International Petroleum Corp.

Corporate Strategy

- Deliver operational excellence
- Maintain financial resilience
- Maximize the value of our resource base
- Grow through M&A
International Petroleum Corp.
Resource Growth

- Quadrupled 2P reserves to 129.1 MMboe
- Increased reserves life index (RLI) from 8 to 11 years
- More than tripled Contingent Resource base

IPC Net 2P Reserves
129.1 MMboe

- Malaysia, 9.1
- Netherlands, 1.8
- France, 17.6
- Canada Gas, 73.2

IPC Net 2C Contingent Resources
63.4 MMboe

- France other, 11.8
- France Villeperdue West, 4.2
- Bertam Infill wells, 1.4
- Canada Oil, 27.4
- Canada Gas Drilling, 38.6

1) See MD&A and AIF, as at December 31, 2017, after giving effect to the Suffield acquisition
International Petroleum Corp.

Production Growth

- Record production level in Q3
- Full year forecast expected at or above top end of guidance range (32,500 – 34,000 boepd)

Actual Q1: 2017 10,300
Actual Q2: 2017 20,000
Actual Q3: 2017 30,000
Actual Q4: 2017 10,000

Actual Q1: 2018 34,900
Actual Q2: 2018 35,200
Actual Q3: 2018 35,200
Q4 to date (1)

1) As at end October 2018
International Petroleum Corp.

Low Operating Costs \(^{(1)}\)

- CMD guidance of USD 12.6 \(^{(2)}\) per boe retained

\(^{(1)}\) Non-IFRS measure, see MD&A

\(^{(2)}\) Full year guidance
International Petroleum Corp.
Capital Expenditure (net)

- 2018 Capital Expenditure maintained at 44.0 MUSD
- Additional capital approved in Q2 mainly for gas optimisation in Canada
- Keruing-1 exploration well in Malaysia
  - Exploring opportunities to integrate with 2019 infill campaign (A14 pilot)
International Petroleum Corp.

Realised Prices

- Brent, WTI, WCS and realised oil prices
- AECO, Empress and realised gas prices

- Realised price year to date in line with CMD guidance of 2.40 CAD/Mcf

Source: Bloomberg
International Petroleum Corp.

Operating Cash Flow\(^{(1)}\)

- First nine months operating cash flow => 95% of full year guidance\(^{(2)}\)
- Net Debt\(^{(1)}\) reduced by 38% to 213 MUSD since Suffield acquisition completion

![Graph showing operating cash flow comparison between 2018 guidance and 9M 2018 results.](graph.png)

1. Non-IFRS measure, see MD&A
2. at 70 USD/bbl
3. Based upon original 2018 mid-point production guidance
4. Brent oil price assumptions

Significantly exceeding CMD OCF Forecast
International Petroleum Corp.

2P Reserves and Net Asset Value\(^{(1)}\)

\[^{(1)}\text{See MD&A and AIF, as at December 31, 2017, after giving effect to the Suffield acquisition (see also Press Release of February 26, 2018)}\]

\[^{(2)}\text{Following A16 / A17 infill drilling}\]

\[^{(3)}\text{Net debt as at January 5, 2018 (Non-IFRS measure, see MD&A)}\]
International Petroleum Corp.

Net Asset Value Per Share vs Share Price

1) See MD&A, AIF and Press Release of February 26, 2018
IPC - Canada
Organic Growth

- **Shallow gas well optimisation budget increase approved**
  - High graded opportunity set to focus on low cost, high return activities
  - 7,000 swabbing operations forecasted in 2018 vs 5,500 original budget
  - Programme of refrac / recompletions identified – approved for 2018 programme
  - Further optimisation work approved – siphon strings, coil tubing activities, reactivations

- **Oil development drilling**
  - Four area studies completed – Gibson / Dieppe / Easy Coulee / N2N
  - 2019 drilling programme fully defined
  - Ongoing studies for future drilling campaigns

- **Enhanced oil recovery**
  - YYY pool is responding well to chemical injection
  - N2N enhanced oil recovery maturation ongoing

