



Corporate Presentation

May 2026



International Petroleum Corp.
Nasdaq Stockholm: **IPCO** TSX: **IPCO**

International Petroleum Corp. History of Growth

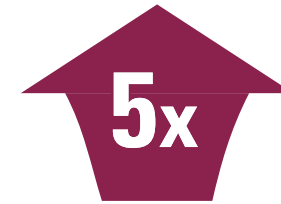
IPC Inception 2017
Shares outstanding **113.5 million**

IPC Current 2026
Shares outstanding **112.8 million**



Production

10
Mboepd



44-47
Mboepd

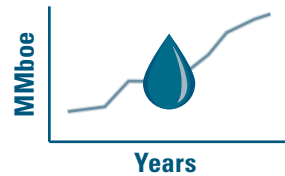


Reserves

29
MMboe

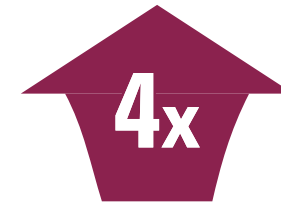


521
MMboe



Reserve Life Index

8
Years

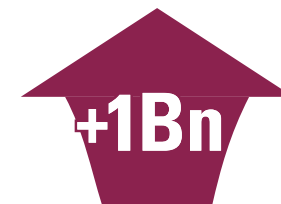


31
Years



Contingent Resources

0
MMboe

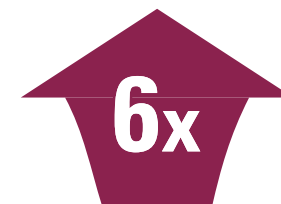


1.2
Bn bbls



Share Price (USD/share)

4
USD/share



25
USD/share

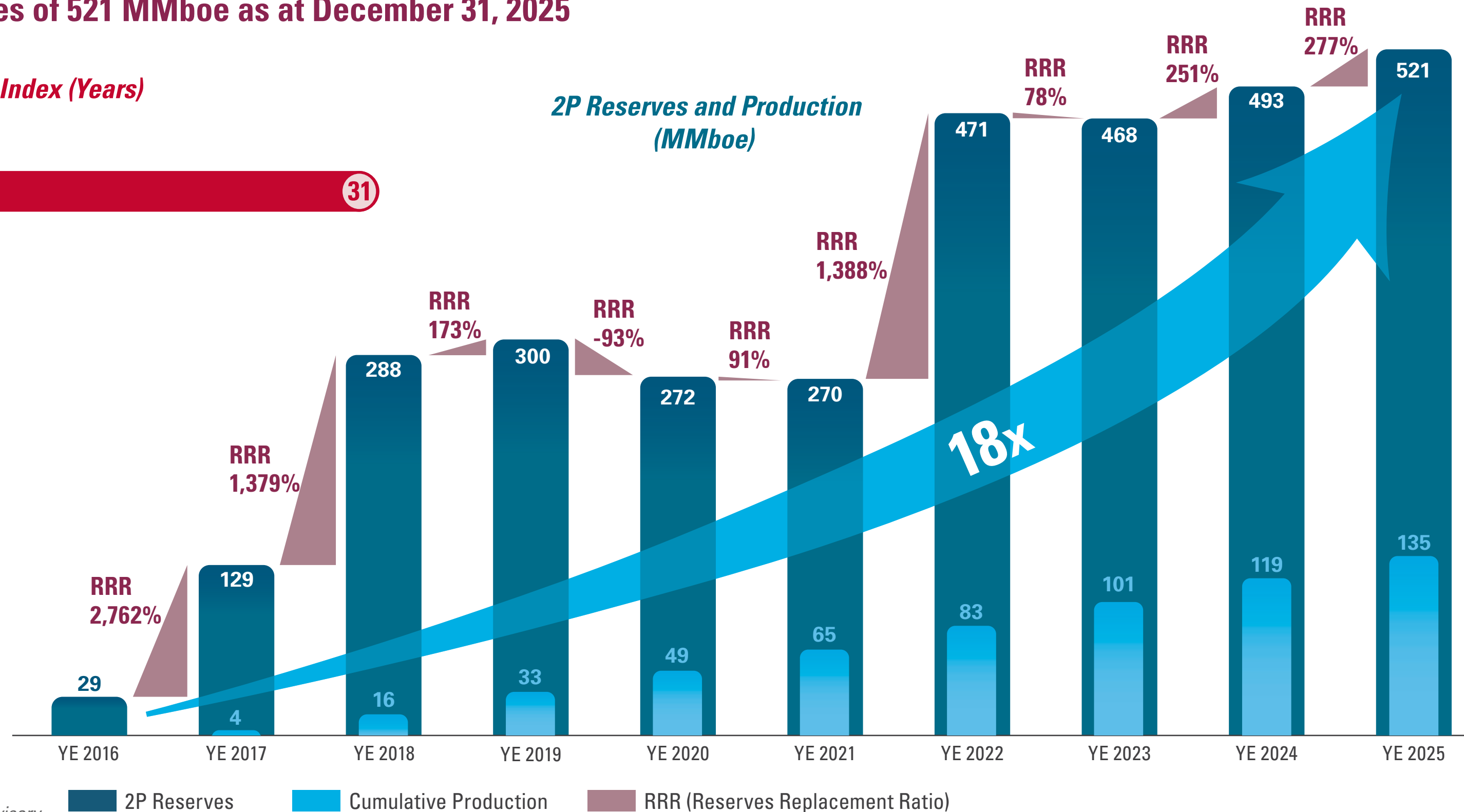
International Petroleum Corp. 2P Reserves Growth

- 2P reserves of 521 MMboe as at December 31, 2025

Reserve Life Index (Years)

YE 2016 8

YE 2025 31



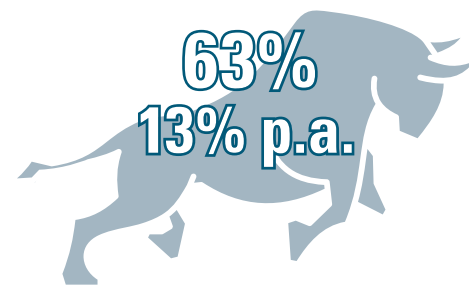
See Notes and Reader Advisory

International Petroleum Corp. Strongly Positioned to Create Stakeholder Value

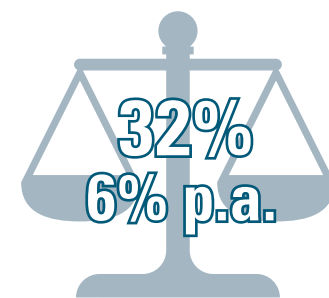
2026 – 2030

Production

Free Cash Flow



>2,000 MUSD

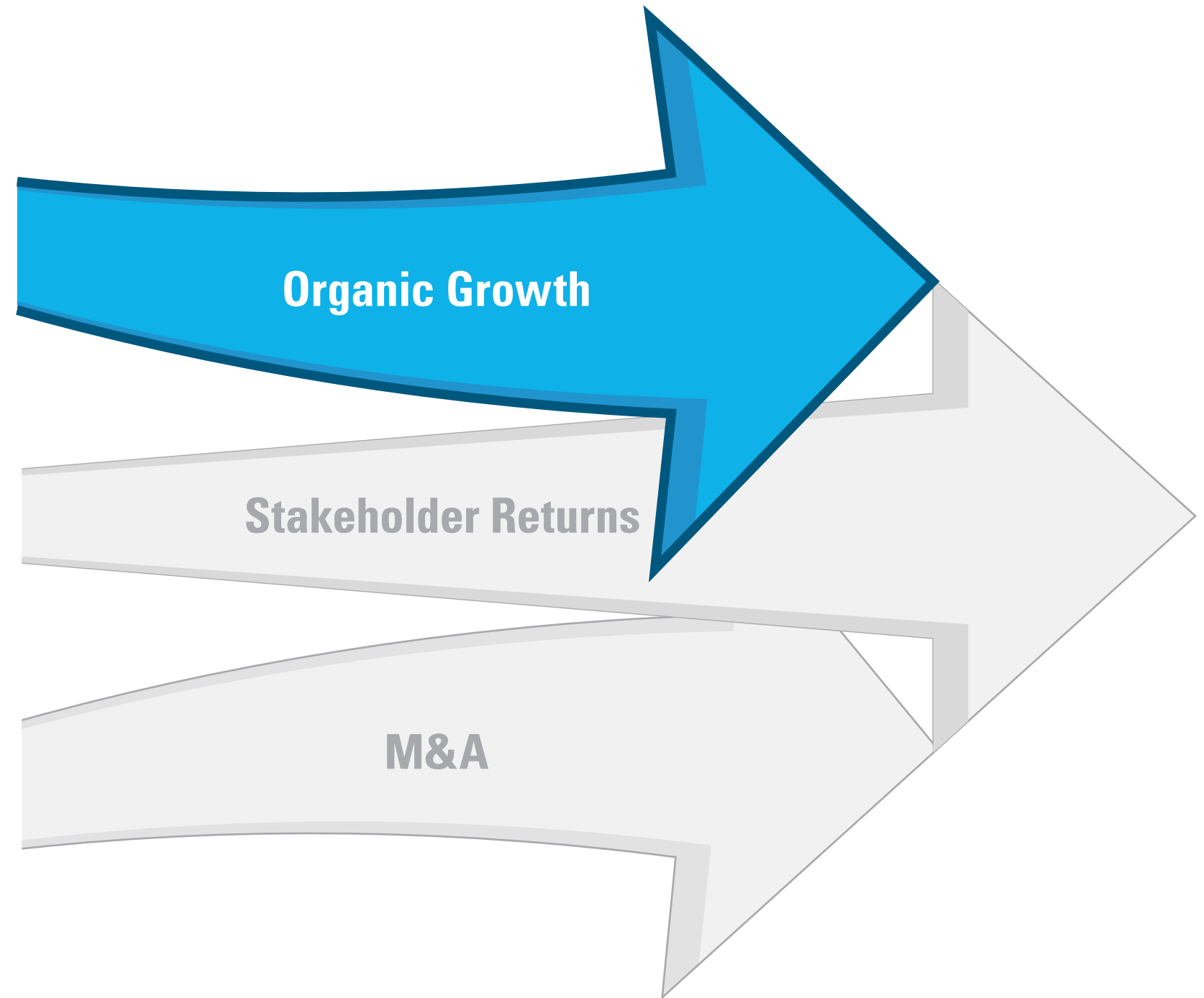


>1,000 MUSD

Organic Growth

Stakeholder Returns

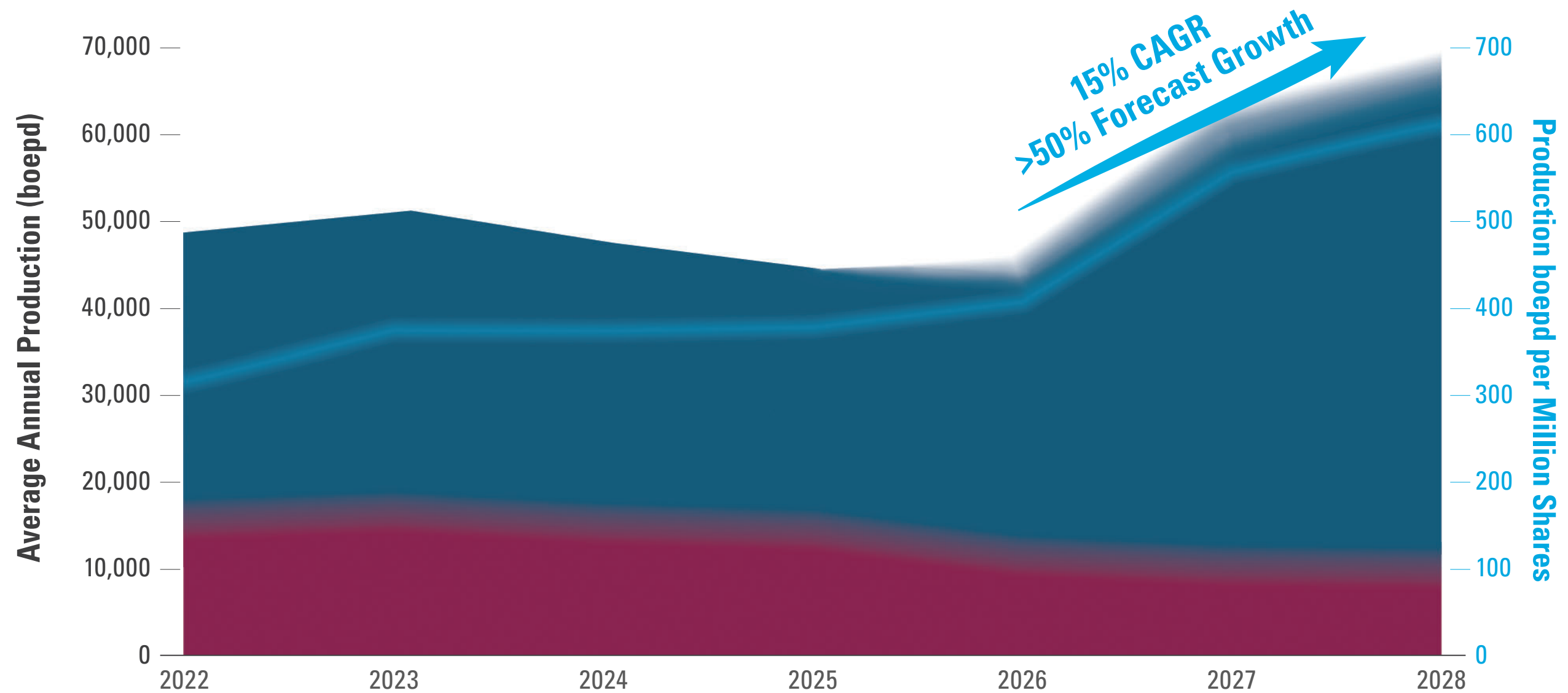
M&A



See Notes and Reader Advisory

International Petroleum Corp. Production Growth

- Material increase in production and oil weighting outlook driven by Blackrod



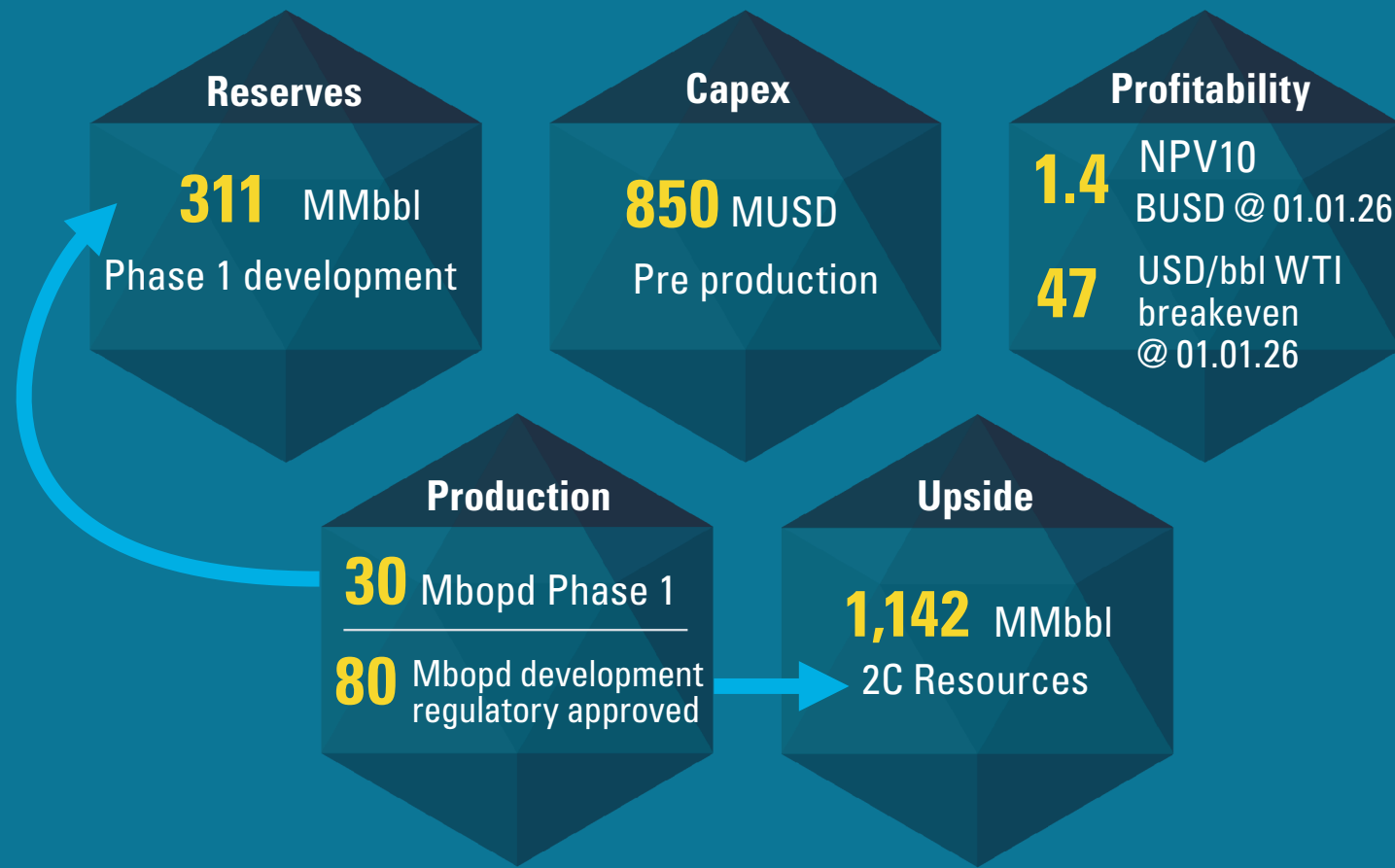
Historical & Forecast Production

Oil
Natural Gas

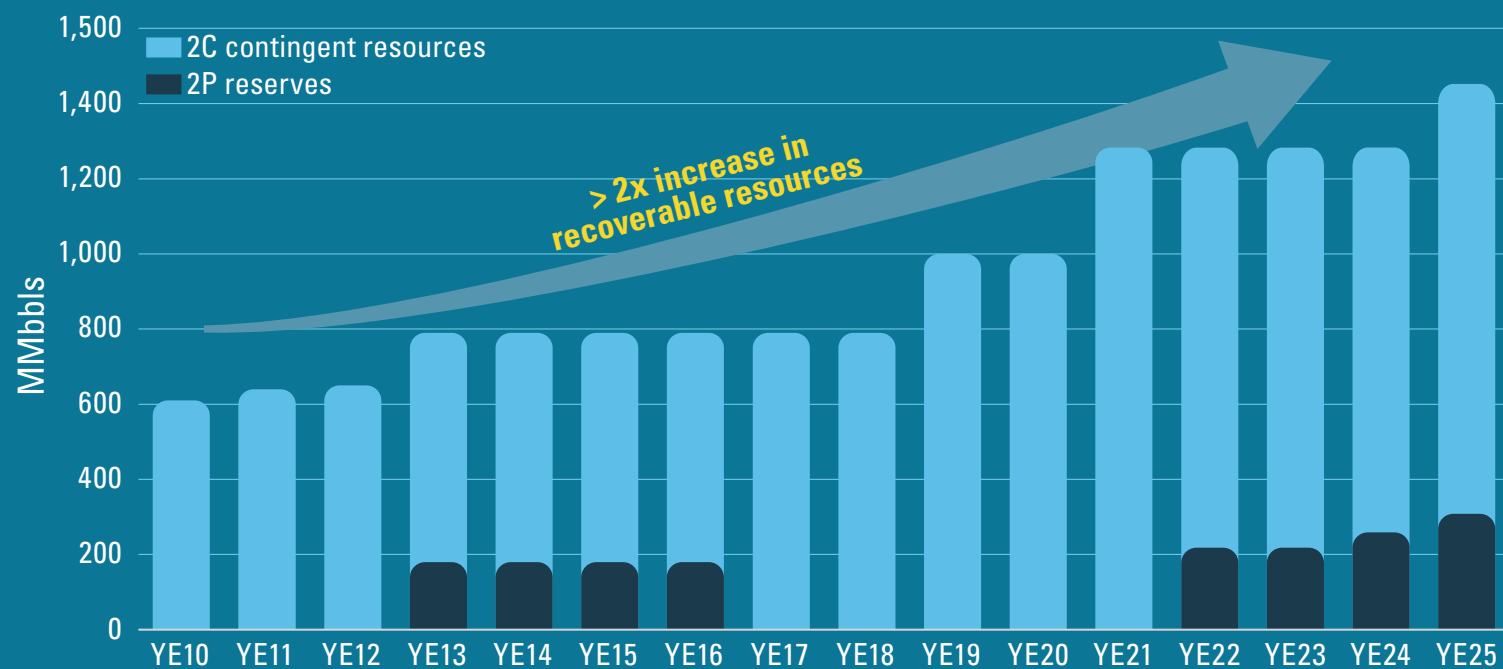
Production/share

See Notes and Reader Advisory

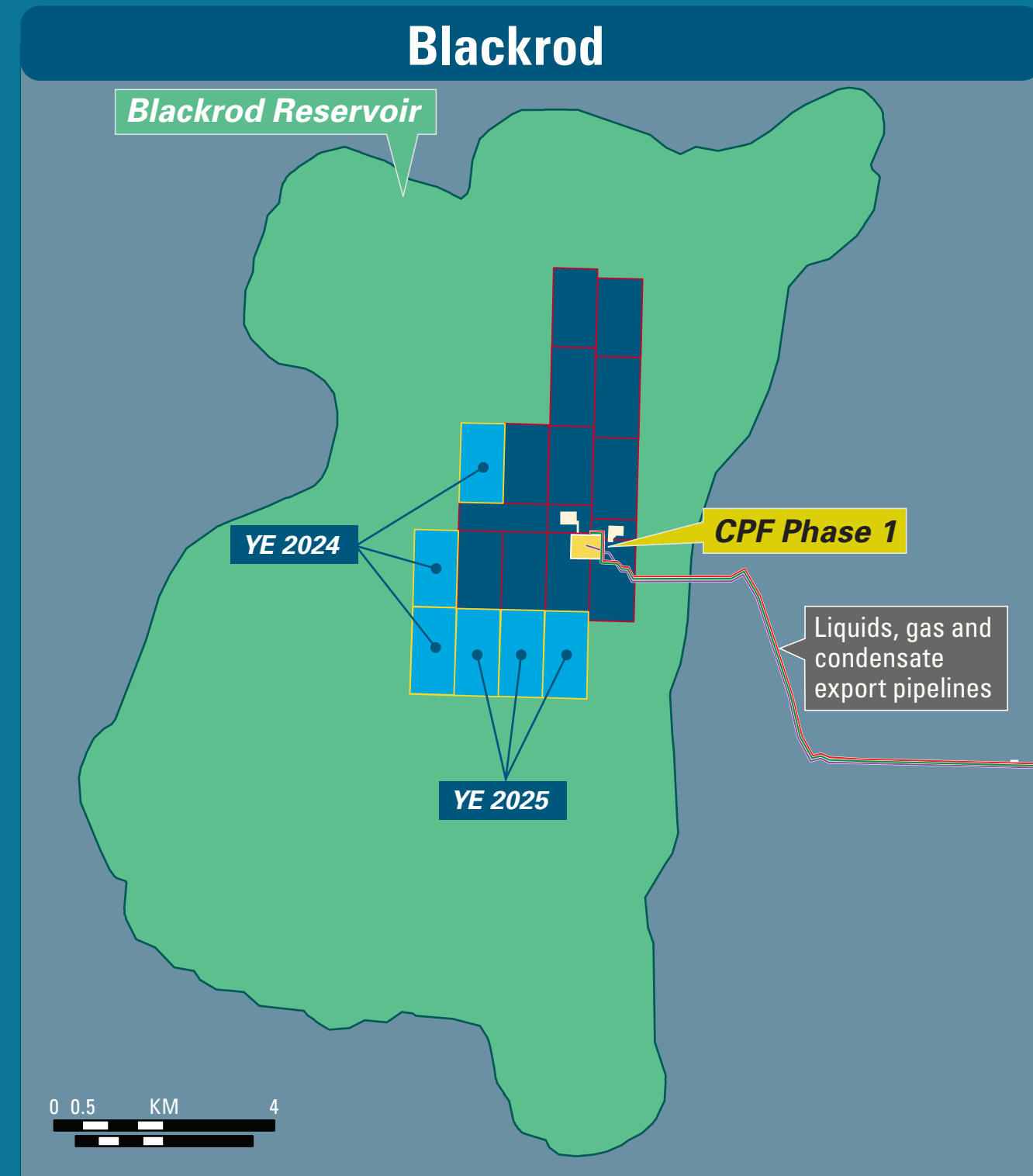
IPC Canada Blackrod Valuation



Blackrod Recoverable Resources (2P + 2C)



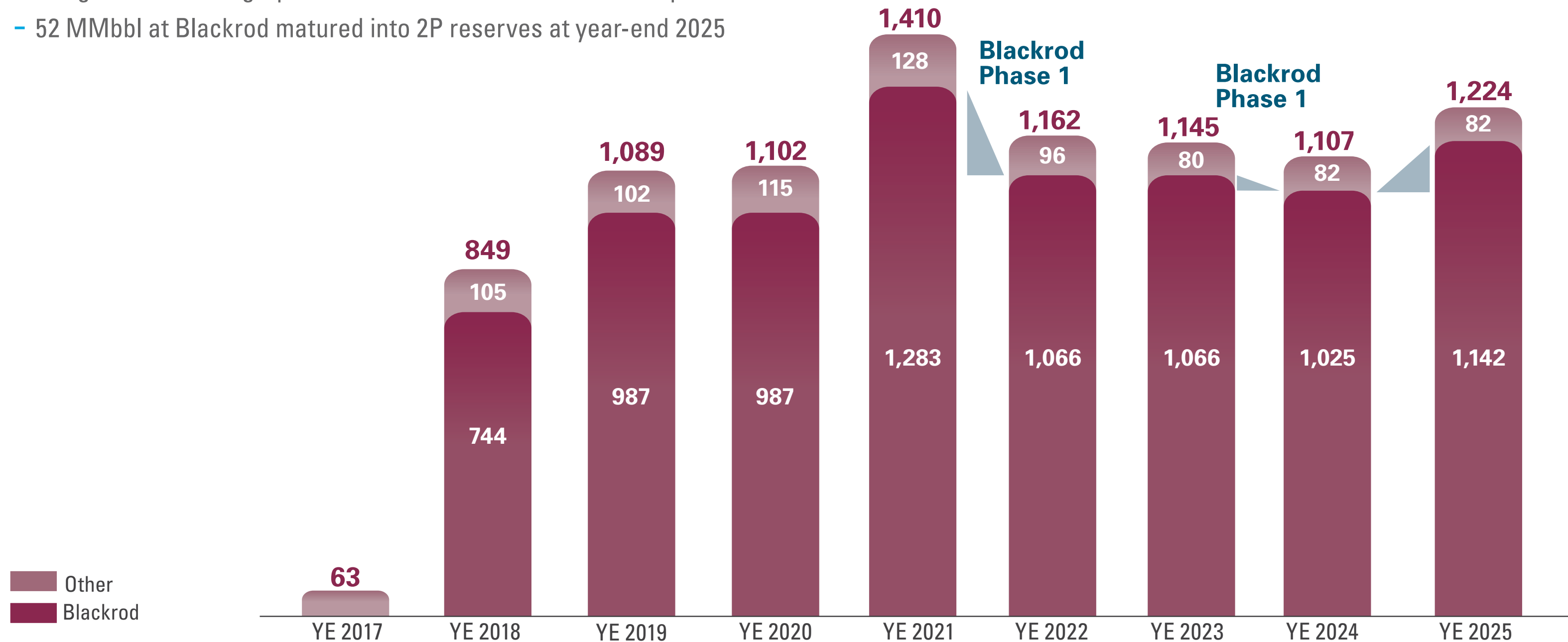
See Notes and Reader Advisory



International Petroleum Corp. Contingent Resources Growth

- **More than 1.2 Billion boe underpins organic growth**
 - Integration of stratigraphic well data and additional land acquisition
 - 52 MMbbl at Blackrod matured into 2P reserves at year-end 2025

