Shell Technology Webcast

Friday 18th August 2006

Technologies driving new fuels

Disclaimer

This document contains forward-looking statements concerning the financial condition, results of operations and businesses of Royal Dutch Shell plc. 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 Report, including (without limitation): (a) price fluctuations in crude oil and natural gas; (b) changes in demand for the Group's products; (c) currency fluctuations; (d) drilling and production results; (e) reserve estimates; (f) loss of market 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 effects arising from recategorisation of reserves; (k) economic and financial market conditions in various countries and regions; (l) political risks, project delay or advancement, approvals and cost estimates; and (m) changes in trading conditions. All forward-looking statements contained in this document 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. Each forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date of this document. 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 document.

Please refer to the Royal Dutch Shell plc's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2005 for a description of certain important factors, risks and uncertainties that may affect the Company's businesses.

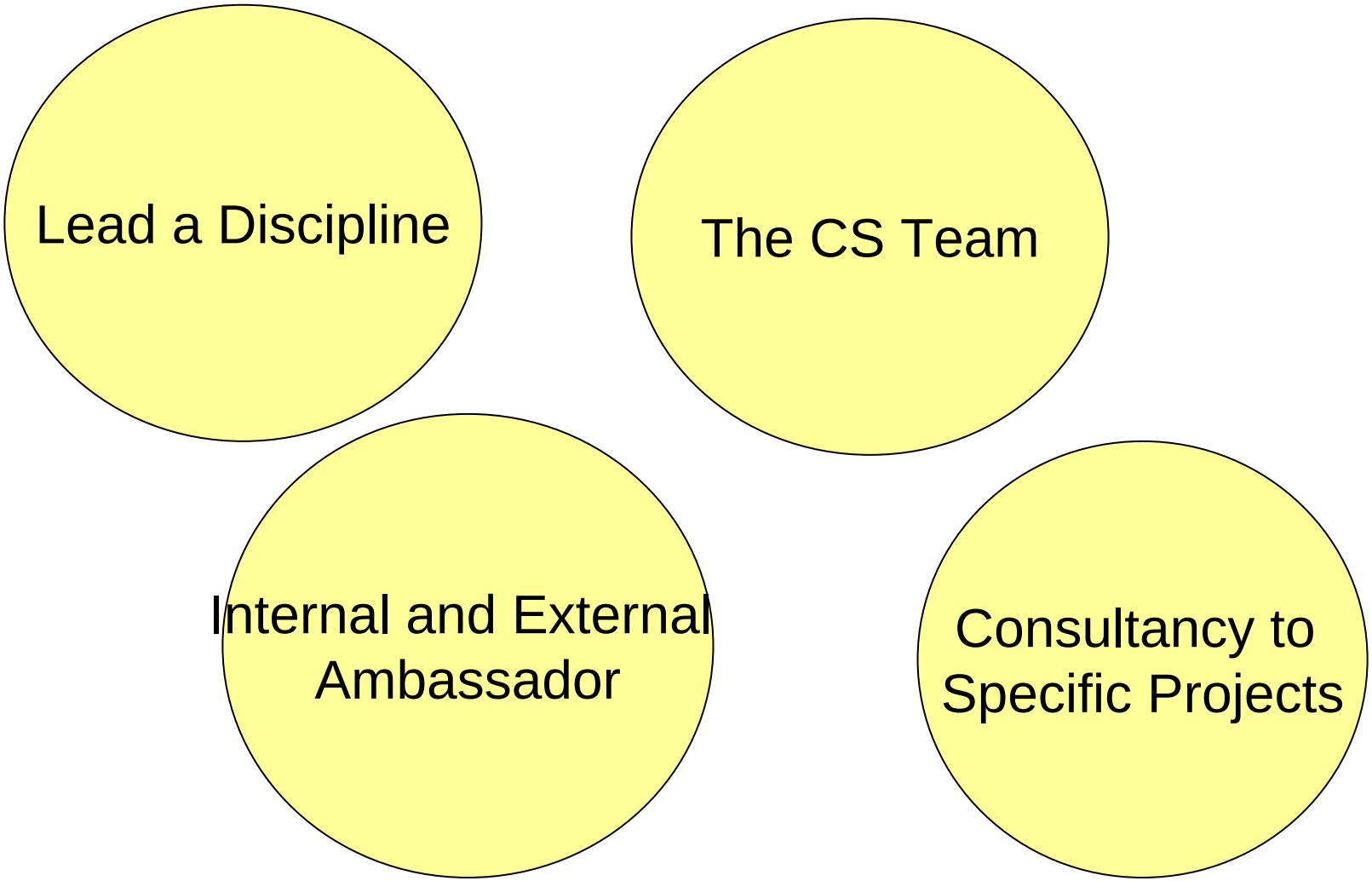
Refining for cleaner conventional and new fuels

