



chevron 2020 climate lobbying report

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“We engage policymakers and collaborate with trade associations to advocate for effective, responsible and non-partisan energy and climate policy. While there are times when our views diverge from those of other members, we aim to engage often with trade association partners, believing an open, rigorous examination of the issues helps to promote stronger progress for all.”

Dale Walsh

Vice President of Corporate Affairs

forward-looking statements warning

CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS RELEVANT TO FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF “SAFE HARBOR” PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

This report contains forward-looking statements relating to Chevron's operations that are based on management's current expectations, estimates and projections about the petroleum, chemicals and other energy-related industries. Words or phrases such as “anticipates,” “intends,” “plans,” “targets,” “forecasts,” “believes,” “seeks,” “strives,” “schedules,” “may,” “will,” “budgets,” “guidance,” “focus,” “goals,” “strategies,” “opportunities,” and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the company's control and are difficult to predict. Therefore, actual outcomes and results may differ materially from what is expressed or forecasted in such forward-looking statements. The reader should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report. Unless legally required, Chevron undertakes no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Among the important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements are: changing crude oil and natural gas prices and demand for our products, and production curtailments due to market conditions; crude oil production quotas or other actions that might be imposed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and other producing countries; public health crises, such as pandemics (including coronavirus (COVID-19)) and epidemics, and any related government policies and actions; changing economic, regulatory and political environments in the various countries in which the company operates; general domestic and international economic and political conditions; changing refining, marketing and chemicals margins; the company's ability to realize anticipated cost savings, expenditure reductions and efficiencies associated with enterprise transformation initiatives; actions of competitors or regulators; timing of exploration expenses; timing of crude oil liftings; the competitiveness of alternate

energy sources or product substitutes; technological developments; the results of operations and financial condition of the company's suppliers, vendors, partners and equity affiliates, particularly during extended periods of low prices for crude oil and natural gas during the COVID-19 pandemic; the inability or failure of the company's joint-venture partners to fund their share of operations and development activities; the potential failure to achieve expected net production from existing and future crude oil and natural gas development projects; potential delays in the development, construction or start-up of planned projects; the potential disruption or interruption of the company's operations due to war, accidents, political events, civil unrest, severe weather, cyber threats, terrorist acts, or other natural or human causes beyond the company's control; the potential liability for remedial actions or assessments under existing or future environmental regulations and litigation; significant operational, investment or product changes required by existing or future environmental statutes and regulations, including international agreements and national or regional legislation and regulatory measures to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions; the potential liability resulting from pending or future litigation; the company's ability to successfully integrate the operations of Chevron and Noble and achieve the anticipated benefits from the acquisition of Noble; the company's future acquisitions or dispositions of assets or shares or the delay or failure of such transactions to close based on required closing conditions; the potential for gains and losses from asset dispositions or impairments; government mandated sales, divestitures, recapitalizations, industry-specific taxes, tariffs, sanctions, changes in fiscal terms or restrictions on scope of company operations; foreign currency movements compared with the U.S. dollar; material reductions in corporate liquidity and access to debt markets; the receipt of required Board authorizations to pay future dividends; the effects of changed accounting rules under generally accepted accounting principles promulgated by rule-setting bodies; the company's ability to identify and mitigate the risks and hazards inherent in operating in the global energy industry; and the factors set forth under the heading “Risk Factors” on pages 18 through 21 of the company's 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K and in subsequent filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Other unpredictable or unknown factors not discussed in this report could also have material adverse effects on forward-looking statements.

introduction

a message from dale walsh, vice president of corporate affairs



Human progress depends on energy. Chevron is proud to provide the affordable, reliable and ever-cleaner energy that helps create a more prosperous and sustainable world.

At Chevron, we believe the future of energy is lower carbon. We recognize climate change is one of the world's great challenges and have confidence in the power of human ingenuity and innovation to achieve a lower carbon future. Oil and natural gas have a vital role to play in any global transition to a lower carbon economy. Reducing the carbon intensity of the energy that billions of people rely on every day presents a tremendous opportunity to advance the ambitions of the Paris Agreement.

