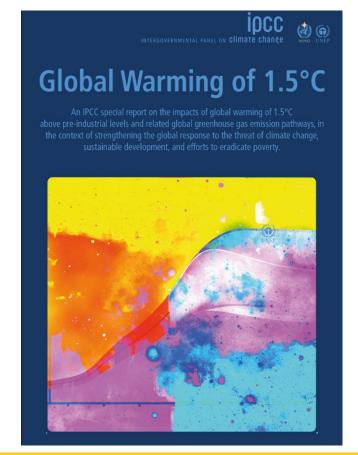
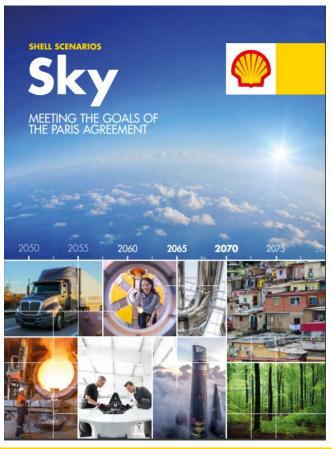


Shell Sky Scenario and the IPCC SR15





Georgios Bonias Energy Modeller – Shell Scenarios

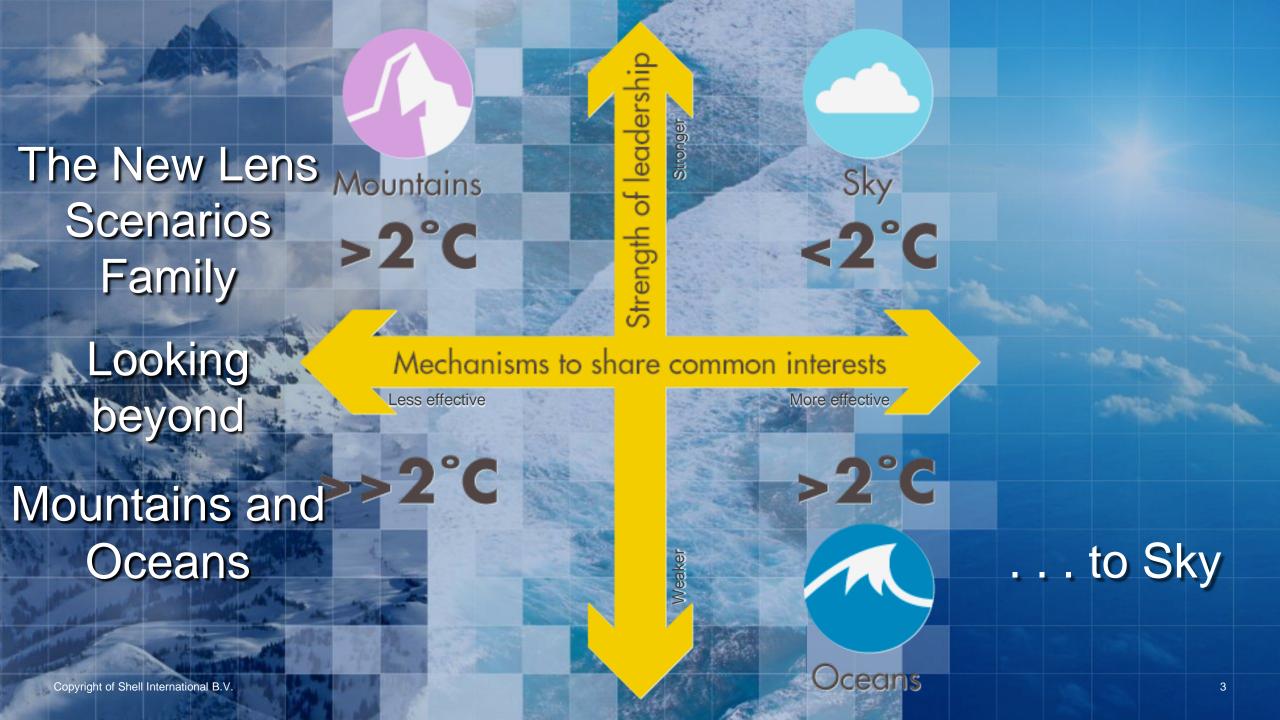
WARNING: Uncertainties ahead

This presentation contains data from Shell's new Sky Scenario. Unlike Shell's previously published Mountains and Oceans exploratory scenarios, the Sky Scenario is targeted through the assumption that society reaches the Paris Agreement's goal of holding global average temperatures to well below 2°C. Unlike Shell's Mountains and Oceans scenarios which unfolded in an open-ended way based upon plausible assumptions and quantifications, the Sky Scenario was specifically designed to reach the Paris Agreement's goal in a technically possible manner. These scenarios are a part of an ongoing process used in Shell for over 40 years to challenge executives' perspectives on the future business environment. They are designed to stretch management to consider even events that may only be remotely possible. Scenarios, therefore, are not intended to be predictions of likely future events or outcomes and investors should not rely on them when making an investment decision with regard to Royal Dutch Shell plc securities.