Jose Bravo
Chief Scientist

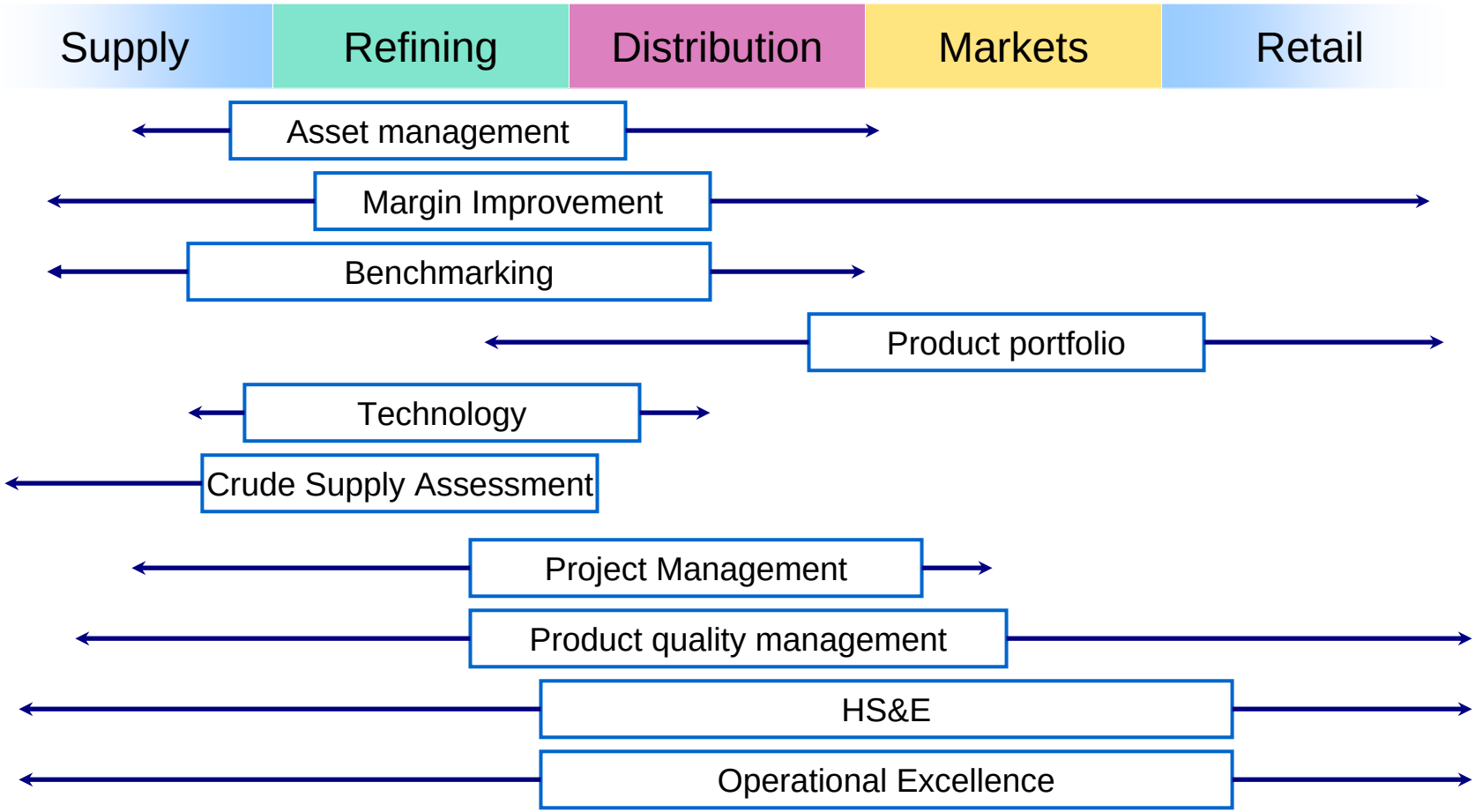
Agenda – Jose Bravo

- Role of the Chief Scientists
- Refinery technologies for conventional fuels
- Technologies for new synthetic fuels
  - Gas-to-Liquid (GTL)
  - Biomass-to-Liquid (BTL)

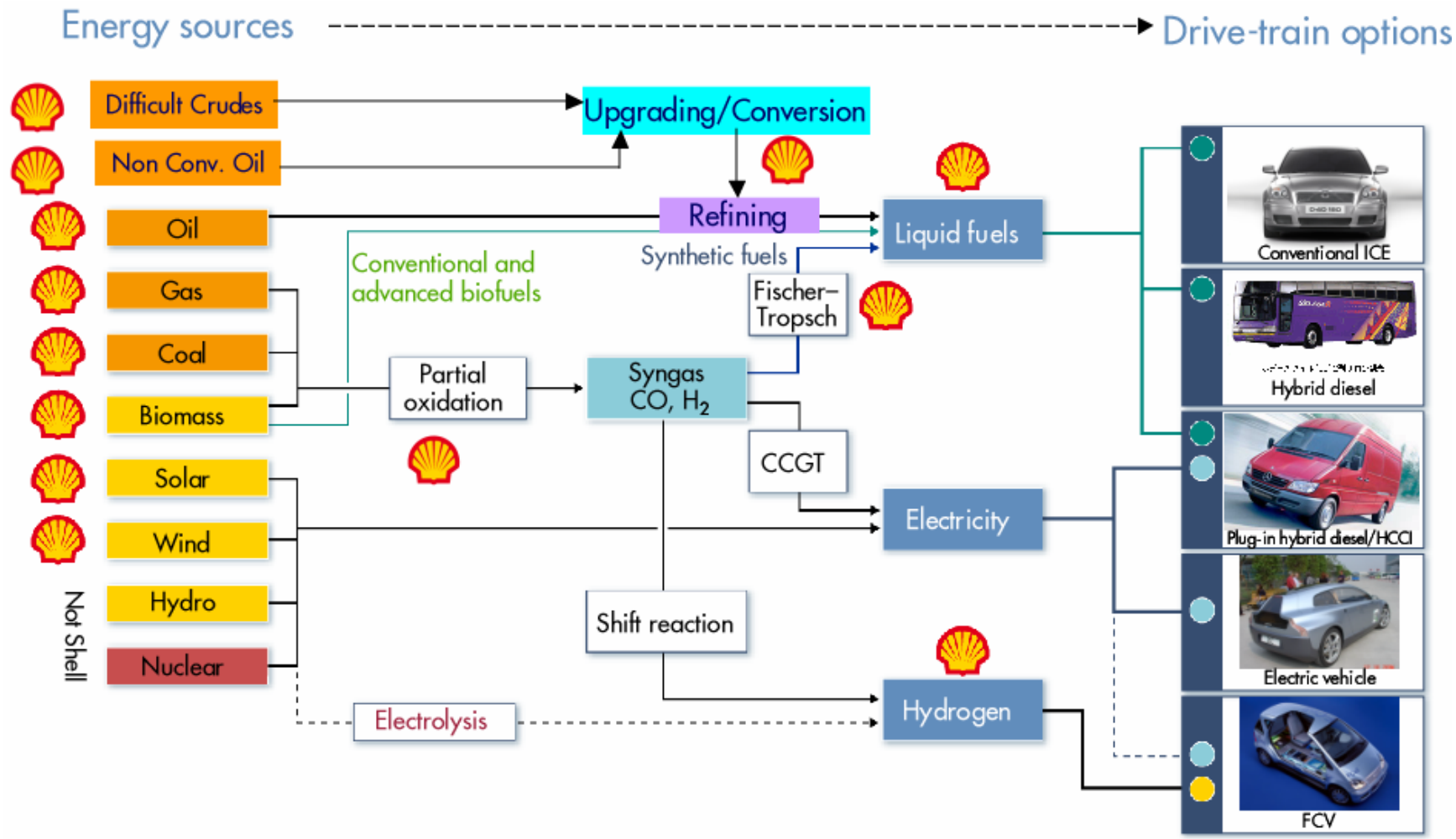
The four dimensions of a Chief Scientist



