,297
CCO	-	-	4,580	4,580
CP CfD	-	-	-	-
Financial instruments at FVTPL	4,176,930	34,818	244,260	4,456,008

^A As at March 31, 2025, paid-in-kind interest on convertible debt is presented as part of Convertible debts and other loan to better reflect its nature.

CGF's undrawn portions of the Convertible debts and other loan are financial instruments measured at fair value and classified as level 3 on the fair value hierarchy. As at March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, their fair value was nil.

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the three-month period ended March 31, 2025, and the year ended December 31, 2024.

4.2.2. Process for Level 3 Fair Value Determination

The fair value of investments classified as Level 3 is determined quarterly and adjusted to reflect the impact of market or investment-specific events using valuation methodologies based on widely recognized practices that are consistent with professional valuation standards. In cases where external valuation experts are used to provide independent views on significant inputs or fair values, CGF ensures their independence and that valuation techniques used are consistent with its valuation governance procedure.

The transaction price of a recent investment usually represents its fair value as of the transaction date. Quarterly, the fair value is reassessed using relevant valuation methodologies which are consistently applied over time as appropriate in the prevailing circumstances. Valuation techniques include earnings multiples of comparable publicly traded companies, recent transactions, discounted cash flow analysis, the option pricing model, the probability weighted expected return model and other industry-accepted methods. When there are no current, short-term future earnings or positive cash flows, and no comparable companies or transactions to infer value from, change in fair value is based on data from the portfolio company and the likelihood of achieving key project development milestones. Other valuation methods may be used for validation.

With respect to fund investments classified as Level 3, fair value is obtained from information provided by the fund manager and is reviewed by Management to ensure reasonableness and adherence to acceptable industry



valuation methods. Where necessary, the impact of restrictions on the sale or redemption of such investments is taken into consideration in determining fair value.

4.2.3. Level 3 Significant Inputs

The fair values of investments classified as level 3 were measured using valuation techniques where the significant inputs are unobservable. Judgement is applied surrounding the inputs used within the valuation models. For investments valued using recent transactions, judgement is involved in assessing the recency of the last observed transaction and its relevance to determining fair value. The valuation models incorporate various inputs and assumptions including the likelihood of successfully achieving key project development milestones, forward carbon credit prices, contractual prices, volume in tonnes of CO₂ sequestered, energy sale prices, forecasted capital expenditures, volatility, discount rates and exit multiples.

Measurement Uncertainty

The nature of CGF's investments includes projects at various stages of advancement, ranging from early-stage initiatives that may not yet have obtained the requisite permits, licenses, or other governmental approvals, to later-stage projects on a path to construction readiness or currently under construction. Nonetheless, investments feature inherent uncertainty regarding their future commercial viability. This uncertainty is shaped by factors such as carbon credit prices, capture volumes, the achievement of a FID in a commercially viable manner, securing funding and grants, completing feasibility studies, and ensuring compliance with laws and regulations. Moreover, the nascent stage of the investments introduces additional challenges, and timelines for completion cannot be assured.

While the impact of trade tariffs on the broader global economy continues to remain uncertain, the determination of fair value for investments classified as level 3 reflected, where applicable, the effect of tariffs that were imposed on or before March 31, 2025. Although trade tariffs announced or imposed after this reporting date were not reflected in such valuations, related uncertainties present as at March 31, 2025, and their impact on the fair value of investments were taken into consideration as applicable.



Valuation Inputs

The following table outlines the primary valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs related to financial instruments categorized within Level 3 as at March 31, 2025:

Financial Instruments	Fair Value (Canadian \$ thousands)	Primary valuation techniques	Unobservable inputs	Input Range
Private Equity Investment	90,000	Recent Transaction ¹	N/A	N/A
Private Fund Investments	33,793	Net Asset Value ²	N/A	N/A
Convertible Debts and Other Loan	63,499	Recent Transaction ¹	N/A	N/A
	127,364	Discounted Cash flows and Option Pricing Model	Discount rate	14.0% - 17.8%
			Historical volatility	60.0% - 85.0%
Derivative-related Instruments				
Warrants	19,804	Option Pricing Model	Historical volatility	65.0% - 85.0%
CCO and CP CfD	4,381	Probability Weighted Discounted Cash Flows	Discount rate	7.5% - 16.0%
			Carbon Credit Price (\$/tonne) ³	78.7 – 187.7
			Total TPA ⁴ Expected to be Mitigated/ Sequestered (in thousands)	0.0 – 181.2



