Shell LNG Outlook 2026

IEEJ Global Energy Webinar

16th July 2026

Cautionary note

The companies in which Shell plc directly and indirectly owns investments are separate legal entities. In this content "Shell", "Shell Group" and "Group" are sometimes used for convenience to reference Shell plc and its subsidiaries in general. Likewise, the words "we", "us" and "our" are also used to refer to Shell plc and its subsidiaries in general or to those who work for them. These terms are also used where no useful purpose is served by identifying the particular entity or entities. ''Subsidiaries'', "Shell subsidiaries" and "Shell companies" as used in this content refer to entities over which Shell plc either directly or indirectly has control. The terms "joint venture", "joint operations", "joint arrangements", and "associates" may also be used to refer to a commercial arrangement in which Shell has a direct or indirect ownership interest with one or more parties. The term "Shell interest" is used for convenience to indicate the direct and/or indirect ownership interest held by Shell in an entity or unincorporated joint arrangement, after exclusion of all third-party interest.

Forward-Looking statements

This content contains forward-looking statements (within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995) concerning the financial condition, results of operations and businesses of 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 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 "aim"; "ambition"; ''anticipate''; "aspire", "aspiration", ''believe''; "commit"; "commitment"; ''could''; "desire"; ''estimate''; ''expect''; ''goals''; ''intend''; ''may''; "milestones"; ''objectives''; ''outlook''; ''plan''; ''probably''; ''project''; ''risks''; "schedule"; ''seek''; ''should''; ''target''; "vision"; ''will''; "would" and similar terms and phrases. There are a number of factors that could affect the future operations of Shell and could cause those results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements included in this content, 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, including climate change; (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, judicial, fiscal and regulatory developments including tariffs and 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; (m) risks associated with the impact of pandemics, regional conflicts, such as the Russia-Ukraine war and the conflict in the Middle East, and a significant cyber security, data privacy or IT incident; (n) the pace of the energy transition; and (o) 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 content 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 Shell plc's Form 20-F and amendment thereto for the year ended December 31, 2025 (available at www.shell.com/investors/news-and-filings/sec-filings.html and www.sec.gov). These risk factors also expressly qualify all forward-looking statements contained in this content and should be considered by the reader. Each forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date of this content. Neither 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 content.

Shell's net carbon intensity

Also, in this content we may refer to Shell's "net carbon intensity" (NCI), 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's NCI also includes the emissions associated with the production and use of energy products produced by others which Shell purchases for resale. Shell only controls its own emissions. The use of the terms Shell's "net carbon intensity" or NCI is for convenience only and not intended to suggest these emissions are those of Shell plc or its subsidiaries.

Shell's net-zero emissions target

Shell's operating plan and outlook are forecasted for a three-year period and ten-year period, respectively, and are updated every year. They reflect the current economic environment and what we can reasonably expect to see over the next three and ten years. Accordingly, the outlook reflects our Scope 1, Scope 2 and NCI targets over the next ten years. However, Shell's operating plan and outlook cannot reflect our 2050 net-zero emissions target, as this target is outside our planning period. Such future operating plans and outlooks could include changes to our portfolio, efficiency improvements and the use of carbon capture and storage and carbon credits. In the future, as society moves towards net-zero emissions, we expect Shell's operating plans and outlooks to reflect this movement. However, if society is not net zero in 2050, as of today, there would be significant risk that Shell may not meet this target.

Forward-Looking non-GAAP measures

This content may contain certain forward-looking non-GAAP measures such as adjusted earnings and divestments. We are unable to provide a reconciliation of these forward-looking non-GAAP measures to the most comparable GAAP financial measures because certain information needed to reconcile those non-GAAP measures to the most comparable GAAP financial measures is dependent on future events some of which are outside the control of Shell, such as oil and gas prices, interest rates and exchange rates. Moreover, estimating such GAAP measures with the required precision necessary to provide a meaningful reconciliation is extremely difficult and could not be accomplished without unreasonable effort. Non-GAAP measures in respect of future periods which cannot be reconciled to the most comparable GAAP financial measure are calculated in a manner which is consistent with the accounting policies applied in Shell plc's consolidated financial statements.

The contents of websites referred to in this content do not form part of this content.

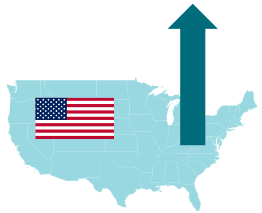
We may have used certain terms, such as resources, in this content that the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) strictly prohibits us from including in our filings with the SEC. Investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure in our Form 20-F and any amendment thereto, File No 1-32575, available on the SEC website www.sec.gov

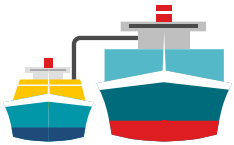
10 years of Shell's LNG Outlook

A decade of rapid and resilient growth for the industry

Shell LNG Outlook 2026

	Global trade in LNG	Importing countries	LNG regas terminals	Largest exporter	Largest importer	% of LNG in EU gas imports	LNG fuelled ships	Bunkering locations	2025 demand forecast
2025	**422** MT (15% of total global gas demand)	**49** countries*	**200** terminals	**109** MT	**67** MT	**46**%	**877** ships	**222** locations	**422** MT (actual)
2016	**264** MT (10% of total global gas demand)	**36** countries	**124** terminals	**4** MT (LNG exports from USA** began in 2016)	**27** MT	**15**%	**81** Ships (Excluding LNG carriers)	**10** ports	**405-436** MT (LNG Outlook 2017 demand forecast for 2025)





Three shocks tested the resilience of the global LNG market

2020 COVID-19 pandemic
Global demand shock

2022 Russia-Ukraine war
European gas supply security shock

2026 Middle East crisis
Global energy supply shock

Source: Shell interpretation of Wood Mackenzie, Clarkson Research, Kpler, Eurostat, and SEA-LNG data; MT: million tonnes; *excludes bunkers, small-scale and cooldown cargoes; **US Lower 48 states

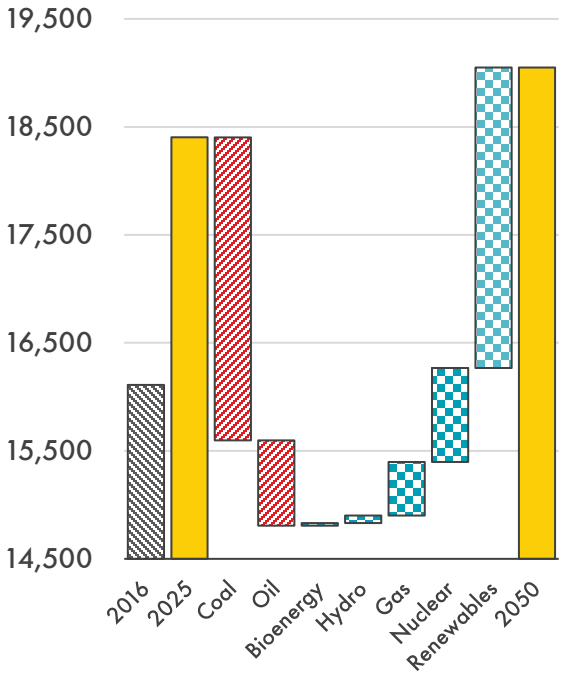
LNG remains a core pillar of the global energy system

Demand driven by Asian economic growth and intensifying energy security risks

Shell LNG Outlook 2026

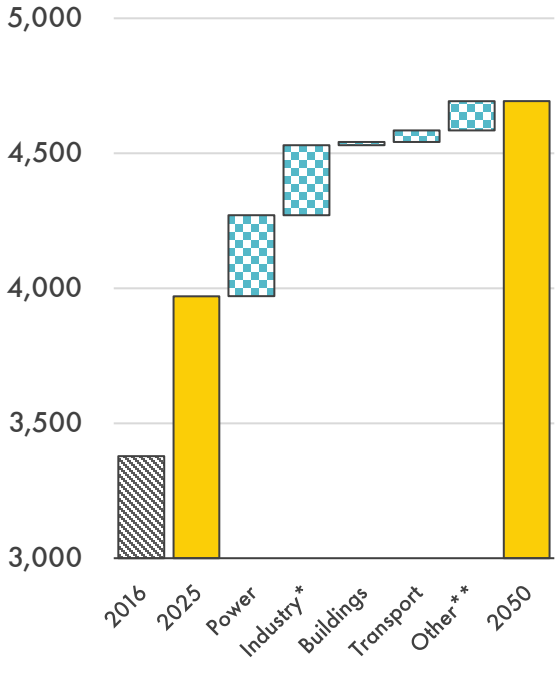
Total primary energy demand

BCM equivalent



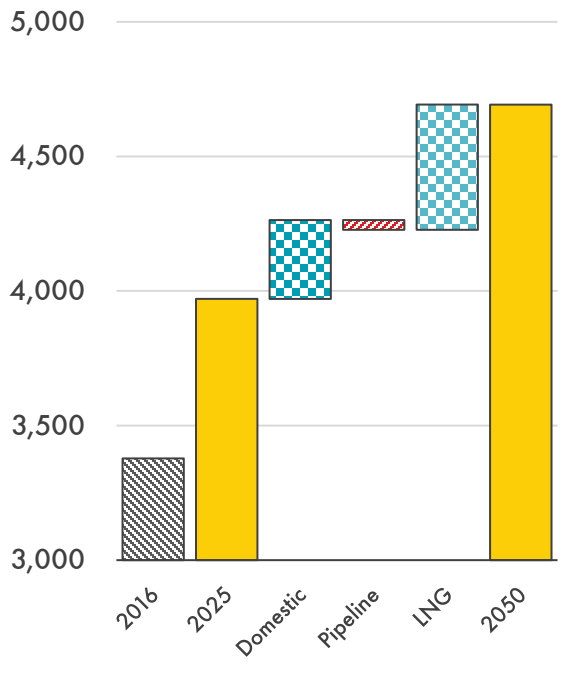
Global natural gas demand

BCM



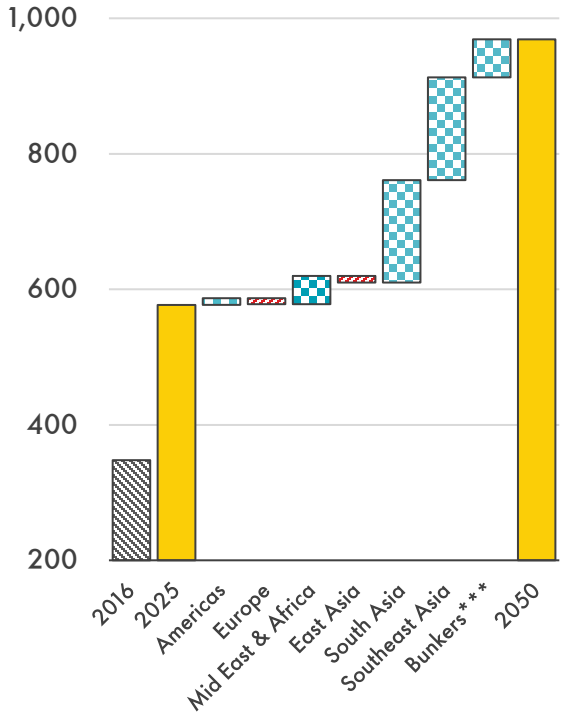
Global natural gas supply

BCM



Global LNG demand

BCM



Source: Shell interpretation of Wood Mackenzie data
BCM: billion cubic metres; *industry includes blue hydrogen production; **other incudes shrinkage, losses, production and transmission fuel use; *** bunkers excludes boil-off gas use

