

CASTLEGUARD ENERGY INC
Form 10-K
April 13, 2006

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-KSB

(MARK
ONE)

- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005
- TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER: 0-5525

CASTLEGUARD ENERGY, INC.
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Florida
(State or other jurisdiction of
of incorporation or organization)

75-2789691
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

17768 Preston Road, Dallas, TX
(Address of principal executive offices)

75252
(Zip Code)

(214) 647-2110
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: NONE

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:
Common Stock Without Par Value
(Title of Class)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding

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12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. YES [X] NO []

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-B is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-KSB or any amendment to this Form 10-KSB. []

State the registrant's revenues for its most recent fiscal year: \$ 214,212

The aggregate market value on March 8, 2006, of Common shares held by non-affiliates was approximately \$591,970 based on the average closing bid and asked prices of the registrant's Common shares on such date, as quoted by the National Quotation Bureau.

At March 8, 2006, there were 17,364,626 Common shares outstanding.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (check one): Yes [] No [X]

CASTLEGUARD ENERGY, INC.		
2005 FORM 10-KSB ANNUAL REPORT		
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Appendix A Financial Information

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PART I

ITEM 1 - DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

(a) GENERAL BUSINESS DESCRIPTION

GENERAL

Castleguard Energy, Inc. (the "Company") is an independent energy company engaged in the exploration for and the acquisition, development, exploitation and operation of crude oil and natural gas properties, and in the production of crude oil and natural gas in North America. The Company's activities are conducted principally in the states of Louisiana, Texas and Alabama.

The Company acquires interests in land and producing properties through acquisition and lease on which it drills and/or has working interests in oil or gas wells in efforts to discover and/or to produce oil and gas.

The Company's executive offices are located at 17768 Preston Road, Dallas, Texas 75252 , telephone (214) 647-2110.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS - OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS

Exploration and Development

The Company operates in a highly competitive industry wherein many companies, from large multinational companies to small independent producers, are competing for a finite amount of oil and gas resources. The Company seeks out properties to explore for oil and gas by drilling and also seeks out producing oil and gas properties that can be purchased.

Management believes that under the right economic conditions, several of the producing properties that the Company owns could have further developmental potential. Certain oil properties currently owned and operated by the Company may be receptive to enhanced oil recovery procedures.

Operating Activities

The Company contracts with other parties, including officers, directors, principal stockholders or other affiliates of the Company, to act as operator of the oil and gas prospects in which it owns an interest, provided such transactions are on terms and conditions substantially similar to those offered by nonaffiliated parties. The operator of an oil and gas property supervises production, maintains production records, employs field personnel and performs other functions required in the production and administration of such property. The fees for such services customarily vary from well to well, depending on the nature, depth and location of the well being operated. Generally, the operator of an oil and gas prospect is determined by such factors as the size of the working interest held by a participant in the prospect, a participant's knowledge and experience in the geological area in which the prospect is located and geographical considerations. The Company's wells are drilled by independent drilling contractors.

Developments During Year 2005

The Company continued to be capital constrained during 2005 which limited its ability to participate in deals requiring capital investment. As a consequence, the Company only participated in the reworking of two existing producing wells located in the Minden field Louisiana. The operator has been offsetting revenues against our obligations for the workover since October in 2004, and will continue until paid in the third quarter of 2006. The offset will limit cash flow until that time.

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During 2005 the Company sold its interests in Alabama to Midroc Operating, the operator. The proceeds were used to reduce debt and pay creditors.

We have successfully negotiated deferral of principal reductions due from our debt agreement with a commercial bank until June 1, 2006, when we expect that the production from wells in which we participate will provide cash flow to allow making such reductions .

Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements And Cautionary Statements

Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-KSB includes "forward-looking" statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). All statements other than statements of historical facts included in this Annual Report, including without limitation statements under "ITEMS 1 AND 2. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND PROPERTIES" and "ITEM 6. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION", regarding the Company's financial position, business strategy, and plans and objectives of management of the Company for future operations and capital expenditures, are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements and the assumptions upon which the forward-looking statements are based are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations and assumptions will prove to have been correct. Additional statements concerning important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the Company's expectation ("Cautionary Statements") are disclosed below in the "Cautionary Statements" section and elsewhere in this Annual Report. All written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to the Company or persons acting on its behalf subsequent to the date of this Annual Report are expressly qualified in their entirety by the Cautionary Statements.

Cautionary Statements

In addition to the other information contained in this Annual Report, the following Cautionary Statements should be considered when evaluating the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report.

Nature Of The Company's Oil And Gas Business

The Company was formed in 1988. The development of the Company's business will continue to require substantial expenditures. The Company's future financial results will depend primarily on its ability to locate hydrocarbons economically in commercial quantities, to provide drilling site and target depth recommendations resulting in profitable productive wells and on the market prices for oil and natural gas.

Oil And Gas Prices; Marketability Of Production

Even if the Company is able to discover or acquire oil and gas production, of which there is no assurance, the Company's revenues, profitability and liquidity will be highly dependent upon prevailing prices for oil and natural gas. Oil and gas prices can be extremely volatile and there can be no assurance that current price levels can be sustained. Prices also are affected by actions of state and local agencies, the United States and foreign governments, and international cartels. These external factors and the volatile nature of the energy markets make it difficult to estimate future prices of oil and natural gas. Any substantial or extended decline in the price of oil and/or natural gas would have a material adverse affect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations, including reduced cash flow and borrowing capacity. All of these factors are beyond the control of the Company. Sales of oil and natural gas are seasonal in nature, leading to substantial differences in cash flow at various times throughout the year. The marketability of the Company's gas production, if any, will depend in part upon the availability, proximity and capacity of gas gathering systems, pipelines and processing facilities. Federal and state regulation of oil and gas production and transportation, general economic conditions, changes in supply and changes in demand all could adversely affect the Company's ability to produce and market oil and natural gas. If market factors were to change dramatically, the financial impact on the Company could be substantial. The availability of markets and the volatility of product prices are beyond the control of the Company and thus represent a significant risk.

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Reliance On Industry Participants

The Company attempts to limit financial exposure on a project by project basis by forming industry alliances where the Company's technical expertise can be complemented with the financial resources and operating expertise of established companies. If the Company were not able to form these industry alliances, this could limit the Company's ability to fully implement its business plan and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Ability To Discover Reserves

The Company's future success is dependent upon its ability to economically locate oil and gas reserves in commercial quantities. Except to the extent that the Company acquires properties containing proved reserves or conducts successful exploration and development activities, or both, the proved reserves of the Company, if any, will decline as reserves are produced. The Company's ability to conduct successful exploration and development activities is dependent upon a number of factors, including its participation in multiple exploration projects and its technological capability to locate oil and gas in commercial quantities. Because the Company may rely upon other industry participants to develop the Company's exploration projects, no assurances can be given that the Company will have the opportunity to participate in projects which economically produce commercial quantities of hydrocarbons in amounts necessary to meet its business plan or that the projects in which it elects to participate will be successful. There can be no assurance that the Company's planned projects will result in significant reserves or that the Company will have future success in drilling productive wells at low reserve replacement costs.

