



ASSESSMENT OF CHEVRON'S CLIMATE STRATEGY

ANALYSIS, RESEARCH AND DRAFTING

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INTRODUCTION



While a growing number of financial institutions are disengaging from the oil and gas sector, deeming it incapable of transformation, others believe that oil and gas companies are essential to the energy transition and that their support is indispensable to the massive development of renewable energies. Considering this: What is the actual situation? To what extent does Chevron contribute to the development of sustainable solutions? Given that we can't limit global warming to 1.5°C without gradually reducing hydrocarbon production, has Chevron given up on developing new oil and gas projects?

To assess Chevron's climate strategy and provide our analysis, Reclaim Finance relied on the International Energy Agency's (IEA) Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE).¹ The NZE is based on a 1.5°C trajectory and includes:

- A drop in oil and gas production of 21.4% and 13.1% respectively by 2030, compared with 2023 levels.
- A halt to the development of new oil and gas production projects and liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals.
- A 3-fold increase in installed renewables capacity by 2030, which requires doubling current investment levels in renewable power, grids and battery storage to US\$2.5 trillion by 2030.

Chevron ranks as the 7th biggest oil and gas producer and the 9th biggest oil and gas upstream developer worldwide. The company is the 79th largest LNG export terminal developer.²

As one of the top European integrated oil and gas companies and one of the largest greenhouse gas (GHG) emitters globally, Chevron is among the few companies in the world whose climate transition (or lack thereof) in the coming years will have a determining impact on our collective ability to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C. In 2020, the company pledged to achieve carbon neutrality across its entire operations on an absolute basis by 2050 or sooner.³

KEY FINDINGS

1. THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY OF CHEVRON PRIORITIZES THE OIL AND GAS SECTOR AND REDISTRIBUTION TO SHAREHOLDERS, TO THE DETRIMENT OF CLIMATE SOLUTIONS

- Chevron invested massively in oil and gas and remunerated shareholders without the company communicating its investments in sustainable energies.
- Future investments are primarily dedicated to oil and gas. Lower carbon investments are reported in unsustainable energies only.

2. THE ENERGY STRATEGY OF CHEVRON WILL CONTINUE TO RELY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW FOSSIL FUEL PROJECTS

- With Chevron's oil and gas production from its currently producing fields and already committed short-term expansion plans, the company's production in 2030 will be 5% higher than the level required to align with the NZE. In terms of short-term expansion, Chevron ranks as the 9th biggest oil and gas upstream developer.
- Yet, Chevron will have to develop additional discoveries or acquire fields beyond those already under short-term expansion to meet its oil and gas production target. Its existing operating fields and short-term expansion plans will not be sufficient to reach its 6% yearly increase in oil and gas production by 2026. If Chevron maintains its 6% annual growth rate, its oil and gas production would be 66% above the NZE.
- Chevron is constructing and plans to develop new liquefaction terminals in the coming years. Consequently, with its current LNG strategy, Chevron will add 2.1 Mtpa of liquefaction capacity and will exceed the NZE capacities by 11.6%.
- As Chevron relies on oil and gas expansion, no scope 3 decarbonization target is set beyond 2028.

3. CHEVRON'S DIVERSIFICATION STRATEGY REMAINS MARGINAL AND PARTLY RELIES ON GAS AND UNSUSTAINABLE ENERGIES

- Oil and gas extraction will still represent a vast majority of Chevron's energy mix by 2030. If the company maintains a 6% growth rate by 2030, it would account then for 3.8% of the worldwide oil and gas production in the NZE.
- Chevron owns gas power units and is constructing new ones, increasing its current capacity by 76% by 2030.
- By 2030, Chevron will develop unsustainable renewable energies such as bioenergy and develop new hydrogen capacities from fossil fuels.

01

CURRENT ENERGY PRODUCTION



Chevron accounts for 2.4% of global oil and gas production.⁴ In 2024, Chevron extracted 720 million barrels of oil (mmbbl) and 497 million barrels of oil equivalent (mmboe) of gas.⁵ Beyond exploration and production, Chevron is also active in other energy segments such as oil and gas transportation, oil refining, hydrogen, solar, wind and gas power generation and retail.

