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Definitions & Cautionary Note

Reserves: Our use of the term “reserves” in this presentation means SEC proved oil and gas reserves.

Resources: Our use of the term “resources” in this presentation includes quantities of oil and gas not yet classified as SEC proved oil and gas reserves. Resources are consistent with the Society of Petroleum Engineers 2P and 2C definitions.

Organic: Our use of the term Organic includes SEC proved oil and gas reserves excluding changes resulting from acquisitions, divestments and year-average pricing impact.

Shales: Our use of the term ‘shales’ refers to tight, shale and coal bed methane oil and gas acreage.

The companies in which Royal Dutch Shell plc directly and indirectly owns investments are separate legal entities. In this presentation “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 presentation 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 “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 presentation 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 expressing 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”, “expect”, “goals”, “intend”, “may”, “objectives”, “outlook”, “plan”, “probably”, “project”, “risks”, “schedule”, “seek”, “should”, “target”, “will” and similar terms and phrases. There are a number of factors that could affect the future operations of Royal Dutch Shell and could cause those results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements included in this presentation, 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 industry competition; (g) environmental and physical risks; (h) risks associated with the identification of suitable potential acquisition properties and targets, and successful negotiation and completion of such transactions; (i) the risk of doing business in developing countries and countries subject to international sanctions; (j) legislative, fiscal and regulatory developments including regulatory measures addressing climate change; (k) economic and financial market conditions in various countries and regions; (l) political risks, including the risks of expropriation and renegotiation of the terms of contracts with governmental entities, delays or advancements in the approval of projects and delays in the reimbursement for shared costs; and (m) changes in trading conditions. All forward-looking statements contained in this presentation are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Additional risk factors that may affect future results are contained in Royal Dutch Shell’s 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2015 (available at www.shell.com/investor and www.sec.gov). These risk factors also expressly qualify all forward-looking statements contained in this presentation and should be considered by the reader. Each forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date of this presentation, June 6th, 2016. Neither Royal Dutch Shell plc nor any of its subsidiaries undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement as a result of new information, future events or other information. In light of these risks, results could differ materially from those stated, implied or inferred from the forward-looking statements contained in this presentation.

We may have used certain terms, such as resources, in this presentation 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 www.sec.gov.
Long recognised importance of climate challenge and role of energy in enabling quality of life.

Challenge is “more energy and less CO₂”.

Energy transition underway:
- Renewables will become a significant part of the global energy system;
- To address shortcomings in availability, intermittency, storage and energy density, renewables need combination with cleaner hydrocarbons.

Society will struggle to achieve its climate goals without government carbon pricing systems and, longer term, without CCS.

Shell will play its role to bring more energy and less CO₂, especially where we have the skills such as natural gas, biofuels and CCS.

. . . . near zero emissions of CO₂ by the end of the century.
SHELL’S RESPONSE TO THE CO₂ CHALLENGE

SHELL IS OUTSPoken IN ADVOCACY OF CLEANER BURNING NATURAL GAS

SHELL IS WORKING HARD TO IMPROVE ENERGY EFFICIENCY

SHELL IS DEVELOPING ADVANCED BIOFUELS

SHELL IS DEVELOPING CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE PROJECTS
CCS - KEY TO A LOW CARBON FUTURE

13% CCS has the potential to deliver 13% of the required mitigation by 2050 (International Energy Agency)

138% Without CCS, the cost of limiting global CO2 emissions to 450ppm could increase by 138% IPPC Fifth Assessment Report

£32 Billion per annum Without CCS, the additional costs to run a decarbonised UK economy in 2050 will be £32 billion IPPC Fifth Assessment Report
Capture-related technology has been utilised in industry for decades for product decontamination.

- Most mature technology uses amine solvents for CO$_2$ and H$_2$S.
- Emerging capture technologies build on industrial processes e.g. gas/solid fluidised beds & membranes.

- Shell’s proprietary Cansolv and ADIP-X amine capture technologies are optimised for CO$_2$ capture
- Other capture technologies not based on amines are in development
CCS ELEMENTS ARE PROVEN

Transport
- Decades of CO₂ - enhanced oil recovery (EOR) experience in the US
- Established pipelines across the US and Europe

Storage
- CO₂ storage is being demonstrated
- Many accumulations of natural CO₂
- Natural gas storage experience in Northwest Europe

Copyright Cansolv Technologies Inc.
SHELL INVOLVEMENT IN CCS PROJECTS

TCM = Technology Centre Mongstad

- Industrial scale projects in operation
- Industrial scale projects in construction
- Planned industrial scale project - FEED completed
- Involvement through Shell Cansolv technology - no Shell equity

Shell
SHELL CANSOLV AT SASKPOWER’S CCS PROJECT
UP TO 1MM TONNES/YEAR CO₂ CAPTURE FOR EOR

- First commercial-scale post-combustion carbon capture system at a coal-fired power plant
- Demonstrates the viability of large-scale post-combustion CO₂ capture
- Uses Shell Cansolv CO₂ technology. Captures up to 90% CO₂, high or low SO₂ content
- Enables EOR with CO₂ from power plant fluegas
- Meets stringent CO₂ regulations
- CO₂ permanently stored
Capacity of the process successfully demonstrated
- 72 hours test completed in November 2015
- 3,240 TPD of CO₂ (90% capture)
- Energy consumption aligned with expectations

This year, the capture process continues to operate at levels meeting CO₂ emission regulations and CO₂ sales obligations
- Q1, 2016 CCS plant availability = 90% (planned outage in Feb)
- Q1, 2016 capture = 217,000 tonnes of CO₂
- 2016 annual objectives = 85% availability & 800,000 tonnes captured
Fully integrated CCS project located in Alberta
The Scotford Upgrader processes bitumen from Shell Albian Sands. It is integrated with Shell Canada’s Scotford Refinery – making it one of the most energy efficient facilities of its kind.
Quest is expected to capture over one million tonnes of CO₂ annually and store it deep underground – equivalent to the emissions of about 250,000 cars.
Project successfully demonstrated

- AOSP fully integrated CCS project sequestering 1.1 million tonne per year of CO₂, up to 1/3 of Upgrader emissions.

Value Creation

- Project Near NPV = 0.
- Post government funding, availability to leverage volumes for Enhanced Oil Recovery or other value added opportunities.

Quest Performance

- >600k tonnes captured to date. Recoveries >80%.
- Great Subsurface performance.
- Operating costs trending lower than expected.
WHY HERE? – WCSB SUITABILITY FOR CO₂ STORAGE

CO₂ Sequestration Suitability in the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin

BASIN SUITABILITY
- Not suitable
- Limited
- Good
- Very Good
Most projects are associated with O&G industry and using CO₂ for EOR

15 large scale projects in operation globally, a further 7 under construction

Capacity to prevent 40 million tons of CO₂ per annum from reaching the atmosphere

Source: Global CCS Institute, 2016
POLICY NEEDS

CCS will require a robust CO₂ price, a level playing field with alternative low carbon technologies, and short term demonstration support to drive down costs.