Substantial Capital Requirements And Liquidity

In order to continue its oil and gas exploration plans fully, the Company anticipates that it will need additional funding. The Company does not have an adequate source of revenue to provide for further exploration. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain funds necessary to conduct further exploration.

Risk Of Exploratory Drilling Activities

Exploration for oil and natural gas is a speculative business involving a high degree of risk, including the risk that no commercially productive oil and gas reservoirs will be encountered. The cost of drilling, completing and operating wells is often uncertain and drilling operations may be curtailed, delayed or canceled as a result of a variety of factors including unexpected formation and drilling conditions, pressure or other irregularities in formations, equipment failures or accidents, as well as weather conditions, compliance with governmental requirement and shortages or delays in the delivery of equipment. There is no assurance that the expenditures made by the Company on its oil and natural gas properties will result in discoveries of oil or natural gas in commercial quantities. Some test wells, as a consequence, may not ultimately be developed into producing wells and may be abandoned.

Competition

The Company competes in the areas of oil and gas exploration with other companies, many of which may have substantially larger financial and other resources. From time to time, there may be competition for, and shortage of, exploration, drilling and production equipment and these shortages could lead to an increase in costs and to delays in operations that could have a material adverse effect on the Company. The Company may therefore not be able to acquire desirable properties or equipment required to develop its properties. Problems of this nature also could prevent the Company from producing any oil and natural gas it discovers at the rate it desires to do so.

General Risks Of Oil And Gas Operations

The nature of the oil and gas business involves a variety of risks, including the risks of operating hazards such as fires, explosions, cratering, and blowouts.

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Technology Changes

The oil and gas industry is characterized by rapid and significant technological advancements and introductions of new products and services utilizing new technologies. As new technologies develop, the Company may be placed at a competitive disadvantage, and competitive pressures may force the Company to implement such new technologies at substantial cost. In addition, other oil and gas finding companies may implement new technologies before the Company, and consequently such companies may be able to provide enhanced capabilities and superior quality compared with that which the Company is able to provide. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to respond to such competitive pressures and implement such technologies on a timely basis or at an acceptable cost. One or more of the technologies currently utilized by the Company or implemented in the future may become obsolete. In such case, the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. If the Company is unable

to utilize the most advanced commercially available technology, the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Government Regulations And Environmental Risks

The production and sale of oil and gas are subject to a variety of federal, state and local government regulations including regulation concerning the prevention of waste, the discharge of materials into the environment, the conservation of oil and natural gas, pollution, permits for drilling operations, drilling bonds, reports concerning operations, the spacing of wells, the unitization and pooling of properties, and various other matters including taxes. Many jurisdictions have at various times imposed limitations on the production of oil and gas by restricting the rate of flow for oil and gas wells below their actual capacity to produce. During the past few years there has been a significant amount of discussion by legislators and the presidential administration concerning a variety of energy tax proposals. There can be no certainty that any such measure will be passed or what its effect will be on oil and natural gas prices if it is passed. In addition, many states have raised state taxes on energy sources and additional increases may occur, although there can be no certainty of the effect that increases in state energy taxes would have on oil and natural gas prices. Although the Company believes it is in substantial compliance with applicable environmental and other government laws and regulations, there can be no assurance that significant costs for compliance will not be incurred in the future.

Variability Of Operating Results

The Company's operating results, as a small company in the oil and gas industry, may vary significantly during any financial period. These variations may be caused by significant periods of time between each of the Company's discoveries and developments, if any, of oil or natural gas properties in commercial quantities. These variations may also be caused by the volatility associated with oil and gas prices. See "Oil and Gas Prices; Marketability Of Production".

Risks Associated With Management Of Growth

Because of its small size, the Company desires to grow extremely rapidly in order to achieve certain economies of scale. Although there is no assurance that this rapid growth will occur, to the extent that it does occur it will place a significant strain on the Company's financial, technical, operational and administrative resources. As the Company increases its services and enlarges the number of projects it is evaluating or in which it is participating, there will be additional demands on the Company's financial, technical and administrative resources. The failure to continue to upgrade the Company's technical, administrative, operating and financial control systems or the occurrence of unexpected expansion difficulties, including the recruitment and retention of geoscientists and engineers, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Dependence On Key Personnel

The Company is highly dependent on the services of Scott Heape. The loss of the services of Mr. Heape could have a material adverse effect on the Company. The Company does not have an employment contract with Mr. Heape or any other director or officer.

Concentration Of Risks; Lack Of Diverse Business Operations

Although the Company is involved in other oil and gas projects, it is concentrating the majority of its oil and gas exploration efforts on the Minden Dome project in Louisiana. The Company's other exploration projects are located in this same general area and this lack of diverse business operations subjects the Company to a certain degree of concentration of risks. The future success of the Company may be dependent upon its success in discovering and developing oil and gas in commercial quantities in the above properties and upon the general economic success of the oil and gas industry.

Certain Definitions

Unless otherwise indicated in this Annual Report, natural gas volumes are stated at the legal pressure base of the state or area in which the reserves are located at 60(degree)Fahrenheit.

As used in this Annual Report, the following terms have the following specific meanings: "Mcf" means thousand cubic feet, "Bcf" means billion cubic feet, "Bbl" means barrel, "MBbl" means thousand barrels.

With respect to information concerning the Company's working interests in wells or drilling locations, "gross" gas and oil wells or "gross" acres is the number of wells or acres in which the Company has an interest, and "net" gas and oil wells or "net" acres are determined by multiplying "gross" wells or acres by the Company's working interest in those wells or acres. A "working interest" in an oil and gas lease is an interest that gives the owner the right to drill, produce, and conduct operating activities on the property and to receive a share of production of any hydrocarbons covered by the lease. A working interest in an oil and gas lease also entitles its owner to a proportionate interest in any well located on the lands covered by the lease, subject to all royalties, overriding royalties and other burdens, to all costs and expenses of exploration, development and operation of any well located on the lease, and to all risks in connection therewith.