Society's success in transitioning to a lower carbon economy will also depend on thoughtful dialogue, collaboration and informed policy that encourages innovation for lower carbon solutions. As documented in this report, Chevron is committed to playing an active role and having an open, transparent dialogue with stakeholders on climate-related issues.

We engage policymakers and collaborate with trade associations to advocate for effective, responsible and non-partisan energy and climate policy. Collaborating with industry trade associations across a spectrum of issues provides our company access to a range of perspectives and creates important opportunities to shape positions that align to our corporate values and with the interests of our employees, stakeholders and shareholders.

Trade associations strive to represent the collective point of view of the membership. While there are times when our views diverge from those of other members, we actively engage with trade association partners, believing an open, rigorous examination of the issues helps to promote stronger progress for all.

As we work to address the need for well-designed climate policy, we will continue to engage with policymakers and collaborate with trade associations to inform and shape sound solutions that help deliver affordable, reliable, cleaner energy to create a better future, for all. Thank you for your continued trust and interest in Chevron.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Dale Walsh". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "D".

Dale Walsh

Vice President of Corporate Affairs

executive summary

Chevron's climate lobbying activities are designed to support our commitment to deliver affordable, reliable, and cleaner energy. Chevron strives to maintain positive, constructive relationships with policymakers and their staffs. Our engagements aim to deliver recommendations on policy matters regarding the economy, climate change, energy security, international issues, and research and energy development – all vital to help advance an orderly transition to a Paris-aligned world.

**five
takeaways
from this
report include >**

**1
at chevron, we
are committed
to compliance,
transparency, and
accountability
in our lobbying
activities.**

**2
we have executive
management and
board oversight of
direct and indirect
lobbying activities.**

**3
we are committed
to having an honest
conversation.
this means sharing
our perspective,
listening to
others, respecting
differences, and
working to find
solutions.**

**4
our climate lobbying
activities are
designed to support
our commitment to
deliver affordable,
reliable, and ever-
cleaner energy and
help advance the
global energy
transition.**

**5
we rarely agree
100% with any trade
associations, but we
believe our analysis
shows that they help
advance chevron's
view on the energy
transition.**

strategy

chevron's energy transition strategy and policy framework

Chevron's energy transition strategy is to advance a lower carbon future. We aim to use our capabilities, assets, and expertise to deliver progress toward the global net zero ambitions of the Paris Agreement through our three action areas:



lower carbon intensity
cost efficiently



increase renewables and offsets
in support of our business



invest in low carbon technologies
to drive commercial solutions

Chevron works with governments to support well-designed policies to address climate change. Broadly, our Climate Policy Principles inform our Climate Policy Framework, which provides building blocks to enable efficient global action. Using this Framework, we engage stakeholders, such as business trade associations and policymakers, to support well-designed climate policies.

We believe broad markets, with well-designed policies to address externalities such as carbon emissions, are essential to addressing climate change, allocating resources and reducing emissions more efficiently than mandates.

climate policy principles

Global engagement

Build a global market that creates a level playing field and mitigates trade distortions, while incentivizing the lowest-cost abatement on a wider scale.

Balanced and measured

Involve all sectors to maximize efficient and cost-effective reductions while allocating costs equitably, gradually, and predictably; avoid duplicative regulations; balance economic, environmental, and energy needs.

Research and innovation

Support pre-commercial, early stage technologies designed to spur innovation while allowing mitigation from a wide variety of sectors.

Transparency

Seek uniformity, transparency, and efficiency in measuring and driving the lowest-cost emissions reductions.

climate policy framework

Carbon pricing

Economy-wide carbon pricing as the primary policy tool, applied across the broadest possible area to maximize environmental and economic efficiency and effectiveness.

Innovation

Incentives for research, development, and deployment of promising pre-commercial technologies, to unlock new scalable solutions that are economic without subsidy in a carbon pricing program.

