

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC
As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and January 1, 2020, and
for the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
With Report of Independent Auditors

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC

Financial Statements

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Report of Independent Auditors

The Board of Directors
Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC, which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 and January 1, 2020, and the related statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the years ended 2021 and 2020, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and January 1, 2020, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years ended 2021 and 2020 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Ernst + Young LLP

March 28, 2022

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC

Balance Sheets

	December 31	January 1
	2021	2020
	2020	
	<i>(In Thousands of Dollars)</i>	
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	\$ 12,270	\$ 12,266
Receivables, risk management assets, and prepayments:		
Accounts receivable (Note 2)	127,043	18,155
Receivables from affiliate (Notes 2 & 4)	45	4,195
Short-term notes receivable (Note 2)	2,106	2,555
Assets from risk management activities (Note 6)	728,204	387,625
Owing by related parties (Note 4 & 5)	3,852,512	345,311
Prepayments and other (Note 6)	56,900	87,300
Total current assets	4,779,080	857,407
Investments	347	955
Long-term notes receivable	25	462
Total assets	\$ 4,779,452	\$ 858,824
Liabilities and member's equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable – trade (Note 2)	\$ 31,872	\$ 12,980
Payable to affiliate (Notes 2 & 4)	38,992	5,231
Other payables, risk management activities, and accruals:		
Liabilities from risk management activities (Note 6)	767,910	371,508
Accrued liabilities and other payables (Note 6)	32,851	112,214
Total current liabilities	871,625	501,933
Member's equity	3,907,827	356,891
Total equity	3,907,827	356,891
Total liabilities and member's equity	\$ 4,779,452	\$ 858,824

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC

Statements of Profit or Loss

	Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
	<i>(In Thousands of Dollars)</i>	
Revenues		
Net trading revenue (Note 2)	\$ 27,822	\$ 36,027
Costs and expenses		
Selling, general, and administrative expenses (Note 4)	(9,866)	(13,984)
Impairment of financial assets (Note 2)	(216,675)	(348)
Total costs and expenses	(226,541)	(14,332)
Other income and deductions		
Interest income (Note 2)	276	1,122
Interest expense	(13)	(79)
Other expenses, net	(608)	(455)
(Loss) income before income taxes	(199,064)	22,283
Net (loss) income	<u>\$ (199,064)</u>	<u>\$ 22,283</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC

Statements of Member's Equity *(In Thousands of Dollars)*

Member's equity at January 1, 2020	\$ 334,608
Net income	<u>22,283</u>
Member's equity at December 31, 2020	356,891
Net loss	(199,064)
Non-cash contribution	<u>3,750,000</u>
Member's equity at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 3,907,827</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC

Statements of Cash Flows

	Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
	<i>(In Thousands of Dollars)</i>	
Operating activities		
Net (loss) income	\$ (199,064)	\$ 22,283
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash used in operating activities:		
Interest received (net)	(263)	(1,043)
Accounts receivable (Note 2)	(108,888)	2,430
Receivables from affiliates (Notes 2 & 4)	4,150	(3,043)
Notes receivable (Note 2)	886	(1,482)
Prepayments and other (Note 6)	30,400	(47,000)
Risk management activities (Note 2)	55,823	1,242
Investment security (Note 6)	608	455
Accounts payable – trade (Notes 2 & 4)	18,892	2,118
Payables to affiliate (Note 6)	33,761	(567)
Accrued liabilities and other	(79,363)	20,890
Cash used in operations	(243,058)	(3,717)
Interest paid	(13)	(79)
Interest received	276	1,122
Net cash used in operating activities	(242,795)	(2,674)
Investing activities		
Purchase of investments	-	(1,410)
Cash management and investments with related parties (Note 4)	242,799	4,439
Net cash provided by investing activities	242,799	3,029
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	4	355
Cash and cash equivalents		
Beginning of year	12,266	11,911
End of year	<u>\$ 12,270</u>	<u>12,266</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2021

1. Organization

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC (STRM or the Company), a Delaware limited liability company, was created as a direct subsidiary of Shell Energy North America (U.S.), L.P. (SENA), which is the sole member of the Company. Royal Dutch Shell plc (RDS) is the ultimate parent company of STRM. STRM is a registered swap dealer and the primary entity engaging in “swap dealing” activities as defined by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). The Company’s registered office is located at 1000 Main Street, Houston, Texas, 77002.

