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Royal Dutch Shell



Gas and LNG have a key role to play in a decarbonising world

2020 saw new net-zero emissions (NZE) announcements at both national and regional levels. Natural gas can help lower overall emissions, whether in partnership with renewables to deliver a reliable energy choice or to power hard-to-electrify sectors. 65% of the growth in natural gas use in the next twenty years is expected to come from non-power sectors. LNG is expected to be the fastest growing source of natural gas.

LNG shows its resilience and flexibility in 2020

While COVID-19 derailed expected forecasts, LNG demand still grew with trade reaching 360 million tonnes in 2020. The industry reacted swiftly to changing market conditions, diverting cargoes to shifting demand centres and through adjusting supply. Prices remained volatile, hitting a record low before rebounding to record high in early 2021. New LNG supply investment decisions ground to a halt due to the pandemic-driven economic crisis.

Complementary spot and term contract structures and cleaner pathways to drive LNG growth

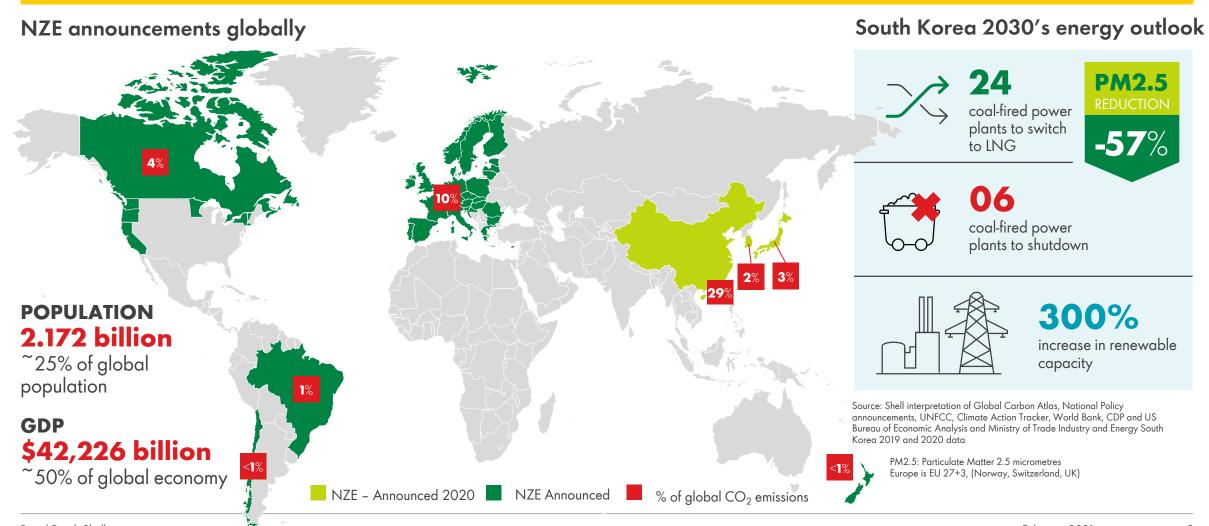
LNG demand is expected to grow steadily with a supply-demand gap estimated to emerge in the middle of the current decade. With an increasing number of buyers and suppliers, the industry has evolved to offer a wider choice of commercial structures to meet changing needs. Against a backdrop of increasing NZE targets, the industry will need to further innovate to offer cleaner energy supply.



Gas and LNG have a key role to play in a decarbonising world

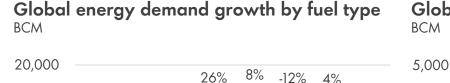
Three of the ten highest CO₂ emitting countries announce net-zero emissions (NZE) targets during 2020

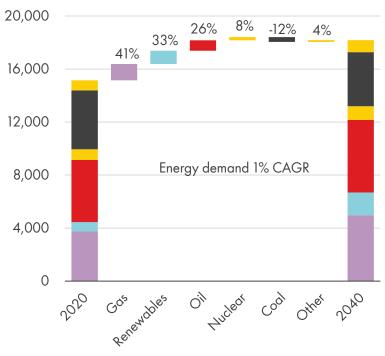


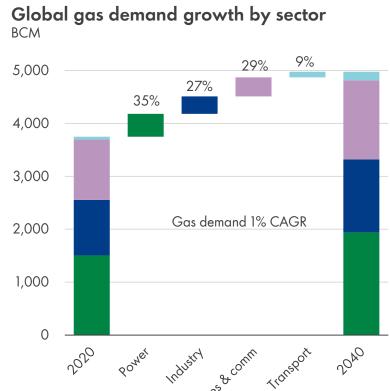


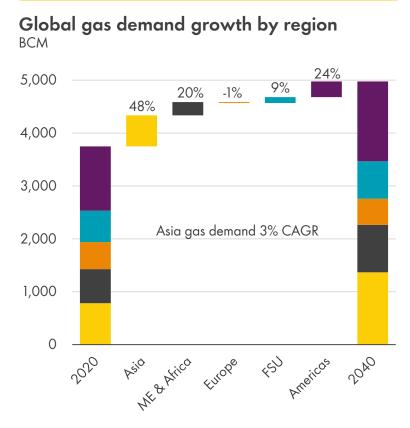
Gas demand projected to grow and play a key role in decarbonising sectors









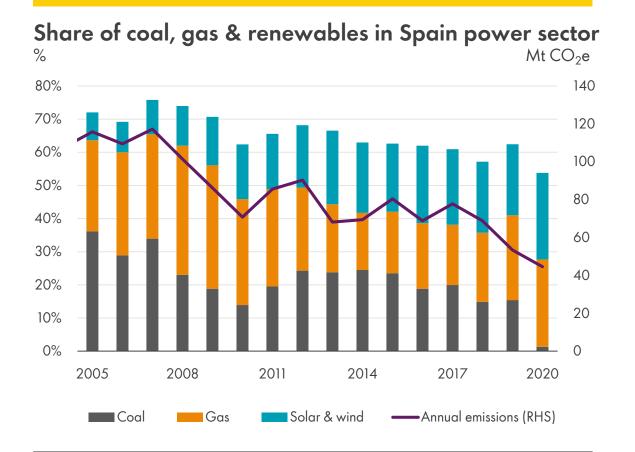


Source: Shell interpretation of Wood Mackenzie H1 2020 data

CAGR - Compound annual growth rate Res & comm: Residential and Commercial

Gas is a reliable partner to renewable power and provides flexibility to meet seasonal heating demand