1 The Middle East crisis tests the resilience of the LNG industry

Shell LNG Outlook 2026

Hazira LNG import terminal, west coast of India

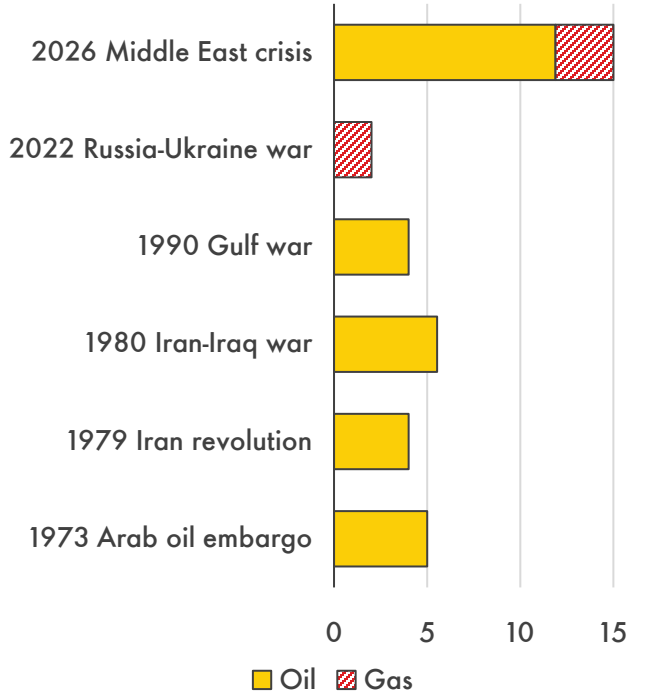
Strait of Hormuz disruption triggers a global economic shock

Impacts extend beyond energy into broader trade and supply chains

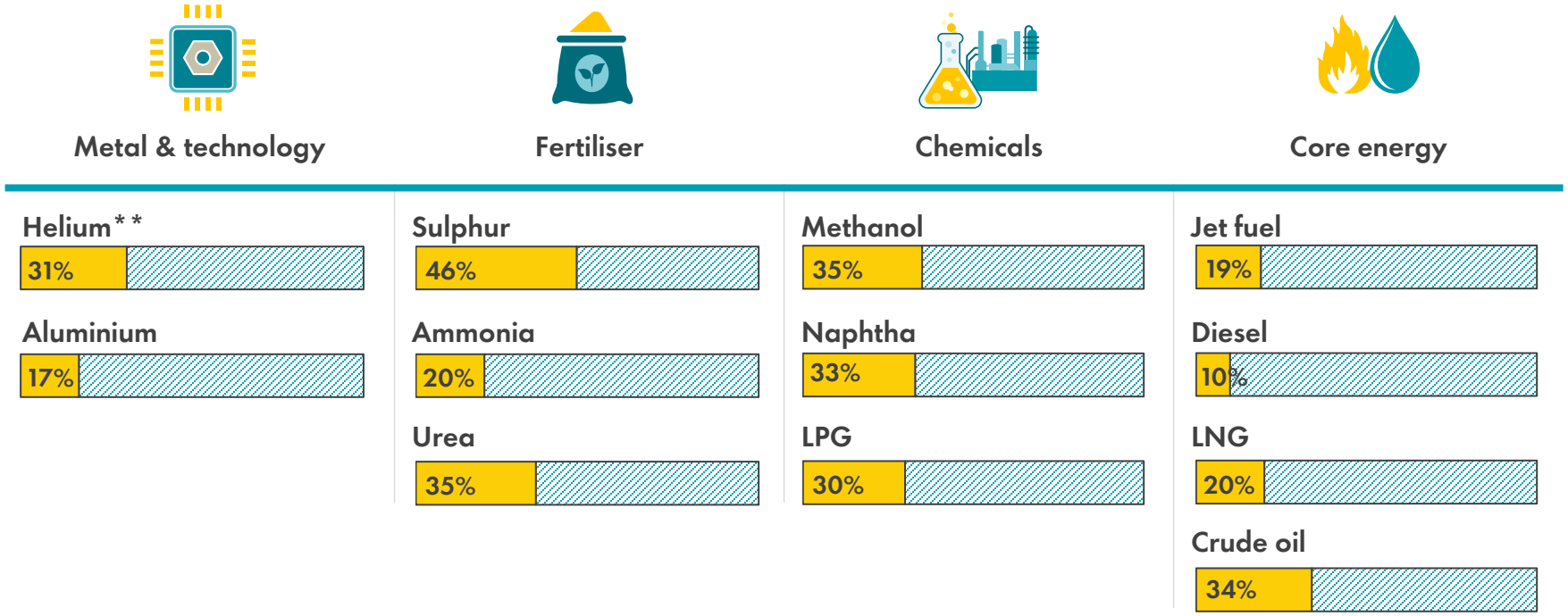
Shell LNG Outlook 2026

Energy supply disruptions across historical shocks

Peak monthly loss (Mboe per day)



Global trade via Strait of Hormuz*



Source: Shell interpretation of IEA, S&P Global Energy, Rystad Energy, Kpler and Wood Mackenzie data
Mboe: Million barrels of oil equivalent; * based on seaborne trade volumes passing through Strait of Hormuz; **total production instead of seaborne trade for helium

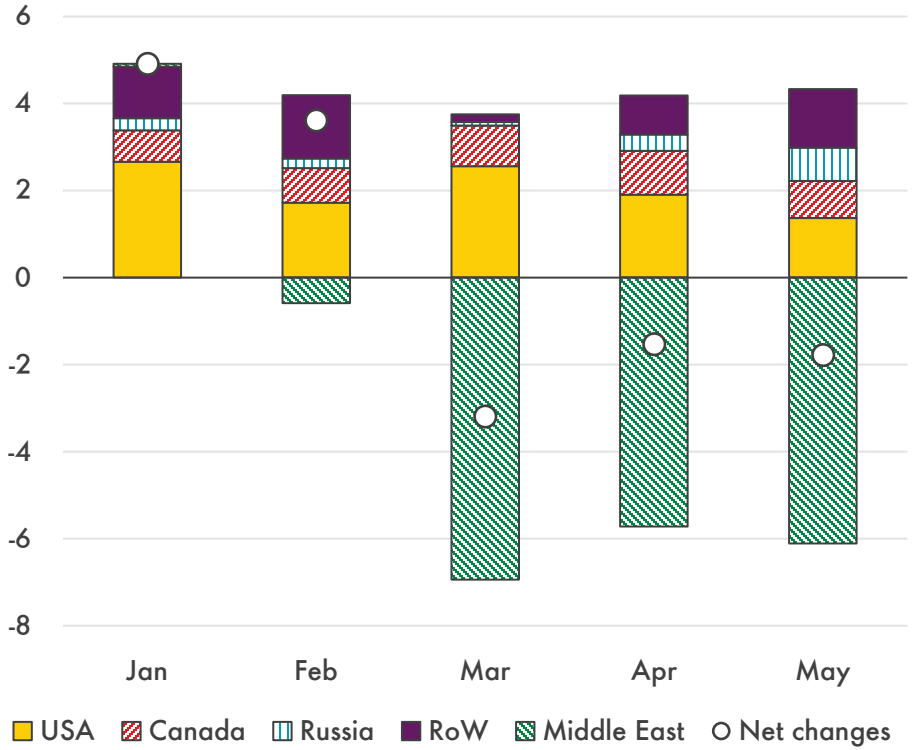
2026 LNG supply expectations reset by the Middle East crisis

Global supply could see rare annual contraction if disruption persists

Shell LNG Outlook 2026

2026 changes in global LNG export*

MT - YoY

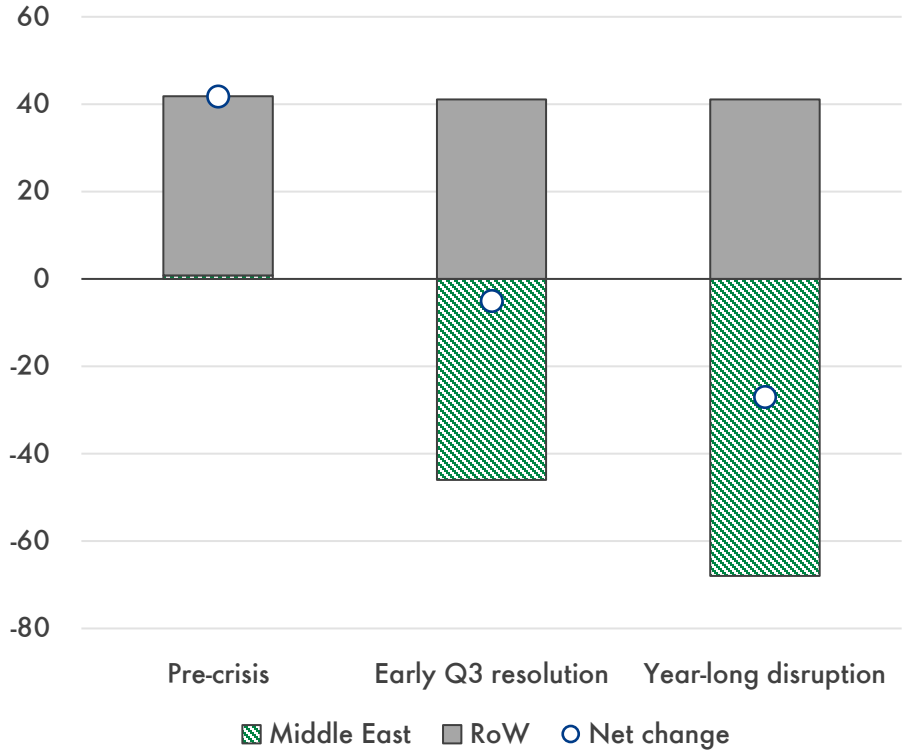


Supply responses

- North America export growth
- Legacy asset performance
- Inter-basin diversion
- Deferred maintenance

2026 global LNG export growth

MT - YoY



Source: Shell interpretation of Kpler data
*represents free on board (FOB) volume; RoW: Rest of the world

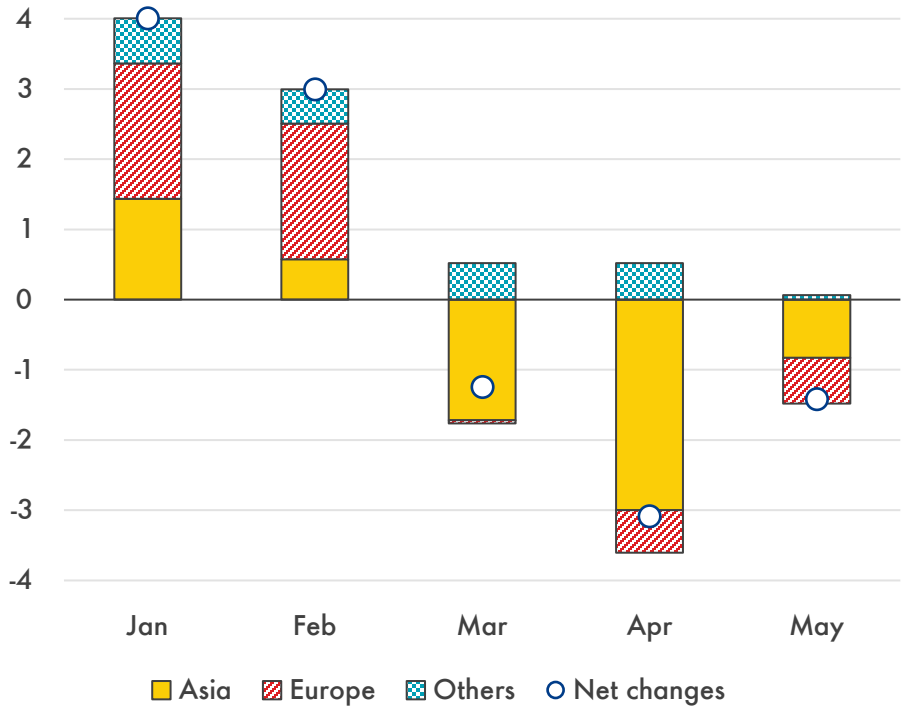
LNG's demand diversity allows for resilient rebalancing