All profits and losses of STRM for each fiscal year are allocated entirely to the sole member SENA. For 2021 and 2020, no distributions were made to the member.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) interpretations issued and effective for the year ended December 31, 2021. The accounting policies that follow have been consistently applied to all years presented, except where otherwise indicated. The financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousands of dollars except where otherwise indicated. The Company previously issued its financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP). See Note 3 for further discussion of the transition from US GAAP to IFRS.

The Company’s statements of profit or loss include expense allocations for certain Company functions performed by affiliates. The Company records these expenses through support-related intercompany charges based on a continuing service agreement basis as detailed in Note 4.

The Financial Statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Company’s Management on March 28, 2022.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the Company’s financial statements in conformity with IFRS accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, fair value measurements, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of all cash balances and highly liquid investments that have original maturities of three months or less.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Accounts Receivable/Accounts Payable

Accounts receivable are shown on the balance sheets, net of loss allowance. The loss allowance for financial assets is measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses. If the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance for the financial asset is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. Changes in loss allowances are recognized in profit or loss. For trade receivables, STRM uses a provision matrix to calculate Expected Credit Losses (ECL). The provision matrix is initially based on STRM's historical observed default rates. STRM calculates the ECL to adjust the historical credit loss experienced with forward-looking information. Estimating this amount involves the examination of past-due balances, monitoring of the financial strength of STRM's counterparties, and the analysis of relevant information specific to assessing the collectability of STRM's accounts receivable. The loss allowance is \$2 million and \$1 million as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. If all efforts at collection are unsuccessful, the account will be deemed uncollectible and written off.

In February 2021, the U.S. experienced an unprecedented winter storm Uri, bringing extreme cold temperatures to the central U.S., including Texas. On February 12, 2021, the Governor of Texas declared a state of disaster for all 254 counties in Texas in response to the then-forecasted weather conditions. The declaration certified that severe weather posed an imminent threat due to prolonged freezing temperatures, heavy snow, and freezing rain statewide. On February 14, 2021, President Biden issued a federal emergency declaration for all 254 Texas counties. The severe weather resulted in surging demand for power, gas supply shortages, and operational challenges for generators. Power and ancillary services dramatically increased in response to the high demand and reduced generation on the system. STRM's exposure to a counterparty increased significantly as a result of the unprecedented increase in market prices. The counterparty defaulted on its payment to STRM and as a result, STRM wrote off \$216 million of receivables due to counterparty default related to this event.

Accounts receivable and payable balances include settled but unpaid amounts related to trading activities. Some of these receivables and payables with individual counterparties are subject to master netting arrangements. Where there is a legally enforceable right of offset under such arrangements and STRM has the intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously, the net asset or liability is recognized in the balance sheets; otherwise, assets and liabilities are presented gross.

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

STRM also provides financing to certain counterparties and records interest income related to these notes receivable using the effective interest method over the term of the loan. STRM evaluates the collectability of these notes receivable based on specific customer circumstances, credit risk changes, payment patterns, and historical loss experience. When the collectability is determined to be at risk based on the above criteria, STRM will record an allowance for credit losses. If all efforts at collection are unsuccessful, the account will be deemed uncollectible and written off.

Short-term notes receivable for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, included \$2 million and \$3 million, respectively. Provision for impairments deducted from short-term notes receivable amounted to Nil for each of the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. Interest income related to the financing receivables was \$0.3 million and \$1 million for the years ending December 31, 2021 and 2020 respectively.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is associated with the sale of financial instruments related to natural gas, power, crude oil, and refined products. STRM revenue includes realized and unrealized gains and losses recorded on derivatives recognized at fair value. Revenue is billed to customers at either market or negotiated contract terms to optimize the financial performance of the Company. Realized revenue is recognized based on the invoiced amount, which is equal to the value of financial performance obligation completed to date. The payment terms with the Company's customers vary based on the product or service provided but usually are 60 days or less.

Risk Management Activities

STRM executes financial trades that qualify as derivatives for trading and hedging purposes as described in Notes 4 and 6. Derivative assets and liabilities are presented separately in the balance sheets, except where there is a legally enforceable right of offset and STRM has the intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and liability simultaneously. Derivatives are recorded at fair value as assets and liabilities from risk management activities on the balance sheets. These derivative assets and liabilities are classified as current as they are held primarily for the purposes of trading

Unrealized gains and losses associated with contract restructurings and the impact of price movements are recorded in net trading revenue in the period of occurrence. Changes in assets and liabilities from derivatives result primarily from changes in the valuation of the portfolio of contracts, newly originated transactions, and the timing of settlement of certain contracts (Note 6).