- **Oil upside: new play concepts**
  - Full opportunity review of Suffield Assets ongoing

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1) See MD&A and AIF, as at December 31, 2017
Significant inventory of low risk, low cost opportunities

- Swabbing  -> increase in 2018 activity
- Optimisation  -> siphon string pulls
  -> coil tubing clean outs
  -> mud plug removal
- Refrac/Recomplete  -> workover of existing wells,
  -> perforation/frac of bypass pay zones
  -> planning for campaign in Q4 2018

Additional 4.4 MUSD sanctioned

- OPEX of 0.6 MUSD
- CAPEX of 3.8 MUSD

Campaign breakeven < 1.1 CAD/Mcf

⇒ Adds 2.7 MMscf/d to 2018 production
International Petroleum Corp.
Strong Delivery from Canadian Gas

- **Gas performance continues to exceed expectation**
  - Q3 production ahead of 2017 average
  - Annual declines of 9% arrested
  - More opportunities for gas optimisation activities in late 2018 and 2019

- **Recompletion / Stimulation program commenced in October**
  - Production on line late Q4

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**Canada Gas Annual Historical Decline Rates**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year to date</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018 Q3 vs 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Annual Decline Rate (%)</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canada Gas Production**

- Winter freeze-offs
- Production optimisation
- Original guidance 9% decline

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IPC – Canada
South Gibson Lake Development

- One of four focus areas for 2018 development studies

- 5 wells in base plan – more locations being evaluated for 2019 drilling

- ~1,000 m dual lateral horizontal wells
  - Open hole completion
  - Progressive cavity pumps
  - Minimal facility work
IPC - Malaysia - Bertam

Asset Overview

- **Production**
  - Operational performance remains strong – >99% facility uptime
  - Infill wells continue to perform ahead of expectations

- **Growth**
  - Maturing 2019 infill campaign – 3 locations identified
  - Evaluating additional locations
  - Opportunity to align appraisal and Keruing campaigns to minimise cost and reduce development risk for A14

**Bertam - Reserves & Resources (Net)**

- Additional infill wells
- 2P + 2C growth
- +16%
- +13%
- +43%

**Bertam A-15 - Water Cut Performance**

- Year end 2016 2P prediction
- CMD
- Actual

**2017 Infill Campaign**

- Infill A16
- Infill A17

**Optimise for 2019 execution**

- Bertam A14

**Future infills**

- Bertam Field

**Keruing (I-35)**

**2016 Infill A15**
**IPC - Malaysia - Keruing**

**Organic Growth**

- **Opportunity Overview**
  - High quality tertiary sands in shallower I35 sands
  - Stratigraphic trap potential similar to Angsi South field
  - Structural closure case similar to infill targets
  - Charge is the main risk

- **Gross unrisked prospective resources 2.7–7.2–15.7 MMboe (Low–Mid–High)**

- **Simple high value tie back in success case**

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1) See MD&A and AIF, as at December 31, 2017
IPC – France
Asset Overview

- **12 contingent resource opportunities**
  - 2C:2P ratio 0.9

- **~40% of resource base being matured via studies in 2018**
  - Villeperdue 3D seismic interpretation and development plan
  - Merisier integrated reservoir study

- **Horizontal wells at Vert-La-Gravelle have potential to unlock other Triassic opportunities**

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1) See MD&A and AIF, as at December 31, 2017
International Petroleum Corp.
Organic Growth in France

- **Vert-La-Gravelle**
  - Horizontal wells and engineering unlocks significant potential
  - Engineering and planning matured for 1H 2019 execution
  - Robust economics at low oil prices, upside leverage to Brent pricing

- **Villeperdue**
  - Seismic interpretation shows multiple targets
  - 2C contingent resources 4 MMboe (YE17)\(^{(1)}\)
  - Robust economics at low oil prices

\(^{(1)}\) As at December 31, 2017, see Reader Advisory
BlackPearl Proposed Acquisition

