

ExxonMobil

2021 Climate Lobbying Report



Table of contents

1. Lobbying	3
2. Climate policy principles	6
3. Trade associations	10
4. Assessment methodology	14
5. Criteria for inclusion	16
6. Summary of assessment findings	18
7. Details of assessment findings	20



1. Lobbying

ExxonMobil undertakes lobbying in order to advocate our positions on issues that affect our Corporation, 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 of most importance to the Corporation. This process includes soliciting input from internal business lines, low carbon solutions, upstream, and product solutions, as well as corporate departments including 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 fully considered and taken into account. ExxonMobil’s Vice President for Public and Government Affairs, who reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer, is responsible for the stewardship of identified 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 full Board, along with the Board’s Public Issues and Contributions Committee (PICC), which is comprised entirely of independent directors. The directors review the efforts and associated expenditures. In addition, in-depth reviews of the company’s priority issues are conducted by the Management Committee several times a year as part of the process.

Direct lobbying

ExxonMobil acknowledges the risks of climate change and has long expressed support for the goals of the Paris Agreement. Our policy principles, outlined in this report, and associated lobbying are consistent with helping society achieve its ambition for a net-zero future. Our direct lobbying activities are aligned with limiting average global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius, and include strong support for policies that will incentivize emission reductions.

An example of this is ExxonMobil’s strong support for policies that will incentivize large scale carbon capture and storage projects, a technology that both the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the International Energy Agency (IEA) agree is one of the most important low-carbon technologies required to achieve society’s climate goals at the lowest cost.

ExxonMobil has also lobbied in support of strong methane regulations, and publicly supported the U.S. and European Union’s Global Methane Pledge to reduce methane emissions by 30% below 2020 levels by 2030. We introduced a model regulatory framework for industry-wide methane regulations, and were the first company to file an application with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to use new technologies to detect methane emissions at oil and natural gas sites. We have advocated for policymakers globally to advance comprehensive, enhanced rules to reduce methane emissions in all phases of production.

ExxonMobil’s Lobbying Report, which we expect to update annually, provides additional detail of our direct and indirect climate-related lobbying activities at the federal, state and local level, as well as our grassroots lobbying communications. In addition, the report provides all lobbying expenses that have been reported to us by all 501c6 and 501c4 organizations that we support. This includes more than 100 organizations and 100% of the lobbying expenses incurred, as well as the issues lobbied.

“ We have great respect for policy makers, elected officials and organizations across the political spectrum who are grappling to effectively address climate change, one of the greatest challenges of our time. ExxonMobil’s position is clear: we want to be part of the solution while responsibly providing affordable energy required to power the economy. We have the experience, capabilities, capacity and commitment to help meet this critical need.”

Darren Woods
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer



2. Climate policy principles

ExxonMobil has supported the goals of the Paris Agreement since its inception, and has consistently voiced support for U.S. participation in the agreement. We have also actively engaged with government officials to encourage remaining in the Paris Agreement.

ExxonMobil aims to achieve net-zero emissions from its operated assets by 2050 and is taking a comprehensive approach centered on developing detailed emission-reduction roadmaps for major operated assets. This ambition applies to Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions. It builds on the Company's 2030 emission-reduction plans, which include plans to reach net-zero emissions in our Permian Basin operations by 2030, and ongoing investments in lower-emission solutions, including carbon capture and storage, hydrogen and biofuels. The Company's roadmap approach

identifies greenhouse gas emission-reduction opportunities and the investment and future policy needs required to achieve net-zero.

Our 2030 emission-reduction plans are consistent with Paris-aligned pathways, the U.S. and European Union's Global Methane Pledge, and the U.S. Methane Emissions Reduction Action Plan. Compared to 2016 levels, these plans are expected to achieve:

- 20-30% reduction in corporate-wide greenhouse gas intensity and an absolute reduction of approximately 20% (or approximately 23 million metric tons).
- 40-50% reduction in upstream greenhouse gas intensity and an absolute reduction of approximately 30% (or approximately 15 million metric tons).
- 70-80% reduction in corporate-wide methane intensity.
- 60-70% reduction in corporate-wide flaring intensity.

These plans are also expected to achieve World Bank Zero Routine Flaring by 2030. Similarly, absolute flaring and methane emissions are expected to decrease by 60% and 70%, respectively. These emission-reduction plans cover Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from assets the Company operates. For non-operated assets, the Company works with its equity partners to advance greenhouse gas reductions to achieve comparable results.