UK total electricity & gas demand TWh 5.0 4.5 4.0 3.5 3.0 2.5

2017

2018

2019

2020

2020

Source: Shell interpretation of Wood Mackenzie, IEA, Aurora Energy Research, National Grid, Grid Watch UK 2021 and Sustainable Gas Institute White Paper 5 2020 data

Royal Dutch Shell February 2021

2.0

1.5

0.5

2015

2016

2017

Electricity

Gas enables reduction of industrial emissions





Benefits of using gas in the iron & steel sector



-36%

EMISSIONS

Coal-to-gas switching

36% CO₂ emissions saving through the use of natural gas, hydrogen and LNG for direct reduced iron (DRI) steel production



-85% -90%

EMISSIONS

Carbon capture & storage

85-90% CO₂ emissions saving

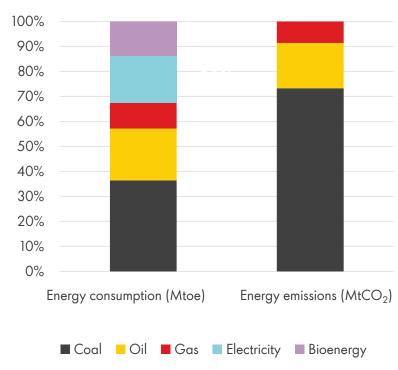


-100% FMISSIONS

Biogas & BECCS

 $86\%~{\rm CO_2}$ emissions reduction using electric arc furnace (EAF)* Potentially negative when using biogas / bioenergy + CCS

2020 industrial energy use and emissions in India



Source: Shell interpretation of IEA ETP, Wood Mackenzie, worldsteel data 2020 data

^{*} If electricity is sourced from renewable generation BECCS: Bioenergy carbon capture & storage Mtoe: Million tonnes of oil equivalent MTCO₂. Million tonnes CO₂

Uptake of gas in the road transport sector



Demand increasing as number of LNG-fuelled vehicles increase



In 2020, China's road transport sector consumed nearly

13 million tonnes of LNG



3,000+

LNG stations in China

300+

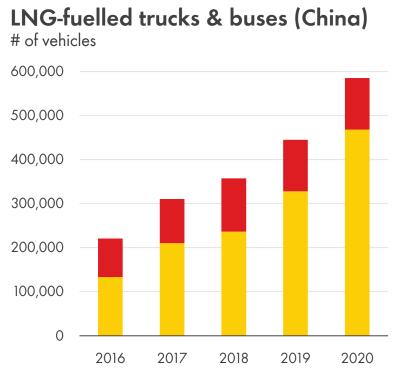
in 21 countries across Europe



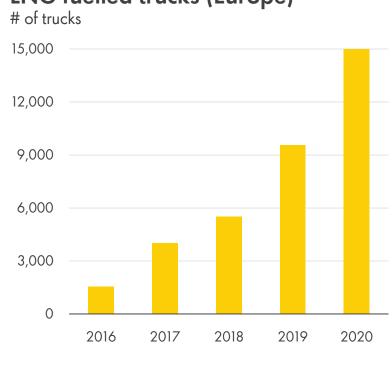
7.9 million tonnes

of LNG demand projected for road transport in Europe by 2030

40% of which is expected to be met with bio-LNG



LNG-fuelled trucks (Europe)



Source: Shell interpretation of NGVA 2020, Less Better, SCI China, CARTAC and other industry 2019 and 2020 data

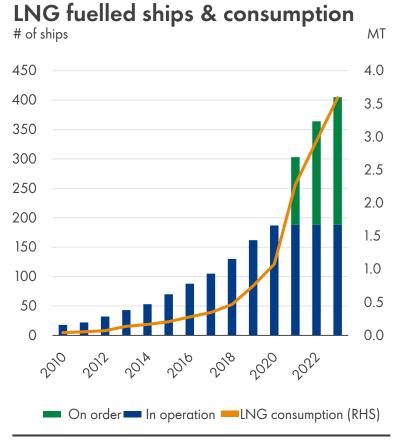
Royal Dutch Shell February 2021

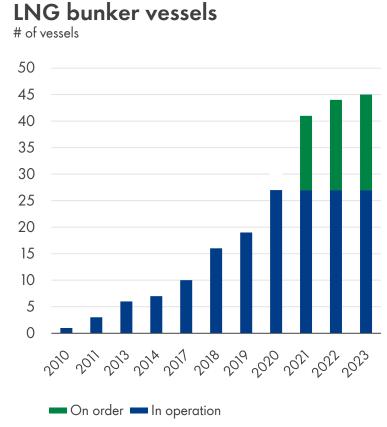
Trucks Buses

Marine sector LNG demand grows as global bunkering infrastructure develops rapidly

