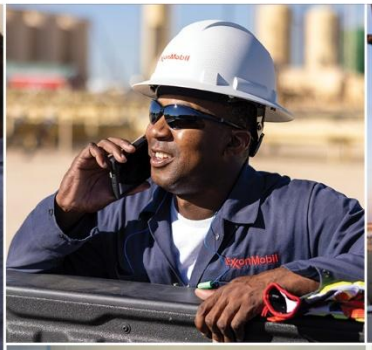
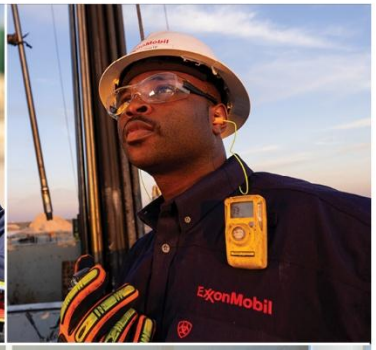
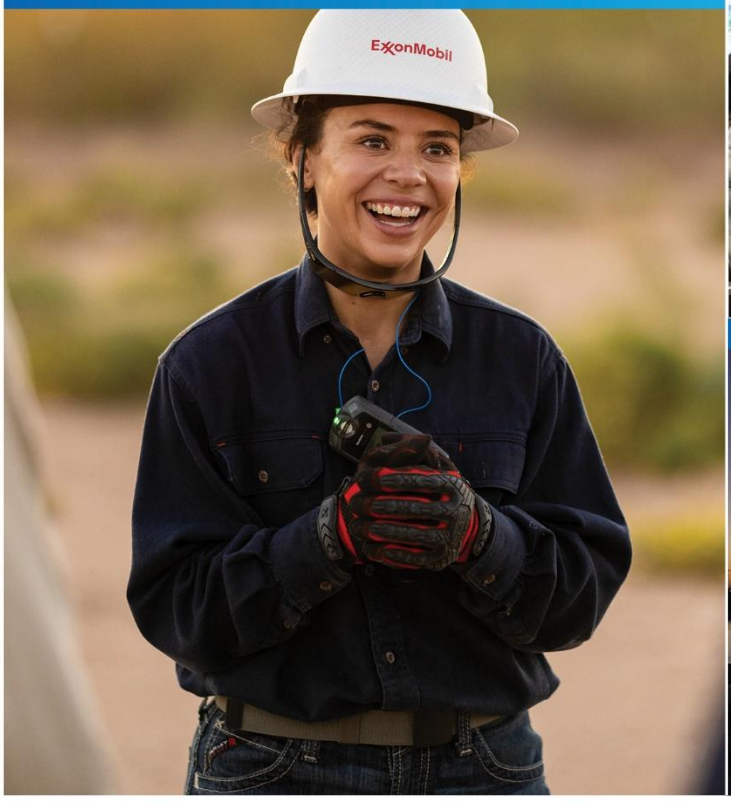
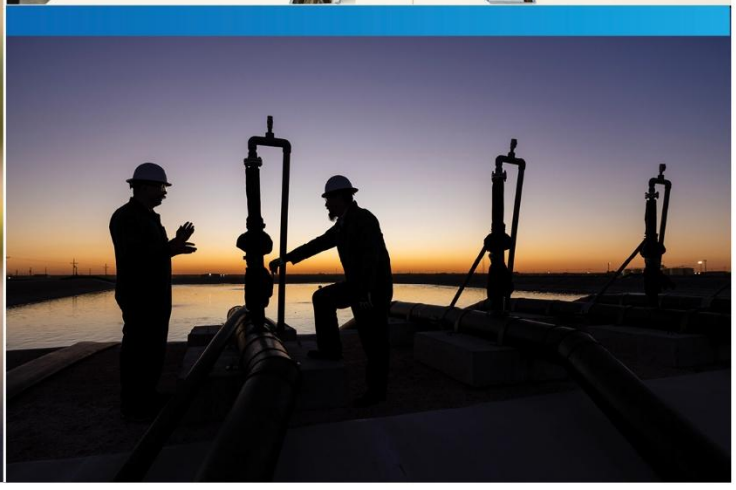
2025
Advocacy Report









Contents

Introduction: Lobbying in the United States

Lobbying is a well-established part of the U.S. democratic process. Businesses, non-profits, and other organizations actively advocate on a broad range of issues, some aligned with industry interests and others in opposition to them.

In 2025, there were more than 12,000 registered lobbyists working on behalf of over 15,000 organizations to advocate for their interests in Washington, D.C. These numbers do not include those who lobby at the state level. Between 2020 and 2025, more than $37 billion was spent on federal and state lobbying in the United States. According to OpenSecrets, the collective total spent by corporations and special interest groups on lobbying at the federal level alone in 2025 exceeded $5 billion. For context, ExxonMobil's total expenditure on lobbying at the federal level represents less than 0.25% of that amount.