Chevron does not disclose its electricity production which relies heavily on gas plants, and only marginally on renewable energies. Chevron has also hydrogen capacity but does not report its origin, which can be from renewable energy or from fossil fuels, with or without carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS).



“

I AM ALSO CALLING ON CEOs OF ALL OIL AND GAS COMPANIES TO BE PART OF THE SOLUTION. THEY SHOULD PRESENT CREDIBLE, COMPREHENSIVE AND DETAILED TRANSITION PLANS IN LINE WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF MY HIGH-LEVEL EXPERT GROUP ON NETZERO PLEDGES.

Antonio Guterres,
Secretary-General of the United Nations, March 2023

02

CASH-FLOW ALLOCATION



The future energy mix and GHG emissions of a company are determined by its current energy mix and its investment strategy.

From 2022 to 2024, Chevron invested US\$1.0 billion per year in oil and gas exploration, making it the 15th largest investor in this area over those three years.⁶ The investments reveal the importance of oil

and gas expansion in the company's long-term strategy, which includes the search for new fields that once discovered could come into production in decades.

Information in Chevron's 2024 annual report⁷ shows how the cash and cash flows generated from its operational activities were spent in 2024:

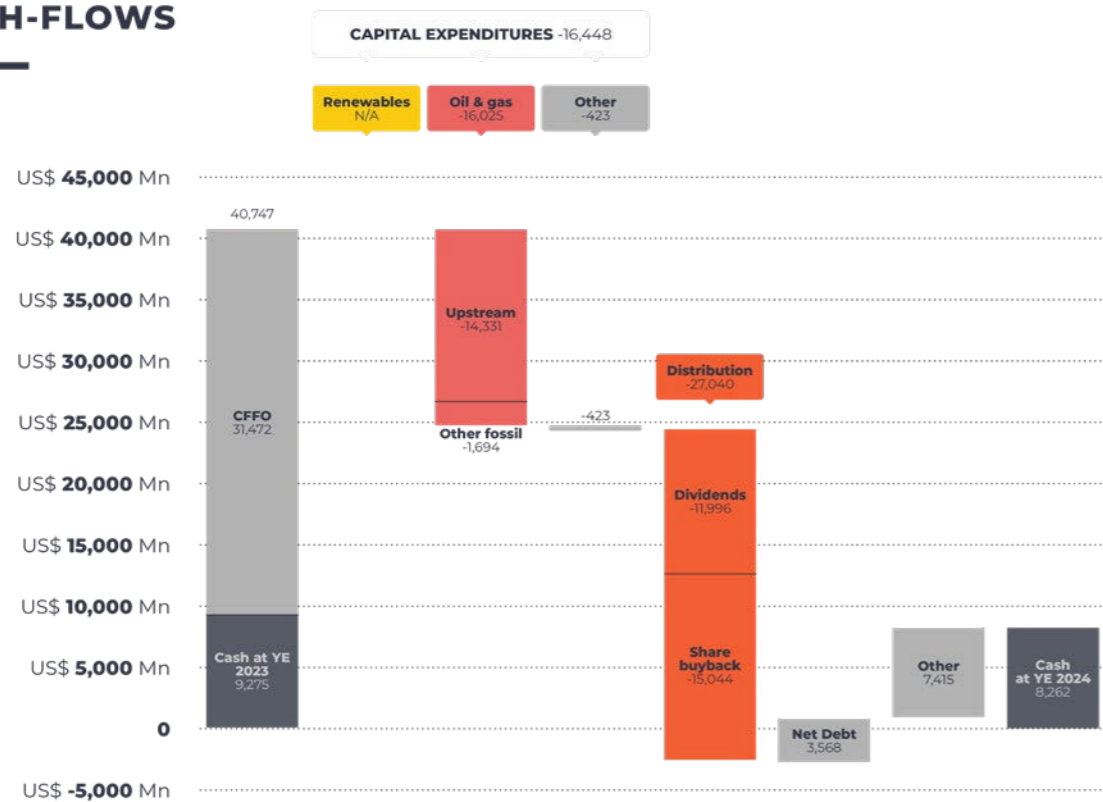
1. Chevron invested US\$16,025 million in oil and gas, including US\$13,678 million in oil and gas exploration and production, without the company communicating its investments in sustainable energies.
2. Chevron provided its shareholders with US\$27,040 million through dividend payments (US\$11,996 million) and share buybacks (US\$15,044 million).