Targeted policies

Regulations efficiently targeted to enable cost-effective lower carbon opportunities not addressed by carbon pricing or innovation policies (e.g., building efficiency standards).

governance

board and management oversight of climate lobbying

Chevron's Board of Directors oversees the company's strategic planning and risk management of climate change issues. Given the broad nature of the climate change issue, it is addressed by the entire Board. In addition, the Board's committees focus more deeply on certain aspects to inform the overall point of view. The Board has the diverse skills, experience and expertise to effectively provide oversight of the risks and opportunities related to climate change. The Public Policy and Sustainability Committee of the Board (PPSC) is the committee primarily responsible for climate policy, lobbying and reporting. Among other issues, the PPSC reviews Chevron's lobbying activities and budget, including trade association memberships, to assess the value of these activities and alignment with Chevron's positions and interests, including those related to climate change and the company's views related to the Paris Agreement.

At the management level, oversight of climate policy and lobbying is done through the Global Issues Committee (GIC). The GIC, which is a subcommittee of the Executive Committee, is comprised of executive officers and carries out Board policy in managing the business affairs of the company. Chevron's Corporate Officer responsible for climate change issues chairs the GIC and also serves as the secretary to the PPSC, enabling consistent awareness of issues and efficient sharing of information and guidance.

Chevron is committed to lobbying in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Chevron's robust compliance processes and procedures – and its core ethical values – support this commitment.

Lobbying activities, in the United States and elsewhere, are highly regulated. Each jurisdiction sets forth regulations and establishes the policies and guidelines associated with reporting and disclosure. Per Chevron's policies, Chevron's Vice President of Corporate Affairs is responsible for providing an effective program to comply with all laws and regulations and internal policies, including complete and timely lobbying registration and reporting.

chevron's corporate affairs department takes the following steps to manage lobbying compliance:

1. Provides staff and resources dedicated to ensuring compliance with all relevant laws, regulations, and company policies related to corporate lobbying activities.
2. Provides a regularly scheduled training program for employees who might engage in lobbying activities, so employees understand and adhere to applicable U.S. federal, state, and local laws and regulations.
3. Requires management, employees, and agents who anticipate participating in lobbying activities or hiring a lobbyist or political consultant to obtain appropriate guidance from Chevron's Vice President and General Manager of Government Affairs, Corporate Affairs – who centrally manages the Company's Government Affairs activities.
4. Provides a structured process and procedure for employees engaged in lobbying activities to report pertinent information required to meet corporate lobbying reporting obligations.
5. Conducts annual reviews of company lobbying and related processes for compliance with applicable laws, regulations and Chevron policies.
6. Requires legal review of contracts for the hire of U.S. federal and state lobbyists or political consultants.
7. Requires employees to seek proper guidance and obtain the required approvals before engaging in any government-related or political activities on behalf of the company.

lobbying

our direct climate lobbying and trade associations process

Chevron lobbies directly and indirectly. Direct lobbying is conducted by our employees and contract lobbyists. Related activities that support our employees and contractors are referred to as indirect lobbying activities and include research and analysis related to issues and sometimes pending legislation. Indirect lobbying activities are performed by both our employees and trade associations of which we are a member.

Working with trade associations on climate lobbying

Chevron holds memberships in industry and other associations that provide expert perspectives on safety, business, technical and industry best practices and a broad range of issues, including climate change. This means working with a diverse group of associations, which have varying perspectives within their own memberships. Where appropriate, Chevron employees will sit

on trade association boards and advisory committees. While Chevron does not control, and may not always agree with, positions taken by trade associations of which it is a member, trade associations provide a unique venue for Chevron to engage other companies and industry experts. Trade association membership allows Chevron to identify emerging issues, test thinking and share perspectives on positions, work constructively with other companies, and participate in setting generally accepted industry practices and standards.

We engage with trade associations to participate in the debate on a broad range of issues relevant to the company's business, such as well-designed climate policies. Below are a few examples of our engagements in 2020.

highlights of our recent U.S. trade association engagement on climate change issues

American Petroleum Institute (API)

Chevron supported the creation of a new Climate Committee at API and the development of policy positions that support market-based approaches, innovation, in support of the goals of the Paris Agreement. Consistent with these policy positions, API is now supporting innovation-focused legislation, Advanced Research Projects Agency–Energy (ARPA-E) reauthorization, and the expansion of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) in the absence of national, economy-wide, market-based solutions.