Contingent Resources (MMboe)



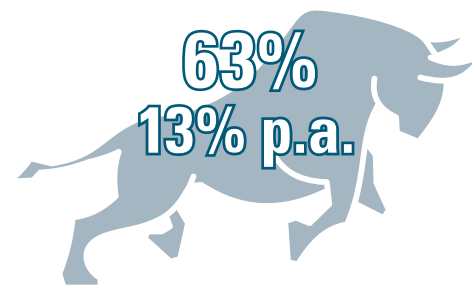
See Notes and Reader Advisory

International Petroleum Corp. Strongly Positioned to Create Stakeholder Value

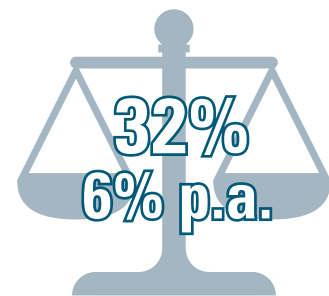
2026 – 2030

Production

Free Cash Flow



>2,000 MUSD

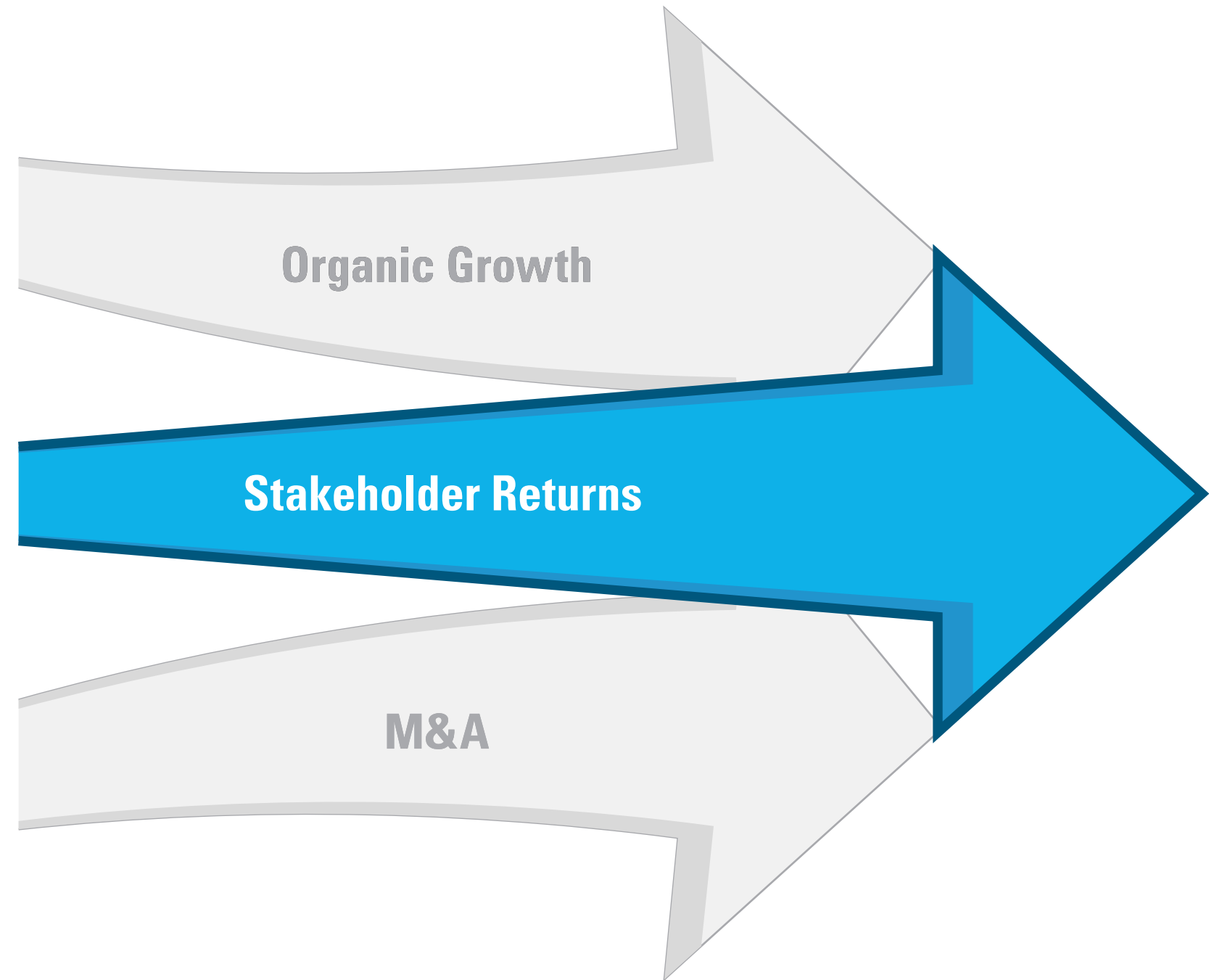


>1,000 MUSD

Organic Growth

Stakeholder Returns

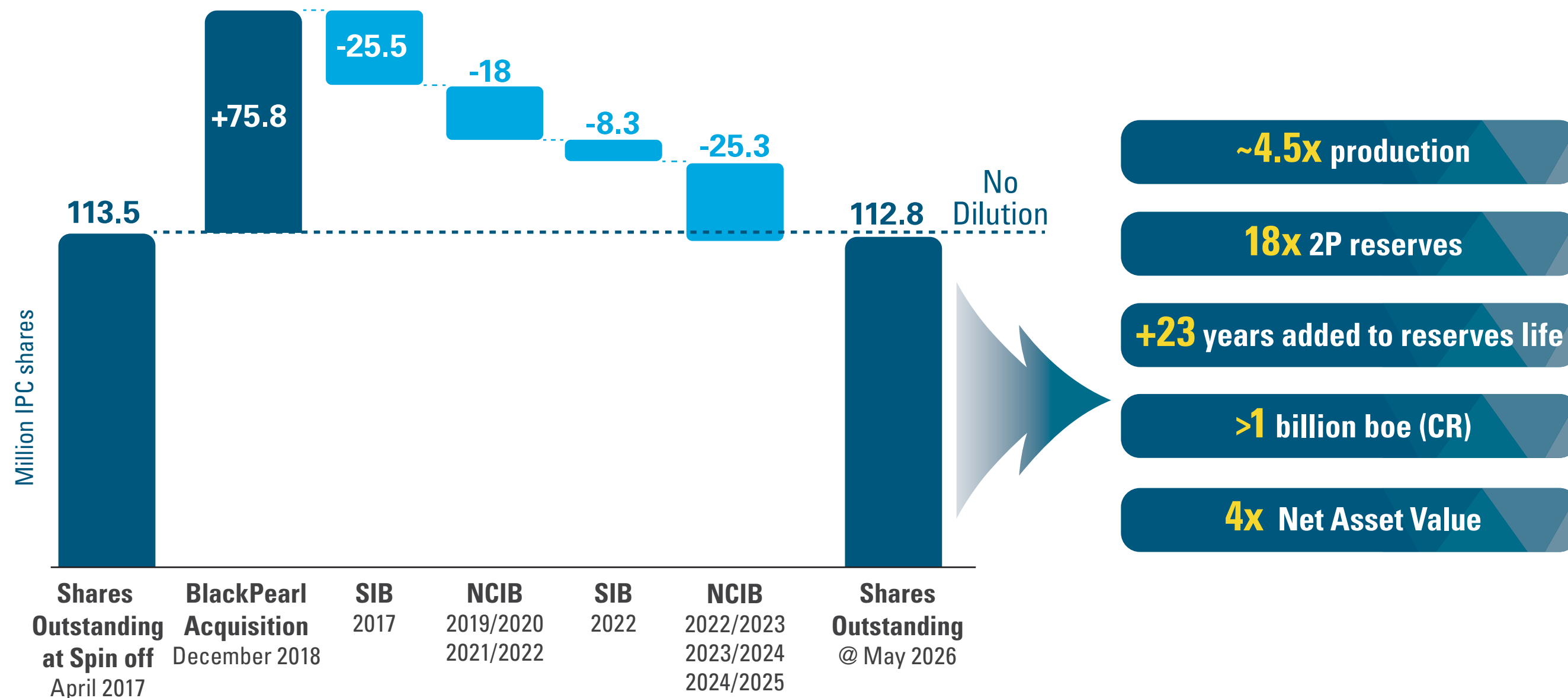
M&A



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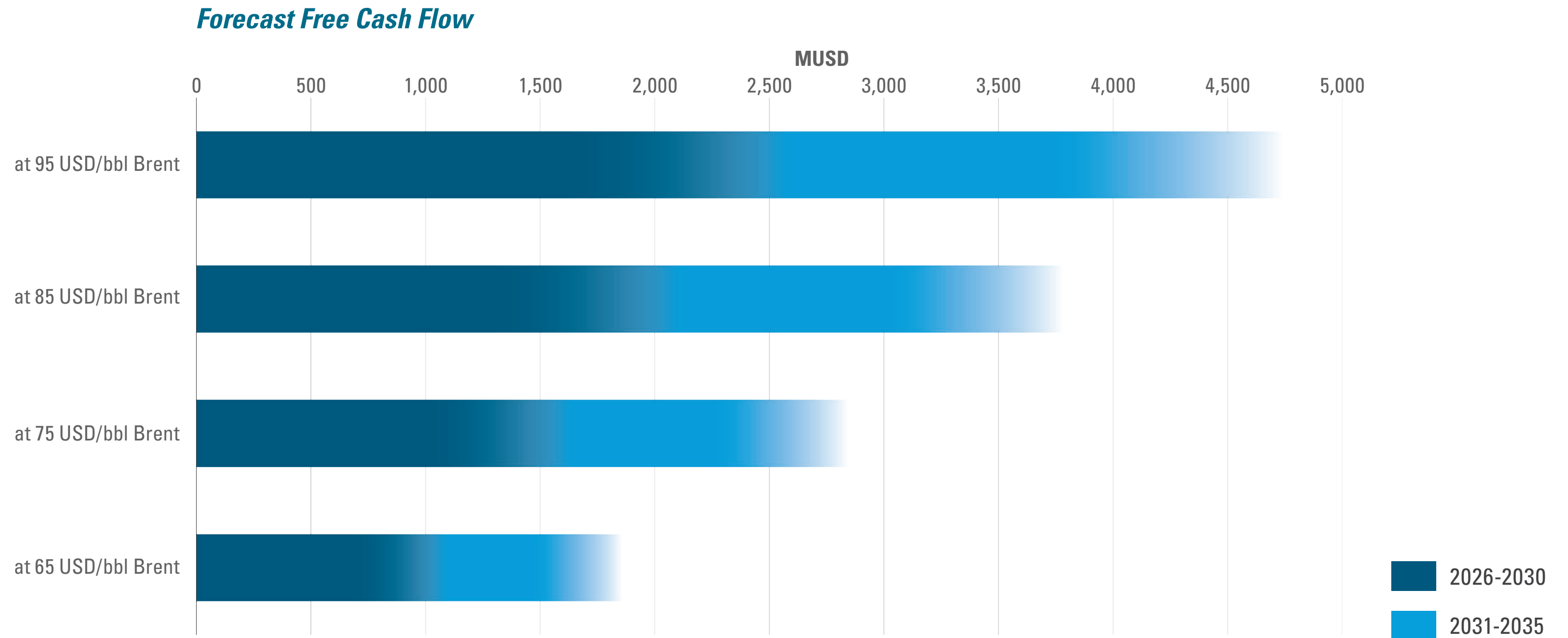
International Petroleum Corp. Share Repurchase

- 77 million IPC shares repurchased since inception at an average price of SEK 79 / CAD 11 per share
- Greater than USD 1.4 billion of value created from total share repurchases compared to current share price
- NCIB renewed for 2025/2026: ability to purchase 6.5 million IPC shares, 5.8% of outstanding shares



See Notes and Reader Advisory

International Petroleum Corp. Forecast Free Cash Flow Generation



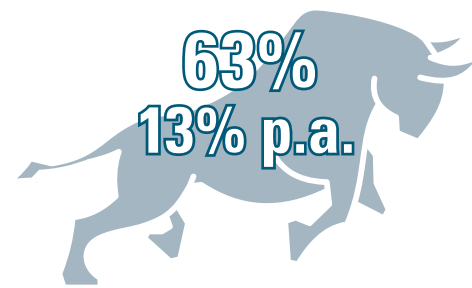
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International Petroleum Corp. Strongly Positioned to Create Stakeholder Value

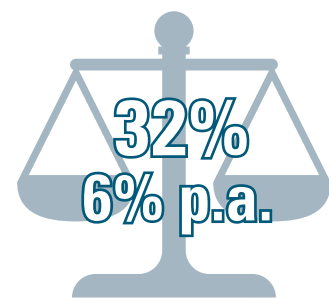
2026 – 2030

Production

Free Cash Flow



>2,000 MUSD

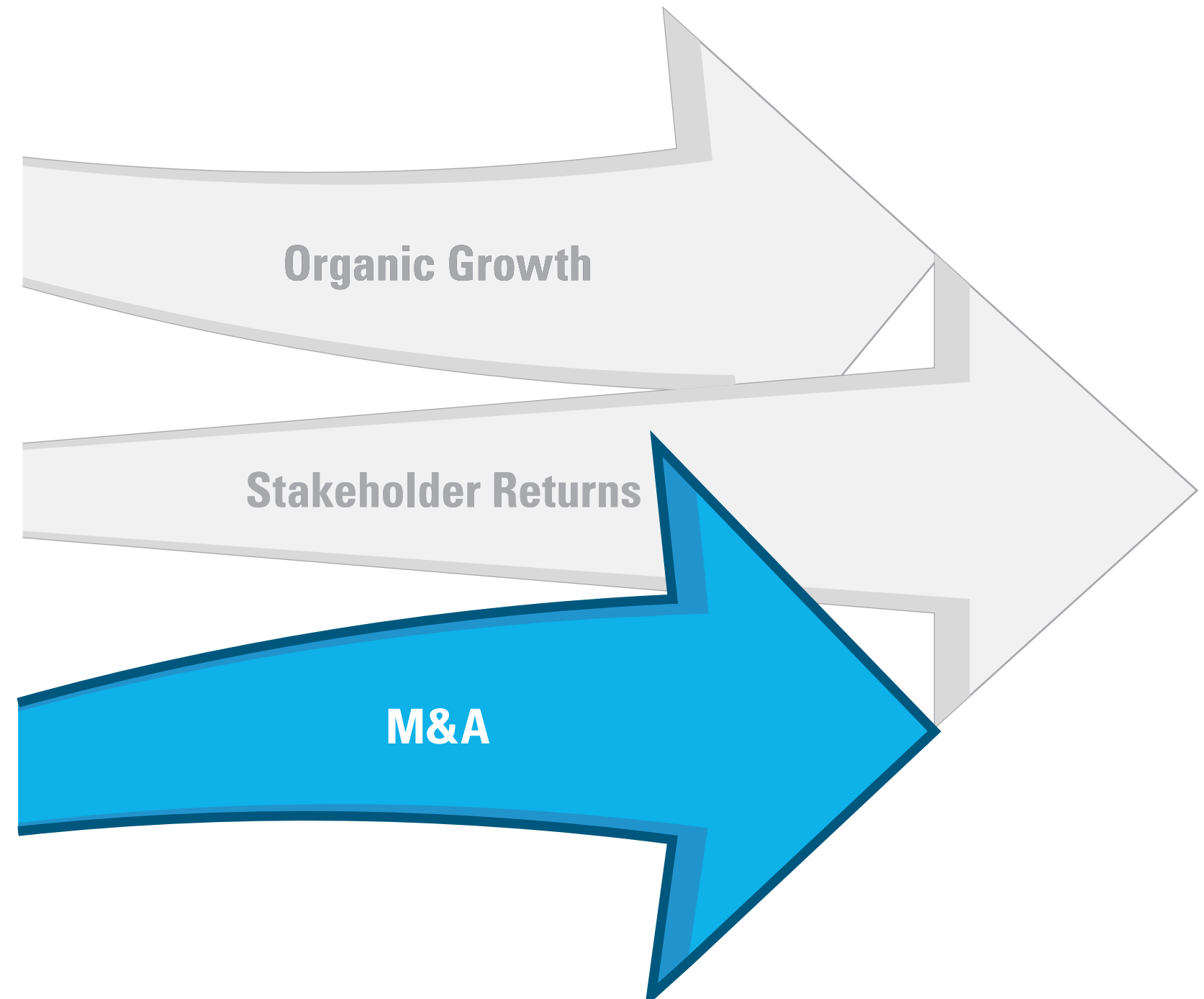


>1,000 MUSD

Organic Growth

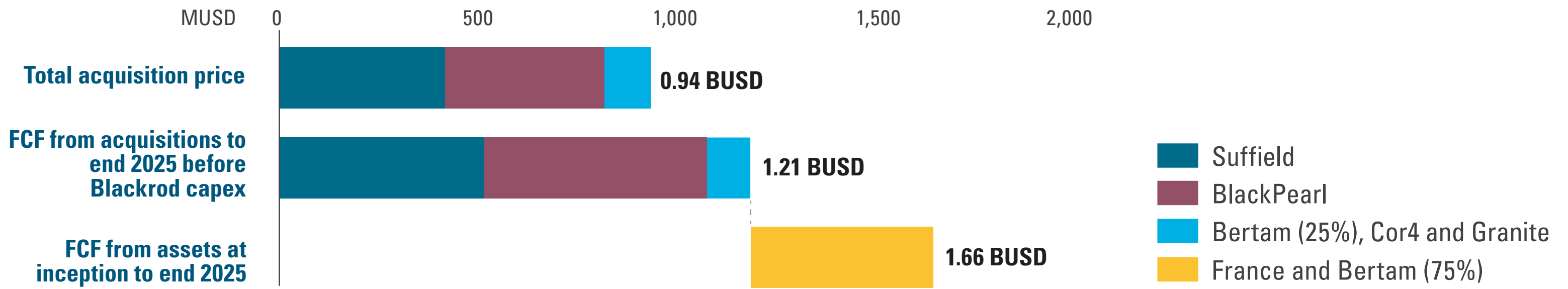
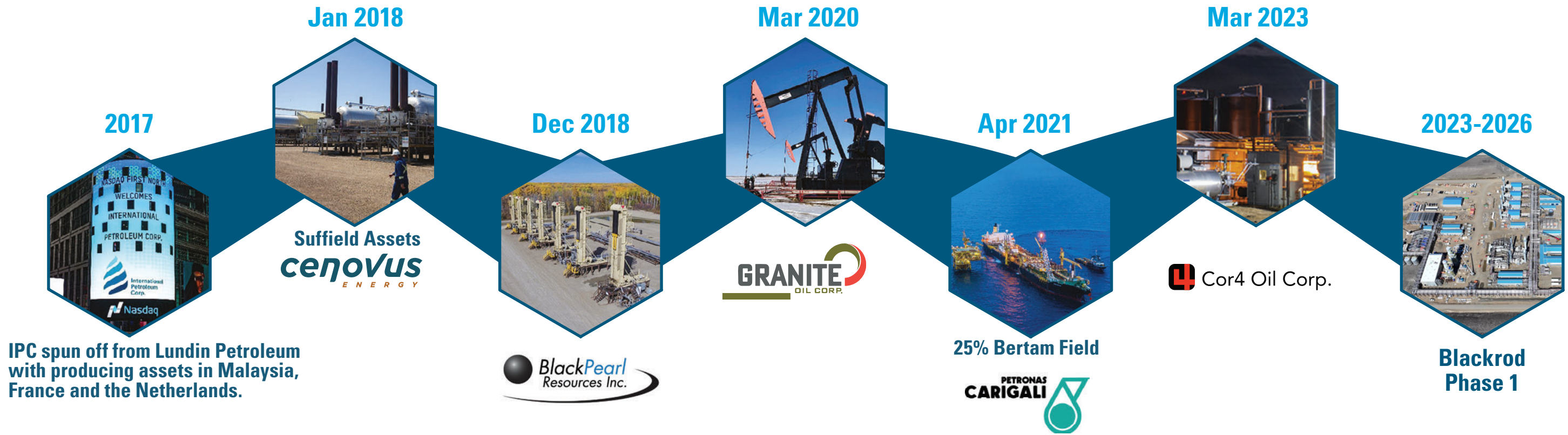
Stakeholder Returns

M&A



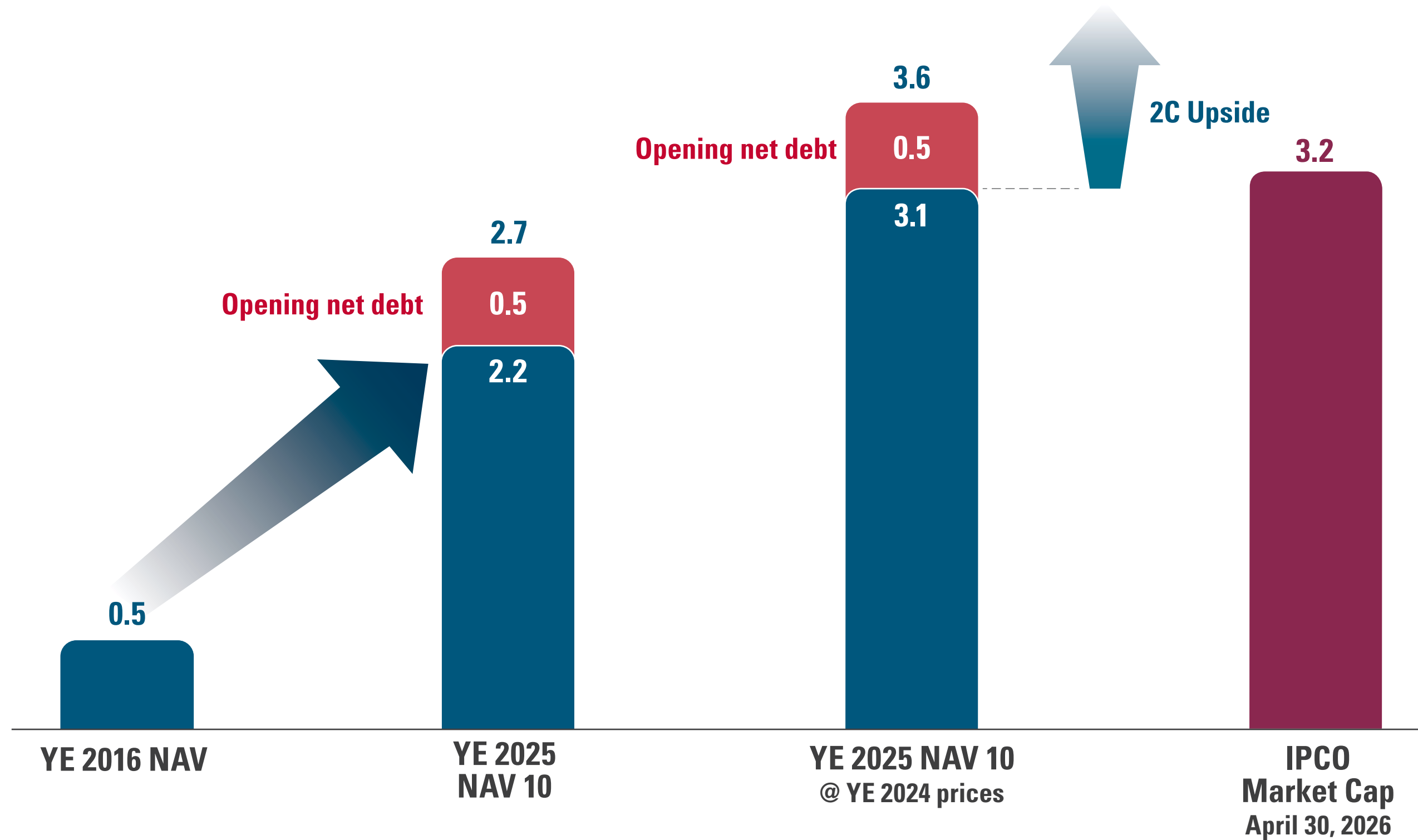
See Notes and Reader Advisory

International Petroleum Corp. IPC Value Creation



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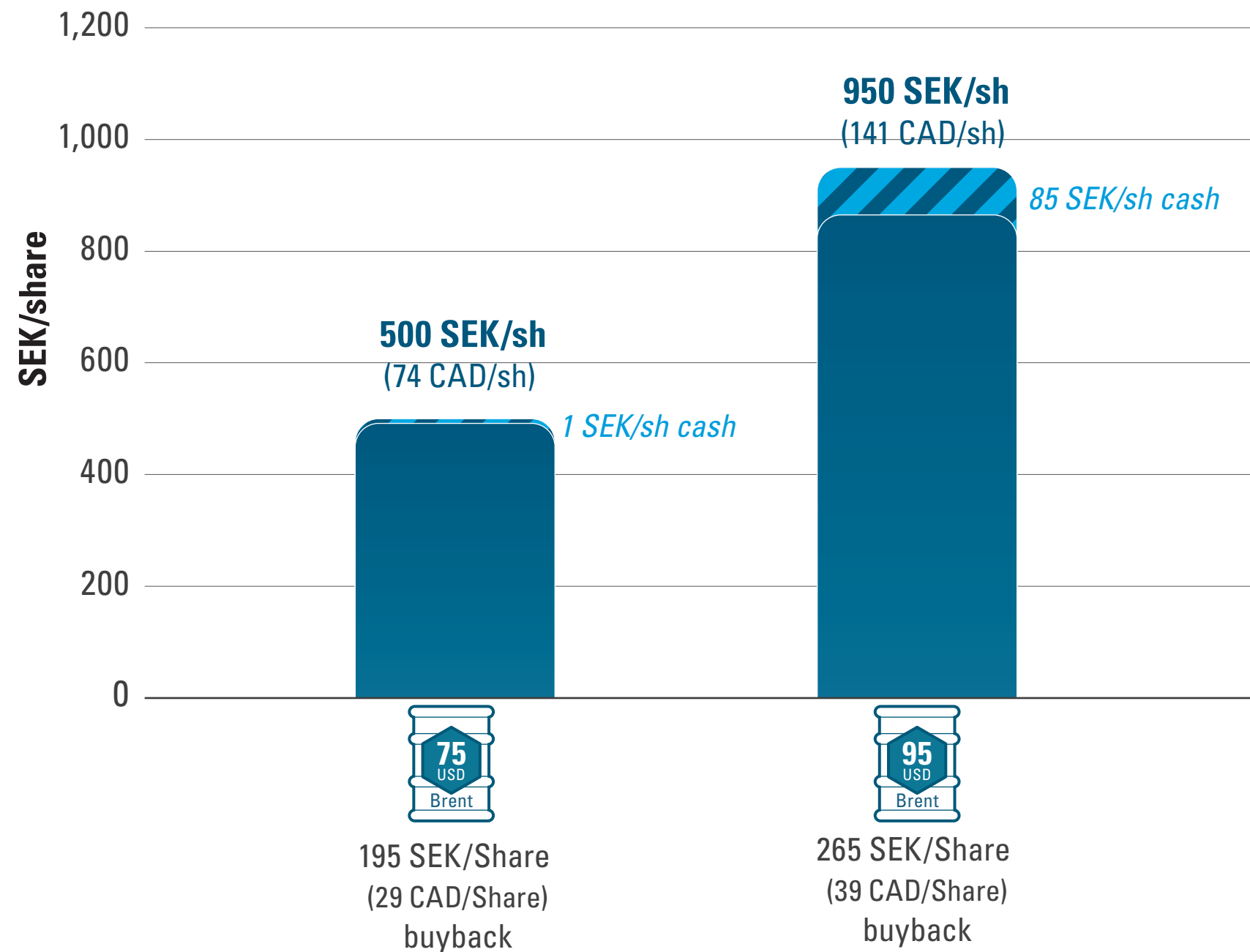
International Petroleum Corp. Net Asset Value (BUSD)