Spot prices have risen sharply but majority of trade still under term contracts

Shell LNG Outlook 2026

2026 changes in global LNG imports*

MT - YoY

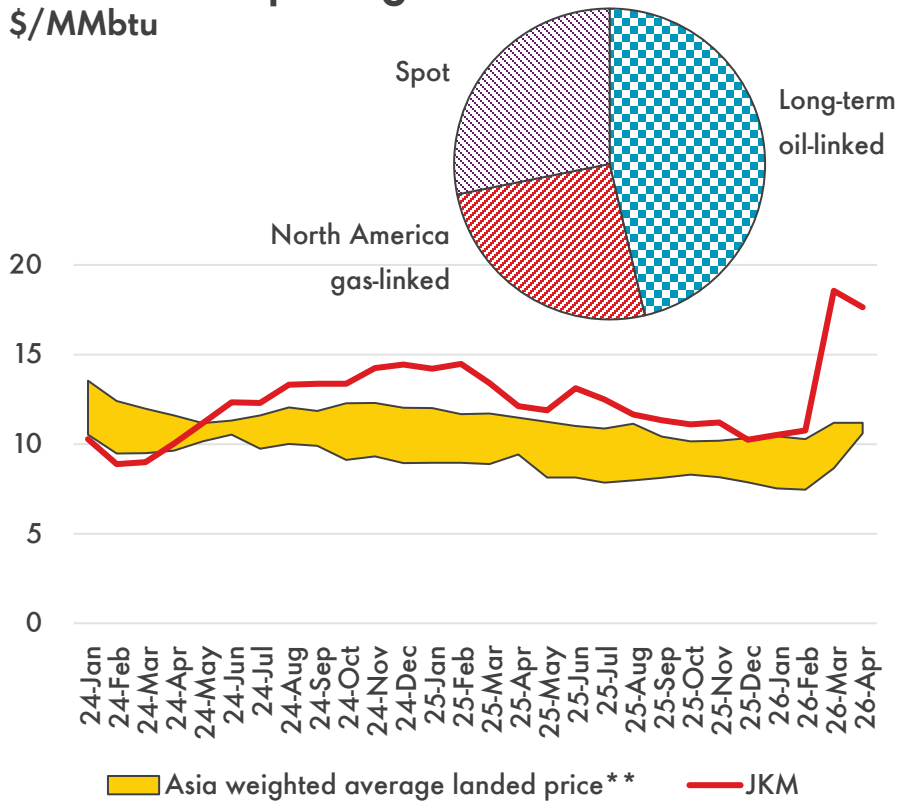


Demand responses

- Storage draws
- Fuel switching
- Demand curtailment
- Spot buying

Global LNG pricing

$/MMbtu



Source: Shell interpretation of Kpler and S&P Global Energy data
*represents delivered, ex-ship (DES) volume; **represents the weighted average of landed prices across China, Japan, South Korea, India, and Pakistan

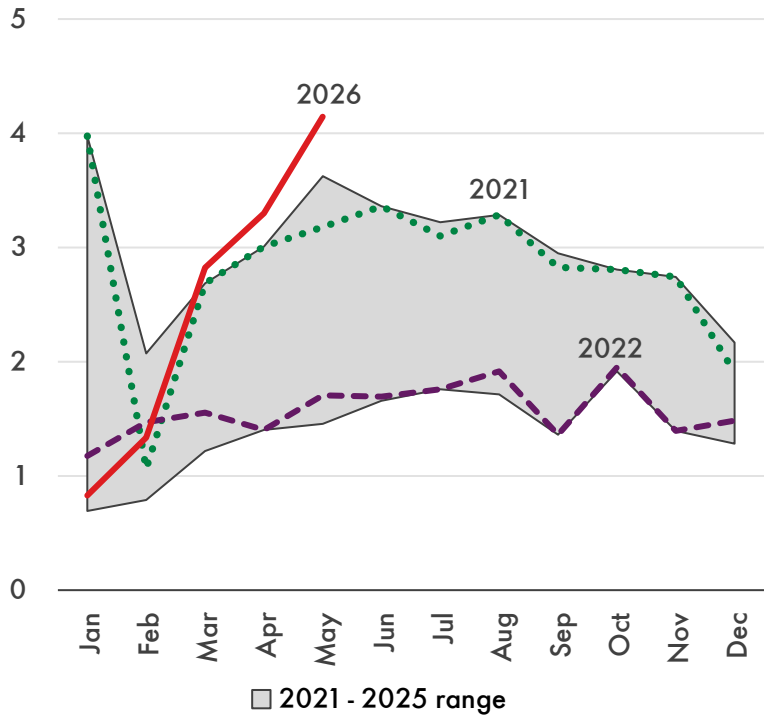
2026 supply disruption drives more cross-basin flows

Charter rates ease due to recent carrier fleet expansions

Shell LNG Outlook 2026

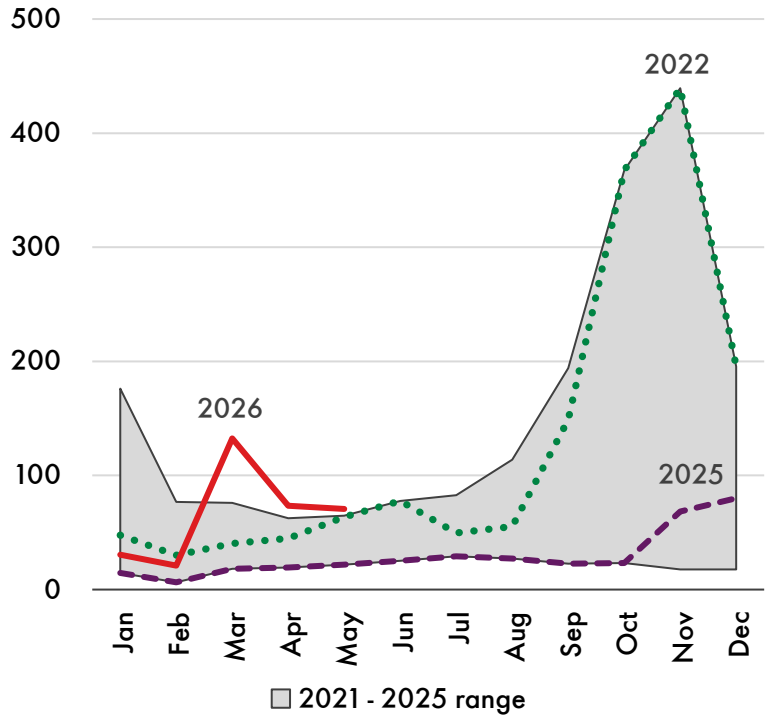
US LNG exports to Asia

MT/month



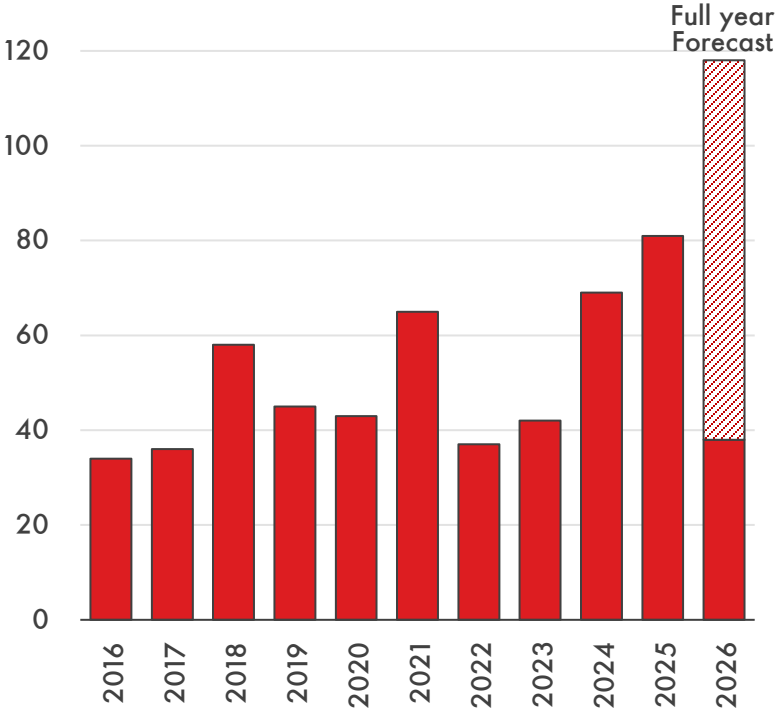
Average LNG tanker charter rates*

$1000s/day



LNG ships delivered

No. of ships



Source: Shell interpretation of S&P Global Energy and Kpler data
*average of shipping daily rates of tri-fuel diesel electric and 2-stroke tankers; 2026 full year delivery is forecasted in May

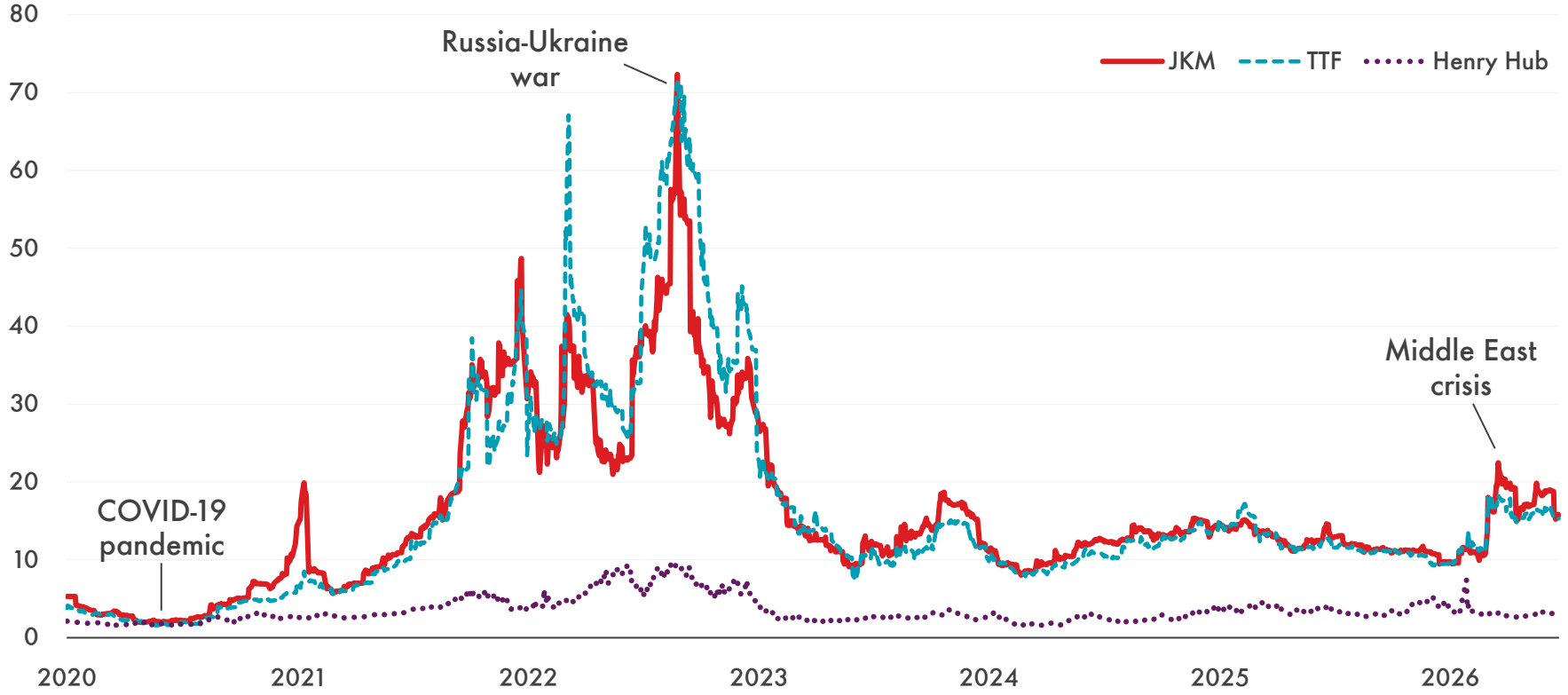
Market development from prior shocks buffers 2026 impact