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Fair Value

Fair value measurements are estimates of the amounts for which assets or liabilities could be transferred at the measurement date, based on the assumption that such transfers take place between participants in principal markets and, where applicable, taking highest and best use into account. Where available, fair value measurements are derived from prices quoted in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. In the absence of such information, other observable inputs are used to estimate fair value. Inputs derived from external sources are corroborated or otherwise verified, as appropriate.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

In the absence of publicly available information, fair value is determined using estimation techniques that consider market perspectives relevant to the asset or liability, in as much as they can reasonably be ascertained, based on predominantly unobservable inputs. For derivative contracts where publicly available information is not available, fair value estimations are generally determined using models and other valuation methods, the key inputs for which include future prices, volatility, price correlation, counterparty credit risk, nonperformance risk, and market liquidity, as appropriate; for other assets and liabilities, fair value estimations are generally based on the net present value of expected future cash flows.

The fair values of accounts receivable, accounts payable, and other current liabilities approximate the carrying amounts reported on the balance sheets, due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Concentration of Credit Risk

STRM places its cash with federally insured financial institutions and RDS group entities. At times, such balances with financial institutions may be in excess of federally insured limits. The majority of STRM's accounts receivable are from customers within the energy industry and certain financial entities and are heavily impacted by the underlying price volatility of energy commodities and related products. Collectability is dependent upon the general financial condition of the counterparties, the underlying economic conditions of their specific industries, and their ability to absorb energy price volatility. To further lessen its exposure to credit risk, STRM requires collateral margin deposits from certain customers and enters into financial master agreements to allow the netting of offsetting exposures with the same customer.

Income Taxes

For federal income tax purposes, STRM is a single-member LLC classified as a disregarded entity, wholly owned by SENA. Therefore, STRM does not file any federal income tax returns in the U.S., and its activities are reflected on SENA's federal income tax return as a division of the partnership.

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the states in which STRM does business, the state and local tax jurisdictions follow the federal tax return treatment with respect to disregarded entities, and, therefore, no separate state or local income tax returns are required to be filed.

Since STRM is wholly owned by SENA, it would be subject to the same federal, state, and local tax jurisdictional timelines as SENA with respect to audits.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

New Accounting Standards

Recent accounting pronouncements that became effective during 2021 or are scheduled to become effective in the following years and beyond are described in the following paragraphs.

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2, Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4, and IFRS 16 (Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Amendments)

Interest Benchmark Reform Amendments became effective from January 1, 2021. These amendments address issues that might affect financial reporting when an existing interest rate benchmark (i.e., interbank offer rate – IBOR) is replaced with an alternative benchmark interest rate. The effects of interest rate benchmark reform on the Company's financial instruments and risk management strategies did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements and are not expected to have a significant impact in future periods.

There are no other IFRS standards or interpretations not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company.

3. First-Time Adoption of IFRS

The Company elected to adopt IFRS in 2021 to align with the accounting framework of its parent company, RDS. The Company previously reported its financial statements using U.S. GAAP. The Company maintains its books and records in IFRS and has historically made top-side adjustments to convert its balances and disclosures from IFRS to U.S. GAAP for purposes of issuing its stand-alone financial statements. The Company believes that the presentation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS provides a relevant depiction of the Company's performance and financial position to its users. The transition to IFRS is effective for all periods presented in the financial statements herein. The accounting policies set out in the following notes have been consistently applied in preparing the financial statements for all periods presented.

In preparing its opening IFRS statement of financial position, the Company has adjusted amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP (its previous GAAP). Explanations of how the transition from its previous GAAP to IFRS has affected the Company's balance sheets and statements of profit or loss are set out below.

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

3. First-Time Adoption of IFRS (Continued)

IFRS 1 allows first-time adopters to consider certain one-time exemptions. The Company has not adopted any of the optional exemptions under IFRS 1, First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS 1). Pursuant to IFRS 1, the Company has applied IFRS on a retrospective basis, subject to relevant mandatory exceptions.

Reconciliations Between U.S. GAAP and IFRS

- a. **Estimates:** IFRS 1 provides that the estimates in accordance with IFRS at the date of transition shall be consistent with estimates made in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustment to reflect differences in accounting policies) unless there is objective evidence those estimates were in error. There were no adjustments made to previous GAAP estimates.
- b. **Presentation Differences:** The Company changed the presentation of certain account balances to conform with IFRS including presenting collateral in prepayments and other and reporting all assets from risk management activities and liabilities from risk management activities on the balance sheets under current asset and current liability, respectively.