See Notes and Reader Advisory

International Petroleum Corp. The Power of Growth and Buybacks

Net Asset Value per Share as at January 1, 2031 with FCF Used for Share Buybacks



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Appendix



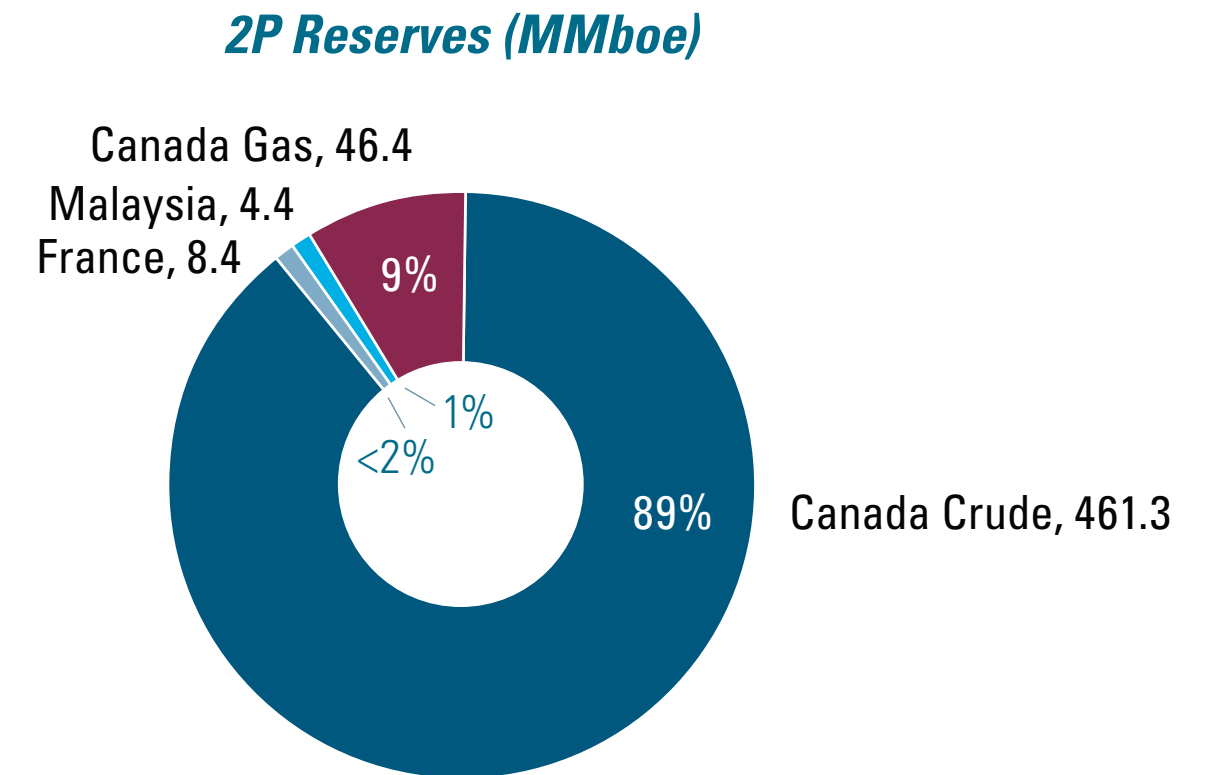
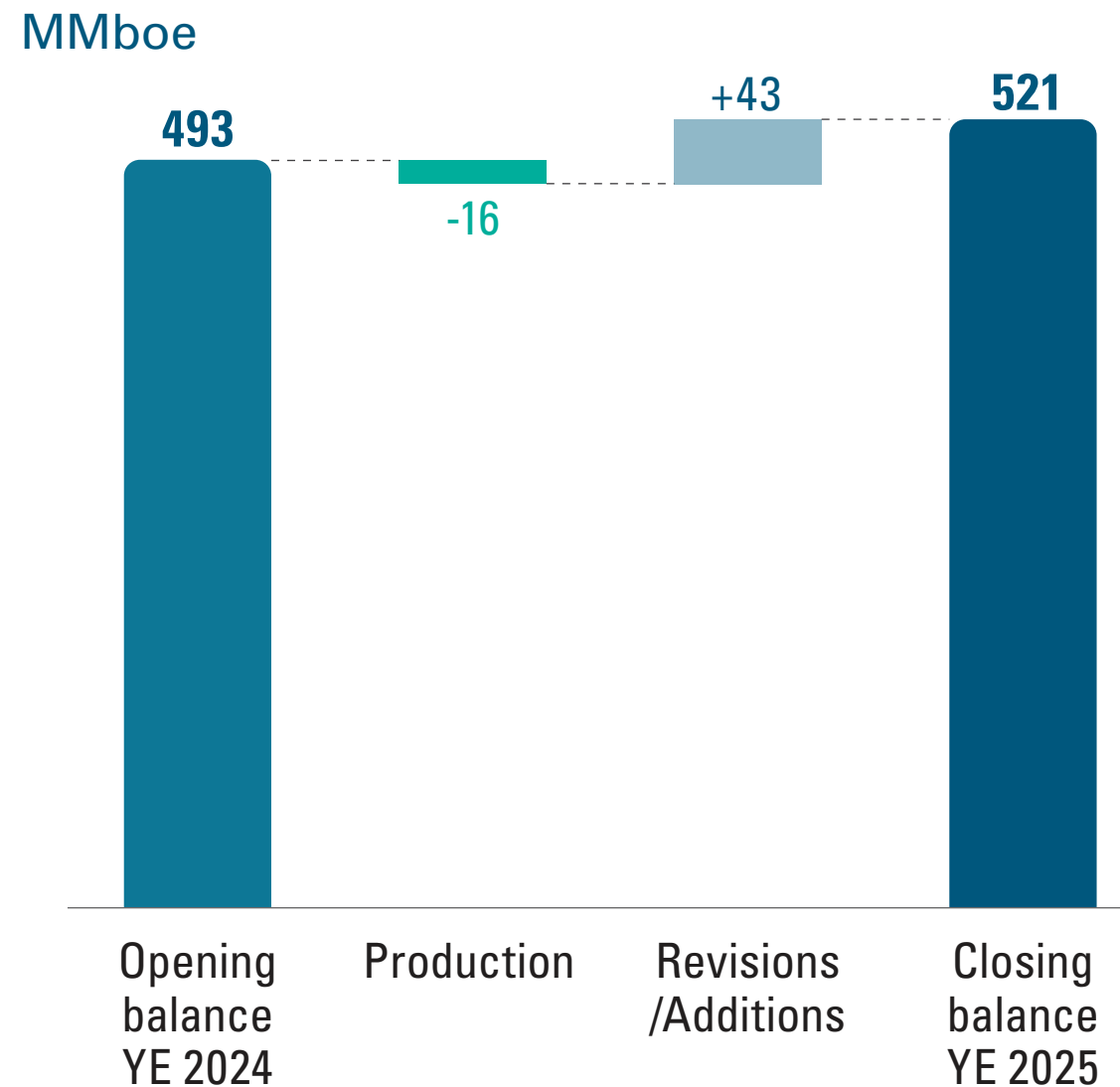
International
Petroleum
Corp.



Operations & Financial Overview

International Petroleum Corp. 2P Reserves - Year End 2025

- 2P reserves increased to 521 MMboe
- 277% reserves replacement ratio
- Reserve life index (RLI) 31 years

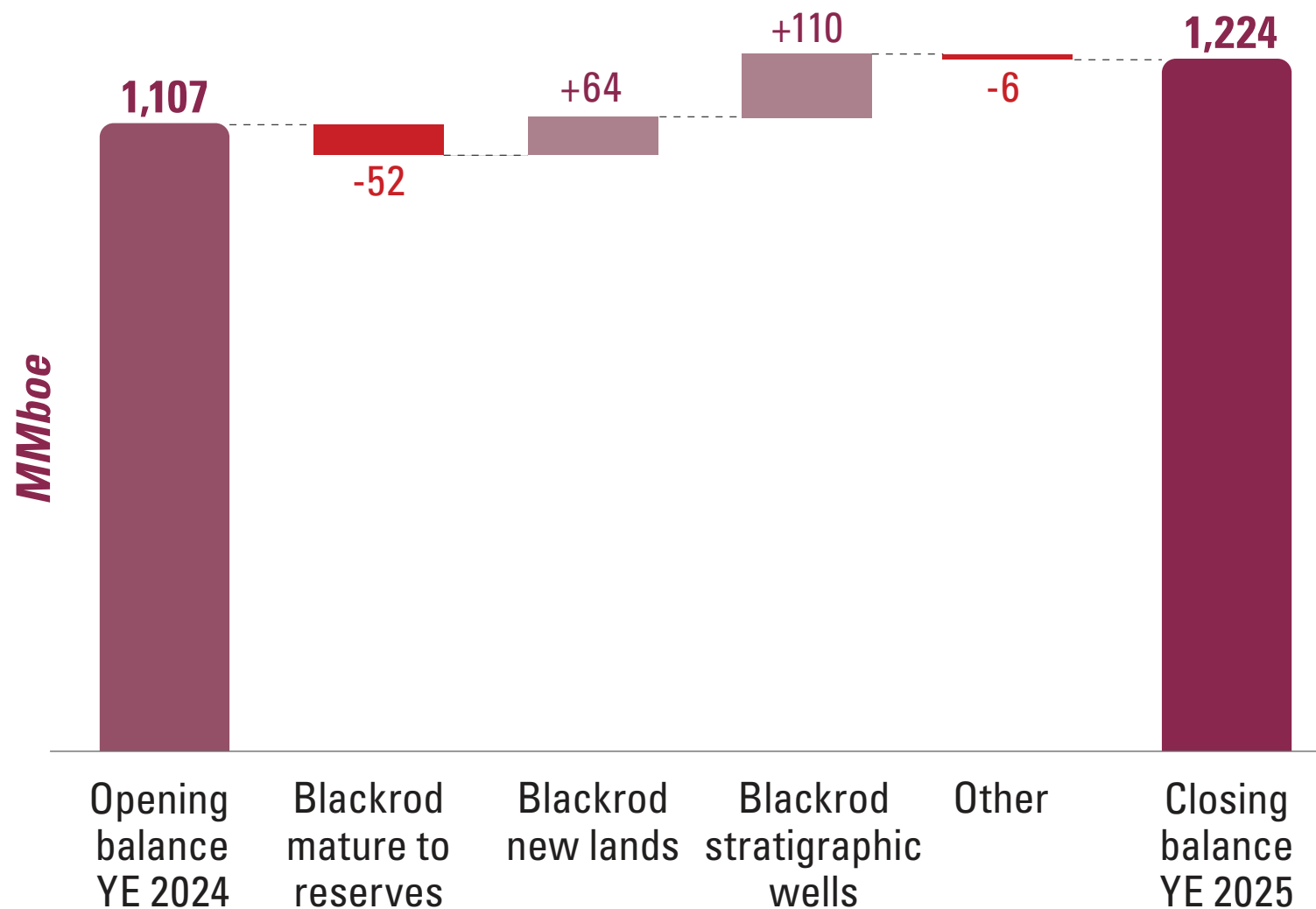


2P Reserves	MMboe
End 2024	492.8
2025 Production	- 15.7
Canada	+ 43.0
France	+ 0.4
Malaysia	+ 0.1
End 2025	520.5
Reserves replacement ratio	277%

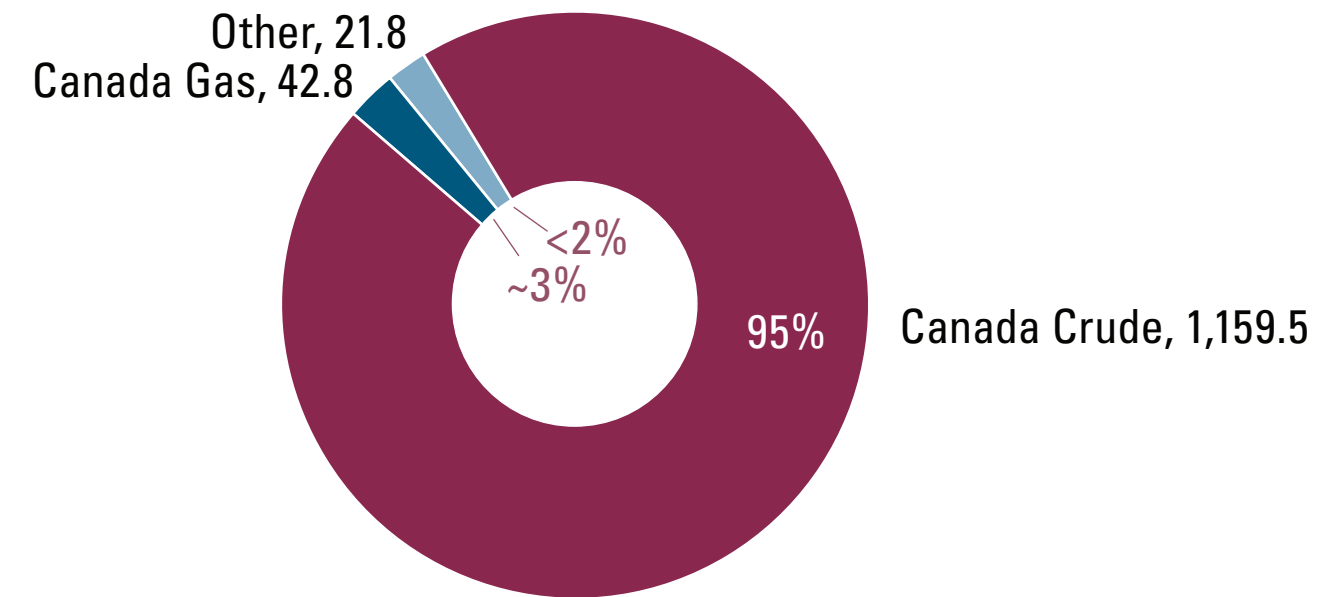
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International Petroleum Corp. Contingent Resources - Year End 2025

- Blackrod resource growth continues with land acquisition and further appraisal work



Contingent Resources (MMboe)



Contingent Resources

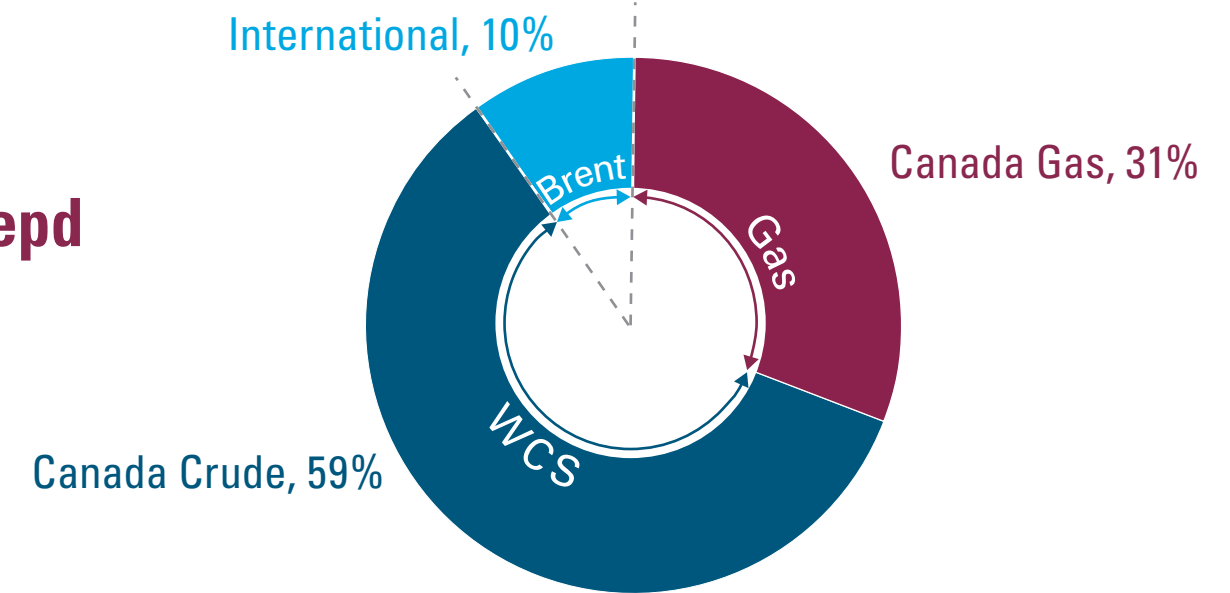
Contingent Resources	MMboe
End 2024	1,107
Blackrod mature to reserves	- 52
Blackrod new lands	+ 64
Blackrod stratigraphic wells	+ 110
Other	-6
End 2025	1,224

See Notes and Reader Advisory

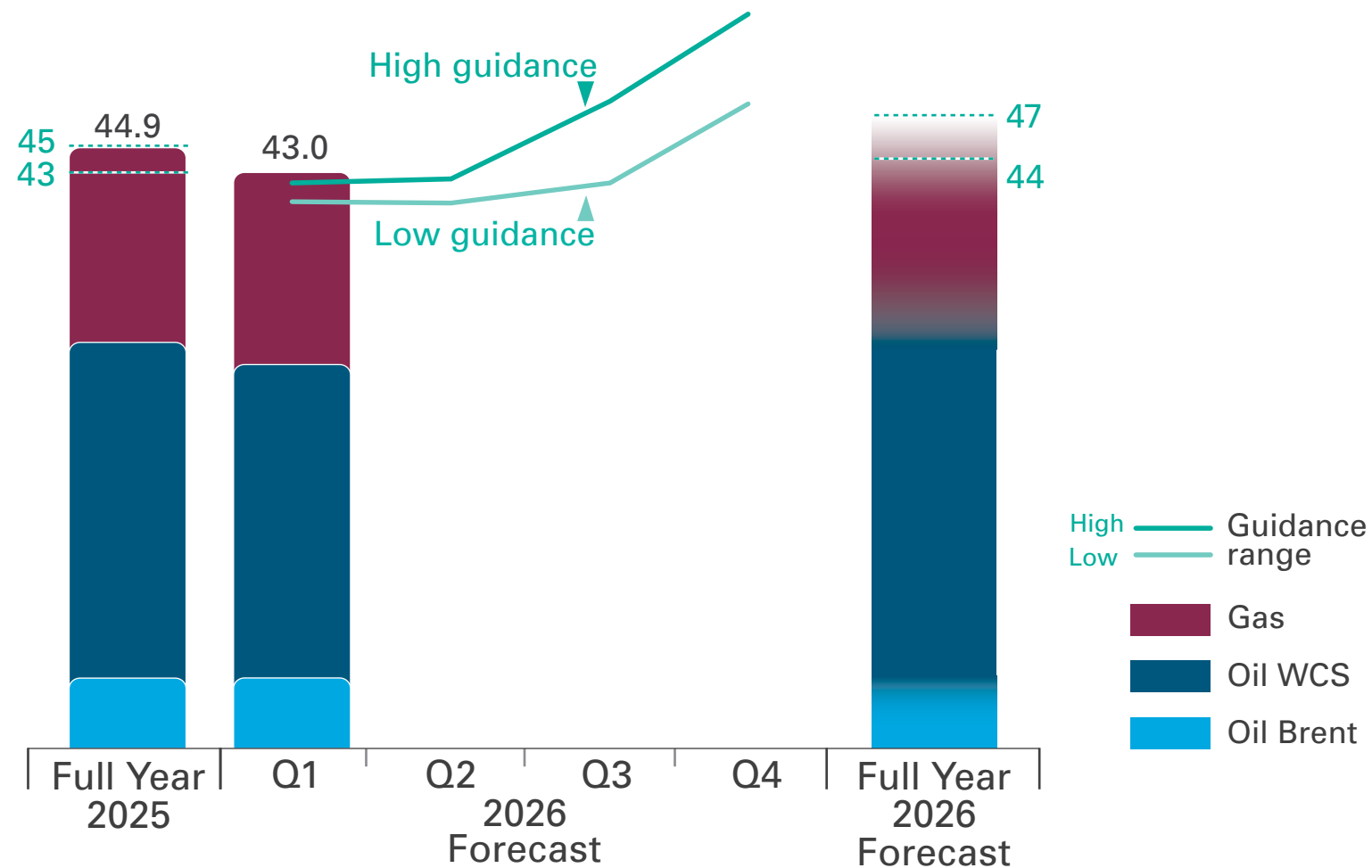
International Petroleum Corp. Production and Operating Costs Guidance

- Well positioned to deliver within 2026 guidance range of 44 to 47 Mboepd
- Q1 2026 average operating costs of 17.6 USD/boe

2026 Forecast Production Guidance



Average Net Production (Mboepd)



2026 Forecast Operating Costs



See Notes and Reader Advisory

International Petroleum Corp. 2026 Capital Expenditure

- **Increased capital expenditure budget from 122 to 163 MUSD in Q1 2026**
 - Accelerate high value fast payback activity

2026 Expenditure 163 MUSD

- Blackrod 104
- Other assets 54
- Abandonment 5

Canada 142 MUSD

- Blackrod 104
- Other assets 33
- Abandonment 5

International 21 MUSD

- France 18
- Malaysia 3

Blackrod 104 MUSD

Phase 1 project	37
Sustaining capital well pairs 41-46	28
Capitalized operations	35
Resource maturation	4

FRANCE

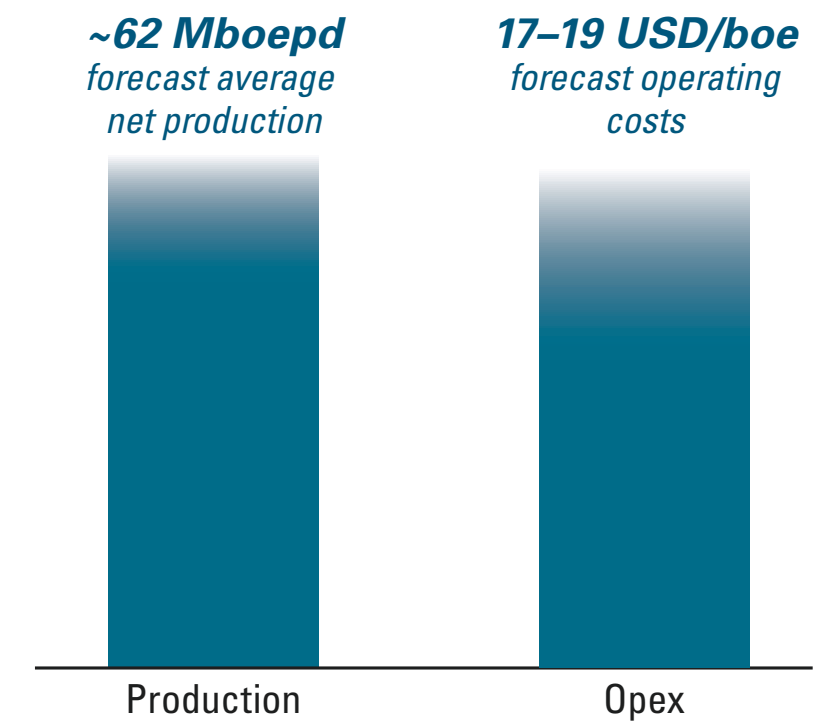
MALAYSIA

See Notes and Reader Advisory

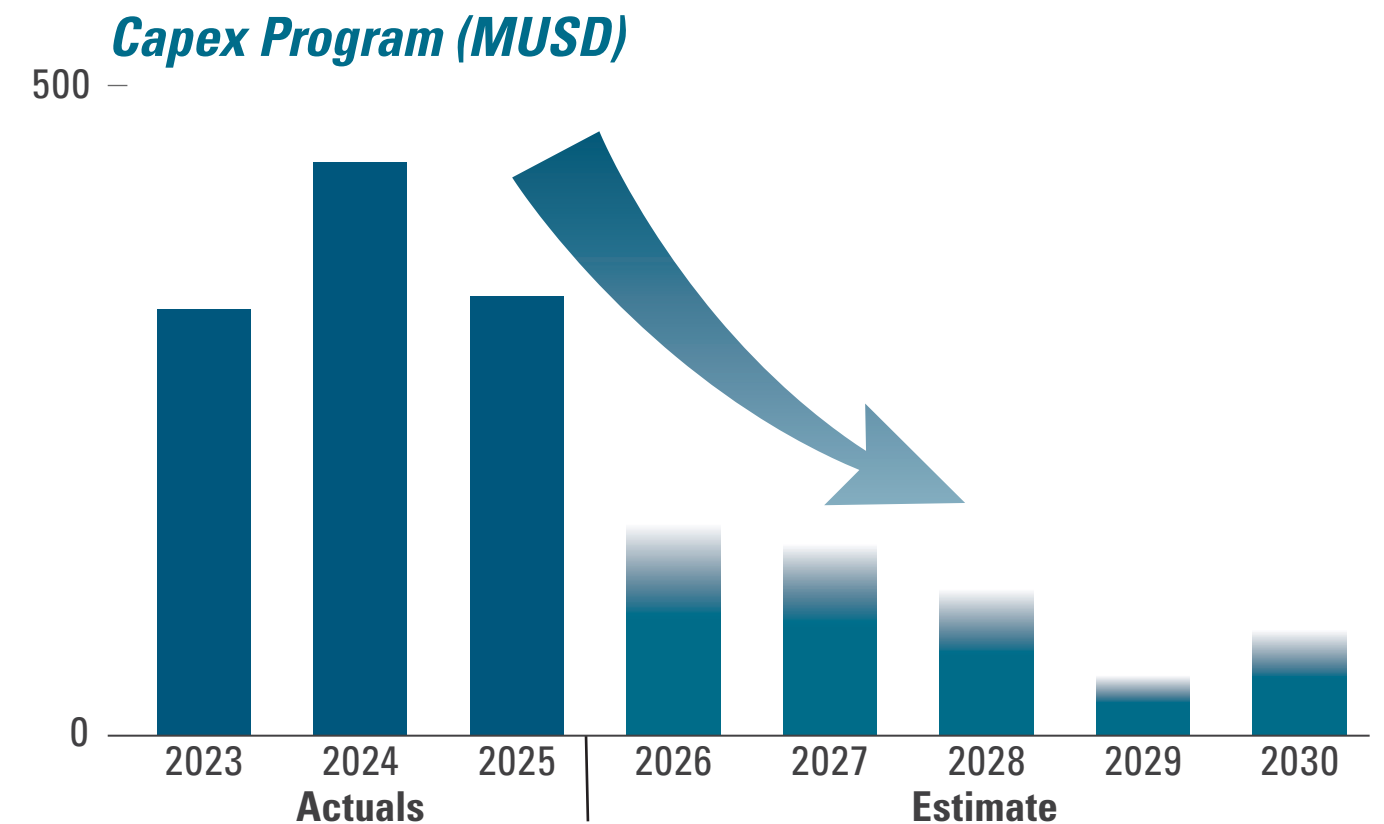
International Petroleum Corp. Production and Expenditure Outlook

- **~62 Mboepd forecast average net production over the next 5 years**
 - >75% of 2P reserves remaining beyond 2030
- **Capital outlook includes:**
 - Blackrod sustaining pads
 - Onion Lake Thermal sustaining pads
 - Suffield and Ferguson drilling
 - France development drilling
- **Significant unbooked organic growth projects being matured**

