



2023

Advocacy Report

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Introduction: The lobbying landscape in the United States

Lobbying in the United States is a well-established part of the democratic process. Many groups, including businesses and non-profits, use lobbying to voice their interests and perspectives. In 2023, the collective total spent by corporations and special interest groups on lobbying at the federal and state levels topped more than \$5 billion, according to OpenSecrets¹. ExxonMobil's total spend on lobbying at the federal and state levels represents less than one quarter of 1% of that amount.

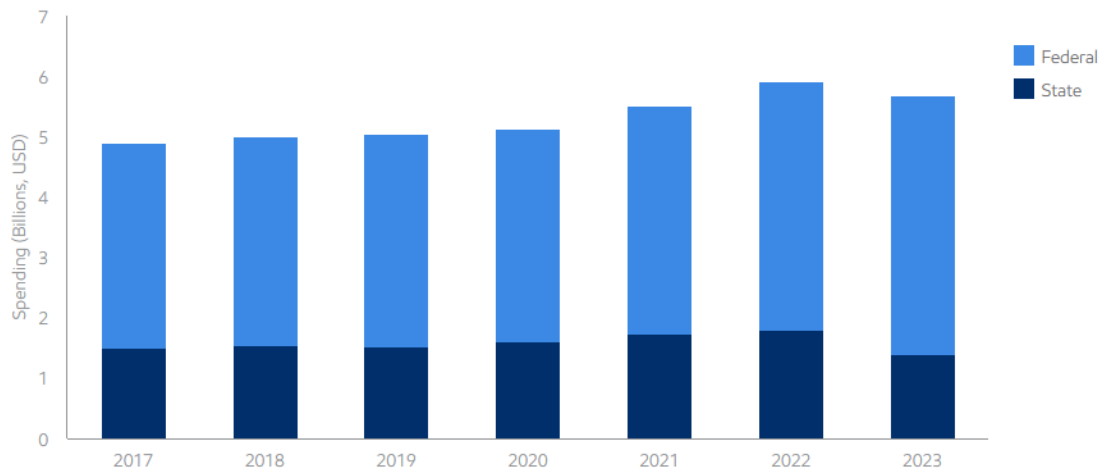
The role of lobbying the U.S. government

Lobbying is a legally protected right for groups to shape the public policy process. Many different groups, including companies, small businesses, and non-profits take part in lobbying. According to OpenSecrets, in recent years, more than 13,000 organizations have enlisted over 12,000 lobbyists to advocate for their interests in Washington, DC. These numbers do not include those who lobby at the state level.

A sizeable "industry"

Over the past several years, lobbying interests have grown steadily. Between 2017 and 2023, more than \$37 billion was spent on federal and state lobbying in the United States.

Federal and state lobbying expenditures across all sectors, 2017-2023



In 2023, according to OpenSecrets, the following organizations spent the most on direct advocacy: the United States Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Realtors, American Hospital Association, Blue Cross/Blue Shield, and Pharmaceutical Research & Manufacturers of America (PhRMA). The top five corporate spenders on federal lobbying in 2023 were Amazon, Meta, Boeing, Alphabet and General Motors. These companies' average spend was about \$16.5 million, which is close to twice the \$8.7 million average of the top five energy companies.

Oil and gas industry lobbying

A [report](#) issued in 2023 by the American Petroleum Institute (API) and data from OpenSecrets showed that, in 2021, the nation's oil and gas industry accounted for only about \$121 million of the nearly \$4 billion spent on lobbying at the federal level. That same year, the oil and gas industry represented nearly \$1.8 trillion, or more than 7%, of the total gross domestic product (GDP). As demonstrated by the graph, a variety of sectors engage in federal lobbying, with many outspending the oil and gas industry, and ExxonMobil, in 2023.

As demonstrated by the chart, other sectors significantly outspent the oil and gas industry on federal lobbying in 2023.

Federal lobbying expenditures by all industries, 2023

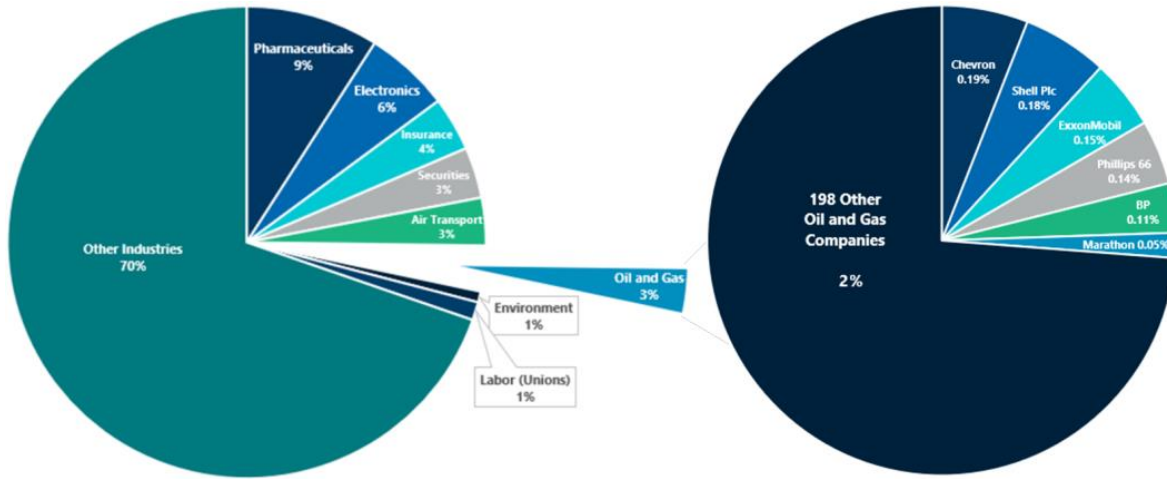


Figure 2: Source: OpenSecrets

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

2023 Oil and gas federal lobbying expenditures represent small fraction of revenue

Organization	Percent spent on federal lobbying	2023 sales and other operating revenues	2023 federal lobbying expenditure based on Lobbying Disclosure Act
Phillips 66	0.0040%	\$147,399,000,000	\$5,920,000
Chevron	0.0040%	\$196,913,000,000	\$7,950,000
Shell	0.0025%	\$316,620,000,000	\$7,850,000
BP	0.0022%	\$210,130,000,000	\$4,532,500**
ExxonMobil	0.0019%	\$344,697,000,000	\$6,400,000*
Marathon	0.0016%	\$148,379,000,000	\$2,300,000

Figure 3: Sources: Senate LDAs and SEC Filings

* Excludes Denbury as the acquisition did not close until November 2023. Denbury represents an additional \$440,000 in lobbying expenditures in 2023.

** Includes TravelCenters of America as the acquisition closed in May 2023. TravelCenters of America represents \$382,500 of this total.

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 2022 election cycle, labor PACs contributed more than \$54,000,000 to candidates, while oil and gas PACs contributed only about \$12,000,000. The chart below demonstrates how various industries contributed significantly more during the 2022 election cycle.

PAC Contributions by industry, 2022 election cycle

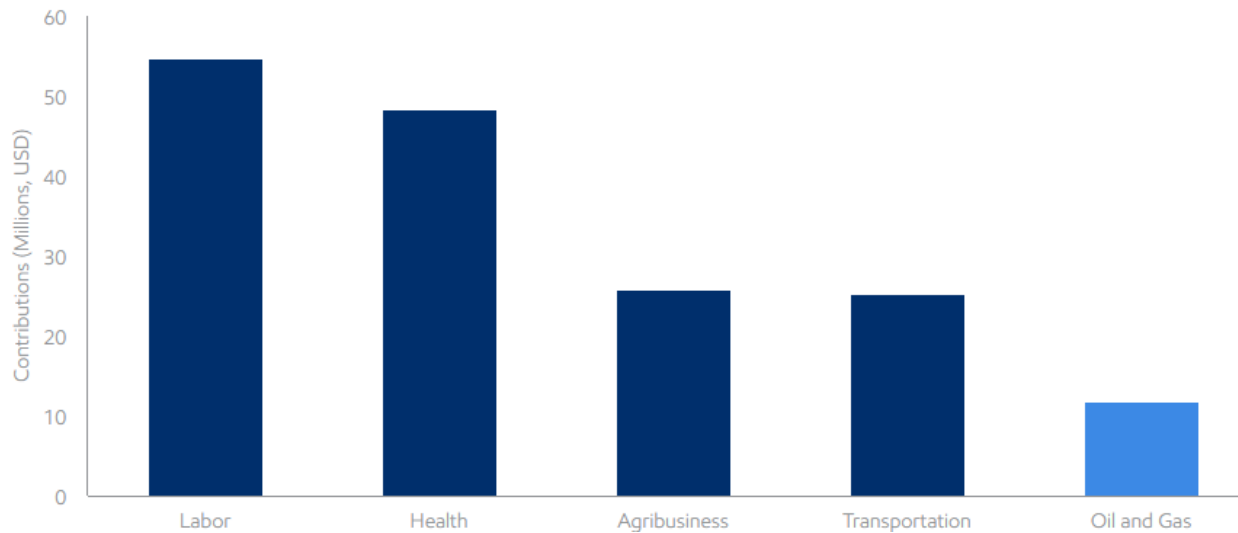


Figure 4: Source: OpenSecrets

As with many corporations, ExxonMobil allows certain 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 political action committee funds, for direct independent political expenditures, including electioneering communications.

