

Disclaimer and Forward-looking Statements

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Risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the failure of counterparties to fully perform their contracts with Scorpio, the strength of world economies and currencies, general market conditions, including fluctuations in charter hire rates and vessel values, changes in demand in the tanker vessel markets, changes in Scorpio's operating expenses, including bunker prices, drydocking and insurance costs, the fuel efficiency of our vessels, the market for Scorpio's vessels, availability of financing and refinancing, charter counterparty performance, ability to obtain financing and comply with covenants in such financing arrangements, changes in governmental and environmental rules and regulations or actions taken by regulatory authorities including those that may limit the commercial useful lives of tankers, potential liability from pending or future litigation, general domestic and international political conditions, potential disruption of shipping routes due to accidents or political events, and other important factors described from time to time in the reports Scorpio files with, or furnishes to, the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the Commission, and the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE. Scorpio undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not guarantees of Scorpio's future performance, and actual results and future developments may vary materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements

This presentation describes time charter equivalent revenue, or TCE revenue, which is not a measure prepared in accordance with IFRS (i.e. a "Non-IFRS" measure). TCE revenue is presented here because we believe that it provides investors with a means of evaluating and understanding how the Company's management evaluates the Company's operating performance. This Non-IFRS measure should not be considered in isolation from, as a substitute for, or superior to financial measures prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The Company believes that the presentation of TCE revenue is useful to investors because it facilitates the comparability and the evaluation of companies in the Company's industry. In addition, the Company believes that TCE revenue is useful in evaluating its operating performance compared to that of other companies in the Company's industry. The Company's definition of TCE revenue may not be the same as reported by other companies in the shipping industry or other industries. See appendix for a reconciliation of TCE revenue, please see the Appendix of this presentation.

Unless otherwise indicated, information contained in this presentation concerning Scorpio's industry and the market in which it operates, including its general expectations about its industry, market position, market opportunity and market size, is based on data from various sources including internal data and estimates as well as third party sources widely available to the public such as independent industry publications, government publications, reports by market research firms or other published independent sources. Internal data and estimates are based upon this information as well as information obtained from trade and business organizations and other contacts in the markets in which Scorpio operates and management's understanding of industry conditions. This information, data and estimates involve a number of assumptions and limitations, are subject to risks and uncertainties, and are subject to change based on various factors, including those discussed above. You are cautioned not to give undue weight to such information, data and estimates. While Scorpio believes the market and industry information included in this presentation to be generally reliable, it has not independently verified any third-party information or verified that more recent information is not available.







Q1 2022 Highlights

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Highlights

Financial Results

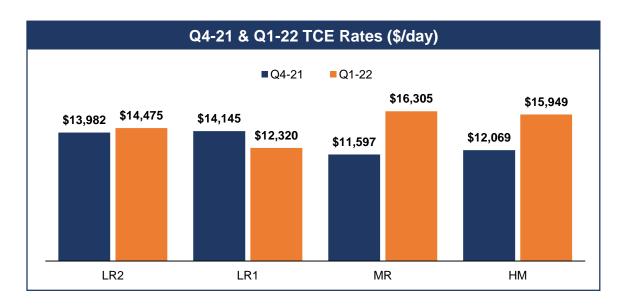
- Adj EBITDA of \$79.4 million
- Adj net loss of \$14.9 million or \$0.27 basic and diluted loss per share ⁽¹⁾
- Dividend of \$0.10 per share

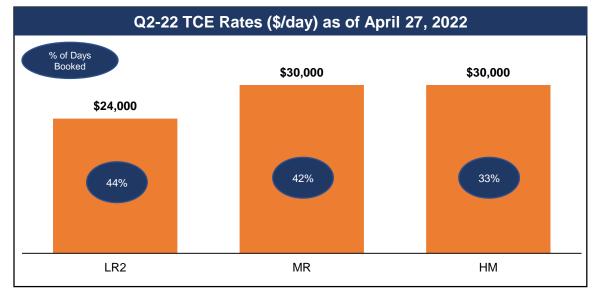
Improving Balance Sheet & Liquidity Position

- Debt reduction of \$513 million in the first half of the year
- Improving rates create the potential for \$450 million in proforma liquidity by the end of the second quarter