Five Year Outlook



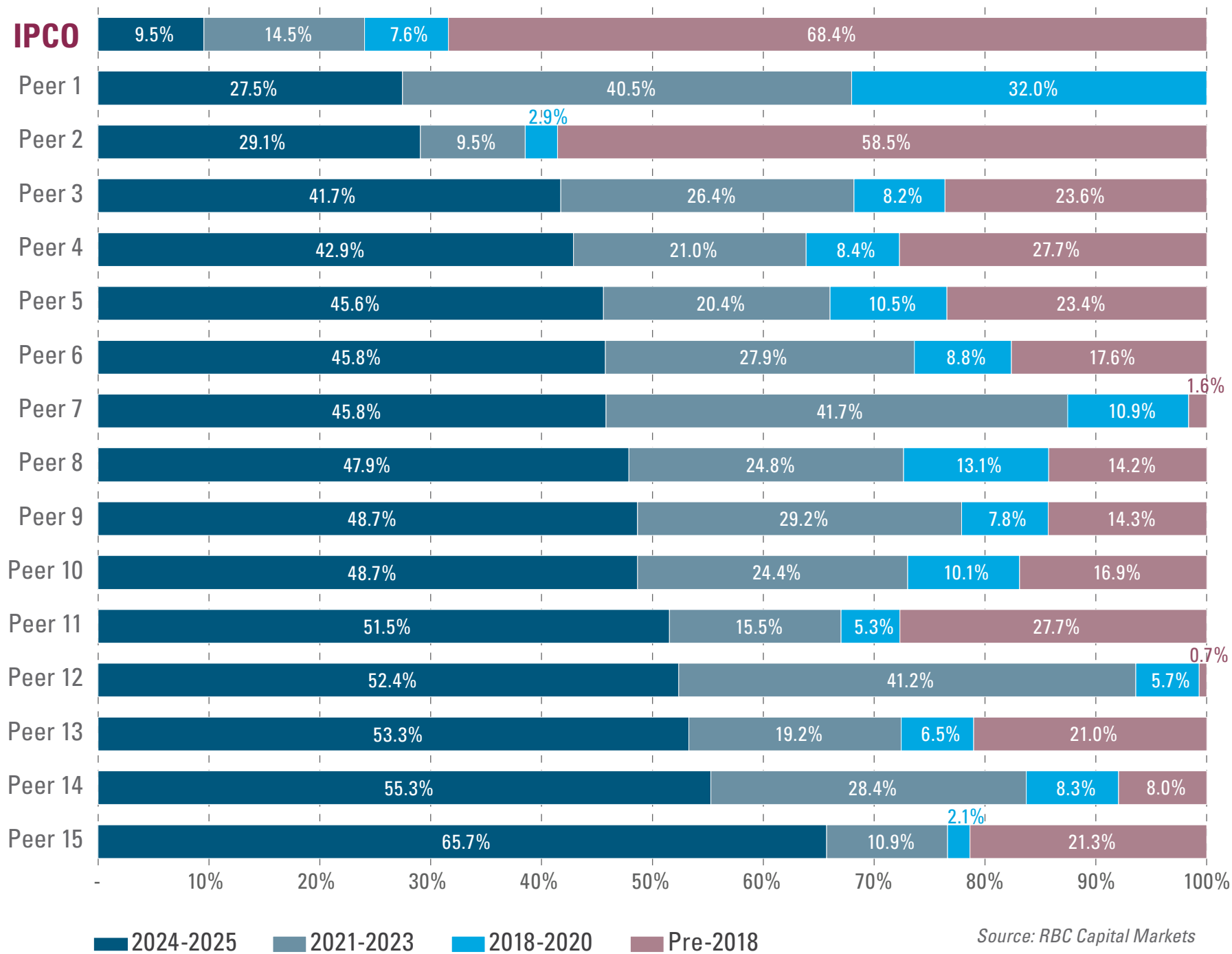
Long term sustaining capital = 5 USD/boe



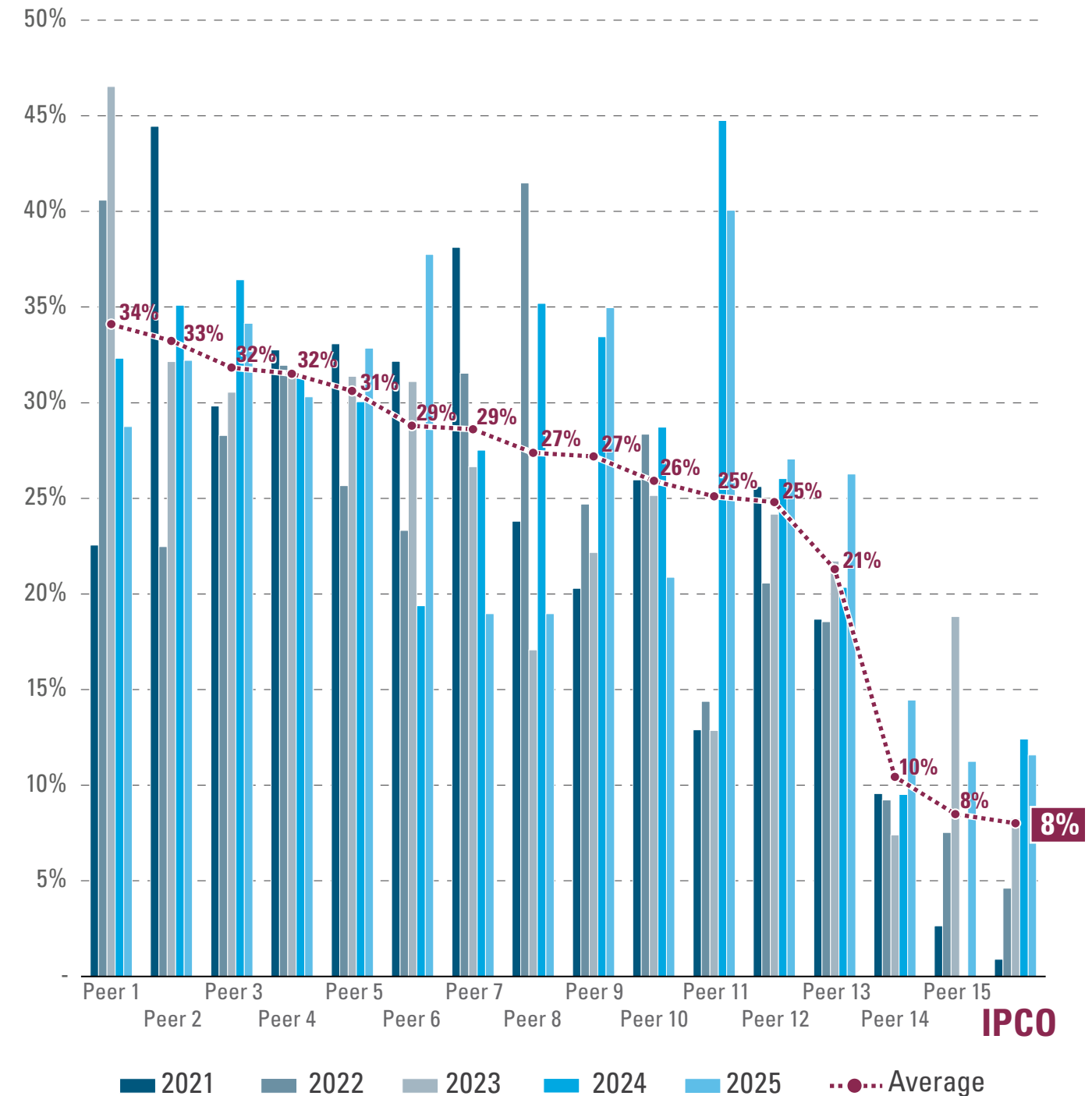
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International Petroleum Corp. Industry Leading Low Production Decline

Production Timing



Base Decline Trend

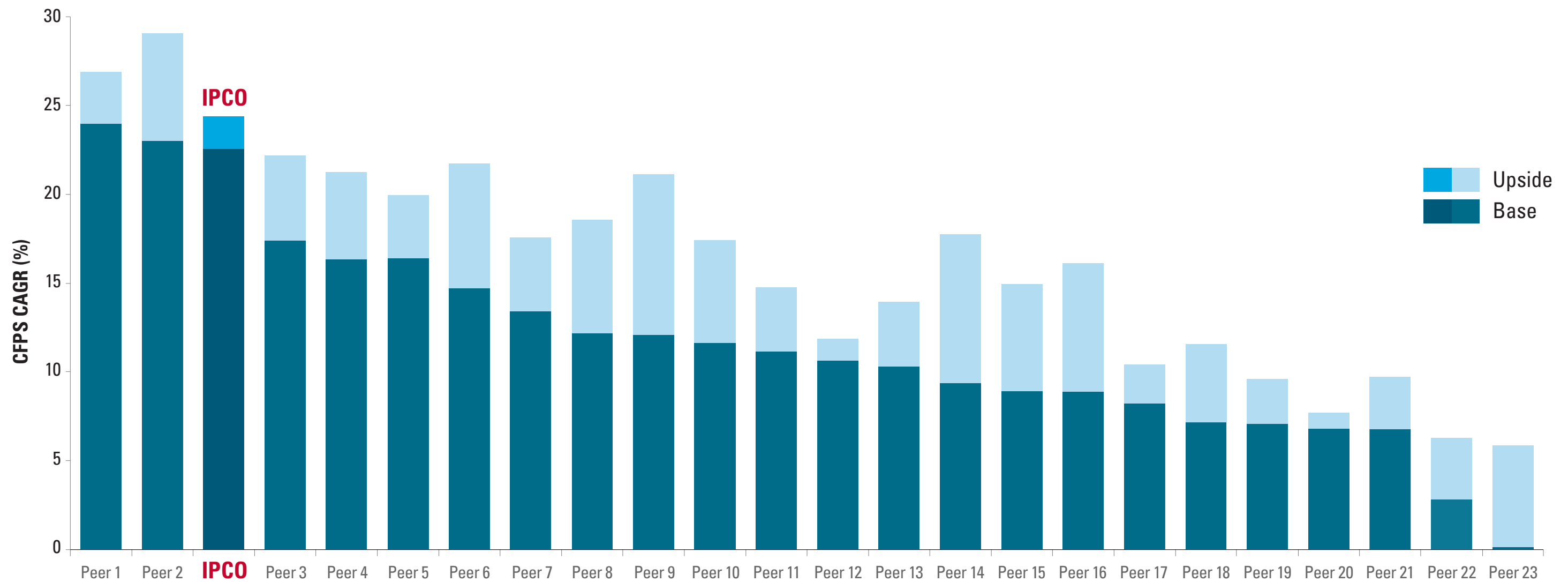


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Source: RBC Capital Markets

International Petroleum Corp. Cash Flow Per Share (CFPS) Growth

Forecast CFPS growth from 2026 to 2030 (at 65 USD/bbl WTI and 3.50 USD/Mcf AECO) of IPC compared to Canadian listed oil and gas companies



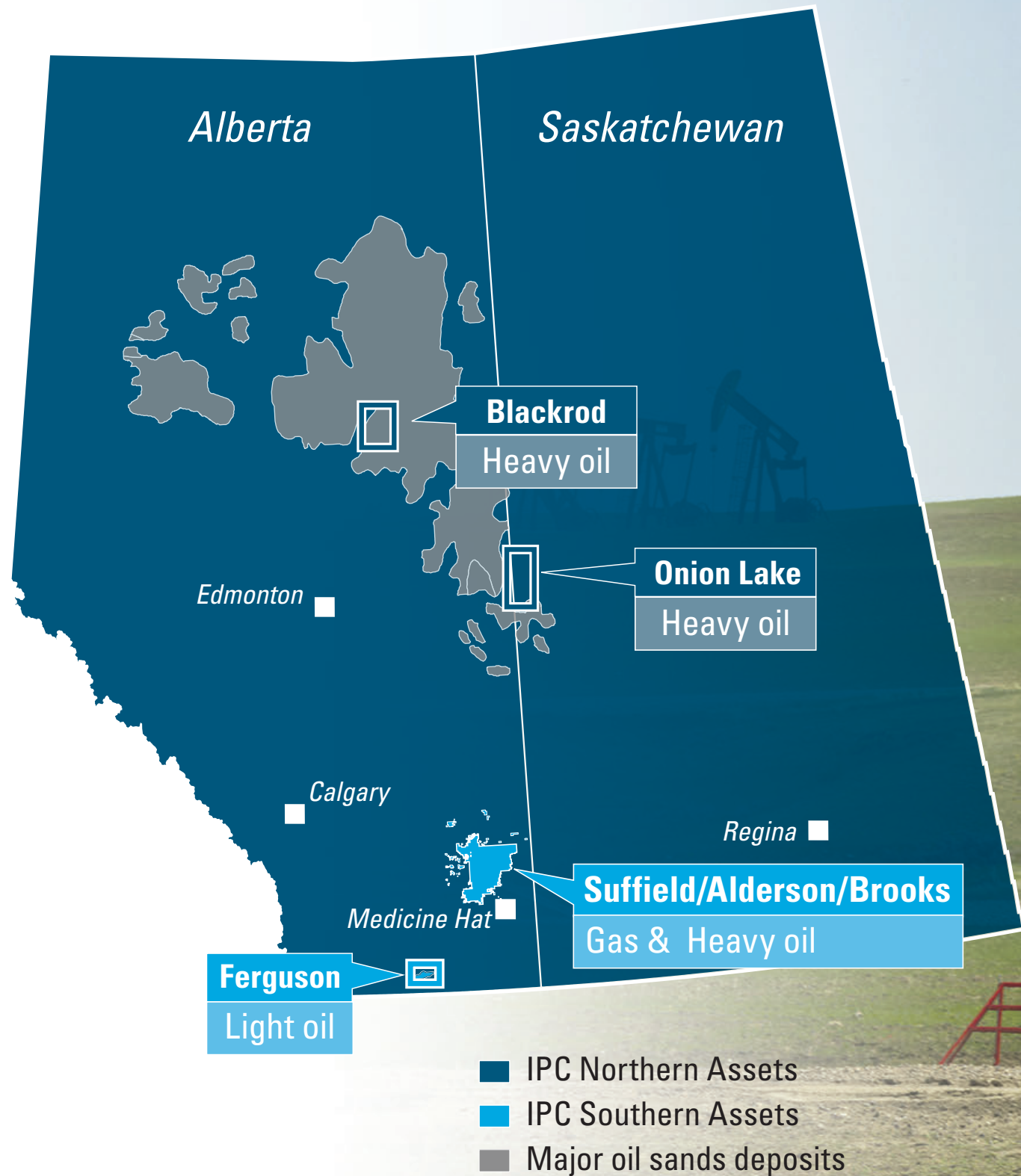
See Notes and Reader Advisory

Source: Peters & Co. Limited estimates



Asset Overview Canada

IPC Canada Overview



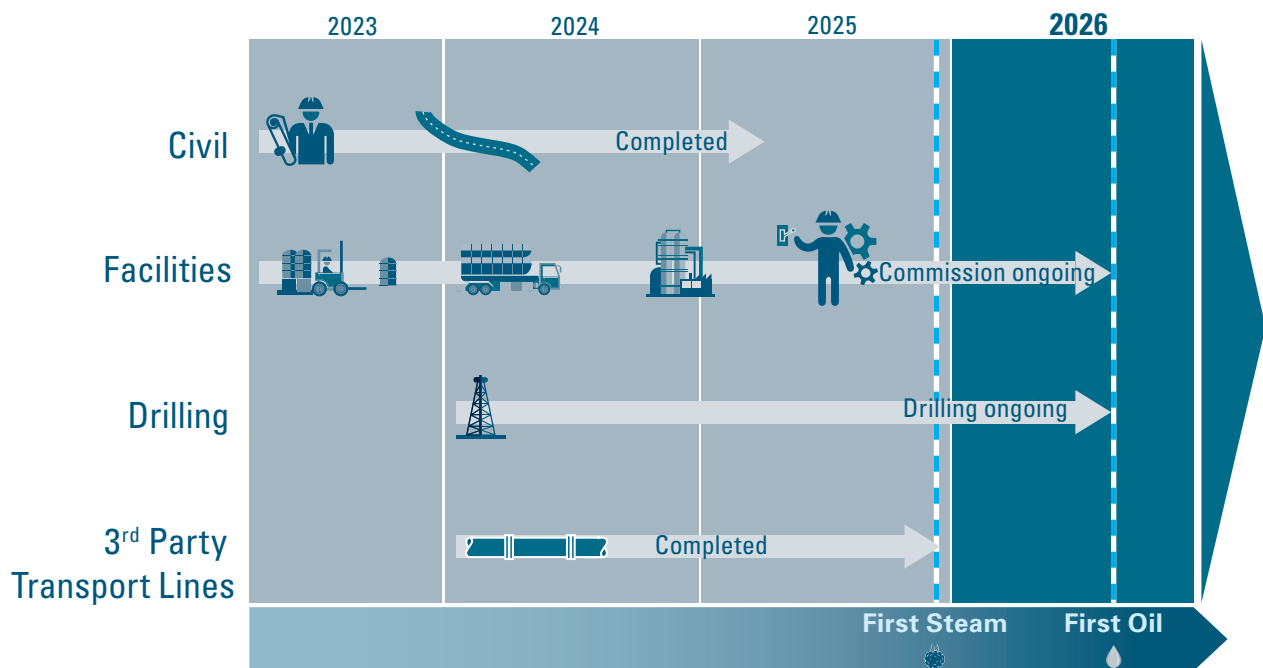
See Notes and Reader Advisory

IPC Canada Blackrod Phase 1 Progress Update

- **On track for first oil Q3 2026**
 - One quarter ahead of original schedule guidance set in 2023
- **Cumulative growth capital spent to end Q1 2026: 842 MUSD**
 - Well positioned to deliver in line with original capex guidance of 850 MUSD to first oil
- **Successful progressive commissioning and overall project execution**
 - Zero Lost Time Incidents (LTI) under IPC prime contractor supervision



Blackrod Schedule

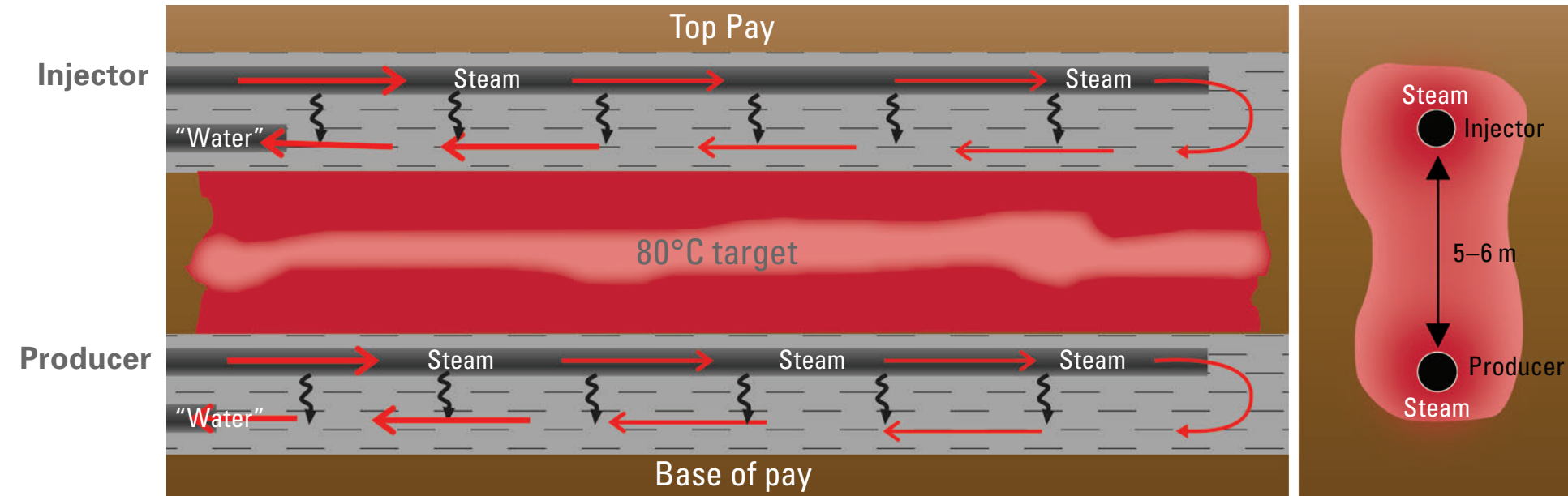


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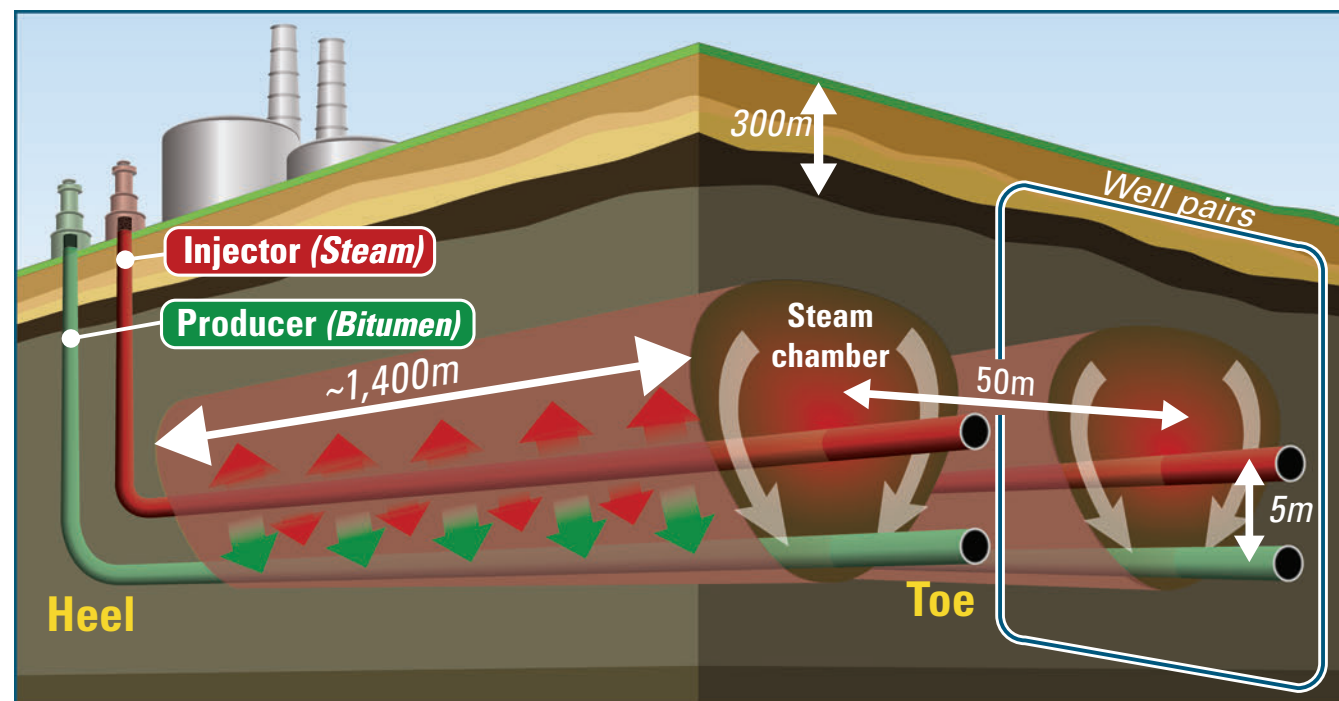
Blackrod Phase 1 - Circulation Targets and Steam Chamber Development

- 30 well pairs on circulation at target rate by end Q1 2026
- Steam circulation duration driven by achieving heel to toe heat conformance

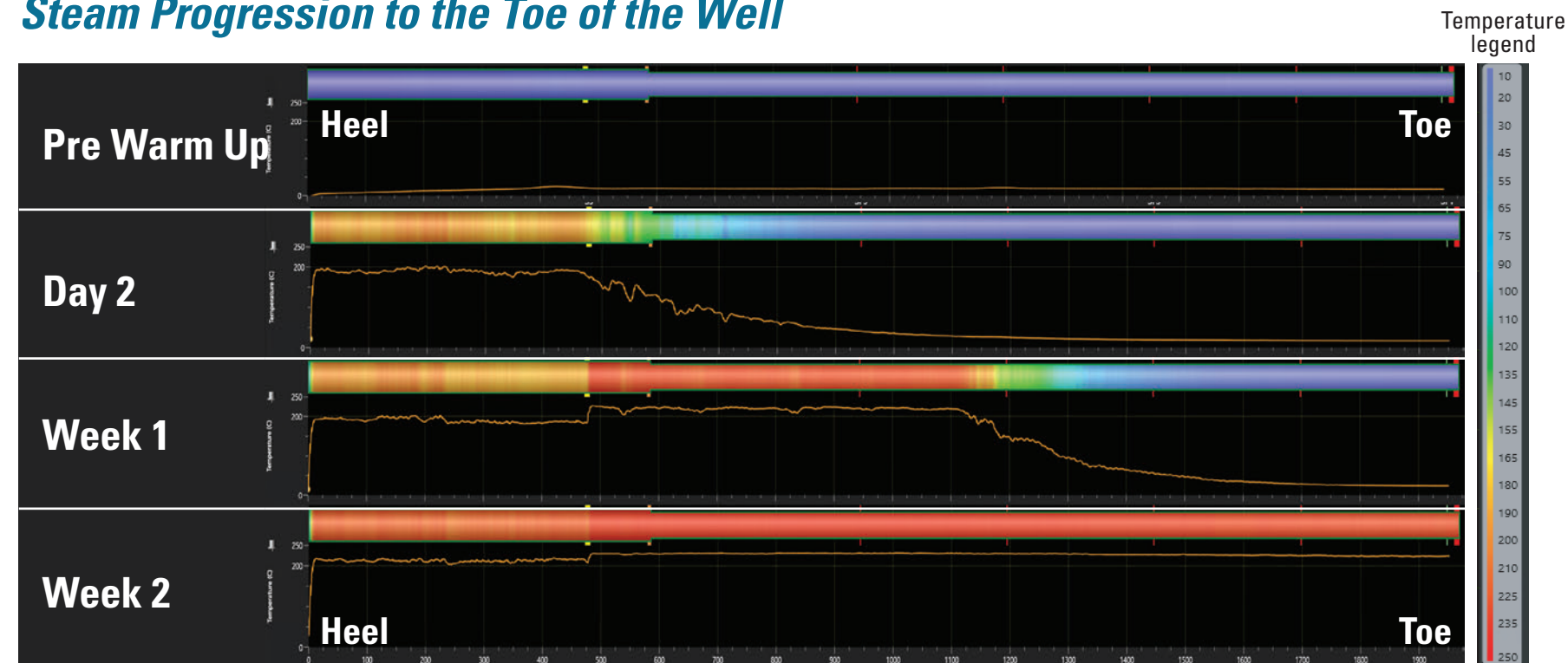
Steam Phase - Pre-heat the Wellbore



3D Schematic Overview of SAGD Process (Production)