Federal lobbying expenditures across all sectors, 2020-2025

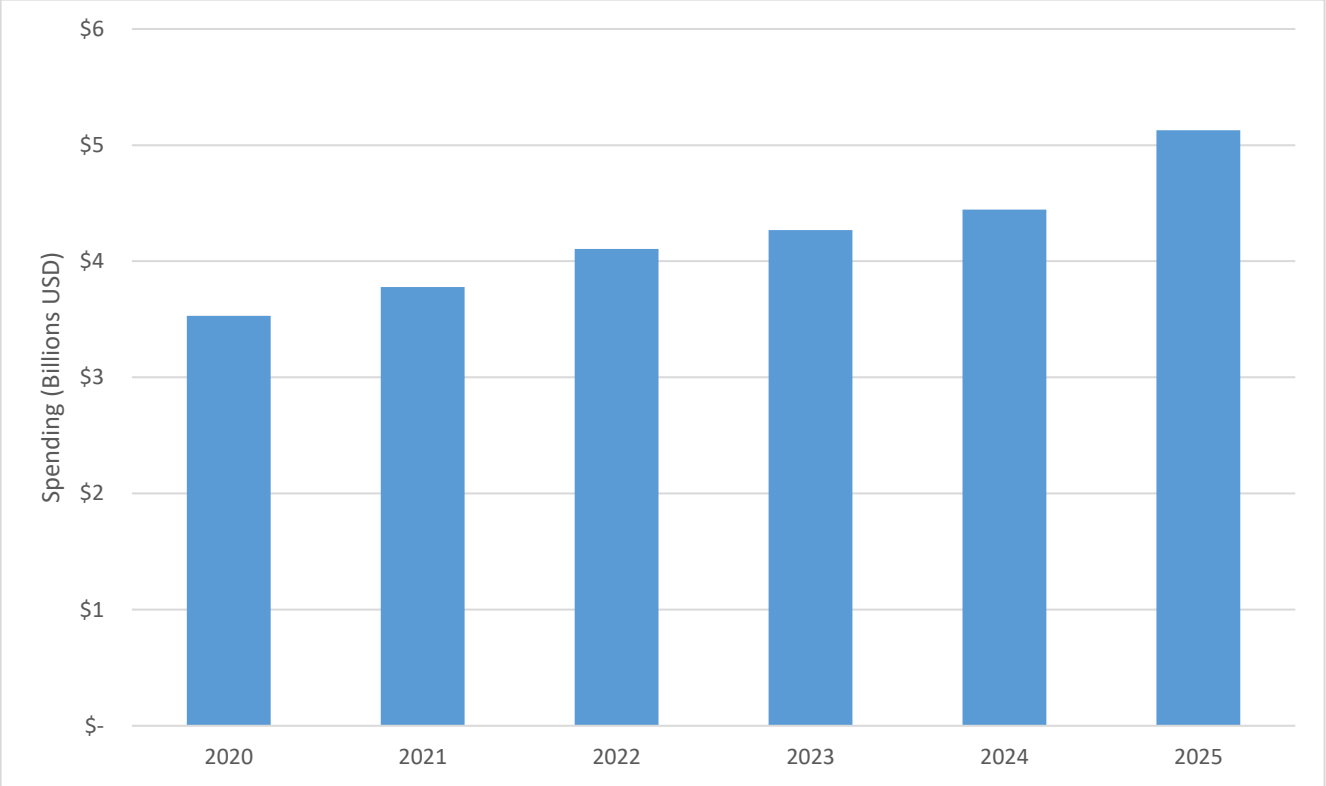


Figure 1: Source: OpenSecrets

According to public records, the following five organizations spent the most on direct advocacy in 2025: the United States Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Realtors, Pharmaceutical Research & Manufacturers of America (PhRMA), Business Roundtable, and the American Hospital Association. The top five corporate spenders on federal lobbying in 2025 were Meta, General Motors, Amazon, Alphabet Inc, and Lockheed Martin. These companies' average expenditure was about $19.5 million, which is more than twice ExxonMobil's spend of $8.5 million in 2025.

Oil and gas industry lobbying

Data from the American Petroleum Institute (API) and OpenSecrets show that, in 2023, the nation's oil and gas industry accounted for only about $134 million of the more than $4.2 billion spent on lobbying at the federal level. That same year, the oil and gas industry represented over $2 trillion, or more than 7%, of the total gross domestic product (GDP).

A variety of sectors engage in federal lobbying, with many outspending the oil and gas industry, and ExxonMobil, in 2025.

Federal lobbying expenditures by all industries, 2025

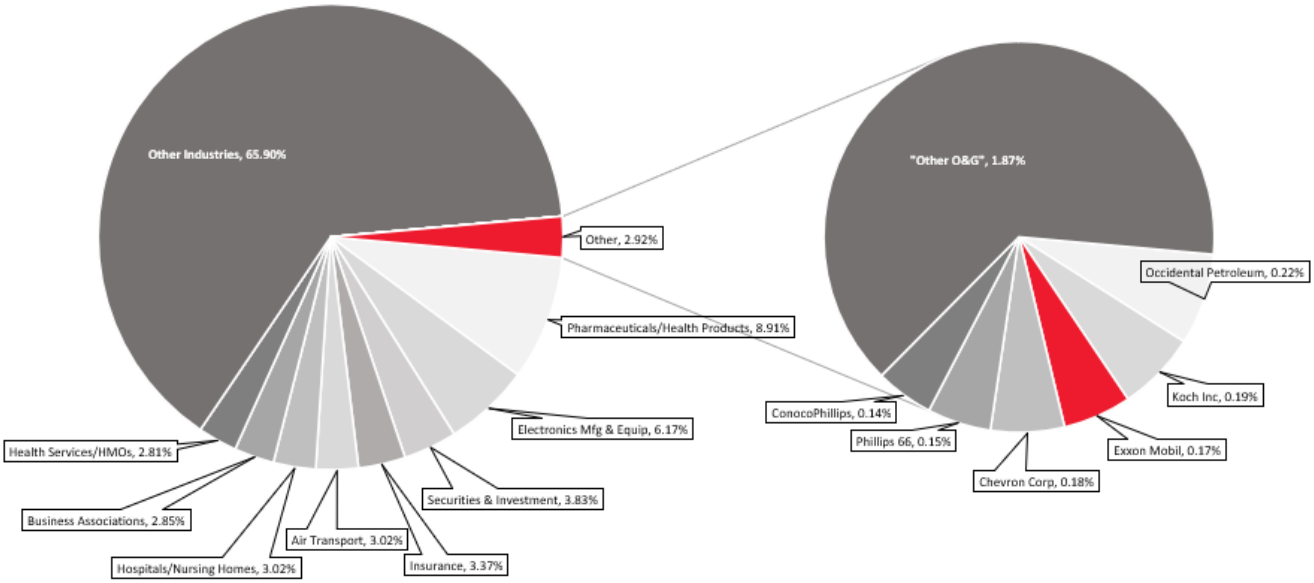


Figure 2: Source: OpenSecrets

Additional information related to oil and gas revenues and federal lobbying expenditures has also been provided in the chart below and is publicly available.