LNG industry has prioritised flexibility and security of supply since 2020

Shell LNG Outlook 2026

Global gas & LNG prices

$/MMBtu



Source: Shell interpretation of ICE, CME, and S&P Global Energy data;
JKM: Japan Korea Marker

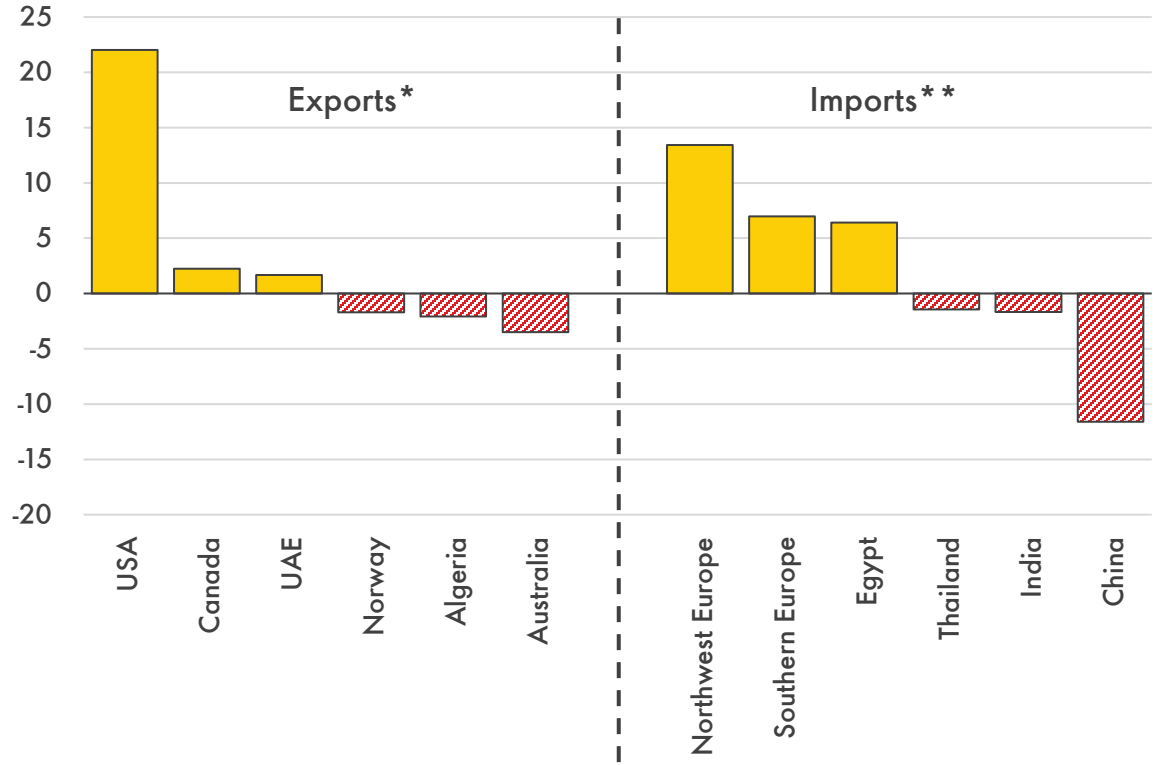
USA continues to lead new LNG supply growth

China reinforces its balancing role in the global gas market

Shell LNG Outlook 2026

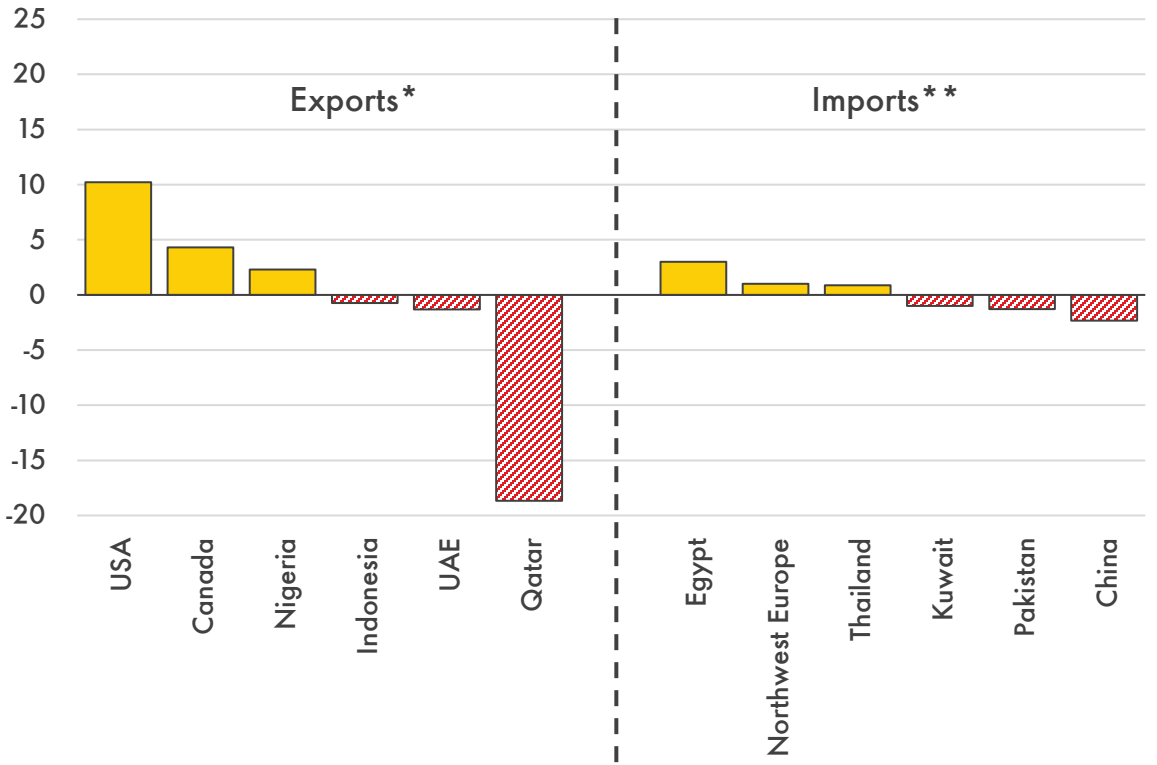
Changes in global LNG 2025

MTPA - YoY



Changes in global LNG 2026 Jan-May

MT - YoY



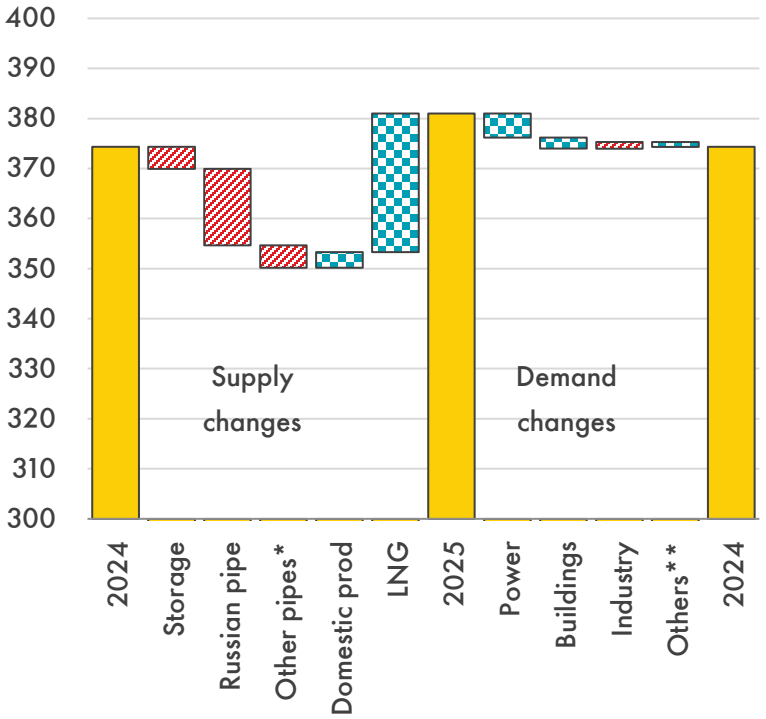
Source: Shell interpretation of Kpler data
*represents free on board (FOB) volume; **represents delivered, ex-ship (DES) volume

Europe increasingly relies on US LNG to meet storage targets

Shell LNG Outlook 2026

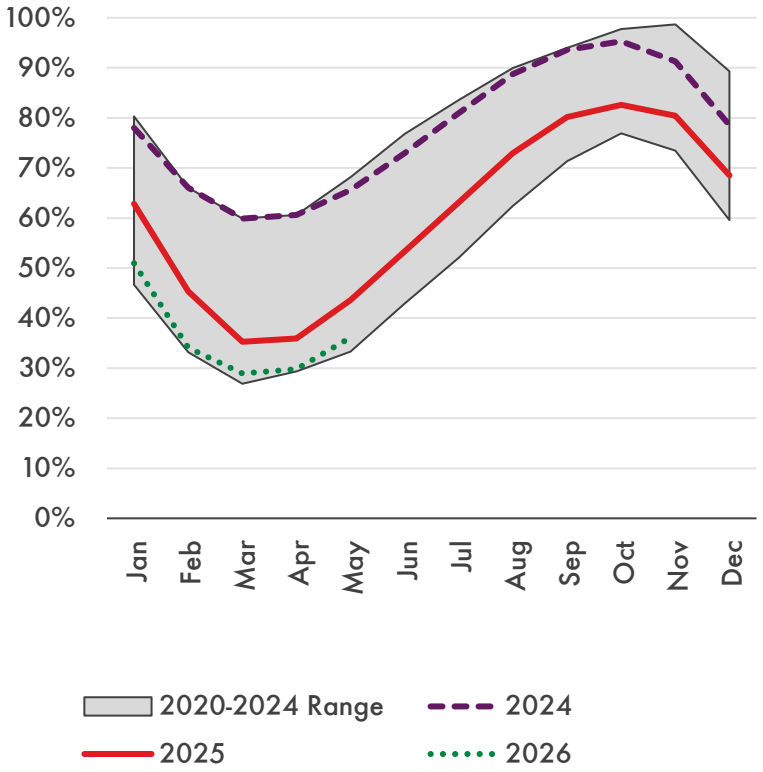
Changes in Europe's gas balance

BCM



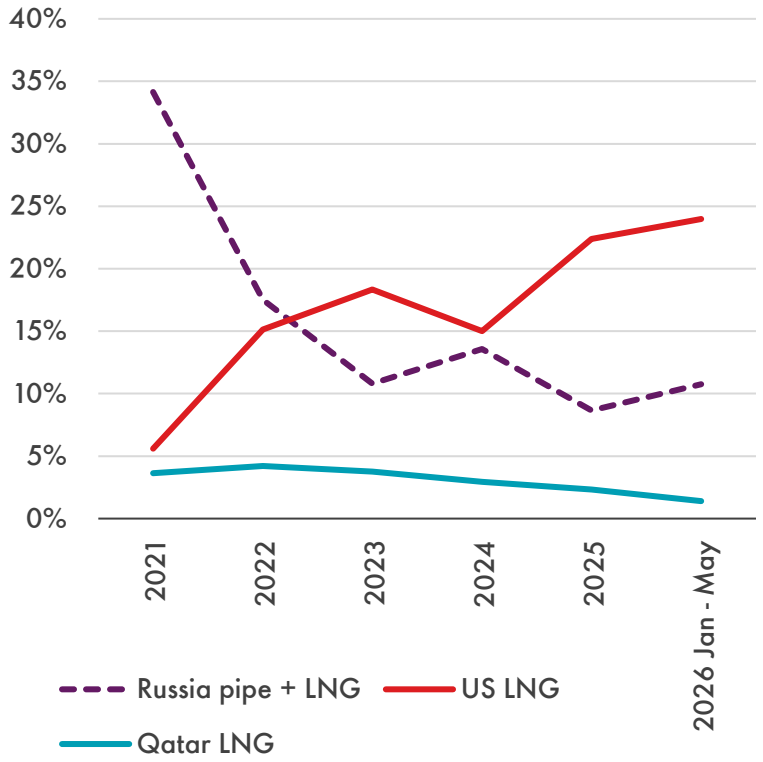
Europe's gas inventories

% full



Share of European gas supply

% total



Source: Shell interpretation of Gas Infrastructure Europe, and Wood Mackenzie data
Europe includes UK + EU27, excluding Cyprus; *net pipe import & export & statistical difference; **includes blue hydrogen, transport