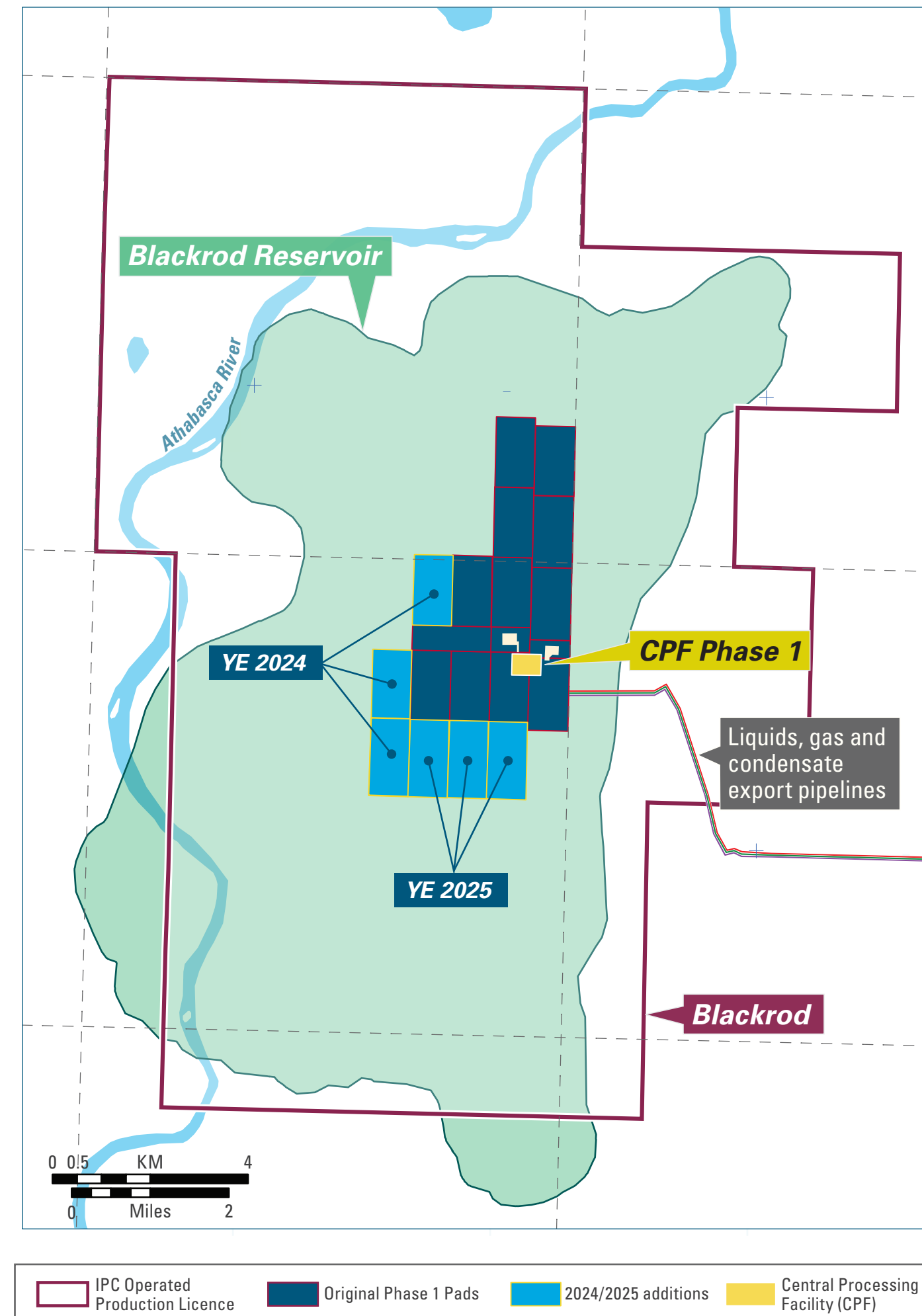
Steam Progression to the Toe of the Well



IPC Canada

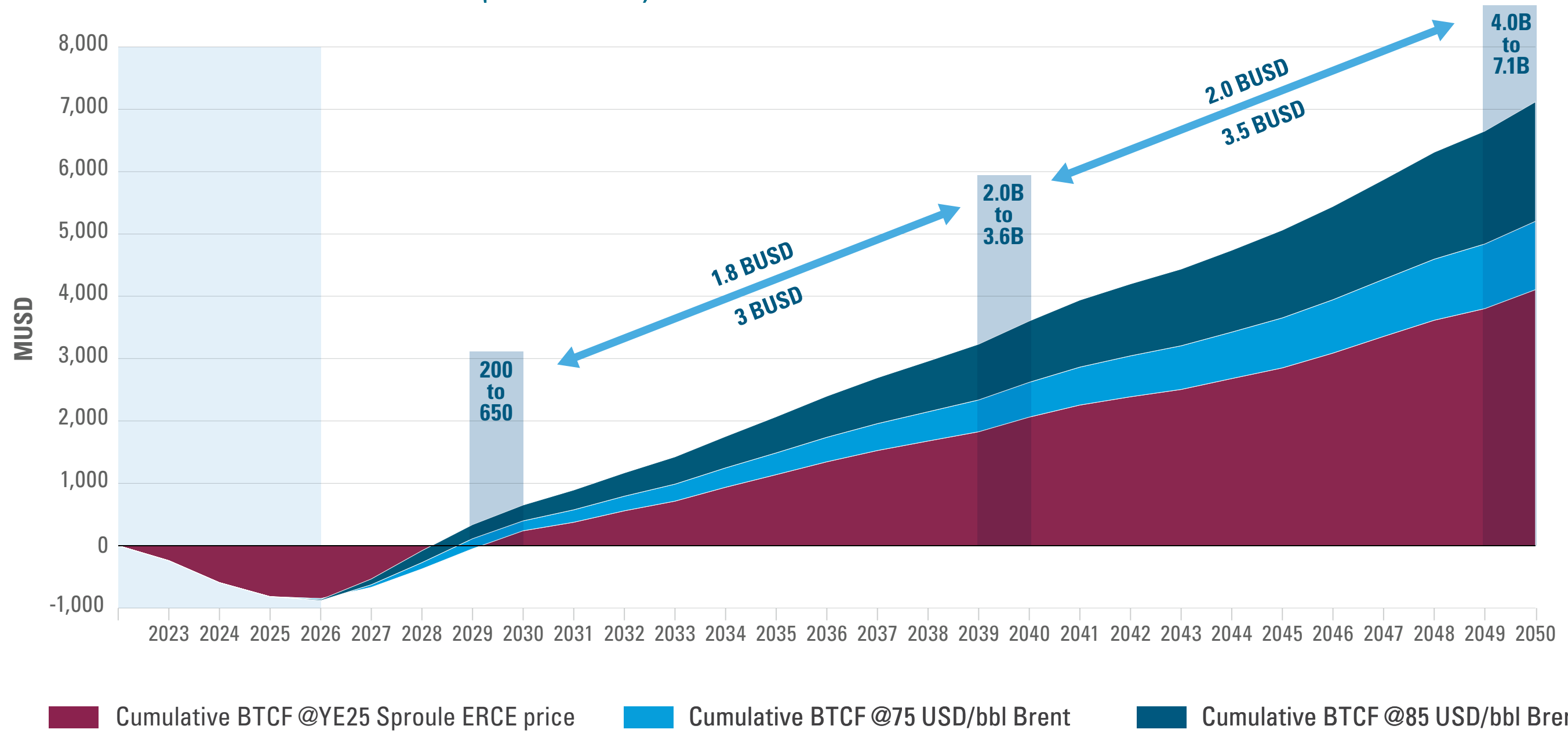
Blackrod - Material Value Beyond Phase 1

- **Focus on unlocking the intrinsic value at Blackrod**
- **Extensive contingent resources base being worked for maturation into reserves**
 - 52 MMboe 2P reserves addition YE 2025
- **Retain flexibility on pace of resource maturation and method of future expansion**
 - For example, tie back to Phase 1, Phase 1 expansion, new CPF for Phase 2



International Petroleum Corp. Cash Flow Generation Power of Oil Sands Projects

Blackrod Phase 1 Cash Flow (before taxes)



NC00417 ops p06 02.26

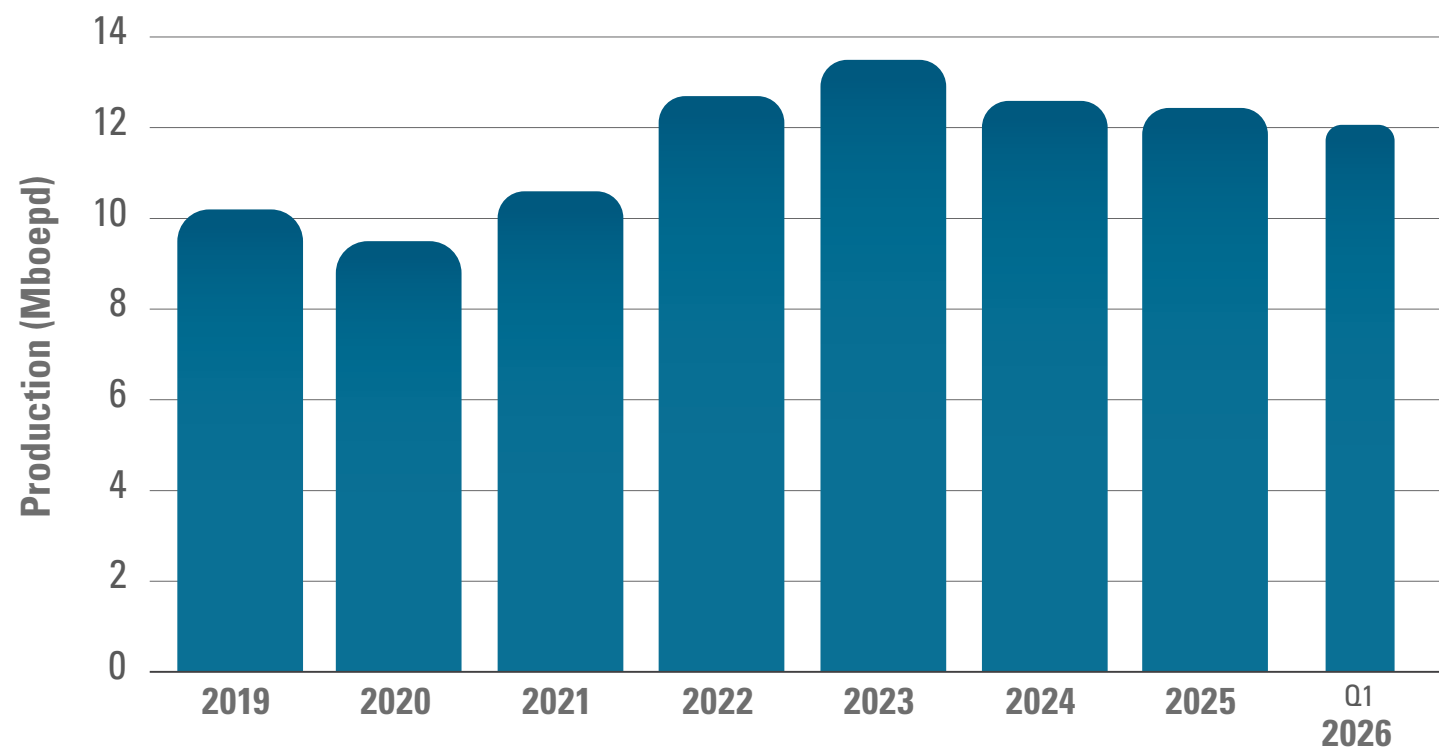
See Notes and Reader Advisory



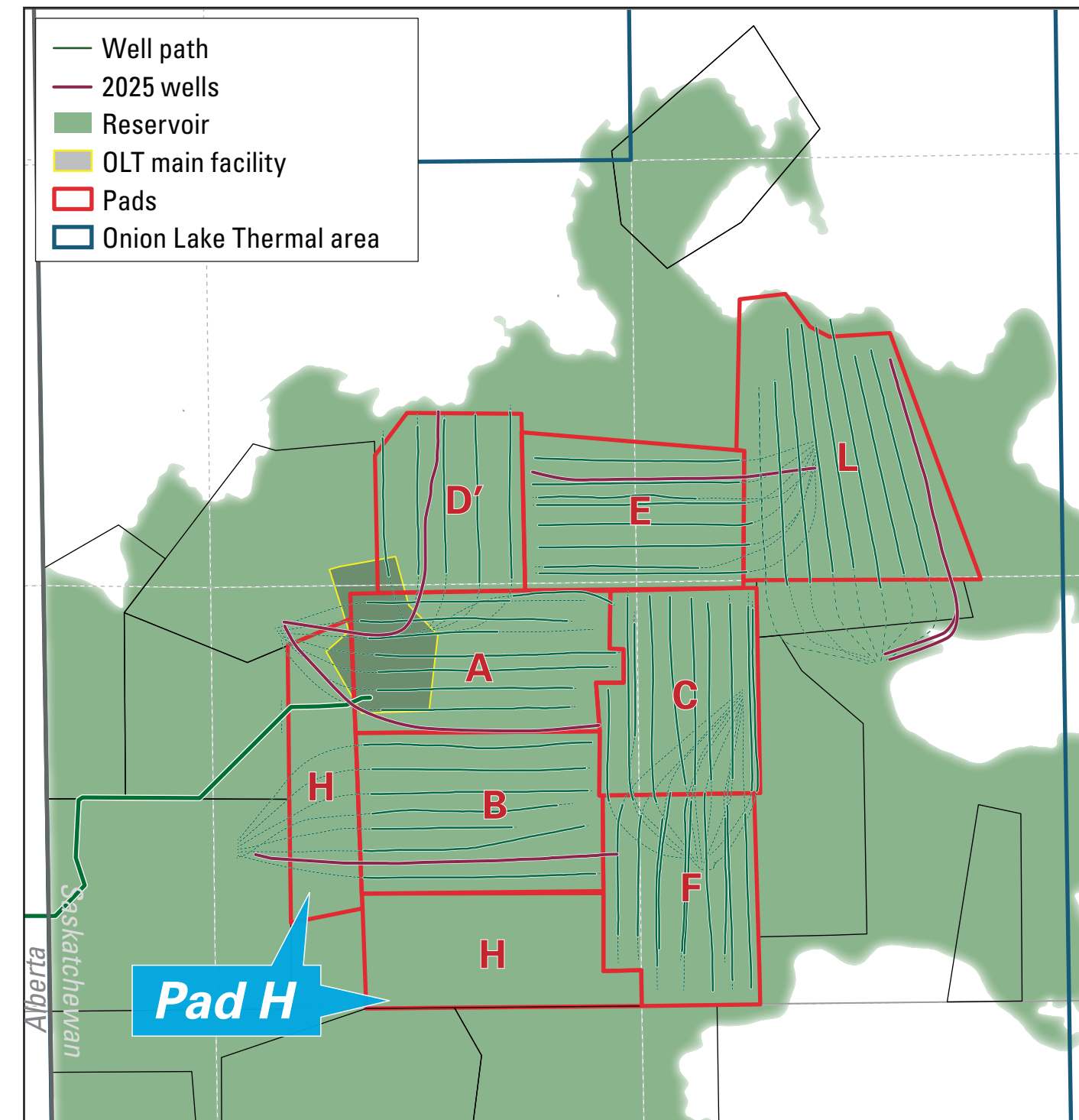
IPC Canada Onion Lake Thermal

- **Stable performance through Q1 2026**
- **Preparation ongoing for next phases of production well drilling**

Onion Lake Thermal Production



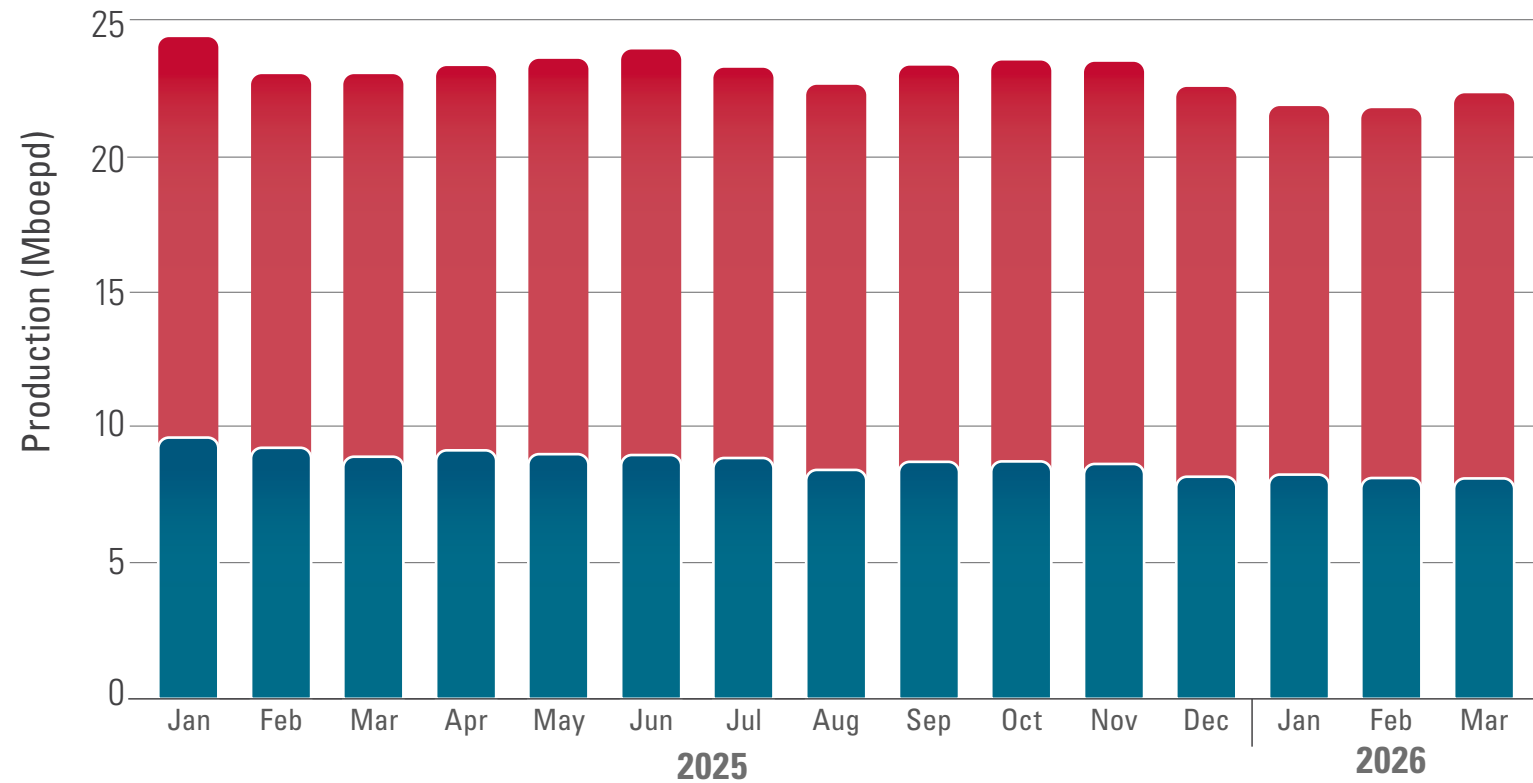
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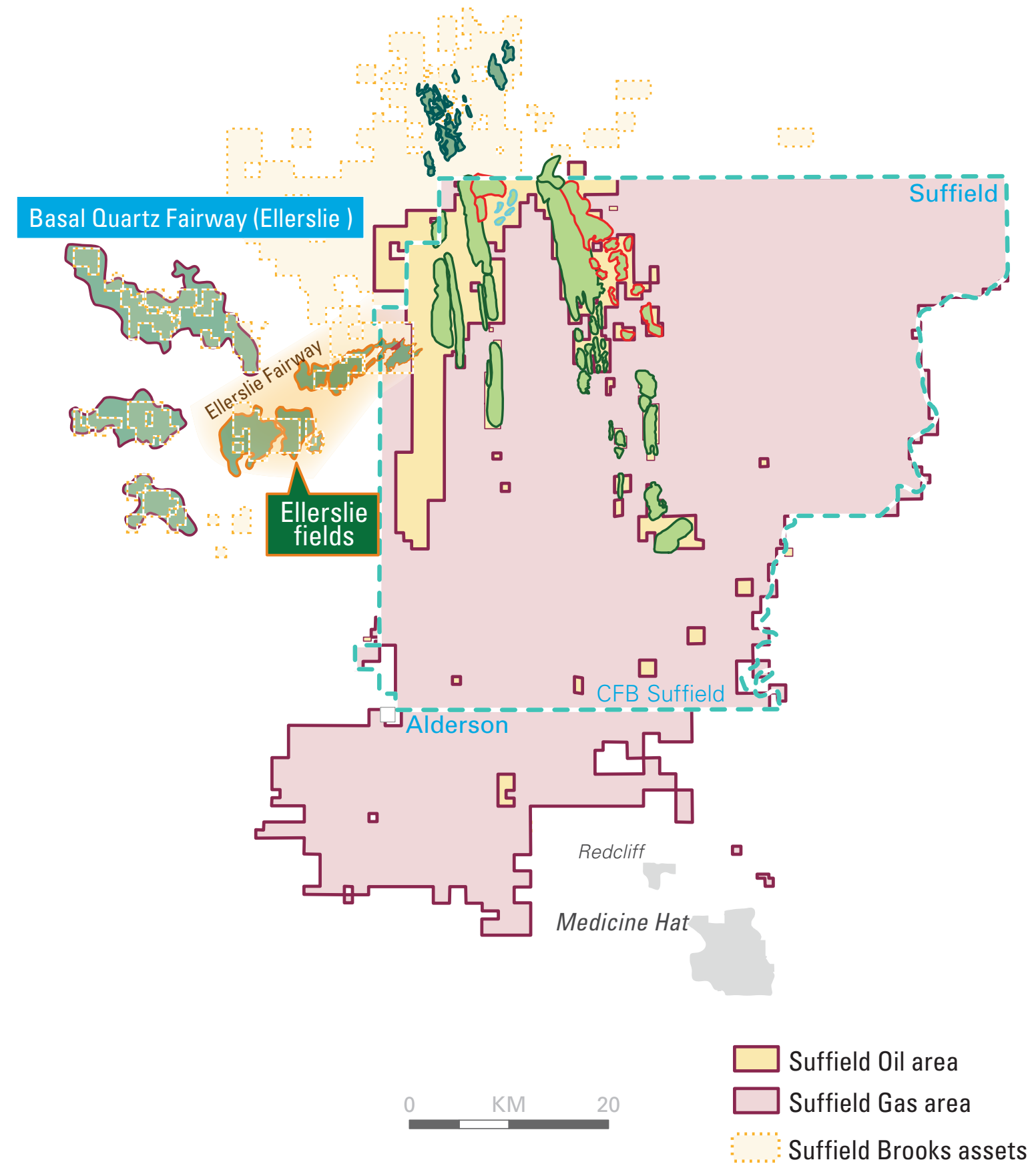
IPC Canada Suffield Area Assets

- **Reliable low decline production**
- **Capital expenditure budget increase to allow drilling of four Basal Quartz wells**

Suffield Area Oil & Gas Production



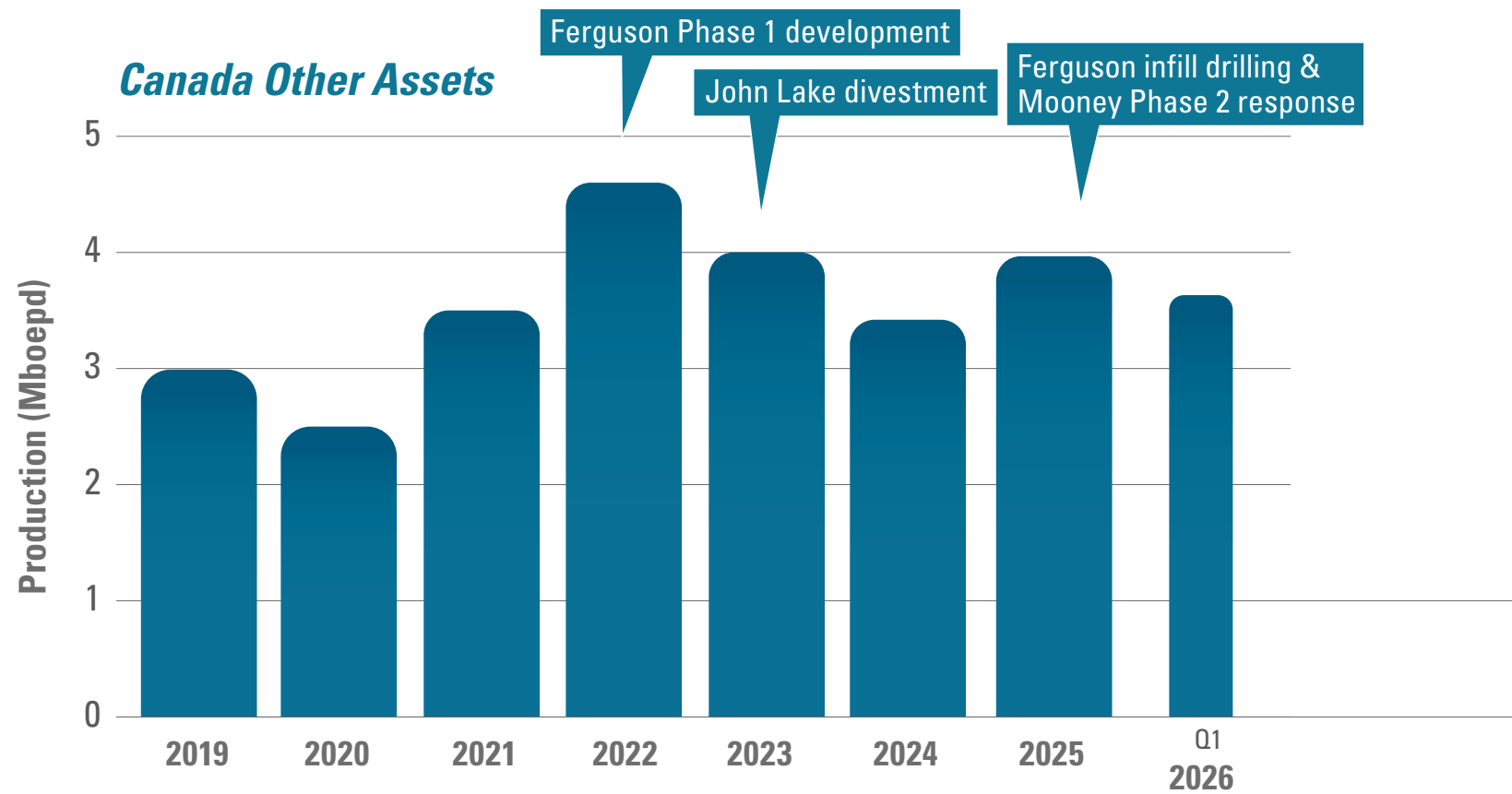
Suffield Area Assets



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IPC Canada Other Assets Overview