cated to low carbon,⁹ however the company details lower carbon investments in bioenergy, CCUS, offsets, hydrogen and technologies to reduce oil and gas direct emissions.¹⁰ No sustainable power investment is highlighted.

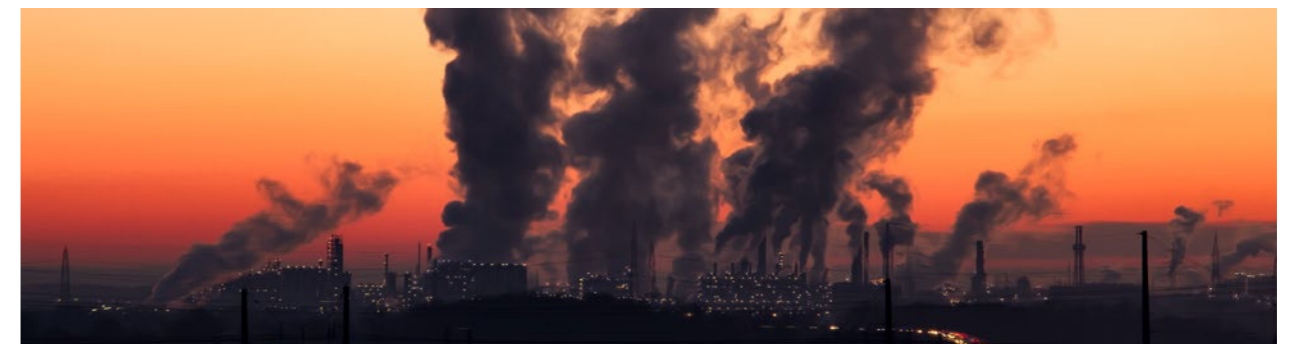
Total annual energy investment needs to increase by 67% by 2030 according to the NZE, which includes a shift from fossil fuels to clean alternatives. Investments in clean energy supply, end-use and efficiency are multiplied by 2.3 times by 2030 in the NZE, with 10 euros spent in these areas for each euro spent on fossil fuels, 6 euros of which are for sustainable power supply.¹¹ In its 2023 report, the IEA established that oil and gas companies must allocate more than 50% of their capital expenditure (CAPEX) in clean energy by 2030.¹²

Chevron's investment plan remains fossil-fuel driven. It plans to invest around US\$15 billion per year from 2023 to 2027 in oil and gas⁸ and does not communicate any plan for investment in sustainable energies. Sustainable energies remain almost absent of its strategy: Chevron announced that US\$1.3 per year of its investment plan by 2028 is dedi-

BREAKDOWN OF CHEVRON'S 2024 CASH-FLOWS



Source: Chevron, 2024 Annual report, page 57, 2025



03

FOSSIL FUEL STRATEGY



A. UPSTREAM EXPANSION PLANS

The IEA published the NZE in May 2021¹³ to provide a pathway to meet global energy needs while maintaining a 50% chance of keeping global temperature increases below 1.5°C. It was used as the reference scenario in the IEA's World Energy Outlook (WEO) 2021 and was updated in 2022, 2023¹⁴ and 2024.¹⁵ The NZE projects a halt to the development of any new oil and gas fields for which a Final Investment Decision (FID) was not approved by January 1st, 2022.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) also highlights the risks associated with the development of any new fossil fuel projects. This concurs with a large and growing body of scientific evidence showing the need to immediately end fossil fuel development, and a growing consensus on this in net-zero policy discussions.