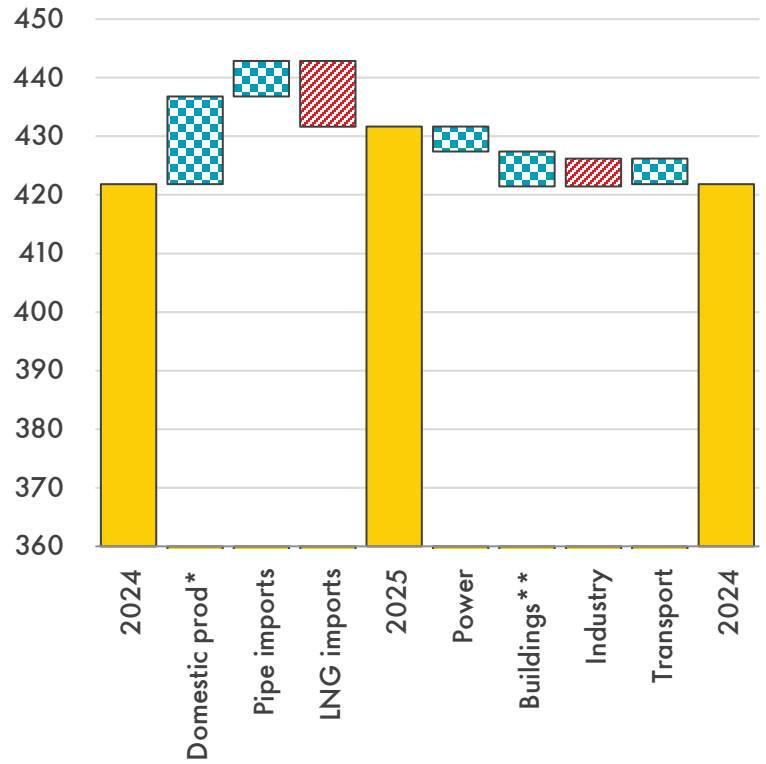
China's gas market grows but LNG imports moderate

Domestic production and pipeline import growth enable more flexibility

Shell LNG Outlook 2026

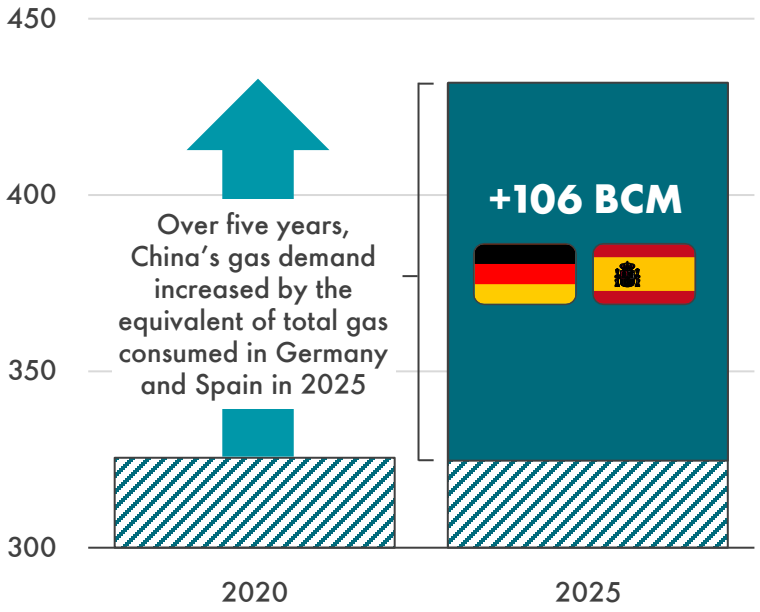
Changes in China's gas balance

BCM



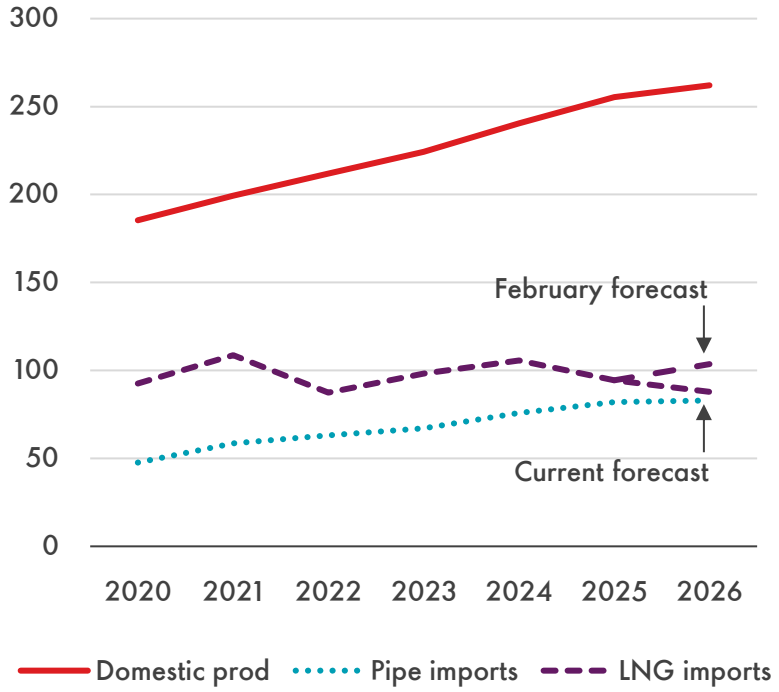
China's total gas demand

BCM



China's gas supply by source

BCM



Source: Shell interpretation of S&P Global Energy data, 2026 number is forecasted in May 2026
*domestic production; **buildings include residential and commercial demand

2 Strait of Hormuz disruption highlights need for sustained infrastructure investment and policy stability

Shell LNG Outlook 2026

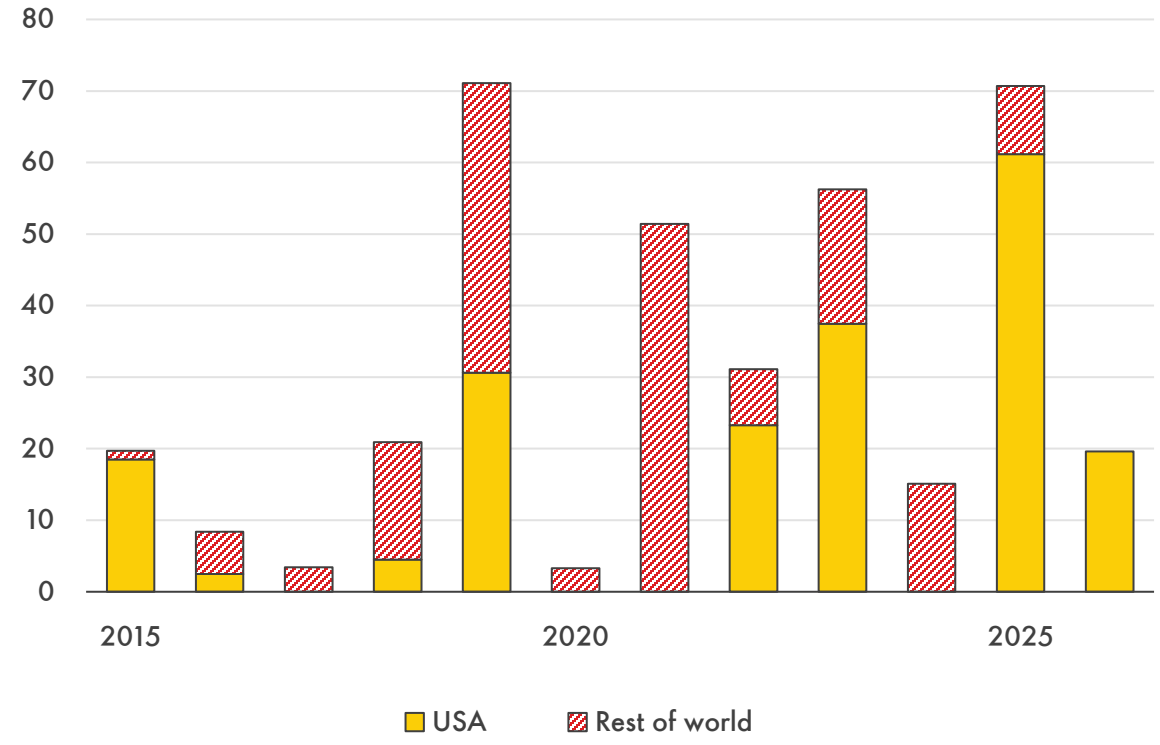
LNG liquefaction terminal, Oman

Higher than anticipated liquefaction project FIDs extend supply growth trend into early 2030s