More information about ExxonMobil’s political contributions for the past several years is available [here](#).

The 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. Further, ExxonMobil is prohibited by law to use corporate treasury funds to support any federal candidates, national political parties or other political committees, including Super PACs.

By contrast, according to OpenSecrets data from the 2022 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. Additionally, during the same election 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 is more than three times that of ExxonMobil’s all-in lobbying and political spend of about \$27 million in the 2022 cycle.

Transparency and Disclosures

While the oil and gas industry’s lobbying activities are closely watched, the sector is also known for being very transparent. As with this report, the industry often publishes reports on political engagement, discloses trade association memberships, and maintains websites publicly detailing their activities. Many of these companies, including ExxonMobil, go beyond all 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.

Sampling of corporate political expenditures and disclosures

Organization	Percent of revenue spent on political expenditures	2023 Federal Lobby Expenditure	2023 PAC Contributions	2023 sales and other operating revenues	Voluntary Disclosure(s)
Pfizer	0.0265%	\$14,360,000	\$1,123,106	\$58,496,000,000	LINK
Lockheed Martin	0.0245%	\$14,066,565	\$2,473,110	\$67,571,000,000	LINK
Boeing	0.0220%	\$14,490,000	\$2,599,140	\$77,794,000,000	LINK
Meta	0.0144%	\$19,300,000	\$161,295	\$134,902,000,000	LINK
Comcast	0.0131%	\$13,690,000	\$2,204,331	\$121,572,000,000	LINK
Alphabet (Google)	0.0049%	\$14,450,000	\$677,172	\$307,394,000,000	LINK
Chevron	0.0043%	\$7,950,000	\$426,022	\$196,913,000,000	LINK
Amazon	0.0036%	\$19,860,000	\$706,964	\$574,785,000,000	LINK
ExxonMobil	0.0020%	\$6,400,000*	\$448,765	\$334,697,000,000	LINK

Figure 5: Source: The FEC and OpenSecrets

*Excludes Denbury as the acquisition did not close until November 2023. Denbury represents an additional \$440,000 in lobbying expenditures in 2023.



About the report

ExxonMobil undertakes lobbying 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 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 Environment, Safety and Public Policy Committee, 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 with the Management Committee several times a year as part of the process.

This report 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 501(c)(6) and 501(c)(4) organizations that we support. This includes more than 100 organizations and 100% of the lobbying expenses incurred, as well as the issues lobbied.

It also provides an assessment of ExxonMobil and its affiliates' climate-related lobbying activities in relevant trade associations for calendar year 2023. Our assessment identifies organizations that are active and potentially influential in the discussion and development of climate policy. It is our expectation that each of these organizations are constructive participants in the discussion and development of climate policy that aims to ensure energy security and helps society reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Key assessment highlights from the 2023 report include:

- ExxonMobil assessed a total of 65 organizations, including 10 new organizations.
- Three organizations are classified as partially aligned:
 - American Fuel and Petrochemical Manufacturers (AFPM),
 - Louisiana Mid-continent Oil and Gas Association (LMOGA)
 - Texas Oil and Gas Association (TXOGA)
- One organization is classified as misaligned:
 - American Exploration and Production Council (AXPC)



Our approach

Our policy principles, outlined in this report, and associated lobbying are consistent with our efforts to help solve the “and” equation – meeting global demand for energy products **and** helping society reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Examples of this include ExxonMobil’s investments in world-scale projects that help meet society’s evolving needs today, including record production in Guyana and the Permian Basin and the expansion of our refining capacity in Beaumont, Texas, and the chemical expansion we started up last year in Baytown, Texas. It also includes our support for policies that will incentivize large-scale hydrogen, biofuels, 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.

ExxonMobil has also lobbied in support of durable methane regulations, including:

- Filing comments to EPA’s proposed methane rule.
- Publicly supporting the Global Methane Pledge to reduce methane emissions by 30% below 2020 levels by 2030.
- Introducing a model regulatory framework for industry-wide methane regulations.
- Filing an application with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to use new technologies to detect methane emissions at oil and natural gas sites – the first company to do so.

We also joined the U.N. Oil and Gas Methane Partnership (OGMP) 2.0 and continue to encourage policymakers globally to advance comprehensive, enhanced rules to reduce methane emissions in all phases of production.



Positions and principles

ExxonMobil uses various channels - including this report, press releases, exxonmobil.com and the Exxchange advocacy portal - to clearly and transparently articulate its policy positions. These positions inform and provide the basis for the Company's lobbying and advocacy efforts. We provide greater details around several of our lobbying priorities below.

Climate policy principles

ExxonMobil has supported the goals of the Paris Agreement since its inception. We have consistently voiced support for U.S. participation in the agreement and actively engaged with government officials to encourage keeping the United States a party to it.

In our [Advancing Climate Solutions report](#), we provide information on the significant investments we are making to reduce our own and others' greenhouse gas emissions. The report also details our approach to advocating for clear and consistent policies that will be key to decarbonizing manufacturing, commercial transportation, and power generation - which together, account for approximately 80% of energy-related CO₂ emissions.

Driving a lower-emission future

Experts agree that a wide variety of lower-emission technologies are crucial – even under a multitude of transition pathways – including carbon capture and storage, hydrogen, and lower-emission fuels, among others. ExxonMobil supports policies that promote and regulate these technologies.



Other technologies that enable renewable power electrification, like wind, solar and batteries, will also be necessary for a lower-emission future, and we recognize the role they can play in reducing emissions within our own operations.

In fact, according to Bloomberg New Energy Finance (BNEF), ExxonMobil is in the top five oil and gas purchasers of renewable power, securing more than 1 GW of renewable capacity to date. ExxonMobil will continue to grow our low carbon power portfolio as we progress our 2030 emission-reduction plans and our 2050 net-zero ambition.

We regularly review market conditions, technological advancements, and policy changes to adjust our lobbying efforts accordingly. When deciding how and when to lobby on energy and environmental topics, ExxonMobil considers factors including cost-effectiveness, risk-benefit, competing policy priorities, and the company's overall business strategy.

Manufacturing

For the manufacturing sector, ExxonMobil's focus is on advancing carbon capture and storage and hydrogen. The IEA and the U.N. IPCC have identified both hydrogen and carbon capture and storage as vital to reducing emissions associated with manufacturing and heavy industry.

Carbon Capture and Storage

ExxonMobil has captured more human-made CO₂ than any other company on the planet, and we're expanding our long-term storage capacity in anticipation of market developments. We have the largest owned and operated CO₂ pipeline network in the United States, and we have agreements with major industrial customers to transport and store up to 6.7 million metric tons of CO₂ per year, subject to government permitting. No other company has more volume under contract.

To drive investment and deploy the technology at the pace and scale needed for a net-zero future, governments must establish durable regulatory and legal frameworks as well as additional incentives, like those available for other more established low-emission technologies. In general, policies should be clear, cost-effective, technology-neutral, and market-based.

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 and secure 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.
- Enable interstate CO₂ pipeline expansion.
- Provide access to CO₂ storage capacity owned or controlled by governments.
- Help develop carbon credits based on life cycle analysis of carbon-removal projects.

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

Hydrogen

ExxonMobil is planning to develop the world's largest low-carbon hydrogen facility, that will convert U.S.-produced natural gas into virtually carbon-free hydrogen with approximately 98% of the associated CO₂ to be captured and stored. The facility is expected to be capable of producing nearly 10% of the U.S. National Clean Hydrogen Strategy and Roadmap's goal of 10 million metric tons of hydrogen per year by 2030.ⁱⁱ A final investment decision is subject to necessary regulatory permits and supportive government policy and regulations. This includes the expansion of the U.S. Inflation Reduction Act's 45V tax credit to recognize lower-carbon intensity natural gas as a hydrogen feedstock.



Hydrogen could serve as a reliable source of energy for heavy-duty trucking and energy-intensive industrial processes in the steel, refining and chemical sectors. ExxonMobil is already one of the largest hydrogen companies in the world, producing and consuming more than 1 million metric tons annually in our refining and chemical operations. We are 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 transport. To rapidly develop a hydrogen economy, additional technology-neutral policy is required.

ExxonMobil's advocacy for carbon capture and storage policies

ExxonMobil strongly supports policies that advance the research, development, and deployment of carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies and advocates for policies that encourage the use of CCS.

CCS is proven technology that could help hard-to-decarbonize industries significantly reduce their emissions. It's also one of the few technologies that can achieve negative CO₂ emissions with direct air capture or when combined with bioenergy or [direct air capture](#).

ExxonMobil has extensive experience with carbon capture. However, CCS requires significant investment, long-term commercial commitments, and supportive stable policy.

