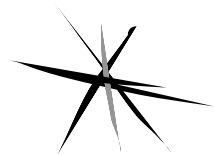

VISTA OIL & GAS, S.A.B. DE C.V.

Unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements

For the six months period ended June 30, 2018

VISTA OIL & GAS, S.A.B. DE C.V.

Unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements

For the six months period ended June 30, 2018

Contents:

Unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements:

Unaudited interim condensed consolidated statements of financial position
Unaudited interim condensed consolidated statements of profit or loss
Unaudited interim condensed consolidated statements of changes in Shareholder' Equity
Unaudited interim condensed consolidated statements of cash flows

Notes to the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements

VISTA OIL & GAS, S.A.B. DE C.V.

Unaudited interim condensed consolidated statements of financial position
(Amounts expressed in thousands U.S. dollars)

	Note	As of June 30, 2018	As of December 31, 2017
Assets			
Non Current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	759,777	-
Goodwill	5	28,484	-
Other intangible assets		437	-
Cash held in escrow account	3/6	-	652,566
Trade and other receivables	9	16,654	-
Prepaid expenses		1,849	128
Total non-current assets		**807,201**	**652,694**
Current assets			
Inventories	8	11,905	-
Trade receivables	7	64,160	-
Other receivables	9	27,265	-
Cash, bank balances and other short-term investments	6	74,826	2,666
Total current assets		**178,156**	**2,666**
Total assets		**985,357**	**655,360**
Liabilities and equity			
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	14	513,943	25
Stock options	20	900	-
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	20	1,738	-
Retained losses		(49,439)	(5,095)
Total shareholders' equity		**467,142**	**(5,070)**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred income tax		139,102	38
Provisions	12	31,044	-
Option		14,840	14,840
Interest payable to Class A shareholders		-	2,550
Redeemable Class A common stock net from offering expenses		-	642,080
Labor obligations	20	3,603	86
Trade and other payables		-	550
Total non-current liabilities		**188,589**	**660,144**

	Note	As of June 30, 2018	As of December 31, 2017
Current liabilities			
Provisions	12	1,079	-
Borrowings		254,743	-
Salaries and social security payable		1,023	-
Trade payables	18	48,092	276
Other taxes and royalties payable		8,561	9
Income tax liability		16,128	-
Related parties		-	1
Total current liabilities		**329,626**	**286**
Total liabilities		**518,215**	**660,430**
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**985,357**	**655,360**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

VISTA OIL & GAS, S.A.B. DE C.V.

Unaudited interim condensed consolidated statements of profit or loss
(Amounts expressed thousands in U.S. dollars)

	Note	Period from January 1st to June 30, 2018	Period from March 22 to June 30, 2017	Period from April 1st to June 30, 2018	Period from April 1st to June 30, 2017
Revenue	16	110,286	-	110,286	-
Revenue		110,286	-	110,286	-
Cost of Sales:					
Lifting costs		(31,328)	-	(31,328)	-
Depreciation		(30,883)	-	(30,883)	-
Royalties		(16,919)	-	(16,919)	-
Gross profit		**31,156**	**-**	**31,156**	**-**
Selling expenses		(5,999)	(6)	(5,999)	(6)
General and administrative expenses		(10,308)	-	(7,387)	-
Exploration expense		(302)	-	(302)	-
Others operating result, net	17	(7,862)	-	(7,804)	-
Operating profit (loss)		**6,685**	**(6)**	**9,664**	**(6)**
Interest income		1,476	-	(489)	-
Interest expense		(3,894)	-	(2,679)	-
Amortized cost		(6,020)	-	(4,782)	-
Descuento del pasivo por taponamiento de pozos		(380)	-	(380)	-
Foreign exchange loss, net		(10,792)	-	(10,785)	-
Financial results, net		**(19,610)**	**-**	**(19,115)**	**-**
(Loss) before income taxes		**(12,925)**	**(6)**	**(9,451)**	**(6)**
Current income tax expense	15	(16,128)	(1)	(16,134)	(1)
Deferred income tax (expense) benefit	15	(15,291)	-	(15,291)	-
Net loss		**(44,344)**	**(7)**	**(40,876)**	**(7)**
(Losses) per share attributable to equity holders of the parent	18				
Basic loss per common share		**(1.04)**	**-**	**(0.96)**	**-**
Diluted loss per common share		**(1.04)**	**-**	**(0.96)**	**-**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

VISTA OIL & GAS, S.A.B. DE C.V.

Unaudited interim condensed consolidated statement of changes in Shareholder' Equity
For the six months period ended June 30, 2018
(Amounts expressed thousands in U.S. dollars)

	Share capital	Stock options	Retained losses	Benefit plan	Noncontrolling Interest	Total stockholders' equity
Balance at January1, 2018	**25**	**-**	**(5,095)**	**-**	**-**	**(5,070)**
Capital increase obtained from the initial public offering net of reimbursements and offering expenses (Note 14)	513,918	-	-	-	-	513,918
Opciones sobre acciones	-	900	-	-	-	900
Stock options (Note 20)	-	-	-	1,738	-	1,738
Non – controlling Interest arising on a business combination	-	-	-	-	1,307	1,307
Acquisition of non – controlling interest	-	-	-	-	(1,307)	(1,307)
Net loss	-	-	(44,344)	-	-	(44,344)
Balance at June 30, 2018	**513,943**	**900**	**(49,439)**	**1,738**	**-**	**467,142**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

VISTA OIL & GAS, S.A.B. DE C.V.

Unaudited interim condensed consolidated statement of changes in Shareholder' Equity
For the six months period ended June 30, 2017

(Amounts expressed in thousands U.S. dollars)

(Note 15)

	Share capital	**Retained losses**	**Total stockholders' equity**
Initial capital contribution effective on March 22, 2017	-	-	**-**
Capital increase due to issue of Series B Shares to founding shareholders	25		**25**
Net loss	-	(7)	**(7)**
Balance at June 30, 2017	**25**	**(7)**	**18**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

VISTA OIL & GAS, S.A.B. DE C.V.

Unaudited interim condensed consolidated statements of cash flows
(Amounts expressed in thousands U.S. dollars)

	Period from January 1st to June 30, 2018	**Period from March 22 to June 30, 2017**	**Period from April 1st to June 30, 2018**	**Period from April 1st to June 30, 2017**
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net loss for the period	(44,344)	(7)	(40,876)	(7)
Adjustments to reconcile net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities:				
Non-cash items related with operating activities:				
Depreciation (Nota 10)	30,883	-	30,883	-
Foreign exchange loss	10,792	-	10,785	-
Increase of provisions, net	68	-	68	-
Accrued income tax	31,419	-	31,425	-
Stock options	900	-	900	-
Partidas Relacionadas Con Actividades de Financiamiento:				
Interest income	(1,476)	-	489	-
Interest expense	3,894	-	2,679	-
Costs of early settlements of borrowings and other financing costs	6,020	-	4,782	-
Unwinding of discount on asset retirement obligation provision	380	-	380	-
	38,536	**(7)**	**41,515**	**(7)**
Changes in working capital::				
Trade and other receivables	(19,728)	-	(19,727)	-
Trade payables	34,903	-	34,559	-
Employee defined benefits obligations	(2,736)	-	(2,736)	-
Salaries and social security payable	(2,576)	-	(2,493)	-
Prepaid expenses	-	(2)	-	(2)
Recoverable taxes	-	(1)	-	(1)
Provisions	(25,913)	-	(25,913)	-
Inventaries	(2,235)	-	(2,235)	-
Others payables	-	10	-	10
Others taxes	(8,104)	-	(8,107)	-
Net cash flows generated by (used in) operating activities	**12,147**	**-**	**14,863**	**-**

	Period from January 1st to June 30, 2018	Period from March 22 to June 30, 2017	Period from April 1st to June 30, 2018	Period from April 1st to June 30, 2017
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired (Nota 5)	(708,136)	-	(708,136)	-
Investment in property, plant and equipment	(14,865)	-	(14,865)	-
Acquisition of other intangible assets	202	-	202	-
Sales of other financial assets	3,621	-	3,621	-
Interest obtained	1,476		1,476	
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities	**(717,702)**	**-**	**(717,702)**	**-**
Financing activities:				
Capital contribution	-	25	-	25
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	(1,307)	-	(1,307)	-
Interest income	-	-	(1,965)	-
Proceeds from borrowings	260.000	-	260,000	-
Payment of cost of borrowings	(11,128)	-	(11,128)	-
Redeemable Class A common stock net from offering expenses	(204,590)	-	(204,590)	-
Proceeds from capitalization of Serie A shares	95,000		95,000	
Payment of capitalization of Serie A shares	(23,574)	-	(23,574)	-
Interest expense	(1,502)	-	(1,502)	-
Net cash flows generated by financing activities	**112,899**	**25**	**110,934**	**25**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(592,656)	25	(591,905)	25
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(17,420)		(17,420)	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	655,232	-	654,481	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**45,156**	**25**	**45,156**	**25**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

VISTA OIL & GAS, S.A.B. DE C.V.

