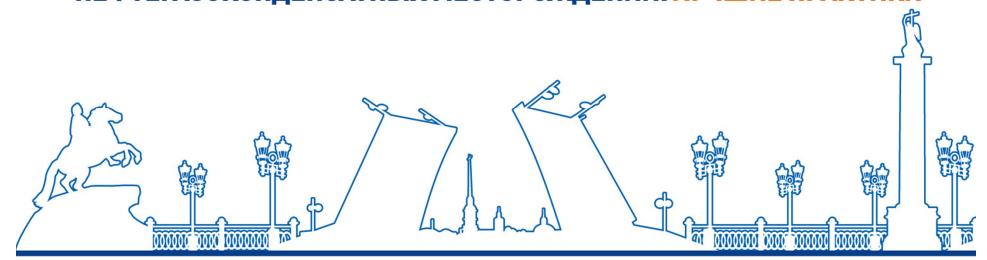


II СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКИЙ КОНГРЕСС 2017



ИНТЕГРИРОВАННОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ РАЗРАБОТКОЙ НЕФТЕГАЗОКОНДЕНСАТНЫХ МЕСТОРОЖДЕНИЙ: ЛУЧШИЕ ПРАКТИКИ



Передовой опыт концерна «Шелл» по осуществлению проектов

Дик Л. Уайнберг

Генеральный менеджер по реализации комплексных газовых проектов компаниями, в которых «Шепл» не является оператором

«Шелл» не является оператором «Шелл Глобал Солюшнз Интернэшнл Б.В.»

Definitions and 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 (SPE) 2P + 2C definitions.

Discovered and prospective resources: Our use of the term "discovered and prospective resources" are consistent with SPE 2P + 2C + 2U 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.

Underlying operating expenses are defined as operating expenses less identified items. A reconciliation can be found in the quarterly results announcement.

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 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 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; (a) 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, 2016 (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, September 26, 2017. 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. This presentation may contain references to Shell's website. These references are for the readers' convenience only. Shell is not incorporating by reference any information posted on www.shell.com. 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.

Проблемы и вызовы мировой энергетики

Рост глобальных энергетических потребностей по мере увеличения численности мирового населения и повышения уровня жизни



Рост численности населения

Ожидается, что к 2050 году численность населения планеты, составляющее сегодня 7,4 миллиардов, составит около 10 миллиардов человек, 67% из которых будут проживать в городах



Рост энергопотреблен ия

В 2060 году потребность в энергоносителях может увеличится почти на 60% по сравнению с текущим уровнем, а количество автомобилей достичь 2 миллиардов (против 800 млн., находящихся в эксплуатации на сегодняшний день)



Устойчивый спрос на традиционные энергоносители

К 2050 году производство электроэнергии из возобновляемых источников может вырасти троекратно, однако, для производства всего спектра необходимых энергетических продуктов нам по-прежнему будут нужны большие объемы нефти и газа

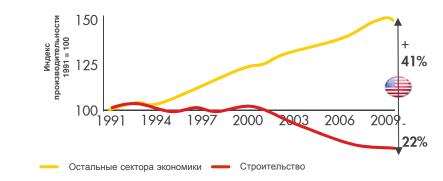


Смягчение последствий изменений климата

Атмосферные выбросы с нулевым содержанием загрязняющих веществ — потенциально достижимая цель человечества

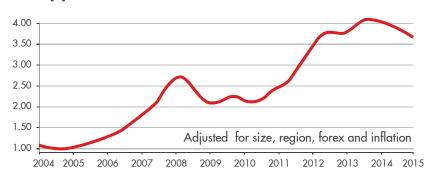
Динамика изменений в промышленности за последние 10 с лишним лет

Производительность в строительной отрасли



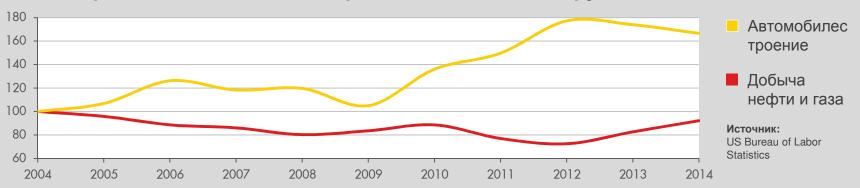
Источник: McKinsey

Нормированный показатель кап. затрат на 1 баррель



Источник: A Definitive 30-year History on Price and Cost in E&P Industry, IPA, April 2015

Индексированный показатель производительности труда



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Безопасность остается важнейшим приоритетом в нашей работе



Снижение потенциальных последствий для окружающей среды









- Использование имеющейся инфраструктуры
- Улавливание и хранение CO2

- Многостороннее сотрудничество в целях сохранения биологического разнообразия
- Экологическая очистка воды