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

3. First-Time Adoption of IFRS (Continued)

3.1 Impact on Balance Sheets

	US GAAP	Effect of IFRS	IFRS
	Jan 1, 2020	Transition	Jan 1, 2020
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	\$ 11,911	\$ –	\$ 11,911
Receivables, risk management assets, and prepayments:			
Accounts receivable (Note 2)	20,585	–	20,585
Receivables from affiliate (Notes 2 & 4)	1,152	–	1,152
Short-term notes receivable (Note 2)	1,535	–	1,535
Assets from risk management activities (Note 6)	116,249	176,960	293,209
Owing by related parties (Notes 4 & 5)	349,750	–	349,750
Prepayments and other (Note 6)	–	40,300	40,300
Total current assets	501,182	217,260	718,442
Assets from risk management activities (Note 6)	56,916	(56,916)	–
Investments	–	–	–
Long-term notes receivable	–	–	–
Total assets	\$ 558,098	\$ 160,344	\$ 718,442
Liabilities and member's equity			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable – trade (Note 2)	\$ 10,862	\$ –	\$ 10,862
Payable to affiliate (Note 4)	5,798	–	5,798
Other payables, risk management activities, and accruals:			
Liabilities from risk management activities (Note 6)	112,753	163,097	275,850
Accrued liabilities and other payables	43,044	48,280	91,324
Total current liabilities	172,457	211,377	383,834
Liabilities from risk management activities (Note 6)	51,033	(51,033)	–
Member's equity	334,608	–	334,608
Total equity	334,608	–	334,608
Total liabilities and member's equity	\$ 558,098	\$ 160,344	\$ 718,442

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

3. First-Time Adoption of IFRS (Continued)

3.2 Impact on Balance Sheets

	US GAAP Dec 31, 2020	Effect of IFRS Transition	IFRS Dec 31, 2020
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	\$ 12,266	\$ –	\$ 12,266
Receivables, risk management assets, and prepayments:			
Accounts receivable (Note 2)	18,155	–	18,155
Receivables from affiliate (Notes 2 & 4)	4,195	–	4,195
Short-term notes receivable (Note 4)	2,555	–	2,555
Assets from risk management activities (Note 6)	130,047	257,578	387,625
Owing by related parties (Notes 4 & 5)	345,311	–	345,311
Prepayments and other (Note 6)	370	86,930	87,300
Total current assets	512,899	344,508	857,407
Assets from risk management activities (Note 6)	74,003	(74,003)	–
Investments	955	–	955
Long-term notes receivable	462	–	462
Total assets	\$ 588,319	\$ 270,505	\$ 858,824
Liabilities and member's equity			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable – trade (Note 2)	\$ 12,980	\$ –	\$ 12,980
Payable to affiliate (Note 4)	5,231	–	5,231
Other payables, risk management activities, and accruals:			
Liabilities from risk management activities (Note 6)	152,065	219,443	371,508
Accrued liabilities and other payables	2,885	109,329	112,214
Total current liabilities	173,161	328,772	501,933
Liabilities from risk management activities (Note 6)	58,267	(58,267)	–
Member's equity	356,891	–	356,891
Total equity	356,891	–	356,891
Total liabilities and member's equity	\$ 588,319	\$ 270,505	\$ 858,824

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

3. First-Time Adoption of IFRS (Continued)

3.3 Impact on Statement of Profit or Loss

	US GAAP 2020	Effect of IFRS Transition	IFRS 2020
Revenues			
Net trading revenue (Note 2)	\$ 36,027	\$ –	\$ 36,027
Costs and expenses			
Selling, general, and administrative expenses (Note 4)	(13,984)	–	(13,984)
Impairment of financial assets (Note 6)	(348)	–	(348)
Total costs and expenses	(14,332)	–	(14,332)
Other income and deductions			
Interest income (Note 2)	1,122	–	1,122
Interest expense	(79)	–	(79)
Other expenses, net	(455)	–	(455)
Income before income taxes	22,283	–	22,283
Net income	<u>\$ 22,283</u>	<u>\$ –</u>	<u>\$ 22,283</u>

