

Global Gas & LNG Market, Regional impact and role of D-LNG International Gas Union Forum

April 2019



DEFINITIONS AND CAUTIONARY NOTE

Cautionary Note

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The companies in which Royal Dutch Shell plc directly and indirectly owns investments are separate legal entities. In this release "Shell", "Shell group" and "Royal Dutch Shell" are sometimes used for convenience where references are made to Royal Dutch Shell plc and its subsidiaries in general. Likewise, the words "we", "us" and "our" are also used to refer to subsidiaries in general or to those who work for them. These expressions are also used where no useful purpose is served by identifying the particular company or companies. "Subsidiaries", "Shell subsidiaries" and "Shell companies" as used in this release refer to companies over which Royal Dutch Shell plc either directly or indirectly has control. Entities and unincorporated arrangements over which Shell has joint control are generally referred to as "joint ventures" and "joint operations" respectively. Entities over which Shell has significant influence but neither control nor joint control are referred to as "associates". The term "Shell interest" is used for convenience to indicate the direct and/or indirect ownership interest held by Shell in a venture, partnership or company, after exclusion of all third-party interest.

This release contains forward-looking statements concerning the financial condition, results of operations and businesses of Royal Dutch Shell. All statements other than statements of historical fact are, or may be deemed to be, forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements of future expectations that are based on management's current expectations and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in these statements. Forward-looking statements include, among other things, statements concerning the potential exposure of Royal Dutch Shell to market risks and statements experising management's expectations, beliefs, estimates, forecasts, projections and assumptions. These forward-looking statements are identified by their use of terms and phrases such as "anticipate", "believe", "could", "estimate", "goals", "intend", "may", "objectives", "outlook", "plan", "project", "risks", "schedule", "seek", "should", "target", "will" and similar terms and phrases. There are a number of factors that could after the ture operations of Royal Dutch Shell and could cause those results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements included in this release, including (without limitation): (a) price fluctuations in crude oil and natural gas; (b) changes in demand for Shell's products; (c) currency fluctuations; (d) drilling and production results; (e) reserves estimates; (f) loss of market share and completion of such transactions; (i) the risk of doing business in developing countries subject to international sanctions; (l) political risks, including the risks of expropriation and completion of such transactions; (i) the risk of doing business in developing countries subject to o internations; (l) political risks, including the risks of expropriation and renegotiation of the terms of contracts with governmental entities, delays or advancements will matc

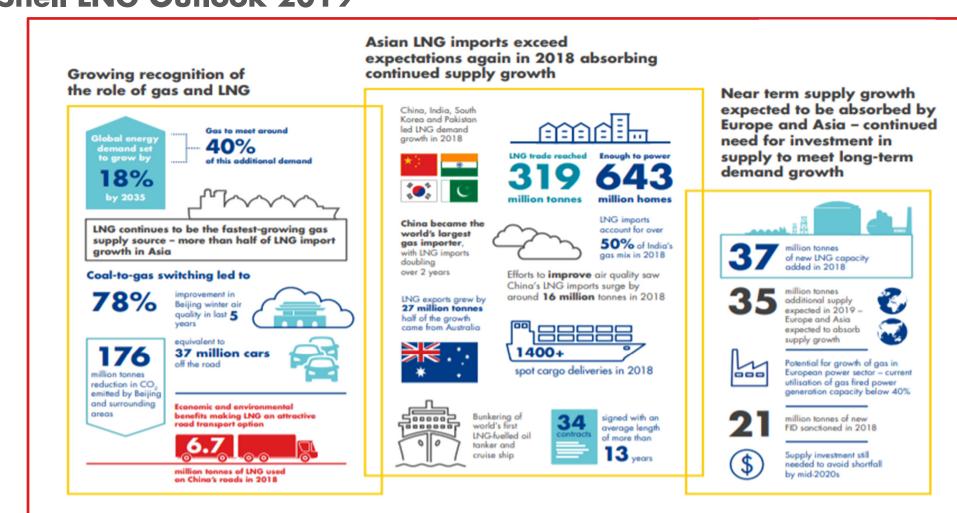
Also, in this release we may refer to "Shell's Net Carbon Footprint", which includes Shell's carbon emissions from the production of our energy products, our suppliers' carbon emissions associated with their use of the energy products we sell. Shell only controls its own emissions but, to support society in achieving the Paris Agreement goals, we aim to help and influence such suppliers and consumers to likewise lower their emissions. The use of the terminology "Shell's Net Carbon Footprint" is for convenience only and not intended to suggest these emissions are those of Shell or its subsidiaries.