Market Activity

- Product tanker rates increased significantly at the end of the first quarter and have remained at elevated levels
- Increased refined product demand due to the reopening of the global economy from COVID-19 against historically low inventories and supply disruptions to the conflict in Ukraine

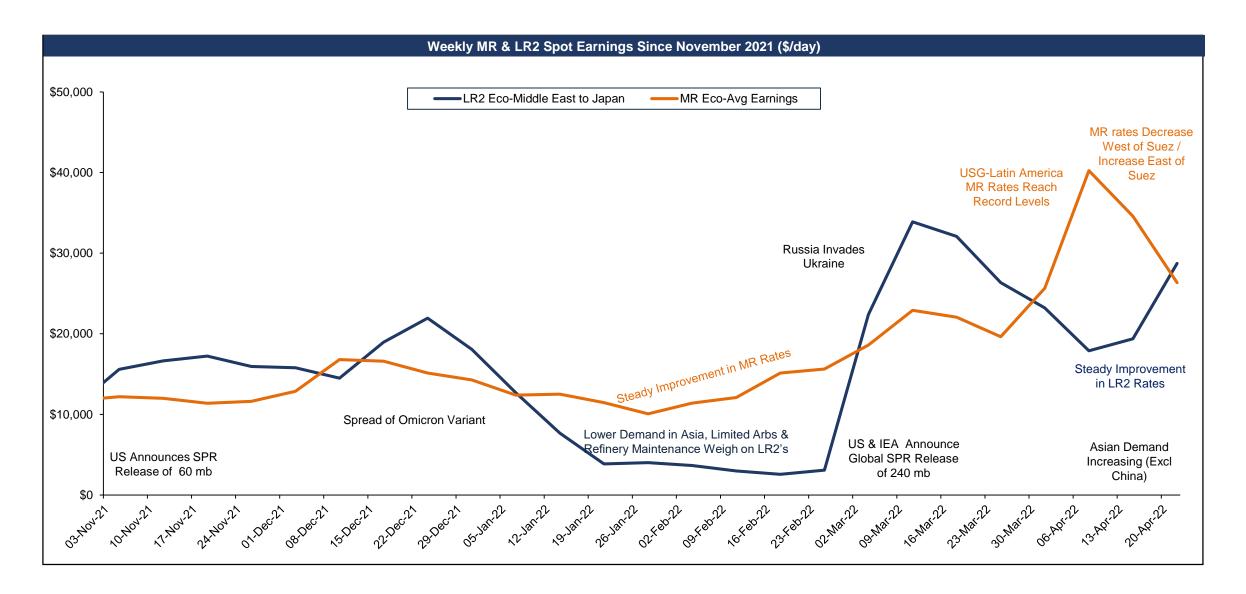




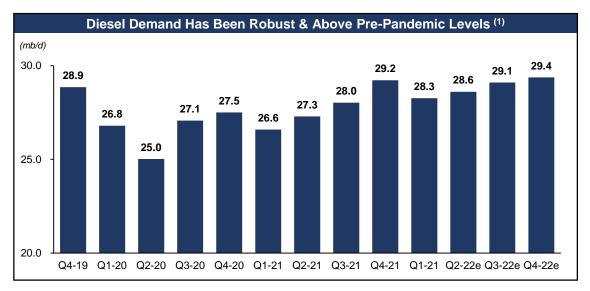