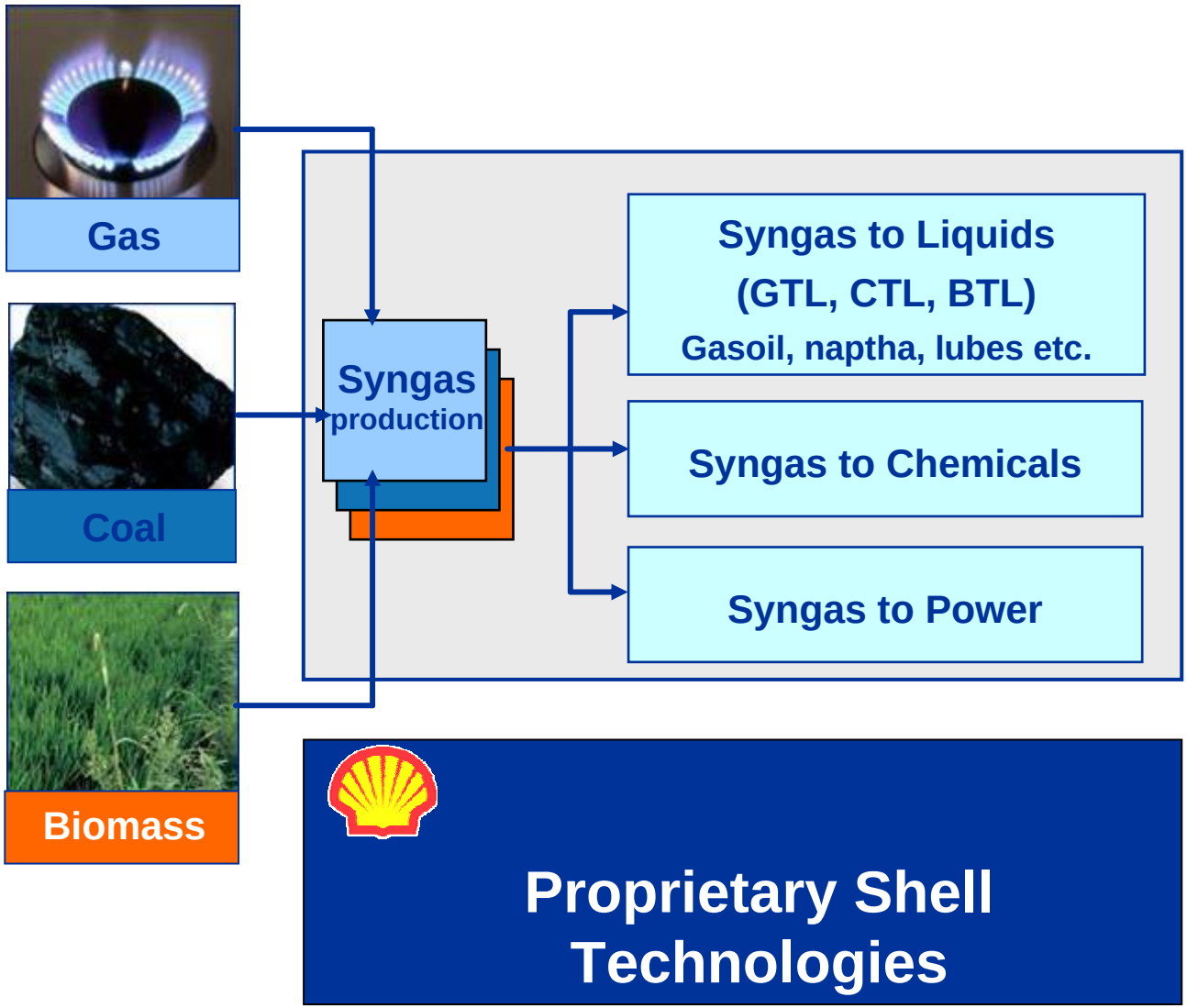
The value comes from an integrated view of the business