Business Roundtable (BRT)

Chevron engaged to develop BRT's new climate policy principles, released in September 2020. BRT's principles now more closely track Chevron's Climate Policy Framework, including calling for economy-wide carbon pricing as the primary policy tool to address climate change, support for innovative technologies such as carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS), and efficient streamlined regulations.

U.S. Chamber of Commerce (U.S. Chamber)

Chevron works with the U.S. Chamber to encourage support for market-based approaches to climate policy, innovative breakthrough technologies, and streamlined, efficient regulations. The U.S. Chamber also shares our support for the Paris Agreement and calls for the phasedown of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).

American Fuel & Petrochemical Manufacturers (AFPM)

Chevron engages AFPM to encourage support of our climate principles and positions, such as an economy-wide carbon price and innovative breakthrough technologies. Our continued engagements with AFPM have helped create a Carbon Steering Committee and shifted AFPM from historic opposition to carbon pricing to evaluating proposals on a case-by-case basis.

2020 trade association memberships

As part of our evaluation of whether trade association memberships provide value, we consider the lobbying activities of key trade associations, including lobbying related to climate change. The U.S. trade association table in this report focuses only on climate change issues. While very important, climate change is but one of many issues that Chevron works on with the listed trade associations, and therefore one of many issues that Chevron considers when it evaluates how trade associations provide value.

The following table provides information on how key trade associations to which Chevron paid more than \$100,000 in annual dues in 2019 (a portion of which may be used for general lobbying) contribute to and

advance the dialogue regarding climate change.

The information included in the chart highlights select climate-related work of these associations. It does not reflect the full spectrum of activities historically or currently undertaken by these organizations on climate change issues. Further, the chart does not reflect activities of the trade associations outside of climate change, such as safety standards, economic development, and tax policy.

The views and descriptions expressed below are those of Chevron, and are based on our assessment of the trade association's activities.

select climate-related work by U.S. trade associations

<p>American Chemistry Council (ACC) ACC represents U.S. chemical manufacturers</p>	<p>ACC aims to advocate for a thriving chemical industry, supporting opportunities to use chemistry to develop efficient and effective climate change solutions. The trade association advocates for: 1) the goals of the Paris Agreement; 2) market-based mechanisms, such as an economy-wide price on carbon over other regulatory systems or command-and-control approaches; 3) carbon leakage protection measures; and 4) continued investment in research and development and innovative technology, such as renewable energy and CCUS, to enable significant and cost-effective solutions and mitigation actions.</p>
<p>American Fuel & Petrochemical Manufacturers (AFPM) AFPM represents U.S. petroleum refining and petrochemical manufacturing industries</p>	<p>As stated in the highlighted section on page 7, Chevron has engaged with AFPM with the goal of encouraging advocacy for policies that enable members to provide the fuels and petrochemicals that society needs in a sustainable way. AFPM's climate principles call for policies that are balanced, measured, transparent, harmonized, and economy-wide.</p>