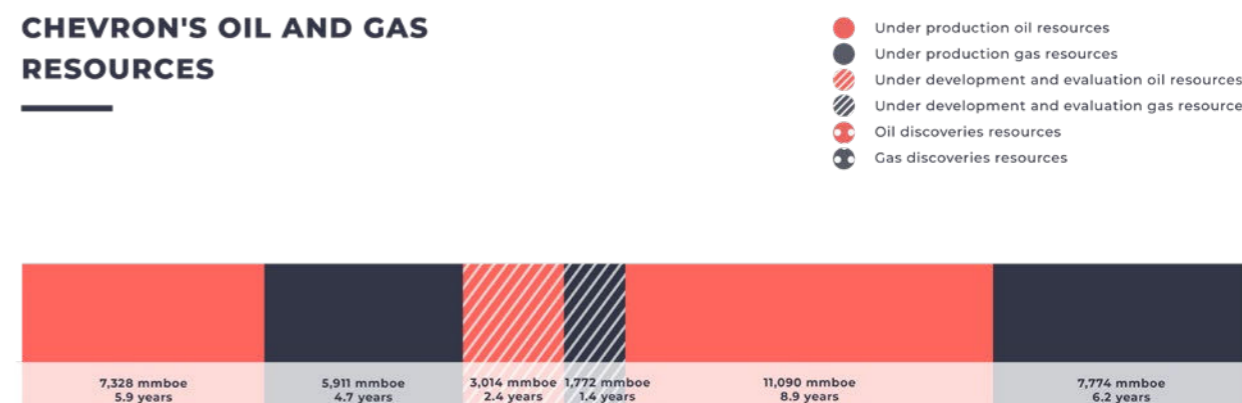
According to the 2024 Global Oil and Gas Exit List (GOGEL), Chevron is the 9th top global oil and gas upstream short-term developer. The company accounts for 2.6% of

global short-term expansion plans, with 63.7% of its short-term expansion plans not obtaining a FID before 2022 – therefore overshooting the NZE.

These projects would give Chevron significant additional resources even though it already has enough to extract oil and gas for several years. As of February 2025:

- Chevron has 13,239 mmboe of resources under production, including 7,328 mmbbl of oil and 5,911 mmboe of gas. This represents the equivalent of 10.6 years of production at 2024 levels.
- Chevron has 4,786 mmboe of resources under development or field evaluation, including 3,014 mmbbl of oil and 1,772 mmboe of gas. This represents 3.8 years of production at 2024 levels.
- Chevron owns 18,864 mmboe of oil and fossil gas discoveries, including 11,090 mmbbl of oil and 7,774 mmboe of gas. This represents 15.2 years of production at 2024 levels.

CHEVRON'S OIL AND GAS RESOURCES



Source: Rystad Energy, accessed in February 2025

B. UPSTREAM PRODUCTION

According to the NZE scenario, oil and gas production decreases by 21.4% and 13.1%, respectively, between 2023 and 2030.¹⁶ In this scenario, the rate of oil and gas production declines due to a combination of the natural depletion of existing oil and gas fields and the absence of new fields to fill the gap. This scenario relies on negative emissions, then oil and gas production would need to decline much faster without negative emissions. These include the deployment of technologies unproven at scale, such as Carbon Capture, Utilization and Sto-

rage (CCUS). Other prominent 1.5°C scenarios with no or low overshoot also show oil and gas production declining by 2030. These include the One Earth Climate Model (OECM),¹⁷ the net zero climate scenarios from the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS),¹⁸ and the IPCC's 1.5°C with no or low overshoot scenarios filtered to limit to reasonable volumes the reliance on negative emissions (e.g. CCUS, nature-based solutions, etc.).¹⁹ The following chart compares Chevron's planned oil and gas production level by 2030 with:

- Chevron's production by 2030 if it aligns with the NZE (i.e. Chevron's production level from its

producing fields and its fields currently under development with a FID obtained before 2022).