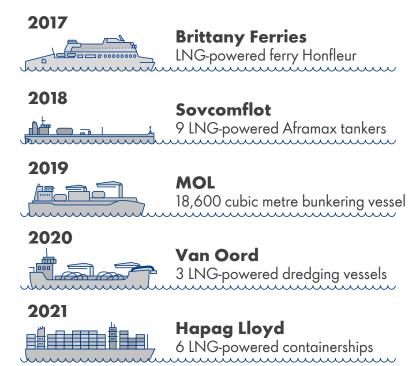


10





A choice of LNG enabling access to green financing

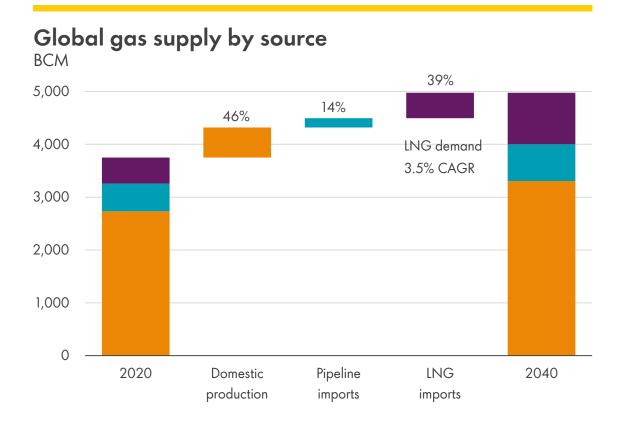


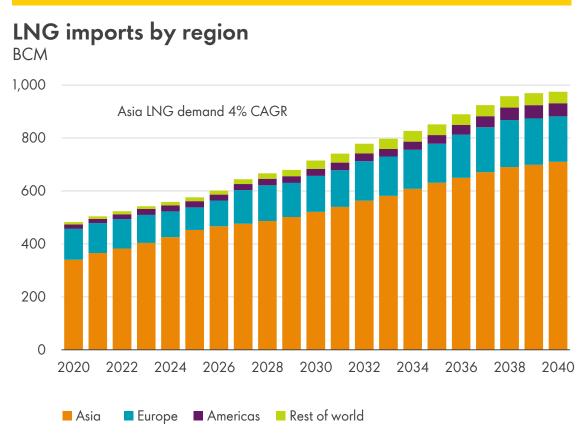
Source: Shell interpretation of DNV GL 2020 data and various news reports

LNG to play a pivotal role in meeting gas demand growth, particularly in Asia



11





Source: Shell interpretation of Wood Mackenzie H1 2020 data CAGR: Compound annual growth rate

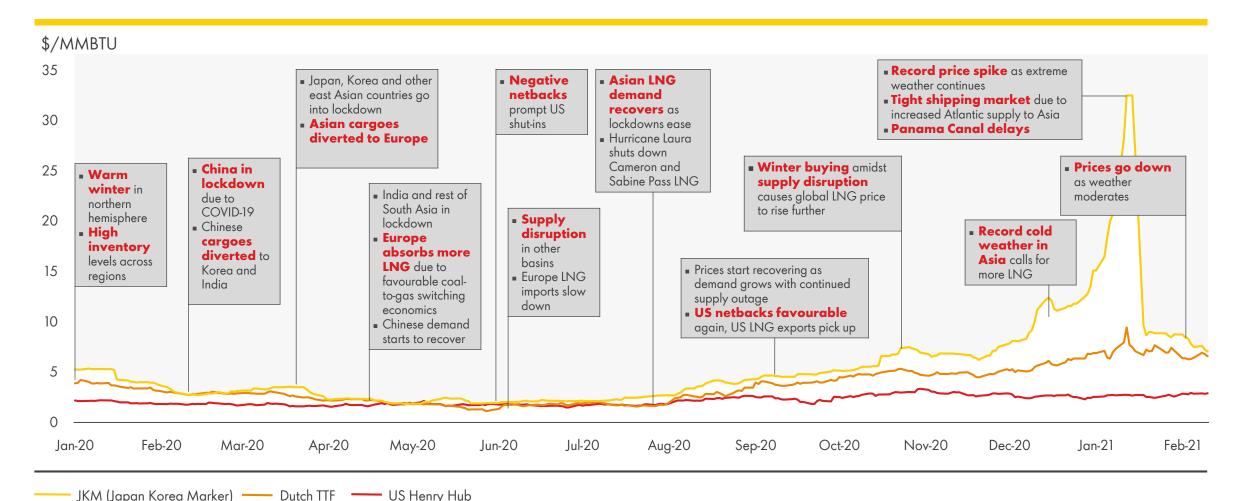


LNG shows its resilience and flexibility in 2020

LNG shows resilience and flexibility in a rapidly changing environment



13

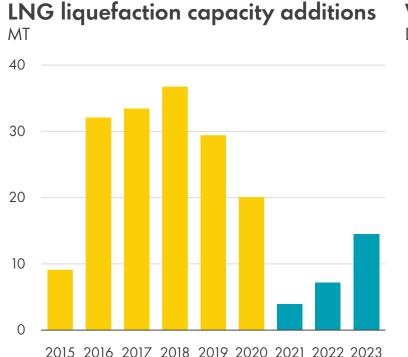


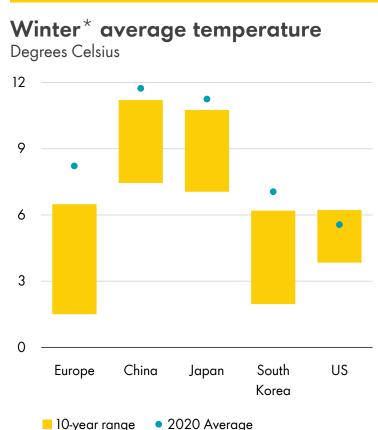
Source: Shell interpretation of ICE, CME, S&P Global Platts 2020 and 2021 data

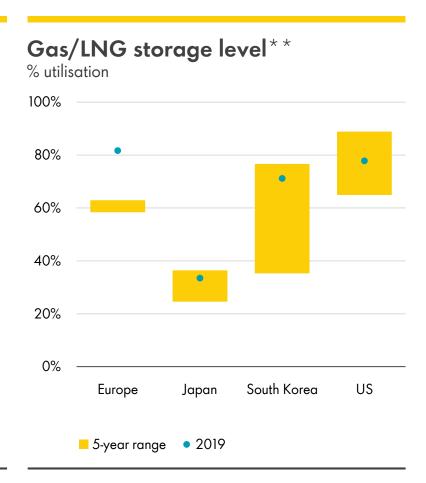
2020 started with a well-supplied global gas and LNG market



14







Source: Shell interpretation of IHS Markit, PIRA, AGSI, METI, KESIS and EIA 2020 data