2025 Oil and gas federal lobbying expenditures represent a small fraction of revenue

Company	Percent spent on federal lobbying	2025 sales and other operating revenues	2025 federal lobbying expenditure based on Lobbying Disclosure Act
Phillips 66	0.0060%	$132,376,000,000	$7,920,000
Chevron	0.0050%	$184,432,000,000	$9,140,000
ExxonMobil	0.0026%	$323,905,000,000	$8,500,000
BP	0.0024%	$189,335,000,000	$4,560,000
Shell	0.0023%	$266,886,000,000	$6,110,000
Marathon	0.0022%	$132,699,000,000	$2,920,000

Figure 3: Sources: OpenSecrets and Company Filings

Political giving

Political Action Committees (PACs) are groups established by corporations, trade associations, and membership organizations to raise funds from employees or members to support political candidates. Since their creation in the 1940s, PACs have become common in American politics. All PACs must register with the Federal Election Commission (FEC), which makes campaign finance data public. Oil and gas companies account for a small fraction of PAC giving as compared to other sectors. For example, according to OpenSecrets, during the 2024 election cycle, labor PACs contributed more than $55,000,000 to candidates, while oil and gas PACs contributed only about $13,000,000.

PAC contributions by industry, 2024 election cycle

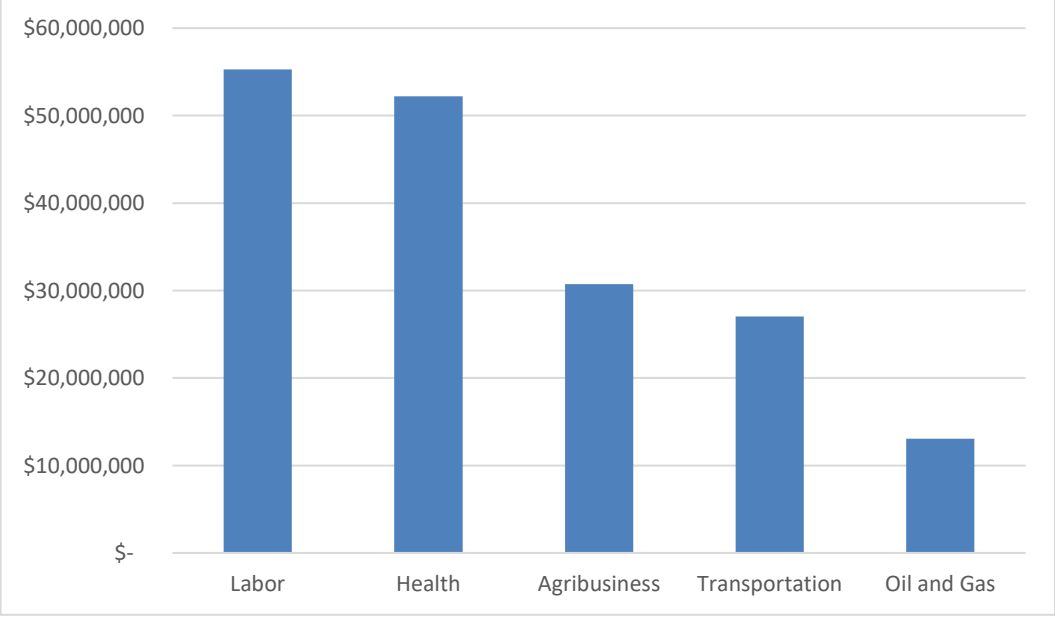


Figure 4: Source: OpenSecrets

As with many corporations, ExxonMobil gives eligible employees and shareholders an opportunity to participate in the U.S. political process by contributing to a company-sponsored PAC. Participation in the PAC is completely voluntary. At the federal level, ExxonMobil has not used any funds, including treasury or PAC funds, for direct independent political expenditures, including electioneering communications.

Information about ExxonMobil's political contributions for the past several years (through 2024) is available here.

Rise of climate-focused Super PACs

Super PACs were created after the Supreme Court ruled in *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission* in 2010. While Super PACs cannot give money directly to federal candidates or parties, they can spend unlimited amounts to support or oppose a candidate.

There are no Super PACs dedicated specifically to energy security issues. ExxonMobil is held to a strict standard and prohibited by law from using corporate treasury funds to support any federal candidates, national political parties, or other political committees, including Super PACs.

By contrast, according to publicly available data for the 2024 election cycle, the four largest Super PACs focused on environmental and climate issues – the League of Conservation Voters Victory Fund, Climate Power Action, NextGen Climate Action, and the Environmental Defense Fund Action Votes – raised more than $87 million to support their agenda. During the same cycle, the four largest Super PACs focused on labor issues – National Education Association Advocacy Fund, Working for Working Americans PAC, Workers Vote and Law Enforcement for a Safer America – raised more than $92 million to support their agenda. This spending totals more than three times that of ExxonMobil's all-in lobbying and political expenditures of about $27 million in 2025.[1]

Transparency and disclosures

Many companies, including ExxonMobil, exceed state and federal transparency requirements, making it easy for the public to see their political engagement. The following chart provides federal lobbying expenditures, the most recent and complete election cycle PAC contributions and links to voluntary disclosures for a sampling of organizations.

[11] The latest available election cycle data reported on OpenSecrets is from the 2024 election cycle; this section compares the latest publicly available data with ExxonMobil's latest expenditures (2025).

Sample of 2024 election cycle corporate political expenditures and disclosures

Company	2023 Sales and Other Operating Revenue	2024 Sales and Other Operating Revenue	2023 + 2024 Sales and Other Operating Revenue	Percent of 2023 + 2024 Revenue Spent on 2023 + 2024 Federal Lobbying and 2023-2024 Cycle PAC Disbursements	Voluntary Disclosure(s)
Lockheed Martin	$67,571,000,000	$71,043,000,000	$138,614,000,000	0.0227%	LINK
Boeing	$77,794,000,000	$66,517,000,000	$144,311,000,000	0.0219%	LINK
Pfizer	$59,553,000,000	$63,627,000,000	$123,180,000,000	0.0208%	LINK
Meta	$134,902,000,000	$164,501,000,000	$299,403,000,000	0.0147%	LINK
Comcast	$121,572,000,000	$123,731,000,000	$245,303,000,000	0.0131%	LINK
Chevron	$196,913,000,000	$193,414,000,000	$390,327,000,000	0.0048%	LINK
Alphabet	$307,394,000,000	$350,018,000,000	$657,412,000,000	0.0047%	LINK
Amazon	$574,785,000,000	$637,959,000,000	$1,212,744,000,000	0.0033%	LINK
ExxonMobil	$334,697,000,000	$339,247,000,000	$673,944,000,000	0.0022%	LINK

Figure 5: Source: The FEC and OpenSecrets

About this report

ExxonMobil lobbies to advocate for our positions on issues that affect our company, the energy industry, and overall competitive free markets. We have a responsibility to our shareholders, employees, customers, and communities to represent their interests in public policy discussions that are related to our industry and impact our business.