A "development well" is a well drilled as an additional well to the same horizon or horizons as other producing wells on a prospect, or a well drilled on a spacing unit adjacent to a spacing unit with an existing well capable of commercial production and which is intended to extend the proven limits of a prospect. The latter type of development well drilling is known as "step-out drilling". An "exploratory well" is a well drilled to find commercially productive hydrocarbons in an unproved area, or to extend significantly a known prospect.

"Reserves" means natural gas and crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids on a net revenue interest basis, found to be commercially recoverable. "Proved developed reserves" includes proved developed producing reserves and proved developed behind-pipe reserves. "Proved developed producing reserves" includes only those reserves expected to be recovered from existing completion intervals in casing of existing wells when the cost of making such reserves available for production is relatively small compared to the cost of a new well. "Proved undeveloped reserves" includes those reserves expected to be recovered from new wells on proved undrilled acreage or from existing wells where a relatively major expenditure is required for recompletion.

Strategy

The Company's business strategy is to enhance shareholder value by leveraging its technical experience and expertise with seismic and subsurface technology to identify exploration and exploitation projects with significant potential reserves and economic results based on the application of appropriate technology and suitable project risk management. The Company's ongoing goal is to increase its reserve base through a focus on mature hydrocarbon basins where it has expertise. It is the Company's view point that the systematic application of advanced seismic imaging and detailed subsurface work can significantly reduce drilling risk and enhance financial results. The Company's strategy is to focus on applying seismic technology to explore properties that lie within these mature basins and that offer oil and gas reserves that would be materially significant to the Company.

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The Company has a two-pronged corporate approach for the application of exploration technology in these mature basins. The two components of this strategy are set forth below:

Generation of exploration and exploitation prospects with special emphasis on seismic and subsurface applications to locate structural and stratigraphic play concepts.

Networking through contacts within the industry that have proven records of exploration success.

Exploration and Operating Approach

The Company focuses its technical resources on obtaining the highest quality subsurface image through advanced geological and geophysical methods, which it believes are more likely to result in the cost effective identification of oil and gas reserves that are materially significant. The Company is committed to providing its technical team with access to the required tools and support necessary to retain a competitive advantage in today's exploration environment.

The Company adheres to a disciplined approach to selective project participation. The Company participates only in those projects that it believes are likely to maximize the return on its capital investment, have significant reserve growth potential, and have quantifiable risk /reward ratios. The Company believes that these factors result in a positive impact to the finding-cost and production economics. The Company actively and continually manages its portfolio of exploration and exploitation projects. The aggressive portfolio management enables the Company to maximize the investment of available capital in a limited number of high impact geologic plays and projects.

ITEM 2 - DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The Company's properties principally consist of working interests in developed oil and gas properties in Louisiana and Texas. Developed properties are those on which sufficient wells have been drilled to economically recover the estimated reserves calculated for the property.

The Company's net proved reserves, including behind-pipe reserves, but excluding proved undeveloped reserves, as estimated by independent petroleum engineers, Haas Petroleum Engineering Services, at December 31, 2005 were:

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	<u>Crude Oil (BBLs)</u>	<u>Natural Gas (MCF)</u>
Proved developed producing	1,800	126,430
Proved developed non-producing	<u>350</u>	<u>112,330</u>
 Total	 <u>2,150</u>	 <u>238,760</u>

We have not filed any estimates of total proved net oil or gas reserves with, or included such information in reports to, any federal authority or agency other than the Securities and Exchange Commission on this Form 10-KSB.

See Note H of the Notes to Financial Statements included in Appendix A to this report for additional information on gas and oil reserves.

At December 31, 2005, the Company owned interests in 8 gross gas wells (1.13 net), 1 of which is a dual completion. The terms "gross" refers to the wells in which a working interest is owned, and the term "net" refers to gross wells multiplied by the percentage of Castleguard's working interest owned therein.

Castleguard participated in the workover and recompletion of two wells during 2005.

The Company's interests in undeveloped acreage is insignificant.

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ITEM 3 - LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is not party to any proceedings or actions which management believes might have a material effect upon its financial position or results of operations.

ITEM 4 - SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

Not Applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5 - MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The principal U.S. market in which the Company's Common Stock (\$.001 par value, all of which are one class) has been traded on the Over the Counter ("OTC") Bulletin Board. The Company's common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board (Symbol: "MOAT.OB"). The following table sets forth the range of high and low closing bid prices for the Company's Common Stock on a quarterly basis since January 1, 2002 as reported by the National Quotation Bureau, Inc. (which reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down, or commission and may not necessarily represent actual transactions). As of March 8, 2006, the closing bid for the Company's common stock was \$.04 per share. The foregoing and following information should not be taken as an indication of the existence of an established public trading market for the Company's Common Stock.

<u>Quarter</u>	<u>Bid Prices</u>					
	<u>2005</u>		<u>2004</u>		<u>2003</u>	
	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>
First	\$.03	\$.05	\$.05	\$.10	\$.04	\$.08
Second	.02	.04	.021	.07	.04	.06
Third	.02	.04	.015	.04	.04	.07
Fourth	.01	.03	.02	.06	.04	.08

 Holders

The approximate number of record holders of the Company's Common Stock as of March 8, 2006 was 50, inclusive of those brokerage firms and/or clearing houses holding the Company's common shares for their clientele (with each such brokerage house and/or clearing house being considered as one holder). The aggregate number of shares of Common Stock outstanding as of March 8, 2006 was 17,364,626 shares, of which 13,909,030 were free trading shares.

 Dividends

Current management believes that the Company has not declared any cash dividends on its Common Stock since its inception in 1988. The Company has not declared any cash dividends on its Common Stock since current management assumed their positions in September 1998 and has no present intention of paying any cash dividends on its Common Stock in the foreseeable future.

ITEM 6 - MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR
PLAN OF OPERATIONS

The information required hereunder is set forth under "Financial Review" included in Appendix A to this report.

ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following items appear in the Financial Information section included in Appendix A to this report.

Financial Review

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Financial Statements:

Balance Sheets

Statements of Operations

Statements of Cash Flows

Statements of Stockholders' Equity

Notes to Financial Statements

All other schedules are omitted because they are inapplicable, not required, or the information is included in the financial statements or notes thereto.

ITEM 8. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Not Applicable.

ITEM 8A - CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls

We evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures ("Disclosure Controls") as of the end of the 2005 fiscal year. This evaluation ("Controls Evaluation") was done by the President (Chief Executive Officer) and Chief Financial Officer.