Over the next six years, we plan to invest more than \$15 billion on initiatives to lower greenhouse gas emissions. A significant share is focused on scaling up carbon capture and storage, hydrogen and biofuels. Stronger policy would further accelerate development and deployment of lower-emission technologies, and provide ExxonMobil additional investment opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Advocating for sound policies

Recognizing that sound government policies are required and can act as an accelerator for lower-emission alternatives, ExxonMobil actively participates in climate-related policy discussions around the world.

The Company focuses on practical policy solutions that recognize the increasing global demand for affordable and reliable energy while enabling scalable development and deployment of lower- and zero-greenhouse gas emission technologies.

Durable and predictable market-driven policies can further incentivize developments, and scale investments in lower-emission technologies to help achieve a net-zero future.

A good example is a coordinated and transparent economy-wide price on carbon such as a carbon tax. An established carbon price would enable all technologies to compete and cost-effectively lower carbon intensity while delivering meaningful emission reductions. Broad adoption of an economy-wide price on carbon could also help spur the development of global carbon markets as envisioned in Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

In the absence of economy-wide carbon pricing, well-designed sector-based policy options could also be an effective way to reduce emissions. ExxonMobil supports the approaches outlined below, which help address emissions in manufacturing, transportation and power generation.

Manufacturing

For the manufacturing sector, ExxonMobil's focus is on advancing carbon capture and storage and hydrogen. The [International Energy Agency](#) and the U.N. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change have identified both hydrogen and carbon capture and storage as vital to reducing emissions associated with manufacturing and heavy industry.

ExxonMobil is evaluating a number of carbon capture and storage opportunities that have the potential to be commercial with current technologies. However, to drive investment and deploy the technology at the pace and scale needed to meet the Paris Agreement goals, governments must establish durable regulatory and legal frameworks as well as additional incentives, similar to those available for other more established low-emission technologies. In general, low-carbon policies should be clear, cost-effective, technology-neutral, and aligned with free-market principles.

ExxonMobil supports a policy and regulatory framework for carbon capture and storage that would:

- Sustain long-term government support for research and development.
- Provide standards to ensure safe, secure and permanent CO₂ storage.
- Allow for fit-for-purpose CO₂ injection well design standards.
- Provide legal certainty for pore space ownership.
- Ensure a streamlined permitting process for carbon capture and storage facilities.
- Provide access to CO₂ storage capacity owned or controlled by governments.
- Allow for trading of high-quality offsets generated from carbon capture and storage and low-carbon projects.

ExxonMobil is actively engaging stakeholders and potential partners on these policy enablers that could unlock carbon capture and storage business opportunities.

ExxonMobil is also evaluating strategic investments to increase the use of hydrogen. The Company has extensive experience with this important low-emissions energy source, and produces about 1.3 million metric tons annually.

Hydrogen is a zero-carbon energy carrier that could serve as an affordable and reliable source of energy for heavy-duty trucking and energy-intensive industrial processes in the steel, refining and chemical sectors. The Company is participating in cross-industry groups to identify the technologies and policies required to deploy hydrogen at scale. For example, existing natural gas transmission infrastructure has the potential to be used for hydrogen with moderate upgrade costs. To rapidly develop a hydrogen economy, additional technology-neutral policy is required.

A technology-neutral, emissions-intensity standard is one example of a policy approach that could significantly reduce CO₂ emissions in the manufacturing sector by setting targets based on life-cycle carbon intensity. An emissions-intensity standard would incentivize the necessary infrastructure and lower-emission options, including natural gas, renewables, carbon capture and storage, hydrogen, and negative-emission technologies such as bioenergy with CCS, and direct air capture.

Transportation

A holistic Low Carbon Transport policy that combines a market-based, technology-neutral fuel standard with a life-cycle vehicle CO₂ emission standard could drive emission reductions across the entire vehicle fleet.

ExxonMobil advocates for a carbon intensity-based fuel standard approach that can also be extended to the harder-to-decarbonize aviation and marine sectors. The Company was a lead participant in developing the American Petroleum Institute's policy framework that includes an action plan to reduce life-cycle emissions in the U.S. transportation sector.