The following table outlines the primary valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs related to financial instruments categorized within Level 3 as at December 31, 2024:

Financial Instruments	Fair Value (Canadian \$ thousands)	Primary valuation techniques	Unobservable inputs	Input Range
Private Equity Investment	90,000	Recent Transaction ¹	N/A	N/A
Private Fund Investments	27,277	Net Asset Value ²	N/A	N/A
Convertible Debts and Other Loan	100,106	Recent Transaction ¹	N/A	N/A
		Discounted Cash flows and Option Pricing Model	Discount rate	14.0% - 16.0%
			Historical volatility	65.0% - 85.0%
Derivative-related Instruments				
Warrants	22,297	Option Pricing Model	Historical volatility	65.0% - 85.0%
CCO and CP CfD	4,580	Probability Weighted Discounted Cash Flows	Discount rate	7.0% - 16.0%
			Carbon Credit Price (\$/tonne) ³	79.1 – 187.7
			Total TPA ⁴ Expected to be Mitigated/ Sequestered (in thousands)	0.0 – 181.2

¹ Fair value is based on the price from the latest financing round.

² When investments are held through private funds, the fair value is determined by the fund manager, unless there is a specific and objectively verifiable reason to deviate from the value provided.

³ Subject to probabilistic scenarios, forward carbon credit prices are based on independent sources.

⁴ TPA is defined as "Tonnes Per Annum" of carbon dioxide (CO₂).



Forward carbon credit prices are based on observable and unobservable inputs from independent sources. Forward carbon credit prices are subject to changes in market forces, including, but not limited to, interest rates, enacted policies, voluntary and compliance carbon credit prices, and the timing and quantity of anticipated carbon credit supply and demand. CGF invests in different provinces each with their own pricing mechanisms such as the Alberta Technology Innovation and Emissions Reduction regulation (“Alberta TIER”) and the Ontario Emissions Performance Standards (“Ontario EPS”), respectively subject to different liquidity and market activity summarized in the table below.

Derivative-related Instruments	TPA Commitment	Initial Price² (\$/Credit)	Term (years)³	Credit Market
CCO	Up to 163,119 ¹	86.50	15	Alberta TIER
CP CfD	Up to 18,900	100.00	10	Ontario EPS

¹ Represents the TPA related to the one CCO project that has been signed, which accounts for 31% of the total maximum commitment of 600 thousand tpa. Initial price, term and credit market of the remaining projects are undetermined.

² The initial price is subject to adjustment based on indexation.

³ The CCO and the CP CfD terms begin, respectively, upon the first carbon injection date and the commercial operation date (COD), which have not occurred yet as of March 31, 2025. As a result, no carbon-credits were purchased under the CCO and no payment has been exchanged under the CP CfD.

The fair value calculation of the warrants also takes into account the following contractual assumptions:

Derivative-related Instruments	Exercise Period	Exercise Price (U.S. \$/share)
Warrants	Upon FID until December 2029	2.38



Sensitivity Analysis

The following table shows the sensitivity of fair value measurements to reasonably possible alternative assumptions for the significant unobservable input, from the preceding table, that would change fair value significantly.

Sensitivity of Fair Value (Canadian \$ thousands)	Unobservable inputs	Change in unobservable inputs	Increase to Fair Value	Decrease to Fair Value
Convertible Debts and Other Loan				
	Discount rate	+/- 1%	4,128	7,766
	Historical volatility	+/- 10%	2,422	1,695
Derivative-related Instruments				
Warrants	Historical volatility	+/- 10%	2,539	2,750
CCO and CP CfD ¹	Discount rate	+/- 1%	1,050	921
	Carbon Credit Price (\$/tonne)	+/- 1%		
	Total TPA Expected to be Mitigated/ Sequestered	+/- 10%		

¹ When multiple unobservable inputs are sensitized, no netting is applied, resulting respectively in the greatest increase and decrease to fair value.

The sensitivity analysis above excludes investments where the measurement relies on recent transaction data and net asset value such as new transactions in private equity investments and fund investments.

An increase (decrease) in discount rates would result in a corresponding decrease (increase) in fair value. Similarly, an increase (decrease) in carbon credit prices and CO2 mitigated annually would lead to an increase (decrease) in fair value. There is no predictable correlation between unobservable inputs. This sensitivity analysis is hypothetical and should be used with caution, as changing one significant input can lead to adjustments in several underlying assumptions, potentially amplifying or reducing the impact on the valuation.