Notes to the Unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements

For the six month period ended June 30, 2018
(Amounts expressed in thousands U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

1. Company's activities

Vista Oil & Gas, S.A.B. de C.V. (the ''Company'') is a public stock company (sociedad anónima bursátil de capital variable) recently organized under the laws of Mexico on March 22, 2017. Until April 4th, 2018, the Company was a special purpose acquisition company established for the purpose of effecting a merger, asset acquisition, share purchase, share exchange, participation or interest purchase, combination, consolidation, reorganization or other similar business combination, however denominated, with one or more businesses (the ''Initial Business Combination''). The Company's corporate purpose was to (i) acquire, by any legal means, any type of assets, stock, equity interests or interests in any kind of commercial or civil companies, associations, partnerships, trusts, or any kind of entities within the energy sector, (ii) participate as a partner, shareholder or investor in all businesses or entities, whether commercial or civil, associations, trusts or of any other nature, (iii) issue and place shares representing its capital stock, publicly or privately, in domestic or foreign securities markets, (iv) issue and place warrants publicly or privately for shares representing its capital stock or any other kind of securities, in domestic or foreign securities markets, and (v) issue or place negotiable instruments, debt instruments or any other security, be it public or private, in domestic or foreign securities markets. The Company was formed by subsidiaries of Riverstone Investment Company LLC.

The registered address and executive office of the Company is located in Mexico City, Mexico, at Javier Barros Sierra Number 540 Torre 2 floor, Lomas de Santa Fe, Delegación Álvaro Obregón, zip code 01210 Mexico City.

On August 15, 2017, the settlement date of the Initial Public Offering, the Company obtained the amount of $650,016,589 in proceeds (including the Deferred Underwriting Commissions, as defined in Note 6) from the Initial Public Offering and deposited them into an escrow account at Citibank N.A. London Branch, acting as escrow agent. As further described below the Company used the proceeds of the escrow account to complete their Initial Business Combination.

As of December 31, 2017, all the activities since the Company's inception on March 22, 2017, relate to the Company's incorporation, the Initial Public Offering ("Initial Public Offering" as described below) and the efforts directed towards finding and consummating a suitable Initial Business Combination. The Company did not generate any operating revenues prior to December 31, 2017.

Relevant events and transactions

On April 4, 2018, the Company through its Mexican subsidiary Vista Holding I, S.A. de C.V. completed the Initial Business Combination by completing the acquisition of (i) 58.88% of Petrolera Entre Lomas, S.A. ("PELSA"), (ii) 3.85% of direct participation interest in the Exploitation Concessions operated by PELSA, (iii) 100% participation interest in the Exploitation Concessions of Medanito 25 de Mayo-Jagüel de los Machos, (iv) 100% of APCO Oil & Gas International, Inc. ("APCO") and 5% of APCO Argentina, S.A. ("APCO Argentina") for a total consideration transferred at closing 739,504 in all cash transaction.

Furthermore, on April 25, 2018 the Company through its Mexican Subsidiary Vista Holding I S.A. de C.V. completed the acquisition of the remaining participation interest (0.32%) of Petrolera Entre Lomas (PELSA) for a total consideration transferred at closing 1,307 in an all cash transaction.

As a result of the business combination described above, the Company obtained a participation interests in the following oil and gas properties:

(i) In the Neuquina Basin

a) A 100% operating interest in the exploitation concessions Medanito-25 de Mayo and Jagüel de los Machos (as operator);

b) A 100% operating interest in the exploitation concessions Entre Lomas, Bajada del Palo y Agua Amarga (as operator)

c) A 55% operating interest in the exploitation concessions Coirón Amargo Norte (as operator); and

d) A 45% non-operating interest in the assessment block Coirón Amargo Sur Oeste (operated by Shell);

(ii) In the Golfo San Jorge basin

e) A 16.9% non-operating interest in the exploitation concessions Sur Río Deseado Este (operated by Pentanova Energy); and

f) A 44% non-operating interest in the exploitation agreement Sur Río Deseado Este (operated by Quintana).

(iii) In the Noroeste basin

g) A 1.5% non-operating interest in the exploitation concessions Acambuco (operated by Pan American Energy).

Furthermore, resulting from its initial business combination the main activity of the Company after April 4, 2018 is the production and commercialization of oil and gas (upstream), likewise, the Company accounting policies have changed significantly from December 31, 2017, a summary of the Company´s main accounting policies as of June 30, 2018 is described in Note 2 of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

As of June 30, 2018 the subsidiaries which the Company controls are:

Company	**Activity**	**Country**	**Ownership percentage as of June 30, 2018**	**Ownership percentage as of December 31, 2017**
Vista Holding I, S.A de C.V.	Holding	Mexico	100.00%	100.00%
Vista Holding II, S.A de C.V.	Holding	Mexico	100.00%	100.00%
Petrolera Entre Lomas. S.A.	Upstream	Argentina	100.00%	-%
APCO Cayman Oil & Gas International, Inc.	Holding	Cayman Islands	100.00%	-%
APCO Sucursal Argentina.	Upstream	Argentina	100.00%	-%
APCO Argentina, S.A.	Holding	Argentina	100.00%	-%

Upstream activity refers to Oil & Gas exploration, and production.

2. Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively the Company) for the six month period to June 30, 2018 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 “Interim Financial Reporting” and were authorized for issuance by the Company’s Chief Financial Officer Pablo Vera Pinto on July 24, 2018 and the Company’s Board of Directors, subsequent events have been considered through that date (See Note 23).

The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the Company’s annual consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2017.

The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements were applicable are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017; however, as result of the Company’s business combination further describe below, several new accounting policies have been adopted. Note 2 describes a summary of our principal accounting policies, in addition effective January 1, 2018 the Company adopted new standards IFRS 15, “Revenue from Contracts” and IFRS 9, “Financial instruments”, as well as for several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2018, but do not have an impact on the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company.

The preparation of these unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with IAS 34 requires the use of critical estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for certain assets and liabilities, as well as certain income and expenses. It also requires that management exercise judgment in the application of the Company’s accounting policies.

The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company are presented in U.S. dollars, according to the provisions of the IAS 21. The Company’s functional and reporting currency is the U.S. dollar, which is the currency used in these unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

b) Reclasificaciones

Some figures shown in the financial statements as of December 31, 2017 have been reclassified as originally issued for comparability of presentation with the 2018 unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements. The effects of this reclassification were recognized retrospectively in the statement of financial position as of June 30, 2018, in conformity with IAS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and errors.

	As of December 31, 2017	
	As reported originally	**Reclassified**
Statement of financial position		
Warrants (equity)	14,840	-
Warrants (non current liabilities)	-	14,840

Certain adjustments and reclassifications have been made to the figures of the interim financial statements as of September 30, 2018 previously reported, with respect to the figures issued, mainly to adjust the final goodwill resulting from the initial business combination:

Statements of financial position

	As reported originally	As reclassified
Property, plant and equipment	634,258	759,777
Goodwill	118,326	28,484
Other intangible assets	-	437
Inversiones en acciones compañías subsidiarias	2,575	-
Inventaries	2,537	11,905
Other current assets	25,061	-
Other receivables	325	27,265
Cash and cash equivalents	74,805	74,826
Warrants	14,840	-
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,884)	1,738
Retained earnings (Accumulated Loss)	(45,523)	(49,439)
Deferred income tax liabilities	101,012	139,102
Provisions	28,701	31,044
Warrants (non-current liabilities)	-	14,840
Borrowings	252,595	254,743
Interests payable	2,149	-
Salaries and social security payable	-	1,023
Trade payables	44,453	48,092
Other trade payable	993	-

Statement of profit or loss

	As reported originally	As reclassified
Depreciation	(27,772)	(30,883)
Royalties	(16,837)	(16,919)
Selling expenses	(4,993)	(5,999)
Exploration expense	-	(302)
Other operating results, net	(9,212)	(7,862)
Interest income	2,457	1,476
Interest expense	(4,865)	(3,894)
Costs of early settlements of borrowings and other financing costs	(5,397)	(6,020)
Discount on asset retirement obligation provision	-	(380)
Net exchange differences	(10,462)	(10,792)
Income tax	(31,997)	-
Current income tax expense	-	(16,128)
Deferred income tax (expense) benefit	-	(15,291)

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the quarter

	As reported originally	As reclassified
Depreciation	(27,772)	(30,883)
Royalties	(16,837)	(16,919)
Selling expenses	(4,993)	(5,999)
Exploration expense	-	(302)
Other operating results, net	(9,153)	(7,804)
Interest income	492	(489)
Interest expense	(3,651)	(2,679)
Costs of early settlements of borrowings and other financing costs	(4,158)	(4,782)
Discount on asset retirement obligation provision	-	(380)
Net exchange differences	(10,455)	(10,785)
Income tax	(32,003)	-
Current income tax expense	-	(16,134)
Deferred income tax (expense) benefit	-	(15,291)

Presentation of the unaudited interim condensed consolidated statements of profit or loss

The Company classifies its expenses per function in the unaudited interim condensed consolidated statements of profit or loss, according to the Company's industry practices.

Presentation of the unaudited interim condensed consolidated statements of cash flows

The unaudited interim condensed consolidated statements of cash flows of the Company are presented using the indirect method.