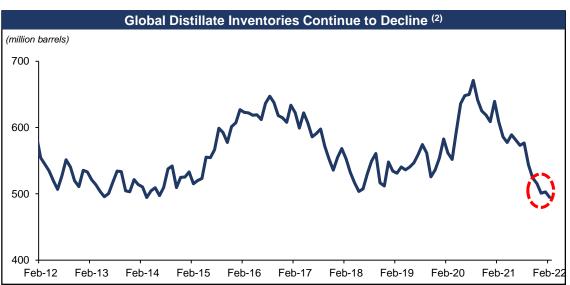
Product Tanker Market

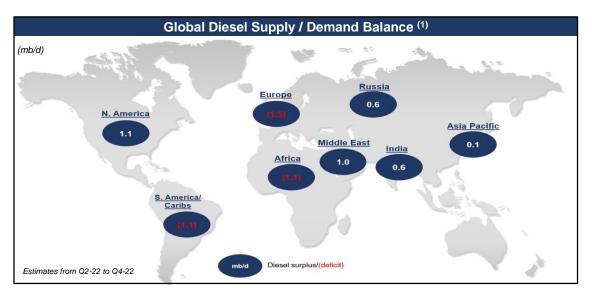
Short Term Market Update

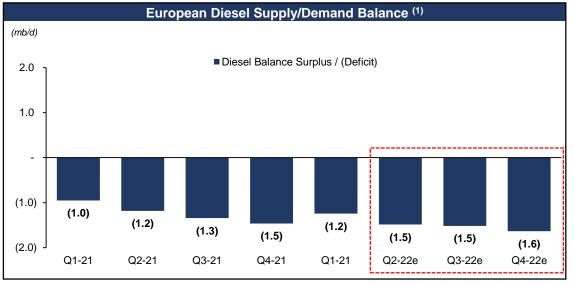


Diesel Market Continues to Tighten

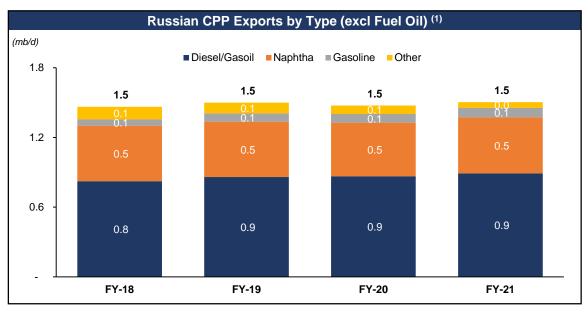


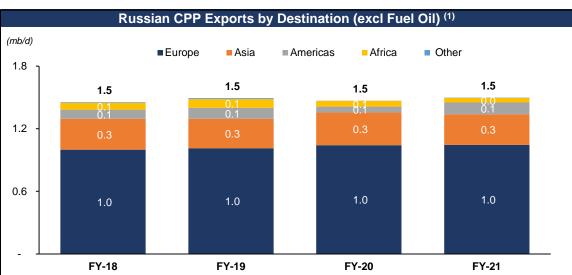


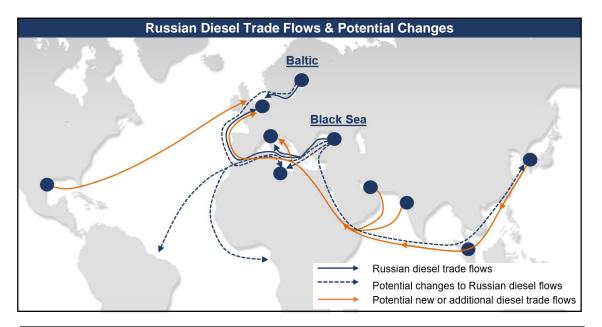


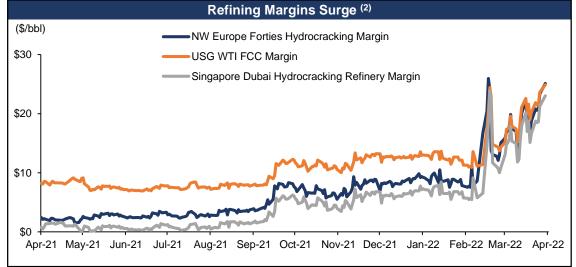