4.2.4. Level 3 Reconciliation

The following table shows a reconciliation, for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025, of all movements related to financial instruments held by CGF as at March 31, 2025, and categorized within Level 3:

(Canadian \$ thousands)	Opening Balance	Purchases/ Drawdowns	Sales/ Repayments	Realized Gains	Unrealized Gains (Losses)	Closing Balance
Private equity investment	90,000	-	-	-	-	90,000
Private fund investments	27,277	6,779	-	-	(263)	33,793
Convertible debts and other Loan	100,106	90,146	-	-	611	190,863
Derivative-related instruments						
Warrants	22,297	-	-	-	(2,493)	19,804
CCO	4,580	-	-	-	(199)	4,381
CP CfD	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	244,260	96,925	-	-	(2,344)	338,841

The following table shows a reconciliation, for the year ended December 31, 2024, of all movements related to financial instruments held by CGF as at December 31, 2024, and categorized within Level 3:

(Canadian \$ thousands)	Opening Balance	Purchases/ Drawdowns	Sales/ Repayments	Realized Gains	Unrealized Gains	Closing Balance
Private equity investment	90,000	-	-	-	-	90,000
Private fund investments	-	25,158	-	-	2,119	27,277
Convertible debts and other Loan	-	96,638	-	-	3,468	100,106
Derivative-related instruments						
Warrants	-	-	-	-	22,297	22,297
CCO	-	-	-	-	4,580	4,580
CP CfD	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	90,000	121,796	-	-	32,464	244,260

There were no transfers to or from level 3 during the three-month period ended March 31, 2025, and the year ended December 31, 2024.



4.2.5. Investment Income

Investment income for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025, is comprised of the following:

(Canadian \$ thousands)	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Investment (loss) income from cash equivalents	(463)	882
Investment income from short-term Investments	36,600	13,217
Investment (loss) income from other than short-term investments	(2,589)	88
Total investment income	33,548	14,187



5. INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES

As an investment entity, CGF measures its investments in its associates and joint ventures at FVTPL as described in Note 2.1.

(i) Control and significant influence

CGF determines that it controls an investee when it has power over the investee, is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its investment in the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

As at March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, there was no investment over which CGF has control.

CGF determines that it has significant influence over the investee when CGF does not have control but has the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee.

In the context of control or significant influence, power over an investee is obtained through voting rights conveyed by CGF's ownership interest, other contractual arrangements, or a combination thereof.

As at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, due to CGF level of financial commitment through a convertible debt, board presence and an occurred significant transaction, CGF has a significant influence over Entropy Inc., a Calgary-based company. The ownership interest held by CGF in Entropy Inc. is nil.

(ii) Joint control

CGF determines that it is party to a joint venture arrangement when it has joint control over an investee and has rights to the net assets of the investee. Joint control is established through a contractual arrangement which requires the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control for the activities that significantly affect the returns of the arrangement.

Generally, decision making regarding such activities is governed through voting rights conveyed by the ownership interest of each party. In certain cases, it is governed solely through contractual arrangements or in conjunction with the ownership interest of each party.

As at March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, there was no investment over which CGF has joint control.

(iii) Structured Entities

CGF holds interests in funds mainly in the context of its investments in private markets. Given their nature, such entities commonly have the characteristics of a structured entity, that is, an entity where contractual arrangements matter more than voting rights in determining control and directing relevant activities. These entities are held as investments and do not expose CGF to additional risks or returns compared to interests held in non-structured entities. Information regarding structured entities is included, as applicable, within disclosures of investment risk management under Note 6, guarantees and indemnities under Note 11 and commitments under Note 12.



6. INVESTMENT RISK MANAGEMENT

CGF's business purpose is to make investments according to its mandate, delivering against its strategic objectives while recovering its capital on a portfolio basis and recycling its capital base over the long term. CGF is leveraging PSP Investments' expertise in identifying, evaluating, managing, mitigating, monitoring risks, and performing sensitivity analyses while adapting its processes to meet CGF's specific needs and to reflect the startup nature of the entity. Several risk practices of PSP Investments have already been leveraged, adapted to CGF's investment activities and formalized. Investment risks include market, credit, liquidity and concentration risks.

6.1. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of an investment will fluctuate as a result of an adverse financial outcome due to changes in the factors that drive that value.

As at March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, CGF was exposed to factors that could impact its cash and cash equivalents and investments, such as changes in market prices, changes caused by factors specific to the individual investment, valuation multiples and discount rates or other factors affecting similar securities traded in the market, along with interest rates, foreign currency and other price risk which are described below.