Many environmental groups inappropriately believe that policymakers should not incentivize CCS technology, despite its proven effectiveness and the urgent need for action to reduce emissions. This belief often leads to advocacy campaigns that oppose CCS policies or misrepresent the technology.

In 2021, 500 organizations across the U.S. and Canada raised concerns about government support for CCS in an open letter. These groups have worked at various levels - state, federal, and international - to coordinate their efforts.

ExxonMobil is actively involved in advocacy efforts to promote policies that support CCS technology. We support relevant policies through participation in the Zero Emissions Platform (ZEP), which advises the European Union on carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) under the Strategic Energy Technologies Plan. We are also part of several regional and local groups that promote deployment of CCS and hydrogen technologies, such as the European Clean Energy Hydrogen Alliance, Asia CCUS Network, Center for Houston's Future, Carbon Capture Storage Association (CCSA), and Hydrogen UK.

Transportation

A holistic low-carbon transport policy that combines a market-based, technology-neutral fuel standard with a life-cycle vehicle CO₂ intensity emission standard could drive emission reductions across the entire vehicle fleet. ExxonMobil advocates for carbon intensity-based fuel standards 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 actions to reduce life-cycle emissions in the U.S. transportation sector.



To meet projected growth in EVs, the world will need a lot more lithium. We are developing an approach that could potentially make ExxonMobil a leading supplier of U.S.-produced lithium, using a modern process that has significantly less environmental impact than traditional mining. Our efforts can help automakers meet the world's evolving transportation needs while also working to reduce emissions.

Power generation

A technology-neutral clean-energy standard, or carbon intensity standard, could reduce CO₂ emissions in the power 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 power sector. We continue to support engagement with the U.S. government on this issue.



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 interests and operations, including climate change. These areas include a wide range of topics, among them: 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 of trade associations 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 strongly encourage them to support initiatives that we believe in. This includes the goals of the Paris Agreement and 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 valuable opportunities to learn from others and share our positions and principles. 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. Yet, we consistently communicate our policy principles to the trade associations of which we are members.

It is important to note that there may be occasions where trade associations we are members of oppose proposed legislation, regulation, or other public policy initiatives 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 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, learn from other companies, and influence trade association policy debates.
- We do not expect nor require a third-party organization made up of dozens or even hundreds of members to perfectly align with our views 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. For those organizations deemed "partially aligned," we find that – on balance and based on a variety of areas of policy beyond climate-related issues – there are sufficient net positive benefits for ExxonMobil to maintain its membership at the time assessed. Where misalignment exists, we will work within the organization to achieve alignment and advance, to the extent possible, support for our energy transition priorities. 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.

ExxonMobil's advocacy for advanced recycling in Europe

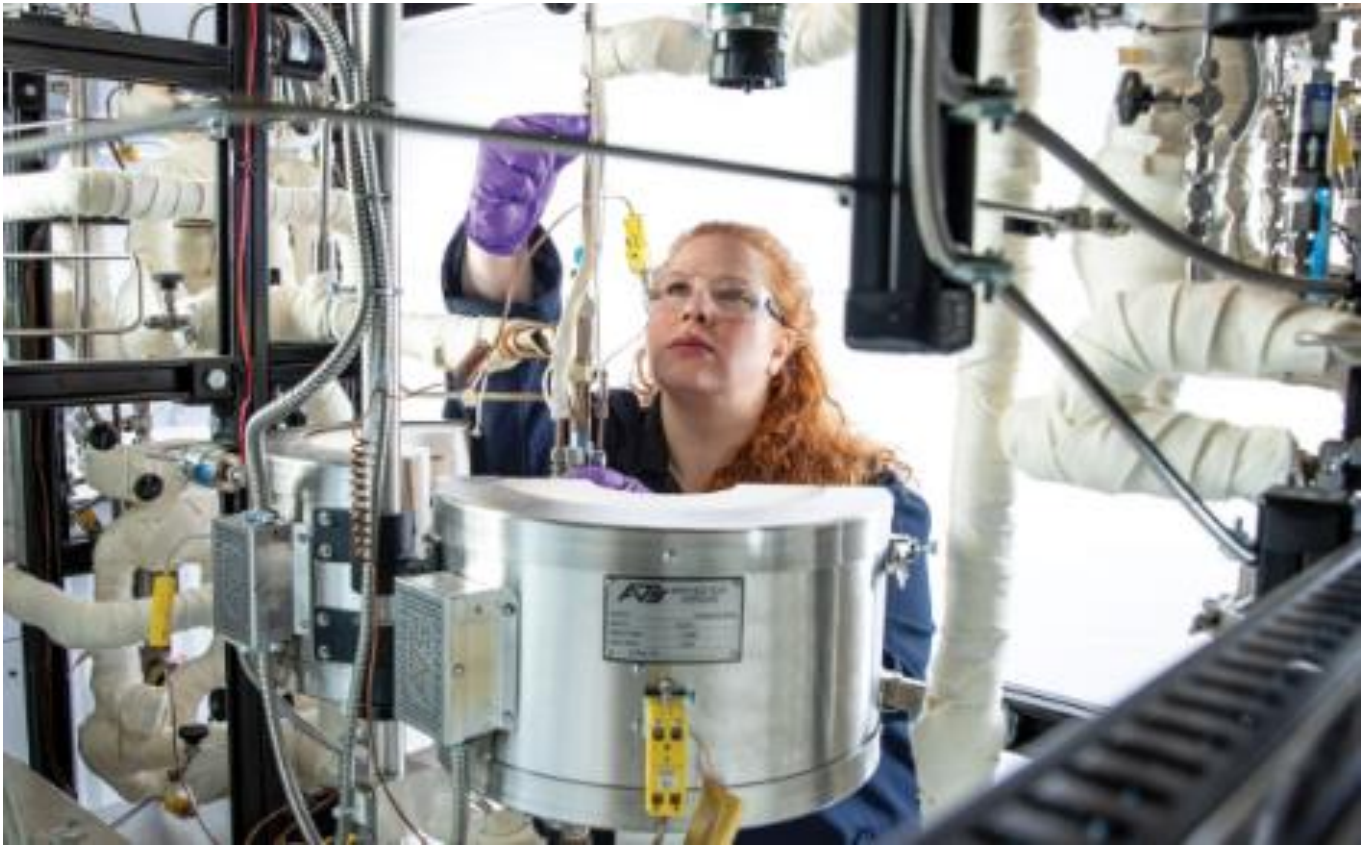
ExxonMobil supports advanced recycling, also called chemical recycling, as a vital solution alongside traditional recycling methods. This technology is needed for hard-to-recycle plastics that would otherwise end up in landfills. With supportive government policy and laws, advanced recycling will help countries meet their recycling goals and assist brands in achieving their recycled content targets and ultimately helps prevent plastics from being discarded in the environment or incinerated.

ExxonMobil collaborates closely with partner organizations to advocate for advanced recycling in countries where we operate. By forming strong alliances, we aim to gain widespread support for advanced recycling initiatives.



We advocate for mandatory recycled content targets in packaging and automotive industries. To enable manufacturers to meet these targets, we support policy that includes a workable mass balance approach, which lets a portion of the products we make qualify as "recycled content" based on the amount of plastic we process through the advanced recycling process. This will help customers meet their recycled content goals for things like food and medical products.

A well-designed policy framework is essential to encourage the use and scaling up of advanced recycling in Europe. Such a framework can make the permitting process for new projects easier. ExxonMobil is already working on projects in France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. A constructive policy environment will encourage investment in advanced recycling technologies the EU has deemed necessary to reach its ambitious recycling targets.



Assessment methodology

For many years, ExxonMobil has worked to align the advocacy positions of trade associations with the company's climate lobbying principles. 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 the need to address both energy security and 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. ExxonMobil also terminated its membership in the Independent Petroleum Association of America in 2022 due to misalignment on climate priorities and other policy considerations.

In the preparation of this report, ExxonMobil has:

- Undertaken a global review of trade association memberships.
- Identified those organizations that are active and influential in the discussions 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 ensuring energy security and helping society achieve its ambition for a net-zero future.

Recognizing that most, if not all, of the organizations acknowledge the importance of energy security, this assessment specifically focused on their positions on climate. We reviewed and evaluated the following 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 (as ExxonMobil has), 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 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.

We recognize that there are many different potential pathways that society could take to achieve greater energy security and reach its net zero goals. No single transition pathway, its success, or rate and pace, can be reasonably predicted, given the wide range of uncertainties. Key unknowns include yet-to-be-developed government policies, market conditions, and advances in technology that may influence the cost, pace, and potential availability of certain pathways.

In evaluating alignment, we look at how efforts can enable emission reductions that contribute to the overall ambition, not how they promote a single transition scenario or pathway.

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% of these organizations are active on climate-related policy.

While the overwhelming majority of our memberships are focused on non-climate related work, our analysis identified 65 organizations that are active and potentially influential in the discussion and development of climate policy in 2023.

It is our expectation that each of these organizations are constructive participants in the discussion and development of climate policy that addresses the need for energy security and helps society reduce greenhouse gas emissions.