<p>American Petroleum Institute (API) API represents all segments of America's oil and natural gas industry. API is also a standards-setting organization that publishes and maintains widely accepted standards and recommendations for the industry</p>	<p>As stated in the highlighted section on page 7, API believes that the oil and natural gas industry is part of the global solution to climate change and has a vital role to play in developing and deploying technologies and products that continue to reduce GHG emissions while advancing economic prosperity. For instance, API created a new Climate Committee and has developed new policy positions that support market-based approaches and innovation to address climate change. API supports the ambitions of the Paris Agreement. It also supports innovation, including reauthorization of the ARPA-E. On methane, API has focused on ensuring the EPA's rule is consistent with the federal Clean Air Act and ensuring that effective state regulations are recognized. In 2017, API launched The Environmental Partnership, of which Chevron is a founding member. Among its activities, The Environmental Partnership has programs designed to further reduce flaring, emissions of methane and volatile organic compounds using cost-effective technologies.</p>
<p>Business Roundtable (BRT) BRT is an association of chief executive officers of America's leading companies</p>	<p>As stated in the highlighted section on page 7, the BRT believes that corporations should lead by example, support sound public policies, and drive innovation to address climate change. According to the BRT, the U.S. should adopt a more comprehensive, coordinated and market-based approach to reducing emissions. In September 2020, the BRT established new climate policy principles. The BRT's principles call for economy-wide carbon pricing as the primary policy tool to address climate change, support for innovative technologies such as CCUS, and efficient non-duplicative regulations.</p>
<p>California Business Roundtable (CBRT) The California Business Roundtable is a non-partisan organization composed of the senior executive leadership of the major employers throughout the state</p>	<p>CBRT seeks to advocate policies that promote economic growth and market-based solutions. For example, CBRT actively supported California's historic and bipartisan Cap-and-Trade program (AB 398).</p>
<p>California Chamber of Commerce (CalChamber) CalChamber is a broad-based business advocacy group in California, working at the state and federal levels to influence government actions affecting California businesses</p>	<p>CalChamber seeks to advocate for climate change laws and regulations that are cost-effective, technology neutral, and that promote the use of market-based strategies to reduce GHGs. It aims to support solutions that bring new businesses to California and that help employers and the state to reduce GHG emissions in the most technologically feasible manner while allowing flexibility to ensure a stable energy future. For example, CalChamber actively supported California's Cap-and-Trade program (AB 398).</p>
<p>California Independent Petroleum Association (CIPA) CIPA is a non-profit, non-partisan trade association representing independent crude oil and natural gas producers, royalty owners, and service and supply companies operating in California</p>	<p>CIPA has advocated for California to put solutions on the table to meet the state's climate and energy goals. CIPA aims to support policies that advance CCUS in California. In the 2020 legislative session, the trade group supported AB 1195 to encourage California's low carbon fuel standard program to include CCUS, energy storage, and renewable natural gas.</p>