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

3. First-Time Adoption of IFRS (Continued)

3.4 Impact on Statement of Cash Flows

	US GAAP	Effect of IFRS	IFRS
	2020	Transition	2020
Operating activities			
Net income	\$ 22,283	\$ –	\$ 22,283
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:			
Interest received (net)	(1,043)	–	(1,043)
Accounts receivable (Note 2)	2,430	–	2,430
Receivables from affiliates (Notes 3 & 4)	(3,043)	–	(3,043)
Notes receivable (Note 3)	(1,020)	(462)	(1,482)
Prepayments and other (Note 6)	(370)	(46,630)	(47,000)
Other assets, net	(462)	462	–
Risk management activities (Note 6)	15,661	(14,419)	1,242
Investment security	455	–	455
Accounts payable – trade (Note 3)	2,118	–	2,118
Payables to affiliate (Note 4)	(567)	–	(567)
Accrued liabilities and other (Note 6)	(40,159)	61,049	20,890
Cash used in operations	(3,717)	–	(3,717)
Interest paid	(79)	–	(79)
Interest received	1,122	–	1,122
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,674)	–	(2,674)
Investing activities			
Purchase of investments	(1,410)	–	(1,410)
Cash management and investments with related parties (Note 4)	4,439	–	4,439
Net cash provided by investing activities	3,029	–	3,029
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	355	–	355
Cash and cash equivalents			
Beginning of year	11,911	–	11,911
End of year	<u>\$ 12,266</u>	<u>\$ –</u>	<u>\$ 12,266</u>

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

4. Transactions With Related Parties

STRM routinely transacts significant business directly or indirectly with RDS and its affiliates. STRM enters into a variety of financial instruments that are derivative contracts with affiliates of RDS. The agreements are part of the overall portfolio of contracts for risk management. Such transactions are in the ordinary course of business at prevailing quoted market prices and include financial derivative positions related to natural gas, electricity, crude oil, and refined products.

Net trading revenue on the statements of profit or loss included total related-party transactions of \$924 million and \$603 million, which comprise both realized and unrealized activities for 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Net trading revenue included net unrealized losses of approximately \$252 million in 2021 and net unrealized gains of \$146 million in 2020 from transactions with related parties. Included in STRM's assets and liabilities from risk management activities related to these transactions are net liabilities of \$117 million and net assets of \$135 million at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Collateral held by STRM from the related parties was \$0 and \$101 million as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

STRM has a continuing services agreement with a subsidiary of Shell Petroleum Inc., an RDS subsidiary. The services provided include all personnel and other administrative costs to enable STRM to carry on its business activities. A payable in the amount of \$1 million and \$2 million existed at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, for these services. Expenses for these services in 2021 and 2020, were \$10 million and \$14 million, respectively.

5. Financing

Cash Management Activities With Related Parties

STRM operates under a Master Agreement with an RDS lending subsidiary (referred to as Shell Treasury), whereby STRM is funded via a credit and deposit facility with Shell Treasury. A cash sweep arrangement and cash equivalents are deposited with Shell Treasury under the arrangement bearing market-based interest rates.

STRM's borrowing capacity under the working capital facility is \$250 million with borrowings under the facility priced at market-based interest rates. STRM had no borrowings under this facility at December 31, 2021 or 2020. At December 31, 2021 and 2020, STRM had \$3,852 million and \$345 million, respectively, of receivables related to cash sweep activities with Shell Treasury. The receivable balances are included in owing by related parties on the balance sheets. There are no provisions for doubtful accounts in relation to receivables from related parties.

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

5. Financing (continued)

Capital Management Activities with Related Parties

The CFTC imposed capital requirements for swap dealers as a part of its required rulemakings under section 731 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”). The rule provides swap dealers with the option to elect one of three alternative methods to establish minimum capital requirements depending on the characteristics of their businesses. As a registered swap dealer, STRM is subject to these external capital requirements and has chosen to measure capital requirements under the tangible net worth method.

In determining tangible net worth, all long and short positions in swaps, security-based swaps, and related positions must be marked to their market value. A swap dealer must include in its computation of tangible net worth all liabilities or obligations of a subsidiary or affiliate that the swap dealer or major swap participant guarantees, endorses, or assumes either directly or indirectly.

The tangible net worth approach requires a non-bank swap dealer to maintain tangible net worth in an amount equal to or greater than the highest of (1) \$20 million, plus the non-bank swap dealer’s market and credit risk charges associated with the firm’s swap dealing and related hedging activities, (2) 8% of the initial margin for each uncleared swap position open on the books of the non-bank swap dealer, or (3) the amount of capital required by the National Futures Association.

To meet these capital requirements, STRM received a non-cash contribution of \$3,750 million receivable from its parent company in October 2021. The receivable represents an agreement whereby the parent company will transfer cash to STRM if called upon. The receivable does not accrue interest and is recorded on the balance sheet at cost in the owing by related party line.