Highlights

- Adds forecast 16,000 boepd production in 2019\(^{(1)}\)
  - \(~50\%\) increase

- >2x 2P reserves to 292 MMboe\(^{(2)}\) for the combined company

- +7 years on reserve life\(^{(3)}\)

- +789 MMboe contingent resources\(^{(2)}\)

- Addition of high calibre team with long track record of value creation

- Expected completion in December 2018, subject to regulatory and shareholder approvals

\(1\) Based on BlackPearl’s estimates, see Reader Advisory
\(2\) As at December 31, 2017, see Reader Advisory
\(3\) See Reader Advisory
International Petroleum Corp.
Canadian Macro Supply and Pipeline Egress

Estimated US Midwest refining outages (2018) vs. WCS differential

Source: GMP FirstEnergy, Bloomberg

Western Canada oil supply vs. pipeline egress

Source: GMP FirstEnergy, CAPP, Alberta Energy Regulator, Company disclosure
IPC and BlackPearl

2P Net Asset Value (NAV) – Transaction Highly Value Accretive

1) As at December 31, 2017, see Reader Advisory
2) Non-IFRS measure, see Reader Advisory. As at January 1, 2018
3) Based on the closing price as at November 2, 2018, converted to USD
BlackPearl Proposed Acquisition
Onion Lake Thermal

- 100% operated by BlackPearl

- Phase I commenced production in 2015: 6,000 bopd

- Phase II commenced steam injection in Q1 2018
  - 6,000 bopd nameplate capacity reached in late September
  - Total expansion cost CAD 175 million
  - < CAD 30,000 per flowing barrel, top tier industry metric

- Facility optimisation commenced in Q3 2018
  - CAD 15 million; potential to increase by further 2,000 bopd; CAD 7,500 per flowing barrel
  - Completion expected 1H 2019; approximately 9-12 months post completion to reach capacity
BlackPearl Proposed Acquisition
BlackRod – SAGD Project

- 100% operated by BlackPearl

- 745 MMboe of contingent resources (1)

- Regulatory approval for 80,000 bopd project
  - 20 year reserve life at 80,000 bopd

- 5 year pilot programme has validated commercial production rates

- Application filed for third well pair; up to 1,400 metres with steam flow control devices

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1) Unrisked
BlackPearl Proposed Acquisition
People and Management

- Highly experienced organisation transferring from BlackPearl with local knowledge and operating capability
  - Senior country management - Chris Hogue (VP Operations) and Ed Sobel (VP Exploration)
  - Operational staff
  - Asset management experts

- Strong HSE culture

- John Festival (BlackPearl CEO) to join IPC board

- IPC executive management and board otherwise unchanged
## Q3 2018 Highlights

### Production Guidance
- Q3 average production at **35,200** boepd, high end of Q3 guidance
- Full year average production expected at or above **34,000** boepd

### Operating Costs (1)
- Q3 operating cost of **12.0** USD/boe, year to date **12.1** USD/boe
- Full year guidance retained at **12.6** USD/boe

### Organic Growth
- Capital expenditure guidance maintained at **44** MUSD
- Maturing organic growth opportunities for 2019 execution in all countries

### Operating Cash Flow (OCF) (1)
- Full year OCF guidance of **161 to 233** MUSD (Brent 50 to 70 USD/bbl)
- Q3 OCF of **68** MUSD
- First nine months OCF of **221** MUSD; 95% of full year guidance at 70 USD/bbl
- Net debt (1) down from **355 to 213** MUSD since Suffield acquisition (5 Jan 2018)

### M&A
- Announced proposed acquisition of BlackPearl Resources – highly value accretive

### HSE
- No material incidents

(1) Non-IFRS measure, see MD&A
Appendix

Price Forecasts
Year End 2017 Reserves
Price Forecast\(^{(1)}\)

McDaniel & Associates price forecasts used for all assets for end 2017 reserves valuation

\(^{1}\) See MD&A and AIF
**Canadian Crude Oil**

**Suffield**

- Suffield heavy oil is mixed with diluent and sent through the Bow River pipeline to refineries in Billings and Great Falls.