<p>Consumer Energy Alliance (CEA) CEA advocates for various consumer stakeholders on energy and environmental issues on the regional, state, and federal levels</p>	<p>CEA states that energy production and environmental stewardship are not mutually exclusive. CEA is focused on advancing policies that consider consumer needs and support technology and innovation. CEA supports affordable and reliable energy in all forms.</p>
<p>Greater Houston Partnership The Greater Houston Partnership is an economic development organization that advocates pro-business policies</p>	<p>The Greater Houston Partnership is focused on identifying solutions that take on the dual challenge of meeting the world's increasing energy needs while lowering the world's carbon footprint. In 2020, the Greater Houston Partnership prioritized efforts to position Houston to lead the global energy transition, working to support the world's need for lower carbon intensity energy, including energy efficiency, natural gas, and opportunities to scale critical negative emissions technologies such as CCUS.</p>
<p>Independent Petroleum Association of America (IPAA) IPAA represents U.S. independent oil and natural gas producers</p>	<p>IPAA's stated purpose is to advocate for federal policies that promote the safe development and use of American oil and natural gas. IPAA believes well-reasoned, cost effective steps can be taken to limit the generation of GHGs. IPAA also supports global cooperation, which it views as essential to avoid national adverse economic actions without global GHG benefits.</p>
<p>Louisiana Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association (LMOGA) LMOGA represents all sectors of the oil and gas industry operating in Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico</p>	<p>LMOGA seeks to promote and advocate policies that demonstrate that energy production and environmental stewardship can coexist. LMOGA members have established a Carbon Committee to promote the advancement of CCUS technology. In 2020, LMOGA hosted a CCUS workshop to discuss potential solutions and explore opportunities to help bring CCUS projects to Louisiana.</p>
<p>National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) NAM represents small and large U.S. manufacturers in various industry sectors and advocates pro-manufacturing policies</p>	<p>NAM supports the objectives of the Paris Agreement to reduce climate risks. NAM has called for Congressional action on climate policy that achieves meaningful, cost-effective GHG reductions while maintaining a strong economy. NAM's principles support a level playing field that prevents carbon leakage, while maintaining manufacturers' global competitiveness. NAM supports innovation and technological deployment to help decarbonize manufacturing.</p>
<p>Natural Gas Supply Association (NGSA) NGSA represents U.S. integrated and independent companies that supply natural gas and focuses on producer-marketer issues related to the downstream natural gas industry</p>	<p>NGSA supports the Paris Agreement and believes the U.S. should remain part of the Agreement. In addition, NGSA advocates for economy-wide carbon pricing and, in the absence of national policy, carbon pricing in power markets. For example, NGSA encouraged the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to hold a technical conference on carbon pricing, and NGSA participated in that September 2020 FERC conference. On methane, NGSA supports cost-effective methane policies and regulations. NGSA is committed to reducing methane emissions and improving the quality of methane data to achieve greater transparency.</p>
<p>New Mexico Oil & Gas Association (NMOGA) NMOGA represents oil and natural gas companies and other stakeholders on issues related to oil and gas development in New Mexico</p>	<p>NMOGA is committed to working with federal and state leaders to reduce emissions and combat climate change through pragmatic and cost-effective regulations that promote creativity and innovation. On methane, NMOGA is committed to capturing as much natural gas as possible for beneficial use to reduce flaring.</p>
<p>Texas Oil & Gas Association (TXOGA) TXOGA represents oil and natural gas companies and other stakeholders on issues related to oil and gas development in Texas</p>	<p>TXOGA is a founding member of the Texas Methane Flaring Coalition (TMFC), which includes seven trade associations and more than 40 Texas operators, and supports proactive opportunities to partner with state agencies to reduce industry's emissions.</p>
<p>United States Council for International Business (USCIB) USCIB promotes a variety of business views across multiple sectors to the U.S. government and to international policy makers</p>	<p>USCIB's priorities include advancing global climate action alongside energy security, innovation and climate resilience. Related to its priorities, USCIB supports the Paris Agreement and believes the U.S. should remain part of the Agreement. USCIB principles recognize carbon pricing as an important climate policy tool, and USCIB seeks opportunities to design international climate cooperation that works with markets to encourage companies in all sectors to integrate climate mitigation into their activities, supply and value chains.</p>
<p>U.S. Chamber of Commerce (U.S. Chamber) The U.S. Chamber develops and implements policy on major issues affecting U.S. businesses of all sizes across many sectors of the economy</p>	<p>Building on the highlighted section on page 7, the U.S. Chamber believes that the U.S. should be a world leader in climate change science and technologies. In November 2019, the U.S. Chamber announced its support for U.S. participation in the Paris Agreement. The U.S. Chamber also emphasizes the importance of market-based approaches, efficiency, and resilient infrastructure in addressing climate change. The U.S. Chamber supports innovation-related legislation, and the phasedown of HFCs. It is also working on a path forward on light duty vehicle fuel economy and GHG standards that provide regulatory certainty, continue progress on mileage and emissions reductions, and preserve a unified national program for vehicle sales.</p>
<p>Western States Petroleum Association (WSPA) WSPA is a non-profit trade association that represents companies involved in petroleum exploration, production, refining, transportation and marketing, in the five western states of Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington</p>	<p>WSPA works to support development of the energy the world needs while addressing concerns associated with climate change. WSPA recommends, for states considering climate policies, that market-based approaches can help balance the need to achieve GHG emission targets while reducing the economic impact on families, consumers, and the economy.</p>

