

CAUTIONARY NOTE

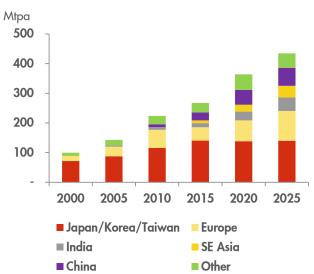
The companies in which Royal Dutch Shell plc directly and indirectly owns investments are separate entities. In this presentation "Shell", "Shell group" and "Royal Dutch Shell" are sometimes used for convenience where references are made to Royal Dutch Shell plc and its subsidiaries in general. Likewise, 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. Companies over which Shell has joint control are generally referred to as "joint ventures" and companies 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 announcement contains forward looking statements concerning the financial condition, results of operations and businesses of Shell and the Shell Group. All statements other than statements of historical fact are, or may be deemed to be, forward-looking statements. Forwardlooking 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 Shell and the Shell Group 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", "seek", "should", "target", "will" and similar terms and phrases. There are a number of factors that could affect the future operations of Shell and the Shell Group and could cause those results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward looking statements included in this announcement, 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; (I) 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 announcement 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 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 update or revise announcement/presentation, 1/4/2015. Neither Shell nor any of its subsidiaries nor the Shell Group undertake any obligation to publicly 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 announcement.

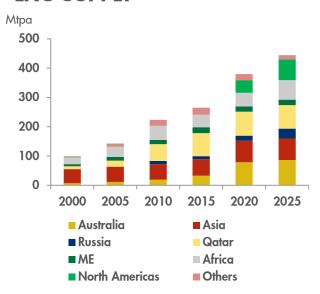
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LNG SUPPLY AND DEMAND OUTLOOK

LNG DEMAND



LNG SUPPLY*



 $^{^{\}ast}$ Risked view of all LNG supply projects $\;$ Source: Shell analysis

SHELL'S GLOBAL LNG PORTFOLIO

10 PROJECTS IN OPERATION & 3 NEW PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION



22 MTPA



QATARGAS 4 7.8 MTPA



OMAN AND QALHAT 10.8 MTPA





■ LNG - OPERATION ■ LNG - CONSTRUCTION

BRUNEI LNG

7.8 MTPA



PERU LNG 4.4 MTPA





2.5 MTPA



17.3 MTPA



ATLANTIC LNG 15 MTPA



PRELUDE 3.6 MTPA



GORGON 15.3 MTPA



NORTH WEST SHELF 16.3 MTPA

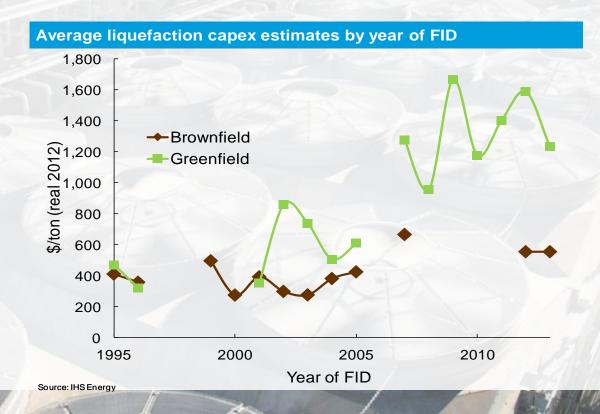
PLUTO (WOODSIDE)

4.3 MTPA

HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

SCHEDULE AND COST

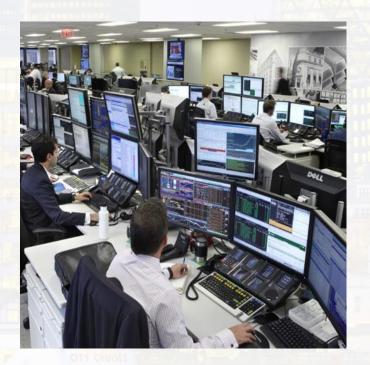
- Study of worldwide LNG plant execution supports the advantages of brownfield expansion.
- On average, brownfield plants were executed 13months faster (FID to first cargo) and less prone to unscheduled delays (3months vs 9 months)
- Up until 2005, greenfield costs were on average 30-40% higher brownfield. Since 2005, greenfield costs have been averaging around 100% higher than brownfield



COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES OF BROWNFIELD PROJECTS

- Established customer relations
- Established relationships with project lenders
- (Usually) Established partner agreements and taxation terms





REPLICATION OF LNG TRAINS

SHELL'S EXAMPLES

Malaysia LNG: expanded from 3 to 8 trains

Nigeria LNG: expanded from 2 to 6 trains

Oman LNG: expanded from 2 to 3 trains

North West Shelf LNG: expanded from 2 to 5 trains

Sakhalin-2: only 2 trains



NORTH WEST SHELF LNG

SHELL'S EXAMPLES

16.3 MTPA LNG NAMEPLATE CAPACITY





AUSTRALIA NWS (SHELL 16.6%)

- Operating since 1984, Australia's largest oil and gas development
- Shell has provided technical leadership and support since its inception
- Over 25 years of LNG exports to Asian Pacific customers, over 4000 LNG cargoes to customers in Asia Pacific
- Size and scale: 5 LNG trains, 2 domestic gas trains, 6 condensate stabilization units, 3 LPG fractionation units + storage, loading facilities
- Today the project produces more than1/3 of Australia's oil and gas

NORTH WEST SHELF LNG

SHELL'S EXAMPLES

Train 1 - 2.5 mtpa - 1989

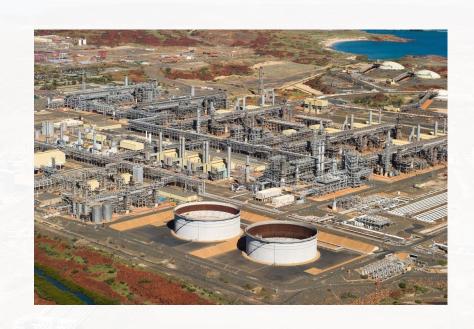
Train 2 - 2.5 mtpa - 1989

Train 3 - 2.5 mtpa - 1992

Train 4 - 4.4 mtpa - 2004

Train 5 - 4.4 mtpa - 2008

Total 16.3 mtpa





SAKHALIN-2 OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPANSION

9.6 MTPA LNG NAMEPLATE CAPACITY

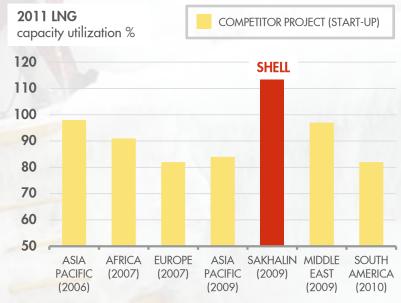


LUNSKAYA PLATFORM



SAKHALIN II LNG PLANT

PROJECT START-UP: LNG



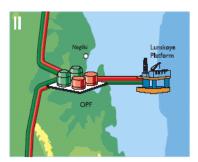
Sakhalin LNG:

- Started up in 25 days using Shell's FlawlessTM Start Up method
- Due to optimization, has produced above initial capacity since 2010
- In late 2015, the 1000th LNG cargo will leave the Sakhalin-2 LNG plant
- Uses Shell's Double Mixed Refrigerant (DMR) process for liquefaction

SAKHALIN-2OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPANSION









Integrated infrastructure including sub-arctic offshore oil and gas production, onshore processing, pipeline, LNG plant, oil and LNG export terminals













SAKHALIN-2

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPANSION

August 2003



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SAKHALIN-2

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPANSION

August 2004



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SAKHALIN-2

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPANSION

August 2013



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SAKHALIN-2 TRAIN-3 PROJECT



SAKHALIN-2 TRAIN-3 PROJECT