- Suffield oil is priced as a netback to WTI and includes transportation, quality and diluent components to the price.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USD/bbl</th>
<th>Brent Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WTI</td>
<td>47.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCS</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil Sale Premium</td>
<td>+2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality and Diluent</td>
<td>-3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field ex Transportation</td>
<td>30.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation&lt;sup&gt;1)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>-3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount to Brent</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field (CAD/bbl)</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Transportation included in operating costs
Over 90% of Suffield gas priced on the Alberta/Saskatchewan border at Empress - Upgrade approved in Q2 2018 to price almost 100% of production at Empress

Benefits from relative higher price compared to AECO
Appendix

Canada
2018 Overview

- **2018 production outlook**
  - Underpinned by base decline rates
  - Contribution from 4Q 2018 drilling expected 1Q 2019
  - Baseline production optimization activities included
  - Additional gas optimisation approved

- **2018 development programme**
  - 14.6 MUSD development programme
  - Commenced drilling campaign in Q4 2018
    - 1 well in Easy Coulee field
    - 5 wells in South Gibson Lake field
      - 4 horizontal producers
      - 1 geo-pilot
  - Gas stimulation and refrac programme approved for late 2018 execution
  - Mature opportunity set for expanded drilling in 2019

**Suffield Development Activity 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Q1</th>
<th>Q2</th>
<th>Q3</th>
<th>Q4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environment survey, location scouting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application for development and appraisals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drilling operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mature 2019 opportunities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**IPC - Canada**

**Gas Optimisation**

**Suffield Wells**  
~10,800 shallow gas wells

- ~750 Tubing string installed
- ~450 Siphon string installed
- ~9,600 Cased available for swabbing

**Swabbing**  
1,500 Approved in Q2

**Optimisation Activities**  
- ~5,500 Current 2018 plan
- ~340 Additional 2018 opportunities approved in Q2
- ~115 Various activities

**Rerfrac/Recompletion programme**  
~100 Approved in Q2

**Large opportunity set which is economic from ~0.2 CAD/mcf**

**Additional Opportunities**
- Workovers
- Pipeline mud plugs
- Reactivation of closed in wells
- Rerfrac / Recompletions
IPC - Canada
Enhanced Oil Recovery

- **UU pool**
  - Technology proven in Suffield area
  - Pilot commenced in 2007
  - Surfactant injection stopped in 2013

- **YYY pool**
  - Same geologic formation and fluid as UU
  - Chemical injection commenced 2015 but has been sub-optimal
  - Good response observed during 2H 2017

- **N2N expansion**
  - Analagous to UU and YYY pools
  - Facility in place (22 MCAD capital), only commissioning and tie-in work remains
  - Development plan review and optimisation a focus area in 2018

__Note:__
AP – Alkaline Polymer  ASP – Alkaline Surfactant Polymer
Appendix

Financials
#### Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Third Quarter 2018</th>
<th>First Nine Months 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production (boepd)</td>
<td>35,200</td>
<td>34,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Dated Brent Oil Price (USD/boe)</td>
<td>75.2</td>
<td>72.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating costs (USD/boe)</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating cash flow (MUSD)</td>
<td>67.9</td>
<td>220.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBITDA (MUSD)</td>
<td>66.2</td>
<td>206.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net result (MUSD)</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>74.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(¹) Non-IFRS Measure, see MD&A
First Nine Months 2018

Operating Costs\(^{(1)}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>Q1 2018 Actual</th>
<th>Q2 2018 Actual</th>
<th>Q3 2018 Actual</th>
<th>Q4 2018 Forecast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USD/boe</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12.6 (unchanged from CMD)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Guidance 12.6 USD/boe (unchanged from CMD)