Power generation

A technology-neutral clean energy standard, or carbon intensity standard, could reduce CO₂ emissions in the electricity sector by setting targets based on carbon intensity and incentivizing necessary infrastructure and lower-emission options, including natural gas, renewables, carbon capture and storage and negative-emission technologies such as bioenergy with CCS, and direct air capture.

ExxonMobil participated in the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's development of policy principles to underpin a U.S. clean energy standard for the electricity sector. The Company continues to support engagement with the U.S. government on this issue.



3. Trade associations

ExxonMobil provides support to a variety of trade associations, think tanks and coalitions in order to promote informed dialogue and sound public policy in areas relevant to the Corporation's interests and operations. These areas include a wide range of topics, among them: corporate governance, environment (including climate change), 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 of trade associations are focused on other industry-specific issues, including developing and implementing safety standards, sharing best practices, and professional development.

ExxonMobil's participation often includes taking leadership positions on trade association boards, policy committees and technical work groups, which provide valuable opportunities to learn from others and share our positions and principles. We consistently communicate our policy principles to

the trade associations of which we are members. While it would be impractical to expect perfect alignment between ExxonMobil's policy positions and those of every trade association, and unreasonable to expect any single member of a given association to ensure that was the case, we strongly encourage our trade associations to support initiatives that we believe in, including the goals of the Paris Agreement and support for cost-effective, technology neutral emission-reduction policies that will help achieve a net-zero future.

It is important to note that there may be occasions where trade associations we support oppose proposed climate-related legislation, regulation, or other public policy initiatives. This may be due to disagreement on a specific element of the policy approach, rather than disagreement on the fundamental need to address climate change and society's ambition to achieve a net zero future. We therefore do not regard these situations necessarily as misalignment if the organization supports the need for action on this critical societal issue. The organization may simply prefer an alternative approach for valid reasons such as cost-effectiveness.

In assessing trade association memberships and any perceived policy misalignments, the company considers potential risks related to shareholder relations, legal, financial and corporate reputation. While we reserve the right to initiate, sustain or withdraw support for an organization at any time, several principles guide our approach:

- We believe our participation in trade associations enables us to effectively advocate for positions we support, share our views and learn from other companies, and influence trade association policy debates.
- We do not expect that a third party organization made up of dozens or even hundreds of members will be perfectly aligned with our views on all topics at all times.
- Our support does not constitute an endorsement of every policy position or point of view expressed by a recipient organization.
- We regularly review our memberships for alignment on climate-related policy issues and other topics. Where misalignment exists, we will work within the organization to achieve alignment; where we fail to see sufficient alignment across critical issues, or where an organization is not committed to engaging constructively, we may choose to cease membership.

3.1 Case study: American Petroleum Institute

While this report focuses on the climate-related lobbying activities and policy positions of trade associations, it is important to note the broad range of issues that they engage on.

As the largest individual recipient of ExxonMobil lobbying funds, the breadth of issues worked on by the American Petroleum Institute (API) provides a helpful example into the range and diversity of issues advanced by trade associations.

These issues can include improving the health and safety of employees, operations and communities, advancing safe and responsible production, transportation and use, enhancing industry standards and reporting, advancing free and fair trade, and progressing climate change policies.

With respect to climate change, last year API issued their Climate Action Framework (the Framework) highlighting the role industry should play in defining solutions as well as what the government can do in terms of policy to reduce emissions while continuing to meet the need for energy. Specifically, the Framework endorses a carbon pricing policy to drive economy-wide, market-based solutions, the direct regulation of methane from new and existing sources, the need to advance cleaner fuels, and the importance of mitigating emissions from operations.

API also released the fourth edition of the "Compendium of GHG Emissions Methodologies for the Natural Gas and Oil Industry", the foundational reference used by companies and governments across the world as methodologies for reporting GHG emissions from natural gas and oil operations. This edition expanded the methodologies for liquefied natural gas (LNG), as well as carbon capture, use and storage (CCUS). API also developed the "New Climate Reporting Template for Natural Gas and Oil Industry," which aims to provide a consistent and uniform set of core GHG indicators to enable greater comparability in climate-related reporting. The template was developed in consultation with member companies, the financial sector, policymakers, industry customers and other interested parties.