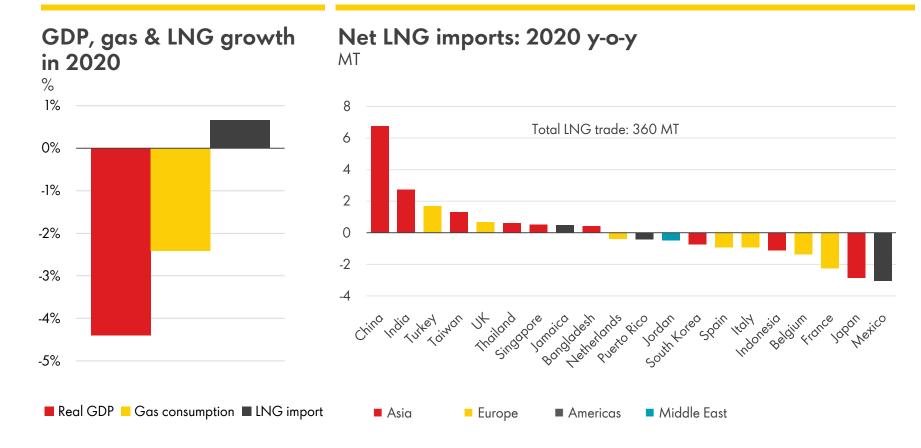
^{*}Winter months are from October through March. 2020 winter average from October 2019 to March 2020

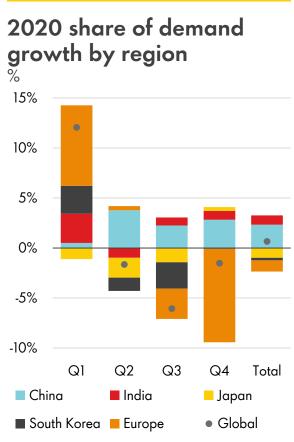
^{**}As of 31st December 2019

LNG demand continued to grow despite a global pandemic



China and India lead demand recovery





15

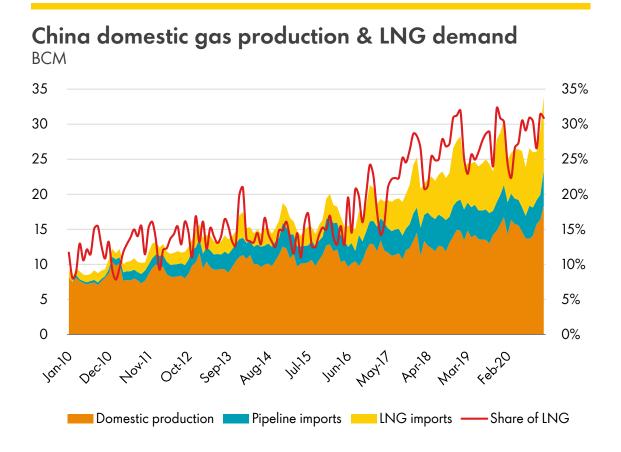
Source: Shell interpretation of IHS Markit, customs, Kpler and International Monetary Fund 2020 data LNG importers with minimal year-on-year change are not included in this chart

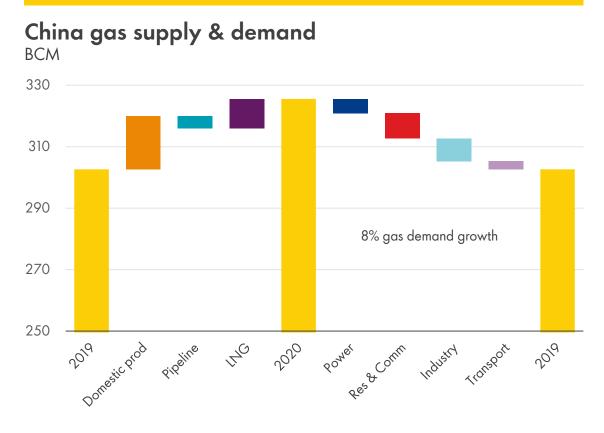
China gas demand growth remained resilient in 2020



16

Record Chinese LNG imports in December 2020





Source: Shell interpretation of IHS Markit and Chinese customs 2020 data

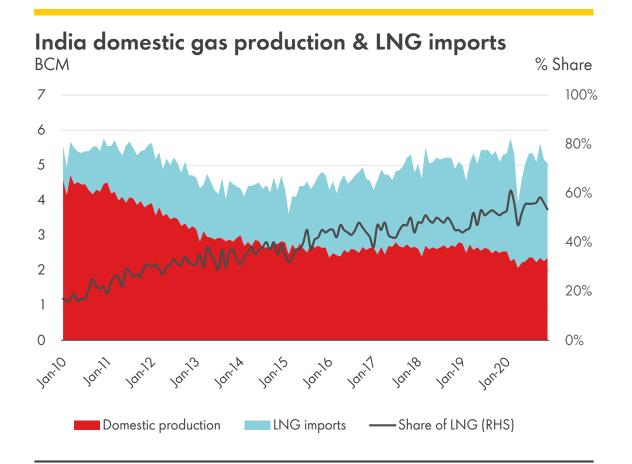
Res & Comm: Residential and commercial Domestic Prod: Domestic Production

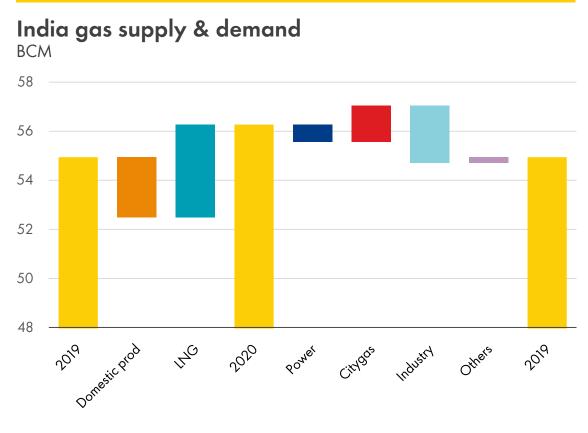
Lower-priced LNG results in 11% increase in Indian imports



