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**Construction starts on the world’s largest hydrogen plant at Shell’s Rheinland Refinery**

Ground-breaking ceremony for a new hydrogen electrolysis plant at the Shell Rheinland refinery in Wesseling, Germany, that will help contribute to a cleaner, lower-carbon energy future.

The total investment is at 16 million euros, of which the European Fuel Cell Hydrogen Joint Undertaking contributes 10 million euros, 6 million euros will be contributed by the REFHYNE consortium with Shell, ITM Power, SINTEF, thinkstep and Element Energy.

Construction of the new plant, which features advanced polymer electrolyte membrane (PEM) technology, is expected to be completed in the second half of 2020. The plant will produce up to 1,300 tons of hydrogen per year when operating at peak rates.

Hydrogen will be produced using electricity instead of natural gas. Producing hydrogen with electricity generated from renewable power sources could help significantly reduce CO2 emissions from the Shell Rheinland refinery.

“Oil products will continue to play an important role in the decades ahead, and this project means we will be able to make more and cleaner fuels, bitumen and base chemicals”, explained Frans Dumoulin, Director of the Shell Rheinland Refinery. “At the same time, we want to contribute to accelerating the use of hydrogen in transport and other sectors.”

Hydrogen can play an important role in the energy transition. Today, hydrogen is already being used in fuel cell vehicles and in industrial applications. In transport, hydrogen can help improve local air quality, as fuel cell vehicles only emit water vapor.

“Renewable energy is becoming increasingly important for Shell”, said Dr. Thomas Zengerly, Chairman of the Management Board of Shell Deutschland Oil. “Royal Dutch Shell has set up its own business unit specifically for this purpose: New Energies.”

Shell expects a new hydrogen model region to be set up in the Cologne area, based on activities around filling stations, cars and buses. The project is based on the idea of a “hydrogen model region” that can jointly demonstrate the potential of hydrogen in the energy turnaround.”

On behalf of the state government of Northrhine-Westfalia, Christoph Dammermann, State Secretary in the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Innovation, Digitisation and Energy, NRW, welcomed the
construction of the plant: "Hydrogen has great potential for a climate-neutral energy system of the future. Produced from renewable electricity, it can serve as an important energy carrier and long-term storage in the transport, heating and industrial sectors and thus become a key element for the energy and traffic transition."

Bart Biebuyck, Executive Director, EU Fuel Cells and Hydrogen Joint Undertaking, said: "FCH-JU funded projects like REFHYNE give the opportunity to European electrolyser industry to build equipment that meets the strict standards of the European refining industry. They will help reducing the CO2 footprint of large industrial processes through the production of green hydrogen.”

Simon Bourne, Chief Technical Officer of ITM Power, said: “This ground breaking of the world’s largest PEM electrolyser is an important moment for ITM Power and our partners. Working with Shell has been a real privilege for us and the process has transformed our market offering as a result. Large scale electrolysis is now seen as an important element in the decarbonization of key industrial processes and the REFHYNE project lays the first building block to 100MW industrial plants and beyond.

PRESS CONTACT:
Shell Deutschland Oil GmbH
Rheinland Raffinerie
Phone.: +49 (0) 2236 75 8746
Email: Rheinland-Raffinerie@shell.com

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Also, in this release we may refer to “Shell’s Net Carbon Footprint”, which includes Shell’s carbon emissions from the production of our energy products, our suppliers’ carbon emissions in supplying energy for that production and our customers’ carbon emissions associated with their use of the energy products we sell. Shell only controls its own emissions but, to support society in achieving the Paris Agreement goals, we aim to help and influence such suppliers and consumers to likewise lower their emissions. The use of the terminology “Shell’s Net Carbon Footprint” is for convenience only and not intended to suggest these emissions are those of Shell or its subsidiaries.

With respect to operating costs synergies indicated, such savings and efficiencies in procurement spend include economies of scale, specification standardisation and operating efficiencies across operating, capital and raw material cost areas.

We may have used certain terms, such as resources, in this release 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.