65 Organizations Assessed as Potentially Active and Influential in Climate Policy Arena

ORGANIZATION
Alliance for Market Solutions
American Biogas Council
American Chemistry Council (ACC)
American Composites Manufacturers Association
American Exploration and Production Council (AXPC)
American Fuel and Petrochemical Manufacturers (AFPM)
American Petroleum Institute (API)
Australian Hydrogen Council
Australian Institute of Petroleum (AIP)
Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Association (APPEA)
Australian Pipeline and Gas Association
Bioenergy Australia
Brazilian Petroleum and Gas Institute (IBP)

Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie (BDI)
Business Europe
Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP)
Canadian Fuels Association (CFA)
CCS Association (CCSA)
Clean Hydrogen Future Coalition (CHFC)
Club CO2
Cogen Europe
Confederation of British Industry (CBI)
En2x
Energia (National Oil Industry Association of Belgium)
Energy for Mobility Organisation, Italy
Energy Resources Aoteara
Essenscia (National Chemical Industry Association of Belgium)
EU Clean Hydrogen Alliance (EUH2CA)
European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)
France Chimie
FuelsEurope
German Automotive Association (VDA)
Greater Houston Partnership
Hydrogen Council
Hydrogen UK
International Air Transport Association (IATA)
International Association of Oil and Gas Producers (IOGP)
International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)
International Emissions Trading Association (IETA)
International Gas Union (IGU)
International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA)
Ipieca

Louisiana Chemical Association
Louisiana Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association (LMOGA)
National Association of Manufacturers (NAM)
Natural Gas Supply Association (NGSA)
New Mexico Oil & Gas Association (NMOGA)
NL Hydrogen
Offshore Energies UK (OEUK)
Oil and Gas Climate Initiative (OGCI)
Pathways Alliance
Plastics Europe
Portland Cement Association (PCA)
Texas Oil & Gas Association (TXOGA)
The Business Roundtable, Inc.
U.S. Council for International Business (USCIB)
UK Petroleum Industry Association (UKPIA)
Union Francaise des Industries Petrolieres (UFIP)
United States Chamber of Commerce
Verband der Chemischen Industrie (VCI)
Vereniging Energie voor Mobiliteit en Industrie (VEMOBIN)
Vereniging van de Nederlandse Chemische Industrie (VNCI)
VNO-NCW (Dutch Employers Federation) - Algemeen Bestuur
Voka (Flanders' Chambers of Commerce and Industry)
Western States Petroleum Association (WSPA)

Summary of assessment findings

Of the 65 organizations assessed as being potentially active and influential in the climate policy space, we found 61 aligned with supporting policies that will help society achieve its ambition for a net-zero future and three organizations are partially aligned. The table below provides a summary of the assessment results:

Aligned

Each of these 61 aligned organizations below acknowledges the risks of climate change, have statements and policy positions aligned with limiting average global warming to below 2 degrees Celsius, and have advocated on specific climate policies that will achieve meaningful emission reductions.

ORGANIZATION
Alliance for Market Solutions
American Biogas Council
American Chemistry Council (ACC)
American Composites Manufacturers Association
American Petroleum Institute (API)
Australian Hydrogen Council
Australian Institute of Petroleum (AIP)
Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Association (APPEA)
Australian Pipeline and Gas Association
Bioenergy Australia
Brazilian Petroleum and Gas Institute (IBP)
Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie (BDI)
Business Europe
Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP)
Canadian Fuels Association (CFA)
CCS Association (CCSA)
Clean Hydrogen Future Coalition (CHFC)
Club CO2
Cogen Europe
Confederation of British Industry (CBI)
En2x
Energia (National Oil Industry Association of Belgium)
Energy for Mobility Organisation, Italy

Energy Resources Aoteara
Essenscia (National Chemical Industry Association of Belgium)
EU Clean Hydrogen Alliance (EUH2CA)
European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)
France Chimie
FuelsEurope
German Automotive Association (VDA)
Greater Houston Partnership
Hydrogen Council
Hydrogen UK
International Air Transport Association (IATA)
International Association of Oil and Gas Producers (IOGP)
International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)
International Emissions Trading Association (IETA)
International Gas Union (IGU)
International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA)
Ipieca
Louisiana Chemical Association
National Association of Manufacturers (NAM)
Natural Gas Supply Association (NGSA)
New Mexico Oil & Gas Association (NMOGA)
NL Hydrogen
Offshore Energies UK (OEUK)
Oil and Gas Climate Initiative (OGCI)
Pathways Alliance
Plastics Europe
Portland Cement Association (PCA)
The Business Roundtable, Inc.
U.S. Council for International Business (USCIB)

UK Petroleum Industry Association (UKPIA)
Union Francaise des Industries Petrolieres (UFIP)
United States Chamber of Commerce
Verband der Chemischen Industrie (VCI)
Vereniging Energie voor Mobiliteit en Industrie (VEMOBIN)
Vereniging van de Nederlandse Chemische Industrie (VNCI)
VNO-NCW (Dutch Employers Federation) - Algemeen Bestuur
Voka (Flanders' Chambers of Commerce and Industry)
Western States Petroleum Association (WSPA)

Partially aligned

Each of these three partially aligned organizations below 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.

American Fuel and Petrochemical Manufacturers (AFPM)
Louisiana Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association (LMOGA)
Texas Oil & Gas Association (TXOGA)

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 worked with AFPM in 2023 to strengthen its support for society's ambition to achieve a net-zero future and to advocate in support of policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Throughout 2023, AFPM engaged in constructive efforts, aligned with ExxonMobil's climate priorities, to encourage a holistic federal transportation policy for fuels and vehicles.

Moreover, AFPM engaged in public advocacy, both regulatory and legislative, in support of lower-carbon technologies such as CCS and hydrogen, articulating the important role they are expected to play in decarbonizing the transportation, refining, and petrochemical sectors.

In 2024, we worked with AFPM to progress more comprehensive and solutions-oriented approaches to climate policy, including the development of a more robust climate policy framework.

We continue to value AFPM's voice in the ongoing development of policies important to the refining and petrochemical sectors and note particularly its constructive engagement in 2023 in support of a potential global treaty on plastics.

Ultimately, however, AFPM's willingness to advocate constructively in support of emissions reductions policies including well-designed, product-level carbon intensity standards, such as a federal low carbon fuel standard, will be determinative in our ongoing evaluation of membership.

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

ExxonMobil worked with LMOGA to support the regulation of methane emissions, advancement of carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS) technology, and other enabling energy transition policies. LMOGA has taken the lead on CCUS and hydrogen advocacy in Louisiana for industry, helping position Louisiana to achieve Class VI primacy. Additionally, LMOGA led a coalition of industry leaders, landowners and legislators to create a first-time CCUS landowner agreement package of legislation. Beyond these issues, ExxonMobil also appreciates LMOGA's advocacy on various environmental regulatory issues, such as PM 2.5 regulations and Ozone attainment for EMPs working with the Department of Environmental Quality.

LMOGA engages in state level advocacy including climate-related state policies. LMOGA has not expressed support for the goals of the Paris Agreement, nor developed policy principles or statements relating to limiting global warming to below 2 degrees Celsius, resulting in partial alignment. We believe there is potential for improved alignment and will continue to seek support for our climate policies as low-carbon investments, such as CCS, ammonia, and hydrogen projects, are now priorities for most of LMOGA's member companies. The organization exerts limited federal outreach and will continue to advocate for low-carbon technologies and policies as they align with state investment priorities.

We believe by continuing engagement with LMOGA, ExxonMobil is best positioned to assert its climate priorities and influence the organization's strategic planning efforts related to the energy transition. In 2024, we continued to work with LMOGA toward greater alignment, particularly on state-level climate policies that promote energy security and help society achieve a net-zero future.

Texas Oil and Gas Association (TXOGA)

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

Summary of assessment

In alignment with ExxonMobil, TXOGA has supported efforts to reduce methane emissions, regulate the disposal of produced water to reduce volumes and mitigate seismic events, as well as secure property tax abatements for emissions-reduction equipment. In the upcoming session, the organization will support ExxonMobil's efforts to enact legislation critical to our announced Low Carbon Solutions projects.

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. It has not expressed support for the goals of the Paris Agreement, nor developed policy principles or statements relating to limiting global warming to below 2 degrees Celsius, resulting in partial alignment. TXOGA, which focuses its engagement on state-level advocacy including climate-related policies, has expressed that advocating on global issues may negatively impact its relationships with key state officials and potentially affect its support for other ExxonMobil priority climate-related initiatives, such as carbon capture and storage.

We believe ExxonMobil can advance its policy priorities through continued engagement and shape the organization's public stance on key energy transition issues. In 2024, we continued to work with TXOGA and its member companies to further our climate priorities and develop additional climate-related policy positions and advocacy efforts to help society meet global energy demand and achieve a net-zero future.

Misaligned

One organization was deemed misaligned, but there is opportunity to strengthen its policy support and/or lobbying activities to increase alignment.