ExxonMobil has a rigorous process to determine which public policy issues are important to the company. This process includes soliciting input from internal business lines – Low Carbon Solutions, Upstream, and Product Solutions (Downstream and Chemical) – as well as corporate departments including strategic planning, human resources, law, tax, and public and government affairs. We also engage with a wide range of third parties – both individuals and organizations – to ensure external perspectives are considered. ExxonMobil's Vice President for Public and Government Affairs, who reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer, is responsible for the stewardship of key public policy issues, which guide the company's lobbying efforts and political contributions.

Lobbying and political engagement are included as part of the Board's stewardship of the

company's enterprise-risk framework. Each year, the Vice President for Public and Government Affairs presents the company's political contributions, lobbying activities, and lobbying expenditures to the Board's Environment, Safety and Public Policy Committee, which is comprised entirely of independent directors. The efforts and associated expenditures are provided to the full Board. In addition, in-depth reviews of the company's priority issues are conducted with the Management Committee several times a year as part of the process.

This report provides information regarding our lobbying activities at the federal and state level, as well as our grassroots lobbying communications. In addition, it provides lobbying expenses exceeding $100,000 that have been reported to us by 501(c)(6) and 501(c)(4) organizations we support.

Our approach

Through various channels – including this report, press releases, our corporate website (ExxonMobil.com), and our Exxchange portal – we directly articulate our positions on policies that are consequential to the success of our business, the interests of our employees and shareholders, and benefits to our customers. These positions inform and provide the basis for the company's lobbying and advocacy efforts.

We regularly review market conditions, technological advancements, and policy changes to adjust our advocacy efforts accordingly. We represent our shareholders, employees, customers and communities when we advocate. When deciding how and when to actively communicate about energy and environmental topics, ExxonMobil considers factors including the benefit to society, cost-effectiveness, risk-benefit, competing policy priorities, and overall business strategy.

Positions and principles

Our principles are consistent with our efforts to meet increasing global demand, providing the energy society needs, and helping society reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Examples of the first part of this effort include ExxonMobil's investments in world-scale projects that help meet society's evolving needs today, including record production in the Permian Basin, unprecedented growth in Guyana, and the expansion of manufacturing capacity at our chemical and refining facilities.

ExxonMobil also actively lobbies for policies that will incentivize or allow for production of lower-carbon fuels and carbon capture and storage projects, technologies that both the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the International Energy Agency (IEA) agree are critical to achieving society's climate goals. We continue to support the implementation of methane regulations.[2] [3]

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[2] International Energy Agency. (2020). *CCUS in clean energy transitions* (p. 45). IEA. https://www.iea.org/reports/ccus-in-clean-energy-transitions

[3] IPCC AR6 Report, Chapter 3: Mitigation pathways compatible with long-term goals (page 332): https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/downloads/ report/IPCC_AR6_WGIII_Chapter03.pdf

Below, we highlight three key solutions-oriented policy initiatives and associated advocacy activity related to advanced recycling, methane emissions reductions, and carbon capture and storage.

Advanced Recycling
Pathways to a more circular economy

Plastic products play an important role in modern society, contributing to everything from food preservation and medical devices to transportation, construction, and consumer goods. At the same time, plastic waste is a significant challenge. Traditional recycling remains an important solution for many plastic waste streams, yet some plastic materials are difficult or impossible to recycle using conventional methods. ExxonMobil supports advanced recycling, an important complement to traditional recycling approaches that can help recycle more plastics and support a more circular economy.

Advanced recycling is not incineration. The process breaks down plastic waste at the molecular level, transforming materials (that might otherwise be buried or burned) into raw materials that can be used to manufacture new products, including fuels. This technology can help increase recycling rates and expand the range of plastics that can remain in productive use. Advanced recycling can play a key role in addressing society's plastic waste challenge while continuing to provide the products people rely on every day.

To advance this solution, we advocate for policies that encourage investment in advanced recycling and provide the regulatory certainty needed to scale the technology. As advanced recycling technologies have matured, policy frameworks have not always evolved at the same pace, creating uncertainty that can limit project development and deployment. Specifically, we support:

- policy frameworks that recognize advanced recycling as recycling;
- recycled-content targets that create demand for recycled materials and support innovation across the value chain; and
- laws that allow third-party certified mass balance accounting to permit recycled-content claims where plastic waste and conventional feedstocks are processed together.

Mass balance helps determine and account for the amount of recycled materials produced from plastic feedstock – it makes sure recycled material generated through the process can be accurately attributed to the products that come out. Workable mass balance frameworks are essential to the growth of advanced recycling, the achievement of customer recycled-content goals, and the creation of markets for materials that would otherwise be destined for landfill or incineration.

Advanced recycling is already being deployed at commercial scale. Clear, consistent, and predictable policy frameworks can likely accelerate broader adoption and market growth.

Our perspective is shaped by experience developing advanced recycling capabilities at scale. At our Baytown, Texas facility, one of the largest advanced recycling operations in the world, we have the capacity to process up to approximately 250 million pounds of plastic waste annually.

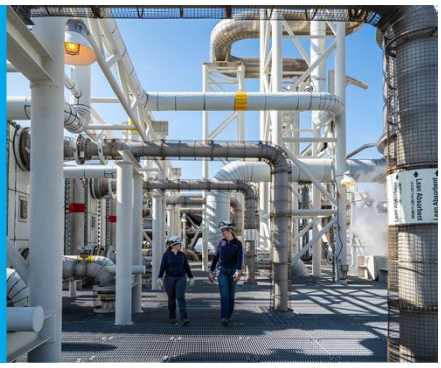
This experience has reinforced our view that advanced recycling, alongside mechanical recycling and other solutions, should play an important role in addressing plastic waste. Realizing its full potential, however, will require supportive policy frameworks, regulatory certainty, and recognition of advanced recycling as a proven solution.

By hosting policymakers and non-governmental organizations at our Baytown facility, we have demonstrated the capabilities of our advanced recycling technology and its role in helping address the challenge of plastic waste.
ExxonMobil engages with policymakers to help develop regulatory frameworks that support innovation, attract investment, and enable the deployment of advanced recycling technologies. This includes constructively addressing policy proposals that could unintentionally discourage new projects.