With respect to operating costs synergies indicated, such savings and efficiencies in procurement spend include economies of scale, specification standardisation and operating efficiencies across operating, capital and raw material cost areas.

We may have used certain terms, such as resources, in this release that United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) strictly prohibits us from including in our filings with the SEC. U.S. Investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure in our Form 20-F, File No 1-32575, available on the SEC website <u>www.sec.gov</u>. 1.0

Global Gas & LNG Market





I. Shell LNG Outlook 2019

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I. Global Gas & LNG Market

SHELL LNG OUTLOOK 2019

The energy challenge

Growing population

According to United Nations

estimates, the current world

population of 7.6 billion is

expected to reach 8.6 billion in

2030, 9.7 billion in 2050 and

11.2 billion in 2100. Nearly a

billion people still live without

electricity while another billion

struggle with unreliable supplies

Rising demand

By 2070 the world is likely to be using at least 50% more energy than it does today as population grows and people seek to improve their quality of life.

Need for energy solutions

According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), renewable generation is expected to underpin the growth of electricity from 18% to 50% of energy supply by 2050. The remaining energy demand that is difficult to electrify will still require cleaner solutions.

Mitigating climate change

The world currently emits 33 billion tonnes of energy-related CO_2 each year. To limit the rise in global temperature to 2°C, the IEA has calculated that energy related CO_2 emissions need to fall to around 18 billion tonnes a year by 2040. The challenge is not just to reduce emissions, but to do this while providing more reliable energy supplies.

Improving air quality

Growing recognition of the role of gas and LNG as the

world tackles poor air quality and climate change

Updated World Health Organization (WHO) estimates reveal an alarming death toll of 7 million people every year caused by outdoor and household air pollution. According to WHO, global air pollution is linked to inefficient energy use in every sector of human activity including coal-fired power plants, industry, agriculture and transport.

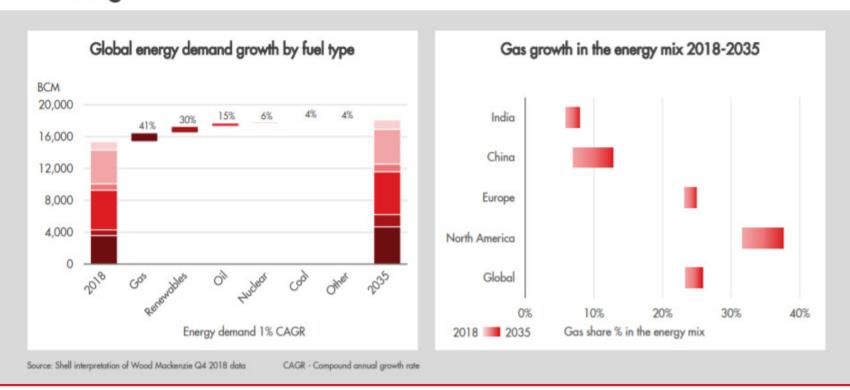
of electricity

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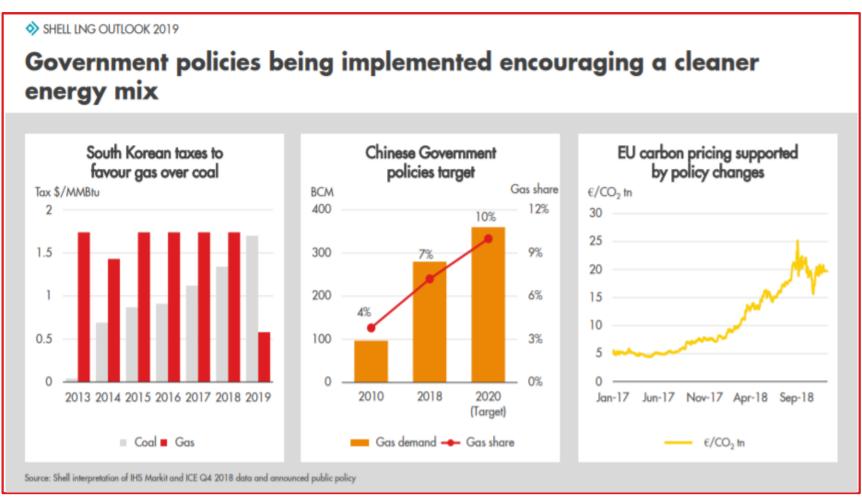