American Exploration & Production Council (AXPC)

Membership of relevant board/executive committees: Board of Directors, Executive Committee, Coordinating Subcommittee, Government Relations Committee, Ops Integrity and Wildlife Committee, EHS Committee, ESG Committee, Air & Climate Committee, Water & Waste Committee, Health & Safety Committee, Law Committee

Summary of Assessment - MISALIGNED

On its website and in its publicly available content, AXPC takes high-level positions on climate change that are largely consistent with ExxonMobil's. On the webpage titled "AXPC Climate Policy and Principles," AXPC states that, "American oil and gas producers have an irreplaceable role in meeting the challenge of global climate change" and that the organization "supports innovative, collaborative solutions that lower greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions while meeting the world's growing need for abundant, low-cost, reliable energy."

However, in its various technical, policy, and strategy committees, AXPC has increasingly diverged from ExxonMobil's climate principles. AXPC's 2023 advocacy priorities included methane regulations and development and land access issues. In both areas, AXPC was misaligned with ExxonMobil. AXPC's approach to methane differs from ExxonMobil's significantly. On development and land access issues, AXPC's position has been to repeal as many of this Administration's regulations as possible, which is inconsistent with ExxonMobil's more nuanced approach to these issues.

ExxonMobil's stated approach to lobbying is that "our direct lobbying activities are aligned with limiting average global warming to below 2 degrees Celsius and include strong support for policies that will incentivize carbon emission reductions while providing the energy security the world needs." This includes our support for federal methane regulations, which we have consistently advocated for as the most effective way to reduce methane emissions at scale. AXPC has taken positions that are inconsistent with ExxonMobil's approach, including pushing back aggressively on the Biden Administration's methane regulations.

In 2024, ExxonMobil, through its participation in the various strategy and technical committees, worked to bring AXPC closer in alignment with ExxonMobil climate principles to the greatest extent possible. Although we work with AXPC on a number of issues important to industry beyond climate, we have decided to end our membership in 2025.



Direct lobbying activities in the United States

Federal lobbying

ExxonMobil employs in-house and contract lobbyists, who undertake a range of engagements to pursue policy issues of importance to the corporation. This includes face-to-face, virtual, and one-on-one meetings, as well as participation in a range of trade and other organizations, at the federal, state and local level. Our federal internal 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 our corporate website, as well as on the United States Senate website. For clarity and ease of reference, we have consolidated and reformatted these reports into one easy-to-read table below.

Please note the dollar amounts reported below refer to ExxonMobil's direct federal lobbying expenses. All indirect lobbying expenses are reported under the "Trade Associations, think tanks and coalitions" section of this document. The dollar amounts reported on the United States Senate website include direct and indirect federal lobbying expenses.

ExxonMobil's advocacy efforts

The Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) introduced new climate-related policies in the U.S. that aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by seeking to incentivize a lower-carbon economy.

Many technologies that lower emissions need policy support to scale up effectively. This is because they often come with high costs and need further development. Congress enacted measures that include necessary tax incentives to promote carbon capture and storage and a new tax credit for hydrogen production. ExxonMobil has been actively lobbying for these specific initiatives. These incentives supported ExxonMobil's decision to pursue multiple projects and secure contracts with various industrial companies to transport and store their CO₂ emissions. We are also working to develop the world's largest low-carbon hydrogen facility at our [Baytown complex](#) near Houston.

While the IRA was passed by Congress along party lines, many of its energy-related provisions have bipartisan support. We expect that some individual measures within the IRA will receive more attention and refinement from Congress in the future. ExxonMobil continues to advocate and engage in dialogue with lawmakers and regulators to represent our shareholders' interests.

2023 U.S. Federal Lobbying: In-house and contract

January – March

Specific issues lobbied	House(s) of Congress / Federal agencies
Discussions related to fuels	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate
(Draft): Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024; provisions related to CO ₂ storage and advanced recycling	U.S. House of Representatives
(Draft): State & Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, 2024; provisions related to energy security	U.S. Senate
(Draft): Energy & Water Appropriations Act, 2024; provisions related to energy technologies	

Discussions related to plastic recycling	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate
<p>HR 1: Lower Energy Costs Act; provisions related to permitting, carbon capture and energy production</p> <p>Public Law No: 117-169 (H.R. 5376 - 117th Congress): Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act; provisions related to implementation, carbon capture and storage, and hydrogen</p> <p>Public Law No: 117-58 (H.R. 3684 - 117th Congress): Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act' provisions related to implementation, carbon capture and storage, and hydrogen;</p> <p>Discussions related to carbon capture</p> <p>Discussions related to global energy markets and regulation</p> <p>Discussions related to the Houston Carbon Capture and Storage Innovation Zone project, and onshore and offshore carbon capture and storage</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives</p> <p>U.S. Senate</p> <p>Department of Treasury</p> <p>Department of Interior</p> <p>Department of Energy</p>
<p>Public Law No: 117-58 (H.R. 3684 - 117th Congress): Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act; discussions related to advanced recycling, carbon storage, low carbon solutions, and IRC Section 45V</p> <p>Public Law No: 117-169 (H.R. 5376 - 117th Congress): Inflation Reduction Act of 2022; discussions related to advanced recycling, carbon storage, low carbon solutions, and IRC 45V</p> <p>Discussions related to emissions and energy</p> <p>Discussions related to carbon pricing, the Houston Carbon Capture and Storage Innovation Zone project, hydrogen, onshore/offshore carbon capture and storage, and IRC Section 45Q</p> <p>Discussions related to outreach on carbon capture and storage project in Louisiana</p> <p>Discussions related to plastic recycling</p> <p>Discussions related to permitting</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives</p> <p>U.S. Senate</p> <p>Department of Treasury</p> <p>Department of Interior</p> <p>Department of Energy</p> <p>Environmental Protection Agency</p>
Discussions related to energy production in Guyana	U.S. House of Representatives

Discussions related to pipeline safety Discussions related to hydrogen	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate Department of Energy Environmental Protection Agency
Discussions related to CCS permitting	U.S. Senate
S. 576: Railway Safety Act of 2023; provisions related to safety and tank cars Discussions related to rail safety	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate
Public Law NO: 117-169 (H.R. 5376 - 117th Congress): Inflation Reduction Act of 2022; provisions related to corporate tax Public Law No: 117-58 (H.R. 3684 - 117th Congress): Infrastructure Implementation and Jobs Act: issues related to IRC Section 45V Discussions related to global corporate tax Discussions related to carbon capture and storage and hydrogen	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate Department of Treasury Internal Revenue Services Department of Energy Environmental Protection Agency
Discussions related to pipeline safety	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate
First Quarter 2023 Total: \$836,720	

April – June

Specific issues lobbied	House(s) of Congress / Federal agencies
S. 1939: FAA Reauthorization act of 2023; Discussions related to sustainable aviation fuels General discussions related to sustainable aviation fuels	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate

<p>H. Res. 456: Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3746) to provide for a responsible increase to the debt ceiling; provisions related to permitting and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)</p> <p>H.R. 4394: Energy & Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024; provisions related to bioenergy technologies</p> <p>(Draft): Department of Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriates Act, 2024; provisions related to permanent storage of CO2 and advance recycling</p> <p>(Draft): State & Foreign Operations Appropriates Act, 2024; provisions related to energy security</p> <p>Discussions related to the Debt Ceiling and permitting</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives</p> <p>U.S. Senate</p>
<p>Discussions related to plastics, recycling, and chemicals</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives</p> <p>U.S. Senate</p> <p>Council On Environmental Quality</p>
<p>Discussions related to the Defense Priorities & Allocations System (DPAS) Program</p>	<p>Department of Commerce</p>
<p>HR 1: Lower Energy Costs Act; provisions related to permitting</p> <p>S. 1449: RESTART Act, Provisions related to Carbon Capture</p> <p>Public Law No: 117-58 (H.R. 3684 - 117th Congress): Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act; provisions related to implementation, carbon capture and storage, and hydrogen</p> <p>Public Law No: 117-169 (H.R. 5376 - 117th Congress): Inflation Reduction Act of 2022; provisions related to implementation, carbon capture and storage, hydrogen, and IRC Section 45Z</p> <p>Discussions related to biofuels, hydrogen, carbon capture, and carbon intensity</p> <p>Discussions related to global energy markets ad regulation</p> <p>Discussions related to the Houston Carbon Capture and Storage Innovation Zone project, and onshore and offshore carbon capture and storage</p> <p>Discussions related to permitting for energy projects</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives</p> <p>U.S. Senate</p> <p>Department of Interior</p> <p>Department of Energy</p>