Additionally, it is important to note that Shell's existing portfolio has been decades in development. While we believe our portfolio is resilient under a wide range of outlooks, including the IEA's 450 scenario (World Energy Outlook 2016), it includes assets across a spectrum of energy intensities including some with above-average intensity. While we seek to enhance our operations' average energy intensity through both the development of new projects and divestments, we have no immediate plans to move to a net-zero emissions portfolio over our investment horizon of 10-20 years. Although, we have no immediate plans to move to a net-zero emissions portfolio, in November of 2017, we announced our ambition to reduce our net carbon footprint in accordance with society's implementation of the Paris Agreement's goal of holding global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. Accordingly, assuming society aligns itself with the Paris Agreement's goals, we aim to reduce our net carbon footprint, which includes not only our direct and indirect carbon emissions, associated with producing the energy products which we sell, but also our customers' emissions from their use of the energy products that we sell, by 20% in 2035 and by 50% in 2050.

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 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 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 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 web page, 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. No assurance is provided that future dividend payments will match or exceed previous dividend payments. 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 Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2017 (available at www.shell.com/investor and <a href="www.shell.com/investor and <a hre considered by the reader. Each forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date of this presentation November 14th 2018 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 forwardlooking statements contained in this web page. 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. You can also obtain this form from the SEC by calling 1-200-SEC-0330 Copyright of Shell International B.V.



In Sky, six big steps forward from now to 2070 . . .

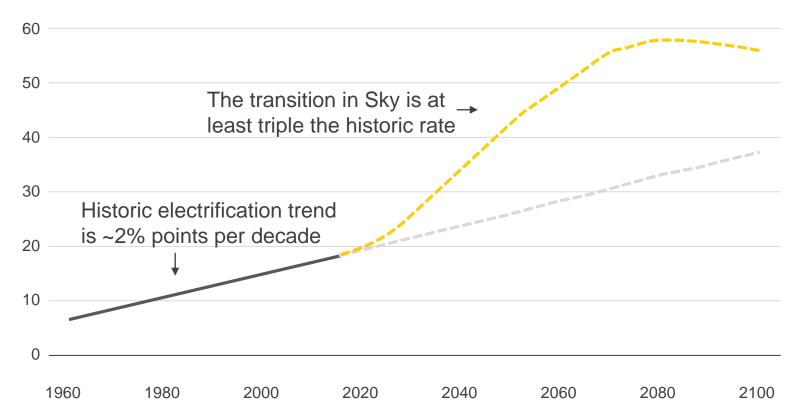


. . . underpinned by a changing consumer mind-set and societal license for change.

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Sky Scenario: A major ramp-up in electrification Current trends are not sufficient

Electricity as a % of final energy use

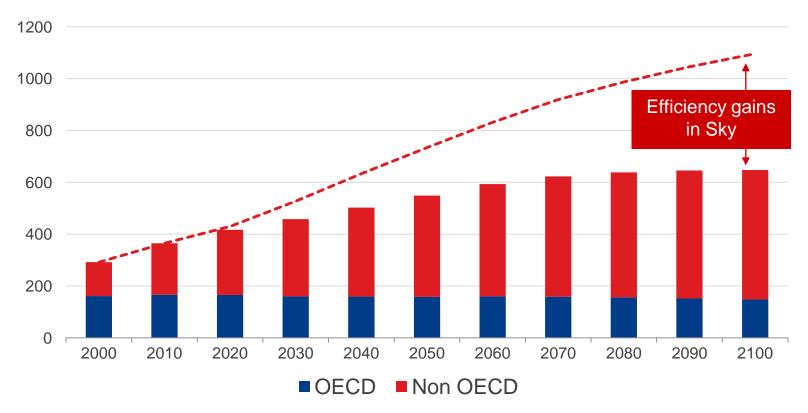


Source: Shell analysis, Sky scenario Copyright of Shell International B.V.