- Chevron’s production by 2030 if it carries out its short-term expansion plans (i.e. Chevron’s production from its fields currently under production, under development and under field evaluation).

In 2030, with oil and gas from currently producing fields, fields under development and under evaluation, Chevron’s production level will be 5% higher than the NZE.

Chevron plans an increase of its oil and gas production by 6% per year in average by 2026:²⁰ 6 to 8%

in 2025 and by 3% to 6% in 2026,²¹ twice more than its previous target of 3% per year by 2027.²² With its already committed short-term expansion plans, Chevron still could not achieve its target. In other words, to reach its production target, Chevron will have to develop part of its discoveries and/or acquire new fields. Assuming the conservative hypothesis that Chevron will reach plateau in 2027, Chevron’s 2030 production target for oil and gas would be 32% above NZE alignment. **If Chevron maintains the same annual growth rate as in 2025 and 2026, its oil and gas production would be 66% above the NZE.**

If Chevron reaches its 2026 production targets and maintains a

6% growth rate by 2030, its 2030 oil and gas extraction will represent nearly all its energy mix and 3.8% of the global oil and gas production in 2030, according to production level of the NZE.

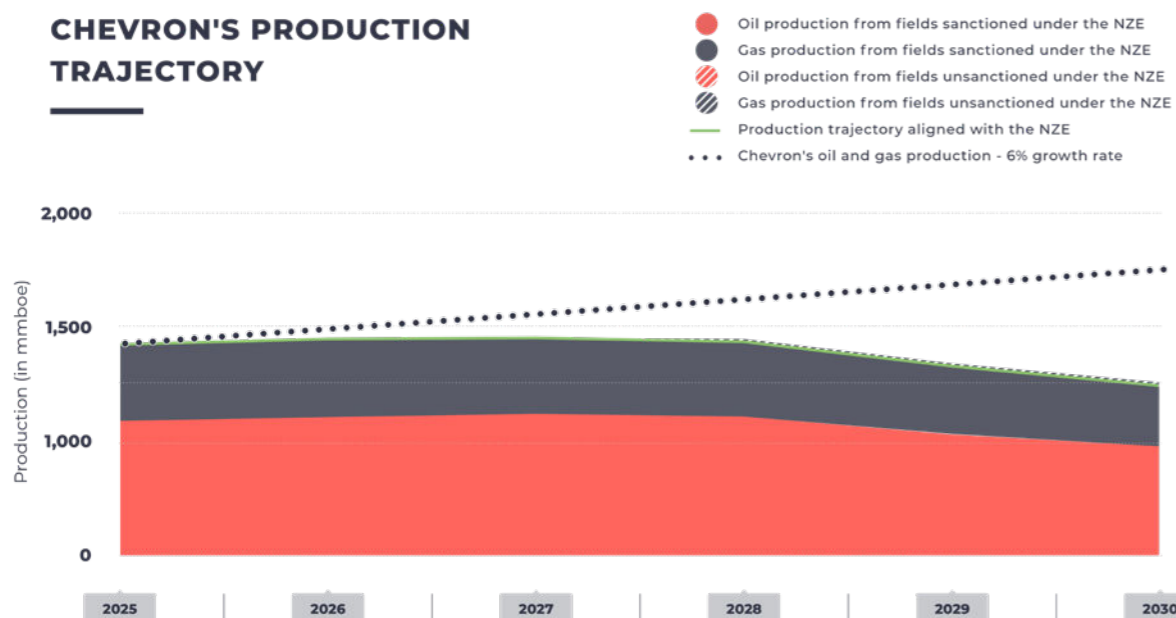
C. LNG TERMINAL NET CAPACITIES

Under the NZE scenario, future gas demand is met with all existing LNG export terminals. No new LNG export terminal plans are necessary to meet demand. Chevron’s LNG expansion plans are not aligned with the NZE.²³ Chevron’s gas-oriented strategy relies on new midstream infrastructure that will be commissioned in the coming years. Indeed, Chevron owns existing LNG export terminals, and both constructs and plans