17

LNG supplements reduced domestic gas production





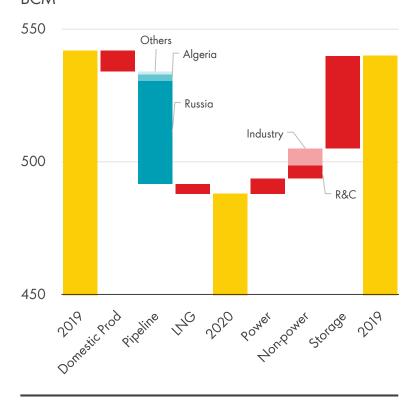
Sources: Shell interpretation of Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC), Central Electricity Authority (CEA), IHS Markit and Kpler 2020 data

Flexibility in European gas supply sources helped with global LNG balance

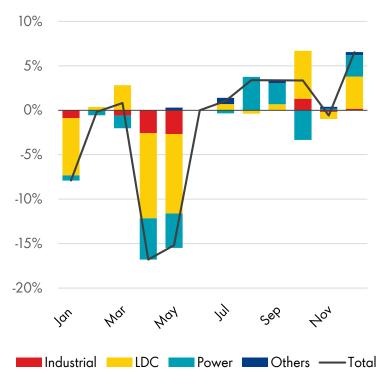


18

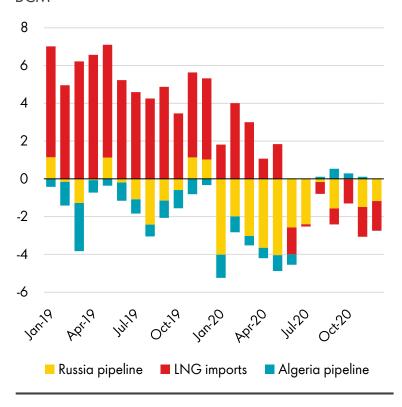
Europe gas supply & demand BCM



Europe gas demand growth y-o-y



Europe gas & LNG import growth BCM



Source: Shell's interpretation of ENTSOG, Wood Mackenzie and European TSO 2020 data

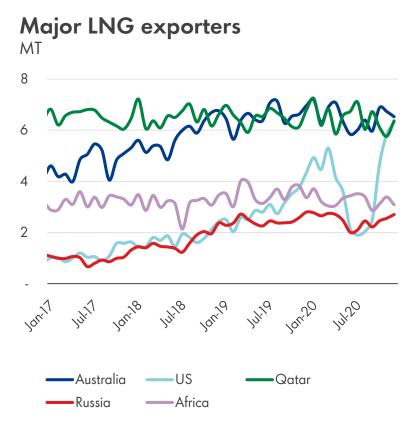
LDC - Local distribution company R&C: Residential and commercial

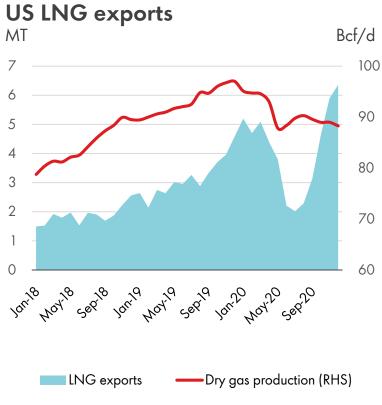
Supply response to changing market conditions

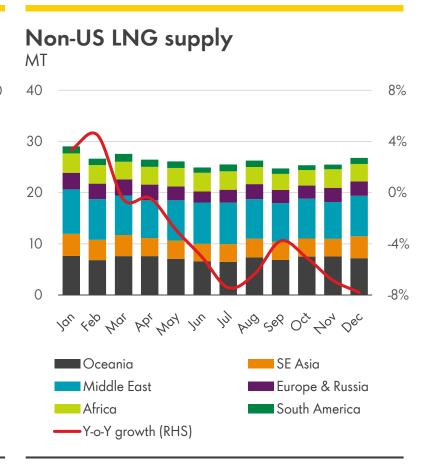


19

US supply added volume and flexibility





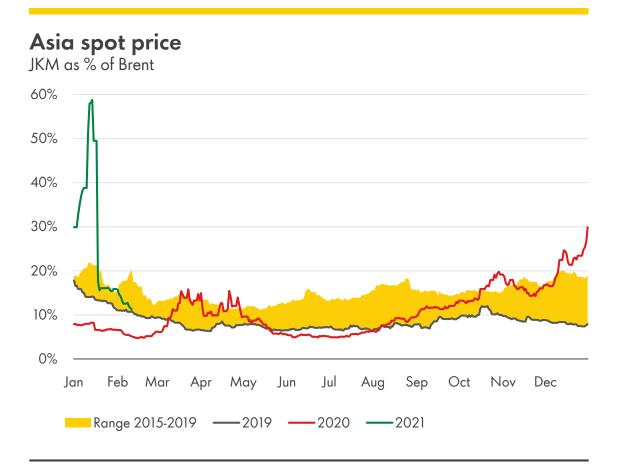


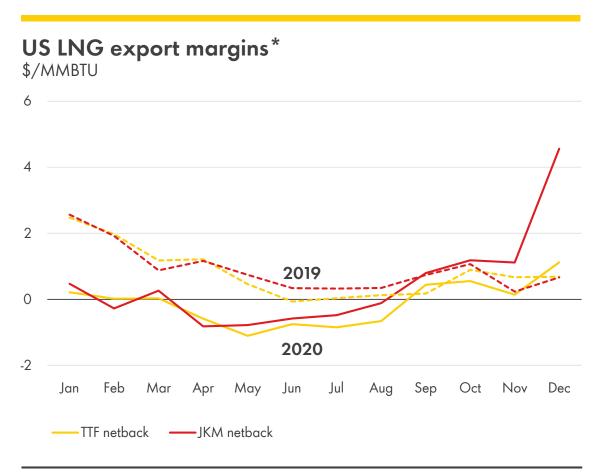
Source: Shell interpretation of Kpler, EIA and Wood Mackenzie 2020 data