- Stable performance in Q1 2026
- Focus on low cost well optimization in 2026

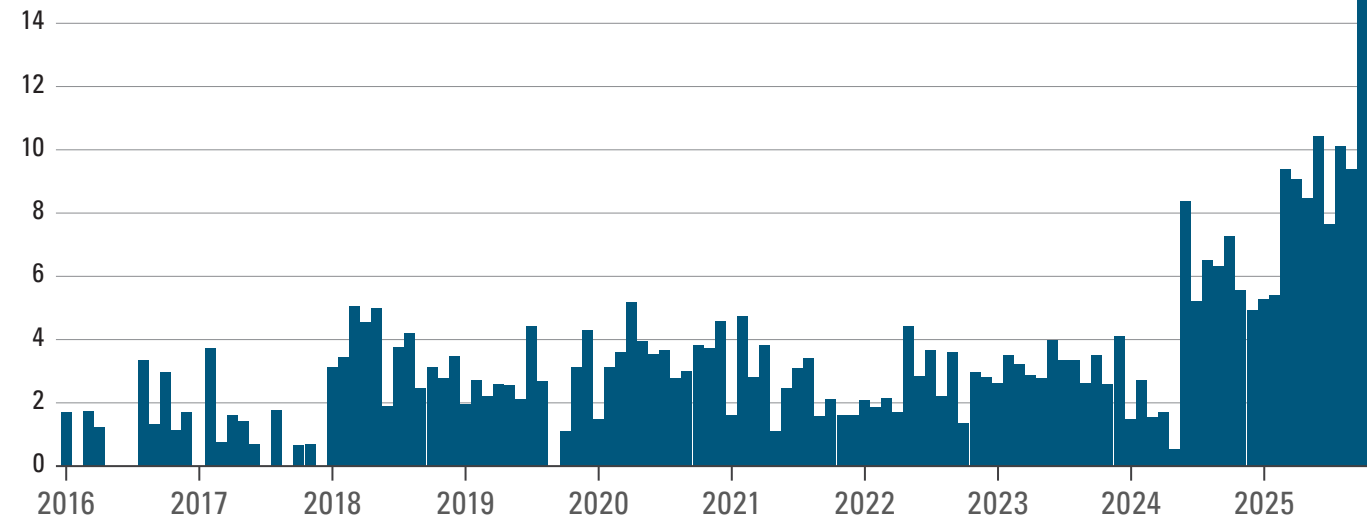


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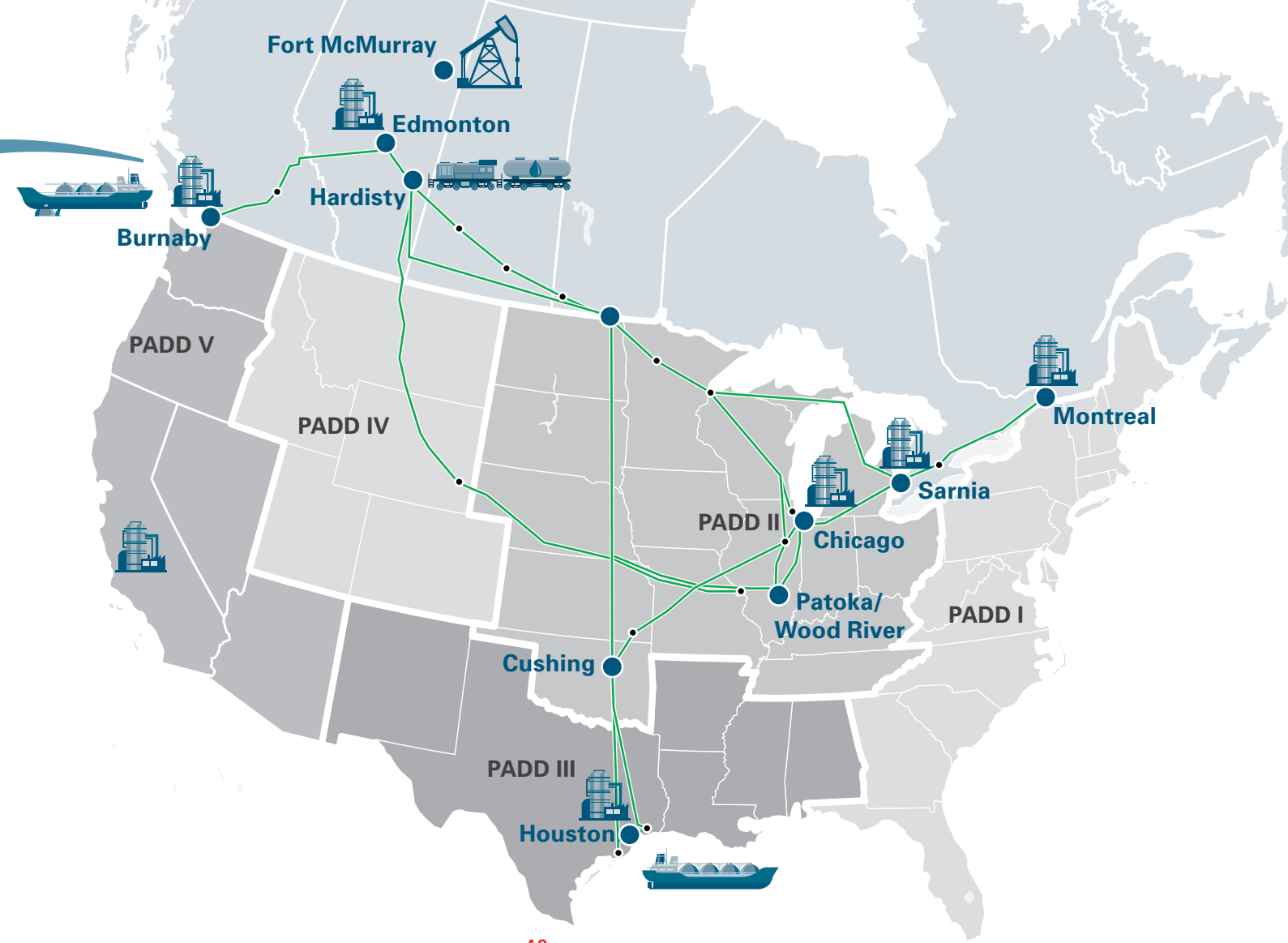


IPC Canada Canada Oil Outlook

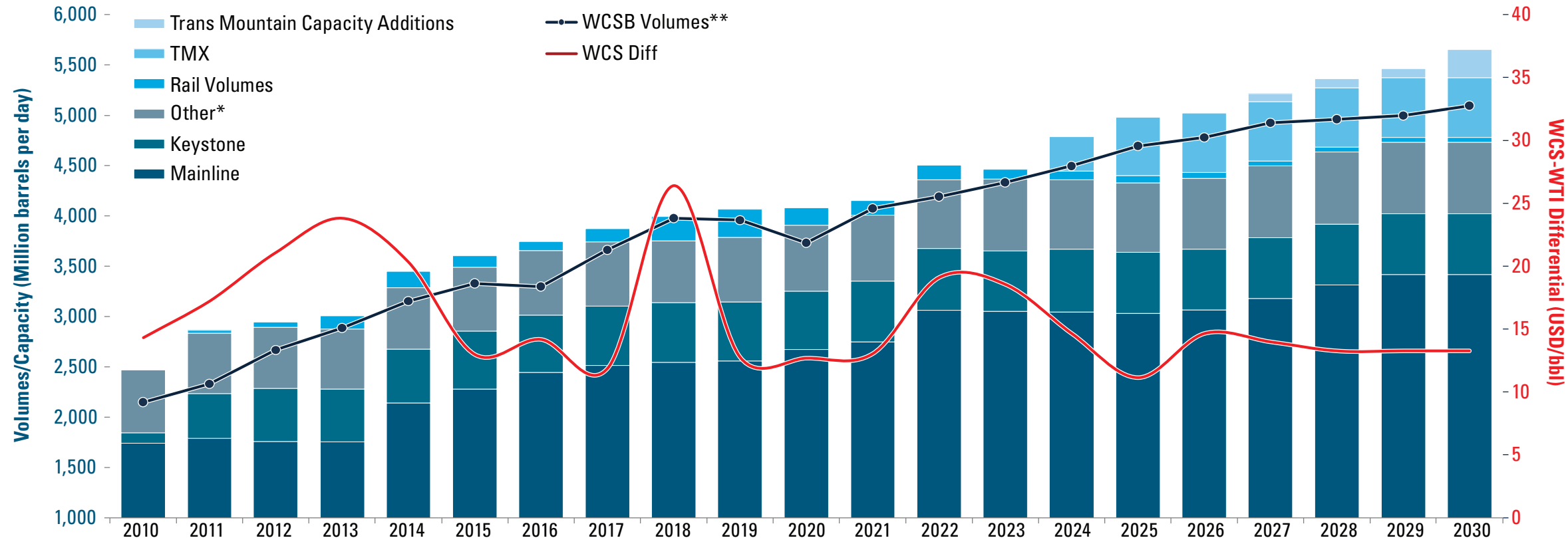
Canadian oil exports to countries other than the US (% of total output)



Sources: Servus Credit Union, Statistics Canada



WCSB Crude Volumes versus Operational Export Capacity and Oil Differential



Sources: Peters & Co. Limited estimates, company reports, and government data.

Note: *Other includes Express, Rangeland and Trans Mountain base pipelines. **Volumes presented net of domestic WCSB refinery demand.

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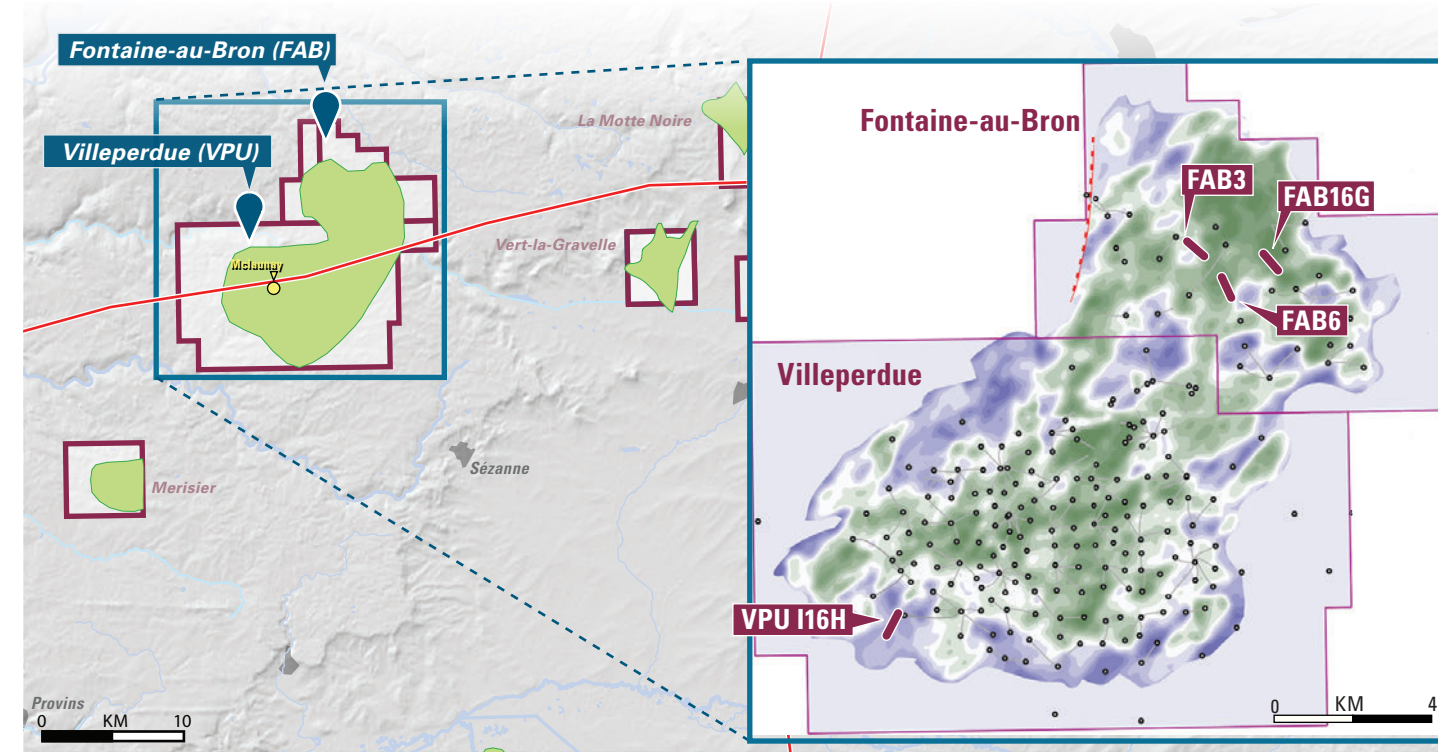
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Asset Overview International

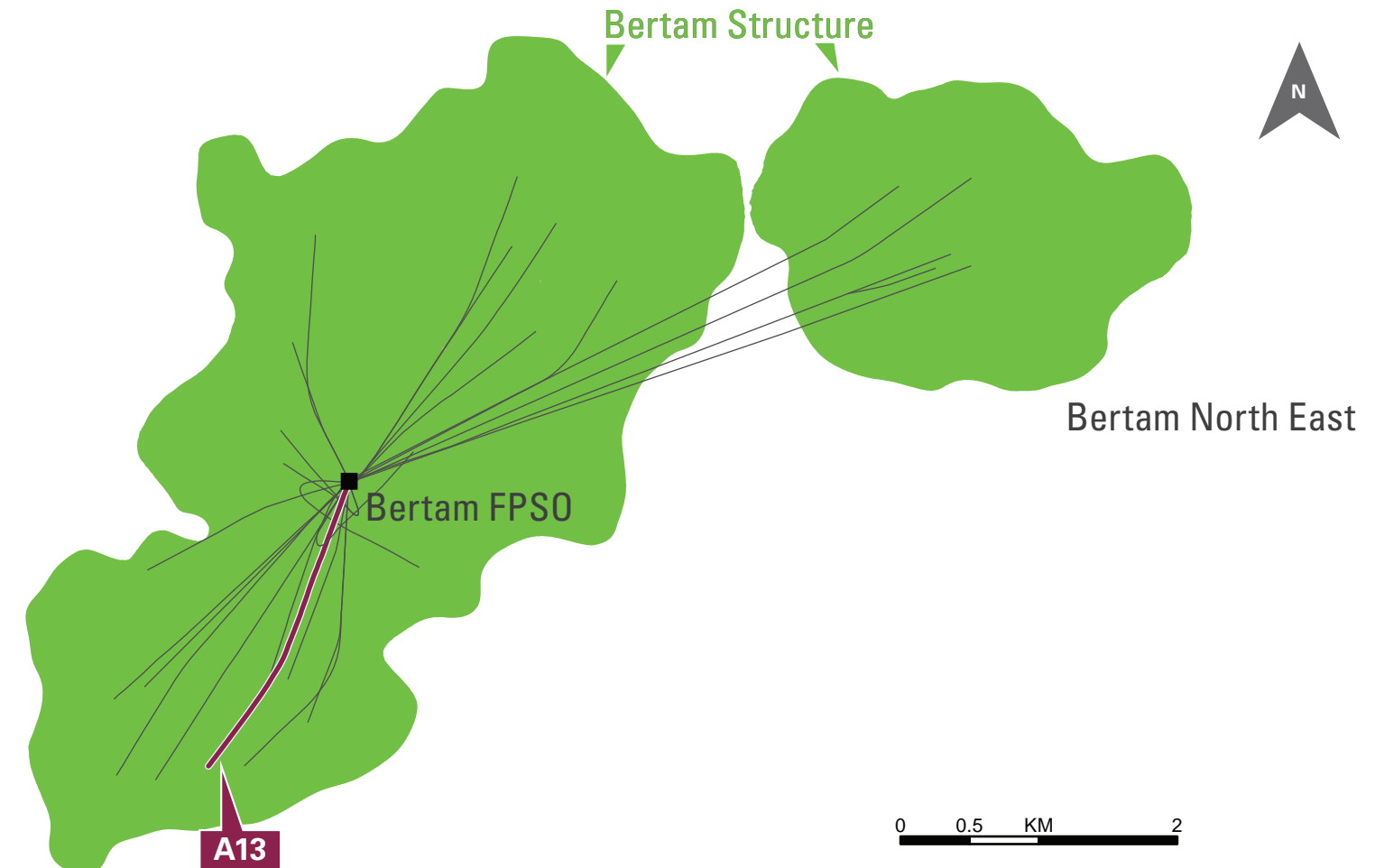
IPC International Assets Overview

- Stable production performance in both France and Malaysia
- Sanctioned four well sidetrack drilling campaign in France
- Malaysia Bertam Field A13 well workover planned to commence in June

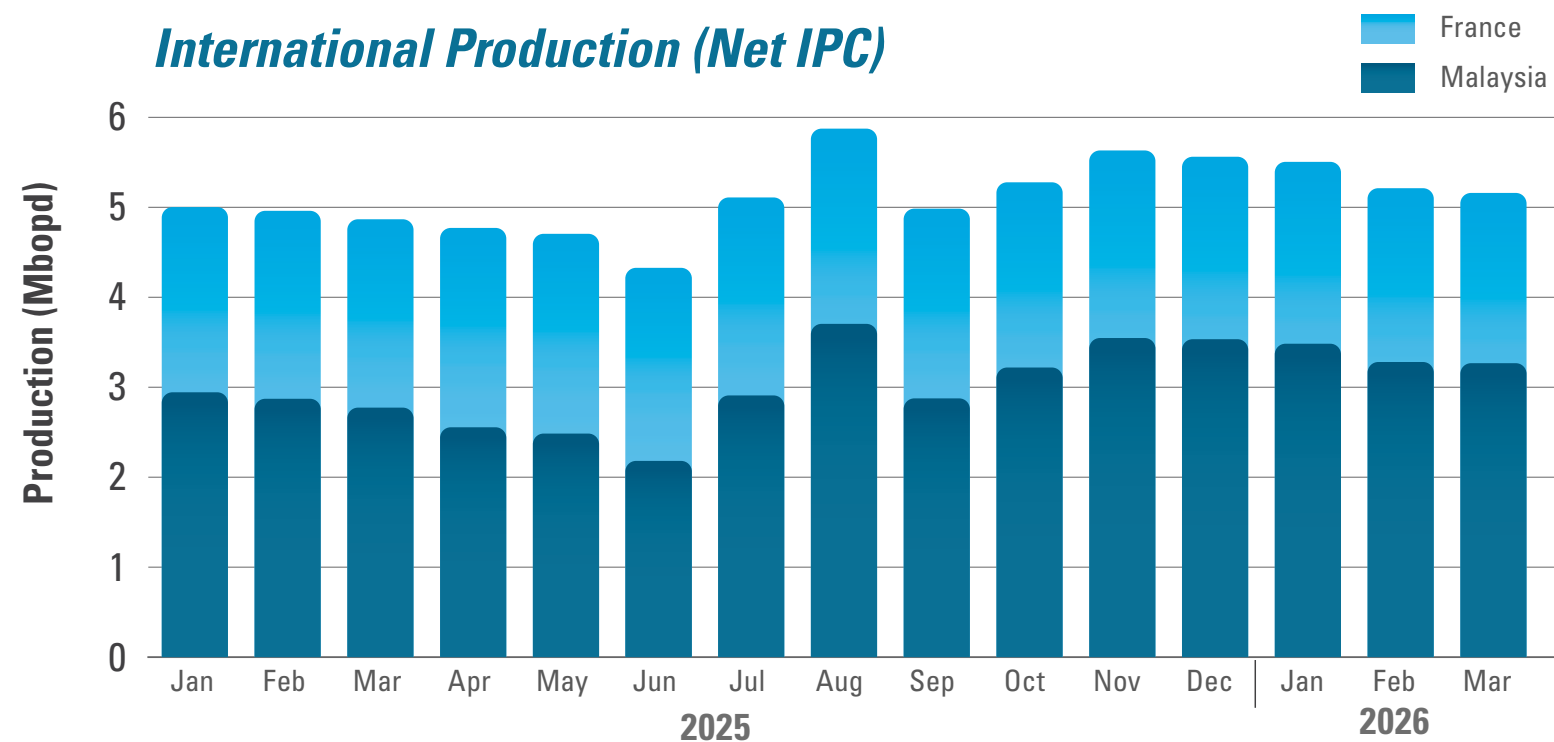
France - Paris Basin



Malaysia - Bertam Field



International Production (Net IPC)



See Notes and Reader Advisory



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Financial Overview

International Petroleum Corp. 2026 Economic Assumptions

	<i>Oil in USD/bbl</i>		
	Low	Base	High
Brent	70	80	90
WTI	65	75	85
WCS	51	61	71
	<i>Gas in CAD/mcf</i>		
AECO	2.17	2.17	2.17
Production	44,000 to 47,000 boepd		
Capital and decommissioning expenditures	163 MUSD		
Operating costs	18-20 USD/boe		

See Notes and Reader Advisory



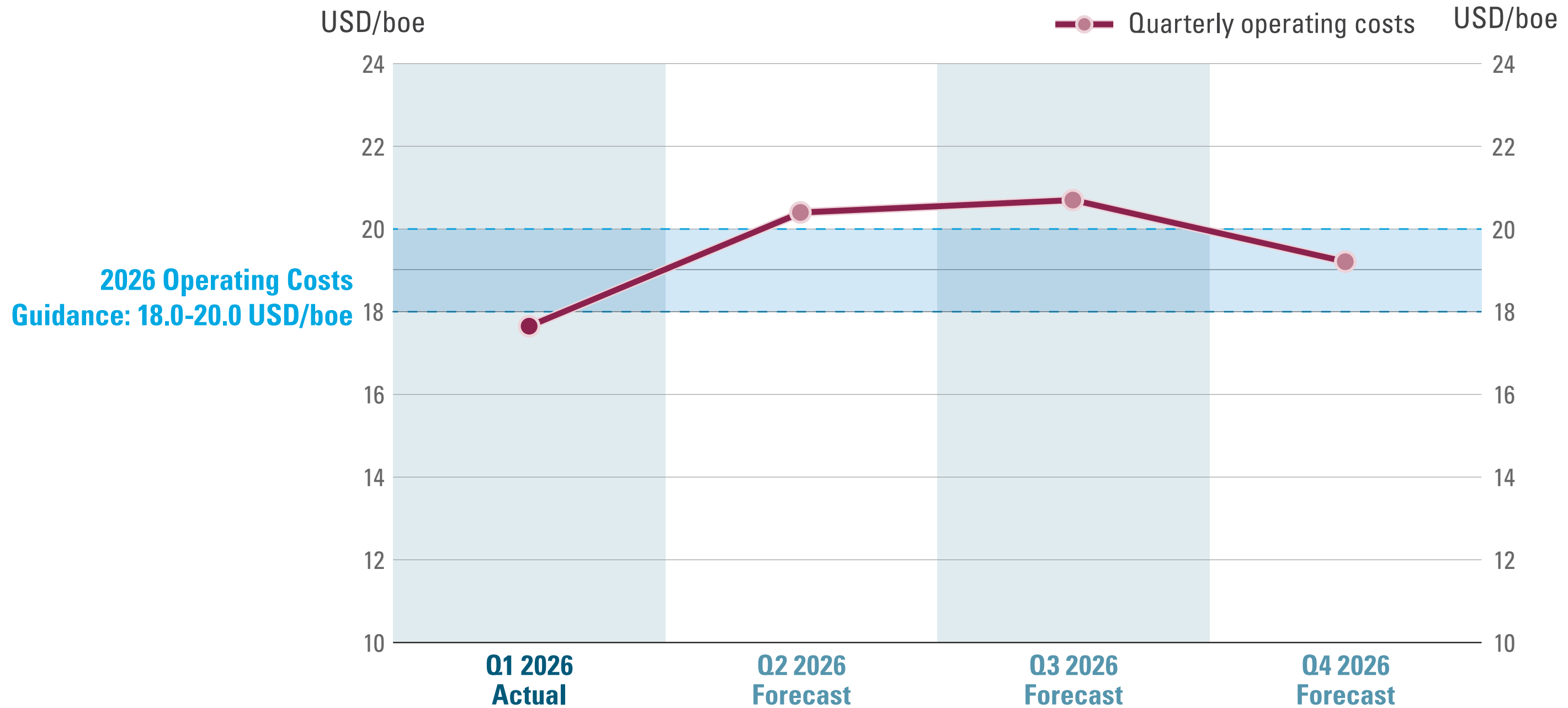
International Petroleum Corp. Hedging - 2026/2027

	2026-2027 Hedges Executed	
Oil Brent	2026 Feb-Jun:	1,500 bbl/d @ 66.67 USD/bbl
	2026 Mar-Jun:	500 bbl/d @ 72.25 USD/bbl
Oil WTI	2026 Feb-Jun:	7,500 bbl/d @ 61.53 USD/bbl
	2026 Mar-Jun:	1,500 bbl/d @ 66.50 USD/bbl
Oil WTI-WCS	2026:	Diff. 5,000 bbl/d @ -12.50 USD/bbl
	2026 Jul-Dec:	Quality diff. 2,000 bbl/d @ -3.65 USD/bbl
	2026 Jul-Dec:	Hardisty to Houston transport diff. 5,000 bbl/d @ -7.55 USD/bbl
	2027:	Hardisty to Houston transport diff. 5,000 bbl/d @ -7.55 USD/bbl
Gas	Apr-Oct:	15,000 GJ/d @ 2.73 CAD/GJ

See Notes and Reader Advisory



International Petroleum Corp. 2026 Operating Costs



See Notes and Reader Advisory

International Petroleum Corp.

2026 Forecast Guidance as of Q1 2026

	2026 Forecast		
	Low	Base	High
Brent/WTI/WCS (USD/bbl)	70/65/51	80/75/61	90/85/71
Production guidance	44,000 - 47,000		
Revenue	42.2	46.9	51.4
Operating costs	-19.5	-19.5	-19.5
Cost of blending and other (inventory)	-9.7	-10.6	-11.4
Cash taxes	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5
Operating cash flow	12.9	16.5	20.0
General and administrative costs	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9
Financial items	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3
Capital expenditure	-9.7	-9.7	-9.7
Free cash flow	0.0	3.6	7.1

See Notes and Reader Advisory



International Petroleum Corp.

Capital Structure

- **Bonds MUSD 450**
 - Maturity October 2030
 - 7.50% coupon
 - Interest payable April 10th and October 10th
- **Canadian RCF increased from MCAD 250 to 348.5**
 - Maturity May 2028 (1 year extension)
 - Drawdown at March 31, 2026: MCAD 104
- **Letter of Credit Facility**
 - Letters of credit are issued by BMO and guaranteed by EDC
 - MCAD 11.9 letters of credit posted
- **French loan MEUR 0.8 at March 31, 2026**
 - Maturity May 2026

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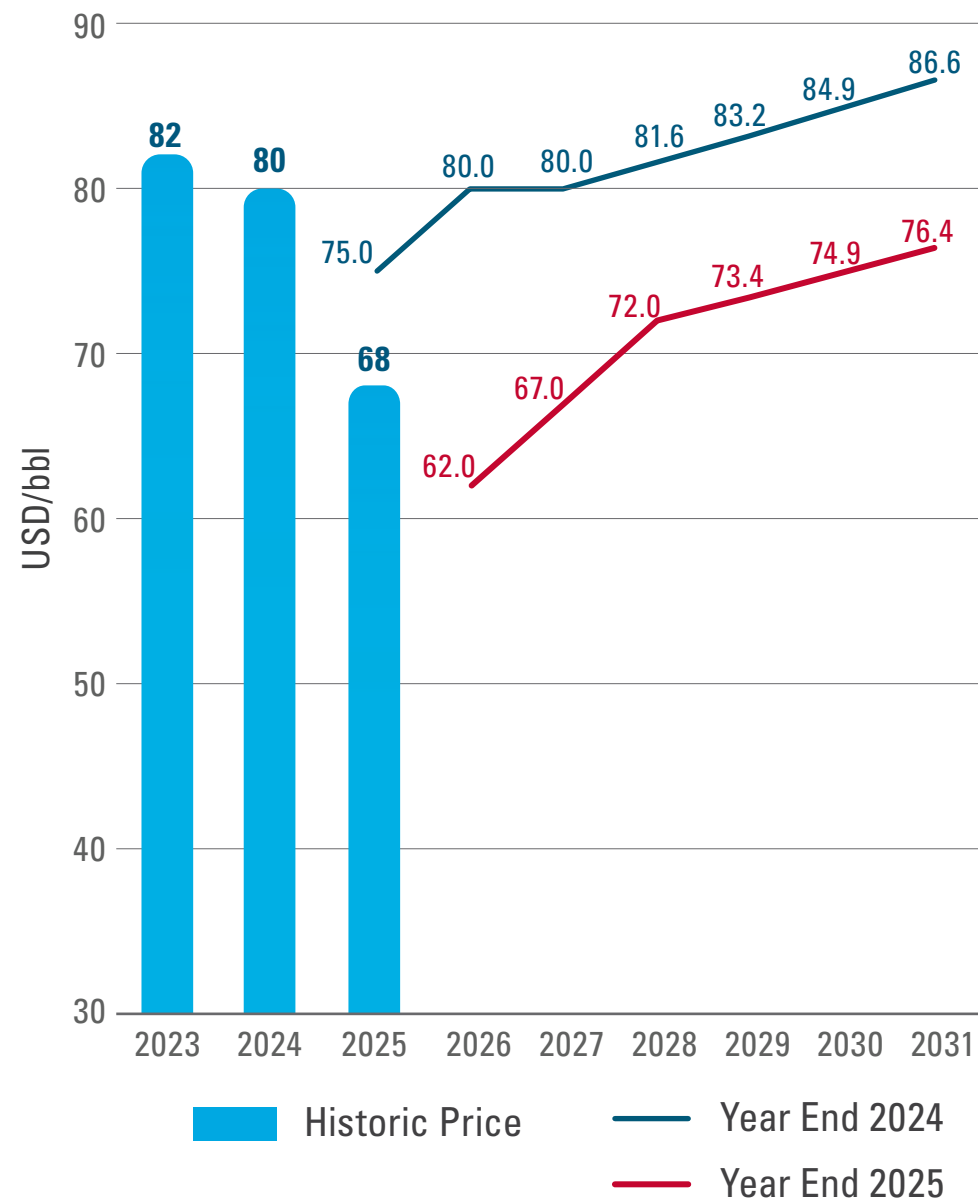
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Petroleum
Corp.