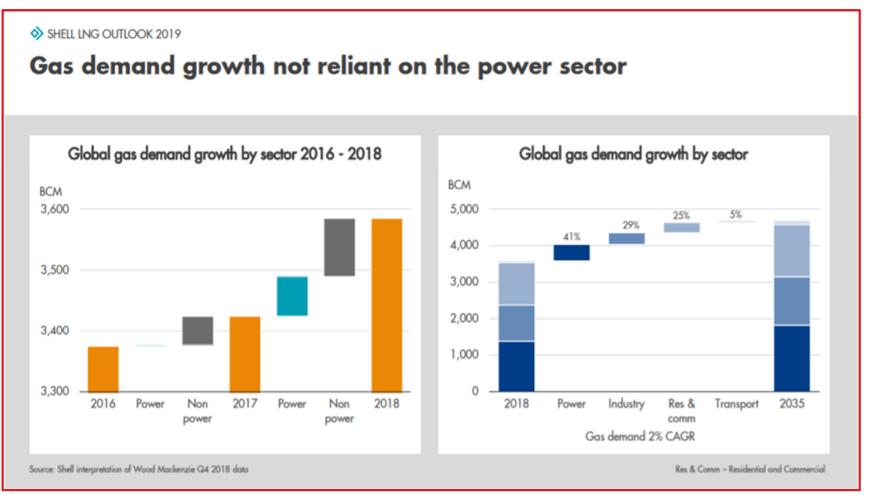
Gas and renewables to play a critical role in meeting the energy challenge