\(^{(1)}\) Non-IFRS Measure, see MD&A
# First Nine Months 2018

## Netback \(^{(1)}\) (USD/boe)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Third Quarter 2018</th>
<th>First Nine Months 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average Dated Brent oil price</strong></td>
<td>(75.2 USD/bbl)</td>
<td>(72.1 USD/bbl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>36.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of operations</td>
<td>-10.2</td>
<td>-10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariff and transportation</td>
<td>-1.1</td>
<td>-1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production taxes</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating costs (^{(2)})</td>
<td>-12.0</td>
<td>-12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of blending</td>
<td>-1.8</td>
<td>-2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory movements</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue – production costs</strong></td>
<td><strong>21.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>23.0</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash taxes</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating cash flow (^{(2)})</strong></td>
<td><strong>21.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>23.5</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General and administration costs (^{(3)})</td>
<td>-0.8</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EBITDA (^{(2)})</strong></td>
<td><strong>20.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>22.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(1)}\) Based on production volumes  
\(^{(2)}\) Non-IFRS Measure, see MD&A  
\(^{(3)}\) Adjusted for depreciation
First Nine Months 2018

Net Debt (1)

Opening Cash
1 Jan 2018
MUSD -26.3

Operating Cash Flow (1)
MUSD 220.7

Exploration & evaluation
MUSD -2.2

G&A
MUSD -9.5

Financial
MUSD -18.1

Development
MUSD -20.4

Suffield acquisition
MUSD -341.1

Working capital
MUSD -16.3

Closing Net Debt
30 Sep 2018
MUSD -213.2

(1) Non-IFRS Measure, see MD&A
Appendix

Netherlands
 IPC - Netherlands
Asset Overview

- **Portfolio of mature gas fields**
  - Non-operated onshore and offshore gas
  - Infrastructure provides additional revenue stream

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hydrocarbon Type</th>
<th>Gas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2P Reserves Net (1), MMboe</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Portfolio of mature gas fields**

- Non-operated onshore and offshore gas
- Infrastructure provides additional revenue stream

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**Growth**

- **+40%**
- **+38%**
- **+4%**

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**2P Reserves**

- **2C**
- **Cumulative Production**
- **2P Reserves**
Appendix

Lundin Group
The Lundin Group of Companies

A History of Value Creation

14 Billion USD estimated value creation to date
International Petroleum Corp.
Board of Directors & Management Team

- **Board of Directors**
  - Lukas Lundin
    - Chairman
  - Mike Nicholson
    - CEO of IPC
  - Ashley Heppenstall
    - Former CEO of Lundin Petroleum
  - Chris Bruijnzeels
    - CEO of Shamaran Petroleum
  - Torstein Sanness
    - Former Managing Director, Lundin Norway
  - Donald Charter
    - Board Member of Lundin Mining
  - Daniella Dimitrov
    - Board Member of Nexa Resources S.A. and Excellon Resources

- **Management Team**
  - Mike Nicholson
    - CEO
  - Christophe Nerguararian
    - CFO
  - Jeff Fountain
    - Legal Counsel and Corporate Secretary
  - Daniel Fitzgerald
    - VP Operations
  - Ryan Adair
    - VP Reservoir Development
  - Rebecca Gordon
    - VP Corporate Planning and Investor Relations
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The forward-looking statements are based on certain key expectations and assumptions made by IPC, including expectations and assumptions concerning: 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; 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; 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; 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: 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 and exchange rate fluctuations; interest rate fluctuations; marketing and transportation; loss of markets; environmental risks; competition; incorrect assessment of the value of acquisitions; failure to complete or realise 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; and changes in legislation, including but not limited to tax laws, royalties and environmental 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, is included in the Corporation’s Annual Information Form (AIF) for the year ended December 31, 2017 (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.sedar.com) or IPC’s website (www.international-petroleum.com).

**Non-IFRS Measures**

References are made in this presentation to "operating cash flow" (OCF), “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 definitions of OCF, EBITDA, operating costs and net debt/net cash that may be used by other public companies. Non-IFRS measures should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures prepared in accordance with IFRS.

Management believes that OCF, EBITDA, operating costs and net debt/net cash are useful supplemental measures that may assist shareholders and investors in assessing 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 these measures help to ensure that securities analysts, investors and other interested parties frequently use non-IFRS measures in the evaluation of issuers.