In addition to this important work on climate, API also progressed multiple industry standards and methodologies, important memorandums of understanding, as well as critical tax, trade, and energy-related advocacy. Highlights of API's efforts in 2021 include:

Advocated in the following policy areas:

- Supporting U.S. Energy Infrastructure: API promoted the important role energy infrastructure plays in supporting America's economic recovery and providing American households and businesses with reliable, affordable energy;
- Tax: API worked to shape the debate on industry tax treatment, challenging false claims and highlighting the importance of common-sense tax provisions that maintain the industry's competitiveness while sustaining the revenue industry generates for local, state and federal governments; and
- Free and Fair Trade: API promoted free and fair trade to advance American energy leadership and amplified the role of U.S. LNG exports in enabling the transition from coal to cleaner natural gas in countries around the world.

- Developed and updated industry standards, specifications, and metrics to enhance safety, sustainability and environmental stewardship and to drive efficiency and technological advancements.
 - For example: The 3rd Edition of Standard 1164 - Pipeline Control Systems Cybersecurity: enhancing safeguards for both digital and operational control systems, improving safety and preventing disruptions along the entire pipeline supply chain.
- Developed and signed MOU's with organizations in Guyana, Azerbaijan and Africa to increase collaboration on health, safety and security, and enhance the environmental protection and sustainability efforts within the oil and gas sector.
 - For example: API signed an MOU with the Guyana National Bureau of Standards (GNBS), which provides Guyana's primary standards setting agency access to API oil and gas standards and increases collaboration on safety guidelines and requirements for the country's growing energy industry.



4. Assessment methodology

For many years, ExxonMobil has worked to align the advocacy positions of trade associations with the company's climate lobbying principles.

In recent years due in part to our efforts, several trade associations we have had leadership positions in, such as the American Petroleum Institute and U.S. Chamber of Commerce, have taken positions more closely aligned with our views on climate change.

Where we have not been able to make progress, and when an organization is no longer a constructive participant in the development and advancement of effective climate policy, we have withdrawn our membership. This was the case with the American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC) in 2018.

In the preparation of this assessment, ExxonMobil has:

- Undertaken a global review of trade association memberships.
- Identified those organizations that are active and influential in the discussion and development of climate policy.
- Reviewed the climate-related statements and positions of those trade associations.
- Assessed their policy positions and advocacy actions as aligned, partially aligned, or misaligned with helping society achieve its ambition for a net-zero future.

For the purposes of this assessment, in order to evaluate whether these organizations are aligned with helping achieve a net-zero future, we reviewed and assessed a number of factors:

- Their publicly stated policy positions to determine if they had acknowledged the risks of climate change and expressed support for the goals of the Paris Agreement, if they were silent on the topic, or if they failed to engage constructively in the development of climate policy.
- The statements and policy principles of each organization, to determine their positions related to limiting average global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius.
- Their principles and policy positions for public support to incentivize emission reductions.
- Their advocacy actions on specific climate policy proposals (e.g., methane regulation, low carbon fuel standards), as well as internal discussions and deliberations amongst their membership on current and prospective policy positions.

For those organizations assessed as partially aligned or misaligned, ExxonMobil has:

- Identified specific areas of partial/misalignment
- Constructively engaged with each organization to fully understand basis and rationale for area(s) of misalignment, with a view to enhancing alignment.
- Ensured ExxonMobil's position is understood by the organization if/when misaligned positions are adopted.
- Maintained active engagement to identify aligned advocacy and policy development opportunities.

Going forward, ExxonMobil will:

- Monitor internal developments and external statements to assess commitment to constructive engagement.
- Annually review and publicly report alignment classifications.
- Disclose when an organization is no longer determined a constructive participant in climate policy development and the resulting action taken.



5. Criteria for inclusion

Of the hundreds of industry and trade associations around the globe of which ExxonMobil and its affiliates/subsidiaries are members, our assessment determined that less than 5 percent of these organizations are active on climate-related policy. Organizations not actively involved in the development of climate policy are not included in this report.

While the overwhelming majority of our memberships are focused on non-climate related work, our assessment identified 51 organizations that are active and potentially influential in the discussion and development of climate policy in 2021.

It is our expectation that each of these organizations are constructive participants in the discussion and development of climate policy, and are helping society to achieve a net-zero future.