Sky Scenario: Energy efficiency is key Step-change leads to gains above historical trends

World total final energy consumption, EJ/year



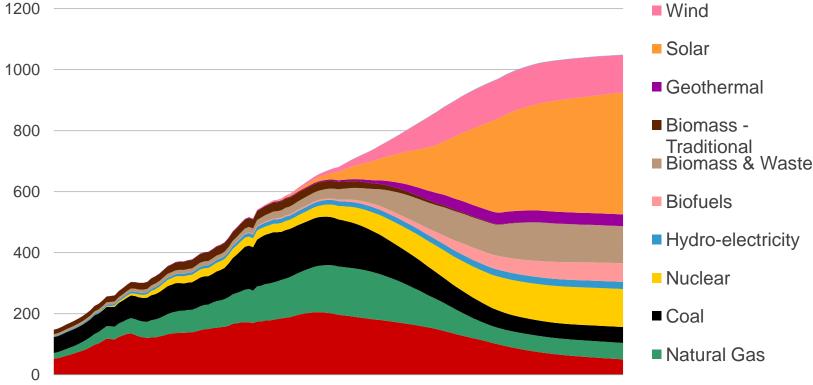
Source: Shell analysis, Sky scenario Copyright of Shell International B.V.



- Rising incomes in developing regions drive global energy demand
- This is moderated by significant energy efficiency improvements

Sky Scenario: Major shifts in primary energy By mid-century, renewables dominate

World total primary energy by source, EJ/year



2040

2060

2080

2100

Source: Shell analysis, Sky scenario Copyright of Shell International B.V.

1980

2000

2020

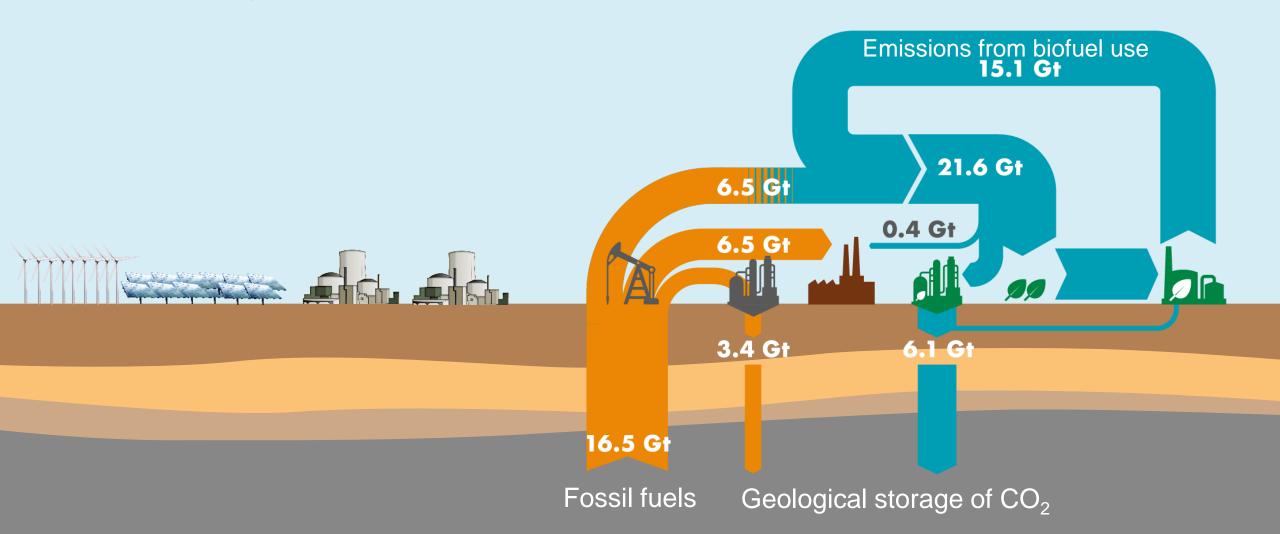
1960



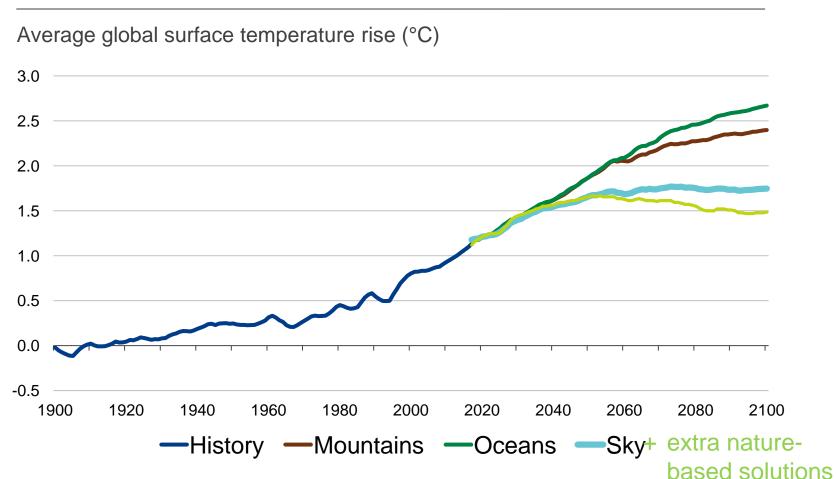
- Natural gas is a transition fuel as wind and solar deployment ramps-up
- Solar PV passes oil as the largest energy source in the 2050s