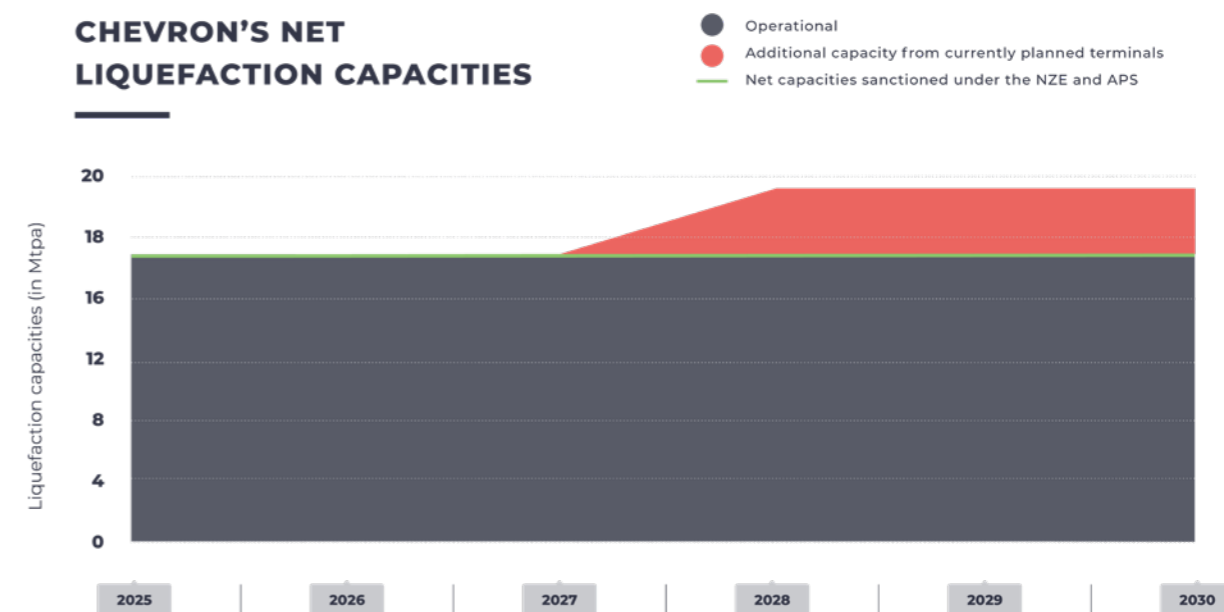
to construct new LNG export terminals in the coming decade.

- Chevron is a shareholder of existing export terminals such as Angola LNG, Gorgon LNG, North West Shelf LNG and Wheatstone LNG in Australia. Chevron’s operational export terminals net liquefaction capacity reaches 17.7 Mtpa.²⁴
- Chevron plans to construct additional liquefaction capacities with NewMed LNG in Israël. This would add net liquefaction capacities of 2.1 Mtpa to its portfolio.²⁵

With its current LNG plans, Chevron’s 2030 total net liquefaction capacity will increase by 2.1 Mtpa to 19.8 Mtpa. Then, it will exceed the NZE by 11.6%.



Source: Rystad Energy on oil and gas production and expansion, accessed in February 2025; Chevron investor presentations on company production targets.



Source: Enerdata LNG January 2024 database for operational terminals and Global Oil and Gas Exit List 2024 for under construction and planned terminals

04

***DIVERSIFICATION
STRATEGY***



A. UNSUSTAINABLE DIVERSIFICATION

Gas power

Gas power currently plays a central part of Chevron's electricity generation strategy, with 2.1 GW gross operational capacity through 20 gas power units.²⁶ As gas combustion is one of the main sources of carbon dioxide and methane emissions, it cannot be considered as a solution for the transition, and should be urgently replaced by a sustainable energy source, especially given that by 2035, advanced economies should achieve a carbon neutral power sector, according to the NZE.²⁷ Des-

pite Chevron having no targets on gas power capacities, it has neither committed to stop developing gas plants nor committed to closing its gas plants. The company plans to develop 12 new gas power units by 2030, with an additional gross capacity of 1.6 GW. This will represent a 76% increase compared with the current gross gas power capacity from its operating units.²⁸