Shell technology in many parts of the value chain



Leader in conversion technologies

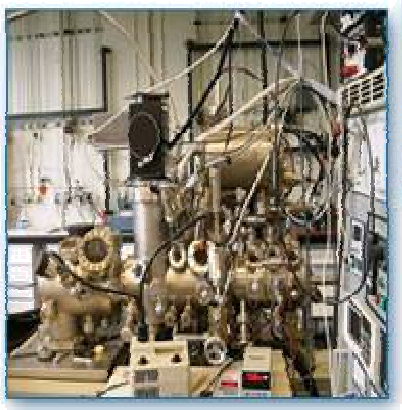


Gas to Liquids – continuous progress

Pearl GTL – end decade
140,000 bbls/day

Bintulu – the world's first commercial plant – 1993
15,000 bbls/day

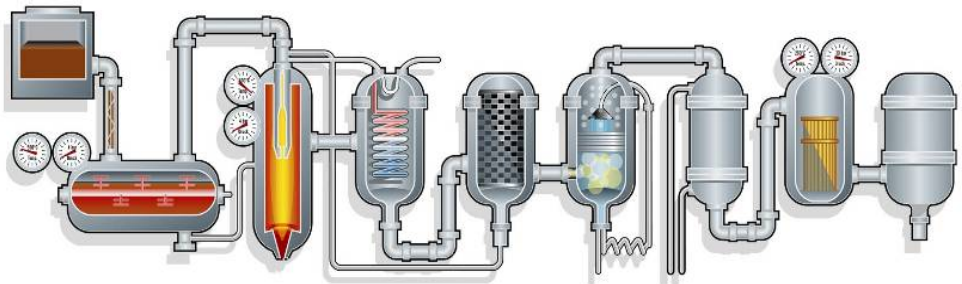
Amsterdam pilot plant – 1983



Amsterdam laboratory – 1970's

Shell's partnership with Choren is working to make biomass to liquid fuel a commercial reality

The Carbo-V® BTL Process



Three phase gasification	Gas Treatment	Fischer-Tropsch-Synthesis & Hydrocracking

A VW powered by Carbo-V® BTL diesel

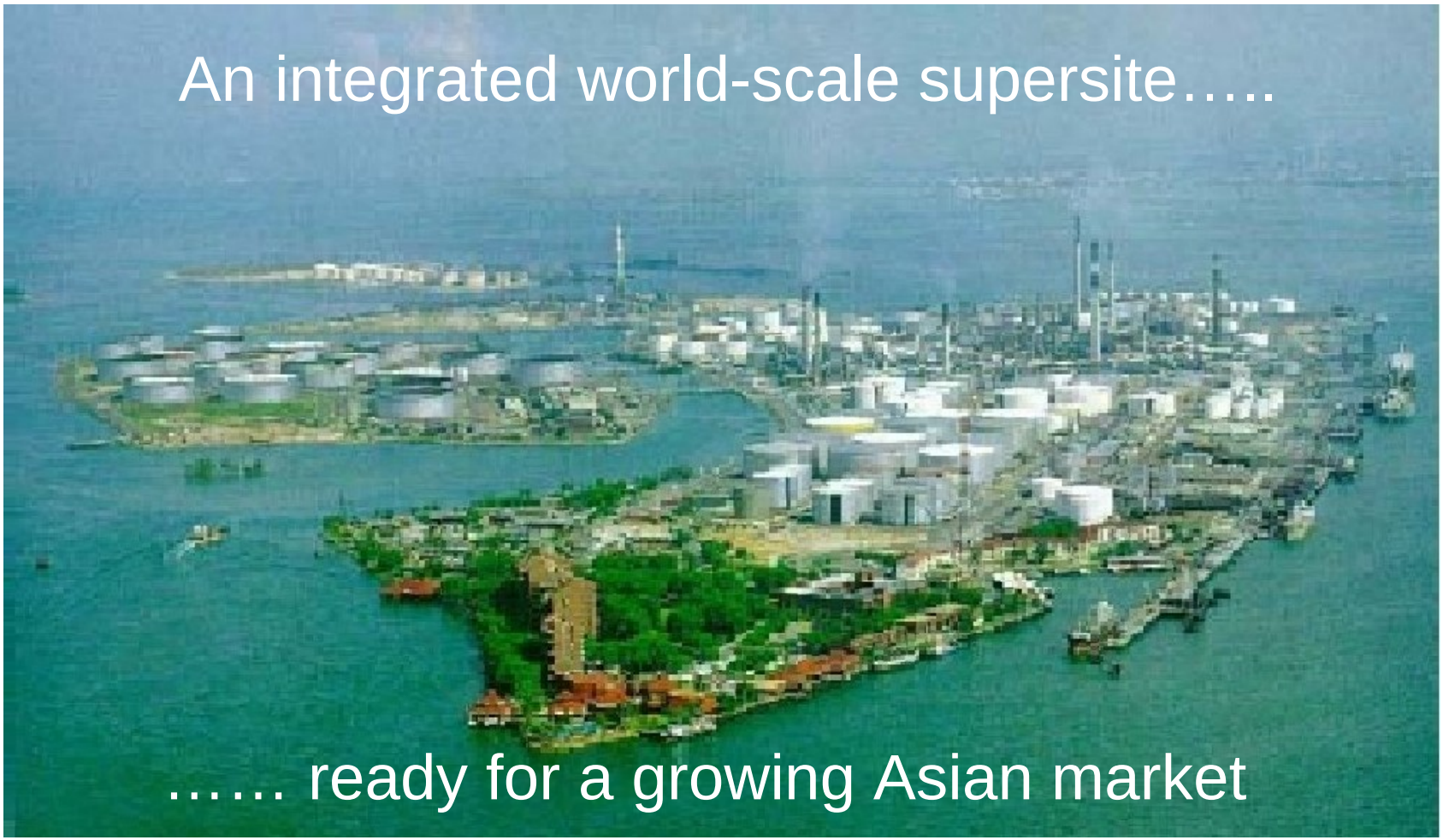
Implementing new technologies in Shell Eastern PetroChemicals Complex