Shell LNG Outlook 2026

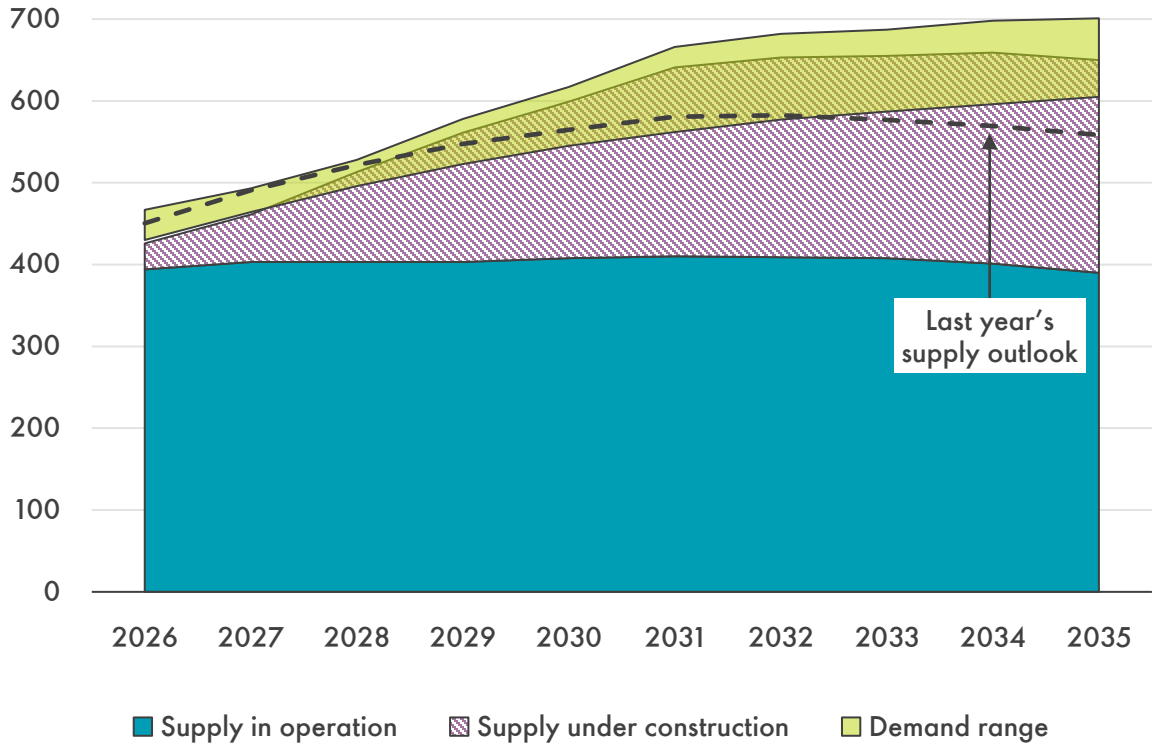
Global LNG supply project FID history

MTPA



Global LNG supply vs demand forecast range

MTPA

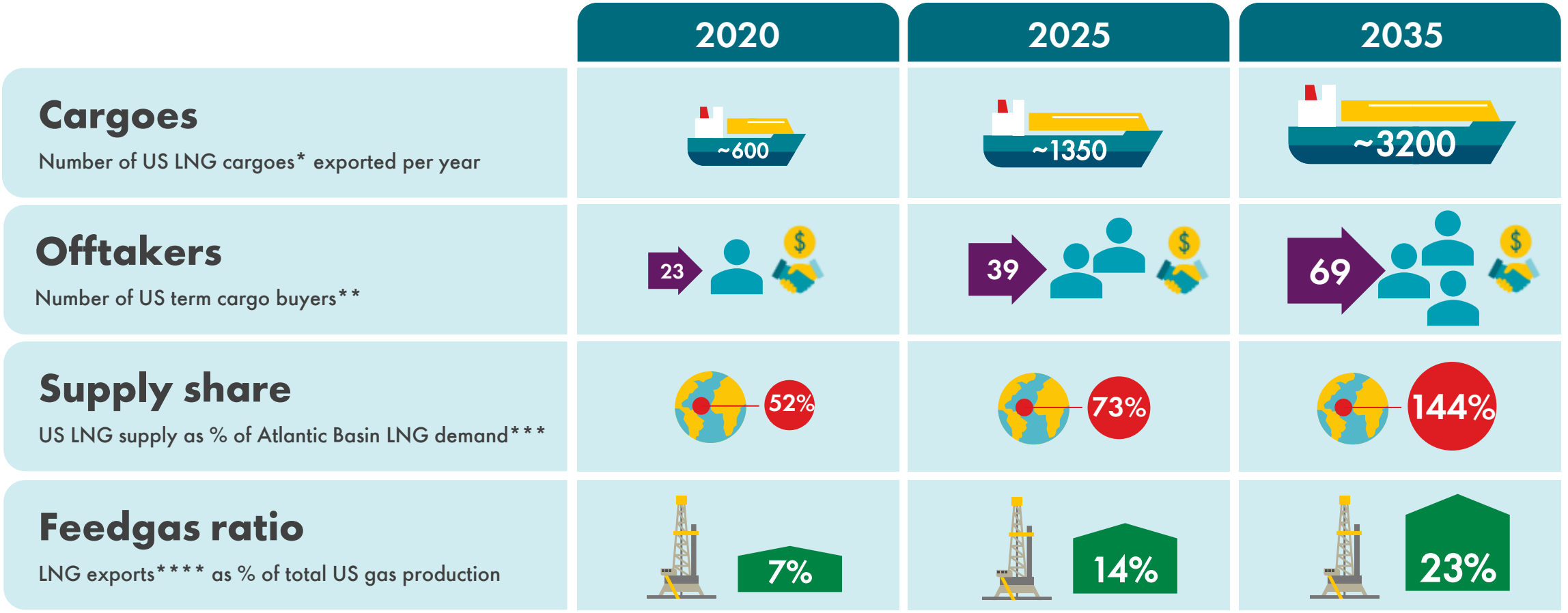


Source: Shell interpretation of Wood Mackenzie, S&P Global Energy, Poten & Partners, Rystad Energy and FGE data
FID: final investment decision; Both supply and demand represent delivered, ex-ship (DES) volume

US supply growth is reshaping the global LNG market

Rapid expansion continues to support greater flexibility and optionality

Shell LNG Outlook 2026



Source: Shell interpretation of S&P Global Energy and Wood Mackenzie data

*assumes 174,000 cubic metre LNG carrier; **entities with an active US term contract; ***includes Europe, Atlantic-facing Americas and Africa markets; ****includes only operational and FID-approved liquefaction projects

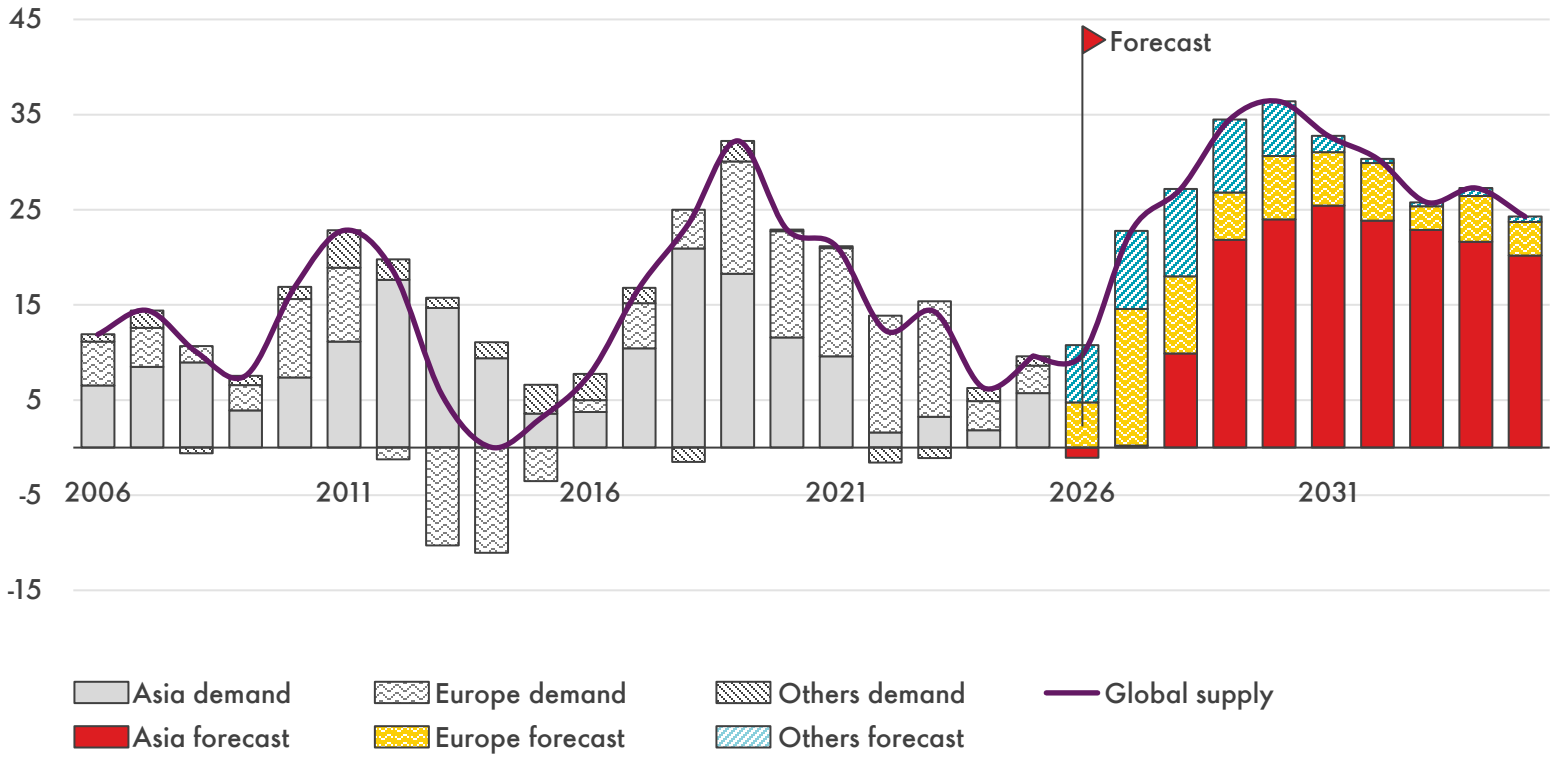
Near-term LNG supply certainty gives confidence to buyers

After the disruption, affordable energy security set to drive expansion in Asia

Shell LNG Outlook 2026

Global LNG demand changes (3-year moving average)

MTPA - YoY



Drivers of demand growth

- Economic growth
- Improved affordability
- Investment confidence
- Emerging sectors
- Energy security

Source: Shell interpretation of S&P Global Energy and Wood Mackenzie data
Others includes Africa, Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America and Russia and the Caspian; LNG bunkering demand is captured within each corresponding region

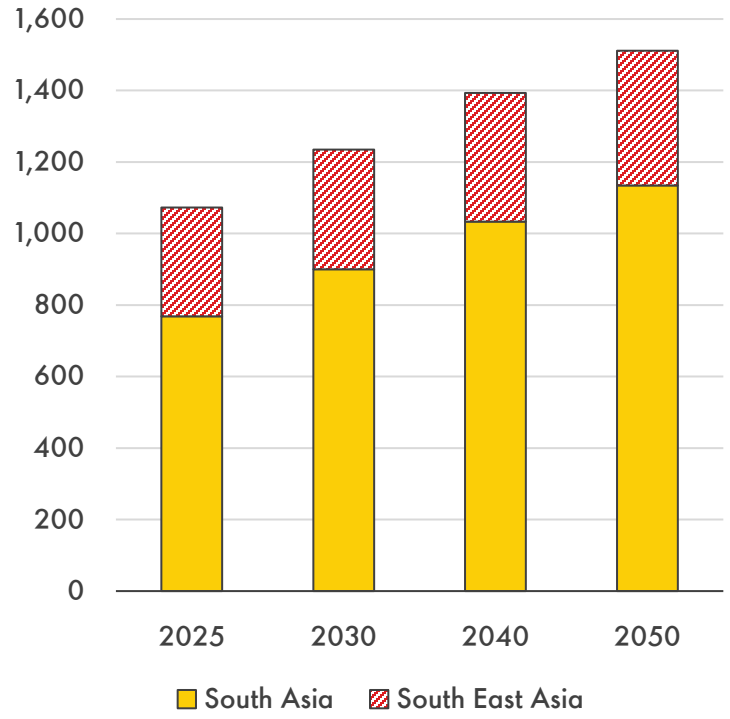
Emerging Asia will drive long-term LNG demand growth