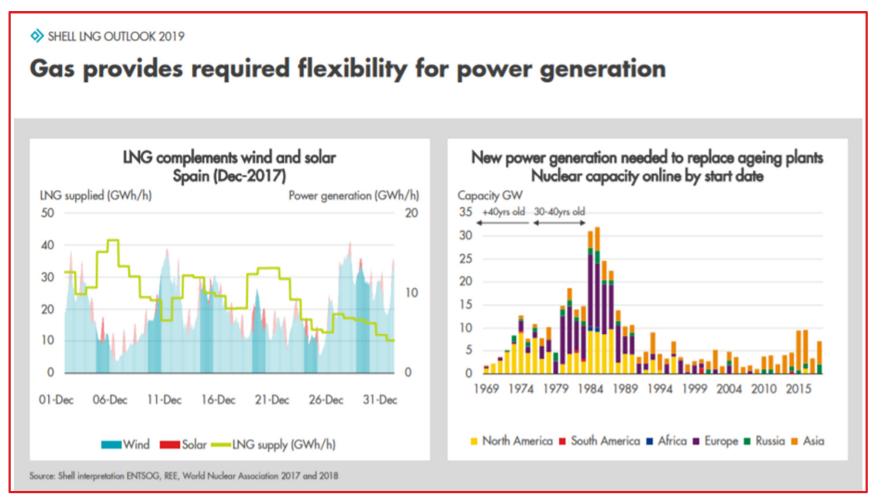
I. Global Gas & LNG Market

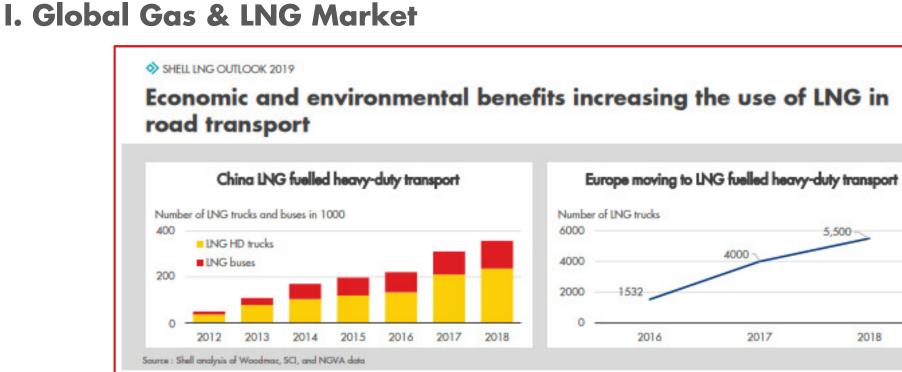






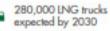






Royal Dutch Shell





155 LNG fuel stations in 2018

2018

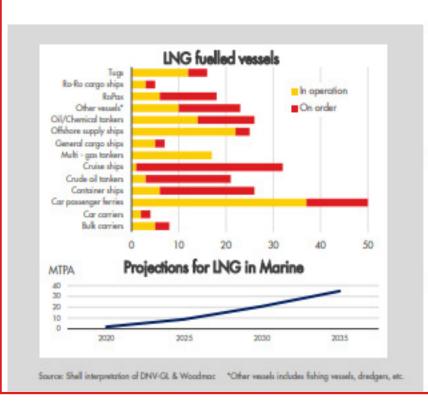
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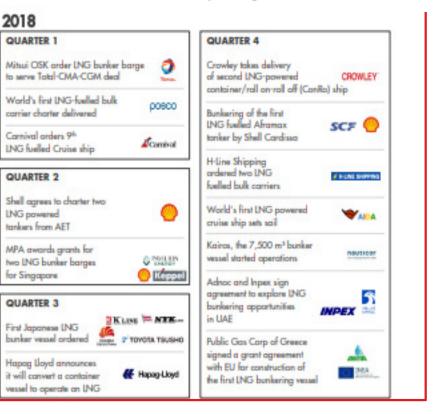








spot cargo deliveries in 2018





Chile as a key market in Southern Cone



II. Chile as a key market in South Cone Gas & LNG Infrastructure

- Chile has two LNG terminal with a total regas capacity of 20.5mmcmd:
 - 1. Quintero: The 2.5 MMtpa LNG terminal (15 mmcmd or 530MMcf/d regasification) feeds the Santiago region
 - 2. Mejillones: The 1.5 MMtpa LNG terminal (5.5 mmcmd or 195MMcf/d regasification) that serves gas demand in the Antofagasta region
- Chile is linked to Argentina by several pipelines:
 - 1. NorAndino
 - 2. GasAtacama
 - 3. GasAndes
 - 4. Pacifico
 - 5. Methanex
- Potential to growth the market in Concepcion and Puerto Montt