3. Significant accounting policies

a) Basis of consolidation

The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements comprised the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at June 30, 2018.

Control is achieved when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Company controls an investee if, and only if, the Company has all of the following:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Company has less than a majority of the voting, or similar, rights of an investee, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement(s) with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Company's voting rights and potential voting rights

The relevant activities are those which significantly affect the subsidiary's returns. The ability to approve the operating and capital budget of a subsidiary and the ability to appoint key management personnel are decisions that demonstrate that the Company has the existing rights to direct the relevant activities of a subsidiary.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Company gains control until the date the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Company and to the Non-Controlling Interest (NCI), even if this results in the NCI having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Company's accounting policies. All intra Company assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Company are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Company loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity while any resultant gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognized at fair value.

b) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any NCI in the acquired. For each business combination, the Company elects whether to measure NCI in the acquired at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquirer's identifiable net assets. Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses.

When the Company acquires a business, it assesses the assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquire. Those acquired hydrocarbon reserves and resources that can be reliably measured are recognized separately in the assessment of fair values on acquisition. Other potential reserves, resources and rights, for which fair values cannot be reliably measured, are not recognized separately, but instead are subsumed in goodwill.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is measured at its acquisition date fair value, and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IAS 39 is measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized either in the statement of profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of IAS 39, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate IFRS. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured, and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for NCI over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred (bargain purchase), before recognizing a gain, the Company reassesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the assessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's Cash Generation Units (CGUs) that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquire are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill forms part of a CGU and part of the operation in that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed of in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the CGU retained.

c) Foreign currencies

The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in US dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency and the Company's presentation currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the spot rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences are taken to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items measured at a revalued amount in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is valued at its nominal value and is deposited in bank accounts with no interest accrual. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates. The Company deposits cash surpluses only with major banks of high-quality credit standing.

e) Investment held in Escrow Account

The amounts held in the Escrow Account represent proceeds from the Initial Public Offering of 650,017 which were invested in a U.K. based escrow account (the "Escrow Account") with Citibank N.A. London Branch acting as escrow agent. Such resources were deposited in an interest-bearing account and were classified as restricted assets because such amounts could only be used by the Company in connection with the consummation of an Initial Business Combination or for reimbersument to the Series A shareholders if such shareholders exercised their redemption rights.

As of December 31, 2017, the Escrow Account had a fair value of 652,566, from which 2,550 were a result of interest income and were held in the Escrow Account. Interest from the fund of the Escrow Account may be released to the Company to (i) pay tax obligations, (ii) fund working capital in an amount not to exceed 750 annually for a maximum of 24 months, and (iii) in the event of a failure to enter into an Initial Business Combination within 24 months from the closing of this Offering, pay up to 100 in dissolution expenses.

On April 4, 2018, the Company consummated its initial business combination and consequently a portion of the accumulated amounts in the Escrow Account at such date for an amount of 653,781 was used to reimburse Series A shareholders that exercised their redemption rights, the remaining proceeds were capitalized net of their emission expenses and used to complete the Company´s initial business combination.

Note 14 provides further details regarding the capitalization of Series "A" proceeds obtained in the IPO.

f) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

The cost of crude oil is the drilling and production cost, including the appropriate proportion of depreciation, depletion and amortization and overheads based on normal operating capacity, determined on a weighted average basis.

g) Interest in joint operations

A joint operation is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement.

In relation to its interests in joint operations, the Company recognizes its:

- Assets, including its share of any assets held jointly
- Liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly
- Revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation
- Share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation
- Expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly

Main join operation agreements are described in Note 1

h) Property, plant and equipment

Oil and gas exploration and evaluation assets

Oil and gas exploration and evaluation expenditure is accounted for using the successful efforts method of accounting.

Exploration and evaluation costs

Exploration and evaluation activity involves the search for hydrocarbon resources, the determination of technical feasibility and the assessment of commercial viability of an identified resource.

Once the legal right to explore has been acquired, costs directly associated with an exploration well are capitalized as exploration and evaluation intangible assets until the drilling of the well is complete and the results have been evaluated. These costs include directly attributable employee remuneration, materials and fuel used, rig costs and payments made to contractors.
Geological and geophysical costs are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, as incurred.

If no potentially commercial hydrocarbons are discovered, the exploration asset is written off through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as a dry hole. If extractable hydrocarbons are found and, subject to further appraisal activity (e.g., the drilling of additional wells), it is probable that they can be commercially developed, the costs continue to be carried as an intangible asset while sufficient/continued progress is made in assessing the commerciality of the hydrocarbons. Costs directly associated with appraisal activity undertaken to determine the size, characteristics and commercial potential of a reservoir following the initial discovery of hydrocarbons, including the costs of appraisal wells where hydrocarbons were not found, are initially capitalized as an intangible asset.

All such capitalized costs are subject to technical, commercial and management review, as well as review for indicators of impairment at least once a year. This is to confirm the continued intent to develop or otherwise extract value from the discovery. When this is no longer the case, the costs are written off through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

When proved reserves of oil and gas are identified and development is sanctioned by management, the relevant capitalized expenditure is first assessed for impairment and (if required) any impairment loss is recognized, then the remaining balance is transferred to oil and gas properties. Other than license costs, no amortization is charged during the exploration and evaluation phase.

Depreciation and amortization

Oil and gas properties are depreciated/amortized on a unit-of-production basis over the total proved developed reserves of the field concerned, except in the case of assets whose useful life is shorter than the lifetime of the field, in which case, the straight-line method is applied. Rights and concessions are depleted on the unit-of-production basis over the total proved developed and undeveloped reserves of the relevant area. The unit-of-production rate calculation for the depreciation/amortization of field development costs takes into account expenditures incurred to date, together with sanctioned future development expenditure.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the asset is derecognized.

The asset’s residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation/amortization are reviewed at each reporting period and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

i) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized ast the proceeds are received, net of direct issue costs. Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL), loans and borrowings or payables, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value less, directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, redeemable class "A" common stock to public net from offering expenses, see Note 14.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as described below:

Redeemable Class A Common Stock

After initial recognition, Class "A" Shares Common Stock net of the offering expenses are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in the statements of income when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest method. The effective interest method amortization is included in financing expense in the statements of income.

Derecognition

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

j) Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the

effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statements of income when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest method. The effective interest method amortization is included in interest expense in the consolidated statements of income.

Derecognition

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

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the consolidated statements of incomes.

k) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as part of finance costs in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Decommissioning liability

The Company recognizes a decommissioning liability where it has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made.

The obligation generally arises when the asset is installed or the ground/environment is disturbed at the field location. When the liability is initially recognized, the present value of the estimated costs is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related oil and gas assets to the extent that it was incurred by the development/construction of the field. Any decommissioning obligations that arise through the production of inventory are expensed when the inventory item is recognized in cost of goods sold.

Additional disturbances which arise due to further development/construction at the oil and gas property are recognized as additions or charges to the corresponding assets and decommissioning liability when they occur. Costs related to restoration of site damage (subsequent to start of commercial production) that is created on an ongoing basis during production are provided for at their net present values and recognized in profit or loss as production continues.

Changes in the estimated timing or cost of decommissioning are dealt with prospectively by recording an adjustment to the provision and a corresponding adjustment to oil and gas properties. Any reduction in the decommissioning

liability and, therefore, any deduction from the asset to which it relates, may not exceed the carrying amount of that asset. If it does, any excess over the carrying value is taken immediately to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

If the change in estimate results in an increase in the decommissioning liability and, therefore, an addition to the carrying value of the asset, the Company considers whether this is an indication of impairment of the asset as a whole, and if so, tests for impairment. If, for mature fields, the estimate for the revised value of oil and gas assets net of decommissioning provisions exceeds the recoverable value, that portion of the increase is charged directly to expense.

Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the change in present value based on the discount rate that reflects current market assessments and the risks specific to the liability. The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as a finance cost.

The Company recognizes a deferred tax asset in respect of the temporary difference on the decommissioning liability in respect of the temporary difference on a decommissioning asset.

Environmental liabilities

Liabilities for environmental costs are recognized when a clean-up is probable and the associated costs can be reliably estimated. Generally, the timing of recognition of these provisions coincides with the commitment to a formal plan of action or, if earlier, on divestment or on closure of inactive sites.

The amount recognized is the best estimate of the expenditure required. If the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount recognized is the present value of the estimated future expenditure.

l) Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of discount and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company’s activities. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Revenues from sales of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas, are recognized on the transfer of title in accordance with the terms of the related contracts, which is when the customer has taken title and assumed the risks and benefits, prices have been determined and collectability is reasonably assured.

Revenues from oil and natural gas production in which the Company has a joint interest with other producers are recognized on the basis of the net working interest, regardless of actual assignment. Any imbalance between actual and contractual assignment will result in the recognition of an amount payable or receivable according to the actual share in production, whether above or below the production resulting from the Company’s contractual interest in the joint operation.