Downstream investment required to offset declines in domestic production

Shell LNG Outlook 2026

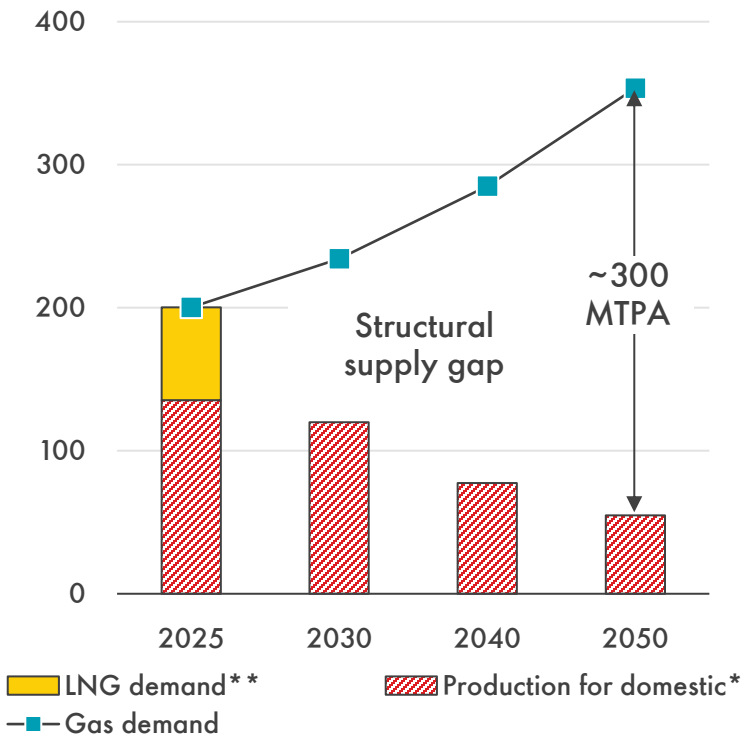
South and SE Asia urban population

Million people



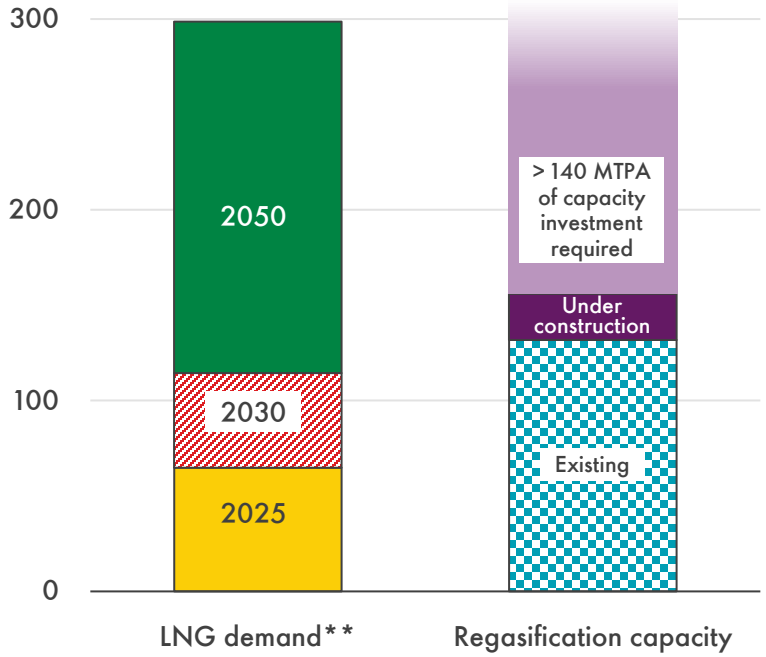
Emerging Asia gas balance

MTPA



Emerging Asia regas infrastructure

MTPA



Source: Shell Interpretation of United Nations Population Division, S&P Global Energy and Wood Mackenzie data
Emerging Asia includes Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam
* Total production excluding volume for LNG and pipeline export; ** includes intra-country LNG imports

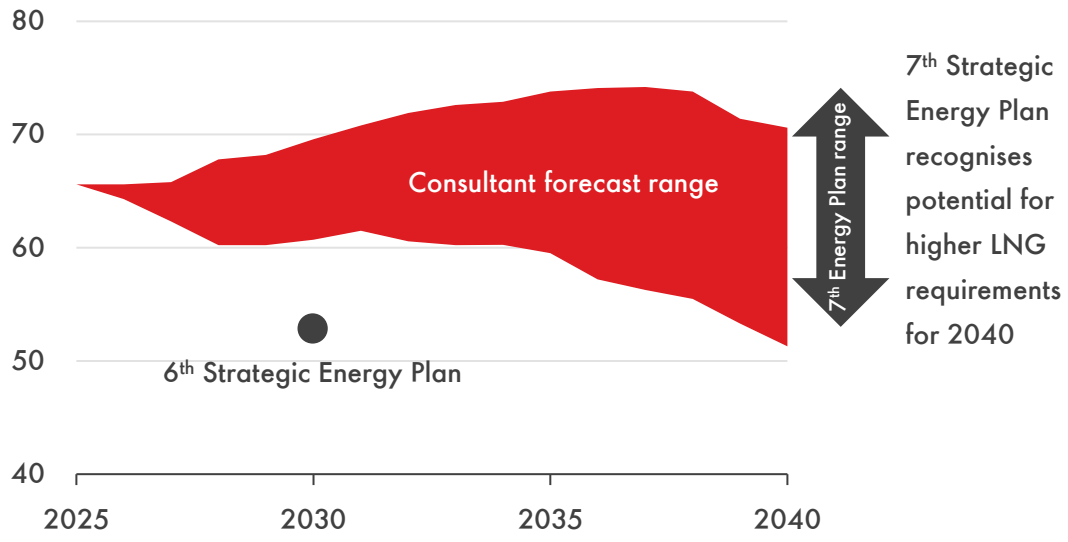
LNG provides energy security in transitioning markets

Uneven delivery on policy priorities supports continued need for LNG

Shell LNG Outlook 2026

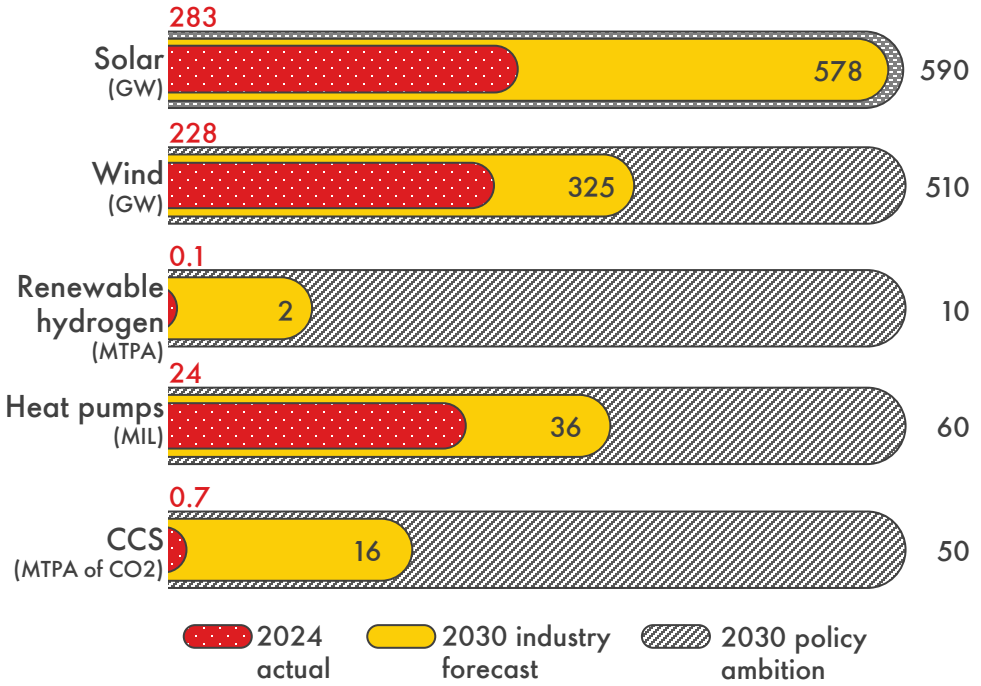
LNG demand forecast in Japan

MTPA



7th Strategic Energy Plan recognises potential for higher LNG requirements for 2040

EU policy ambitions vs industry forecasts

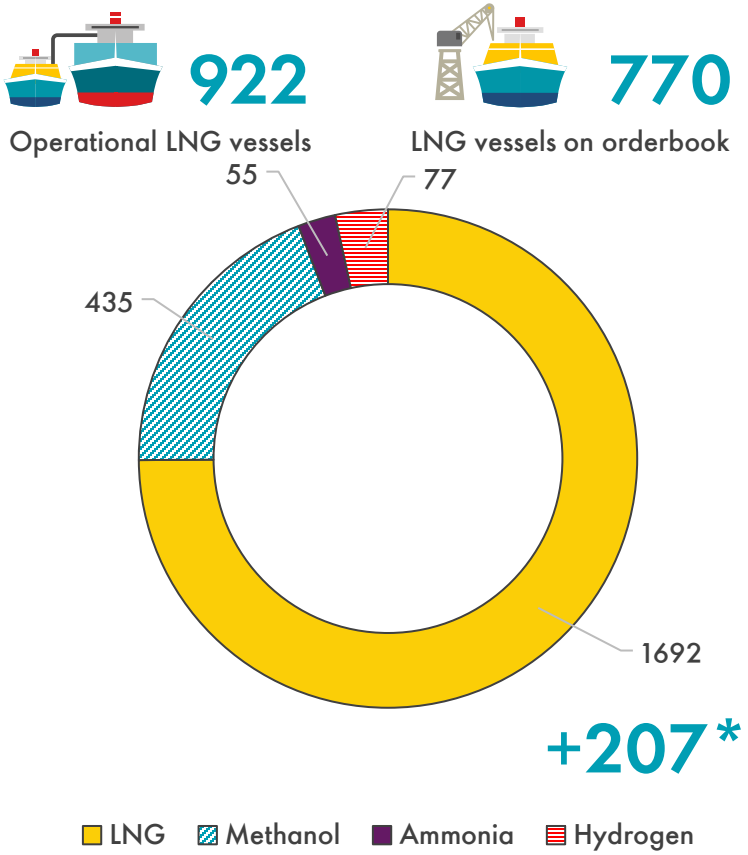


Source: Shell interpretation of S&P Global Energy, Wood Mackenzie, Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) and European Commission data
Europe in right hand chart includes both EU and non-EU member countries. Domestic production excludes Cyprus and Norway production. Demand includes bunkers

LNG has become a fuel of choice for the shipping industry

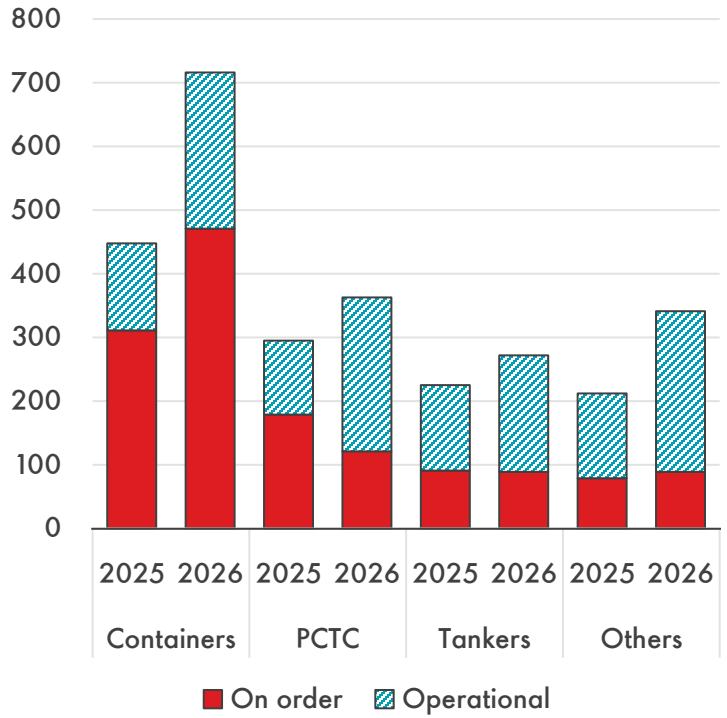
LNG-fuelled fleet expansion to drive rapid increase in bunker demand