<p>HR 1: Lower Energy Costs Act; provisions related to permitting, carbon capture, and energy production</p> <p>Public Law No: 117-58 (H.R. 3684 - 11th Congress): Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act; provisions related to implementation advanced recycling, carbon storage, low carbon solutions, and IRC Section 45V</p> <p>Public Law No: 117-169 (H.R. 5376 - 11th Congress): Inflation Reduction Act of 2022; provisions related to carbon storage and class VI injections wells</p> <p>Discussions related to emissions and energy</p> <p>Discussions related to carbon pricing and carbon capture and storage</p> <p>Discussions related to carbon capture, the Houston Carbon Capture and Storage Innovation Zone project, hydrogen, carbon capture and storage, and IRC Section 45Q</p> <p>Discussions related to carbon capture and storage project in Louisiana</p> <p>Discussions related to plastic recycling</p> <p>Discussions related to permitting</p> <p>Discussions related to carbon intensity</p> <p>Discussions related to carbon storage pore spaces</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives</p> <p>U.S. Senate</p> <p>Executive Office of The President</p> <p>Department of Interior</p> <p>Environmental Protection Agency</p> <p>Council On Environmental Quality</p>
<p>Discussions related to global energy production</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives</p> <p>U.S. Senate</p>
<p>Discussions related to pipeline safety</p> <p>Discussions related to hydrogen</p> <p>Discussions related to fuels</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives</p> <p>U.S. Senate</p> <p>Department of Energy</p> <p>Environmental Protection Agency</p>
<p>S. 576: Railway Safety Act of 2023; provisions related to safety and tank cars</p> <p>Discussions related to rail safety</p>	<p>U.S. House Of Representatives</p> <p>U.S. Senate</p>
<p>Discussions related to Artificial Intelligence (AI)</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives</p>

Public Law No: 117-169 (H.R. 5376-117th Congress): Inflation Reduction Act of 2022; provisions related to corporate tax	U.S. House Of Representatives
Public Law No: 117-58 (H.R. 3648-117th Congress: Infrastructure Implementation and Jobs Act: provisions related to implementation and IRC Section 45V	U.S. Senate
Discussions related to global corporate tax	Department of Treasury
Discussions related to carbon capture and storage, and hydrogen	Department of Energy
	Internal Revenue Service
	Environmental Protection Agency
Discussions related to low emissions fuels	U.S. House of Representatives
	U.S. Senate
Second Quarter 2023 Total: \$906,266	

July – September

Specific issues lobbied	House(s) of Congress / Federal agencies
2023 Farm Bill Reauthorization; Discussions related to fuels	U.S. House of Representatives
	U.S. Senate
H.R. 2670: National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024; Discussions related to contracting and fuels	U.S. House of Representatives
S. 2226: National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024; Discussions related to contracting and fuels	U.S. Senate
S. 1939: FAA Reauthorization Act and 2023; Discussions related to fuels	

<p>H. Res 456: Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3746) to provide for a responsible increase to the debt ceiling; provisions related to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEP), the debt ceiling, and permitting</p> <p>H.R. 4394: Energy & Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024; provisions related to bioenergy technology and biofuels</p> <p>H.R. 4665: Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2024; provisions related to energy security</p> <p>H.R. 4821: Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024; provisions related to wells, permanent storage and CO2, and advance recycling</p> <p>S. 2438: Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2024; provisions related to energy security</p> <p>S. 2443: Energy & Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024; provisions related to biofuels</p> <p>S. 2605: Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024; provisions related to wells, permanent storage and CO2, and advance recycling</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives</p> <p>U.S. Senate</p> <p>Environmental Protection Agency</p>
<p>Discussions related to plastics, recycling, chemicals, and Toxic Substances Control Act implementation</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives</p> <p>U.S. Senate</p> <p>Council On Environmental Quality</p>
<p>HR 1: Lower Energy Costs Act; provisions related to permitting, carbon capture, carbon intensity, and energy production</p> <p>H.R. 2670: National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024; provisions related to contracting and fuels</p> <p>Draft legislation related to pore space on federal lands</p> <p>Public Law No: 117-58 (H.R. 3684 - 117th Congress): Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act; provisions related to energy tax credit</p> <p>Public Law No: 117-169 (H.R. 5376 - 117th Congress): Inflation Reduction Act of 2022; provisions related to energy tax credits</p> <p>88FR 42136: Risk Management and Financial Assurance for OCS Lease and Grant Obligations; provisions related to decommissioning</p> <p>Discussions related to biofuels, carbon capture, carbon intensity, hydrogen, global energy markets and regulation, the Houston Carbon Capture and Storage Innovation Zone project, onshore and offshore carbon capture and storage, recycling, permitting, energy and trade, and the acquisition of Denbury Inc.</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives</p> <p>U.S. Senate</p> <p>Department of Treasury</p> <p>Department of Interior</p> <p>Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)</p> <p>White House Office</p> <p>Department of Energy</p> <p>Department of State</p>

<p>HR 1: Lower Energy Costs Act; provisions related to permitting, carbon capture, carbon intensity, and energy production</p> <p>H.R. 2670: National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2024; provisions related to fuels</p> <p>S. 2226: National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2024; provisions related to fuels</p> <p>Public Law No: 117-169 (H.R. 5376 - 117th Congress): Inflation Reduction Act of 2022; provisions related to energy tax credits</p> <p>Discussions related to emissions and energy, biofuels, carbon capture, hydrogen, the Houston Cabon Capture and Storage Innovation Zone project, Louisianas application for primacy for Class VI injection well permitting, IRC Section 45Q, plastic recycling, permitting, and direct air capture</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives</p> <p>U.S. Senate</p> <p>Department of Treasury</p> <p>Department of Interior</p> <p>Environmental Protection Agency</p> <p>White House Office</p> <p>Department of Energy</p> <p>Department of State</p>
<p>Discussions related to the European Union Proposed Directive - Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives</p> <p>U.S. Senate</p>
<p>H.R. 2670: National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024; Discussions related to contracting and fuels</p> <p>S. 2226: National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024; Discussions related to contracting and fuels</p> <p>Discussions related to global energy production</p> <p>Discussions related to the European Unions Proposed Directive - Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives</p> <p>U.S. Senate</p>
<p>H.R. 2670: National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024; Discussions related to contracting and fuels</p> <p>S. 2226: National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024; Discussions related to contracting and fuels</p> <p>Discussions related to pipeline safety</p> <p>Discussions related to hydrogen</p> <p>Discussions related to sustainable aviation fuels and biofuels</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives</p> <p>U.S. Senate</p> <p>White House Office</p> <p>Department of State</p> <p>Department of Treasury</p> <p>Department of Energy</p> <p>Environmental Protection Agency</p>

Discussions related to Artificial Intelligence (AI)	U.S. House of Representatives
Public Law No: 117-169 (H.R. 5376 - 117th Congress): Inflation Reduction Act of 2022; provisions related to corporate tax and energy tax credits	U.S. House Of Representatives
Discussions related to carbon capture and storage, and hydrogen	U.S. Senate
Discussions related to global corporate tax	White House Office
	Department of State
	Department of Treasury
	Department of Energy
	Environmental Protection Agency
	Internal Revenue Service
Discussions related to energy and trade	U.S. House of Representatives
	U.S. Senate
Third Quarter 2023 Total: \$808,188	

October – December

Specific issues lobbied	House(s) of Congress / Federal agencies
H.R. 6363: Further Continuing Appropriation and Other Extensions Act, 2024 - 2023 Farm Bill Reauthorization; provisions related to biofuels and sustainable aviation fuels	U.S. House of Representatives
	U.S. Senate
	U.S. Department of Agriculture

<p>H.R. 2670: National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024; Discussions related to contracting and fuels</p> <p>S. 2226: National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024; Discussions related to contracting and fuels</p> <p>S. 1939: FAA Reauthorization Act of 2023; discussions related to fuels</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives</p> <p>U.S. Senate</p>
<p>H.R. 4394: Energy & Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024; provisions related to bioenergy technology and biofuels</p> <p>H.R. 4665: Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2024; provisions related to energy security</p> <p>H.R. 4821: Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024; provisions related to wells, permanent storage and CO2, and advanced recycling</p> <p>S. 2438: Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2024; provisions related to energy security</p> <p>S. 2443: Energy & Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024; provisions related to biofuels</p> <p>S. 2605: Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024; provisions related to wells, permanent storage and CO2, and advance recycling</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives</p> <p>U.S. Senate</p> <p>Environmental Protection Agency</p>
<p>Discussions related to plastics, recycling, and chemical regulations</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives</p> <p>U.S. Senate</p>
<p>S. 2226: National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024; Discussions related to contracting and fuels</p>	<p>U.S. Senate</p>

