



PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT IS CRITICAL TO THE SUCCESS OF A CO₂ STORAGE PROJECT

Presentation at
GeoNet 2015,
San Servolo Island, Venice,
Italy 11th – 12th May 2015



Chris Rathbun
CCS Manager
Shell Global Solutions International

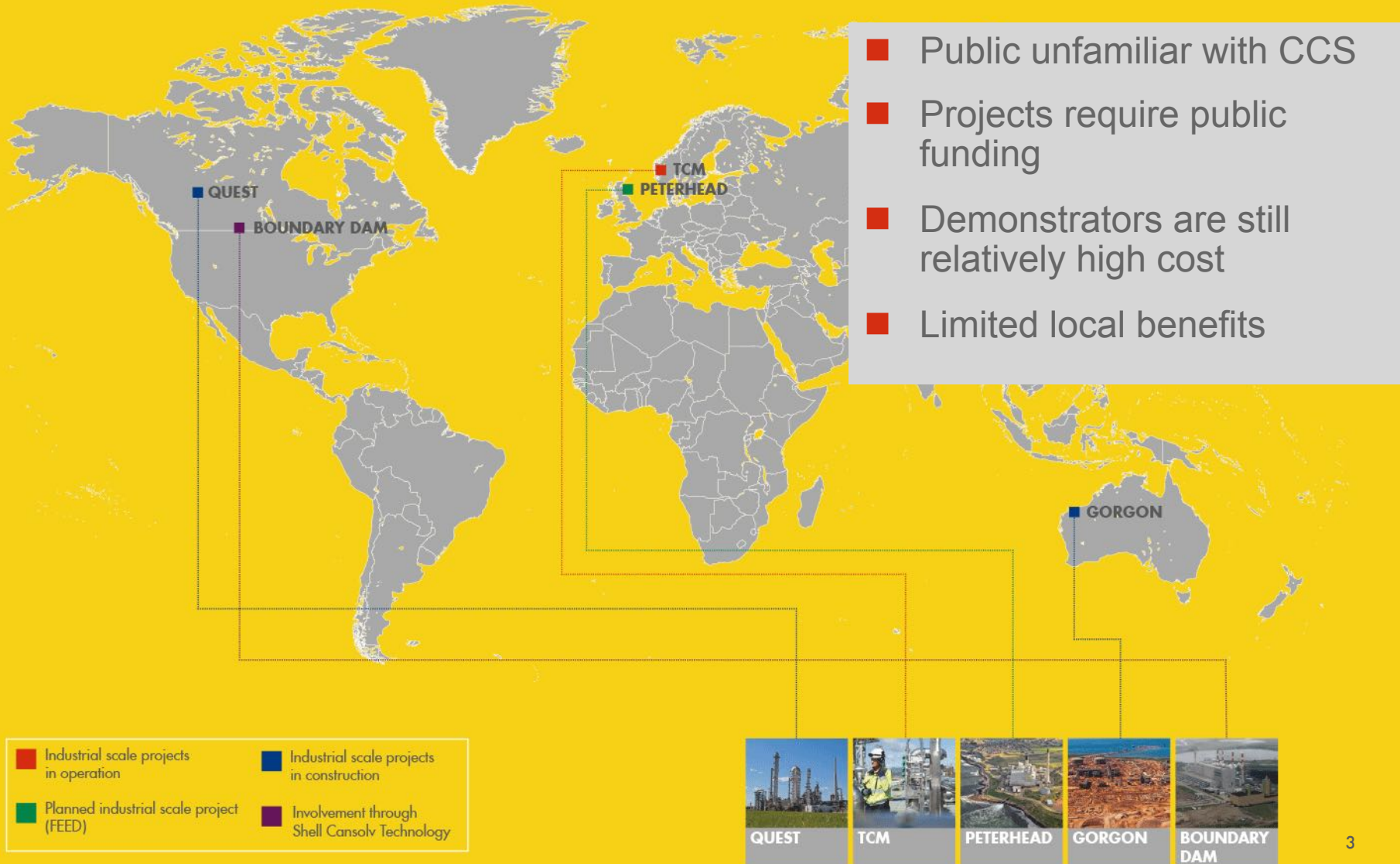
DEFINITIONS AND CAUTIONARY NOTE

The companies in which Royal Dutch Shell plc directly and indirectly owns investments are separate 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 in which Royal Dutch Shell either directly or indirectly has control, by having either a majority of the voting rights or the right to exercise a controlling influence. The companies in which Shell has significant influence but not control are referred to as “associated companies” or “associates” and companies in which Shell has joint control are referred to as “jointly controlled entities”. In this presentation, associates and jointly controlled entities are also referred to as “equity-accounted investments”. 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”, “intend”, “may”, “plan”, “objectives”, “outlook”, “probably”, “project”, “will”, “seek”, “target”, “risks”, “goals”, “should” 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 potential litigation and regulatory measures as a result of climate changes; (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 factors that may affect future results are contained in Royal Dutch Shell’s 20-F for the year ended 31 December, 2014 (available at www.shell.com/investor and www.sec.gov). These factors also should be considered by the reader. Each forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date of this presentation, 