Other unsustainable diversification

The NZE projects strong growth in bioenergy production, with biofuel supply multiplied by 12 and with biomethane and biogas multiplied

by 6 by 2030. By then, Chevron targets a biofuel production of 5.3 Mtpa.²⁹ Most biofuel production currently uses so-called conventional feedstocks, such as sugarcane, corn and soy. Due to feedstocks use, emissions from direct and indirect land-use change, increased fertilizer use and carbon emissions from energy-intensive refining, both biofuels and biomethane can have a higher emissions factor than fossil diesel.³⁰ In addition to the climate impacts of land-use change, biofuels can divert crops from food production to energy production, leading to higher food prices.³¹

The NZE also projects strong growth in hydrogen production, from 94 megatonnes (Mt) in 2021 to 180 Mt by 2030, led by "low-carbon hydrogen" capacity addition. Of this, one-third is produced from fossil fuels - therefore unsustainable - and two-thirds from water-based electrolysis.³² To meet the NZE scenario's production targets, electrolytic hydrogen production capacity should reach 720 GW to 850 GW by 2030.³³

Chevron plans to increase its low carbon hydrogen production capacity to 0.15 Mtpa by 2030.³⁴ Chevron does not communicate on its hydrogen production process. However, Chevron does not report any installed renewable power capacity and highlights its hydrogen production issued using natural gas with carbon capture, utilization and storage.

B. SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

The NZE scenario projects strong growth in renewable energy production, that will be multiplied by 2.4 between 2023 and 2030, led by increased solar and wind capacity.

Chevron does not communicate on its installed renewable capacities, nor on its objectives in terms of development of new capacities. Its strategy relies primarily on unsustainable energies, while renewable power is almost inexistant. Chevron is currently involved in 4 small-scale partnerships on power generation and storage.³⁵



05

***EMISSIONS
TARGETS***



Chevron pledged mitigation targets for 2028 on scope 1 and 2 using 2016 baseline and on scope 1, 2 and 3 in intensity terms. In 2024, Chevron's CO2e emissions were 490 MtCO2e, including 58 MtCO2e of scope 1 and 2 emissions and 432 MtCO2e of scope 3 emissions.³⁶ **Scope 3 emissions are by far the largest, representing 88% of the company's**

emissions.³⁷ However, while scope 3 represents the most significant part of the company's GHG emissions, Chevron has no scope 3 only targets by 2028 and **has not committed to achieving carbon neutrality on its scope 3 by 2050.**

Chevron relies heavily on CCUS: the company will capture 25 Mtpa

CO2 in 2030.³⁸ As highlighted by the IPCC, however, CCUS in the energy sector still has limitations to overcome before it can be scaled up, which means it comes with limited potential and prohibitive costs. Too high reliance on these types of mitigation approaches represents a material risk factor for Chevron's ability to reach its decarbonization targets.³⁹

FIND OUT MORE:

- [Methodology](#)
- [Glossary](#)
- Factsheets on [bioenergy](#), [hydropower](#), [hydrogen](#), [CCUS in power](#), [energy storage](#)

Chevron's pledged mitigation targets

Base year	Target year	Reduction target	Net target	Geographical scope	Emission scope	Emission type
2016	2018	-5%	Yes	World	1 & 2 & 3	Intensity

Source: Chevron, [Chevron 2024 Investira Presentation](#), page 21, 2024

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Reclaim Finance is an NGO affiliated with Friends of the Earth France. It was founded in 2020 and is 100% dedicated to issues linking finance with social and climate justice. In the context of the climate emergency and biodiversity losses, one of Reclaim Finance's priorities is to accelerate the decarbonization of financial flows. Reclaim Finance exposes the climate impacts of financial players, denounces the most harmful practices and puts its expertise at the service of public authorities and financial stakeholders who desire to bend existing practices to ecological imperatives.

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