Disclosure Controls are controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act") is recorded processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure Controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our CEO and CFO, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls

Our management, including our CEO and CFO, does not expect that our Disclosure Controls or our internal controls over financial reporting ("Internal Controls") will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the objectives of a control system are met. Further, any control system reflects limitations on resources, and the benefits of a control system must be considered relative to its costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within Castleguard have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of a control. A design of a control system is also based upon certain assumptions about potential future conditions; over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and may not be detected.

Conclusions

Based upon the Controls Evaluation, our CEO and CFO has concluded that, subject to the limitations noted above, the Disclosure Controls are effective in providing reasonable assurance that material information relating to Castleguard is made known to management on a timely basis during the period when our periodic reports are being prepared.

Changes in Internal Controls

Internal control over financial reporting is a framework incorporating processes designed to assure that transactions are booked properly initially and find their way to the appropriate place on the company's financial statements. There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fourth quarter of 2005 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting..

ITEM 8B - OTHER INFORMATION

Not Applicable.

PART III

ITEM 9 - DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND CONTROL PERSONS;

COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16(a) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

The Company's bylaws provide that Directors are to be elected by simple majority vote and are to serve until the next annual meeting following such election or until a successor has been duly elected and qualified. Directors may be removed with or without cause by a majority vote of the stockholders and may be removed for cause by the Board. Vacancies on the board may be filled by the remaining directors or by the stockholders. The executive officers of the Company are elected by and serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

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The following sets forth the name, and position of each director and executive officer of the Company:

<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>CURRENT OFFICE</u>
Scott G. Heape	55	Chairman, Director
Harvey Jury	58	President, Treasurer/Secretary, Director (Chief Executive and Financial Officer)
Benton J. Poole	53	Director

Scott G. Heape

Mr. Heape is Chairman and Founder of H & S Production, Inc. and HSP Geophysical, Inc. Mr. Heape has served as a director of the Company since 1998. He received a B.S. in Geology from Tulane University in 1972. He has engaged in all phases of the oil and gas business since 1972 where he served as an exploration geologist with Lone Star Producing Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lone Star Gas (now TXU, Inc.). From 1972 to 1975, Mr. Heape performed extensive geological work for Lone Star in East Texas, Northern Louisiana, and Southern Arkansas. He joined Bass Enterprises in 1975 and left Bass in 1976 to form H & S Production, Inc., a Texas corporation.

Mr. Heape is a Certified Petroleum Geologist by the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, a Certified Professional Geological Scientist by the Association of Professional Geological Scientists, a member of the Independent Petroleum Association of America (IPAA), the Society of Independent Professional Earth Scientists (SIPES), the Texas Independent Production and Royalty Owners Association (TIPRO), the East Texas Geological Society and the Dallas Geological Society.

Harvey Jury

Mr. Jury was appointed President of the Corporation upon Mr. Honea's resignation on April 19, 2004. Mr. Jury is founder and managing director of Jury & Associates, a Dallas-based management and marketing consulting organization. Jury & Associates and its predecessors have been serving clients throughout the United States since 1970. Jury & Associates clients are active in oil and gas, commercial and residential real estate, title insurance, investment management, banking and trust services, and other financial services.

Benton J. Poole

Mr. Poole received a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from the Texas Tech University in 1973 and a Doctor of Jurisprudence degree from Texas Tech University School of Law in 1976. Mr. Poole has more than 25 years of experience in the private practice of law and is presently a sole practitioner concentrating in oil, gas and mineral law. He is a member of the State Bar of Texas, the American Bar Association and the Dallas Bar Association and is a member of the Oil, Gas and Mineral Law/Energy Law Section of each. Mr. Poole has served as a director of the Company since 1998.

All officers of the Company hold office until the annual meeting of directors following the annual meeting of stockholders or until their respective successors are duly elected and qualified or their earlier resignation or removal.

Board of Directors and Committee Meetings Attendance

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005, the Board acted on 3 occasions by written unanimous consent of the Board of Directors in lieu of meeting and met twice. The Company has a Compensation Committee which has acted on stock options, but there are no other committees. The full Board functions on other matters.

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Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires the Company's directors, executive officers and persons who own more than 10 percent of a registered class of the Company's equity securities ("10% holders"), to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership of Common Stock and other equity securities of the Company. Directors, officers and 10% holders are required by SEC regulation to furnish the Company with copies of all of the Section 16(a) reports they file.

Based solely on a review of reports furnished to the Company or written representations from the Company's directors and executive officers during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005, all Section 16(a) filing requirements applicable to its directors, officers and 10% holders for such year were complied with.

Code of Ethics

The Board of Directors have discussed the need for a Code of Ethics and have concluded that a Code is not necessary for a company with no employees.

ITEM 10 - EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

At March 8, 2006, the Company had no salaried employees, either in field operations or office and administrative activities. The Company contracts with other parties, including officers, directors, principal stockholders or other affiliates of the Company, to perform the office and administrative activities of the Company. The Company also utilizes the services of outside consultants on a contract basis.

As of March 8, 2006, there have been no salaries paid to any of the officers or Directors of the company. Directors have not been compensated in cash for acting in their capacity as Directors. Directors are reimbursed for their accountable expenses incurred in attending meetings and conducting their duties.

ITEM 11 - SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT
AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The following table sets forth, as of March 8, 2006, information with respect to (1) any person known by the Company to own beneficially more than five percent (5%) of the Company's Common Stock, (2) the shares of Common Stock beneficially owned by each officer and director of the Company, and (3) the total of the Company's Common Stock beneficially owned by the Company's officers and directors as a group. Except as noted in the footnotes, it is the belief of the Company that each stockholder listed below holds the sole voting and investment power with regard to the shares owned beneficially by such stockholder:

<u>Name of Beneficial Owner</u>	<u>Number of Shares Beneficially Owned</u>	<u>Approximate Percent of Common Stock Outstanding⁽¹⁾</u>
(4) Scott G. Heape Dallas, Texas	2,158,166 ⁽²⁾	12.22
Benton J. Poole Dallas, Texas	677,200 ⁽³⁾	3.87
Harvey Jury Dallas, Texas	130,000	0.74
All officers and directors as a group (3 persons)	2,965,366	16.69
Bob G. Honea Dallas, Texas ⁽⁵⁾	1,840,000 ⁽³⁾	10.42

(1) Based upon 17,364,626 shares issued and outstanding as March 8, 2006 after deducting 1,862,000 shares held in the Company's treasury, and including options held by each individual.

(2) Includes shares owed by H&S Production, Inc. Which Mr. Heape owns 100% and shares held by H&S Production, Inc. Pension Trust. Includes options to purchase 300,000 shares which are currently exercisable.

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(3) Includes shares held by Poole & Moffett Profit Sharing Trust fbo Benton J. Poole of which Mr. Poole is the principal beneficiary. Includes options to purchase 100,000 shares which are currently exercisable.