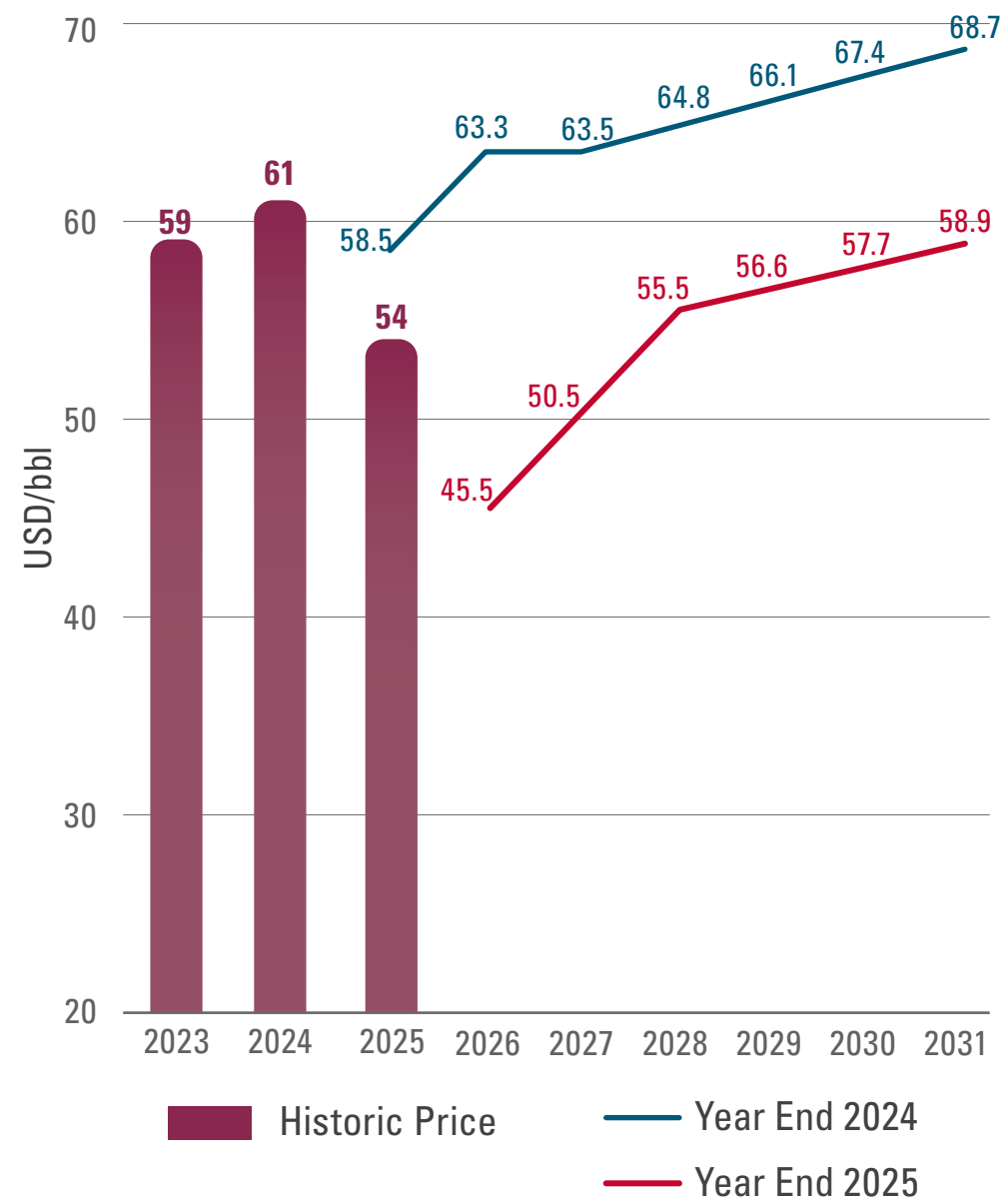
Reserves Valuation

International Petroleum Corp. Long-term Pricing Forecast

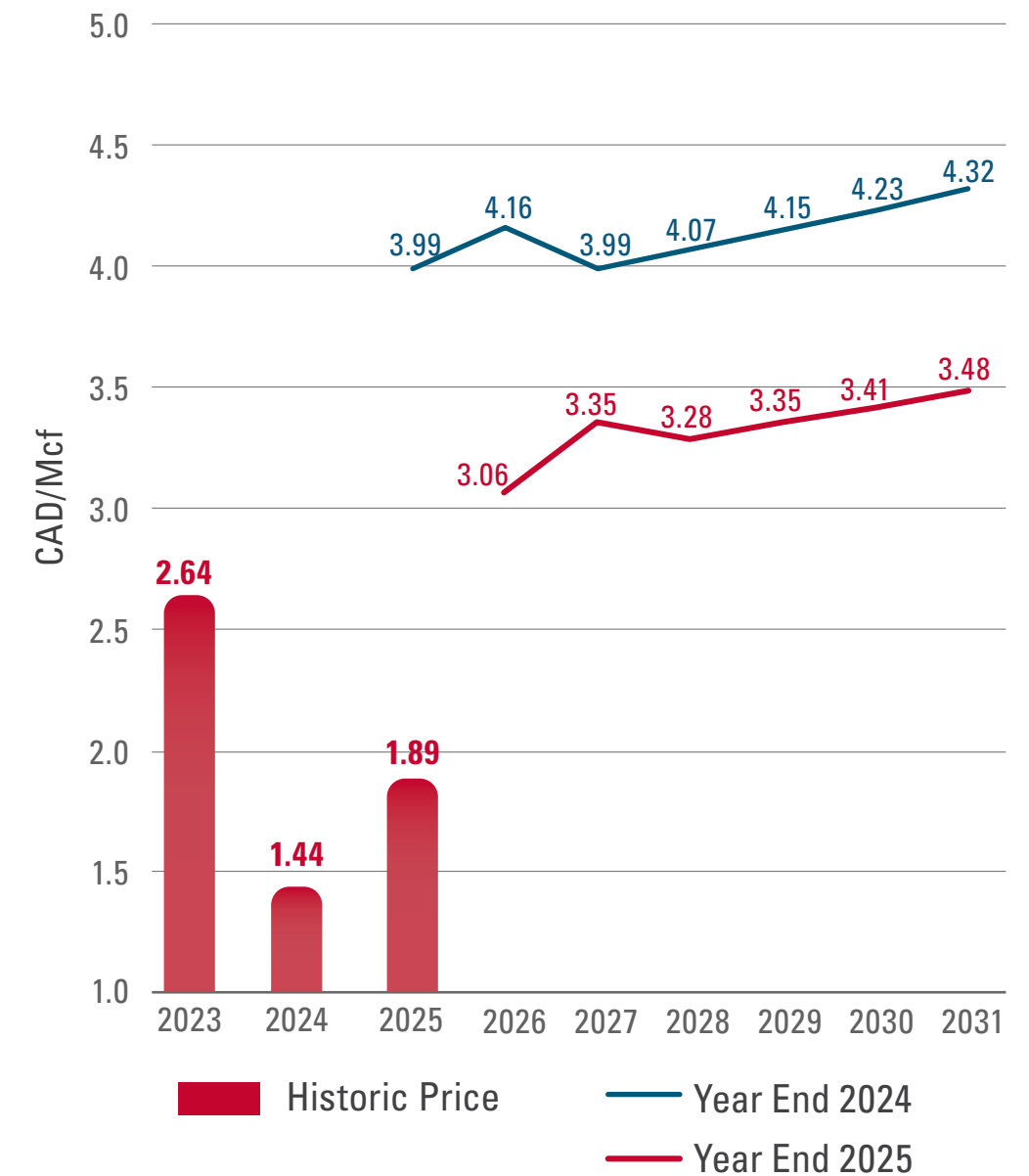
Brent USD/bbl



Western Canadian Select (WCS) USD/bbl

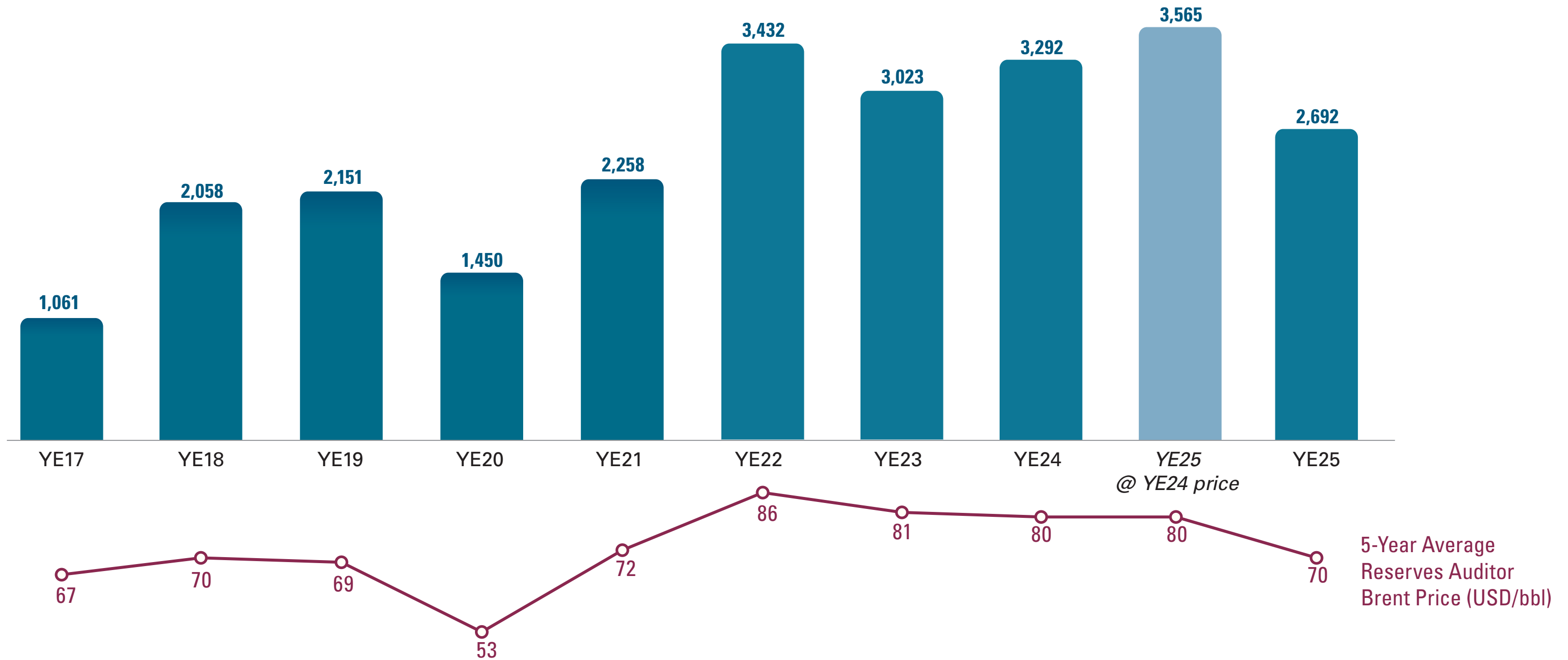


Empress Gas Price CAD/Mcf



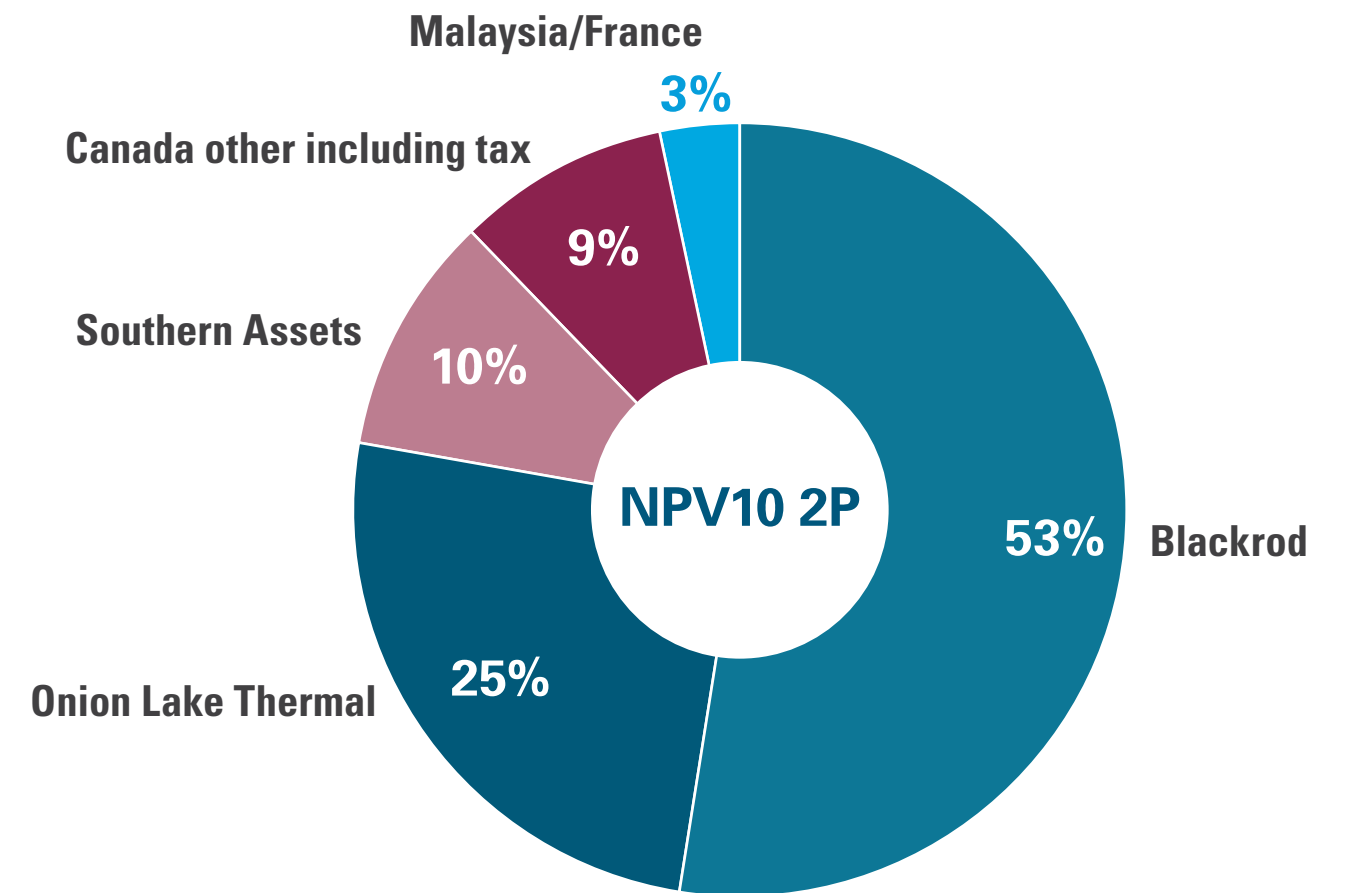
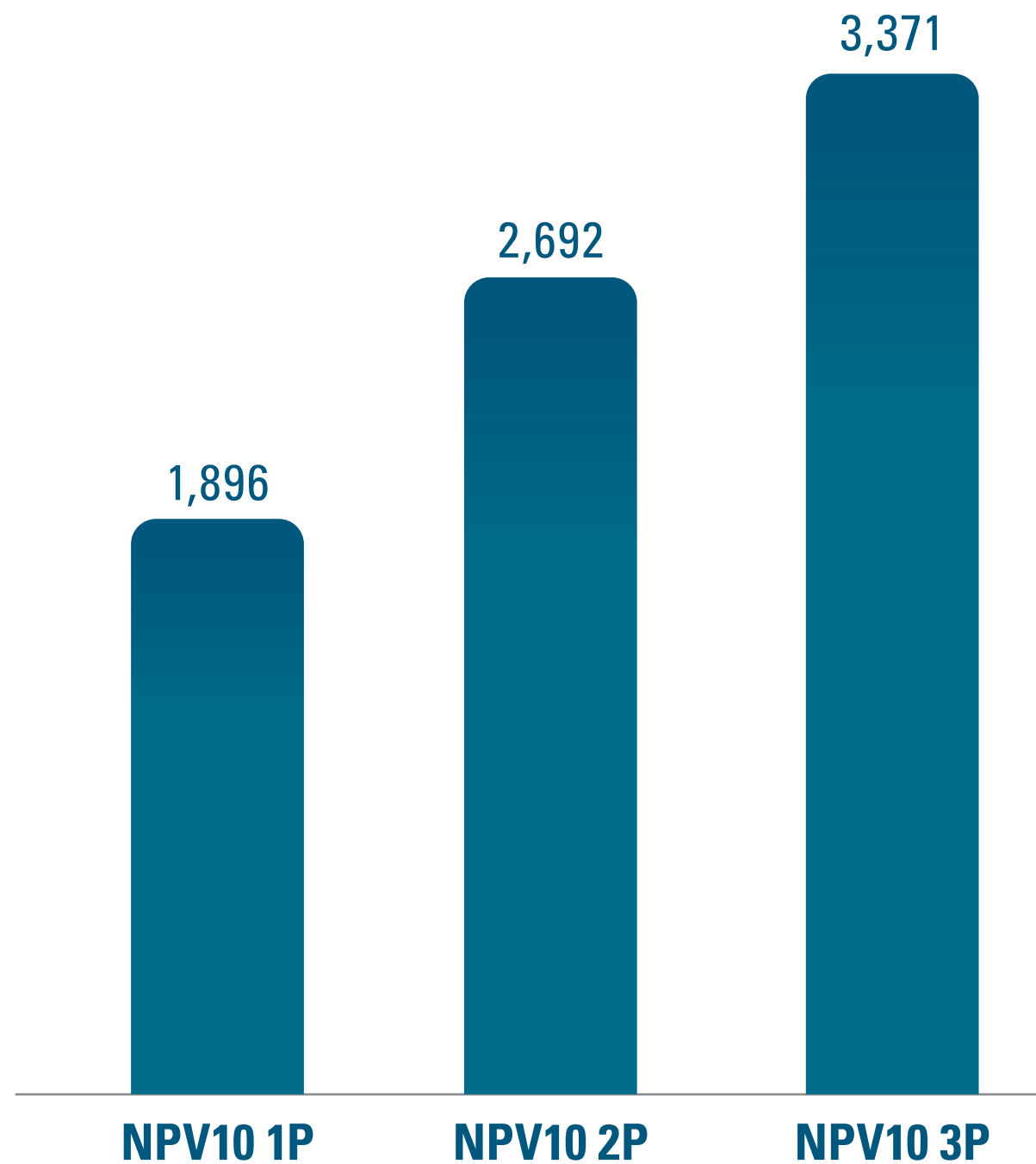
See Notes and Reader Advisory

International Petroleum Corp. Net Present Value (NPV10) Changes (MUSD)



See Notes and Reader Advisory

International Petroleum Corp. Net Present Value at Year End 2025 (MUSD)



See Notes and Reader Advisory

International Petroleum Corp. 2026 Summary

Production

- Production guidance range of 44,000 to 47,000 boepd
- 5 year business plan targets ~62 Mboepd
- >50% production growth forecast by 2028

Investments

- Blackrod Phase 1 first oil
- Moderate base business investments
- Further opportunities beyond 2026 firm program

Reserves

- 277% reserve replacement end 2025
- 521 MMboe 2P reserves



Production
44 to 47
Mboepd



Capex
163
MUSD



Reserves
521
MMboe



International
Petroleum
Corp.

Notes & Reader Advisory

Notes

Page 2: History of Growth

- For production figures, see Reader Advisory, including “Supplemental Information regarding Product Types” in “Reserves and Resources Advisory” and the Corporation’s annual information form for the year ended December 31, 2025 (AIF) available on IPC’s website at www.international-petroleum.com and filed under IPC’s profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.
- 2P reserves and contingent resources (best estimate, unrisks) are as at December 31, 2025. See Reader Advisory and AIF, including “Reserves and Resources Advisory”.
- Reserve life index (RLI) is calculated by dividing the 2P reserves of 521 MMboe as at December 31, 2025, by the mid-point of the 2026 production guidance of 44,000 to 47,000 boepd.
- Current IPC share price is based on close at April 20, 2026 (229 SEK/share and exchange rate of 9.13 SEK/USD).

Page 3: 2P Reserves Growth

- 2P reserves are as at December 31, 2025. See Reader Advisory and AIF, including “Reserves and Resources Advisory”.
- RLI is calculated by dividing the 2P reserves of 521 MMboe as at December 31, 2025, by the mid-point of the 2026 production guidance of 44,000 to 47,000 boepd.
- Reserves replacement ratio (RRR) is based on 2P reserves of 493 MMboe as at December 31, 2024, sales production during 2025 of 15.7 MMboe, net additions to 2P reserves during 2025 of 43.4 MMboe, and 2P reserves of 521 MMboe as at December 31, 2025.

Page 4: Strongly Positioned to Create Stakeholder Value “Organic Growth”

- In respect of estimated production, see Reader Advisory and AIF, including “Reserves and Resources Advisory”.
- Operating cash flow (OCF), free cash flow (FCF), earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA), operating costs and net cash/net debt are “Non-IFRS Measures”. See Reader Advisory and the management’s discussion and analysis for the three months ended March 31, 2026 (MD&A) available on IPC’s website at www.international-petroleum.com and filed under IPC’s profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.
- FCF yield is based on IPC’s market capitalization at close on April 30, 2026 (USD 3,153 million based on 258 SEK/share, 112.8 million IPC shares outstanding and exchange rate of 9.24 SEK/USD).
- Estimated production and FCF generation are based on IPC’s current business plans over the period of 2026 to 2030, including net debt of USD 484 million as at December 31, 2025, with assumptions based on the reports of IPC’s independent reserves evaluator and auditor, and including certain corporate adjustments relating to estimated general and administration costs and hedging, and excluding shareholder distributions and certain refinancing costs. Assumptions include average net production of approximately 62 Mboepd, average capital expenditures of approximately USD 5 per boe, average operating costs of approximately USD 18 per boe, average Brent oil prices of USD 65 to 85 per bbl escalating by 2% per year, and average Brent to Western Canadian Select differentials and average gas prices as estimated by IPC’s independent reserves evaluator and auditor and as further described in the AIF. IPC’s current business plans and assumptions, and the business environment, are subject to change. Actual results may differ materially from forward-looking estimates and forecasts.

Page 5: Production Growth

- In respect of estimated production, see Reader Advisory and AIF, including “Reserves and Resources Advisory”.
- Estimated production is based on IPC’s current business plans. IPC’s current business plans and assumptions, and the business environment, are subject to change. Actual results may differ materially from forward-looking estimates and forecasts.
- For risks and uncertainties related to the Blackrod project, see Reader Advisory, MD&A and AIF.

Page 6: Blackrod Valuation

- 2P reserves and contingent resources (best estimate, unrisks) are as at December 31, 2025. See Reader Advisory and AIF, including “Reserves and Resources Advisory”.
- In respect of estimated production, see Reader Advisory and AIF, including “Reserves and Resources Advisory”.
- NPV is after tax, discounted at 10% and based upon the forecast prices and other assumptions further described in the AIF.
- For risks and uncertainties related to the Blackrod project, see Reader Advisory, MD&A and AIF.

Page 7: Contingent Resources Growth

- 2P reserves and contingent resources (best estimate, unrisks) are as at December 31, 2025. See Reader Advisory and AIF, including “Reserves and Resources Advisory”.

Page 8: Strongly Positioned to Create Stakeholder Value “Stakeholder Returns”

- See Notes for Page 4: “Strongly Positioned to Create Stakeholder Value”.

Page 9: Share Repurchase

- For production figures, see Reader Advisory and AIF, including “Reserves and Resources Advisory”.
- 2P reserves and contingent resources (best estimate, unrisks) are as at December 31, 2025. See Reader Advisory and AIF, including “Reserves and Resources Advisory”.
- RLI is calculated by dividing the 2P reserves of 521 MMboe as at December 31, 2025, by the mid-point of the 2026 production guidance of 44,000 to 47,000 boepd.
- See Notes for Page 13: “Net Asset Value”
- NCIB 2024/2025 includes 0.3 million IPC shares purchased under other exemptions in Canada.
- Shares outstanding at May 2026 include 0.6 million IPC shares issued in 2026.
- Current IPC share price is based on close at April 20, 2026 (229 SEK/share and exchange rate of 9.13 SEK/USD).

Page 10: Forecast Free Cash Flow Generation

- FCF is a “Non-IFRS Measure”. See Reader Advisory and MD&A.
- Estimated production and FCF generation are based on IPC’s current business plans over the periods of 2026 to 2030 and 2031 to 2035, including net debt of USD 484 million as at December 31, 2025, with assumptions based on the reports of IPC’s independent reserves evaluator and auditor, and including certain corporate adjustments relating to estimated general and administration costs and hedging, and excluding shareholder distributions and certain refinancing costs. Assumptions include average net production of approximately 62 Mboepd over the period of 2026 to 2030, average capital expenditures of approximately USD 5 per boe, average operating costs of approximately USD 18 to 20 per boe, average Brent oil prices of USD 65 to 95 per bbl escalating by 2% per year, and average Brent to Western Canadian Select differentials and average gas prices as estimated by IPC’s independent reserves evaluator and auditor and as further described in the AIF. IPC’s current business plans and assumptions, and the business environment, are subject to change. Actual results may differ materially from forward-looking estimates and forecasts.

Page 11: Strongly Positioned to Create Stakeholder Value “M&A”

- See Notes for Page 4 “Strongly Positioned to Create Stakeholder Value”.

Page 12: IPC Value Creation

- FCF is a “Non-IFRS Measure”. See Reader Advisory and MD&A.

Page 13: Net Asset Value (BUSD)

- Net present value (NPV) is after tax, discounted at 10% and based upon the forecast prices and other assumptions further described in the AIF. Net asset value (NAV) is calculated as NPV less net debt of USD 484 million as at December 31, 2025.
- NPV and NAV at year end 2025 based on year end 2024 prices are presented for illustrative purposes only, and are based on the prices estimated by IPC’s independent reserves auditor as of December 31, 2024 as set out in IPC’s Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2024.
- Net debt is a “Non-IFRS Measure”. See Reader Advisory and MD&A.
- IPC’s market capitalization is at close on April 30, 2026 (USD 3,153 million based on 258 SEK/share, 112.8 million IPC shares outstanding and exchange rate of 9.24 SEK/USD).