Global LNG prices hit a record low before rebounding to hit a record high in January 2021



20



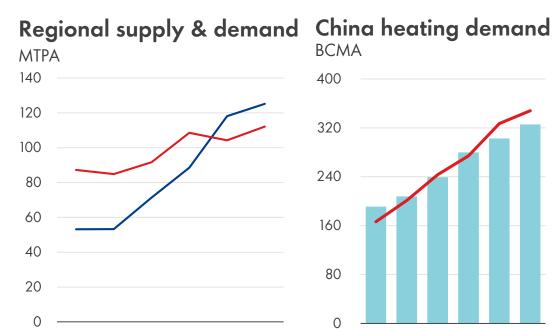


Source: Shell interpretation of ICE, CME, S&P Global Platts 2020 and 2021 data

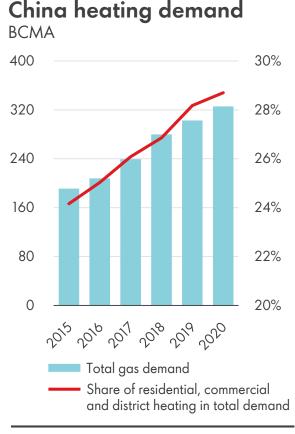
^{*}Excludes liquefaction fee; netback calculated as: JKM and TTF minus regasification and transportation cost minus 115% Henry Hub

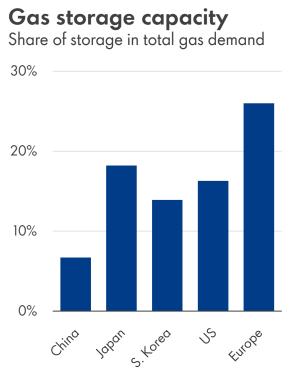
A combination of structural issues and singular events caused the price rally

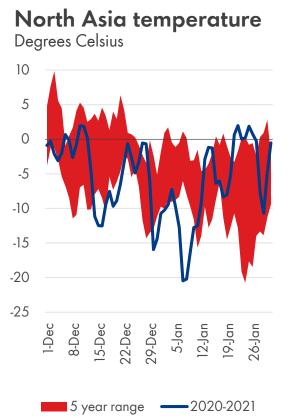




— Atlantic supply







21

Source: Shell interpretation of IHS Markit, Wood Mackenzie and S&P Global Platts 2020 and 2021 data

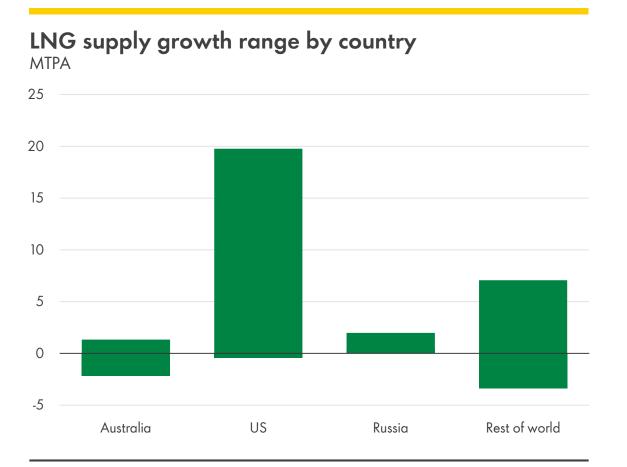
Pacific demand net of Pacific supply

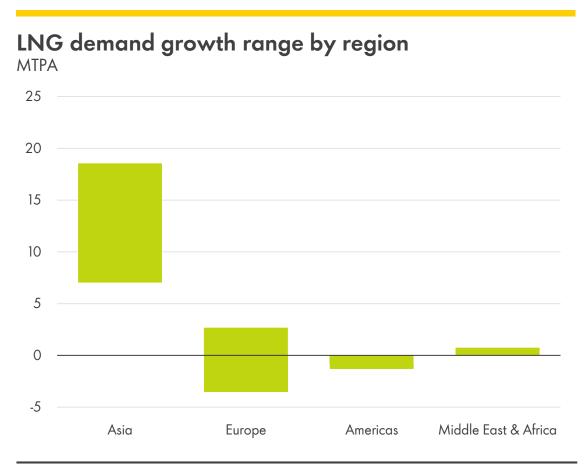
Asian LNG demand recovery projected to continue in 2021



22

LNG exports from the US expected to offer flexible supply



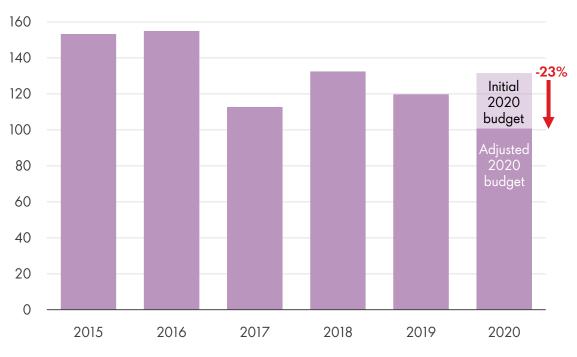


Source: Shell interpretation of IHS Markit and Wood Mackenzie 2020 data

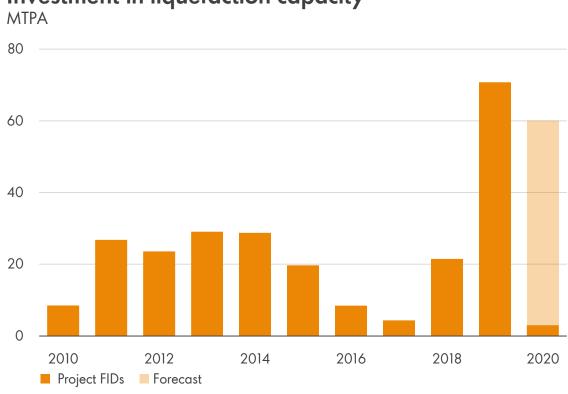
LNG supply investment halts due to pandemic-related economic crisis