Government grants

Grants from the government are recognized at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will

be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions. There are no unfulfilled conditions or other contingencies attaching to the following grants. The Company did not benefit directly from any other forms of government assistance.

m) Income tax

The income tax represents the addition of the current income tax to be paid and the deferred income tax. The income tax is charged to the net profit as it is being incurred, except when it is related to transactions that are being recognized in other comprehensive income or directly to the equity. In this case, the current and deferred income tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in the equity, as applicable.

Deferred income tax

The Company determines the deferred taxes using the assets-liability method. This method determines all of the differences that exist between the accounting and fiscal values, applying to those differences the applicable income tax rate to the date of the balance sheet, or the applicable income tax rate that will be in effect under the tax laws at the date when the assets or liabilities will be recovered or settled.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognized subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances arises. The adjustment is either treated as a reduction in goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it occurred during the measurement period or recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Income tax rates prevailing at year-end in Argentina are 30% in 2018, 30% in 2019, 25% in 2020, income tax rate in Mexico are 30% in 2018 and forward.

n) Loss per share

The Company presents basic and diluted loss per share (LPS) data for its shares. As described in Note 19, the Company has potentially dilutive shares and therefore presents its basic and diluted loss per share. Basic Loss per Share (LPS) is calculated by dividing the net loss by weighted average number of ordinary outstanding shares during the year. Diluted Loss per Share (LPS) is calculated by dividing the net loss (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of ordinary outstanding shares during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

o) Capital management

For the purpose of the Company’s capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company’s capital management is to maximize shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of its financial covenants. To maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to Shareholders, return capital to Shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is calculated by dividing net debt by the aggregate of total capital and net debt.

p) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company’s principal financial liability is comprised of redeemable class “A” common stock net of offering

expenses. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Initial Business Combination. The Company's principal financial assets include cash and cash equivalents. The Company is exposed to market risks as described in Note 3 (i) below

q) Market risks

Foreign currency risk results from volatility in the foreign currency market, which affects cash, cash equivalents, subscription and other rights, and payables to related parties.

r) Employee Benefits

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and accumulating sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current salaries and social security payable in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Costs related to compensated absences, such as vacations and vacation premiums, and cost related to December bonus payments are recognized on an accrual basis. Mexican employees resigned to the right to receive employee profit sharing according with Mexican Federal Law.

Defined benefit plans

Labor costs liabilities are accrued in the periods in which the employees provide the services that trigger the consideration.

The cost of defined contribution plans is periodically recognized in accordance with the contributions made by the Company.

Additionally, the Company operates several defined benefit plans. Defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, depending on one or more factors, such as age, years of service and compensation. In accordance with conditions established in each plan, the benefit may consist in a single payment, or in making complementary payments to those made by the pension system.

The defined benefit liability recognized in the financial statement balance sheet, at the end of the reporting period, is the present value of the defined benefit obligation net of the fair value of the plan assets, when applicable. The defined benefit obligation is calculated semi-annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using future actuarial assumptions about demographic and financial variables that affect the determination of the amount of such benefits.

Actuarial gains and losses from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions, are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) in the period in which they arise and past service costs are recognized immediately in the statement of income (loss).

s) Segment information

Although the Company is domiciled in Mexico, all their and operations are located in Argentina, consequently the

Company is managed as a single business unit as its only activity is the exploration and production (upstream) of natural gas, liquid gas and petroleum , thus has only one reportable segment and no aggregation of segment has been performed.

The Executive Management Committee (which collectively is considered to be the Chief Operating Decision Maker) monitors the operating results of its oil and gas properties based on its production separately, due to for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment.

All the revenue obtained by each operating segment comes from external customers located in Argentina, depreciation of oil and gas properties and related property plant and equipment is fully associated to Argentina, operating expenses, financing expenses and related assets cannot be allocated by each operating segment as those are managed on a centralized.

t) New accounting pronouncements

The Company has not applied the following standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements that are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

IAS 7, Disclosure Initiative—Amendments to IAS 7

The amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows are part of the IASB's Disclosure Initiative and require an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities. On initial application of the amendment, entities are not required to provide comparative information for preceding periods. The Company has determined that this amendment does not have any impact on its unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements June 30, 2018.

Amendments to IAS 12, Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses

The amendments clarify that an entity needs to consider whether tax law restricts the sources of taxable profits against which such entity may make deductions on the reversal of that deductible temporary difference. Furthermore, the amendments provide guidance on how an entity should determine future taxable profits and explain the circumstances in which taxable profit may include the recovery of some assets for more than their carrying amount.

Entities are required to apply the amendments retrospectively; however, on initial application of the amendments, the change in the opening equity of the earliest comparative period may be recognized in opening retained earnings (or in another component of equity, as appropriate), without allocating the change between opening retained earnings and other components of equity. Entities applying this relief must disclose that fact. The Company has determined that this amendment does not have any impact on unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements June 30, 2018.

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, replacement of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments that replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and all previous versions of IFRS 9. IFRS 9 brings together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments project: classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early application permitted. Except for hedge accounting, retrospective application is required but providing comparative information is not compulsory. For hedge accounting, the requirements are generally applied prospectively, with some limited exceptions.

As of June 30, 2018 the Company does not have hedge transactions.

(a) Classification and measurement

The Company has reviewed its financial assets measured and classified at fair value through profit and loss and has concluded that they satisfy conditions to maintain the classification. As a result, the initial adoption did not affect the classification and measurement of financial assets of the Company.

(b) Impairment

IFRS 9 requires the Company to record expected credit losses on all of its debt securities, loans and trade receivables, either on a 12-month or lifetime basis. The Company applies the simplified approach and record lifetime expected losses on all trade receivables and other receivables with similar risk characteristics.

The loss allowance for trade receivables adjustments as of June 30, 2018 for the application of the expected credit losses methodology is disclosed on Note 7.

IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, replacement of IAS 11, IAS 18, IFRIC 13, IFRIC 15, IFRIC 18 and SIC-31

IFRS 15, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", was originally issued in May 2014 and supersedes IAS 18 "Revenue" and applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. Revenue is recognized as control is passed, either over time or at a point in time. Company has been completed this standard, as allowed by the corresponding transitional provisions which imply cumulative effect shown as an adjustment to retained earnings at the date of initial application.

As mentioned in Note 1, due to recent acquisitions, the Company accounting policies have changed significantly from December 31, 2017, incorporating new pronouncements changes.

The standard outlines a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes most current revenue recognition guidance, including industry specific guidance. In applying the revenue model to contracts within its scope, an entity will: 1) Identify the contract(s) with a customer; 2) Identify the performance obligations in the contract; 3) Determine the transaction price; 4) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; 5) Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The Company started generating operating revenue since April 4, 2018, and has assessed the effects of the application of IFRS 15, in relation to their existing contracts and agreements with customers, and has not identified differences related to the identification of performance obligations, nor the methodology for allocating prices to those obligations, that could affect the amount or timing of revenue recognition. Finally no contract assets or contract liabilities to be separately presented have been identified.

IFRS 16, Leases, replacement of IAS 17, IFRIC 4, SIC-15 and SIC-27

IFRS 16 "Leases" was issued in January 2016 and supersedes IAS 17 "Leases" and related interpretations. The new standard brings most leases on-balance sheet for lessees under a single model, eliminating the distinction between operating and finance leases. Lessor accounting, however, remains largely unchanged and the distinction between operating and finance leases is retained. IFRS 16 is effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with

earlier adoption permitted if IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' has also been applied. The Company does not plan on early adopting this standard. However, it has determined that the adoption of this standard will be treated applying the prospective transitional provisions, which imply that adoption effects will be reflected directly against retained earnings and the applicable assets and liabilities as of January 1, 2019.

Under IFRS 16 a lessee recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The right-of-use asset is treated similarly to other non-financial assets and depreciated accordingly and the financial liability accrues interest. This will typically produce a front-loaded expense profile (whereas operating leases under IAS 17 would typically have had straight-line expenses) as an assumed linear depreciation of the right-of-use asset and the decreasing interest on the liability will lead to an overall decrease of expense over the life of the lease.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted at the rate implicit in the lease if that can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee shall use their incremental borrowing rate.

However, a lessee may elect to account for lease payments as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term for leases with a lease term of 12 months or less and containing no purchase options (this election is made by class of underlying asset); and leases where the underlying asset has a low value when new, such as personal computers or small items of office furniture (this election can be made on a lease-by-lease basis).

The Company is currently in the process of performing its evaluation of the potential impacts that the adoption of IFRS 16 may represent to its consolidated financial statements. As part of such process, management is assessing the different lease contracts, mainly those in which it acts as a lessee as well as other contracts in which the definition of a lease could be met independently of its legal form.

The Company is in the process of quantifying the effects of IFRS 16 as well developing its accounting policy under the new standard, which includes evaluating those lease contracts that may qualify under the accounting exceptions provided by the standard for those assets considered as low value and developing its corresponding judgement on potentially subjective matters particularly in respect of the definition of a lease and the assessment of the lease term.

4. Inflation in Argentina

All of the three-year cumulative inflation rates commonly used to evaluate Argentina's inflation currently exceed 100%.

A conclusion that Argentina's economy is highly inflationary as of June 30, 2018, mean that entities could apply the guidance on highly inflationary accounting in IAS 29 "financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies", beginning July 1, 2018 for calendar-year registrants (which is the reporting period following the period in which the country becomes highly inflationary).