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

6. Financial Instruments

The accounting classification of each category of financial instruments, including their carrying amounts which are included in the accompanying balance sheets, is presented in the table below. The carrying values of financial instruments measured at amortized costs presented in the table below approximate their fair values.

	Measured at Amortized Cost	Measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss	Carrying Amount
<i>(In Thousands of Dollars)</i>			
December 31, 2021			
<i>Financial Assets</i>			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12,270	\$ -	\$ 12,270
Accounts receivable	127,043	-	127,043
Receivable from affiliate	45	-	45
Short-term notes Receivable	2,106	-	2,106
Asset from risk management activities	-	728,204	728,204
Owing by related parties	3,852,512	-	3,852,512
Investments	-	347	347
Long-term note receivable	25	-	25
<i>Financial Liabilities</i>			
Accounts payable	\$ (31,872)	\$ -	\$ (31,872)
Payable to affiliate	(38,992)	-	(38,992)
Liability from risk management activities	-	(767,910)	(767,910)

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

6. Financial Instruments (Continued)

	Measured at Amortized Cost	Measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss	Carrying Amount
<i>(In Thousands of Dollars)</i>			
December 31, 2020			
<i>Financial Assets</i>			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12,266	\$ –	\$ 12,266
Accounts receivable	18,155	–	18,155
Receivable from affiliate	4,195	–	4,195
Short-term note receivable	2,555	–	2,555
Assets from risk management activities	–	387,625	387,625
Owing by related parties	345,311	–	345,311
Investments	–	955	955
Long-term note receivable	462	–	462
 <i>Financial Liabilities</i>			
Accounts payables	\$ (12,980)	\$ –	\$ (12,980)
Payable to affiliate	(5,231)	–	(5,231)
Liabilities from risk management activities	–	(371,508)	(371,508)

Risks

STRM adopts treasury policy consistent with RDS' treasury standards. The policy covers: financing structure; interest rate risk management; counterparty risk management; and use of derivative contracts.

The Company's derivative activity is carried out by a specialist team that has appropriate skills, experience, supervision, control, and reporting systems.

STRM's operations expose it to market, credit, and liquidity risks, as described below.

Market Risk

Market risk is the possibility that changes in interest rates or the prices of crude oil, natural gas, refined products, and power will adversely affect the value of assets, liabilities, or expected future cash flows.

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

6. Financial Instruments (Continued)

STRM is exposed to interest rate risk due to financing it provides certain counterparties. The carrying amounts of the notes receivable and the interest income are presented in Note 2.

STRM offers price risk management services in connection with its energy trading activities. These services are provided through financial instruments and other energy trading contracts, including swap and option agreements, which require payments to (or receipt of payments from) counterparties based on the differential between a fixed and variable price for the commodity. The availability and use of these types of contracts allow STRM to manage its contractual commitments and manage its exposure relative to the volatility of market prices.

Although STRM generally attempts to balance its financial purchase and sale contracts in terms of quantities and contract performance, net open positions can exist or are established through the origination of new transactions and STRM's assessment of, and response to, changing market conditions. STRM has established trading policies and exposure limits that are monitored and reviewed by management on a daily basis to manage these exposures. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the net forward long (short) positions for STRM's outstanding natural gas, power, crude oil, and refined products commodity contracts from proprietary trading had a net volume of zero.

Value-at-risk (VAR) techniques based on variance/covariance or Monte Carlo simulation models are used to make a statistical assessment of the market risk arising from possible future changes in market values over a one-day holding period and within a 95% confidence level. The calculation of potential changes in fair value takes into account positions, the history of price movements and the correlation of these price movements. Models are regularly reviewed against actual fair value movements to ensure integrity is maintained. The VAR year-end positions in respect of commodities traded in active markets, which are presented in the table below, are calculated on a diversified basis in order to reflect the effect of offsetting risk within combined portfolios.

Value-at-risk	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
	<i>(In Thousands of Dollars)</i>	
Crude Oil	4.6	-
Power	0.2	10.3

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

6. Financial Instruments (Continued)

Credit Risk

Policies are in place to ensure that counterparties have appropriate creditworthiness. These policies include detailed credit analysis and monitoring of trading partners against counterparty credit limits. Credit information is regularly shared between business and finance functions, with dedicated teams in place to quickly identify and respond to cases of credit deterioration.