Source: Shell interpretation of IHS Markit and Wood Mackenzie 2020 data

^{*}Industry represents estimated capital budgets of ExxonMobil, Shell, Chevron, Total, BP, Equinor and Eni, as calculated by Wood Mackenzie



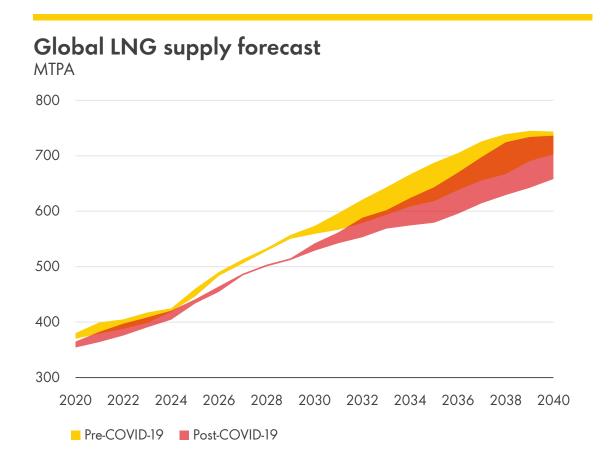
Complementary spot and term contract structures and cleaner pathways to drive LNG growth

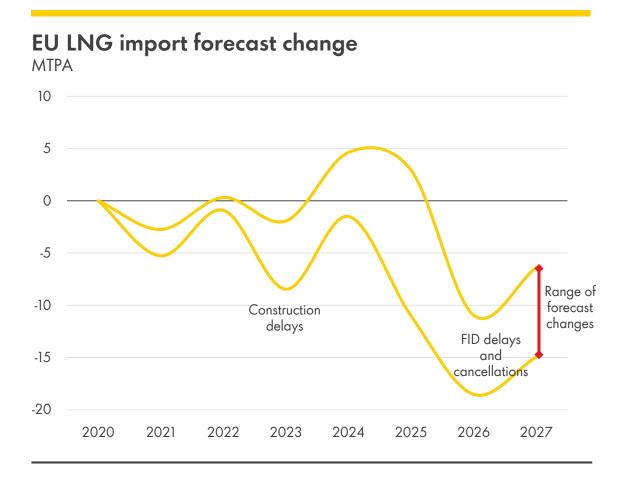
COVID-19 pandemic delays project construction timelines



25

Lasting impact expected on LNG supply not demand

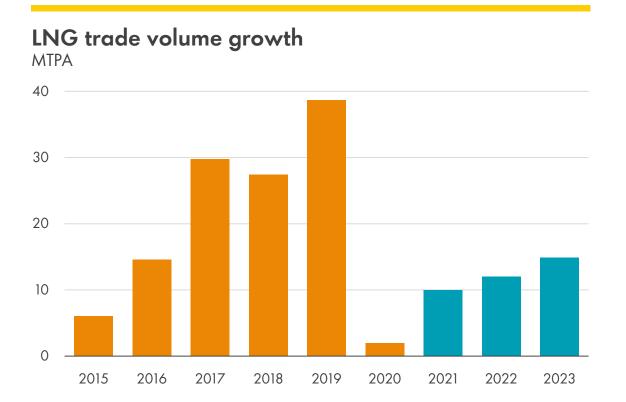


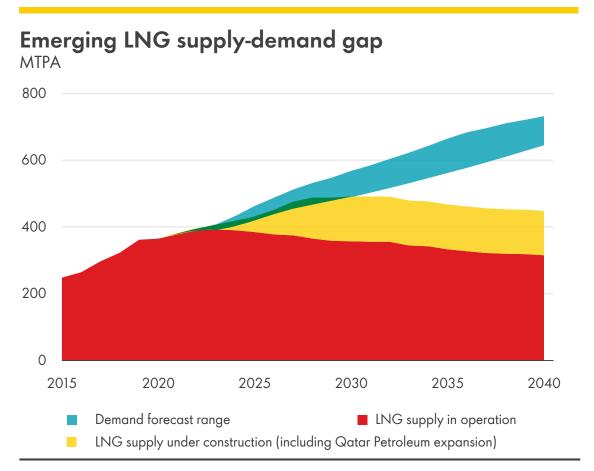


Source: Shell interpretation of Wood Mackenzie and IHS Markit 2020 data

Supply-demand gap estimated to emerge in the middle of the current decade as demand rebounds







Source: Shell interpretation of IHS Markit, Wood Mackenzie, FGE and Poten & Partners 2020 and 2021 data Qatar Petroleum LNG expansion announced in February 2021

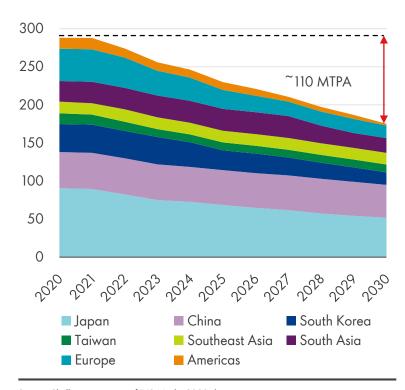
Triggers exist for change in the global LNG market