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

**Disclosure of Oil and Gas Information**

This presentation contains references to estimates of 2P reserves and resources attributed to the Corporation’s oil and gas assets. Gross reserves / resources are the total working interest (operating or non-operating) share reserves before the deduction of any royalties and without including any royalty interests receivable.

Reserve estimates, contingent resource estimates, prospective resource estimates and estimates of future net revenue in respect of IPC’s oil and gas assets in France, Malaysia and the Netherlands are effective as of December 31, 2017 and were prepared by IPC and audited by ERM Equipment (UK) Ltd., an independent qualified reserves 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 McDaniel's January 1, 2018 price forecasts as referenced below.
Reader Advisory

Reserves estimates, contingent resource estimates and estimates of future net revenue in respect of IPC’s oil and gas assets in Canada are effective as at January 5, 2018, being the completion date for the acquisition of these assets by IPC, and were evaluated by McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd. (McDaniel), an independent qualified reserves evaluator, in accordance with NI 51-101 and the COGE Handbook, and using McDaniel’s January 1, 2018 price forecasts. The volumes are reported and aggregated by IPC in this presentation as being as at December 31, 2017. The price forecasts used in the reserve audit/evaluation are available on the website of McDaniel (www.mdnl.com), and are contained in the AIF.

Reserves estimates, contingent resource estimates and estimates of future net revenue in respect of BlackPearl’s oil and gas assets were evaluated by Sproule Associates Limited (Sproule) in a report prepared by Sproule dated January 18, 2018 evaluating the oil and gas reserves attributable to BlackPearl’s properties as at December 31, 2017 and the contingent resource reports prepared by Sproule dated January 17, 2018 for the Blackrod, Onion Lake and Mooney properties as at December 31, 2017.

Reserves life index is based on the 2P Reserves as at December 31, 2017 and estimated average combined production for 2018 based on the mid-point guidance of IPC and BlackPearl, being 45,250 boepd.

“2P reserves” means IPC’s gross 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.

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 the time frame of the study. 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 reserves 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% 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 development unclarified. 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 contingencies can be clearly defined. Chance of development is the probability of a project being commercially viable. Of the Corporation’s 63.4 MMboe best estimate contingent resources (unrisked), 17.4 MMboe are light and medium crude oil, 7.4 MMboe are heavy crude oil and 38.6 MMboe are conventional natural gas.

References to “unrisked” 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 unrisked reported volumes of contingent resources do not reflect the risk (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.

2P reserves and contingent resources audited by ERCE and evaluated by McDaniel have been aggregated in this presentation by IPC. 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. 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 evaluations will be attained and variances could be material.

References to “contingent resources” do not constitute, and should be distinguished from, references to “reserves”. References to “prospective resources” do not constitute, and should be distinguished from, references to “contingent resources” and “reserves”.

This presentation includes oil and gas metrics including “cash margin netback”, “operating cash flow netback”, “cash taxes”, “EBITD&A netback” and “profit netback”. Such metrics do not have a standardized meaning under IFRS or otherwise, and as such may not be reliable. This information should not be used to make comparisons.

“Cash margin netback” is calculated on a per boe basis as oil and gas sales, less operating, tariff/transportation and production tax expenses. Netback is a common metric used in the oil and gas industry and is used by management to measure operating results on a per boe basis to better analyze performance against prior periods on a comparable basis.

“Operating cash flow netback” is calculated as cash margin netback less cash operating taxes. Operating cash flow netback is used to measure operating results on a per boe basis of cash flow.

“Cash taxes” is calculated as taxes payable in cash, and not only for accounting purposes. Cash taxes is used to measure cash flow.

“EBITD&A netback” is calculated as cash margin netback less general and administration expenses. EBITD&A netback is used by management to measure operating results on a per boe basis.

“Profit netback” is calculated as cash margin netback less depletion/depreciation, general and administration expenses and financial items. Profit netback is used by management to measure operating results on a per boe basis.

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.

Currency

All dollar amounts in this presentation are expressed in United States dollars, except where otherwise noted. References herein to USD mean United States dollars. References herein to CAD mean Canadian dollars.