(i) *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that fluctuations in interest rates will directly affect the fair value of an investment or investment liability. CGF is exposed to interest rate risk mainly through its holdings in cash equivalents, short-term investments, as well as Convertible debts and other loan. When performing a sensitivity analysis, with all other variables held constant, a 25-basis point increase (decrease) in nominal risk-free rates would result in a (decrease) increase in the value of cash equivalents and short-term investments of \$4,349 thousand (December 31, 2024 - \$3,493 thousand). The sensitivity of the fair value of Convertible debts and other loan to a change in the discount rate, including the interest rate, is described in Note 4.2.3.

(ii) *Foreign Currency Risk*

CGF is exposed to currency risk through holding of investments in US dollars. Fluctuations in the relative value of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar can result in a positive or a negative effect on the fair value of the investment. CGF is exposed to foreign currency risk through its US \$98 million (CA \$141 million) convertible note and loan investments, including corresponding interest receivable.

When performing a sensitivity analysis, with all other variables held constant, a 5% strengthening or weakening in the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar would result in an increase (decrease) in the value of investments directly impacted by exchange rate changes of \$7,042 thousand (December 31, 2024 - \$3,815 thousand).



As at March 31, 2025, fixed commitments denominated in US \$113,221 thousand (US \$78,667 thousand) were outstanding.

(iii) Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than changes arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer or by factors that affect all similar financial instruments traded on the market. CGF is exposed to other price risk related to carbon credit pricing, through its CCO and CP CfD investments. The sensitivity of the fair value of CCO and CP CfD to a change in carbon credit prices is described in Note 4.2.3.

6.2. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of non-performance of a debtor on whom CGF relies on to fulfill contractual or financial obligations. That is, the risk that the issuer of a debt security is unable to meet its financial obligations. Credit risk encompasses the risk of a deterioration of creditworthiness and the corresponding concentration risk.

Credit risk monitoring entails an evaluation of the credit quality of each issuer that transacts with CGF. As at March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, CGF's maximum exposure to credit risk amounted to the carrying value of the cash and cash equivalents, interest receivable, short-term investments, and Convertible debts and other loan.

For public issuers, CGF relies on recognized credit rating agencies. Short-term investments consisted primarily of Canadian treasury bills, for which the long-term credit ratings were between AAA/Stable, Aaa/Stable and AA+/Stable and the short-term credit rating between A-1, Prime-1 and F1+.

For private issuers related to CGF's investments in Convertible debts and other loan, internal credit ratings are assigned using methodologies comparable to those used by recognized rating agencies. All existing ratings are non-investment grade.

6.3. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk corresponds to the risk that CGF will not be able to meet its financial obligations on a timely basis, with sufficient and readily available cash resources.

CGF's liquidity risk is not significant as it will receive amounts from the Government of Canada as described in Note 7.2. Furthermore, management utilizes appropriate measures and controls to monitor liquidity risk in order to ensure that there is sufficient liquidity to meet financial obligations as they come due. As at March 31, 2025, and as at December 31, 2024, CGF maintained sufficient cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments to cover all its financial obligations, including operating costs, working capital requirements and commitments, which encompass binding contracts with fixed obligations, binding contracts with variable obligations and discretionary commitments, as presented in Note 12.



The financial liabilities of CGF include accounts payable and other liabilities and accounts payable to related parties, which are presented at undiscounted contractual cash flows value and are all due within three months of the period end.

6.4. Concentration Risk

Concentration risk arises from exposure due to a lack of diversification or concentrated exposure. Given CGF's mandate, it is understood that the portfolio of investments is likely to be concentrated. Notwithstanding the above, and within its mandate, CGF invests in different areas of focus, as determined by the Statement of Investment Principles prepared by CGF pursuant to its mandate to make investments that catalyze substantial private sector investment in Canadian businesses and projects to help transform and grow Canada's economy at speed and scale to meaningful and efficient greenhouse gas reduction.