Russian Invasion of Ukraine Exacerbates Global Diesel Shortage



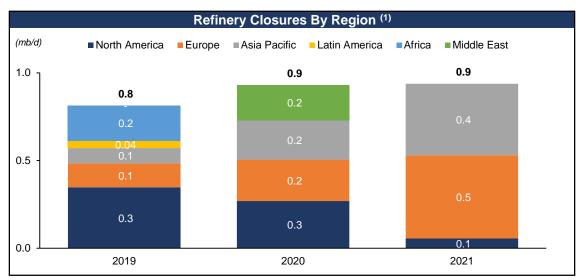




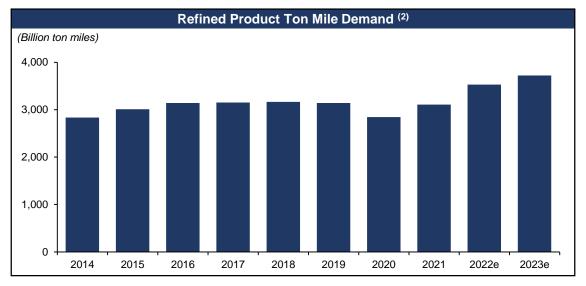


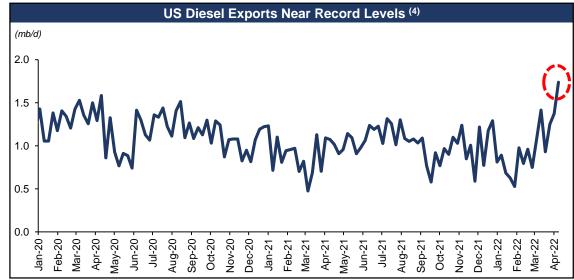


Refinery Rationalization Drives Ton Mile Demand









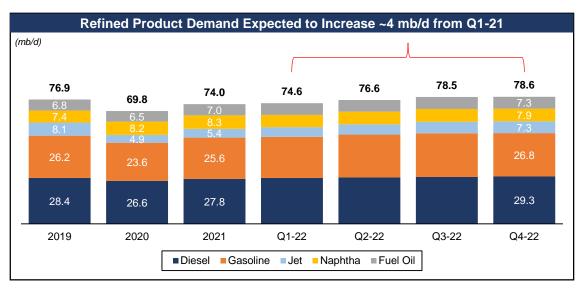


1) IEA,, Energy Aspects, April 2022

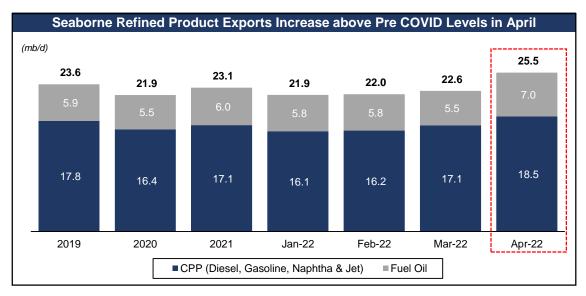
) Clarksons Research Intelligence, April 2022