Sky: Achieving the balance

2070



Sky Scenario: Meeting the Paris goal MIT assessment of climate impact

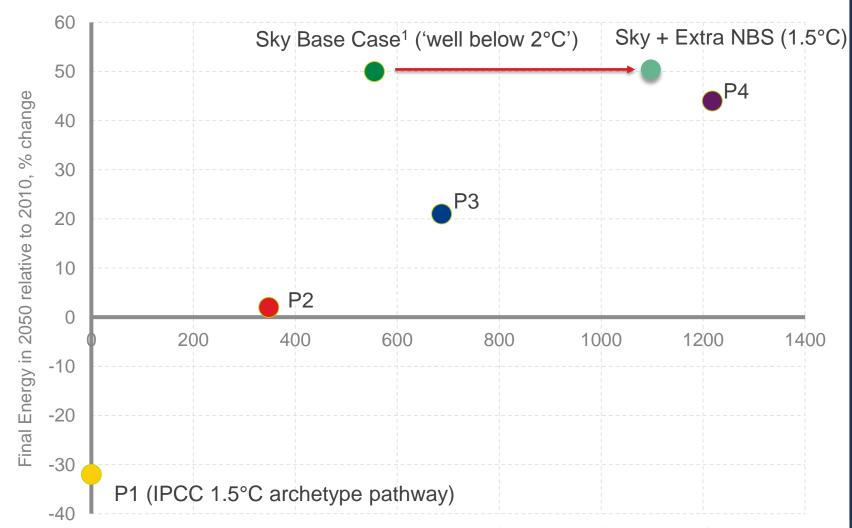




In addition, increasing global forest coverage by an area the size of Brazil offers potential to deliver the stretched 1.5°C ambition of the Paris Agreement

Source: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Shell Sky data Copyright of Shell International B.V.

Sky and the IPCC 1.5°C Special Report



Cumulative sinks (including CCS and BECCS) to 2100 in Gt CO₂

Source: IPCC SR15 and Shell Analysis.

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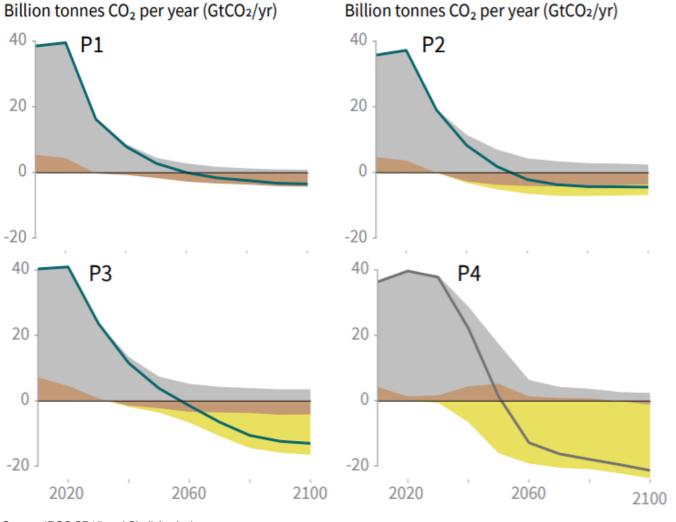
Global Warming of 1.5°C

An IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, i the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty.



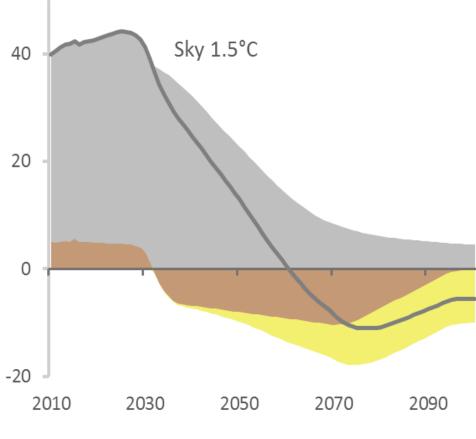
¹ Note that the Sky Base Case is not a 1.5°C scenario, so not directly comparable with P1-P4, it is shown for reference.

The IPCC 1.5°C Special Report and Sky 1.5°C



Source: IPCC SR15 and Shell Analysis.
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Billion tonnes CO₂ per year (GtCO₂/yr)



AFOLU

BECCS

Fossil fuel and industry

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