<p>HR 1: Lower Energy Costs Act; provisions related to permitting, carbon capture, carbon intensity, and energy production</p> <p>H.R. 2670: National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024; provisions related to contracting and fuels</p> <p>Draft legislation related to pore space on federal lands</p> <p>Public Law No: 117-58 (H.R. 3684 - 117th Congress): Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act; provisions related to energy tax credit</p> <p>Public Law No: 117-169 (H.R. 5376 - 117th Congress): Inflation Reduction Act of 2022; provisions related to energy tax credits</p> <p>88FR 42136: Risk Management and Financial Assurance for OCS Lease and Grant Obligations; provisions related to decommissioning</p> <p>Discussions related to biofuels, carbon capture, Outer Continental Shelf permitting for carbon storage, Pioneer Natural Resources Company, carbon intensity, hydrogen, global energy markets and regulation, the Houston Cabon Capture and Storage Innovation Zone project, onshore and offshore carbon capture and storage, recycling, permitting, energy and trade, and the acquisition of Denbury Inc.</p>	<p>U.S. House Of Representatives</p> <p>U.S. Senate</p> <p>Department of Treasury</p> <p>Department of Interior</p> <p>Environmental Protection Agency</p> <p>White House Office</p>
<p>H.R. 2670: National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2024; provisions related to fuels</p> <p>S. 2226: National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2024; provisions related to fuels</p> <p>Public Law No: 117-169 (H.R. 5376 - 117th Congress): Inflation Reduction Act of 2022; provisions related to energy tax credits</p> <p>Discussions related to emissions and energy, biofuels, carbon capture, hydrogen, the Houston Cabon Capture and Storage Innovation Zone project, Louisianas application for primacy for Class VI injection well permitting, IRC Section 45Q, plastic recycling, permitting, and direct air capture</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives</p> <p>U.S. Senate</p> <p>Department of Treasury</p> <p>Department of Interior</p> <p>Environmental Protection Agency</p> <p>National Economic Council</p>
<p>Discussions related to the European Union Proposed Directive - Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives</p> <p>U.S. Senate</p>

<p>H.R. 2670: National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024; Discussions related to contracting and fuels</p> <p>H.R. 3774: Stop Harboring Iranian Petroleum (SHIP) Act; provisions related to ports</p> <p>S. 2226: National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2024; provisions related to fuels</p> <p>Discussions related to the European Union Proposed Directive - Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives</p> <p>U.S. Senate</p>
<p>H.R. 2670: National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2024; provisions related to fuels</p> <p>S. 2226: National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2024; provisions related to fuels</p> <p>Discussions related to pipeline safety, hydrogen, sustainable aviation fuels and biofuels</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives</p> <p>U.S. Senate</p> <p>Department of Energy</p> <p>Environmental Protection Agency</p> <p>National Economic Council</p>
<p>Discussions related to Artificial Intelligence (AI)</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives</p>
<p>Public Law No: 1170169 (H.R. 5376 - 117th Congress): Inflation Reduction Act of 2022; provisions related to corporate tax and energy tax credits</p> <p>Discussions related to carbon capture and storage, hydrogen, and global corporate tax and competitiveness of US companies</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives</p> <p>U.S. Senate</p> <p>White House Office</p> <p>Department of Treasury</p> <p>Department of Energy</p> <p>Environmental Protection Agency</p> <p>Internal Revenue Service</p> <p>National Economic Council</p>
<p>H.R. 3774: Stop Harboring Iranian Petroleum (SHIP) Act; provisions related to ports</p> <p>Discussions related to energy and trade</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives</p> <p>U.S. Senate</p>
<p>Fourth Quarter 2023 Total: \$834,894</p>	



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 2023, 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	\$233,637	Alaska oil and gas policy, legislation, regulatory issues Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) policy, legislation, regulatory issues Advanced recycling policy, legislation, regulatory issues SB 114 : An Act establishing an income tax on certain entities producing or transporting oil or gas in the state; relating to the oil and gas production tax; and providing for an effective date
California	\$459,586	General energy policy Advanced recycling policy, legislation, regulatory issues Renewal of offshore leases CalRecycle Plastics Recycling Law

		<p>Rule-making process</p> <p><u>AB 1705</u>: Solid waste facilities: state policy goals</p> <p><u>SB 54</u>: Venture capital companies: reporting</p> <p><u>SB 253</u>: Climate Corporate Data Accountability Act</p> <p><u>SB 261</u>: Greenhouse gases: climate-related financial risk</p>
Illinois	\$32	<p>Coal</p> <p>Petroleum</p> <p>Energy</p> <p>Labor</p> <p>Transportation</p>
Louisiana	\$133,077	<p>Manufacturing oil and gas</p> <p>Mining</p> <p>Refining</p> <p>Production</p> <p>Chemical industry</p> <p>Environmental quality</p> <p>Conservation and wildlife preservation</p> <p>Business and private and commercial enterprises</p> <p>Utilities: electric, gas, water</p> <p>Nuclear</p>
Montana	\$22,579	<p><u>HB 46</u>: An Act moving the point of taxation on gasoline and 6 special fuels taxes to the first receiver</p> <p><u>HB 212</u>: An Act increasing the class eight business equipment tax exemption; providing a reimbursement to local governments and tax increment financing districts under the entitlement share program, to school districts through guaranteed tax base aid, and to the Montana University system for the loss of revenue</p> <p><u>SB 124</u>: An Act revising apportionment of income for purposes of Montana’s corporate income tax; adopting a single-sales factor apportionment model for purposes of Montana’s corporate income tax</p> <p><u>SB 333</u>: An Act creating the offense of criminal trespass by unmanned aerial vehicle; defining “unmanned aerial vehicle”</p> <p><u>SB 530</u>: An Act revising property taxation of certain class eight business equipment property; providing for an abatement of manufacturing machinery, fixtures, and equipment</p> <p><u>SB 532</u>: An Act revising the regulation and taxation of large emission sources in Montana; establishing the Montana Climate Action Act</p> <p><u>LC 1503</u>: Generally revise industrial property valuation laws</p> <p><u>LC 1504</u>: Generally revise taxation of new, expanded, or improved industrial property</p>
New Jersey	\$116,656	<p>Energy policies, legislation, strategy, regulatory issues</p>
New Mexico	\$98,053	<p>Oil and gas policies, legislation, strategy, regulatory issues</p>

New York	\$85,924	<p><u>A4744</u>: An Act to amend the environmental conservation law, in relation to advanced recycling and advanced recycling facilities</p> <p><u>A5322</u>: An Act to amend the environmental conservation law, in relation to enacting the packaging reduction and recycling infrastructure act</p> <p><u>S3583</u>: An Act to amend the environmental conservation law, in relation to advanced recycling and advanced recycling facilities</p> <p><u>S4246</u>: An Act to amend the environmental conservation law, in relation to enacting the packaging reduction and recycling infrastructure act</p> <p>Extended Producer Responsibility bill</p>
Pennsylvania	\$111,300	Energy policies, legislation, strategy, regulatory issues
Texas	\$53,701	<p>Agriculture, business and commerce, city government</p> <p>Civil remedies and liabilities</p> <p>Coastal affairs and beaches</p> <p>Common carries</p> <p>Consumer protection</p> <p>Corporation and associations</p> <p>County government</p> <p>Disaster preparedness and relief</p> <p>Economic and industrial development</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Energy</p> <p>Environment</p> <p>Fees and other non-tax revenue</p> <p>Highway and roads</p> <p>Health and healthcare</p> <p>Insurance</p> <p>Labor</p> <p>Lawyers</p> <p>Mines and mineral resources</p> <p>Occupational regulation</p> <p>Oil and gas</p> <p>Parks and wildlife</p> <p>Political subdivisions</p> <p>Product liability</p> <p>Property liability</p> <p>Property interests</p> <p>Public lands</p> <p>Safety</p> <p>Special districts and authorities</p> <p>State agencies, boards, and commissions</p> <p>State finances</p> <p>Taxation</p> <p>Tort reform</p> <p>Transportation</p> <p>Utilities</p> <p>Vehicles and traffic</p> <p>Water</p> <p>Weapons</p>

2023 State Government Direct Lobbying Total: \$1,314,545



Grassroots lobbying communications

Exxchange is ExxonMobil's online, grassroots community made up 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 2023, grassroots lobbying communications included campaigns to support advanced recycling, carbon capture and storage, and industrial taxation. In total, about \$4,000,000 was spent on these campaigns.

In addition, Exxchange provided broad information and education on a range of public policy issues. While no advocacy action was proposed or taken, in the interest of transparency, we provide below a list of additional topics that were communicated with Exxchange members:

- Economic impact of energy
- Technology and climate change
- Oil and gas production



Trade associations, think tanks, and coalitions

As described in section five, ExxonMobil provides support to a variety of trade associations, think tanks, and coalitions to promote informed dialogue and sound public policy in areas relevant to the Corporation's interests and operations. A portion of the support provided to these organizations may be used by the organizations for lobbying.

Below is a list of all U.S.-based organizations that reported a percentage of the 2023 funding they received from ExxonMobil (Corporation or affiliates) as a lobbying expense. The expenditures listed for each organization below include federal, state, local and grassroots lobbying expenses and exceeds 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.