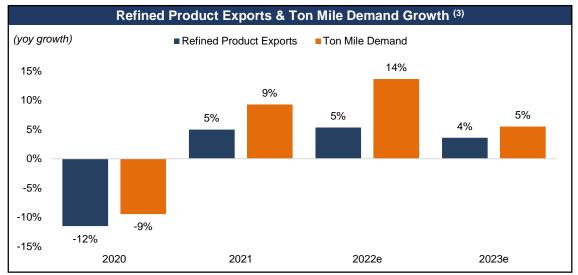
3) Kpier, April 20

Seaborne Exports & Ton Miles to Exceed Pre-Pandemic Levels



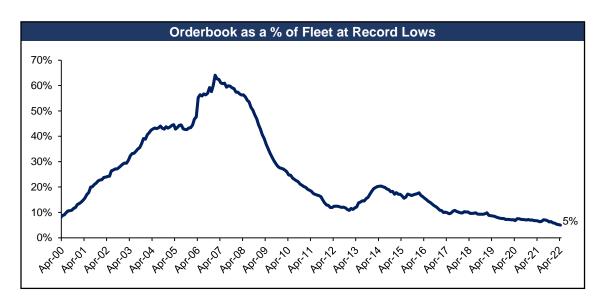


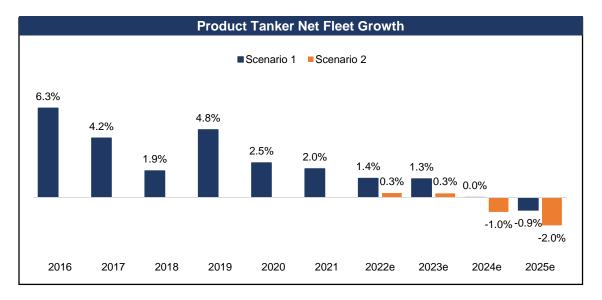


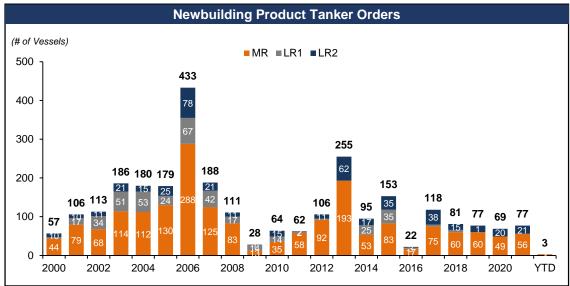


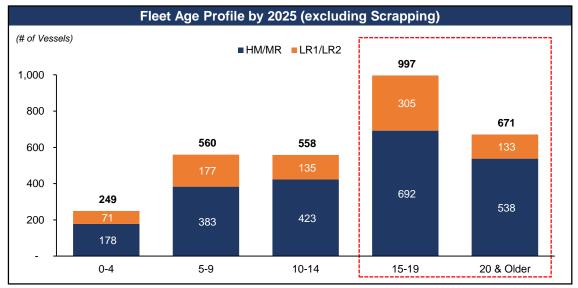
²⁾ Kpier, April 2022 3) IEA, JODI, Xinhua, Energy Aspects, April 2022

Limited Fleet Growth with Low Orderbook & Ageing Fleet











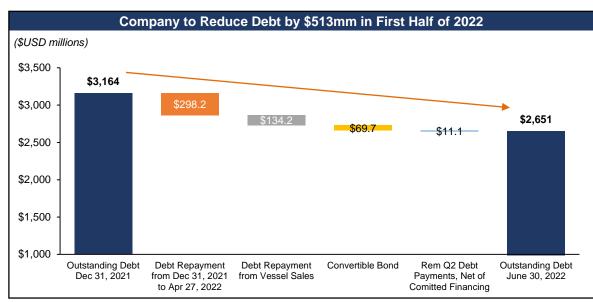
Clarksons Research Intelligence, April 2022

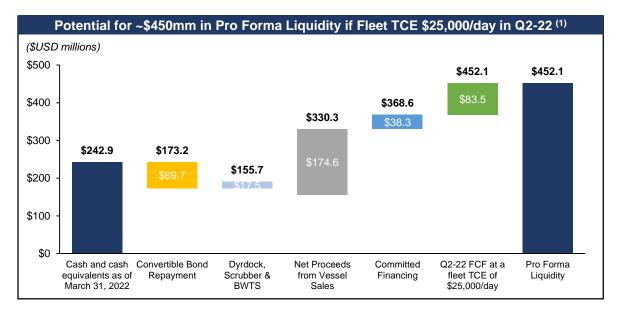
¹⁾ Supply slippage on scheduled newbuilding deliveries of 30% for 2022-2025. Scenario 1 scrapping assumption is the 10-year average of 1.85 million dwt per year. Scenario 2 scrapping assumption uses 2021 scrapping of 3.7 million dwt per year 2) Only includes newbuildings on order and does not assume any scrapping