30 September, 2014. Neither Royal Dutch Shell 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. There can be no assurance that dividend payments will match or exceed those set out in this presentation in the future, or that they will be made at all.

We use certain terms in this presentation, such as discovery potential, that the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) guidelines strictly prohibit us from including in 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. You can also obtain this form from the SEC by calling 1-800-SEC-0330.

EARLY MOVER CCS PROJECTS - CHARACTERISTICS



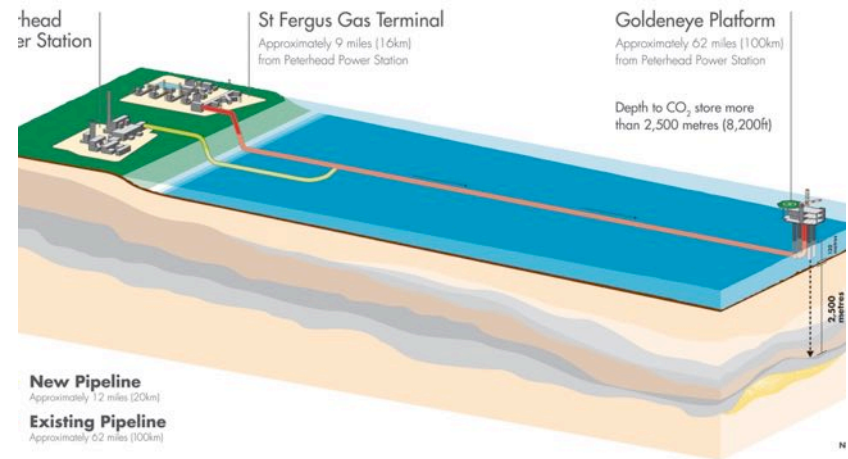
QUEST CCS PROJECT

- **Location:** Scotford Upgrader Complex, Alberta, Canada
- **Type:** Fully integrated CCS
- **Size:** One million tonnes CO₂ per year capacity for 25 years
- **Partners:** Shell (60%); Chevron (20%); and Marathon (20%)
- **Status:** Construction Complete 2015. First sequestration September 2015 into saline aquifer.
- **Emissions reduction:** 35% reduction of Upgrader CO₂ emissions - equivalent to emissions from 175,000 North American cars.
- **Significance:** First Shell Operated CCS Project & First on Heavy Oil Operations



PETERHEAD CCS

- **Location:** Peterhead, UK with storage in Goldeneye reservoir offshore in the North Sea
- **Type:** Fully integrated CCS
- **Size:** One million tonnes CO₂ per year
- **Owner:** Shell (100%)
- **Status:** FEED complete. Expected FID decision in 2015.
- **Technology:** Shell Cansolv technology
- **Emissions reduction:** 90% of the CO₂ from one turbine at the Peterhead Power Station to be captured
- **Significance:** First CCS project of a gas fired power plant