Pieter Eijsberg
General Manager, Shell Eastern Petrochemicals Complex

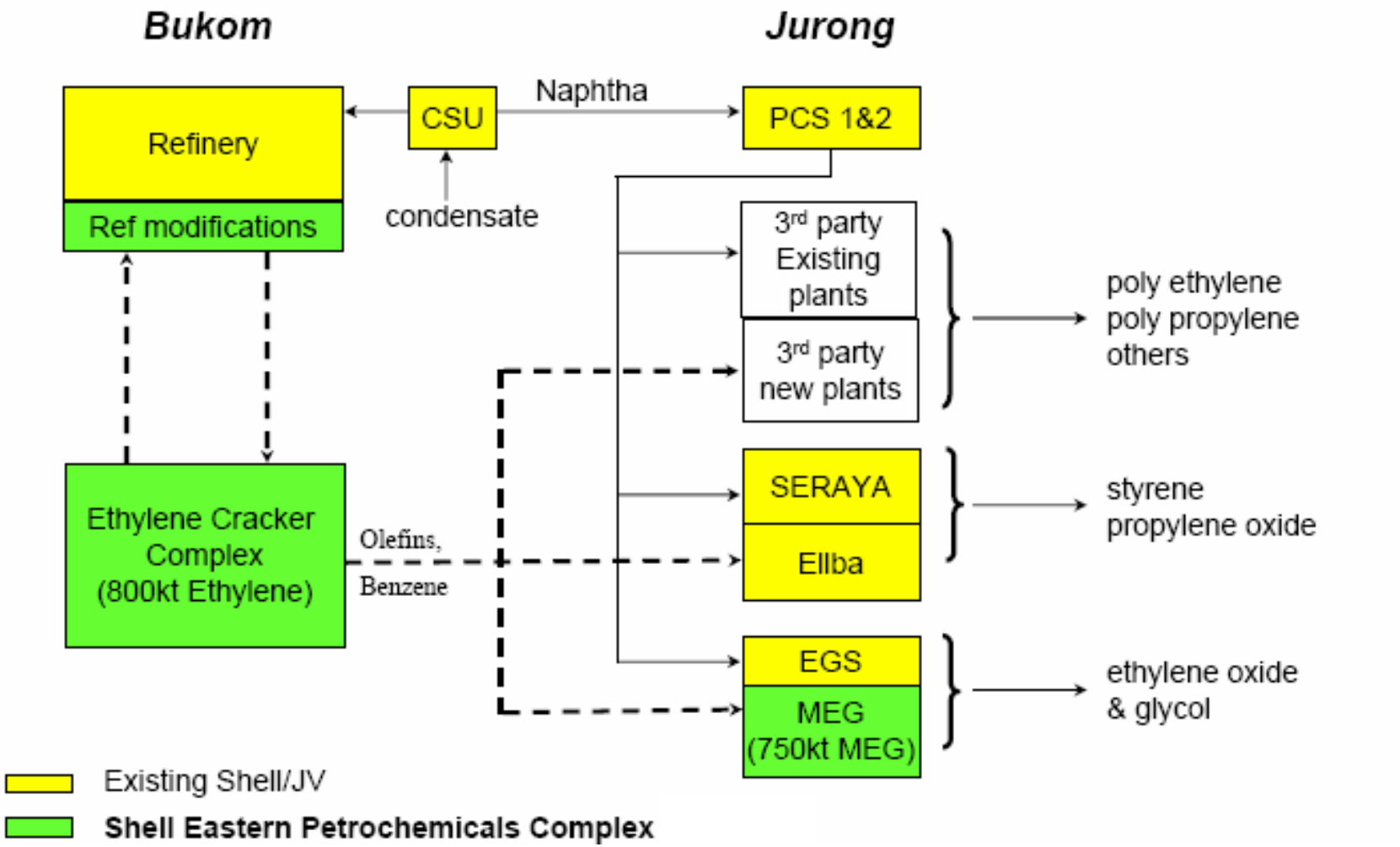
Agenda – Pieter Eijsberg

- What is the Shell Eastern PetroChemicals Complex?
- Oil-Chemicals-Advantage: integration of steam cracker and refinery
- Shell Omega Technology for production of Mono ethylene Glycol (MEG)