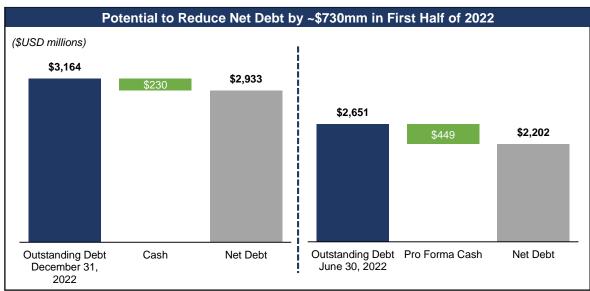


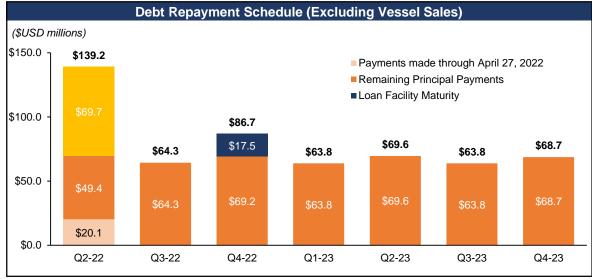
Financial Highlights

Improving Balance Sheet & Healthy Liquidity Position

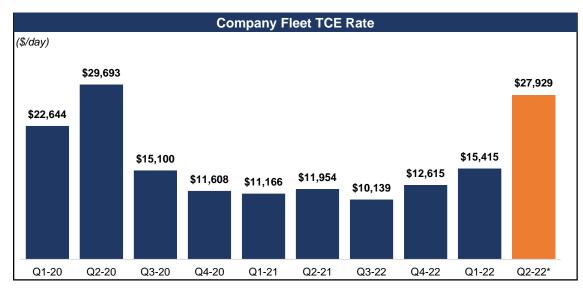


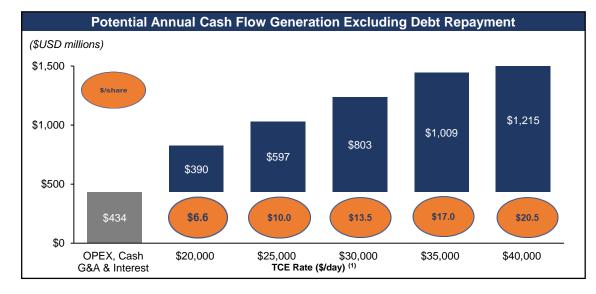


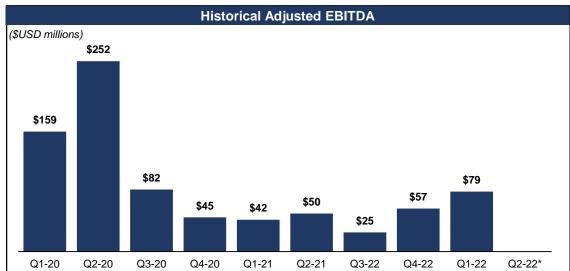


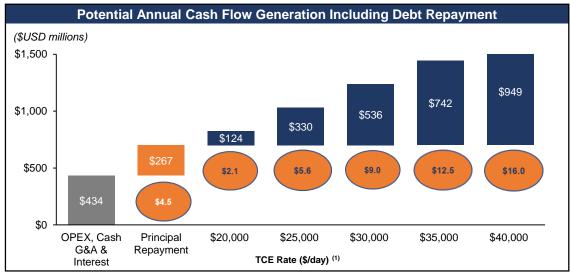


Significant Operating Leverage & Earnings Potential













Conclusion

Investment Highlights

Largest & Most Modern Product Tanker Fleet in the World Improving
Balance Sheet &
Liquidity
Position

Inflection Point
Has Arrived with
Global
Reopening from
COVID-19

Significant Operating Leverage

Share Price at a Steep Discount to NAV

Highly Attractive
Long Term
Supply/Demand
Fundamentals





Q&A



Appendix

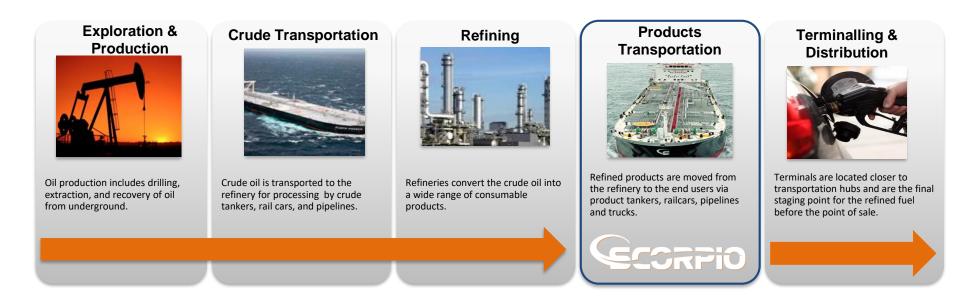
Quarterly Financial Performance

(In '000s of USD)	Q1-22		Q4-21	
Revenue	\$	174,047	\$	147,908
Vessel operating costs		(84,832)		(85,059)
Voyage expenses		(2,023)		(13)
Depreciation		(53,828)		(60,091)
G&A		(12,454)		(12,808)
Loss on vessel sales		(67,738)		-
Total operating expenses		(220,875)		(157,971)
Operating income / (loss)	\$	(46,828)	\$	(10,063)
Net finance expenses		(37,813)		(38,151)
Other expenses,net		193		2,222
Net (loss) / income	\$	(84,448)	\$	(45,992)
Add Back				
Financial expenses		37,813		38,151
Depreciation and amortization		58,322		64,790
Loss on vessel sales		67,738		
Adjusted EBITDA	\$	79,425	\$	56,949