Due to the fact that the Company's functional and reporting currency is the U.S. dollar and not the Argentinian peso, no impact is expected as a result of the designation of Argentine as an hyperinflationary economy.

5. Business Combination

On April 4, 2018, the Company completed its Initial Business Combination that were recorded using the acquisition accounting method. The results of the operations acquired have been included in the consolidated financial statements since the date on which the Company obtained control of the respective business, as disclosed below.

5.1 Acquisition of PELSA and the 3.85% direct interest in the oil and gas properties operated by PELSA from Pampa Energía S.A.

On January 16, 2018, Pampa Energía S.A. ("PAMPA") agreed to sell VISTA its direct interest in PELSA and its direct interests in the Entre Lomas, Bajada del Palo and Agua Amarga oil and gas properties.

On April 4, 2018, PAMPA and the Company, through its Mexican subsidiary Vista I, executed a share purchase agreement (the "Share Purchase Agreement PELSA"), for the acquisition of Pampa´s direct interest of

i) 58.88% in PELSA, an Argentine company that holds a 73.15% direct operating interest in the Entre Lomas ("EL"), Bajada del Palo ("BP"), and Agua Amarga ("AA") oil exploitation concessions in the Neuquina Basin in the provinces of Neuquén and Río Negro, Argentina (the "EL-AA-BP Concessions") (the "PELSA Transaction"); and

ii) 3.85% direct interest in the EL-AA-BP Concessions operated by PELSA.

On the same date, VISTA assigned all the rights and obligations of the Purchase Agreement related to the acquisition of the 3.85% direct interest in the EL-AA-BP Concessions to PELSA in order for such subsidiary to perfom the purchase.

The main purpose of the business combination was to acquire an upstream business, which became the main activity of the Company after these business combinations, since the Company was established as a special purpose entity until this date (Note 1).

5.1.1 Consideration transferred

This business combination was performed in exchange for a total consideration of 297,588 in cash at the closing date.

The costs related to the transaction of 967 were recognized in profit or loss by the Company as they were incurred, and were recorded as "other operating expenses" in the accompanying consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The operating results of the acquired business have been included in the consolidated operating results of the Company as of the date of acquisition.

5.1.2 Assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of April 4, 2018

As a result of the business combination, the Company identified a goodwill amounting to 11,999, attributable to the future synergies of the Company and PELSA combined business and assembled workforce. The Goodwill has been fully allocated to the Company´s single business segment, since it is the only one which the Company operates, as described above. As of December 31, 2018, goodwill is not deductible in Mexico, consequently if these circumstances do not change, it is not expected that there will be tax deductions in the future.

The following table details the fair value of the transferred consideration, the fair values of the acquired assets, the assumed liabilities and the non-controlling interest corresponding to PELSA's acquisitions as of April 4, 2018:

	Notes	
Assets		**Total**
Property, plant and equipment	[A]	312,728
Other intangible assets		494
Trade and other receivables	[B]	27,857
Other financial assets		19,712

	Notes	
Inventories		3,952
Cash and cash equivalents		10,216
Total assets acquired		**374,959**
Liabilities		
Deferred income tax liabilities		56,396
Provisions	[C]	11,085
Employee defined benefits plan obligation		2,856
Salaries and social security payable		1,178
Income tax liability		2,914
Other taxes and royalties payable		3,394
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		10,240
Total liabilities assumed		**88,063**
Net assets acquired		**286,896**
Goodwill		**11,999**
Non-controlling interest		**(1,307)**
Total consideration (Note 23.1.1)		**297,588**

[A] Property, plant and equipment:

- Oil and gas Property: The Company has valued its interests in proved reserves (both developed and to be developed) and probable reserves in different acquired oil and gas properties. To estimate the future level of reserves, a report audited by external engineers was used adjusting by the temporality of the activity (e.g. drilling new wells and workovers) to adapt to VISTA´s plans. These assumptions reflect all reserves and resources that management believe a market participant would consider when valuing the asset. In all cases, the approach used to determine the oil and gas property's fair value was a combination of the income-based approach through the Indirect Cash Flow method and a valuation methodology for comparable transactions using the multiple US Dollar/acre. The projection period was determined based on the termination of the respective concession contracts. For each type of reserve or resource, management used a risk factor between 100% and 30% of success from their estimated full potential value. An 11.25% discount rate has been used, which was estimated taking the WACC rate in U.S. dollars as a parameter. The other main assumptions used to project cash flows were associated with crude oil, natural gas and NGL prices, foreign exchange and inflation rates, which were based on market participant assumptions.

[B] Acquired Receivables: The fair value of acquired trade and other receivables amounts to 27,857. The gross contractual amount of receivables is 31,504, out of which 3,647 are not expected to be collected.

[C] Contingent Liabilities, provision for Environmental remediation and asset retirement obligation: The Company has recorded 30,646 and 10,071 to reflect the fair value of possible and probable tax, civil and labor contingencies, Environmental remediation and Asset retirement obligation as of the acquisition date, respectively. PELSA is (whether directly or indirectly) involved in several legal, tax and labor proceedings in its ordinary course of business. The fair value was calculated considering the level of probability of cash outflows that would be required for each contingency or provision.

5.1.3 Non-controlling interest

The non-controlling interest (0.32% ownership interest in PELSA) recognized at the acquisition date was measured at its fair value. The Company acquired the remaining 40.80% ownership interest in PELSA through the acquisition of APCO on the same acquisition date (Note 23.3).

5.1.4 Net cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiaries

In the consolidated statement of cash flows:

Cash consideration transferred	297,588
Cash and cash equivalents acquired	(10,216)
Net cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiaries	**287,372**

5.1.5 Effect of acquisitions on the results of the Group

Included in the loss for the period there is a loss of 36,816 attributable to the additional business generated by PELSA. Revenue for the period includes 86,941 attributable to the additional revenues generated by the ownership interest acquired in PELSA.

Had these business combinations been effected at January 1, 2018, the revenue of the Group for the year would have been 360,026 and the loss for the year would have been 28,835. The directors consider these 'pro-forma' numbers to represent an approximate measure of the performance of the combined Group on an annualized basis and to provide a reference point for comparison in future periods.

In determining the 'pro-forma' revenue and net profit of the Group had been acquired at the beginning of the current year, the management have calculated depreciation of plant and equipment acquired on the basis of the fair values arising in the initial accounting for the business combination rather than the carrying amounts recognized in the pre-acquisition financial statements.

5.2 Acquisition of oil and gas properties Jagüel de los Machos and 25 de Mayo-Medanito SE, by PELSA from Pampa Energía S.A.

On January 16, 2018, Pampa Energía S.A. ("PAMPA") agreed to sell VISTA its direct interest 25 de Mayo-Medanito and Jagüel de los Machos oil and gas properties, in the Neuquina Basin in the Province of Río Negro, Argentina. On April 4, 2018, PAMPA and the Company, through its Mexican subsidiary Vista I, executed a purchase agreement (the "Purchase Agreement Oil and Gas Properties"), for the acquisition of the following (the "Oil and gas properties Transaction"):

i. 100% interest in the 25 de Mayo-Medanito ("Medanito") oil exploitation concession area; and
ii. 100% interest in the Jagüel de los Machos ("Jagüel" or "JDM") oil exploitation concession area.

On the same date, VISTA assigned all the rights and obligations of the Purchase Agreement oil and gas properties to PELSA in order for such subsidiary to perfom the purchase.

The main purpose of the business combination was to acquire an upstream business, which became the main activity of the Company, after these two business combinations, since the Company was established as a special purpose entity until this date (Note 1).

5.2.1 Consideration transferred

This business combination was performed in exchange for a total consideration of 85,435 in cash.

The costs related to the transaction of 277 were recognized in profit or loss by the Company as they were incurred, and were recorded as "other operating expenses" in the accompanying consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The operating results of the acquired business have been included in the consolidated operating results of the Company as of the date of acquisition.

23.2.2 Assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of April 4, 2018

As a result of the business combination, the Company has identified a goodwill for an amount of 5,542 related to this transaction. As of December 31, 2018, goodwill is not deductible in Argentina, consequently any change in the recognition of the business combination, and if these circumstances do not change, it is not expected that there will be tax deductions in the future.

The following table details the fair value of the transferred consideration, the fair values of the acquired assets and the assumed liabilities corresponding to Oil and gas properties' acquisitions as of April 4, 2018:

	Notes	Total
Assets		
Property, plant and equipment	[A]	86,096
Deferred income tax asset		1,226
Total assets acquired		**87,322**
	Notes	
Liabilities		
Provisions	[B]	6,406
Salaries and social security payable		1,023
Total liabilities assumed		**7,429**
Net assets acquired		**79,893**
Goodwill		**5,542**
Total consideration (Note 23.2.1)		**85,435**

[A] Property, plant and equipment:

- Oil and gas Property: The Company has valued its interests in proved reserves (both developed and to be developed) and probable reserves in different acquired oil and gas properties. To estimate the future level of reserve, a report audited by external engineers was used adjusting by the temporality of the activity (e.g. drilling new wells and workovers) to adapt to the VISTA´s plans. These assumptions reflect all reserves and resources that management believe a market participant would consider when valuing the asset.. In all cases, the approach

used to determine the oil and gas property's fair value was a combination of the income-based approach through the Indirect Cash Flow method. The projection period was determined based on the termination of the respective concession contracts. For each type of reserve or resource, management used a risk factor between 100% and 30% of success from their estimated full potential value. An 11.25% discount rate has been used, which was estimated taking the WACC rate in U.S. dollars as a parameter. The other main assumptions used to project cash flows were associated with Crude oil, natural gas and NGL prices, foreign exchange and inflation rates, which were based on market participant assumptions.