For example, while we support the European Union's ambition to increase recycling rates and recycled-content use, we have expressed concerns regarding proposed approaches to mass balance accounting that we believe could limit investment in advanced recycling projects and the use of existing infrastructure.

ExxonMobil will continue to work with regulators, customers, industry organizations, and other stakeholders to advance practical solutions that can help address plastic waste at scale. Well-designed policy frameworks, combined with technological innovation and private-sector investment, can accelerate the growth of advanced recycling and ultimately help keep more plastic waste out of landfills and the environment.

Carbon Capture and Storage
Enabling deployment at scale



Carbon capture and storage (CCS) can play an important role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions from industrial activities such as refining, chemicals, steel, cement, and power generation. The International Energy Agency (IEA) describes CCS as an "essential" emissions-reduction technology, particularly in sectors where other solutions may be difficult to deploy.[4]

CCS involves capturing carbon dioxide emissions from industrial facilities and power generation, transporting the CO_2, and permanently storing it deep underground. When deployed successfully, CCS reduces emissions intensity without sacrificing output or economic activity.

Large-scale CCS projects require significant investment, access to transportation and storage infrastructure, and regulatory frameworks that provide clarity throughout a project's lifecycle.

We advocate for policies that:

- facilitate the development of shared CO_2 transportation and storage systems,
- promote efficient and predictable permitting processes, and
- reduce unnecessary barriers to project development while maintaining strong environmental and safety standards.

ExxonMobil engages with policymakers, regulators, industry organizations, and other stakeholders to advance policies that support CCS deployment. This includes participation in organizations and initiatives such as the Zero Emissions Platform (ZEP), the Asia CCUS Network, and the Carbon Capture and Storage Association (CCSA). These organizations help inform policy discussions, share technical expertise, and encourage the responsible development of CCS technologies and infrastructure.

Today, along the U.S. Gulf Coast, ExxonMobil has an integrated CCS systems that capture, transport, and permanently store carbon dioxide. We operate the largest CO_2 pipeline network in the United States and continue to expand transportation and storage capabilities needed to support broader expansion.

ExxonMobil will continue to promote policies that support the commercial-scale use of carbon capture and storage. Our experience shows that the pace of CCS development depends not only on technology, but also on the ability to permit, build, and connect the infrastructure these projects require. We believe efficient permitting processes, durable regulatory frameworks, and continued infrastructure investment can help unlock broader deployment while supporting economic growth and reducing emissions.

[4] International Energy Agency, *CCUS in Clean Energy Transitions*, 45.

Methane Detection and Mitigation
Policy, technology and action

Reducing methane emissions offers one of the most important opportunities to help lower greenhouse gas emissions from the oil and natural gas sector. ExxonMobil supports policies and regulations that encourage effective methane detection, accurate measurement, transparent reporting, and timely mitigation across the industry. We believe methane policy should be science-based, performance-oriented, and designed to achieve measurable environmental outcomes while supporting reliable and affordable energy supplies.

As methane monitoring technologies continue to advance, policymakers have an opportunity to leverage new tools that strengthen emissions management and improve transparency. Continuous monitoring systems, aerial surveys, satellite observations, and other emerging technologies can provide valuable insights that help operators identify and mitigate emissions more efficiently. Based on our experience with these technologies, we believe regulatory frameworks should encourage innovation and provide flexibility to adopt technologies that enhance the detection and measurement of emissions over time.

ExxonMobil advocates for policies designed to reduce methane emissions throughout the oil and natural gas industry. We have engaged with policymakers and regulators in support of durable methane regulations, filed comments on federal methane rulemakings, publicly supported the Global Methane Pledge, and joined the U.N. Oil and Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 to promote enhanced measurement, reporting, and reduction of methane emissions. We have also introduced a Model Regulatory Framework that outlines practical approaches to methane management, including leak detection and repair, venting minimization, equipment management, and transparent reporting.

Our advocacy is informed by lessons learned across our operations. We have deployed multiple monitoring approaches and continue to evaluate emerging technologies to improve emissions detection and response. We have cut methane emissions intensity by more than 60% since 2016 and expect to achieve our planned reduction of 70-80% in 2026. We have found that effective methane management depends not only on identifying emissions, but also on generating actionable information that enables rapid response, effective mitigation, and continuous improvement. This experience reinforces our view that regulations should focus on environmental performance and outcomes while allowing flexibility in how those outcomes are achieved.

ExxonMobil has applied these principles in its engagement with policymakers and regulators. The company became the first to seek U.S. Environmental Protection Agency approval to use alternative methane detection technologies at oil and natural gas facilities, helping establish a pathway for broader deployment of advanced monitoring approaches. These technologies can strengthen emissions accountability, accelerate mitigation efforts, and complement existing regulatory programs.

Supporting sound methane policies also means being forthright when we see poor regulatory proposals

or adverse implementation approaches. For example, we support the European Union's Methane Emissions Regulation but have expressed serious concerns over how the European Commission is forcing compliance with monitoring, reporting, and verification provisions without having issued guidelines for that compliance.

We continue to engage policymakers, regulators, industry organizations, and technology providers to support practical methane policies that encourage innovation, improve measurement and reporting practices, and help reduce emissions across the industry. By combining effective regulation, technological advancement, and operational improvements, society can achieve meaningful methane reductions while continuing to meet growing global energy demand.

Trade Association and Lobbying Activities

Trade associations

ExxonMobil provides support for a variety of trade associations, think tanks, and coalitions to promote informed dialogue and sound public policy in areas relevant to the company's expertise and operations, including climate change. These areas include corporate governance, environment, education, economic development, fiscal policy, international trade, labor/pension matters, civil justice reform, public health, regulatory issues, sustainability, and workplace safety.

While some trade associations participate in the development of public policy, the majority are focused on other industry-specific issues, including developing and implementing safety standards, sharing best practices, and professional development. Where trade associations do participate in public policy, we actively encourage them to support initiatives that we believe in. This includes support for cost-effective, technology-neutral emission-reduction policies that will help society achieve a net-zero future while meeting global demand for energy products.