Product Tankers in the Oil Supply Chain

- Crude Tankers provide the marine transportation of the crude oil to the refineries
- Product Tankers provide the marine transportation of the refined products to areas of demand
- Structural demand drivers in the product tanker industry:
- US has emerged as a refined products powerhouse, becoming the worlds largest product exporter
- Changes in refinery locations, expansion of refining capacity in Asia and Middle East as well as a reduction in OECD refining capacity (Europe & Australia)
- Changes in consumption demand growth in Latin America, Africa, and non-China/Japan Asia and lack of corresponding growth in refining capacity
- Balance of trade: needs of each particular region- gasoline/diesel trade between U.S./Europe is a prime example of this given significantly different diesel penetration rates for light vehicles
 - Europe imports surplus diesel from the United States, and exports surplus gasoline to the United States





What is in a Barrel of Crude Oil?

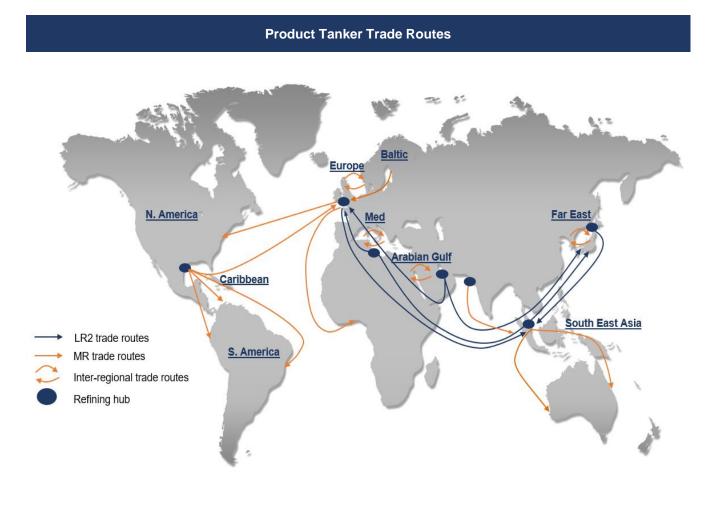
Inherent Yields **Crude Oil Types Characteristics** 2019 U.S. Refinery 3% **Light Sweet** • > 34 API Gravity **Production** (WTI, LLS, Brent) 32% < 0.5 % Sulfur Fuel Gas 7% 30% Propane Most Expensive Butane 35% Gasoline **RBOB** CBOB 45% 2% Conventional 24 to 34 API **Medium Sour** CARB 24% (Mars, Arab Medium) Gravity Premium 26% • > 0.7 % Sulfur **Distillate** Less Expensive 48% ULSK 38% Jet Fuel ULSD Heating Oil 1% **Heavy Sour** < 24 API Gravity 15% VGO (Maya, WCS) 21% 10% Fuel Oil > 0.7 % Sulfur **Asphalt & Other** Least Expensive 63% Source: EIA refinery yield through Aug 2019.

Source: Valero & EIA, December 2019

Product Tanker Sizes, Cargoes & Trade Routes

Vessel Types, Cargoes & Trading Regions

	Handymax	MR	LR2
Trading Type	Short Range	Medium Range	Long Range
DWT	25,000-39,999	40,000-54,999	80,000-120,000
Avg Cargo Size	~200,000 bbls	~300,000 bbls	~700,000 bbls
Voyage Length	15-20 days	20-35 days	40-60 days
Primary Trading Regions	BALTIC / NORTH SEA	USG / EUROPE / AG / ASIA	AG / MED / EUROPE / ASIA
Cargo Types (Ranked by export %) ⁽¹⁾	 Diesel/Gasoil Fuel Oil Gasoline VGO 	 Diesel/Gasoil Gasoline Naphtha Jet 	 Diesel/Gasoil Naphtha Gasoline Jet





Product Tanker Demand Drivers

Increased Volumes (Seaborne Exports)

Voyage Distance (Ton Mile Demand)

Trading Activity

Product Tanker
Demand

- Oil consumption growth
- Refinery margins
- Refinery throughput

- Dislocation between refinery and consumer
- Refining capacity expansions have moved closer to the well head and further away from the consumer

- Arbitrage opportunities from price volatility
- Low inventory levels
- Growing regional imbalances from crude slates, product grades and refining capacity