(4) The address for the officers and directors is c/o Castleguard Energy, Inc., 17768 Preston Road, Dallas, Texas, 75252.

- (5) Includes 820,000 shares held by National Tubular Products, Inc., Profit Sharing Plan & Trust, of which Mr. Honea is the principal beneficiary. Includes options to purchase 300,000 shares which are currently exercisable. The address for Mr. Honea is 4625 Greenville Avenue, Suite 202, Dallas, TX 75206.

ITEM 12 - CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

The Company purchased public relations and other services from its President aggregating \$17,022 and \$11,040 for 2005 and 2004, respectively.

ITEM 13 - EXHIBITS

(a) Exhibits

Item

- 3.1⁽¹⁾ Certificate of Incorporation of Castleguard Energy, Inc. incorporated by reference from the 1999 10-KSB (Exhibit 3.1).
- 3.2⁽²⁾ Amended and Restated By-Laws of Castleguard Energy, Inc.
- 10.1⁽³⁾ Farmout Agreement between H & S Production, Inc. and the Company dated September 26, 2002
- 10.2 Loan Agreement from Castleguard Energy, Inc as Borrower and First American Bank, SSB in Dallas as Bank dated October 28, 2003
- 31.1 Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.1 Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

(1) Previously filed as an exhibit to our 1999 Annual report on Form 10-KSB, and incorporated herein by reference.

(2) Previously filed as an exhibit to our 2000 Annual report on Form 10-KSB, and incorporated herein by reference.

(3) Previously filed as an exhibit to Company's Form 8K Report filed with the SEC on October 7, 2002, and incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14 - PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The following table sets forth the amount of audit fees, audit-related fees, tax fees and all other fees billed by Whitley Penn LLP for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004.

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Audit services (1)	\$ 26,300	\$ 25,600
Audit-related services	-	-
Tax and all other services (2)	<u>3,950</u>	<u>3,100</u>
 Total Fees	 <u>\$ 30,250</u>	 <u>\$ 28,700</u>

Whitley Penn LLP did not render professional services relating to the financial information systems design and implementation for the years ended December 31, 2005 or 2004.

-
- (1) Audit services consist of the annual audit of our financial statements included in Form 10-KSB, quarterly reviews of our financial statements included in Form 10-QSB, as well as services related to filings made with the Securities and Exchange Commission and accounting advisory services related to financial accounting matters.
- (2) Tax services include, but are not limited to, assistance with certain tax compliance matters and various tax planning consultations.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

CASTLEGUARD ENERGY, INC.

April 12, 2006

/s/ Harvey Jury
By: Harvey Jury, Director/President
(Chief Executive and Financial Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

HARVEY JURY	Director/President Secretary/Treasurer (Chief Executive and Financial Officer)	April 12, 2006
<u>/s/ Harvey Jury</u>		
SCOTT HEAPE	Director	April 12, 2006
<u>/s/ Scott Heape</u>		
BENTON POOLE	Director	April 12, 2006
<u>/s/ Benton Pools</u>		

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APPENDIX A

CASTLEGUARD ENERGY, INC.

INDEX TO FINANCIAL INFORMATION

DECEMBER 31, 2005

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CASTLEGUARD ENERGY, INC.

Financial Review

The following is a discussion and comparison of the financial condition and results of operations of the Company as of and for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 ("2005") compared with the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 ("2004") and 2004 compared to 2003. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company's Financial Statements, the notes related thereto, and the other financial data included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-KSB.

Overall Operations

Mechanical problems and rapid well decline curves have adversely affected production in the Minden Louisiana Field for the last three years. Although some wells have been worked over and production increased, overall production continues to decline more rapidly than anticipated. The decline has adversely affected revenues and cash flow and continued throughout 2005. In addition, a regulatory action in 2003 to retroactively reduce our share of a former producing well required a payment of \$83,631 which further exacerbated our reduced cash resources. Consequently, in 2003 we farmed out a portion of a new well drilled and in 2004 and 2005 only participated in our share of costs to work over two wells each year. The production declines have resulted in a reduction of our reserves that caused an increase in our rate of depreciation, depletion and amortization (DD&A) during 2004 and 2005. Consequences of the foregoing are described in "Liquidity and Capital Resources".

2005 Results of Operations Compared with 2004

Net loss of (\$73,736) (\$.00 per share) for 2005 was greater than the net loss of (\$3,871) (\$.00 per share) in 2004, primarily because of a decline in production mitigated by higher prices.

Gas volumes continued to decline in 2005 to 23,517 mcf from 45,054 mcf in 2004, a 48% decline; oil volumes declined to 903 barrels in 2005 from 2,172 barrels in 2004, a 58% decline. Both declines reflected

the declines in Minden plus the 2005 sale of our Cedar Creek Alabama properties which were oil producing. Average gas prices in 2005 were \$7.20 per mcf largely up from \$6.18 per mcf in 2004. Oil prices averaged \$49.51 per barrel in 2005 compared to \$39.53 per barrel in 2004.

Operating expenses in 2005 were slightly lower in 2005 than 2004, reflecting lower production and the Cedar Creek sale. The rate of DD&A increased in 2005 attributable to lower reserves, but the total charges for DD&A declined 14% from 2004 as the result of nearly 50% lower production in 2005 versus 2004. General and administrative expense declined 15% in 2005 compared to 2004, reflecting continued emphasis on cost control. Interest expense declined 46% in 2005 from 2004 reflecting lower debt levels, expiration of the amortization of financing costs in 2004 and higher interest rates.

2004 Results of Operations Compared with 2003

Net loss of (\$3.871) (\$.00 per share) for 2004 was improved from the net loss of (\$122,541) ((\$.01) per share) in 2003, primarily because 2003 included a \$203,000 impairment writedown. Otherwise, declining revenue in 2004 (25% from 2003) somewhat offset by improved commodity prices would have produced a loss in 2004 that exceeded 2003.

Gas volumes continued to decline in 2004 to 45,054 mcf from 64,412 mcf in 2003; oil volumes declined to 2,172 barrels in 2004 from 3,905 barrels in 2003, a 44% decline. Average gas prices in 2004 were \$6.18 per mcf up from \$5.72 per mcf in 2003. Oil prices averaged \$39.53 per barrel in 2004 compared to \$30.14 per barrel in 2003.

Operating expenses declined in step with the decline in revenue, except for DD&A whose rate increased as a result of declines in year end revenues. Interest expense was higher in 2004 than it would have been as a result of payments to royalty owners of the well where Company interest was reduced in 2003.