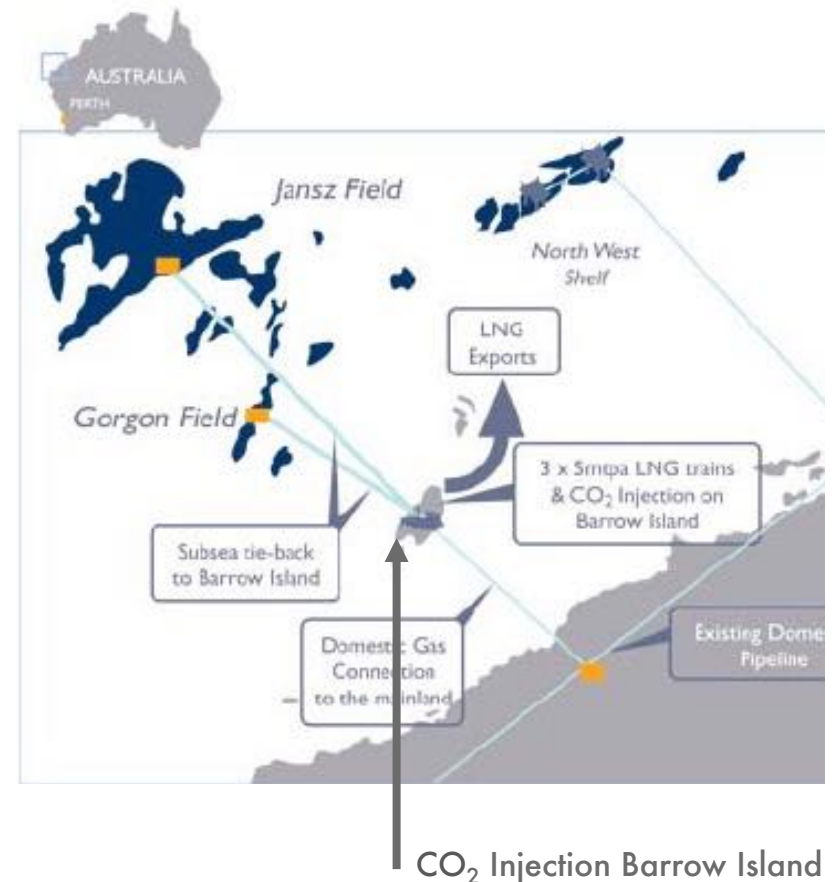
SASKPOWER BOUNDARY DAM CCS PROJECT

- **Location:** Estevan, Saskatchewan, Canada
- **Type:** Capture plant for coal fired power
- **Size:** Capture of 1 million tonnes CO₂ per year; use of CO₂ for EOR (Cenovus Weyburn field)
- **Owner:** SaskPower (Shell has no equity)
- **Status:** Plant opened early October 2014
- **Technology:** Shell Cansolv SO₂ and CO₂ capture technologies
- **Significance:** World's First Post-Combustion Coal-Fired CCS project.



GORGON CO₂ STORAGE – UNDER CONSTRUCTION

- **Location:** North West Shelf, Australia
- **Type:** Industrial scale CO₂ storage project, potentially largest in the world, driven by regulatory compliance
- **Size:** 3 – 4 million tonnes per year of CO₂
- **Scope:** Store CO₂ separated from LNG feed gas into saline aquifer underneath class A nature reserve
- **Partners:** Chevron (47% - operator), Shell (25%) and XOM (25%)
- **Status:** Investment decision made. Operation expected from 2016 onwards
- **Significance:** Worlds largest CCS project



CO2 TECHNOLOGY CENTRE MONGSTAD (TCM) NORWAY

- **Location:** Bergen, Norway
- **Type:** CO₂ capture technologies test center
- **Size:** Up to 100,000 tonnes of CO₂ a year
- **Scope:** Amine Technology
- **Partners:** Gassnova SF, Statoil ASA, Norske Shell, and Sasol
- **Significance:** The world's most advanced test centre for CO₂ capture



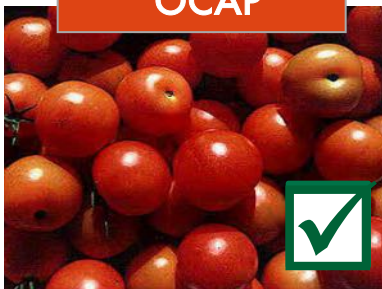
SOCIETAL SUPPORT FOR CCS – WHAT IS NEEDED

- Support to act on Climate Change
- Clarity on the
 - Need for CCS:
What options are available to reduce GHG emissions and what is the role of CCS?
 - Safety of CCS:
Is the CO₂ capture, transport & storage close to my home sufficiently safe?
 - Cost and benefits of CCS:
What will it cost in comparison to other options and what will the benefits be for me?