Concentration risk is presented in the following table and consists of the fair values of financial assets as well as binding commitments with fixed and variable amounts as defined in Note 12. Concentration risk by area of focus was as follows as at:

	March 31, 2025				December 31, 2024			
(Canadian \$ thousands)	Projects ¹	Clean tech ²	Low-carbon supply chains ³	Total	Projects ¹	Clean tech ²	Low-carbon supply chains ³	Total
Public equity investments	-	-	42,460	42,460	-	-	45,040	45,040
Private equity investment	-	90,000	-	90,000	-	90,000	-	90,000
Private fund investments	-	151,855	-	151,855	-	102,118	-	102,118
Convertible debts and other loan ⁴	203,864	333,707	-	537,571	203,319	73,289	-	276,608
Derivative-related instruments								
Warrants	-	-	19,804	19,804	-	-	22,297	22,297
CCO	1,004,381	-	-	1,004,381	1,004,580	-	-	1,004,580
CP CfD	19,969	-	-	19,969	19,969	-	-	19,969
Total	1,228,214	575,562	62,264	1,866,040	1,227,868	265,407	67,337	1,560,612

¹ Projects: Consists of projects that use less mature technologies and processes (proven in pilots but not yet widely adopted) to reduce emissions across the Canadian economy (e.g., carbon capture, utilization, and storage; hydrogen; and biofuels).

² Clean Tech: Consists of technology companies, including small and medium enterprises ("SMEs"), which are scaling less mature technologies that are in the demonstration or commercialization stages of development.

³ Low-Carbon Supply Chains: Consists of companies (including SMEs) and projects across low-carbon or climate tech value chains, including low-carbon natural resource development.

⁴ Including Interest receivable.



7. EQUITY

Equity is comprised of retained earnings and share capital. The following are additional details about CGF's share capital.

7.1. Common shares

CGF was nominally capitalized with one common share issued at a par value of \$1,000 per share, for a total share capital of \$1,000. CGF is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares. Holders of these shares are entitled to dividends, as and when declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at general meetings of CGF.

No dividends were declared during the three-month period ended March 31, 2025 (nil during the three-month period ended March 31, 2024).

7.2. Preference shares

The following table presents a reconciliation of the preference shares issued and outstanding as at:

	March 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Number of shares (thousands)	Amount (Canadian \$ thousands)	Number of shares (thousands)	Amount (Canadian \$ thousands)
Balance at beginning of the year	4,390	4,390,000	290	290,000
Preference shares issued	-	-	4,100	4,100,000
Balance at end of the period	4,390	4,390,000	4,390	4,390,000

On March 11, 2024, an Amended and Restated Funding Agreement ("FA") was entered into between CGF and the Government of Canada regarding the funding of CGF, pursuant to section 118(1) of *the Fall Economic Statement Implementation Act, 2022*, as amended by the *Budget Implementation Act, 2023*, No.1. The funding is by way of subscription for Class A Preference Shares ("Preference Shares") of CGF on the terms set forth in the FA to provide funding to CGF, up to the amount of \$15 billion, for the administration and implementation of the mandate.



The holders of the Preference Shares are not entitled to vote at any meeting of the shareholders of CGF, except where the holders of another class or series of shares of CGF are entitled to vote separately as a class or series.

The holders of the Preference Shares, in priority to the holders of the common shares and any other shares ranking junior to the Preference Shares, are entitled to receive preferential dividends as and when they are declared by the Board of Directors. If, in any fiscal year, the Board of Directors has not declared any dividends on the Preference Shares, then the holders of such shares shall have no right to any such dividend for that year.

Subject to the CBCA, CGF may, upon giving at least 30 days' notice, redeem all or any part of the outstanding Preference Shares at a price of \$1,000 per Preference Share, together with all declared but unpaid dividends.

The aggregate proceeds from preference shares issued to the Government of Canada are included as an addition to the Share Capital line on the Interim Condensed Statement of Financial Position. When these shares are redeemed by CGF, the aggregate redemption amount will be a deduction against this line item.



8. EXPENSES

Expenses include amounts incurred by related parties, on behalf of and in service to CGF, as described in Note 9. Expenses are comprised of the following for the three-month periods ended:

(Canadian \$ thousands)	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Transaction costs	1,172	1,128
Investment-related expenses	1,172	1,128
Compensation and indirect expenses	8,820	11,723
Professional and consulting fees	772	1,363
Operating expenses	9,592	13,086
Total expenses	10,764	14,214

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

9.1. Certain Investees

As outlined in Note 2.1, investments in associates are measured at FVTPL. Transactions between CGF and such entities or subsidiaries of such entities are related party transactions. CGF enters into investment transactions with such related parties in the normal course of its business. Since balances in connection with all investment transactions are measured at FVTPL, those transactions undertaken with related parties have the same impact on net assets and net loss as those with unrelated parties.



9.2. The Government of Canada and Government-Related Entities

Since CGF is a Crown corporation as described in Note 1, it is considered to be related to the Government of Canada as well as other entities that are controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by the Government of Canada (together “government-related entities”), such as CDEV and PSP Investments.