[B] Provision for Environmental remediation and asset retirement obligation: The Company has recorded 3,676 and 2,730 to reflect the fair value of possible and probable environmental remediation and asset retirement obligation as of the acquisition date, respectively. The fair value was calculated considering the level of probability of cash outflows that would be required for each provision.

5.2.3 Net cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiaries

In the consolidated statement of cash flows:

Cash consideration transferred	85,435
Cash and cash equivalents acquired	-
Net cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiaries	**85,435**

5.2.4 Effect of acquisitions on the results of the Group

Included in the loss for the period there is a profit of 69,016 attributable to the additional business generated by the acquisition of Jagüel de los Machos and 25 de Mayo – Medanito SE. Revenues for the period include 130,015 attributable to the additional revenues generated by Jagüel de los Machos and 25 de Mayo – Medanito SE.

Had this business combination been effected at January 1, 2018, the revenue of the Group for the year would have been 371,132 and the loss for the year would have been 10,090. The directors consider these 'pro-forma' numbers to represent an approximate measure of the performance of the combined Group on an annualized basis and to provide a reference point for comparison in future periods.

In determining the 'pro-forma' revenue of the Group had this business combination been acquired at the beginning of the current year, the management have calculated depreciation of plant and equipment acquired on the basis of the fair values arising in the initial accounting for the business combination rather than the carrying amounts recognized in the pre-acquisition financial statements.

5.3 Acquisition of APCO to Pluspetrol

On April 4, 2018, Pluspetrol Resources Corporation stablished in Cayman Island ("Pluspetrol") and the Company, through its Mexican subsidiary VISTA I, executed a share purchase agreement (the "Share Purchase Agreement APCO"), for the acquisition of 100% of APCO Oil & Gas International, Inc. ("APCO O&G") and 5% of APCO Argentina, S.A. ("APCO Argentina") (together "APCO Transaction").

APCO O&G holds (a) 39.22% of the capital stock of PELSA; (b) 95% of the capital stock of APCO Argentina, which holds a 1.58% direct equity interest in PELSA; and (c) 100% of the capital stock of APCO Oil & Gas International Inc. Argentina Branch ("APCO Argentina Branch").

Through APCO Argentina Branch, APCO O&G indirectly holds: (1) a 23% interest in the EL-AA-BP Concessions

operated by PELSA; (2) a 45% non-operating interest in an oil and gas property in the Neuquina Basin in the Province of Neuquén, Argentina, which is denominated “Coirón Amargo Sur Oeste”; (3) a 55% operating interest in an exploitation concession in the Neuquina Basin in the Province of Neuquén, Argentina, which is denominated “Coirón Amargo Norte”; (4) a 1.5% non-operating interest in an exploitation concession in in the Noroeste Basin in the Province of Salta, Argentina, which is denominated “Acambuco”; (5) a 16.95% non-operating interest in an exploitation concession in the Golfo San Jorge Basin in the Province of Santa Cruz, Argentina, which is denominated “Sur Río Deseado Este ”; and (6) a 44% non-operating interest in an exploration agreement for the exploration of a portion of Sur Rio Deseado Este.

As of this business combination, VISTA directly and indirectly holds 99.68% of PELSA. The 0.32% remaining equity interest was directly acquired by the Company from PELSA’s minority shareholders, to account for 100% of the capital stock of PELSA on April 25, 2018.

The main purpose of the business combination was to acquire an upstream business, which became the main activity of the Company, after these two business combinations, since the Company was established as a special purpose entity until this date (Note 1).

5.3.1 Consideration transferred

This business combination was performed in exchange for a total cash consideration of 349,761.

The costs related to the transaction of 1,136 were recognized in profit or loss by the Company as incurred, and were recorded as “other operating expenses” in the accompanying consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The results of operations of APCO and APCO Argentina have been included in the consolidated operating results of the Company as of the date of acquisition.

In connection with this transaction, as described in Note 19, the Company obtained a bank loan in the amount of 260,000 net of the transaction costs of 11,904.

5.3.2 Assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of April 4, 2018

As a result of the business combination, the Company identified a goodwill for an amount of 10,943 related to this transaction. As of December 31, 2018, goodwill is not deductible in Mexico, consequently, even any change in the recognition of the business combination, and if these circumstances do not change, it is not expected that there will be tax deductions in the future.

The following table details the fair value of the transferred consideration, the fair values of the acquired assets, the assumed liabilities and the non-controlling interest corresponding to APCO´s and APCO Argentina’s acquisitions as of April 4, 2018:

	Notes	**Total**
Assets		
Property, plant and equipment	[A]	380,386
Other intangible assets		417
Trade and other receivables	[B]	34,076
Other financial assets		13,579
Inventories		4,409
Cash and cash equivalents		14,432
Total assets acquired		**447,299**

	Notes	
Liabilities		
Deferred income tax liabilities		67,503
Provisions	[C]	12,881
Employee defined benefits plan obligation		3,483
Other taxes and royalties payable		3,349
Salaries and social security payable		1,312
Income tax liability		6,458
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		13,495
Total liabilities assumed		**108,481**
Net assets acquired (1)		**338,818**
Goodwill		**10,943**
Total consideration (Note 23.3.1)		**349,761**

(1) The remaining total net assets acquired from APCO Oil & Gas International, Inc., after consolidation process and purchase price allocation corresponds to an amount of 851 of total assets related to cash and cash equivalents and receivables, and no liabilities.

[A] Property, plant and equipment:

- Oil and gas Property: The Company has valued its interests in proved reserves (both developed and to be developed) and probable reserves in different acquired oil and gas properties. To estimate the future level of reserves, a report audited by external engineers was used adjusting by the temporality of the activity (e.g. drilling new wells and workovers) to adapt to the VISTA´s plans. These assumptions reflect all reserves and resources that management believe a market participant would consider when valuing the asset. In all cases, the approach used to determine the oil and gas property's fair value was a combination of the income-based approach through the Indirect Cash Flow method and a valuation methodology for comparable transactions using the multiple US Dollar/acre. The projection period was determined based on the termination of the respective concession contracts. For each type of reserve or resource, management used a risk factor between 100% and 30% of success from their estimated full potential value. An 11.25% discount rate has been used, which was estimated taking the WACC rate in U.S. dollars as a parameter. The other main assumptions used to project cash flows were associated with Crude oil, natural gas and NGL prices, foreign exchange and inflation rates, which were based on market participant assumptions.

[B] Acquired Receivables: The fair value of acquired trade and other receivables amounts to 34,076. The gross contractual amount of receivables is 36,590, out of which 2,514 are not expected to be collected.

[C] Contingent Liabilities, provision for Environmental remediation and asset retirement obligation: The Company has recorded 122, 600 and 12,159 to reflect the fair value of possible and probable tax, civil and labor contingencies, environmental remediation and asset retirement obligation as of the acquisition date, respectively. APCO is (whether directly or indirectly) involved in several legal, tax and labor proceedings in its ordinary course of business. The fair value was calculated considering the level of probability of cash outflows that would be required for each contingency or provision.

5.3.3 Net cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiaries

In the consolidated statement of cash flows:

Cash consideration transferred	349,761
Cash and cash equivalents acquired	(14,432)
Net cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiaries	**335,329**

5.3.4 Effect of acquisitions on the results of the Group

Included in the loss for the period there is a loss of 32,546 attributable to the additional business generated by APCO Argentina Branch. Revenue for the period includes 114,380 attributable to the additional revenues generated by APCO Argentina Branch. During the successor period APCO Oil & Gas International, Inc., did not generate any revenue.

Had this business combination been effected at January 1, 2018, the revenue of the Group for the year would have been 367,167 and the loss for the year would have been 25,505. The directors consider these 'pro-forma' numbers to represent an approximate measure of the performance of the combined Group on an annualized basis and to provide a reference point for comparison in future periods.

In determining the 'pro-forma' revenue and net profit of the Group had been acquired at the beginning of the current year, the management have:

- calculated depreciation of plant and equipment acquired on the basis of the fair values arising in the initial accounting for the business combination rather than the carrying amounts recognized in the pre-acquisition financial statements; and
- calculated borrowing costs on the funding levels, credit ratings and debt/equity position of the Group after the business combination.

5.4 Effect of all acquisitions on the cash flow, Goodwill and results of the Company

If all business combinations (Note 23.1, 23.2 and 23.3) were made as of January 1, 2018, the Company's consolidated revenues for the period would have increased to 456,092 and the loss for the period would have been 22,027.