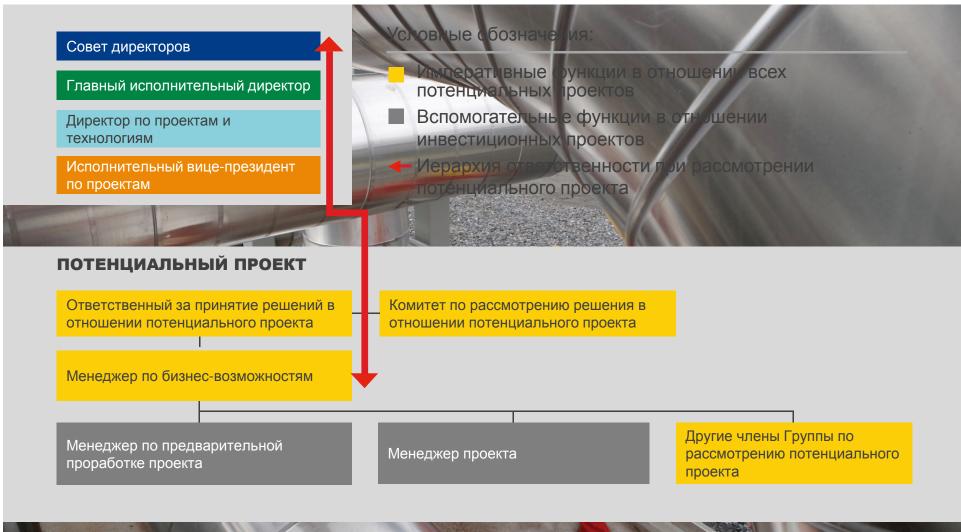
НАШ ПЕРСОНАЛ



Одна организация для всех проектов



Организационная структура

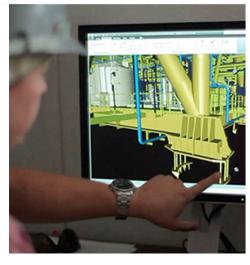


Повышение конкурентоспособности

















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Изменение системы организации поставок



Определение конкурентоспособного состава и эффективная реализация проекта





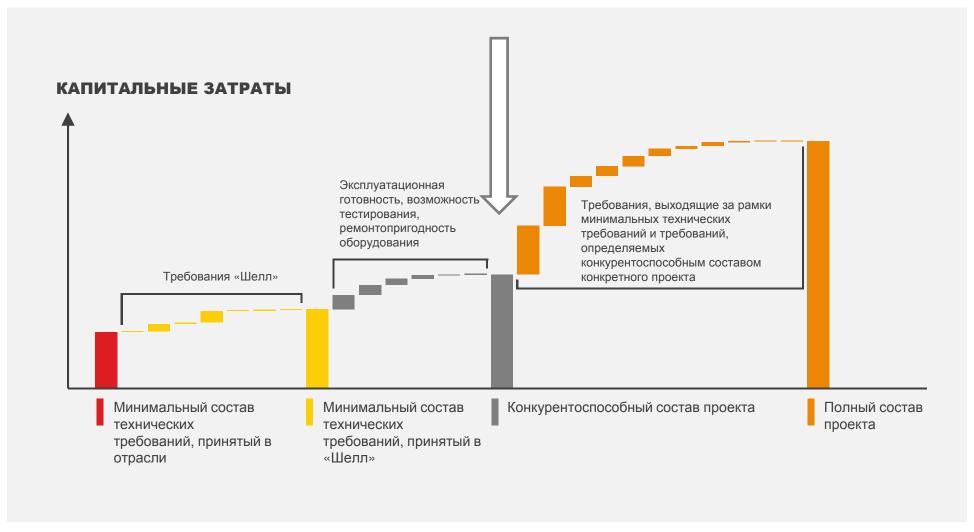








Определение проектных требований



Системы и процессы

нтегрированная система управления проектом внедрена на общекорпоративном уровне

Одна система, одна группа процессов

Безопасное, надежное и экономически эффективное исполнение проекта





8 принципов качественного исполнения проекта:

- Выполнение данных ранее обещаний
- Слаженная работа всех коллективов
- Контроль над соблюдением намеченных этапов реализации проекта
- Подготовка ясного, конкурентоспособного и определенного состава проекта
- Фиксация состава проекта
- Проведение предварительной проработки (выработка концепции) проекта настолько глубоко, насколько это практически осуществимо
- Максимально широкое использование для целей проекта стратегии стандартизации и применения уже апробированных технических решений
- Соблюдение требований стандартов и контрольных мероприятий, используемых для проекта

Партнерские отношения для достижения успеха