ExxonMobil's participation often includes taking leadership positions on trade association boards, policy committees, and technical work groups, which provide opportunities to learn from peers and share our positions and principles. It would be impractical to expect perfect alignment between the policy priorities of each individual member company. We do, however, consistently communicate and advocate for our principles to the trade associations of which we are members.

Occasionally, trade associations we belong to oppose proposed legislation, regulation(s), or other policy initiatives that we support. This may be due to disagreement on a specific element of the policy approach, rather than disagreement on the fundamental need to address a particular issue, for example, climate change and net-zero ambitions.

Federal lobbying

ExxonMobil employs in-house and contract lobbyists who engage in several different ways on issues of importance to the corporation. This includes face-to-face and virtual meetings, as well as participation in a range of trade and other organizations, at the federal, state, and local levels. Our federal lobbying is reported on a quarterly basis. These disclosures provide a summary of the issues lobbied, and the associated costs. The quarterly reports are available on the United States House and Senate disclosure websites. For clarity and ease of reference, we have

consolidated and reformatted these reports into one table below.

2025 U.S. federal lobbying: In-house and contract January – March

General Issue	Specific Issues Lobbied	House(s) of Congress / Federal agencies
Aviation	Discussions related to sustainable aviation fuels	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate
Chemicals	Discussions related to plastics, recycling, chemical regulations, and Toxic Substance Control Act implementation	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate Environmental Protection Agency
Energy	S. 4753 (118th Congress): Energy Permitting Reform Act of 2024; provisions related to permitting reform Public Law No: 117-58 (H.R. 3684 - 117th Congress): Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act; provisions related to Outer Continental Shelf permitting and carbon storage Public Law No: 117-169 (H.R. 5376 - 117th Congress): Inflation Reduction Act of 2022; provisions related to implementation of energy tax credits, Outer Continental Shelf permitting, direct air capture, and methane Discussions related to hydrogen Discussions related to global energy markets and regulation Discussions related to plastics and recycling Discussions related to permitting, Upstream permitting, and improving the Federal drilling permit application process Discussions related to Outer Continental Shelf permitting for carbon storage Discussions related to carbon capture and storage	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate White House Office Department of Interior Department of Energy Department of Defense Environmental Protection Agency

	Discussion related to lithium extraction issues Discussions related to carbon accounting Discussions related to the Houston Carbon Capture and Storage Innovation Zone project Discussions related to energy tax credits Discussions related to critical minerals Discussions related to synthetic graphite	
Environment	Discussions related to carbon capture and storage Discussions related to the Houston Carbon Capture and Storage Innovation Zone project, carbon capture and storage, hydrogen, and energy tax credits Discussions related to permitting reform Discussions related to direct air capture Discussions related to emissions and energy Discussions related to chemicals Discussions related to plastics and recycling Discussions related to the Toxic Substances Control Act Discussions related to global energy markets and regulation Discussions related to Class VI well permitting	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate Department of Energy Environmental Protection Agency
Finance	Discussions related to corporate issues	Securities and Exchange Commission
Foreign Relations	Discussions related to global energy markets and regulation	U.S. House of Representatives
Fuel	Discussions related to pipeline safety and permitting Discussions related to hydrogen Discussions related to fuels, sustainable aviation fuels, and biofuels	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate Department of Energy Environmental Protection Agency

Tax	H.R. 7024 (118th Congress): Tax Relief for American Families and Workers Act of 2024; provisions related to the extension of business tax credits S. Con. Res. 7: An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2025 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2026 through 2034.; provisions related to energy tax credits, international tax, CSALT deduction, corporate tax rate, and the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act tax extensions Public Law No: 115-97 (H.R. 1- 115th Congress): Tax Cuts and Jobs Act; provisions related to the expiration of tax credits Public Law No: 117-169 (H.R. 5376-117th Congress): Inflation Reduction Act of 2022; energy tax credit provisions, hydrogen, carbon capture and storage, biofuels, and critical minerals Discussions related to global corporate tax and competitiveness of U.S. companies Discussions related to United States tax rules coordination with global minimum tax rules Discussions related to international tax provisions	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate White House Office Department of Treasury Department of Energy Internal Revenue Service
Trade	S. 985: PROTECT USA Act of 2025; provisions related to European Union directives Discussions related to international trade Discussions related to global energy markets and regulation Discussions related to impact of tariffs Discussions related to EU regulatory directives	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate White House Office
First Quarter Total: $2,780,000		

April – June

General Issue	Specific Issues Lobbied	House(s) of Congress / Federal agencies
Aviation	Discussions related to sustainable aviation fuels	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate
Chemicals	Discussions related to plastics, recycling, chemical regulations, and Toxic Substance Control Act implementation	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate Environmental Protection Agency
Energy	S. 4753 (118th Congress): Energy Permitting Reform Act of 2024; provisions related to permitting reform Public Law No: 117-58 (H.R. 3684 - 117th Congress): Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act; provisions related to Outer Continental Shelf permitting and carbon storage Public Law No: 117-169 (H.R. 5376 - 117th Congress): Inflation Reduction Act of 2022; provisions related to implementation of energy tax credits, Outer Continental Shelf permitting, direct air capture, and methane Discussions related to hydrogen Discussions related to global energy markets and regulation Discussions related to plastics and recycling Discussions related to permitting, Upstream permitting, and improving the Federal drilling permit application process Discussions related to Outer Continental Shelf permitting for carbon storage Discussions related to carbon capture and storage Discussion related to lithium extraction	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate White House Office Department of Interior Department of Energy Department of Defense Department of Treasury Environmental Protection Agency

	Discussions related to energy tax credits Discussions related to critical minerals Discussions related to synthetic graphite	
Environment	Discussions related to carbon capture and storage Discussions related to permitting reform Discussions related to emissions and energy Discussions related to chemicals Discussions related to plastics and recycling Discussions related to the Toxic Substances Control Act Discussions related to global energy markets and regulation Discussions related to Class VI well permitting	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate Department of Energy Department of Treasury Environmental Protection Agency
Finance	Discussions related to corporate issues	Securities and Exchange Commission
Foreign Relations	Discussions related to global energy markets and regulation	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate
Fuel	Discussions related to pipeline safety and permitting Discussions related to hydrogen Discussions related to fuels, sustainable aviation fuels, and biofuels	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate Department of Energy Environmental Protection Agency
Tax	Public Law No: 119-21 (H.R. 1 - 119th Congress): One Big Beautiful Bill Act; provisions related to energy tax credits, international tax, CSALT deduction, corporate tax rate, and the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act tax extensions S. Con. Res. 7: An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2025 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2026 through 2034.; provisions related to energy tax credits, international tax, CSALT deduction, corporate tax rate, and the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act tax extensions H.R. 7024 (118th Congress): Tax Relief for American Families and Workers Act of 2024; provisions related	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate White House Office Department of Treasury Department of Energy Internal Revenue Service