In the consolidated statement of cash flows:

Cash consideration transferred	732,784
Cash and cash equivalents acquired	(24,648)
Net cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiaries (*)	**708,136**

The Composition of Goodwill is

PELSA	11,999
JDM y Medanito	5,542
APCO	10,943
Total Goodwill	**28,484**

6. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and in banks and cash equivalents, which are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, with a maturity date of three months or less at their acquisition date. At June 30, 2018 and at December 31, 2017, the cash and cash equivalents is integrated as follows:

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Bank accounts	20,954	2,666
Short term deposits	53,872	-
Escrow account	-	652,566
Total	**74,826**	**655,232**
Restricted cash	-	(652,566)
Cash and cash equivalents	**74,826**	**2,666**

As of December 31, 2017, the restricted cash was in the bank account at Citibank NA London Branch who as custodian agent, invested the cash in the escrow account invested in the securities of the United

States government. As disclosed in Note 3e, on April 4, 2018 as a result of the completion of the Initial Business Combination the amounts held in escrow account were used either to reimburse Series A shareholders that exercised their redemption rights or for completing the initial business combination.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks, mutual funds and time deposits with a maturity less than three month used by the Company and its part of its cash management. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

	30 de junio de 2018	31 de diciembre de 2017
Cash, banks and short term investments	74,826	2,666
Less		
Government bonds and treasury notes	29,670	-
Cash and cash equivalents	**45,156**	**2,666**

7. Trade and other receivables

As of June 30, 2018 and as of December 31, 2017, trade and other receivables is integrated as follows:

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Trade receivables	$ 70,187	$ -
Allowance for doubtful accounts on trade receivables	(6,027)	-
Total	**$ 64,160**	**$ -**

In determining the recoverability of a trade or other receivable, the Company performs a risk analysis considering type and age of the outstanding receivable and the creditworthiness of counterparties.

8. Inventories

As of June 30, 2018 and as of December 31, 2017, inventories is integrated as follows:

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Oil own stock	2,538	-
Materials and spare parts	9,367	
Total	**11,905**	**-**

9. Other assets

As of June 30, 2018 and as of December 31, 2017, other current assets is integrated as follows:

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Receivable Pampa Energia	16,463	-
Receivables from services to third parties	3,087	
Government grants	4,874	-
Advance supplier	1,141	
Other	1,053	-
Intercompany	647	-
Total	**27,265**	**-**

As of June 30, 2018 and as of December 31, 2017, other non- current assets is integrated as follows:

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Government grants	16,654	-
Total	**16,654**	**-**

10. Property, plant and equipment

As of June 30, 2018 and as of December 31, 2017, Property, plant and equipment is integrated as follows:

	Land and Buildings	Wheels, machinary, instalations, computer and equipment and fureniture	Oil And Gas Properties	PP&E	Construction in Process	Materials	Total
Cost							
at December 31, 2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions in business combinations	2,203	30,831	360,561	369,639	9,199	6,777	**779,210**
Additions	-	81	-	-	10,881	513	**11,475**
Trasfers	-	650	-	3,323	(3,973)	-	**-**
Disposals	-	-	-	(230)	-	-	**(230)**
at June 30, 2018	**2,203**	**31,562**	**360,561**	**372,732**	**16,107**	**7,290**	**790,455**
Depreciation							
at December 31, 2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(4)	(679)	(4,697)	(25,503)	-	-	**(30,883)**
Disposals	-	-	-	205	-	-	**205**
at June 30, 2018	**(4)**	**(679)**	**(4,697)**	**(25,298)**	-	-	**(30,678)**
Net book value at December 31, 2017	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net book value at June 30, 2018	**2,199**	**30,883**	**355,864**	**347,434**	**16,107**	**7,290**	**759,777**

11. Related parties

The statement of financial position includes the following amount with related party:

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Current liabilities:		
Riverstone Holdings, LLC (Related party)	-	1

	Period from January 1st to June 30, 2018	Period from March 22 to June 30, 2017
Transactions with related parties:		
Expenses:		
Reimbursement of offering expenses		
Leases	2	1

11.1. Forward Purchase Agreement

In August 2017 the Company entered into a forward purchase agreement ("FPA") pursuant to which Riverstone Vista Capital Partners, L.P. ("RVCP") agreed to purchase an aggregate of up to 5,000,000 shares of the Company's Class A common stock, plus an aggregate of up to 5,000,0000 warrants ("Forward Purchase Warrant"), for an aggregate purchase price of up to 50,000 or 10.00 per unit (collectively, "Forward Purchase Units") in exchange for an upfront payment from RCVP as consideration for entering into the FPA. Each Forward Purchase Warrant has the same terms as each of the Private Placement Warrants.

12. Provisions

As of June 30, 2018 and as of December 31, 2017, provisions is integrated as follows:

	Environmental remediation	Decommissioning	Other short term employee benefits	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Acquired from business combination	**1,188**	**26,184**	**-**	**27,372**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Increases	2,003	1,168	1,625	4,796
Utilization	**-**	(45)	-	(45)
At June 30, 2018	**3,191**	**27,307**	**1,625**	**32,123**

Presented in tbe balance sheet as follows:				
Current	**843**	**-**	**236**	**1,079**
Non-current	**2,348**	**27,307**	**1,389**	**31,044**
	3,191	**27.307**	**1,625**	**32,123**

13. Balance and transactions in foreign currency

The assets, liabilities and transactions nominated in foreign currency are those that were realized in currencies different from the Company's functional currency. At June 30, 2018 and at December 31, 2017, the assets, liabilities and transactions nominated in foreign currency, expressed in Mexican pesos (''Ps'') and in Argentinian pesos ("Arg.") (Contractual amounts), are:

	Applicable Exchange rate[1]		**As of December 31, 2017**
Current assets:			
Petty cash	0.050538	Ps.	3,000
Banks	0.050538		124,800
		Ps.	127,980

	Applicable Exchange rate[1]		**As of December 31, 2017**
Current liabilities:			
Payables to related party	0.050538	Ps.	19,589

	Applicable Exchange rate[1]		**As of June 30, 2018**
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	28.85	Ar.	29,709,346
Accounts receivable and other credits	28.85		12,975,988
Tax Credits	28.85		138,232
		Ar.	**42,823,566**

	Applicable Exchange rate[1]		**As of June 30, 2018**
Non-current assets:			
Tax Credits	28.85	Ar.	6,610,513
Other Credits	28.85		45,166
		Ar.	**6,655,679**

	Applicable Exchange rate[1]		As of June 30, 2018
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payables	28.85	Ar.	(15,855,477)
Tax Liabilities	28.85		(24,576,106)
Labor obligations	28.85		(1,535,515)
Other Liabilities	28.85		(4,117,291)
		Ar.	**(46,084,389)**

	Applicable Exchange rate[1]		As of June 30, 2018
Non- current Liabilities:			
Accounts payables	28.85	Ar.	(584)
Labor obligations	28.85		(5,947,5365
		Ar.	**(5,948,119)**

[1] U.S. dollar by Mexican pesos

At July 24th, 2018, the issuance date of the accompanying financial statements, the exchange rate published by the Mexican Central Bank is $ 18.87 by U.S. Mexican Peso.

[2] U.S. dollar by Argentinian pesos

At July 24th, 2018, the issuance date of the accompanying financial statements, the exchange rate published by the Argentinian Central Bank is $ 27.42 by U.S. Argentinian Peso.

14. Shareholders’ Equity

The fixed equity is represented by two ordinary Series C nominative shares, without nominal value.

On August 15, 2017, the sponsors of the Company purchased an aggregate of 29,680,000 Private Placement Warrants for 14,840 in the aggregate in a private placement that occurred simultaneously with the closing of the Initial Public Offering. Three Private Placement Warrants is exercisable for one whole share of Class “A” Common Stock, consequently such warrants have a diluted effect in the current earning per share. The Private Placement Warrants are non-redeemable and exercisable and could be on a cashless basis so long as they are held by the Sponsor or its permitted transferees.

The Sponsor and the Company’s officers and directors agreed, subject to limited exceptions, not to transfer, assign or sell any of their Private Placement Warrants until 30 days after the completion of the Initial Business Combination.

On December 18, 2017 the Shareholders Meeting approved an increased in the variable capital stock for an amount of 1,000,000 through the subscription of 100,000,000 ordinary shares Class A as a result of a potential initial business combination disclosed in Note 15.

On December 31, 2017, the variable capital stock of the Company was represented by 16,250,000 issued and outstanding ordinary Series B nominative shares, without nominal value. The variable equity is unlimited. As of

December 31, 2017, the authorized common stock of the Company includes 65,000,000 shares of Class “A” Common Stock issued as part of the Initial Public Offering. Series “A” Shares were eligible to be completely reimbursed and cancelled for cash, subject to shareholders decision with respect to the initial business combination.

On April 4, 2018, about 31.29% of the holders of redeemable Class “A” common stock exercised their redemption rights, as a result, 20,340,685 shares were redeemed for an amount of $ 203,375,466. The remaining Series “A” shareholders elected not to redeems their Class “A” and consequently an amount of $ 449,191,229 net of offering expenses paid for an amount of $ 26,199,866, was capitalized on such date.