Shell LNG Outlook 2026



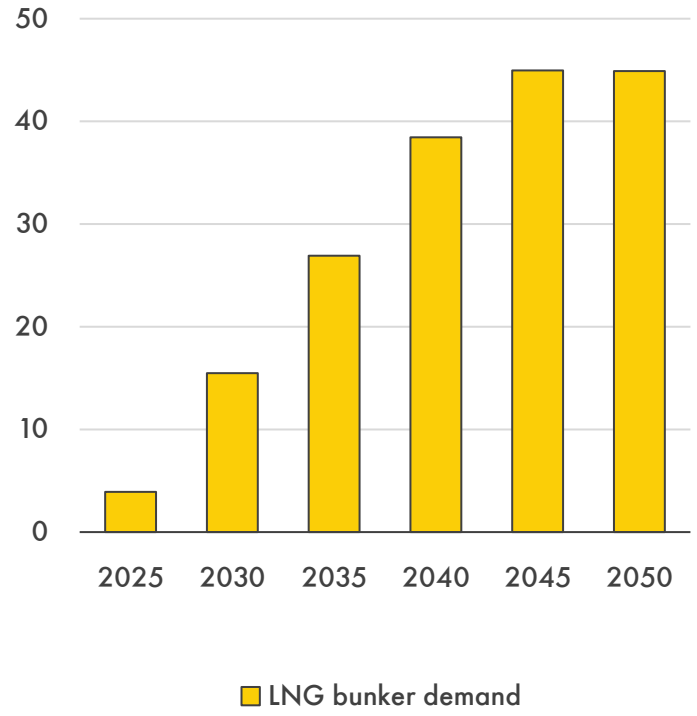
LNG fuelled vessels**

No. of vessels



LNG bunkering demand

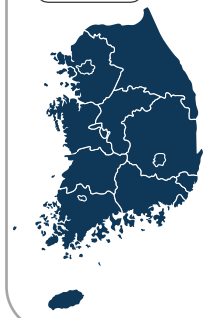
MTPA



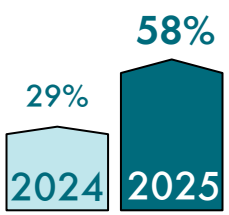
Source: Shell interpretation of Clarkson Research (May 2026) and Wood Mackenzie data; All charts exclude LNG carriers.
*2025 year-on-year changes vs 2024; **PCTCs includes ferries, PCC and Ro-Ro; Tankers include chemical, crude and product tankers; Others include cruise, bulkers, general cargo, other non-cargo, dredgers, LPG carriers, multipurpose vessels, offshore support vessels, and tugboats

The gas industry continues to lower carbon intensity

Methane intensity



58% of South Korea's LNG imports meet **OGMP 2.0 Level 4/5** standards

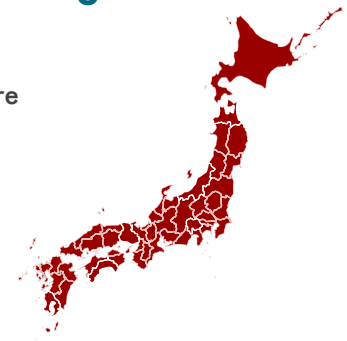


BioLNG for road

Share of bioLNG in Germany's **LNG trucking**

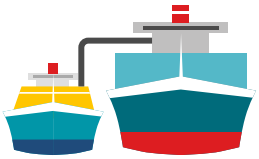
Decarbonised gas

2030 Japan targets 1% share of city gas sales to be low carbon gases by **2030**

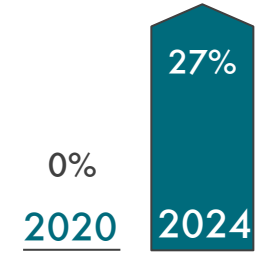


BioLNG bunkering

BioLNG bunkering at Rotterdam port grows **six-fold** (2024 to 2025)



Responsibly sourced gas



Rapid adoption across US of certified lower methane gas

Shipping emissions

1st sea trial

of methane slip reduction technology on LNG ship during 2025 and 2026*

Source: Shell interpretation of CLEAN 2025 annual report, German Gas and Hydrogen Industry association.
German Federal Environment Agency (UBA), IEA, Port of Rotterdam, Wood MacKenzie data 2026. *Daphne Technology in 2025 and Shell's Methane Abatement Catalyst system ongoing during 2026

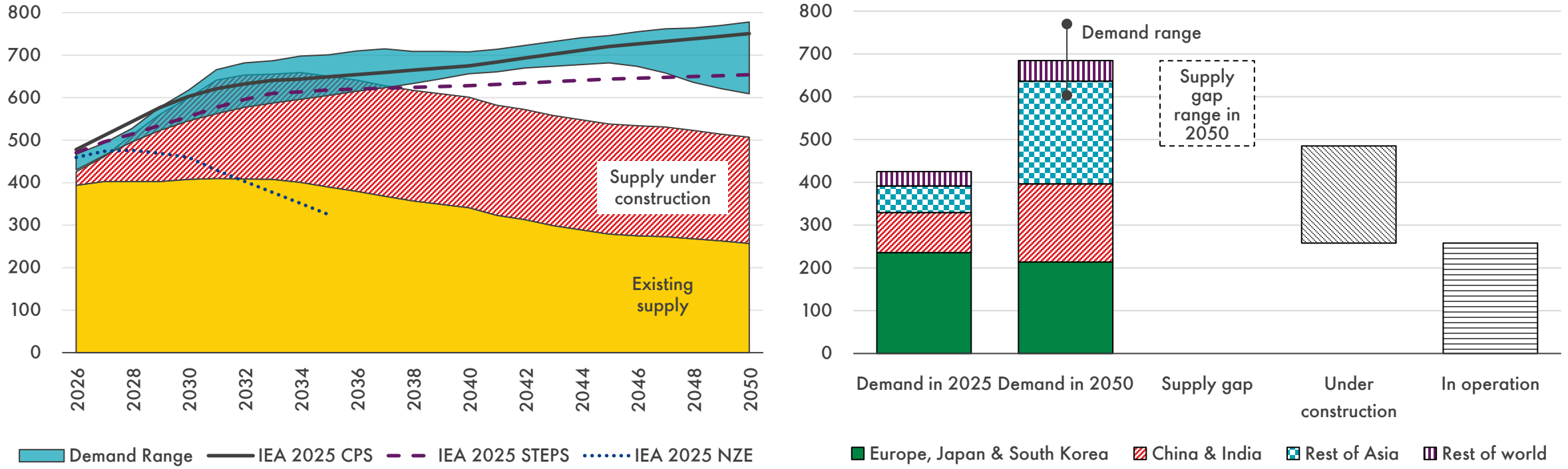
Sustained demand for LNG will require more investment

Views converge around the importance of LNG over the long-term

Shell LNG Outlook 2026

Global LNG supply vs demand forecast range

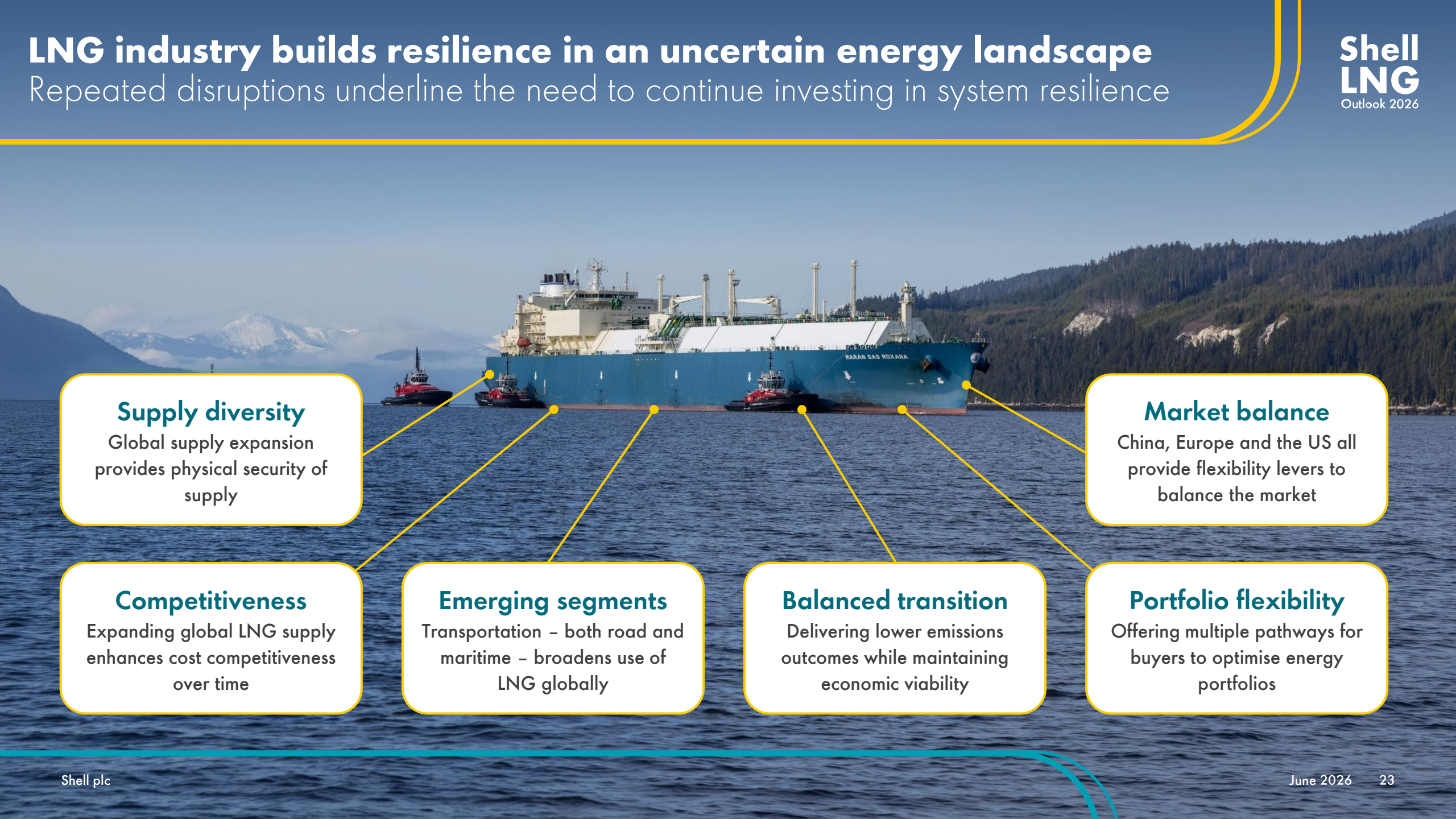
MTPA



Source: Shell interpretation of Wood Mackenzie, S&P Global Energy, Poten & Partners, Rystad Energy, FGE and IEA World Energy Outlook 2025 data
Both supply and demand represent delivered, ex-ship (DES) volume
CPS = Current Policies Scenario; STEPS = Stated Policies Scenario; APS = Announced Pledges Scenario; NZE = Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario

LNG industry builds resilience in an uncertain energy landscape

Repeated disruptions underline the need to continue investing in system resilience



Supply diversity

Global supply expansion provides physical security of supply

Market balance

China, Europe and the US all provide flexibility levers to balance the market

Competitiveness

Expanding global LNG supply enhances cost competitiveness over time

Emerging segments

Transportation – both road and maritime – broadens use of LNG globally

Balanced transition

Delivering lower emissions outcomes while maintaining economic viability

Portfolio flexibility

Offering multiple pathways for buyers to optimise energy portfolios