The 51 organizations assessed:

1. Alliance for Market Solutions
2. American Chemistry Council (ACC)
3. American Fuel and Petrochemical Manufacturers (AFPM)
4. American Petroleum Institute (API)
5. Australian Industry Greenhouse Network (AIGN)
6. Australian Institute of Petroleum (AIP)
7. Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Association (APPEA)
8. Australian Pipeline and Gas Association
9. Brazilian Petroleum and Gas Institute (IBP)
10. Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie (BDI)
11. Business Europe
12. Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP)
13. Canadian Fuels Association (CFA)
14. Confederation of British Industry (CBI)
15. Energia (National Oil Industry Association of Belgium)
16. Energy for Mobility Organisation, Italy
17. Essenscia (National Chemical Industry Association of Belgium)
18. EU Clean Hydrogen Alliance (EUH2CA)
19. European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)
20. FuelsEurope
21. France Chimie
22. German Automotive Association (VDA)
23. Greater Houston Partnership
24. Independent Petroleum Association of America (IPAA)
25. International Air Transport Association (IATA)
26. International Association of Oil and Gas Producers (IOGP)
27. International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)
28. International Gas Union (IGU)
29. International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)
30. Louisiana Chemical Association
31. Louisiana Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association (LMOGA)
32. Mineralölwirtschaftsverband (MWV)
33. National Association of Manufacturers (NAM)
34. Natural Gas Supply Association (NGSA)
35. New Mexico Oil & Gas Association (NMOGA)
36. Oil & Gas UK (OGUK)
37. Oil and Gas Climate Initiative (OGCI)
38. Plastics Europe
39. Texas Oil & Gas Association (TXOGA)
40. The Business Roundtable, Inc.
41. Union Francaise des Industries Petrolieres (UFIP)
42. United States Chamber of Commerce
43. U.S. Council for International Business (USCIB)
44. UK Petroleum Industry Association (UKPIA)
45. Verband der Chemischen Industrie (VCI)
46. Vereniging Nederlandse Petroleum Industrie (VNPI)
47. Vereniging van de Nederlandse Chemische Industrie (VNCI)
48. VNO-NCW (Dutch Employers Federation) - Algemeen Bestuur
49. Voka (Flanders' Chambers of Commerce and Industry)
50. Western States Petroleum Association (WSPA)
51. World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

Table 1.0

6. Summary of assessment findings

Of the 51 organizations assessed, we found 47 aligned with supporting policies that will help society achieve its ambition for a net-zero future, two organizations are partially aligned; and two are misaligned. The table below provides a summary of the assessment results:

Aligned (47 organizations)

Alliance for Market Solutions	International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)
American Chemistry Council (ACC)	International Gas Union (IGU)
American Petroleum Institute (API)	International Petroleum Industry
Australian Industry Greenhouse Network (AIGN)	Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)
Australian Institute of Petroleum (AIP)	Louisiana Chemical Association
Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Association (APPEA)	Mineralölwirtschaftsverband (MWV)
Australian Pipeline and Gas Association	National Association of Manufacturers (NAM)
Brazilian Petroleum and Gas Institute (IBP)	Natural Gas Supply Association (NGSA)
Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie (BDI)	New Mexico Oil & Gas Association (NMOGA)
Business Europe	Oil & Gas UK (OGUK)
Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP)	Oil and Gas Climate Initiative (OGCI)
Canadian Fuels Association (CFA)	Plastics Europe
Confederation of British Industry (CBI)	The Business Roundtable, Inc.
Energia - National Oil Industry Association, Belgium	Union Francaise des Industries Petrolieres (UFIP)
Energy for Mobility Organisation - Italy	United States Chamber of Commerce (The Chamber)
Essenscia - National Chemical Industry Association, Belgium	U.S. Council for International Business (USCIB)
EU Clean Hydrogen Alliance (EUH2CA)	UK Petroleum Industry Association (UKPIA)
European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)	Verband der Chemischen Industrie (VCI)
FuelsEurope	Vereniging Nederlandse Petroleum Industrie (VNPI)
France Chimie	Vereniging van de Nederlandse Chemische Industrie - VNCI (National Chemical Industry Association)
German Automotive Association (VDA)	VNO-NCW (Dutch Employers Federation) - Algemeen Bestuur
Greater Houston Partnership	Voka (Flanders' Chambers of Commerce and Industry)
International Air Transport Association (IATA)	Western States Petroleum Association (WSPA)
International Association of Oil and Gas Producers (IOGP)	World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

Table 2.0

Partially aligned (two organizations)

Louisiana Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association (LMOGA)

Texas Oil & Gas Association (TXOGA)

Table 2.1

Misaligned (two organizations)

American Fuel and Petrochemical Manufacturers (AFPM)

Independent Petroleum Association of America (IPAA)

Table 2.2



7. Details of assessment findings

7.1 Aligned

Of the 51 organizations (see Table 1.0) included in this report, 47 (see Table 2.0) were assessed as aligned with supporting society's ambition to achieve a net zero future.