Additionally, on April 4, 2018, the Company obtained from a private placement a capital contribution for about $ 95,000,000 representing to 9,500,000 Class “A” shares that were paid in. Such capitalization originated $ 4,073,757 of offering expenses related to the private placement.

At June 30, 2018 and at December 31, 2017, the share capital of the Company is integrated as follows:

	Series A public investors	**Series A private placement**	**Series B**	**Series C**	**Total**
Value at January 1, 2018	-	-	25	-	25
Number of common shares	-	-	16,250,000	2	16.250,002
Value net of offering reimbursements and offerring expenses at April 4, 2018	627,582	90,926	-	-	718,508
Number of common shares	65,000,000	9,500,000	-	-	74,500,000
Value net of offering reimbursements and offerring expenses at April 4, 2018	(204,590)	-	-	-	(204,590)
Number of common shares	(20,340,685)	-	-	-	(20,340,685)
Net value of serie B shares converted into series A shares on April 4, 2018	25		(25)		-
Number of common shares	16,250,000		(16,250,000)		-
Value at June 30, 2018	423,017	90,926	-	-	513,943
Number of common shares	60,909,315	9,500,000	-	2	70,409,317

In conformity with the Mexican Corporations Act, at least 5% of net income for the year must be appropriated by the Company to increase the legal reserve until it reaches 20% of the share capital at nominal value. This reserve is not susceptible to distribution to the Shareholders during the Company’s existence, except in the form of dividends. At December 31, 2017, the Company has not created this reserve

The retained earnings and other reserves will be distributed as dividends. Likewise, the effects of equity reductions will be subject to taxation for income tax purposes according to the applicable tax rate, except for the updated contributed share capital or if those distributions come from the net tax profit account (‘‘CUFIN’’).

The Company will not be able to decree dividends until the future profits absorb the retained loss.

15. Income Tax

a) Income Tax

The Company calculates the period income tax expense using the tax rate that would be applicable to the expected total annual earnings, as of June 30, 2018 and as of December 31, 2017 the Company analysis of income tax is as follows;

	Period from January 1st to June 30, 2018	Period from March 22 to June 30, 2017	Period from April 1st to June 30, 2018	Period from April 1st to June 30, 2017
Current income tax	16,128	1	16,134	1
Deferred income tax	15,291	-	15,291	-
Total	**31,419**	**1**	**31,425**	**1**

As of June 30, 2018 there is a significant negative impact on the effective tax rate arising from deferred tax liabilities mainly as a result of the devaluation of the Argentine Peso against the USD of around 30 % during the last quarter, as it impacts future tax deduction of some non-monetary assets mainly, property, plant and equipment, additionally there is a significant impact of non-deductible expenses and the lack of recognition of NOL´s.

16. Revenue

As of June 30, 2018 revenue is integrated as follows:

	Period from January 1st to June 30, 2018	Period from March 22 to June 30, 2017	Period from April 1st to June 30, 2018	Period from April 1st to June 30, 2017
Sales revenue				
Revenue from crude oil sales	85,329	-	85,329	-
Revenue from natural gas	22,699	-	22,699	-
Revenue from liquid gas	2,258	-	2,258	-
Total sales revenue	**110,286**	**-**	**110,286**	**-**

17. Other income and other operating expenses

As of June 30, 2018, and as of December 31, 2017, other income and other operating expenses are integrated as follows:

	Period from January 1st to June 30, 2018	Period from March 22 to June 30, 2017	Period from April 1st to June 30, 2018	Period from April 1st to June 30, 2017
Restructuring expenses [(1)]	(6,151)	-	(6,151)	-
Services to third parties	287	-	345	-
Transactions costs from business combination	(2,125)	-	(2,125)	-
Provision for environmental remediation	(167)	-	(167)	-
Allowance for materials and spare parts	98	-	98	-
Provision for contingencies	3	-	3	-
Other	193	-	193	-
Total other operating expenses	**(7,862)**	**-**	**(7,804)**	**-**

(1) As a result of the Initial Business Combinations, during 2018 the Company initiated some restructuring activities including the settlement of employees post business combination.

18. Loss per share

Basic profit (loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit (loss) for the year by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period adjusted for the weighted average of own shares purchased in the period.

Diluted profit (loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit (loss) for the year by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of shares for the effects of dilutive potential shares.

The calculated amounts of basic loss per share are as follows:

	Period from January 1st to June 30, 2018	Period from March 22 to June 30, 2017	Period from April 1st to June 30, 2018	Period from April 1st to June 30, 2017
Basic earning per share:				
Net loss	(44,344)	-	(40,876)	-
Weighted average of outstanding shares during the period	42,581,603	-	42,581,603	-
Basic profit (loss) per common share	**(1.04)**	**-**	**(0.96)**	**-**

19. Bank loans and other debt

On August 15, 2017, the Company completed its IPO were it sold 65,000,000 Series "A" Shares and 65,000,000 warrants exercisable for such Series "A" Shares (the "Warrants"), generating gross proceeds to the Company of 650,017. Three Warrants entitle the holder thereof to purchase one whole share of Class "A" Common Stock, consequently such warrants have a diluted effect in the current earning per share. As per unanimous shareholders resolutions dated July 28, 2017, certain capital decreases were approved and consequently Series "A" Shares could be reimbursed for cash and cancelled. Therefore gross proceeds obtained in the IPO are recognized as liabilities including the interest income held in the Escrow Account less directly attributable transaction costs.

On April 42018, approximately 31.29% of the Series "A" shareholders exercised their redemption rights, as a result 20,340,685 of Series "A" shares were redeemed for an amount of $ 204,589,972. The remaining Series A shares were capitalized net of the deferred offering expenses paid to underwritters for an amount of 445,410.

On April 4, 2018, the Company entered into a bank loan with Citibank, N.A., Credit Suisse AG Cayman Islands Branch y Morgan Stanley Senior Funding, Inc for an amount of 260,000, such bank loan.

Reconciliation of financial liabilities originated by financing activities

		Items that do not originated cash flow		Items that do originated cash flow		
	Balance as of December 31, 2017	Amortization of capitalized offering expenses and/or transaction costs	Capitalized redeemable Class A common shares	Recursos obtenidos	Redeemed shares	Balance as of June 30, 2018
Redeemable Class A common shares	650,017	-	(445,427)	-	(204,590)	-
Offering expenses at IPO	(7,937)	7,937		-	-	-
Loans and borrowings	-	-		260,000	-	260,000
Offering expenses at closing of loans and borrowings		3,744		(11,150)	-	(7,406)
Resources obtained from financing activities related to issuance of redeemable Class "A" common shares	642,080	11,681	(445,427)	248,850	(204,590)	252,594

20. Employee benefits

At June 30, 2018 and at December 31, 2017, labor obligations are integrated as follows:

	As of June 30, 2018	As of December 31, 2017
Pension Plan	3,599	86
Seniority Premium	4	-
Total Empeloyee benefits	**3,603**	**86**

The Company has a defined benefit plan for some of its employees that are register in such program in Argentina in connection with pension plan and seniority premiums. As of June 30, 2018 pension plan and seniority premium liabilities has been measured at their present value of the defined benefit obligation net of the fair value of the plan assets. The defined benefit obligation was calculated by independent actuaries using the projected credit method, the

present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting estimated future cash flows using future actuarial assumptions about demographic and financial variables that affect the determination of such benefits.

Stock options (equity-settled)

As of June 30, 2018, the Company has a share purchase plan (equity- settled) which provide the possibility for certain key employees to acquire shares in the future at an exercise price of the Company. The vesting period of the shares granted under the Company's share purchase plans is 3 years.

In accordance with IFRS 2, the share purchase plans are classified as equity-settled transactions on the grant date. This valuation is the result of multiplying the total number of Series A shares and the price per share.

As of June 30, 2018, the compensation expense recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss amounted to $ 899,977.

Bonus (cash settled)

As of June 30, 2018, the Company granted to key employees a cash payment that meets certain economic or operative targets. The compensation cost is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss over the service period. As of June 30, 2018, the Company recorded an expense of $ 1,388,493.

21. Operating segments

The company is managed as a single unit that provides exploration petroleum. The financial information related to the operating segments is as follows:

	Period from January 1st to June 30, 2018	Period from March 22 to June 30, 2017	Period from April 1st to June 30, 2018	Period from April 1st to June 30, 2017
Operating revenues:				
Revenue from crude oil sales	85,329	-	85,329	-
Revenue from natural gas	22,699	-	22,699	-
Revenue from liquid gas	2,258	-	2,258	-
Total operating revenues	**110,286**	**-**	**110,286**	**-**

Argentina represents approximately 100% of total revenues from external customers in June 2018.

Revenues are allocated by geographic segments based upon the origin of each flight.

22. Subsequent event

On July 10, 2018 the Company through one of its Argentinian subsidiaries (Vista Oil & Gas Argentina, S.A.) has entered into a 5 year-term loan in the amount of $300 million guaranteed by Vista and other of its subsidiaries. The proceeds arising from this loan will be used to refinance the 260,000 bridge loan granted to Vista in April for the consummation of its Initial Business Combination and other current obligations.