A DECADE OF DEMONSTRATION AT SHELL

OCAP



Barendrecht



Draugen



ZeroGen



Longannet



Gorgon



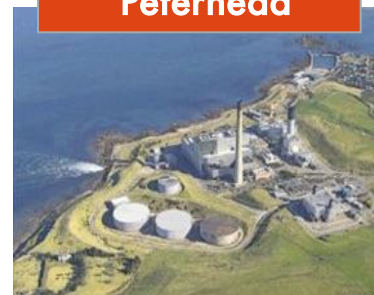
TCM



Quest



Peterhead



BARENDRECHT CCS PROJECT – LACK OF LOCAL PUBLIC SUPPORT

- What was missing?
- No buy in to the case for CCS
- Safety concerns on CCS
- Confusing messaging
- No immediate benefits for community, who had been impacted by several infra-structural projects



The Barendrecht (NL) demonstration project comprised:

- Capture of 350 ktpa of CO₂ from Shell Pernis refinery
- Transport of CO₂ through 60 km new pipeline from Pernis to Barendrecht town
- Permanent storage in onshore depleted gas field

QUEST- INITIAL ASSUMPTIONS STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

- There would be a lot of public interest-- in the technology and in the project
- There would be concerns because of the 'newness' of the technology
- Some stakeholders would be fundamentally opposed to the project-- due to it being an enabler for continued oilsands operations
- The lower levels of initial public knowledge on CCS required the project engage in a broader outreach program
- It was in the best interest of the project and the technology to put considerable emphasis on stakeholder outreach



Shell Quest information booth- at the local Farmer's Market (2011)

QUEST- CORE CONSULTATION PRINCIPLES

- Comprehensive and thorough consultation
- Start consultation early
- Include potentially affected parties outside the minimum required notification areas
- Engage the general public, academics, community, community leaders, and other
- Recognize the legitimacy of stakeholder concerns and the valuable input they provide
- Provide any and all information needed so that stakeholders can fully participate in the regulatory process
- Adapt plans based on stakeholder input, and provide feedback on how that input has affected plans
- Transparency- in technical conclusions



QUEST – EXTENSIVE & CONTINUOUS PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

- 1st public project disclosure: Oct 2008 (booklet, news release and open house)
- Stakeholder consultation program initiated Jan 2010
 - All landowners <450 m of either side of pipeline right of way
 - All landowners in storage AOI
 - All Landowners within 5 km of Scotford
 - Municipal districts/local authorities
 - Industry stakeholders
 - Provincial / Federal regulators
 - Aboriginal communities
- 19 Open Houses: March and November 2010, September 2011 and November 2012
- Quest Café's: June, October 2011
- Bi-annual County and Town Council updates
- Monthly Community Advisory Panel Meetings (CAP) on MMV program started in Q4 2012 and ongoing



PETERHEAD POWER STATION



PUBLIC CONSULTATION & ONGOING ENGAGEMENT

- Three phases of public consultation: 11 public exhibitions, 850 people
- Tours of Peterhead Power Station: 95 people
- Briefings to local community councils and other stakeholders
- Community events and presence
- Participation in local meetings and fora, eg Local Community Planning Group, Peterhead Energy Hub
- Project stand at three key community events last summer (2,000+ people)
- Education workshop in Boddam Primary School
- Ongoing Engagement will continue through ongoing presence of CLO, regular update briefings, one-to-one meetings, website updates, project newsletter



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT



COMMUNITY BENEFITS



Power
Station Life



Construction
Jobs



Operations
Jobs



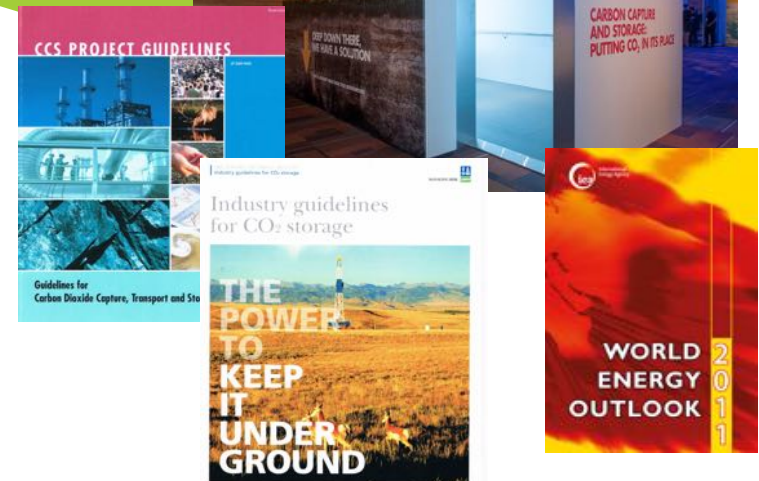
Future
Industry
Hub

SOCIETAL SUPPORT FOR CCS

Communication



Education



Demonstration



Collaboration