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Reserves

The Company's net proved oil and gas reserves at January 1, 2006 compared with January 1, 2005 plus the changes for years 2005 and 2004, as estimated by independent petroleum engineers, are set forth below.

	<u>2005</u>		<u>2004</u>	
	Gas (MCF)	Oil (BBL)	Gas (MCF)	Oil (BBL)
Reserves at beginning of year	377,940	9,010	460,735	12,929
Added by exploration and development	-	-	-	-
Revisions of previous reserves	(115,583)	(3,527)	(37,741)	(1,747)
Reserves for sold properties	(80)	(2,430)	-	-
Less production	(23,517)	(903)	(45,054)	(2,172)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Reserves at year end	<u>238,760</u>	<u>2,150</u>	<u>377,940</u>	<u>9,010</u>
----------------------	----------------	--------------	----------------	--------------

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Capital resources and liquidity have been strained since 2003. Our borrowing arrangement with a commercial bank was revised in 2003 to provide some relief but lower production volumes, less cash flow and our share of workover costs have combined to exceed our cash inflows. The operator of wells in Minden started offsetting our revenues in the fourth quarter of 2004 and continued to today. As a consequence, during the fourth quarter of 2004 we started delaying bill paying and principal reductions on our bank obligation. In early April 2005, we negotiated new terms on the bank debt, to bring the note current with a principal reduction of \$5,000 and a revised maturity of February 1, 2006. Terms provide for principal reductions of \$7,500 per month plus interest beginning July 1, 2005. On April 4, 2006 the bank agreed to extend the maturity to May 31, 2006, and eliminate monthly reduction for October, 2005 through January, 2006 and reduce the borrowing base to \$182,423, the current balance due.

To partially alleviate the cash shortage, the Board of Directors approved the sale of the Company's interest in the Cedar Creek, Alabama property and the sale was closed during the second quarter. Proceeds from the sale were used to pay past due bills from vendors.

Although we paid amounts due the operator in the third quarter, new billings for the well workovers exceeded our ability to pay, so the operator is still holding our revenues until the balance is paid.

The effect of the foregoing is that cash resources continue to be strained and are expected to remain that way for the foreseeable future. As a consequence, little if any capital is available for any new projects or significant workovers of existing wells. The Board of Directors continues to explore options for the future direction of the Company.

Fourth Quarter Results

Fourth quarter results were a reflection of the same factors as those that affected the full year, production levels were lower and commodity prices were higher. Gas and oil production declined from 2004 by (43%) and (70%), respectively. Commodity prices averaged \$8.77 per mcf for gas versus \$7.03 per mcf in 2004 and oil averaged \$66.39 per barrel versus \$47.60 per barrel in 2004. DD&A provisions in both years were adversely affected by lower reserves at the end of each year causing higher rates for DD&A.

Overall results were improved in 2005 from 2004 but still an operating loss. The improvement was lower DD&A from lower production coupled with higher commodity prices mitigated by lower production levels.

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Castleguard Energy, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Castleguard Energy, Inc. as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Castleguard Energy, Inc. as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note B to the financial statements, the Company's recurring net loss in 2005 of \$73,736, working capital deficit of \$282,850 at December 31, 2005 and accumulated deficit at December 31, 2005 of \$67,246 and substantial obligations with no current resources to satisfy the obligations raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans as to these matters are also described in Note B. The financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effects on the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ Whitley Penn LLP

Dallas, Texas
March 15, 2006

CASTLEGUARD ENERGY, INC.
BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31,	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,845	\$ 28,458
Accounts receivable	<u>34,745</u>	<u>54,270</u>
Total current assets	43,590	82,728
Petroleum and natural gas interests, net	<u>1,175,723</u>	<u>1,207,400</u>
 TOTAL ASSETS	 \$ <u>1,219,313</u>	 \$ <u>1,290,128</u>
Liabilities & Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 34,034	\$ 22,503
Joint interest billings payable to operator	109,983	71,137
Current portion of long-term debt	<u>182,423</u>	<u>50,000</u>
Total current liabilities	326,440	143,640
Long-term debt, less current portion		163,999
Deferred income taxes	<u>31,066</u>	<u>46,946</u>
 TOTAL LIABILITIES	 <u>357,506</u>	 <u>354,585</u>
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized;		
19,226,626 shares issued; 17,364,626 shares outstanding	19,227	19,227
Paid-in capital	965,826	965,826

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Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	<u>(67,246)</u>	<u>6,490</u>
)	
	917,807	991,543
Treasury stock, 1,862,000 shares at cost	<u>(56,000)</u>	<u>(56,000)</u>
)	
Total stockholders' equity	<u>861,807</u>	<u>935,543</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ <u>1,219,313</u>	\$ <u>1,290,128</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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CASTLEGUARD ENERGY, INC.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Year Ended December 31,	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Oil and gas sales	\$ <u>214,212</u>	\$ <u>363,542</u>
Expenses:		
Lease operating expenses and taxes	57,500	64,821
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	137,102	160,149
General and administrative	<u>96,519</u>	<u>113,030</u>
	<u>291,121</u>	<u>338,000</u>
Income (loss) from operations	(76,909)	25,542
Interest and financing costs	<u>(14,179)</u>	<u>(26,382)</u>
))

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Loss before income taxes	(91,088)	(840)
Income tax expense (benefit)	<u>(17,352)</u>	<u>3,031</u>
)	
Net loss	\$ <u>(73,736)</u>	\$ <u>(3,871)</u>
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ <u>(0.00)</u>	\$ <u>(0.00)</u>
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	<u>17,364,626</u>	<u>17,364,626</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CASTLEGUARD ENERGY, INC.
statements of CASH FLOWS

	Year Ended December 31,	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net loss	\$ (73,736)	\$ (3,871)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	137,102	160,149
Deferred income taxes	(15,880)	(96)
Amortization of financing costs	-	6,766
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	19,525	(51,951)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<u>50,377</u>	<u>19,185</u>
 Net cash provided by operating activities	 <u>117,388</u>	 <u>130,182</u>
 Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Additions to petroleum and natural gas interests	(177,975)	(176,225)
Proceeds from sale of petroleum and natural gas interests	<u>72,550</u>	<u>-</u>
 Net cash used in investing activities	 <u>(105,425)</u>	 <u>(176,225)</u>
))	
 Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Refinancing of bank debt	-	80,000
Payments on long-term debt	<u>(31,576)</u>	<u>(15,000)</u>
))	
 Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	 <u>(31,576)</u>	 <u>65,000</u>
)		
 Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	 (19,613)	 18,957

Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	<u>28,458</u>	<u>9,501</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ <u>8,845</u>	\$ <u>28,458</u>
Supplemental information:		
Interest paid	\$ <u>12,938</u>	\$ <u>18,145</u>
Income taxes paid	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>3,126</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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CASTLEGUARD ENERGY, INC.
statements of stockholders' equity
For the Years Ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

	<u>Common Stock</u>		Paid-in	Treasury	Retained	Total
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Stock</u>	<u>Earnings</u>	<u>Stockholders' Equity</u>
Balance, December 31, 2003	19,226,626	\$ 19,227	\$ 965,826	\$ (56,000)	\$ 10,361	\$ 939,414
Net loss, 2004	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,871)</u>	<u>(3,871)</u>
))	
Balance, December 31, 2004	19,226,626	19,227	965,826	(56,000)	6,490	935,543
Net loss, 2005	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(73,736)</u>	<u>(73,736)</u>
))	
Balance, December 31,	<u>19,226,626</u>	<u>\$ 19,227</u>	<u>\$ 965,826</u>	<u>\$ (56,000)</u>	<u>\$ (67,246)</u>	<u>\$ 861,807</u>

2005

))

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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A. Nature of Business

Castleguard Energy, Inc. is an independent energy company engaged in the exploration for and the acquisition, development, exploitation and operation of crude oil and natural gas properties, and in the production of crude oil and natural gas in North America. The Company's activities are conducted principally in the states of Louisiana, Texas and Alabama. The Company's corporate offices are located in Dallas, Texas.

B. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. However, the Company has continued to incur net losses which have resulted in an accumulated deficit at December 31, 2005. The Company had net losses of \$73,736 and \$3,871 for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. At December 31, 2005, current liabilities exceeded current assets by \$282,850 and the Company had an accumulated deficit at December 31, 2005 of \$67,246.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on the successful implementation of its business plan, obtaining additional capital, and generating sufficient revenues and cash flows. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

The time required for the Company to become profitable is highly uncertain, and the Company cannot be assured that it will achieve or sustain profitability or generate sufficient cash flow from operations to meet working capital requirements. If required, the ability to obtain additional financing from other sources also depends on many factors beyond the control of the company, including the state of the capital markets and the prospects for business growth. The necessary additional financing may not be available or may be available only on terms that would result in further dilution to the current owners of the Company's common stock. The financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible effect on recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities which may result from the inability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

C. Significant Accounting Policies

A summary of the Company's significant accounting policies consistently applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements follows:

Basis of Accounting

The accounts are maintained and the financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from these estimates and assumptions.

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Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, the Company had no such investments included in cash and cash equivalents. The Company maintains deposits primarily in one financial institution, which may at times exceed amounts covered by insurance provided by the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC").

Property and Equipment

The Company utilizes the full cost method of accounting for oil and gas properties, which involves capitalizing all acquisitions, exploration and development costs incurred for the purpose of finding oil and gas reserves, including the costs of drilling and equipping productive wells, dry hole costs, lease acquisition costs and delay rentals. The Company also capitalizes the portion of general and administrative costs which can be directly identified with acquisition, exploration or development of oil and gas properties. Costs associated with unevaluated properties are excluded from amortization. Unevaluated property costs are transferred to evaluated property costs at such time as wells are completed on the properties, the properties are sold, or management determines these costs to have been impaired. Cost of properties, including future development, site restoration, dismantlement and abandonment costs, which have proved reserves and those which have been determined to be worthless, are depleted on the unit of production method based on proved reserves. Additionally, the capitalized costs of oil and gas properties cannot exceed the present value of the estimated net cash flow from its proved reserves, together with the lower of cost or estimated fair value of its undeveloped properties (the full cost ceiling). Transactions involving sales of reserves in place, unless extraordinarily large portions of reserves are involved, are recorded as adjustments to accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization.

Upon the acquisition or discovery of oil and gas properties, management estimates the future net costs to be incurred to dismantle, abandon and restore the property using geological, engineering and regulatory data available. Such cost estimates are periodically updated for changes in conditions and requirements. Such estimated amounts are considered as part of the full cost pool for purposes of amortization upon acquisition or discovery. Such costs are capitalized as oil and gas properties as the actual restoration, dismantlement and abandonment activities take place.

Office equipment is recorded at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of two years.

Tangible equipment is recorded at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of seven years.

Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company has adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations." SFAS No. 143 requires the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation to be recognized in the period in which it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The associated asset retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the related oil and gas properties. As of December 31, 2005 management has determined that there are no material asset retirement obligations.

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Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are determined using the liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates and recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. In addition, if necessary, a valuation allowance is established to reduce any deferred tax asset for which it is determined that it is more likely than not that some portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

Oil and Gas Sales

Petroleum and natural gas sales are recognized upon delivery to the metered point upstream of the pipeline connection.

Earnings per Common Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if options to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock. For the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, the Company's potential dilutive options for common shares totaling 1,000,000 shares each year are not included in the dilutive calculation of earnings (loss) per share as the

effect would be antidilutive.

Stock Options

The Company accounts for its stock options under the recognition and measurement principles of Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related interpretations. There was no pro forma effect on net income as if the Company had applied the fair value of recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, to stock-based employee compensation as of the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004.

At January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2005, the Company had 1,000,000 stock options outstanding, which were fully vested and exercisable since January 1, 2002, all with an exercise price of \$0.10 per share and a 10 year life, which expire on September 6, 2011.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The estimated fair value of accounts receivable, accounts payable and long-term debt approximate their carrying amounts due to the short maturity of these instruments. None of these instruments are held for trading purposes.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS 123R, "Share-Based Payment," which is a revision of SFAS 123 "Accounting for Stock Based Compensation" and supersedes APB Opinion 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees". SFAS 123R focuses primarily on share-based payments for employee services, requiring these payments to be recorded using a fair-value-based method. The use of APB 25's intrinsic value method of accounting for employee stock options has been eliminated. As a result, the fair value of stock options granted to employees in the future will be required to be expensed. The impact on the results of operations of the Company will be dependent on the number of options granted and the fair value of those options. For the Company, FASB 123R will be effective in 2006.