Mitigation measures are defined and implemented for higher-risk business partners and customers, and include shortened payment terms, collateral, or other security posting and vigorous collections. In addition, policies limit the amount of credit exposure to any individual financial institution. There are no material concentrations of credit risk with individual customers or geographically.

Counterparty credit risk is managed within a framework of credit limits, with utilization being regularly reviewed. Credit risk exposure is monitored, and the acceptable level of credit exposure is determined by a credit committee. Credit checks are performed by a department independent of traders and are undertaken before contractual commitment. Where appropriate, netting arrangements, credit insurance, prepayments, and collateral are used to manage risks.

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

6. Financial Instruments (Continued)

The Company routinely enters into offsetting, master netting, and similar arrangements with trading and other counterparties to manage credit risk. Where there is a legally enforceable right of offset under such arrangements and STRM has the intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously, the net asset or liability is recognized in the balance sheets; otherwise, assets and liabilities are presented gross. These amounts, as presented net and gross within accounts receivables, accounts payables, and derivative financial instruments in the Balance Sheets at December 31, were as follows:

	2021					
	Amounts offset			Amounts not offset		
	Gross Amounts Before Offset	Amounts Offset	Net Amounts as Presented	Cash Collateral Received/Pledged	Other Offsetting Instruments	Net Amounts
	<i>(In Thousands of Dollars)</i>					
Assets:						
Within accounts receivables	\$ 140,565	\$ (13,522)	\$ 127,043	\$ (719)	-	\$ 126,324
Within receivable from affiliate	39,164	(39,119)	45	-	-	45
Within assets from risk management activities	1,112,989	(384,785)	728,204	(28,484)	(2,024)	697,696
Liabilities:						
Within accounts payables	\$ (45,394)	\$ 13,522	\$ (31,872)	\$ 1,330	-	\$ (30,542)
Within payable to affiliate	(78,111)	39,119	(38,992)	-	-	\$ (38,992)
Within liabilities from risk management activities	(1,152,695)	384,785	(767,910)	54,754	2,024	(711,132)
	2020					
	Amounts offset			Amounts not offset		
	Gross Amounts Before Offset	Amounts Offset	Net Amounts as Presented	Cash Collateral Received/Pledged	Other Offsetting Instruments	Net Amounts

(In Thousands of Dollars)

Assets:

Within accounts receivables	\$ 34,258	\$ (16,103)	\$ 18,155	\$ (568)	-	\$ 17,587
Within receivables from affiliate	24,698	(20,503)	4,195	-	-	4,195
Within asset from risk management activities	600,099	(212,474)	387,625	(84,985)	700	303,340

Liabilities:

Within accounts payables	\$ (29,083)	\$ 16,103	\$ (12,980)	-	-	\$ (12,980)
Within payable to affiliate	(25,734)	20,503	(5,231)	-	-	(5,231)
Within liability from risk management activities	(583,982)	212,474	(371,508)	85,533	(700)	(286,675)

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts not offset principally relate to contracts where the intention to settle on a net basis was not clearly established at December 31.

6. Financial Instruments (Continued)

The carrying amount of financial assets pledged as collateral for liabilities at December 31, 2021 and 2020, presented within prepayments and other, were \$57 million and \$87 million, respectively. The carrying amount of collateral held at December 31, 2021 and 2020, presented within accrued liabilities and other payables, were \$32 million and \$112 million, respectively. Collateral mainly relates to over-the-counter counterparty variation margins.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that suitable sources of funding for STRM's business activities may not be available. Management believes that it has access to sufficient debt funding sources and to undrawn committed borrowing facilities to meet foreseeable requirements. Information about borrowing facilities is presented in Note 5.

All trade payables are expected to result in a cash outflow within the next 12 months. The contractual maturities of derivative liabilities were as follows:

		2021					
		Contractual Maturities					
		Between 1 and 2 Years	Between 2 and 3 Years	Between 3 and 4 Years	Between 4 and 5 Years	5 Years and Later	Total
<i>(In Thousands of Dollars)</i>							
Liabilities from risk management activities	\$ 500,556	\$ 198,605	\$ 55,620	\$ 14,033	\$ 1,435	\$ 1,590	\$ 771,839

		2020					
		Contractual Maturities					
		Between 1 and 2 Years	Between 2 and 3 Years	Between 3 and 4 Years	Between 4 and 5 Years	5 Years and Later	Total
<i>(In Thousands of Dollars)</i>							
Liabilities from risk management activities	\$ 256,967	\$ 73,706	\$ 23,071	\$ 10,966	\$ 3,495	\$ 4,061	\$ 372,266