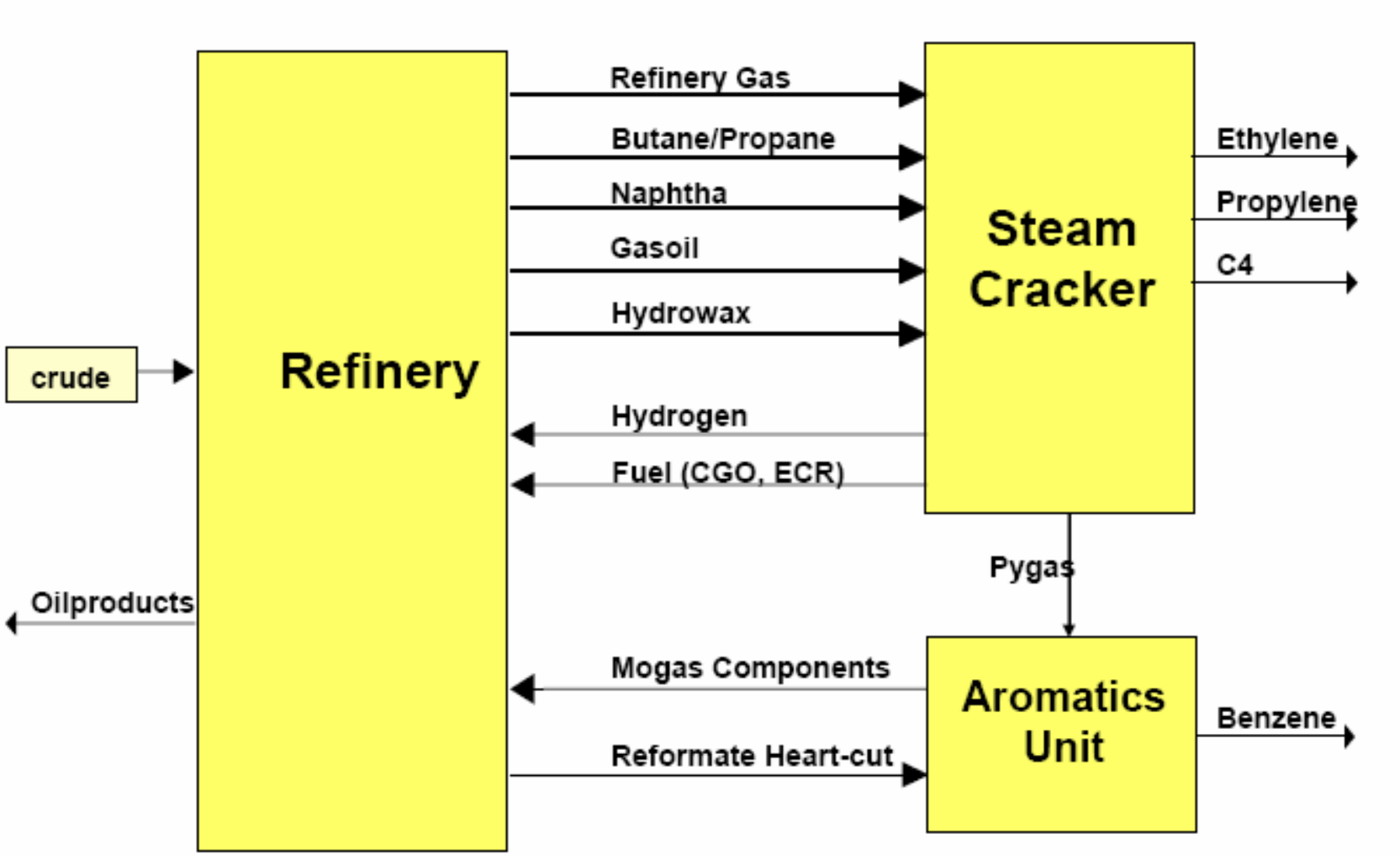
Shell Eastern Petrochemicals Complex



Shell Eastern Petrochemicals Complex

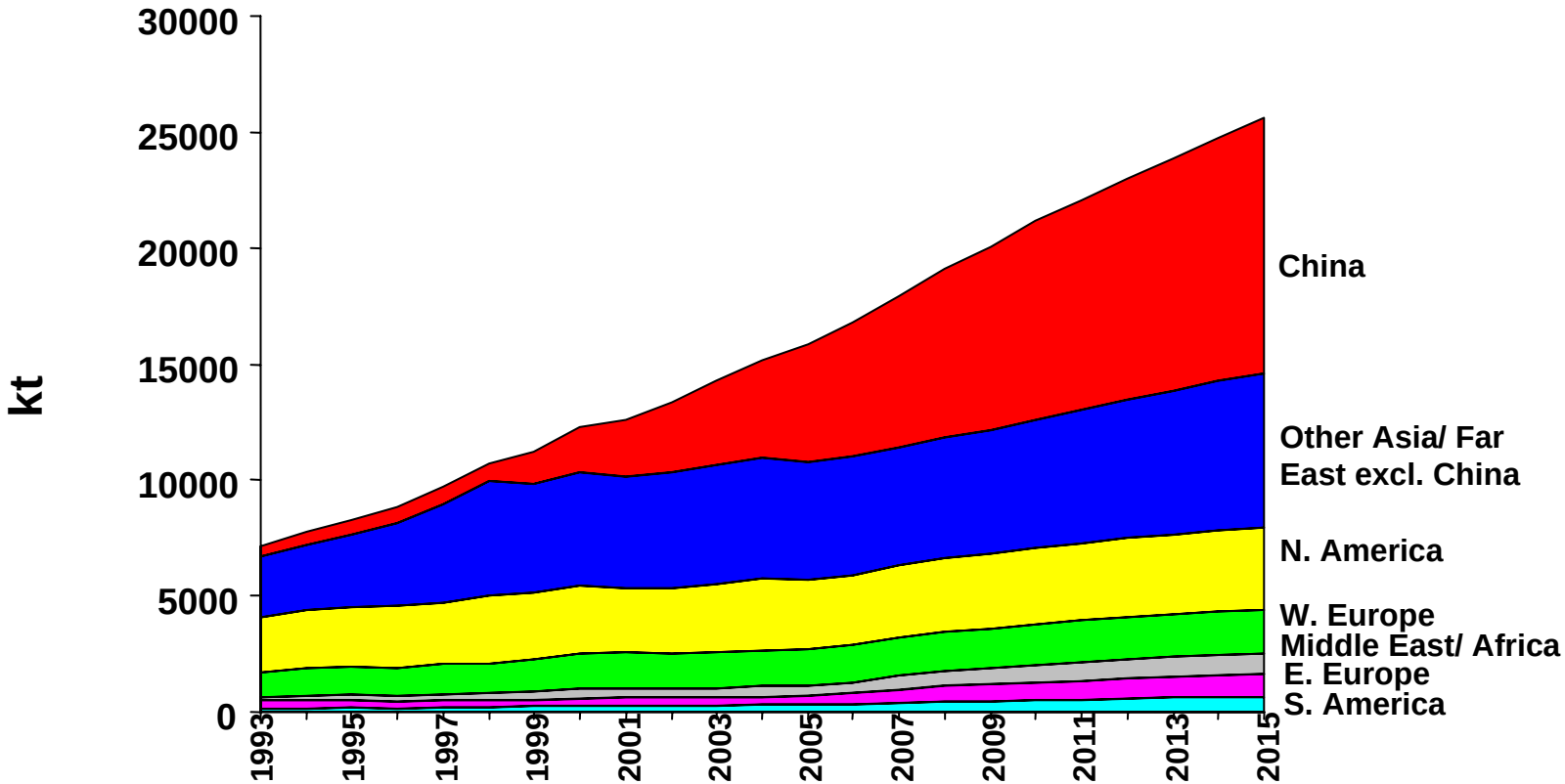


Integration of steam cracker and refinery



Monoethylene Glycol (MEG) - a key derivative in chemicals portfolio

- Global MEG demand growing at >5%aai, driven by polyester fibre and PET packaging/bottle resin demand.
- Asia is increasingly important with respect to future MEG demand.
- China is becoming globally dominant with MEG demand growing at 8%aai