Notes

Page 14: The Power of Growth and Buybacks

- FCF and net cash/net debt are “Non-IFRS Measures”. See Reader Advisory and MD&A.
- Estimated FCF generation is based on IPC’s current business plans over the period of 2026 to 2030, including net debt of USD 484 million as at December 31, 2025 and assuming net debt of USD 300 million as at January 1, 2031, with assumptions based on the reports of IPC’s independent reserves evaluator and auditor, and including certain corporate adjustments relating to estimated general and administration costs and hedging, and excluding shareholder distributions and certain refinancing costs. Assumptions include average net production of approximately 62 Mboepd, average capital expenditures of approximately USD 5 per boe, average operating costs of approximately USD 18 per boe, average Brent oil prices of USD 75 to 95 per bbl escalating by 2% per year, and average Brent to Western Canadian Select differentials and average gas prices as estimated by IPC’s independent reserves evaluator and auditor and as further described in the AIF. IPC’s current business plans and assumptions, and the business environment, are subject to change. Actual results may differ materially from forward-looking estimates and forecasts.
- Estimated NPV is after tax, discounted at 10% and based upon the forecast prices and other assumptions further described in the AIF, as calculated by IPC. Estimated NPV as at January 1, 2031 is USD 2.8 billion to 4.7 billion (assuming average Brent oil prices of USD 75 to 95 per bbl escalating by 2% per year). Estimated NAV is calculated as NPV plus cash or less debt remaining after completing the share repurchase program as at January 1, 2031, assuming the use of forecast cumulative FCF over the period of 2026 to 2030 to fund share repurchase programs over that period at SEK 195 to 265 per share. NAV per share assumes issued and outstanding shares of approximately 45.3 million at January 1, 2031, being approximately 112.2 million issued and outstanding shares as at January 1, 2026 less shares assumed to be acquired in share repurchase programs over that period, and assuming no change in the number of shares held by insiders and management of IPC. Estimated exchange rates of 9.0 SEK/USD and 1.33 CAD/USD. NPV, NAV and FCF are based on IPC’s current business plans over the period of 2026 to 2030. IPC’s current business plans and assumptions, and the business environment, are subject to change. Actual results may differ materially from forward-looking estimates and forecasts. There can be no assurance that IPC will acquire shares under current or future share repurchase programs. NAV per share is not predictive and may not be reflective of current or future market prices for IPC shares. See Reader Advisory, including “Forward-Looking Statements”.

Page 17: 2P Reserves - Year End 2025

- 2P reserves are as at December 31, 2025. See Reader Advisory and AIF, including “Reserves and Resources Advisory”.
- RLI is calculated by dividing the 2P reserves of 521 MMboe as at December 31, 2025, by the mid-point of the 2026 production guidance of 44,000 to 47,000 boepd.
- RRR is based on 2P reserves of 493 MMboe as at December 31, 2024, sales production during 2025 of 15.7 MMboe, net additions to 2P reserves during 2025 of 43.4 MMboe, and 2P reserves of 521 MMboe as at December 31, 2025.

Page 18: Contingent Resources - Year End 2025

- Contingent resources (best estimate, unrisks) are as at December 31, 2025. See Reader Advisory and AIF, including “Reserves and Resources Advisory”.

Page 19: Production and Operating Costs Guidance

- In respect of estimated production, see Reader Advisory and AIF, including “Reserves and Resources Advisory”.
- Estimated production is based on IPC’s current business plans. IPC’s current business plans and assumptions, and the business environment, are subject to change. Actual results may differ materially from forward-looking estimates and forecasts.
- Operating costs is a “Non-IFRS Measure”. See Reader Advisory and MD&A.

Page 20: 2026 Capital Expenditure

- Capital expenditure forecast of USD 163 million includes decommissioning expenditure forecast of USD 5 million

Page 21: Production and Expenditure Outlook

- In respect of estimated production, see Reader Advisory and AIF, including “Reserves and Resources Advisory”.
- Estimated production, operating costs and capital expenditures are based on IPC’s current business plans over the period of 2026 to 2030. IPC’s current business plans and assumptions, and the business environment, are subject to change. Actual results may differ materially from forward-looking estimates and forecasts.
- 2P reserves are as at December 31, 2025. See Reader Advisory and AIF, including “Reserves and Resources Advisory”.
- 2P reserves as at January 1, 2031 assumed to be 2P reserves as at December 31, 2025 less estimated production over the period of 2026 to 2030.
- Operating costs is a “Non-IFRS Measure”. See Reader Advisory and MD&A.

Page 22: Industry Leading Low Production Decline

- Source: RBC Capital Markets estimates.

Page 23: Cash Flow Per Share (CFPS) Growth

- Source: Peters & Co. Limited estimates.

Page 26: Blackrod Phase 1 Progress Update

- For risks and uncertainties related to the Blackrod Phase 1 project, see Reader Advisory, MD&A and AIF.

Page 27: Blackrod Phase 1 - Circulation Targets and Steam Chamber Development

- For risks and uncertainties related to the Blackrod Phase 1 project, see Reader Advisory, MD&A and AIF.

Page 28: Blackrod - Material Value Beyond Phase 1

- 2P reserves are as at December 31, 2025. See Reader Advisory and AIF, including “Reserves and Resources Advisory”.
- For risks and uncertainties related to the Blackrod project, see Reader Advisory, MD&A and AIF.

Page 29: Cash Flow Generation Power of Oil Sands Projects

- In respect of estimated production, see Reader Advisory and AIF, including “Reserves and Resources Advisory”.
- Estimated production is based on IPC’s current business plans. IPC’s current business plans and assumptions, and the business environment, are subject to change. Actual results may differ materially from forward-looking estimates and forecasts.
- FCF from the Blackrod project is before tax, not including estimated general and administration costs and financing costs, based on the price forecasts of IPC’s independent reserves evaluator and auditor as of December 31, 2025, with sensitivities applied by IPC at Brent oil prices of USD 75 to 85 per bbl escalated 2% per year and average Brent to WCS differentials as estimated by IPC’s independent reserves evaluator and auditor. See Reader Advisory and AIF, including “Reserves and Resources Advisory”.
- For risks and uncertainties related to the Blackrod project, see Reader Advisory, MD&A and AIF.
- FCF is a “Non-IFRS Measure”. See Reader Advisory and MD&A.

Page 30: Onion Lake Thermal

- For production figures, see Reader Advisory and AIF, including “Reserves and Resources Advisory”.

Page 31: Suffield Area Assets

- For production figures, see Reader Advisory and AIF, including “Reserves and Resources Advisory”.

Notes

Page 32: Canada Other Assets Overview

- For production figures, see Reader Advisory and AIF, including “Reserves and Resources Advisory”.

Page 35: International Assets Overview

- For production figures, see Reader Advisory and AIF, including “Reserves and Resources Advisory”.

Page 37: 2026 Economic Assumptions

- See Notes Page 19: “Production and Operating Costs Guidance”.
- Operating costs, OCF, FCF and EBITDA are “Non-IFRS Measures”. See Reader Advisory and MD&A.
- Capital expenditure of USD 163 million includes decommissioning expenditure of USD 5 million.

Page 39: 2026 Operating Costs (USD/boe)

- Operating costs is a “Non-IFRS Measure”. See Reader Advisory and MD&A.

Page 40: 2026 Forecast Guidance as of Q1 2026

- See Notes Page 19: “Production and Operating Costs Guidance”.
- Operating costs, OCF and FCF are “Non-IFRS Measures”. See Reader Advisory and MD&A.
- Capital expenditure of USD 163 million includes decommissioning expenditure of USD 5 million.

Page 43: Long-term Pricing Forecast

- See Reader Advisory and AIF, including “Reserves and Resources Advisory”.

Page 44: Net Present Value (NPV10) Changes (MUSD)

- See Reader Advisory and AIF, including “Reserves and Resources Advisory”.
- NPV is after tax, discounted at 10% and based upon the forecast prices and other assumptions further described in the AIF.
- NPV at year end 2025 based on year end 2024 prices is presented for illustrative purposes only, and is based on the prices estimated by IPC’s independent reserves auditor as of December 31, 2024 as set out in IPC’s Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Page 45: Net Present Value at Year End 2025 (MUSD)

- See Notes to Page 51: “Net Present Value (NPV10) Changes (MUSD)”.
- 3P reserves refers to 2P reserves plus possible reserves. Possible reserves estimates and estimates of future net revenues in respect of IPC’s oil and gas assets are effective as of December 31, 2025 and are included in the reports prepared by Sproule ERCE, using Sproule ERCE’s December 31, 2025 price forecasts. The possible reserves estimates and estimates of future net revenue (after deducting income tax, discounted at 10%) are respectively as follows: 80.4 MMboe and 617.6 MUSD in Canada; 2.6 MMboe and 44.2 MUSD in France; and 0.6 MMboe and 17.6 MUSD in Malaysia. Possible reserves are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than probable reserves. There is a 10% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the sum of proved plus probable plus possible reserves.

Page 46: 2026 Summary

- See Notes for Page 19: “Production and Operating Costs Guidance”.
- 2P reserves are as at December 31, 2025. See Reader Advisory and AIF, including “Reserves and Resources Advisory”.
- Capital expenditure forecast of USD 163 million includes decommissioning expenditure forecast of USD 5 million.
- Estimated production is based on IPC’s current business plans over the period of 2026 to 2030. IPC’s current business plans and assumptions, and the business environment, are subject to change. Actual results may differ materially from forward-looking estimates and forecasts.
- RRR is based on 2P reserves of 493 MMboe as at December 31, 2024, sales production during 2025 of 15.7 MMboe, net additions to 2P reserves during 2025 of 43.4 MMboe, and 2P reserves of 521 MMboe as at December 31, 2025.
- For risks and uncertainties related to the Blackrod Phase 1 project, see Reader Advisory, MD&A and AIF.

Reader Advisory

Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains statements and information which constitute “forward-looking statements” or “forward-looking information” (within the meaning of applicable securities legislation). Such statements and information (together, “forward-looking statements”) relate to future events, including the Corporation’s future performance, business prospects or opportunities. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements contained in this presentation are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this presentation, unless otherwise indicated. IPC does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update these forward-looking statements, except as required by applicable laws.

All statements other than statements of historical fact may be forward-looking statements. Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, forecasts, guidance, budgets, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, using words or phrases such as “seek”, “anticipate”, “plan”, “continue”, “estimate”, “expect”, “may”, “will”, “project”, “forecast”, “predict”, “potential”, “targeting”, “intend”, “could”, “might”, “should”, “believe”, “budget” and similar expressions) are not statements of historical fact and may be “forward-looking statements”.

Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to:

- 2026 production ranges (including total daily average production), production composition, cash flows, operating costs and capital and decommissioning expenditure estimates;
- Estimates of future production, cash flows, operating costs and capital expenditures that are based on IPC’s current business plans and assumptions regarding the business environment, which are subject to change;
- IPC’s financial and operational flexibility to navigate the Corporation through periods of volatile commodity prices;
- The ability to fully fund IPC’s future expenditures from cash flows and current borrowing capacity;
- IPC’s intention and ability to continue to implement its strategies to build long-term shareholder value;
- The ability of IPC’s portfolio of assets to provide a solid foundation for organic and inorganic growth;
- The continued facility uptime and reservoir performance in IPC’s areas of operation;
- Development of the Blackrod project in Canada, including estimates of resource volumes, future production, timing, regulatory approvals, third party commercial arrangements, breakeven oil prices, net present values and future phase developments;
- Current and future production performance, operations and development potential of the Onion Lake Thermal, Suffield, Brooks, Ferguson and Mooney operations, including the timing and success of future oil and gas drilling and optimization programs;
- The potential improvement in the Canadian oil egress situation and IPC’s ability to benefit from any such improvements;
- The ability of IPC to maintain current and forecast production in France and Malaysia;
- The intention and ability of IPC to acquire common shares under the NCIB, including the timing of any such purchases;
- The return of value to IPC’s shareholders as a result of the NCIB;
- IPC’s ability to implement its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity and climate strategies and to achieve its net GHG emissions intensity reduction targets;
- IPC’s ability to implement projects to reduce net GHG emissions intensity, including potential carbon capture and storage;
- Estimates of reserves and contingent resources;
- The ability to generate free cash flows and use that cash to repay debt;
- IPC’s continued access to its existing credit facilities, including current financial headroom, on terms acceptable to the Corporation;
- IPC’s ability to identify and complete future acquisitions;
- Expectations regarding the oil and gas industry in Canada, Malaysia and France, including assumptions regarding future royalty rates, regulatory approvals, legislative changes, tariffs, and ongoing projects and their expected completion; and
- Future drilling and other exploration and development activities.

Statements relating to “reserves” and “contingent resources” are also deemed to be forward-looking statements, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the reserves and resources described exist in the quantities predicted or estimated and that the reserves and resources can be profitably produced in the future. Ultimate recovery of reserves or resources is based on forecasts of future results, estimates of amounts not yet determinable and assumptions of management. See also “Reserves and Resources Advisory”.

The forward-looking statements are based on certain key expectations and assumptions made by IPC, including expectations and assumptions concerning: the duration and impact of tariffs that are currently in effect on goods exported from or imported into Canada, and that other than the tariffs that are currently in effect, neither the U.S. nor Canada (i) increases the rate or scope of such tariffs, reenacts tariffs that are currently suspended, or imposes new tariffs, on the import of goods from one country to the other, including on oil and natural gas, and/or (ii) imposes any other form of tax, restriction or prohibition on the import or export of products from one country to the other, including on oil and natural gas; prevailing commodity prices and currency exchange rates; applicable royalty rates and tax laws; interest rates; future well production rates and reserve and contingent resource volumes; operating costs; IPC’s ability to maintain its existing credit ratings; IPC’s ability to achieve its performance targets; the timing of receipt of regulatory approvals; the performance of existing wells; the success obtained in drilling new wells; anticipated timing and results of capital expenditures; the sufficiency of budgeted capital expenditures in carrying out planned activities; the timing, location and extent of future drilling operations; the successful completion of acquisitions and dispositions and that IPC will be able to implement its standards, controls, procedures and policies in respect of any acquisitions and realize the expected synergies on the anticipated timeline or at all; the benefits of acquisitions; the state of the economy and the exploration and production business in the jurisdictions in which IPC operates and globally; the availability and cost of financing, labour and services; IPC’s intention to complete share repurchases under the normal course issuer bid program, including the funding of such share repurchases, existing and future market conditions, including with respect to the price of IPC’s common shares, and compliance with respect to applicable limitations under securities laws and regulations and stock exchange policies; and the ability to market crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids successfully.

Although IPC believes that the expectations and assumptions on which such forward-looking statements are based are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on the forward-looking statements because IPC can give no assurances that they will prove to be correct. Since forward-looking statements address future events and conditions, by their very nature they involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those currently anticipated due to a number of factors and risks.

These include, but are not limited to: general global economic, market and business conditions; the risks associated with the oil and gas industry in general such as operational risks in development, exploration and production; delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures; the uncertainty of estimates and projections relating to reserves, resources, production, revenues, costs and expenses; health, safety and environmental risks; commodity price fluctuations; interest rate and exchange rate fluctuations; marketing and transportation; loss of markets; environmental and climate-related risks; competition; innovation and cybersecurity risks related to IPC’s systems, including costs of addressing or mitigating such risks; the ability to attract, engage and retain skilled employees; incorrect assessment of the value of acquisitions; failure to complete or realize the anticipated benefits of acquisitions or dispositions; the ability to access sufficient capital from internal and external sources; failure to obtain required regulatory and other approvals; geopolitical conflicts, including current and potential future conflicts in Ukraine, the Middle East, South America and elsewhere, and their potential impact on, among other things, global market conditions; political or economic developments, including, without limitation, the risk that (i) the tariffs that are currently in effect on goods exported from or imported into Canada continue in effect for an extended period of time, the tariffs that have been threatened are implemented, that tariffs that are currently suspended are reactivated, the rate or scope of tariffs are increased, or new tariffs are imposed, including on oil and natural gas, (ii) the U.S. and/or Canada imposes any other form of tax, restriction or prohibition on the import or export of products from one country to the other, including on oil and natural gas, and (iii) the tariffs imposed or threatened to be imposed by the U.S. on other countries and retaliatory tariffs imposed or threatened to be imposed by other countries on the U.S. will trigger a broader global trade war which could have a material adverse effect on the Canadian, U.S. and global economies, and by extension the Canadian oil and natural gas industry and the Corporation, including by decreasing demand for, and the price of oil, and natural gas, disrupting supply chains, increasing costs, causing volatility in the global financial markets, and limiting access to financing; and changes in legislation, including but not limited to tax laws, royalties, environmental and abandonment regulations. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive.

Additional information on these and other factors that could affect IPC, or its operations or financial results, are included in the financial statements (Financial Statements) and the management’s discussion and analysis for the three months ended March 31, 2026 (MD&A) (See “Risks Factors”, “Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information” and “Reserves and Resources Advisory”), the Corporation’s Annual Information Form (AIF) for the year ended December 31, 2025 (See “Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information”, “Reserves and Resources Advisory” and “Risk Factors”) and other reports on file with applicable securities regulatory authorities, including previous financial reports, management’s discussion and analysis and material change reports, which may be accessed through the SEDAR+ website (www.sedarplus.ca) or IPC’s website (www.international-petroleum.com).

Management of IPC approved the production, operating costs, operating cash flow, capital and decommissioning expenditures and free cash flow guidance and estimates contained herein as of the date of this presentation. The purpose of these guidance and estimates is to assist readers in understanding IPC’s expected and targeted financial results, and this information may not be appropriate for other purposes.

Reader Advisory

Estimated production and FCF generation are based on IPC's current business plans over the periods of 2026 to 2030 and 2031 to 2035, less net debt of USD 484 million as at December 31, 2025, with assumptions based on the reports of IPC's independent reserves evaluator and auditor, and including certain corporate adjustments relating to estimated general and administration costs and hedging, and excluding shareholder distributions and certain refinancing costs. Assumptions include average net production of approximately 62 Mboepd over the period of 2026 to 2030, average capital expenditures of approximately USD 5 per boe, average operating costs of approximately USD 18 to 20 per boe, average Brent oil prices of USD 65 to 95 per bbl escalating by 2% per year, and average Brent to Western Canadian Select differentials and average gas prices as estimated by IPC's independent reserves evaluator and auditor and as further described in the AIF. IPC's current business plans and assumptions, and the business environment, are subject to change. Actual results may differ materially from forward-looking estimates and forecasts.

Non-IFRS Measures

References are made in this presentation to "operating cash flow" (OCF), "free cash flow" (FCF), "Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization" (EBITDA), "operating costs" and "net debt"/"net cash", which are not generally accepted accounting measures under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and, therefore, may not be comparable with similar measures presented by other public companies. Non-IFRS measures should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The Corporation uses non-IFRS measures to provide investors with supplemental measures to assess the cash generated by and the financial performance and position of the Corporation. Management also uses non-IFRS measures internally in order to facilitate operating performance comparisons from period to period, prepare annual operating budgets and assess the Corporation's ability to meet its future capital expenditure and working capital requirements. Management believes these non-IFRS measures are important supplemental measures of operating performance because they highlight trends in the core business that may not otherwise be apparent when relying solely on IFRS financial measures. Management believes such measures allow for assessment of the Corporation's operating performance and financial condition on a basis that is more consistent and comparable between reporting periods. The Corporation also believes that securities analysts, investors and other interested parties frequently use non-IFRS measures in the evaluation of issuers. Forward-looking statements are provided for the purpose of presenting information about management's current expectations and plans relating to the future and readers are cautioned that such statements may not be appropriate for other purposes.

The definition and reconciliation of each non-IFRS measure is presented in IPC's MD&A (See "Non-IFRS Measures" therein).

Reserves and Resources Advisory

This presentation contains references to estimates of gross and net reserves and resources attributed to the Corporation's oil and gas assets. Gross reserves / resources are the working interest (operating or non-operating) share before deduction of royalties and without including any royalty interests. Net reserves / resources are the working interest (operating or non-operating) share after deduction of royalty obligations, plus royalty interests in reserves/resources, and in respect of PSCs in Malaysia, adjusted for cost and profit oil. Unless otherwise indicated, reserves / resource volumes are presented on a gross basis.

Reserve estimates, contingent resource estimates and estimates of future net revenue in respect of IPC's oil and gas assets in Canada and France/Malaysia are effective as of December 31, 2025, and are included in the reports prepared by Sproule International Limited and ERC Equipoise Ltd., respectively (collectively, Sproule ERCE), an independent qualified reserves evaluator and auditor, in accordance with National Instrument 51-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities (NI 51-101) and the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook (the COGE Handbook) and using Sproule ERCE's December 31, 2025 price forecasts.

The price forecasts used in the Sproule ERCE reports are available on the website of Sproule ERCE (sproule-erce.com) and are contained in the AIF. These price forecasts are as at December 31, 2025 and may not be reflective of current and future forecast commodity prices.

The reserve life index (RLI) is calculated by dividing the 2P reserves of 521 MMboe as at December 31, 2025, by the mid-point of the 2026 CMD production guidance of 44,000 to 47,000 boepd.

The product types comprising the 2P reserves and contingent resources described in this presentation are contained in the AIF. See also "Supplemental Information regarding Product Types" below. Light, medium and heavy crude oil and bitumen reserves/resources disclosed in this presentation include solution gas and other by-products.

"2P reserves" means proved plus probable reserves. "Proved reserves" are those reserves that can be estimated with a high degree of certainty to be recoverable. It is likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will exceed the estimated proved reserves. "Probable reserves" are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than proved reserves. It is equally likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater or less than the sum of the estimated proved plus probable reserves.

Each of the reserves categories reported (proved and probable) may be divided into developed and undeveloped categories. "Developed reserves" are those reserves that are expected to be recovered from existing wells and installed facilities or, if facilities have not been installed, that would involve a low expenditure (for example, when compared to the cost of drilling a well) to put the reserves on production. The developed category may be subdivided into producing and non-producing. "Developed producing reserves" are those reserves that are expected to be recovered from completion intervals open at the time of the estimate. These reserves may be currently producing or, if shut-in, they must have previously been on production, and the date of resumption of production must be known with reasonable certainty. "Developed non-producing reserves" are those reserves that either have not been on production, or have previously been on production, but are shut-in, and the date of resumption of production is unknown. "Undeveloped reserves" are those reserves expected to be recovered from known accumulations where a significant expenditure (for example, when compared to the cost of drilling a well) is required to render them capable of production. They must fully meet the requirements of the reserves classification (proved, probable) to which they are assigned.

Contingent resources are those quantities of petroleum estimated, as of a given date, to be potentially recoverable from known accumulations using established technology or technology under development, but which are not currently considered to be commercially recoverable due to one or more contingencies. Contingencies are conditions that must be satisfied for a portion of contingent resources to be classified as reserves that are: (a) specific to the project being evaluated; and (b) expected to be resolved within a reasonable timeframe. Contingencies may include factors such as economic, legal, environmental, political, and regulatory matters, or a lack of markets. It is also appropriate to classify as contingent resources the estimated discovered recoverable quantities associated with a project in the early evaluation stage. Contingent resources are further classified in accordance with the level of certainty associated with the estimates and may be sub-classified based on a project maturity and/or characterized by their economic status.

There are three classifications of contingent resources: low estimate, best estimate and high estimate. Best estimate is a classification of estimated resources described in the COGE Handbook as being considered to be the best estimate of the quantity that will be actually recovered. It is equally likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater or less than the best estimate. If probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 50 percent probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the best estimate.

Contingent resources are further classified based on project maturity. The project maturity subclasses include development pending, development on hold, development unclarified and development not viable. All of the Corporation's contingent resources are classified as either development on hold or development unclarified. Development on hold is defined as a contingent resource where there is a reasonable chance of development, but there are major non-technical contingencies to be resolved that are usually beyond the control of the operator.

Development unclarified is defined as a contingent resource that requires further appraisal to clarify the potential for development and has been assigned a lower chance of development until commercial contingencies can be clearly defined. Chance of development is the probability of a project being commercially viable. Where risked resources are presented, they have been adjusted based on the chance of development by multiplying the unrisks values by the chance of development.

References to "unrisks" contingent resources volumes means that the reported volumes of contingent resources have not been risked (or adjusted) based on the chance of commerciality of such resources. In accordance with the COGE Handbook for contingent resources, the chance of commerciality is solely based on the chance of development based on all contingencies required for the re-classification of the contingent resources as reserves being resolved. Therefore unrisks reported volumes of contingent resources do not reflect the risking (or adjustment) of such volumes based on the chance of development of such resources.

The contingent resources reported in this presentation are estimates only. The estimates are based upon a number of factors and assumptions each of which contains estimation error which could result in future revisions of the estimates as more technical and commercial information becomes available. The estimation factors include, but are not limited to, the mapped extent of the oil and gas accumulations, geologic characteristics of the reservoirs, and dynamic reservoir performance. There are numerous risks and uncertainties associated with recovery of such resources, including many factors beyond the Corporation's control. There is uncertainty that it will be commercially viable to produce any portion of the contingent resources referred to in this presentation. References to "contingent resources" do not constitute, and should be distinguished from, references to "reserves".

2P reserves and contingent resources included in the reports prepared by Sproule ERCE have been aggregated. Estimates of reserves, resources and future net revenue for individual properties may not reflect the same level of confidence as estimates of reserves, resources and future net revenue for all properties, due to aggregation. This presentation contains estimates of the net present value of the future net revenue from IPC's reserves and contingent resources. The estimated values of future net revenue disclosed in this presentation do not represent fair market value. There is no assurance that the forecast prices and cost assumptions used in the reserve and resources evaluations will be attained and variances could be material.

Boes may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion ratio of 6 thousand cubic feet (Mcf) per 1 barrel (bbl) is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. As the value ratio between natural gas and crude oil based on the current prices of natural gas and crude oil is significantly different from the energy equivalency of 6:1, utilizing a 6:1 conversion basis may be misleading as an indication of value.



Reader Advisory

Supplemental Information regarding Product Types

The following table is intended to provide supplemental information about the product type composition of IPC's net average daily production figures provided in this document:

	Heavy Crude Oil Mboepd	Light and Medium Crude Oil Mboepd	Conventional Natural Gas per day	Total Mboepd
Three months ended				
March 31, 2026	22.4	6.3	85.7 MMcf (14.3 Mboe)	43.0
March 31, 2025	23.2	6.5	88.2 MMcf (14.7 Mboe)	44.4
Year ended				
December 31, 2025	23.6	6.4	89.6 MMcf (14.9 Mboe)	44.9

This presentation also makes reference to IPC's forecast total average daily production of 44,000 to 47,000 boepd for 2026. IPC estimates that approximately 57% of that production will be comprised of heavy crude oil, approximately 12% will be comprised of light and medium crude oil and approximately 31% will be comprised of conventional natural gas.

Currency

All dollar amounts in this presentation are expressed in United States dollars, except where otherwise noted.

Currency Abbreviations

CAD	Canadian dollar
MCAD	Million Canadian dollar
EUR	Euro
MEUR	Million Euro
USD	US dollar
BUSD	Billion US dolla
MUSD	Million US dollar
MYR	Malaysian Ringgit
MMYR	Million Malaysian Ringgit

Oil related terms and measurements

AECO	The daily average benchmark price for natural gas at the AECO hub in southeast Alberta	Mbbl	Thousand barrels
AESO	Alberta Electric System Operator	MMbbl	Million barrels
API	An indication of the specific gravity of crude oil on the API (American Petroleum Institute) gravity scale	Mboe	Thousand barrels of oil equivalents
ARV	Argus WCS Houston (represents the differential, in USD, between a barrel of WCS quality in Houston and WTI)	Mboepd	Thousand barrels of oil equivalents per day
ASP	Alkaline surfactant polymer (an EOR process)	Mbopd	Thousand barrels of oil per day
bbl	Barrel (1 barrel = 159 litres),	MMboe	Million barrels of oil equivalents
boe	Barrels of oil equivalents	MMbtu	Million British thermal units
boepd	Barrels of oil equivalents per day	Mcf	Thousand cubic feet
bopd	Barrels of oil per day	Mcfpd	Thousand cubic feet per day
Bcf	Billion cubic feet	MMcf	Million cubic feet
C5	Condensate	MW	Mega watt
CO2e	Carbon dioxide equivalents, including carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide	MWh	Mega watt per hour
Empress	The benchmark price for natural gas at the Empress point at the Alberta/Saskatchewan border	NGL	Natural gas liquid
EOR	Enhanced Oil Recovery	SAGD	Steam assisted gravity drainage
FPSO	Floating Production Storage and Offloading facility	WTI	West Texas Intermediate
GJ	Gigajoules	WCS	Western Canadian Select



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