Each of these 47 organizations acknowledges the risks of climate change, have statements and policy positions aligned with limiting average global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius, and have advocated on specific climate policies that will achieve meaningful emission reductions.

7.2 Partially aligned

Of the 51 organizations (see Table 1.0) included in this report, two (see Table 2.1) were assessed as partially aligned with supporting society's ambition to achieve a net zero future.

Both of these organizations support society's ambition to achieve a net zero future, but there is opportunity to strengthen their policy support and/or lobbying activities to be assessed as fully aligned.

7.2 (a) Louisiana Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association (LMOGA)

Membership of relevant board/executive committees: Board of Directors; Executive Committee; Carbon Committee; Environmental Managers Committee; Legislative Committee.

Summary of assessment

LMOGA supports the regulation of methane emission reductions, is an active supporter of CCUS technology, and has publicly stated their support for smart, sound energy transition policies, but stops short of supporting the goals of the Paris Agreement, having policy principles or statements relating to limiting global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius, or advocating for specific policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

LMOGA is an active and supportive participant on the Louisiana Governor's Climate Initiatives Task Force, which (among other duties) has been tasked with making recommendations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions originating in Louisiana to zero by 2050.

ExxonMobil will continue to work with LMOGA in 2022 to develop more fulsome climate policy principles, and active advocacy support for policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

7.2 (b) Texas Oil and Gas Association (TXOGA)

Membership of relevant board/executive committees: Executive Committee; Board of Directors; Legislative Committee.

Summary of assessment

TXOGA has publicly stated that action is required on climate change, and has voiced its support for some climate-related policies, such as carbon capture and storage, zero routine flaring and energy efficiency.

However, TXOGA has not expressed support for the goals of the Paris Agreement, nor developed policy principles or statements relating to limiting global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius, nor supported specific policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

We will continue to work with TXOGA and its member companies to develop additional climate-related policy positions and advocacy efforts, in order to help society achieve a net-zero future.

7.3 Misaligned

Of the 51 organizations (see Table 1.0) included in this report, two (see Table 2.2) were assessed as misaligned with supporting society's ambition to achieve a net zero future.

7.3 (a) American Fuel and Petrochemical Manufacturers (AFPM)

Membership of relevant board/executive committees: Executive Committee; Board of Directors; Climate Change Legal Taskforce; Climate Work Group; Environment Committee; Federal and State Government Relations Committee; Issues Committee; Legal Committee; Safety and Health Committee.

Summary of assessment

ExxonMobil representatives on the Executive Committee, Board of Directors, and other relevant committees have worked closely with AFPM leadership and other member companies to strengthen the organization's alignment with helping achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement at the lowest cost to society.

While there has been significant internal progress, this has yet to translate into advocacy to support meaningful greenhouse gas emission reductions.

Further, AFPM has advocated against fuel efficiency and low carbon fuel standards, without proposing viable policy alternatives to progress emission reductions in the refining and transport sector.

ExxonMobil values AFPM's credible and authoritative voice in the ongoing development of process safety policies, and derives benefits from their advocacy on this and other issues specific to the refining and petrochemical sectors.

In 2022, we will continue to actively work to encourage AFPM to support climate-related policies that help society achieve a net-zero future. Ongoing membership will be reassessed in 2022, and informed by progress on the policy positions outlined above and other areas of work.

7.3 (b) Independent Petroleum Association of America (IPAA)

Membership of relevant board/executive committees: None.

Summary of assessment

IPAA supports global cooperation on climate-related policies and supports well-reasoned, cost effective steps to limit the generation of greenhouse gas emissions.

The IPAA also endorses the work of The Environmental Partnership, a voluntary program for oil and natural gas industry participants that are committed to continuously improving the industry's environmental performance.

However, IPAA does not have any climate-related policy principles, nor have they supported emission reduction policies, and have advocated against strong methane regulations.

ExxonMobil will continue membership of IPAA in 2022, and encourage IPAA to develop additional climate-related policy positions, in order to help achieve society's ambition for a net-zero future.

Our continued membership will be reassessed and informed by progress on the policy positions outlined above and other areas of work.