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Trade	S. 985: PROTECT USA Act of 2025; provisions related to European Union directives Discussions related to international trade Discussions related to global energy markets and regulation Discussions related to impact of tariffs Discussions related to EU regulatory directives	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate White House Office
Second Quarter Total: $1,840,000		

July – September

General Issue	Specific Issues Lobbied	House(s) of Congress / Federal agencies
Aviation	Discussions related to sustainable aviation fuels	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate Department of Energy
Chemicals	Discussions related to plastics, recycling, chemical regulations, and Toxic Substance Control Act implementation	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate Environmental Protection Agency
Energy	S. 4753 (118th Congress): Energy Permitting Reform Act of 2024; provisions related to permitting reform Public Law No: 117-58 (H.R. 3684 - 117th Congress): Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act; provisions related to Outer Continental Shelf permitting and carbon storage Public Law No: 117-169 (H.R. 5376 - 117th Congress): Inflation Reduction Act of 2022; provisions related to implementation of energy tax credits, Outer Continental Shelf permitting, direct air capture, and methane Discussions related to hydrogen Discussions related to global energy markets and regulation Discussions related to plastics and recycling Discussions related to permitting, Upstream permitting, and improving the Federal drilling permit application process Discussions related to carbon capture and storage Discussion related to lithium extraction Discussions related to energy tax credits	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate White House Office Department of Interior Department of Energy Department of Defense Department of Treasury Environmental Protection Agency

	Discussions related to critical minerals Discussions related to Class VI well permitting and state primacy Discussions related to synthetic graphite	
Environment	Discussions related to carbon accounting and carbon capture and storage Discussions related to permitting reform Discussions related to emissions and energy Discussions related to chemicals Discussions related to plastics and recycling Discussions related to the Toxic Substances Control Act Discussions related to global energy markets and regulation Discussions related to Class VI well permitting and state primacy Discussions related to Environmental Protection Agency proposal to end Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP)	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate White House Office Department of Energy Department of Treasury Environmental Protection Agency
Finance	Discussions related to corporate issues	Securities and Exchange Commission
Foreign Relations	Discussions related to global energy markets and regulation	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate Department of Commerce
Fuel	Discussions related to pipeline safety and permitting Discussions related to hydrogen Discussions related to fuels, sustainable aviation fuels, and biofuels	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate Department of Energy Department of Transportation Environmental Protection Agency

Tax	Public Law No: 119-21 (H.R. 1 - 119th Congress): One Big Beautiful Bill Act; provisions related to energy tax credits, international tax, CSALT deduction, corporate tax rate, and the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act tax extensions S. Con. Res. 7: An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2025 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2026 through 2034.; provisions related to energy tax credits, international tax, CSALT deduction, corporate tax rate, and the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act tax extensions H.R. 7024 (118th Congress): Tax Relief for American Families and Workers Act of 2024; provisions related to the extension of business tax credits Public Law No: 115-97 (H.R. 1- 115th Congress): Tax Cuts and Jobs Act; provisions related to the expiration of tax credits and international provisions Public Law No: 117-169 (H.R. 5376-117th Congress): Inflation Reduction Act of 2022; energy tax credit provisions, hydrogen, carbon capture and storage, biofuels, and critical minerals Discussions related to global corporate tax and competitiveness of U.S. companies Discussions related to United States tax rules coordination with global minimum tax rules, and other international provisions Discussions related to international tax provisions Discussions related to environmental reporting requirements and tax incentives	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate White House Office Department of Treasury Department of Energy Internal Revenue Service
Trade	S. 985: PROTECT USA Act of 2025; provisions related to European Union directives Discussions related to international trade Discussions related to global energy markets and regulation Discussions related to impact of tariffs Discussions related to EU regulatory directives	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate White House Office
Third Quarter Total: $1,930,000		

October – December

General Issue	Specific Issues Lobbied	House(s) of Congress / Federal agencies
Chemicals	Discussions related to plastics, recycling, chemical regulations, and Toxic Substance Control Act implementation	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate Environmental Protection Agency
Energy	H.R. 4776: Standardizing Permitting and Expediting Economic Development (SPEED) Act; all provisions S. 4753 (118th Congress): Energy Permitting Reform Act of 2024; provisions related to permitting reform Public Law No: 117-58 (H.R. 3684 - 117th Congress): Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act; provisions related to Outer Continental Shelf permitting and carbon storage Public Law No: 117-169 (H.R. 5376 - 117th Congress): Inflation Reduction Act of 2022; provisions related to implementation of energy tax credits, Outer Continental Shelf permitting, direct air capture, and methane Discussions related to hydrogen Discussions related to global energy markets and regulation Discussions related to plastics and recycling Discussions related to permitting, Upstream permitting, and improving the Federal drilling permit application process Discussions related to carbon capture and storage Discussion related to lithium extraction Discussions related to energy tax credits Discussions related to critical minerals Discussions related to Class VI well permitting and state primacy Discussions related to synthetic graphite	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate White House Office Department of Interior Department of Energy Department of Defense Department of Treasury Environmental Protection Agency