3.0

D-LNG Opportunities



III. D-LNG opportunities to growth the market Shell Integrated Gas

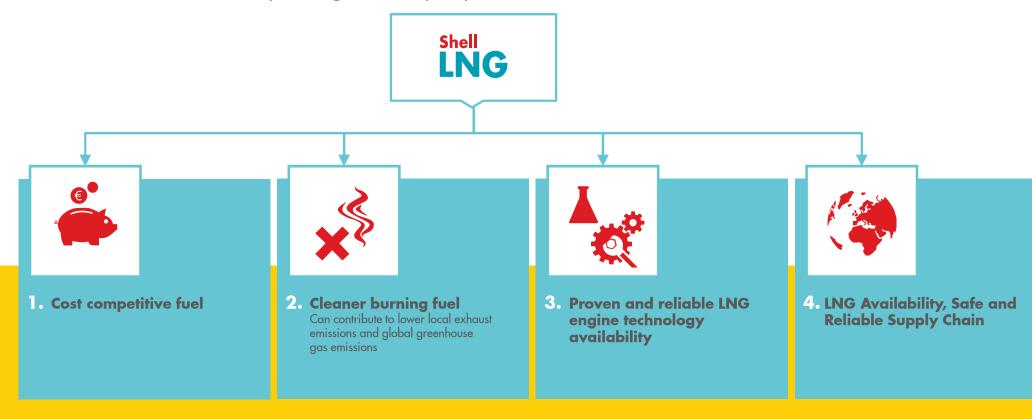




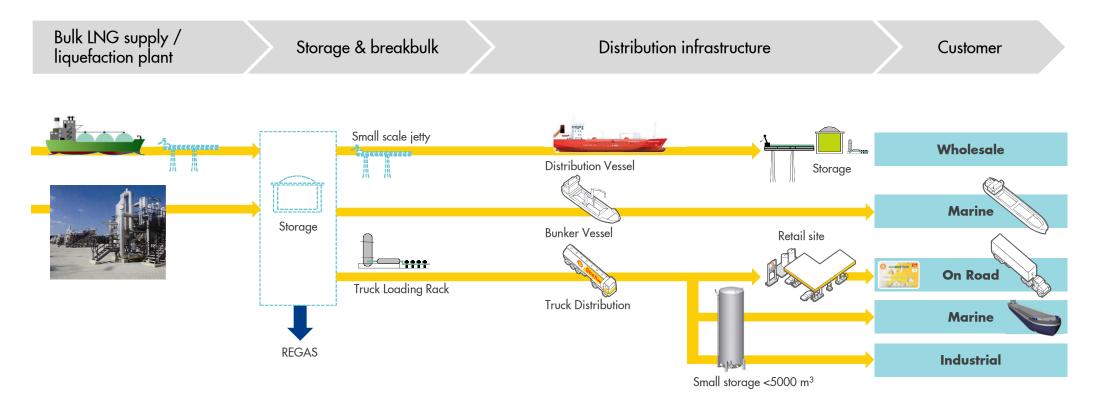


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LNG can offer a compelling value proposition



III. D-LNG opportunities to growth the market by leveraging an integrated LNG value chain



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Loading

Truck loading unit or Small LNG carrier

Midstream Truck load transport, ISO container or small scale vessel

Market

2

3

Regasification or direct usage

LNG Small-Scale Development – Integration is at Shell's Heart



Shell Partnering Solutions Across the Value Chain



LNG SUPPLIER

- Large global portfolio of LNG supply ensures security of supply and flexibility for customers
- Focused on building partnerships and long term relationships with customers, tailoring solutions towards the specific needs, supported by rich heritage in LNG shipping



TECHNICAL ADVISOR

- Trusted advisor in the end to end development of regasification projects
- Providing technical construction and assurance services for onshore and FSRU projects
- Based on deep knowledge of LNG regas operations, providing scheduling and logistics assistance



LEAD DEVELOPER & OPERATOR

- Partner or lead developer for regas projects globally
- Long standing experience in both conventional large scale and small scale LNG regas projects
- Developing projects end to end from inception, through feasibility, design, construction and operations phase



GAS MARKETER

- Experienced gas marketer to wholesale and end customers
- Combining upstream assets, pipeline and LNG terminals with marketing and trading expertise to offer fully integrated solutions to customers
- Underpinning regas project developments by taking capacity in terminals

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III. D-LNG opportunities to growth the market LNG for Transport

Road

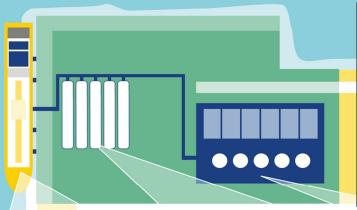
- Suitable for heavy-duty trucks & buses
- LNG can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions versus conventional road fuels

Marine

- LNG can fuel many types of vessels from container and tanker ships and tugs to cruise vessels, ferries and car carriers
- It helps marine operators meet emissions targets now and in the future, offering virtually zero sulphur and reduced nitrogen oxides and particulate matter. GHG emissions can also be reduced by over 20%
- Our approach includes developing LNG bunkering hubs in key global ports



EXAMPLE: Small-Scale LNG – Gibraltar LNG

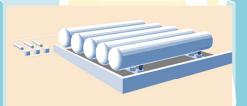




LNG is delivered from a small scale LNG carrier and stored in five double-walled tanks in the terminal. It is transferred to the vaporizers for regasification and then piped to the adjacent power plant where it is used to generate electricity



LNG VESSEL A small scale LNG carrier will bring the LNG to the Gibraltar Port. This will be done approximately twice a month at night, when other port and airport activities are minimal.



LNG TERMINAL The LNG will be stored in five double wall stainless steel tanks, from where it will gradually be warmed with existing heat from the powerplant and returned to gas. From here the gas will travel along a short pipeline to the power plant.



POWERPLANT The gas is used to fuel the new power plant, which will ultimately provide electricity to the homes and businesses of Gibraltar.