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

6. Financial Instruments (Continued)

Fair Value Measurement

STRM is required to provide information according to the fair value hierarchy, which ranks the quality and reliability of the information used to determine fair values. Financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. STRM's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment, and may affect the valuation of fair value assets and liabilities and their placement within the fair value hierarchy levels. STRM's fair value measurement techniques incorporate various valuation approaches, including market and income approaches. Financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following three categories:

Level 1 – Fair value is based on unadjusted quoted market prices for assets or liabilities in active markets. Active markets are those in which transactions for the asset or liability occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2 – Fair value is based on quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets or liabilities, and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means. If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, the Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term. The fair values for Level 2 assets or liabilities are generally obtained from third-party broker quotes, independent pricing services, and exchanges. Level 2 primarily consists of over-the-counter financial swaps.

Level 3 – Fair value is based on unobservable inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement. Level 3 fair value transactions primarily consist of over-the-counter financial options and long-term commodity contracts qualifying as derivatives, where a significant portion of the term of the contract extends beyond the period where there are observable quoted prices or options where the volatility inputs are not observable for the full term of the contract. At each balance sheet date, STRM performs an analysis of all instruments subject to fair value measurement and includes in Level 3 all of those whose fair value is based on significant unobservable input. In cases where there is no corroborative market information obtainable to support significant model inputs, the transaction price is used as the best estimate of fair value.

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

6. Financial Instruments (Continued)

The following tables summarize the net carrying amounts of derivative contracts held at December 31, categorized according to the predominant source and nature of inputs used in determining the fair value of each contract:

	2021			
	Fair Value Measurement			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	<i>(In Thousands of Dollars)</i>			
Investment	\$ -	\$ 347	\$ -	\$ 347
Derivative	-	(4,757)	(34,949)	(39,706)
Total	\$ -	\$ (4,410)	\$ (34,949)	\$ (39,359)

	2020			
	Fair Value Measurement			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	<i>(In Thousands of Dollars)</i>			
Investment	\$ -	\$ 955	\$ -	\$ 955
Derivative	-	25,440	(9,323)	16,117
Total	\$ -	\$ 26,395	\$ (9,323)	\$ 17,072

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

6. Financial Instruments (Continued)

The following sets forth a reconciliation of the changes in the fair value of derivatives classified as Level 3:

	2021
	<i>(In Thousands of Dollars)</i>
Balance, beginning of year	\$ (9,323)
Realized and unrealized gains included in net income	(43,073)
Purchases	114,818
Issuances	(97,371)
Transfers into Level 3	-
Transfers out of Level 3	-
Balance, end of year	\$ (34,949)
	2020
	<i>(In Thousands of Dollars)</i>
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 3,417
Realized and unrealized gains included in net income	11,151
Purchases	348,233
Issuances	(368,576)
Transfers into Level 3	-
Transfers out of Level 3	(3,548)
Balance, end of year	\$ (9,323)

Included in net gains recognized in revenue in 2021 were unrealized net gains totaling \$52 million and \$4 million related to assets and liabilities held at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

6. Financial Instruments (Continued)

Gains and losses (realized and unrealized) from Level 3 trading derivatives are included in net trading revenue on the statements of profit or loss. Gains and losses (realized and unrealized) from Level 3 instruments could potentially be offset by gains and losses (realized and unrealized) on instruments classified in Level 2. STRM transfers amounts among levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of each period. Transfers into Level 3 represent existing assets or liabilities that were previously categorized at a higher level for which the inputs to STRM's models became unobservable. Transfers out of Level 3 represent existing assets or liabilities that were previously classified as Level 3 for which the inputs became observable in accordance with STRM's hierarchy policy.

Unrecognized Day One Gains or Losses

Certain long-term commodity purchase contracts extend to periods where observable pricing data are limited, and so their value may include estimates for a portion of the value. Where this is more than an insignificant part of the overall contract valuations, any gains or losses will be deferred. The unrecognized gains on these derivative contracts at December 31, 2021, were as follows:

	2021	2020
	<i>(In Thousands of Dollars)</i>	
At January 1	\$ 13,500	\$ -
Movements	(9,000)	13,500
At December 31	<u>\$ 4,500</u>	<u>\$ 13,500</u>

Shell Trading Risk Management, LLC

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

7. Commitments and Contingencies

As of December 31, 2021, no commitments or contingencies exist that would require disclosure in the financial statements.

8. Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events from the December 31, 2021 balance sheet date through March 28, 2022, the date these financial statements were available to be issued.