international engagement

advancing a lower carbon future

In addition to U.S. trade associations, it is important to highlight the important climate work Chevron does with international organizations. We seek to build and strengthen partnerships with those who have shared aspirations, and where our combined strengths can have a tangible impact on progressing a lower carbon future. The following are some examples of our international engagements and actions taken to date.

highlights of our recent international trade association engagement on climate change issues



oil and gas climate initiative (OGCI)

Chevron joined the Oil and Gas Climate Initiative (OGCI) in 2018 and committed \$100 million to the \$1 billion+ OGCI Climate Investments Fund, which invests in technologies to reduce GHG emissions within the oil and gas value chain. OGCI is a CEO-led initiative that is aiming to accelerate the oil and gas industry's response to climate change. OGCI member companies support the aims of the Paris Agreement. While OGCI is not focused on lobbying, it engages in policy-supported activities and contributes to the conversation on climate change.

As a member of the 12 national and international oil and gas companies OGCI coalition, Chevron contributed to the group's aggregate absolute methane emissions reduction of 22%, and aggregate upstream carbon intensity reduction of 7%, over the past two years. We have also worked closely with OGCI members to promote the development of CCUS industrial hubs.

Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP)

Chevron chaired the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers committee to update the organization's climate positions. CAPP's policy positions now support the Paris Agreement and climate science, carbon pricing, and innovation.

International Association of Oil and Gas Producers (IOGP)

Chevron engages IOGP and other EU-based trades associations to support carbon pricing, innovation, and the EU's efforts to develop a border carbon adjustment mechanism, consistent with our principles and positions.

International Emissions Trading Association (IETA)

Chevron works with IETA to encourage support for well-designed carbon pricing, nature-based solutions, carbon markets and trading, and finalization of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. We also work with IETA to support key design features for the EU's border carbon adjustment mechanism, consistent with our principles and positions.

conclusion

upcoming 2021 climate report

We support an approach to the energy transition that works for all people, everywhere. We are committed to an open dialogue that encompasses a range of viewpoints. This means sharing our perspective, listening to others, respecting differences, and seeking workable solutions. As highlighted in this report, one meaningful way we do this is through lobbying directly and indirectly through trade associations.

Trying to find common ground among companies with varying views is not static. Chevron has helped inform a number of trade associations' climate positions in the last several years. The positions and views of trade associations evolve as their members' views evolve. Engagement is valuable and vital. We believe it is important for all stakeholders that we remain engaged in an attempt to influence and shape policy ideas and actions. The alternative is that we exit trade associations, which would leave us with less ability to influence the dialogue and outcome, and that would not promote an orderly approach to the energy transition.

Finally, we plan to continue to further strengthen our voluntary reporting on climate-related issues by publishing an updated climate report in 2021. As with our prior reports, the updated report will be aligned with the framework outlined by the Financial Stability Board's Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). In addition, the updated report's metrics table will include index columns that indicate common reporting elements between our performance data metrics and recommendations in the Sustainable Accounting Standards Board and IPIECA reporting frameworks.

chevron is committed to transparency

The public is encouraged to visit the Governance page on Chevron.com to find more information about Chevron's lobbying activities and to access lobbying reports for jurisdictions in which Chevron lobbies. A list of trade associations to which Chevron pays annual dues of more than \$100,000, where a portion of the dues may be used for lobbying, is also available on the website and in this report. These organizations represent approximately 94% of the company's annual trade association membership expenditures. The threshold for disclosing these trade associations was lowered from \$500,000 to \$100,000 as further evidence of Chevron's commitment to transparency.



Learn more about our political contributions & lobbying [here >](#)

about this report

This report highlights certain recent climate lobbying activities and actions by our owned and operated businesses and certain trade associations and organizations of which we are members. It does not address the full spectrum of lobbying activities or actions currently or historically undertaken by Chevron or the trade associations and organizations included herein with respect to climate-related issues. It also does not address the activities of our suppliers, contractors, and partners unless otherwise noted. Further, the governance, processes, management, and strategy for certain joint ventures for which Chevron is the operator and exercises influence but not control may differ from those detailed in this report. On October 5, 2020, we announced the completion of the acquisition of Noble Energy, Inc. (Noble); the integration of Noble's operations into our operations is ongoing. This report does not speak to Noble's historic approach to climate lobbying or other activities on climate-related issues.

This report contains statements and information about Chevron's recent activities, as well as forward-looking statements relating to the manner in which Chevron intends to conduct certain of its activities based on management's current plans and expectations. The actual

conduct of our activities, including the development, implementation, or continuation of any lobbying activities, program, policy, or initiative discussed or forecasted in this report, may differ materially in the future. Further, these statements are not promises or guarantees of future conduct or policy and are subject to a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond our control. See "Cautionary Statements" on page 2 for further information. This report contains information from third parties, including trade associations and organizations. Chevron makes no representation or warranty as to the third-party information.

As used in this report, the term "Chevron" and such terms as "the Company," "the Corporation," "their," "our," "its," "we" and "us" may refer to one or more of Chevron's consolidated subsidiaries or affiliates or to all of them taken as a whole. All of these terms are used for convenience only and are not intended as a precise description of any of the separate entities, each of which manages its own affairs.

This report and additional information on Chevron's lobbying activities can be found [here >](#)



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