(i) The Government of Canada

The only transactions undertaken between CGF and the Government of Canada consist of the issuance of shares outlined in Note 7.

(ii) Government-Related Entities

As part of the investment management and secondment services rendered by PSP Investments to CGF, all costs incurred directly or indirectly on behalf of CGF are charged back with no added mark-up. As at March 31, 2025, CGF had an account payable to PSP Investments in the amount of \$10,587 thousand (December 31, 2024 - \$16,639 thousand). CGF incurred \$10,587 thousand of expenses for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025, through PSP Investments (\$11,326 thousand for the three-month period ended March 31, 2024).

Also included in CGF's expenses for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025, is an amount of \$5 thousand incurred through CDEV (\$16 thousand for the three-month period ended March 31, 2024).

(iii) Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling CGF's activities, directly or indirectly, and consist of members of the Board of Directors, its President and its Officers. For the three-month period ended March 31, 2025, the members of CGF's Board of Directors were allocated retainers and per diems for a total amount of \$5 thousand (\$11 thousand for the three-month period ended March 31, 2024), while the President and the Officers were not compensated.



10. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

In 2022, the Government of Canada announced its intention to create CGF and to fund it up to the amount of \$15 billion, as described in Note 7.2.

CGF defines capital that it manages as the aggregate of its equity, which is comprised of retained earnings (deficit) and its share capital, outlined in Note 7. CGF's objectives in managing capital are as follows:

- To safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern; and
- To fulfil its mandate and objectives for the Government of Canada.

CGF has to invest according to its mandate, with a view of earning a rate of return from capital appreciation and income from investments, as described in Note 2.2.

CGF's only source of funding is from issuing Preference Shares to the Government of Canada, which is limited to \$15 billion. As of March 31, 2025, the aggregate contributed capital was \$4,390 million (December 31, 2024 - \$4,390 million).

Furthermore, CGF is not entitled to borrow money other than providing guarantees and entering into loan commitments in support of its investment transactions, for an annual aggregate amount not exceeding the annual commitment amount approved and effective under the most recent Corporate Plan. Amounts guaranteed, if any, are disclosed in Note 11.

11. GUARANTEES AND INDEMNITIES

CGF provides indemnification to its directors, its officers, and to certain CGF representatives asked to serve as directors or officers of entities in which CGF have made an investment or have a financial interest. As a result, CGF may be required to indemnify these representatives for costs incurred, such as claims, actions or litigation in connection with the exercise of their duties, unless the liability of such a representative relates to a failure to act honestly and in good faith. To date, CGF has not received any claims nor made any payment for such indemnities.

In certain cases, CGF also provides indemnification or guarantees to third parties in the normal course of business. As a result, CGF may be required to indemnify or make payments on guarantees to such third parties in connection with the performance of their contractual obligations. To date, CGF has not received any claims nor made any payments for such indemnities or guarantees.



12. COMMITMENTS

The commitments outlined in the table below pertain to various types of contracts that CGF has entered into and represent amounts that CGF has not funded as of:

	March 31, 2025				
(Canadian \$ thousands)	Fixed ¹	Variable ²	Discretionary ³	Total	Timeframe
Private fund investments	107,947	10,115	-	118,062	2025-2029
Convertible debts and other loan	263,721	82,757	607,944	954,422	2025-onwards
Derivative-related instruments					
CCO	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	2026-2041
CP CfD	-	19,969	-	19,969	2025-2035
Total	371,668	1,112,841	607,944	2,092,453	

	December 31, 2024				
(Canadian \$ thousands)	Fixed ¹	Variable ²	Discretionary ³	Total	Timeframe
Private fund investments	65,897	8,944	-	74,841	2024-2029
Convertible debts and other loan	175,000	-	571,910	746,910	2024-onwards
Derivative-related instruments					
CCO	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	2026-2041 ⁴
CP CfD	-	19,969	-	19,969	2025-2035
Total	240,897	1,028,913	571,910	1,841,720	

¹ Represents the maximum amounts under binding contracts that are not dependent on future conditions.

² Represents the maximum amounts under binding contracts that are dependent on future conditions, outside of CGF's approval.

³ Represents the maximum amounts under contracts with respect to which a binding commitment is subject to CGF's approval.

⁴ Represents the timeframe related to the one CCO project that has been signed, which accounts for 28% of the total commitment. The timeframe for the remaining projects is undetermined.