Shell competitive strength in EO/MEG

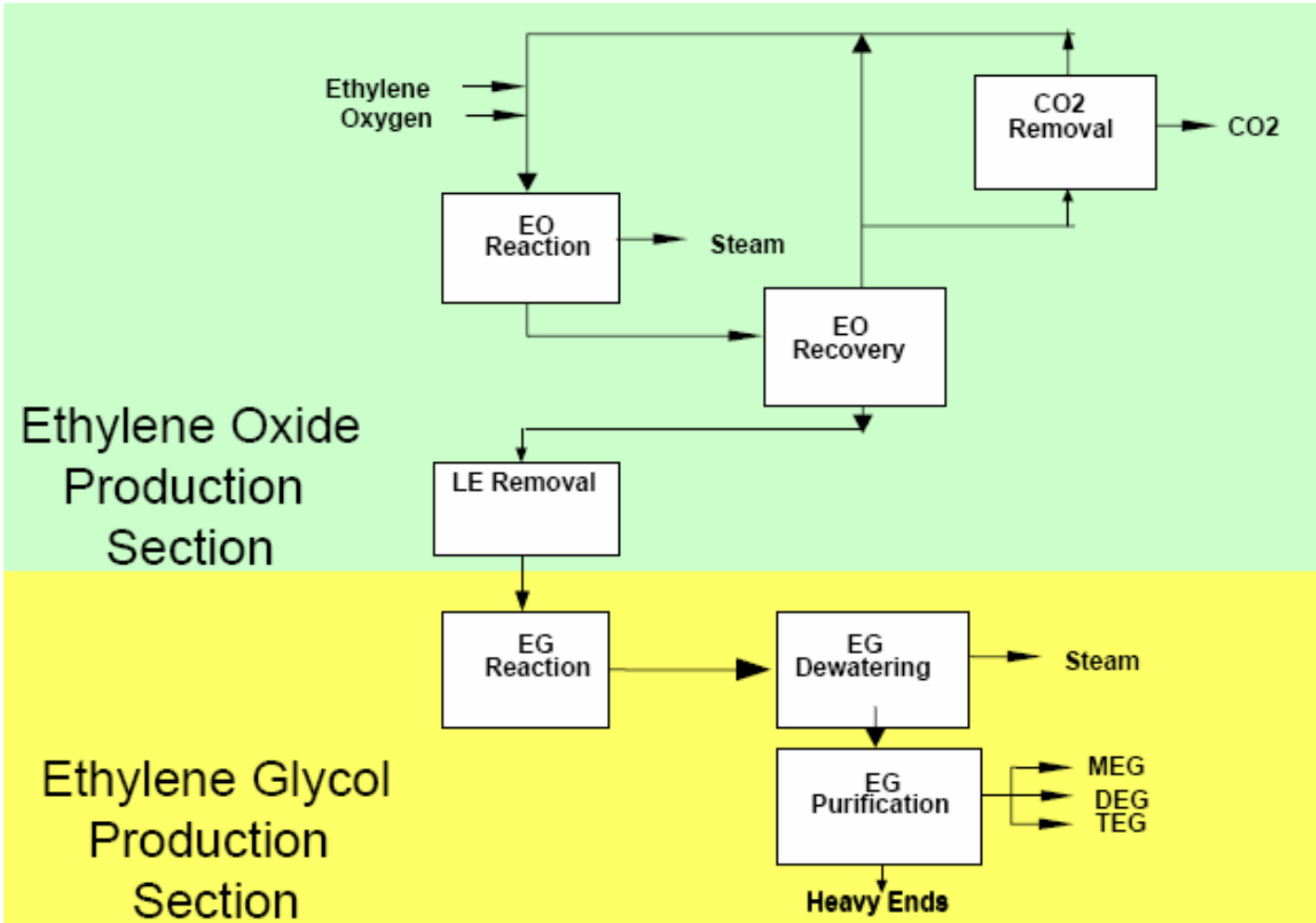
Process technology

EO catalysts

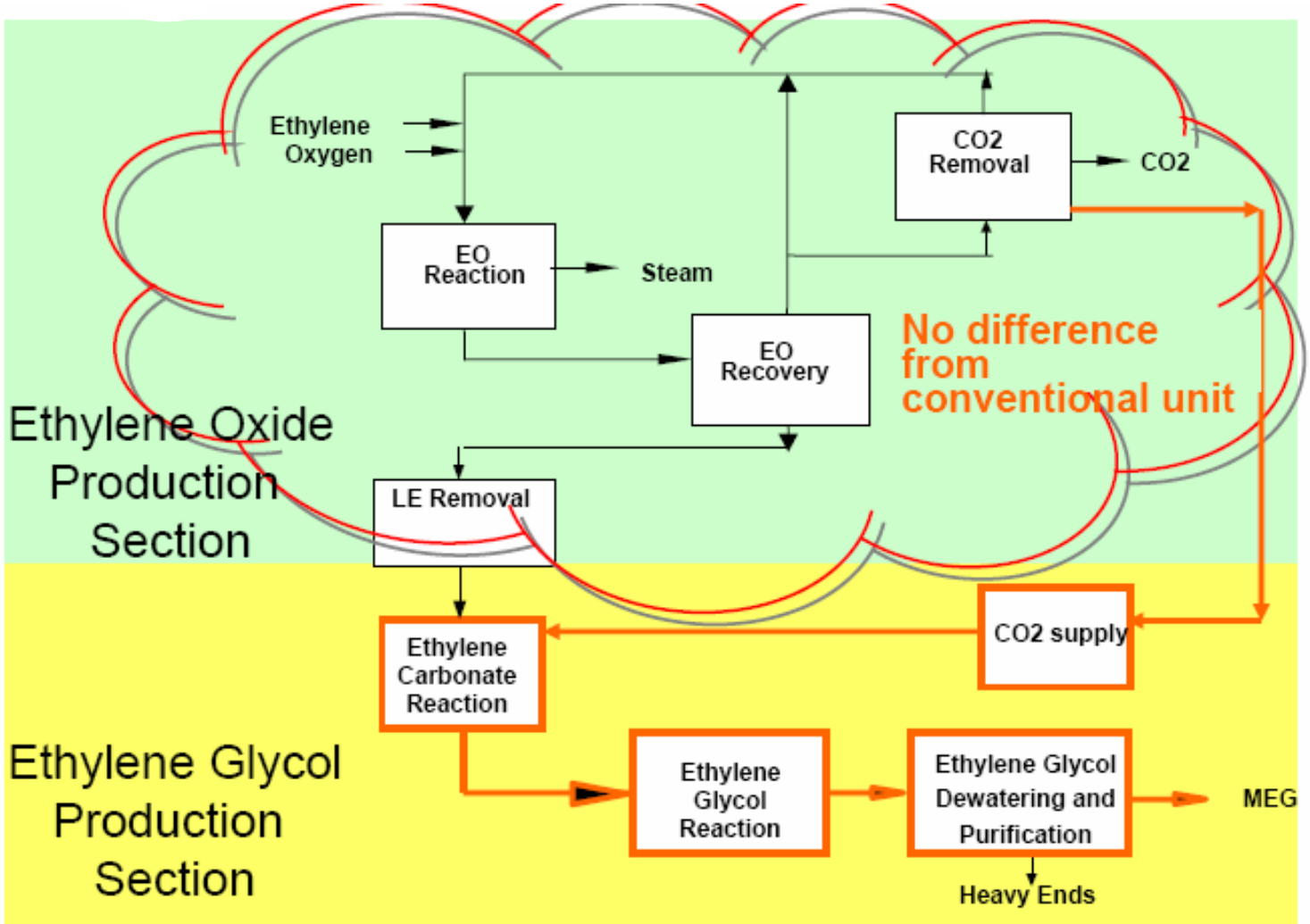
Manufacturing and marketing position

CRI Catalyst Company (CRICC) is part of CRI / Criterion Inc., the global catalyst technology company of the Shell Group.

Shell's conventional EO/MEG process "master" technology



Shell's "OMEGA" EO/MEG process catalytic MEG reaction



Advantages of OMEGA

- Because the reaction to MEG is catalyzed, the Shell OMEGA Process uses much less water, while producing a much higher yield to MEG.
  - When combined with CRI high selectivity EO catalyst, Shell OMEGA offers the highest yield from ethylene to MEG commercially available
- Virtually no DEG or TEG by-products are made in the Shell OMEGA Process, eliminating the need for costly equipment.
  - No DEG/TEG purification, storage or handling
- Reduced capital cost
- Lower utility/waste water treatment costs - lower variable cost MEG
- Smaller plot area

Questions & Answers