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D. Petroleum and Natural Gas Interests

The following table discloses certain financial data relative to the Company's evaluated oil and gas producing activities, which at December 31, 2005 and 2004 are all located in the United States:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Capitalized Costs incurred during year:		
Exploration costs	\$ -	\$ -

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Development costs	<u>177,975</u>	<u>176,225</u>
	\$ <u>177,975</u>	\$ <u>176,225</u>
Petroleum and natural gas interests:		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 2,036,991	\$ 1,860,766
Additions	177,975	176,225
Sales	<u>(72,550)</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance, end of year	\$ <u>2,142,416</u>	\$ <u>2,036,991</u>
Accumulated depletion and amortization:		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 829,591	\$ 669,442
Provision for depletion and amortization	<u>137,102</u>	<u>160,149</u>
Balance, end of year	\$ <u>966,693</u>	\$ <u>829,591</u>
Net capitalized costs	\$ <u>1,175,723</u>	\$ <u>1,207,400</u>
Depletion and Amortization per mcf equivalent	\$ <u>4.78</u>	\$ <u>2.76</u>

E. Related Party Transactions

The Company purchased public relations and other services from its President aggregating \$17,022 and \$11,040 for 2005 and 2004, respectively.

F. Income Taxes

The Company's provision for income taxes for 2005 and 2004 was deferred. Following is an analysis of the provision (benefit) for income taxes compared to the amounts computed by applying the U.S. federal income tax rate of 34% to pretax income from continuing operations:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Computed "expected" tax expense (benefit)	\$ (30,970)	\$ (286)
Increase in income tax resulting from:		
Difference in effective rate	<u>13,618</u>	<u>3,317</u>
	\$ <u>(17,352)</u>	\$ <u>3,031</u>

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the net deferred tax liabilities at December 31, 2005 and 2004 are presented below:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Deferred tax liability (asset):		
Difference between financial and tax basis of property	\$ 115,011	\$ 115,699
Net operating loss carryforwards	<u>(83,945)</u>	<u>(68,753)</u>
Net deferred tax liability	\$ <u>31,066</u>	\$ <u>46,946</u>

At December 31, 2005, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards for federal income tax purposes of approximately \$280,000, which are available to offset future federal taxable income, if any, and expire 2019 through 2025.

G. Long-Term Debt

The Company is party to a debt agreement with a commercial bank that provides for a \$2,000,000 term note with an initial borrowing base of \$322,333 which is reduced at the rate of \$21,667 per month. Principal payments of \$21,667 per month are due when the amounts outstanding on this note exceed the borrowing base. At December 31, 2005, the borrowing base was less than the outstanding note balance. Interest is payable monthly at the bank's prime rate (7.25% at December 31, 2005) plus .75 percent. The note is collateralized by all of the Company's oil and gas properties and by a guarantee of the Company's principal stockholder. Debt covenants restrict other debt, pledge of assets, sales of assets, payment of dividends, mergers and changes in ownership.

On April 7, 2005, the Company negotiated new terms for the agreement which extended its maturity to February 1, 2006, provided for a \$5,000 principal reduction immediately and further reductions of \$7,500 each month beginning July 1, 2005. Not all the scheduled reductions were made as required, the facility expired on February 1, 2006.

On April 4, 2006, the bank agreed to extend maturity to May 31, 2006, eliminate monthly reductions for October 2005 through January 2006 and reduce the borrowing base to \$182,423, the current balance due.

H. Oil and Gas Reserve Information - Unaudited

The Company's net proved oil and gas reserves at December 31, 2005 and 2004, have been estimated by independent petroleum consultants in accordance with guidelines established by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Accordingly, the following reserve estimates are based upon existing economic and operating conditions at the respective year ends.

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There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of proved reserves and in providing the future rates of production and timing of development expenditures. The following reserve data represents estimates only and should not be construed as being exact. In addition, the discounted future net cash flows should not be construed as the current market value of the Company's oil and gas properties or the cost that would be incurred to obtain equivalent reserves.

The following table sets forth an analysis of the Company's estimated quantities of proved developed oil and gas reserves (including behind-pipe reserves), all located in the United States (Mcfs represents thousand cubic feet):

	<u>Proved Developed Reserves</u>			
	<u>2005</u>		<u>2004</u>	
	<u>Natural Gas</u>	<u>Oil in</u>	<u>Natural Gas</u>	<u>Oil in</u>
	<u>in Mcfs</u>	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>in Mcfs</u>	<u>Barrels</u>
Proved producing	126,430	1,800	173,990	8,150
Proved non-producing	<u>112,330</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>203,950</u>	<u>860</u>
	<u>238,760</u>	<u>2,150</u>	<u>377,940</u>	<u>9,010</u>

Components of change in the foregoing reserves for the last two years are as follows:

	<u>2005</u>		<u>2004</u>	
	<u>Natural Gas</u>	<u>Oil in</u>	<u>Natural Gas</u>	<u>Oil in</u>
	<u>in Mcfs</u>	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>in Mcfs</u>	<u>Barrels</u>
Reserves at beginning of year	377,940	9,010	460,735	12,929
Added by exploration and development				
Revisions of previous reserves	(115,583)	(3,527)	(37,741)	(1,747)
Reserves for sold properties	(80)	(2,430)		
Less production	<u>(23,517)</u>	<u>(903)</u>	<u>(45,054)</u>	<u>(2,172)</u>
))))

\$ 46,946

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Reserves at end of year	<u>238,760</u>	<u>2,150</u>	<u>377,940</u>	<u>9,010</u>
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The following table presents the standardized measure of future net cash flows related to proved oil and gas reserves together with changes therein, as defined by the FASB. The oil, condensate and gas price structure utilized to project future net cash flows reflects current prices at December 31, 2005 and 2004, and has been escalated only where known and determinable price changes are provided by contracts and law. Future production and development costs are based on current costs with no escalations. Future net cash flows are the estimated future gross revenue less estimated production and ad valorem taxes, income taxes, operating expenses and capital expenditures. They do not consider business risks, or profit on investment.

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Future cash flows	\$ 2,771,290	\$ 2,729,060
Future production and development costs	(882,030)	(833,410)
Income taxes	<u>(204,045)</u>	<u>(171,312)</u>
))
Future net cash flows	1,685,215	1,724,338
10% annual discount	<u>(476,105)</u>	<u>(399,728)</u>
))
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	<u>\$ 1,209,110</u>	<u>\$ 1,324,610</u>

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The following are principal sources of change in the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Standardized measure - beginning of year	\$ 1,324,610	\$ 1,051,119
Increases (decreases):		
Sales and transfers, net of production costs	(156,712)	(299,359)
Net change in sales prices, net of production costs	943,677	459,469
Extensions and discoveries, net of future costs	20,190	20,190
Revisions of quantity estimates	(736,255)	(134,055)
Sales of reserves in place	73,650	-
Accretion of discount	132,461	105,112
Net change in income taxes	27,660	(135,115)
Changes in production rates, timing and other	<u>(420,171)</u>	<u>257,249</u>

Standardized measure - end of year)
\$ 1,209,110 \$ 1,324,610

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