Environment	Discussions related to carbon accounting and carbon capture and storage Discussions related to permitting reform Discussions related to emissions and energy Discussions related to chemicals Discussions related to plastics and recycling Discussions related to the Toxic Substances Control Act Discussions related to global energy markets and regulation Discussions related to Class VI well permitting and state primacy Discussions related to Environmental Protection Agency proposal to end Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP)	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate White House Office Department of Energy Department of Treasury Environmental Protection Agency
Finance	Discussions related to corporate issues	Securities and Exchange Commission
Foreign Relations	Discussions related to global energy markets and regulation Discussions related to International Organization for Standardization and Greenhouse Gas Protocol Merger (ISO-GHG Protocol Merger)	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate Department of Commerce
Fuel	Discussions related to pipeline safety and permitting Discussions related to hydrogen Discussions related to fuels, sustainable aviation fuels, and biofuels	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate Department of Energy Department of Transportation Environmental Protection Agency
Tax	Public Law No: 119-21 (H.R. 1 - 119th Congress): One Big Beautiful Bill Act; provisions related to energy tax credits, international tax, CSALT deduction, corporate tax rate, and the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act tax extensions S. Con. Res. 7: An original concurrent resolution	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate White House Office Department of

	setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2025 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2026 through 2034.; provisions related to energy tax credits, international tax, CSALT deduction, corporate tax rate, and the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act tax extensions Public Law No: 115-97 (H.R. 1- 115th Congress): Tax Cuts and Jobs Act; provisions related to the expiration of tax credits and international provisions Public Law No: 117-169 (H.R. 5376-117th Congress): Inflation Reduction Act of 2022; energy tax credit provisions, hydrogen, carbon capture and storage, biofuels, and critical minerals Discussions related to global corporate tax and competitiveness of U.S. companies Discussions related to United States tax rules coordination with global minimum tax rules, and other international provisions Discussions related to international tax provisions Discussions related to environmental reporting requirements and tax incentives	Treasury Department of Energy Internal Revenue Service
Trade	S. 985: PROTECT USA Act of 2025; provisions related to European Union directives Discussions related to international trade Discussions related to global energy markets and regulation Discussions related to impact of tariffs Discussions related to EU regulatory directives	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate White House Office Department of Treasury
Fourth Quarter Total: $1,950,000		

State lobbying

ExxonMobil's state lobbying activities and expenses are reported on various state websites, in accordance with the disclosure requirements of each state. To provide increased transparency, these activities and expenses have been consolidated below. This list includes states where ExxonMobil's in-house and contract lobbyists engaged in lobbying activities during 2025, along with a description of the issues lobbied as reported to the relevant state agency. These descriptions vary depending on state laws, and where no description of lobbying activity is required, we have provided a general overview of our engagement.

State	Expenditure	Issues
Alaska	$176,584.62	SB112; HB206; Oil and Gas Production Tax; HB206
Arkansas	$4,219.25	Issues pertaining to lithium extraction and production
California	$230,319.41	AB 1243; SB 222, 684; AB 1448; SB 222, SB 684; AB 1207; SB 54, 222, 237, 684, 840, 905; STATE LEGISLATURE: GOVERNOR'S OFFICE/ADMINISTRATION; SB 54 REGULATION PROMULGATION: CALRECYCLE
Illinois	$55.00	Coal, Petroleum or Energy; Labor; Transportation, Environment
Louisiana	$376,713.48	Manufacturing oil and gas; mining; refining; production; chemical industry
Massachusetts	$96,000.00	Climate Superfund, Extended Producer Responsibility and Advanced Recycling
Mississippi	$186,619.17	CO2 production, capture, and sequestration
Montana	$24,584.13	SB 81; SB 511; SB 221; HB 257; LC 1260; HB 528; SB 542; HB 231
New Jersey	$99,000.00	Climate Superfund, Corporate Climate Data Accountability, Extended Producer Responsibility and Advanced Recycling
New Mexico	$77,912.33	Grid reliability, Transmission constraints, Produced water and Water scarcity, Methane and carbon emissions, just energy transition, Renewable integration, Energy storage, Wildfire risk, Electrification costs, Workforce transition, Legacy and abandoned well issues, Corporate tax and Tax reform, Land and property rights, Retroactive liability, Carbon capture and storage, Paid family medical leave, Affordability, Seismicity
New York	$257,000.00	AB 4744; AB 5322; A6191; S4246
Pennsylvania	$78,386.00	Lobbying Subjects: Energy; natural gas production

Texas	$226,846.18	Agriculture, business & commerce, city government; civil remedies & liabilities; coastal affairs & beaches; common carries; consumer protection; corporation & associations; county government; disaster preparedness & relief; economic & industrial development; education; energy; financial institutions; environment; fees & other non-tax revenue; highway & roads; health & healthcare; insurance; labor; lawyers; mines & mineral resources; occupational regulation; oil & gas; parks & wildlife; political subdivisions; product liability; property interests; public lands; safety; special districts & authorities; state agencies, boards & commissions; state finances; taxation; tort reform; transportation; utilities; vehicles & traffic; water; weapons

Grassroots communications

Exxchange is ExxonMobil's online, grassroots community consisting of subscribers interested in the energy industry from around the country who are willing to engage with their respective lawmakers on public policy issues.

In 2025, grassroots communications included efforts to support advanced recycling, carbon capture and storage, and energy security. In total, about $4,000,000 was spent on these initiatives. In addition, Exxchange provided broad information and education on a range of public policy issues. While no advocacy action was proposed or taken, we provide below a list of additional topics that were communicated with Exxchange members:

- Economic impact of energy
- Technology and affordability
- Oil and gas production

Trade associations, think tanks, and coalitions

As previously discussed, ExxonMobil supports a variety of trade associations, think tanks, and coalitions. A portion of that support may be used by the organizations for lobbying.

Below is a list of the major U.S.-based organizations we participate in that reported a percentage of the 2025 funding as a lobbying expense. The expenditures listed for each organization below include federal lobbying expenses and exceed the specific disclosure requirements of the Lobbying Disclosure Act. As a result, the amounts reported below will exceed other legal disclosures made by the Company.

2025 Lobbying expenditure (federal) via major industry trade associations (more than $100,000)

ExxonMobil Lobbying Expenditure (USD)	Organization
$1,686,905	American Chemistry Council
$254,140	American Fuel and Petrochemical Manufacturers
$1,780,859	American Petroleum Institute
$157,500	Business Roundtable
$180,000	National Association of Manufacturers
$579,000	U.S. Chamber of Commerce

FOOTNOTES:

[i] All data pulled from OpenSecrets as of 08.28.2026. OpenSecrets is a nonpartisan, independent and nonprofit organization, recognized as the nation's
premier research group tracking money in U.S. politics and its effect on elections and public policy.

[ii] https://www.hydrogen.energy.gov/docs/hydrogenprogramlibraries/pdfs/us-national-clean-hydrogen-strategy- roadmap.pdf