2023 Lobbying expenditure (grassroots, local, state and federal) via organizations

ExxonMobil lobbying expenditure (USD range)	National / regional / local trade association memberships	Primary issue/s
\$7.5 million - \$9.99 million	American Petroleum Institute	Energy and environment; fiscal policy; trade; workplace safety; regulatory issues
\$5 million - \$7.499 million	none	n/a
\$2.5 million - \$4.99 million	none	n/a
\$1 million - \$2.49 million	none	n/a
\$500,000 - \$999,999	American Chemistry Council (ACC)	Energy and environment; regulatory issues
\$100,000 - \$499,999	American Exploration and Production Council	Energy and environment; fiscal policy; regulatory issues
\$100,000 - \$499,999	American Fuel and Petrochemical Manufacturers	Energy and environment; petrochemical issues
\$100,000 - \$499,999	Business Roundtable	Governance; economic development; fiscal policy; trade
\$100,000 - \$499,999	Louisiana Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association	Energy and environment; fiscal policy; workplace safety
\$100,000 - \$499,999	National Association of Manufacturers	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$100,000 - \$499,999	New Mexico Oil and Gas Association	Energy and environment; regulatory issues; fiscal policy; workplace safety
\$100,000 - \$499,999	U.S. Chamber Institute for Legal Reform	Civil justice reform
\$100,000 - \$499,999	U.S. Chamber of Commerce	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$50,000 - \$99,999	Council on Foreign Relations	Energy and environment; economic development
\$50,000 - \$99,999	Independent Petroleum Association of New Mexico	Energy and environment; regulatory issues; workplace safety; fiscal policy
\$50,000 - \$99,999	Texas Oil & Gas Association	Energy and environment; fiscal policy; workplace safety

\$25,000 - \$49,999	American Council for Capital Formation	Fiscal policy; governance
\$25,000 - \$49,999	Civil Justice Reform Group	Civil justice reform
\$25,000 - \$49,999	Consumer Energy Alliance	Economic development; regulatory issues
\$25,000 - \$49,999	Louisiana Coalition for Common Sense	Civil justice reform
\$25,000 - \$49,999	Marcellus Shale Coalition	Energy and environment; regulatory issues
\$25,000 - \$49,999	Natural Gas Supply Association	Energy and environment; economic development
\$25,000 - \$49,999	Texans for Lawsuit Reform	Civil justice reform
\$25,000 - \$49,999	Texas Association of Manufacturers	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$25,000 - \$49,999	Texas Chemical Council	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy; environment; petrochemical issues
\$25,000 - \$49,999	Texas Independent Producers and Royalty Owners Association	Energy and environment; regulatory issues
\$10,000 - \$24,999	Alaska Oil and Gas Association	Energy and environment; fiscal policy; workplace safety
\$10,000 - \$24,999	American Highway Users Alliance	Transportation infrastructure; regulatory issues
\$10,000 - \$24,999	American Tort Reform Association	Civil justice reform
\$10,000 - \$24,999	Americans for Tax Reform	Fiscal policy
\$10,000 - \$24,999	Florida Petroleum Marketers Association	Energy and environment; regulatory issues; trade
\$10,000 - \$24,999	Greater Houston Partnership	Economic development; education; public health
\$10,000 - \$24,999	Grow Louisiana Coalition, Inc.	Energy and environment; fiscal policy
\$10,000 - \$24,999	Louisiana Chemical Association	Energy and environment; regulatory issues; workplace safety
\$10,000 - \$24,999	National Ocean Industries Association	Energy and environment; workplace safety
\$10,000 - \$24,999	National Taxpayers Union	Fiscal Policy

\$10,000 - \$24,999	Pennsylvania Chamber of Business and Industry	Fiscal Policy
\$10,000 - \$24,999	Plastics Industry Association	Energy and environment; regulatory issues
\$10,000 - \$24,999	Texas Association of Business	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$10,000 - \$24,999	Texas Civil Justice League	Civil justice reform
\$10,000 - \$24,999	The Petroleum Alliance of Oklahoma	Energy and environment; fiscal policy; workplace safety
\$10,000 - \$24,999	U.S.-Africa Business Forum	Trade and investment
\$10,000 - \$24,999	Western States Petroleum Association	Energy and environment; fiscal policy; workplace safety
\$5,000 - \$9,999	American Benefits Council	Employee benefits policies; regulatory issues
\$5,000 - \$9,999	California Business Roundtable	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$5,000 - \$9,999	California Chamber of Commerce	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$5,000 - \$9,999	California Manufacturers and Technology Association	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$5,000 - \$9,999	California Taxpayers Association (Cal-Tax)	Fiscal policy; regulatory and legislative issues
\$5,000 - \$9,999	National Petroleum Council	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$5,000 - \$9,999	North Dakota Petroleum Council	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$5,000 - \$9,999	Oklahoma State Chamber of Commerce	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$5,000 - \$9,999	The Vinyl Institute	Regulatory issues
\$5,000 - \$9,999	U.S.-India Business Council	Trade and investment
\$5,000 - \$9,999	U.S.-Kazakhstan Business Council	Trade and investment
\$5,000 - \$9,999	U.S.-Colombia Business Partnership	Trade and investment
\$5,000 - \$9,999	Western Energy Alliance	Energy and environment; regulatory issues
\$1,000 - \$4,999	Arkansas Independent Producers & Royalty Owners	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy

\$1,000 - \$4,999	Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce	Energy and environment; regulatory issues; investment
\$1,000 - \$4,999	Business Council of New York	Energy and environment; fiscal policy; regulations
\$1,000 - \$4,999	Civil Justice Association of California	Civil justice reform
\$1,000 - \$4,999	Council of the Americas	Economic development; trade and investment
\$1,000 - \$4,999	Council on State Taxation	Fiscal policy
\$1,000 - \$4,999	Illinois Manufacturers Association	Energy and environment; workplace safety; fiscal policy
\$1,000 - \$4,999	Lawyers for Civil Justice	Civil justice reform
\$1,000 - \$4,999	Louisiana Oil and Gas Association	Energy and environment; workplace safety; fiscal policy
\$1,000 - \$4,999	Manufacture Alabama	Industrial economic development; regulatory and legislative issues; fiscal policy; workplace safety
\$1,000 - \$4,999	Maryland Chamber of Commerce	Fiscal policy
\$1,000 - \$4,999	Mississippi Manufacturers Association	Industrial economic development; regulatory and legislative issues; fiscal policy; workplace safety
\$1,000 - \$4,999	Montana Petroleum Association	Energy and environment; workplace safety; fiscal policy
\$1,000 - \$4,999	NATSO	Regulatory issues
\$1,000 - \$4,999	New Jersey Civil Justice Institute	Civil justice reform
\$1,000 - \$4,999	New Mexico Chamber of Commerce	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$1,000 - \$4,999	Texas Taxpayers and Research Association	Economic development; fiscal policy
\$1,000 - \$4,999	U.S.-China Business Council	Trade and investment
\$1,000 - \$4,999	U.S.-Egypt Business Council	Trade and investment
\$1,000 - \$4,999	U.S.-Japan Business Council	Trade and investment
\$1,000 - \$4,999	United States Council for International Business	Regulatory issues; trade

\$1,000 - \$4,999	Virginia Manufacturers Association	Energy and environment; regulatory issues
\$500 - \$999	Alaska State Chamber of Commerce	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$500 - \$999	Ardmore Chamber of Commerce	Economic development
\$500 - \$999	Environmental Federation of Oklahoma	Energy and environment; regulatory issues
\$500 - \$999	Georgia Chamber of Commerce	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$500 - \$999	Michigan Petroleum Association	Energy and environment; workplace safety; fiscal policy
\$500 - \$999	Mid Atlantic Petroleum Distributors Association	Energy and environment; regulatory issues; trade
\$500 - \$999	Montana Chamber of Commerce	Energy and environment; fiscal policy; workplace safety
\$500 - \$999	New Jersey Chamber of Commerce	Energy and environment; fiscal policy; regulatory issues
\$500 - \$999	North Carolina Chamber of Commerce	Energy and environment; regulatory issues
\$500 - \$999	Petroleum Association of Wyoming	Energy and environment; fiscal policy; workplace safety
\$500 - \$999	Plastics Pipe Institute	Regulatory issues
\$500 - \$999	U.S. India Strategic Partnership Inc.	Trade and investment
\$500 - \$999	Virginia Chamber of Commerce	Fiscal policy
\$500 - \$999	West Virginia Chamber of Commerce	Energy and environment; regulatory issues; trade
\$1 - \$499	Albuquerque Hispano Chamber of Commerce	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$1 - \$499	Associated Industries of Massachusetts	Energy and environment; fiscal policy; regulations
\$1 - \$499	Business Council of Alabama	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$1 - \$499	Chlorine Institute	Regulatory issues; workplace safety
\$1 - \$499	Greater Oklahoma City Chamber	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy

\$1 - \$499	Louisiana Oil Marketers & Convenience Store Association	Energy and environment; regulatory issues; trade
\$1 - \$499	Marion County Chamber of Commerce	Energy and environment; regulatory issues; trade
\$1 - \$499	North Carolina Petroleum & Convenience Marketers	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$1 - \$499	PSCA Plan Sponsor Council of America	Fiscal policies; regulatory issues
\$1 - \$499	Tax Council	Fiscal policy
\$1 - \$499	Tennessee Chamber of Commerce	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$1 - \$499	Texas Food & Fuel Association	Energy and environment; regulatory issues; trade
\$1 - \$499	US-ASEAN Business Council, Inc.	Economic development; trade and investment
\$1 - \$499	West Virginia Oil Marketers & Grocers Association	Energy and environment; regulatory issues; trade

FOOTNOTES:

ⁱ All data pulled from OpenSecrets as of 10.28.2024. 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>