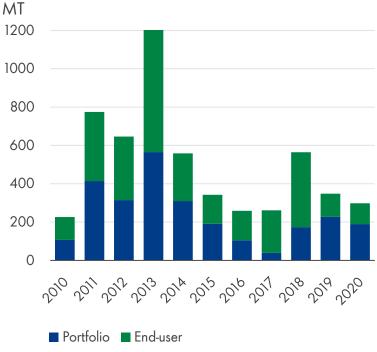
27

More market participants with increasingly diverse needs

Long-term LNG contract expiries MTPA

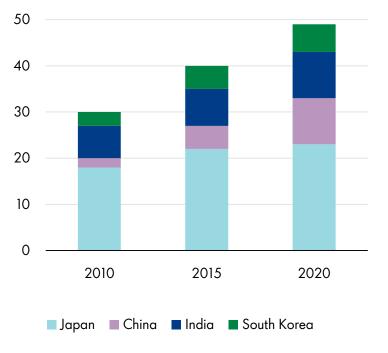


Total LNG contract volumes by buyer type



LNG importers

of regasification capacity holders in Japan, China, India and South Korea



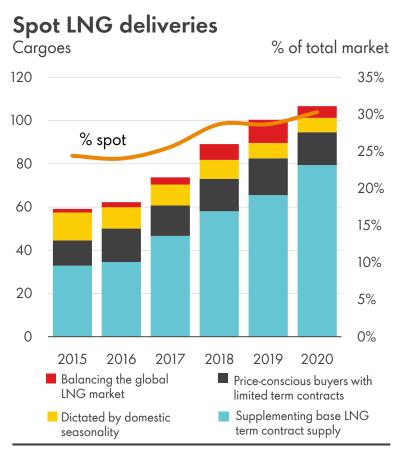
Source: Shell interpretation of IHS Markit 2020 data

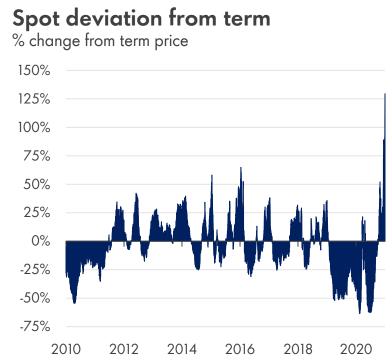
Current industry structure appears sustainable

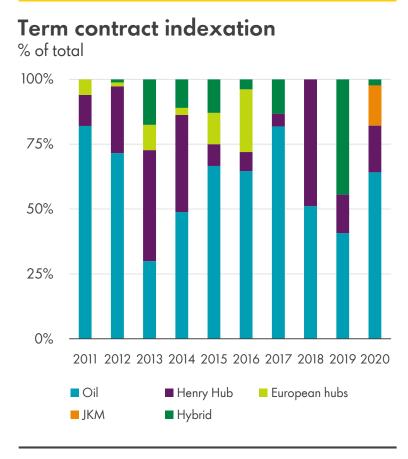


28

No acceleration in the move to commoditisation







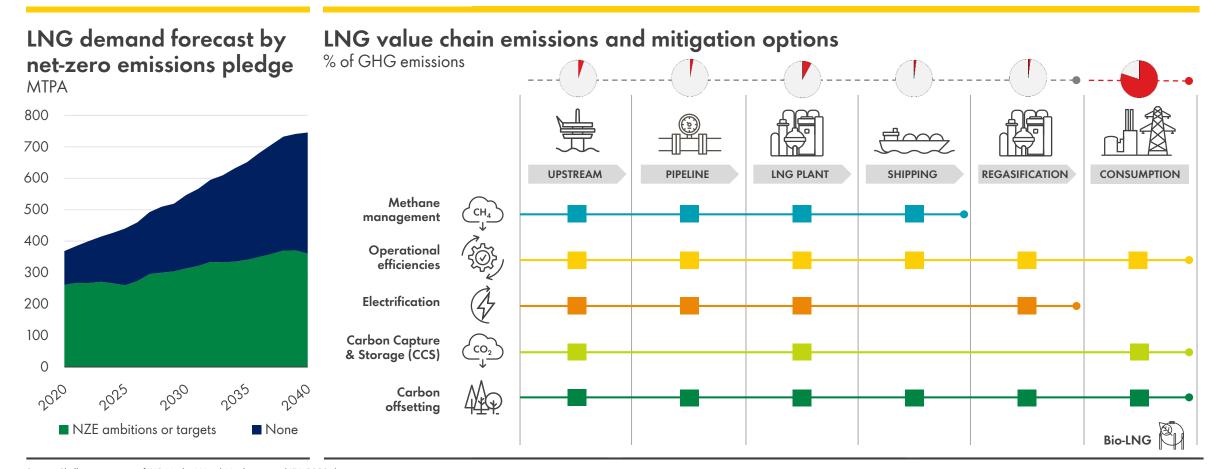
Shell interpretation of IHS Markit, Wood Mackenzie, ICE, CME and S&P Platts 2020 and 2021 data

NZE targets will need cleaner and innovative solutions



29

All levers needed to decarbonise LNG

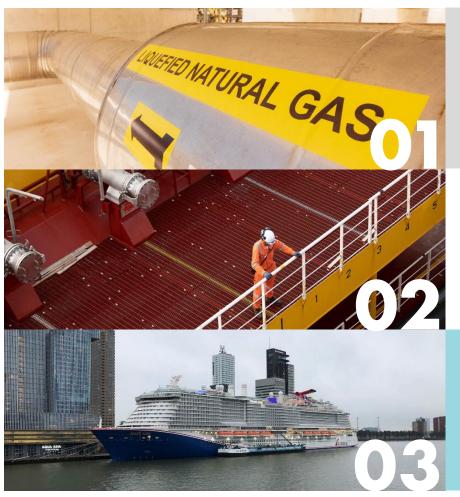


Source: Shell interpretation of IHS Markit, Wood Mackenzie and IEA 2020 data

Summary



30



Gas and LNG have a key role to play in a decarbonising world

- Net-zero emissions announcements across the globe
- Gas and LNG can play a key role in decarbonising hard-to-electrify sectors
- Nearly half of gas demand growth in the next 20 years expected to come from Asia

LNG shows its resilience and flexibility in 2020

- LNG demand continued to grow despite the global pandemic and ensuing economic crisis
- Global LNG prices hit a record low before rebounding to hit a record high in January 2021
- New LNG supply investment decisions ground to a halt

Complementary spot and term contract structures and cleaner pathways to drive LNG growth

- Supply-demand gap estimated to emerge in the middle of the current decade
- Current industry structure supports the changing needs of buyers
- Net-zero emissions targets will need cleaner and innovative energy solutions

