

The Material Shortcomings of ESG Data & The SEC's Climate Disclosure Proposal

Dan Romito, Partner – Pickering Energy Partners

Presentation Disclaimer

We have prepared this document solely for informational purposes. You should not definitively rely upon it or use it to form the definitive basis for any decision, contract, commitment or action whatsoever, with respect to any proposed transaction or otherwise. You and your directors, officers, employees, agents and affiliates must hold this document and any oral information provided in connection with this document in strict confidence and may not communicate, reproduce, distribute or disclose it to any other person, or refer to it publicly, in whole or in part at any time except with our prior written consent. If you are not the intended recipient of this document, please delete and destroy all copies immediately.

We have prepared this document and the analyses contained in it based, in part, on certain assumptions and information obtained by us from the recipient, its directors, officers, employees, agents, affiliates and/or from other sources. Our use of such assumptions and information does not imply that we have independently verified or necessarily agree with any of such assumptions or information, and we have assumed and relied upon the accuracy and completeness of such assumptions and information for purposes of this document. Neither we nor any of our affiliates, or our or their respective officers, employees or agents, make any representation or warranty, express or implied, in relation to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this document or any oral information provided in connection herewith, or any data it generates and accept no responsibility, obligation or liability (whether direct or indirect, in contract, tort or otherwise) in relation to any of such information. We and our affiliates and our and their respective officers, employees and agents expressly disclaim any and all liability which may be based on this document and any errors therein or omissions therefrom. Neither we nor any of our affiliates, or our or their respective officers, employees or agents, make any representation or warranty, express or implied, that any transaction has been or may be effected on the terms or in the manner stated in this document, or as to the achievement or reasonableness of future projections, management targets, estimates, prospects or returns, if any. Any views or terms contained herein are preliminary only, and are based on financial, economic, market and other conditions prevailing as of the date of this document and are therefore subject to change. We undertake no obligation or responsibility to update any of the information contained in this document. Past performance does not guarantee or predict future performance.

This document and the information contained herein do not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any security, commodity or instrument or related derivative, nor do they constitute an offer or commitment to lend, syndicate or arrange a financing, underwrite or purchase or act as an agent or advisor or in any other capacity with respect to any transaction, or commit capital, or to participate in any trading strategies, and do not constitute legal, regulatory, accounting or tax advice to the recipient. We recommend that the recipient seek independent third party legal, regulatory, accounting and tax advice regarding the contents of this document. This document does not constitute and should not be considered as any form of financial opinion or recommendation by us or any of our affiliates. This document is not a research report and was not prepared by the research department of PEP or any of its affiliates.

Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, each recipient hereof (and their employees, representatives, and other agents) may disclose to any and all persons, without limitation of any kind from the commencement of discussions, the US federal and state income tax treatment and tax structure of the proposed transaction and all materials of any kind (including opinions or other tax analyses) that are provided relating to the tax treatment and tax structure. For this purpose, "tax structure" is limited to facts relevant to the US federal and state income tax treatment of the proposed transaction and does not include information relating to the identity of the parties, their affiliates, agents or advisors.

This document is provided by PEP Advisory LLC and/or certain of its affiliates or other applicable entities, which may include Pickering Energy Partners LP.

PEP Advisory LLC ("PEP BD") is a registered broker-dealer, member FINRA/SIPC. Products and services mentioned in this document may not be available in all states. To request information, contact your registered representative at PEP BD. PEP BD is also a member of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC). You may obtain information about SIPC, including the SIPC brochure, by contacting SIPC at www.sipc.org or (202) 371-8300.

Investment advisory services are provided by Pickering Energy Partners LP ("PEP IA"), a SEC registered investment adviser. Information about those investment advisory services may be reviewed in the Form ADV Part I and Part II A brochures filed by PEP IA. Contact your investment advisory associate at PEP IA for the current form or please visit the following website: <https://adviserinfo.sec.gov/>



**Introductions:
PEP Is Fully Committed to
the Entire Energy Space**

Speaker Introduction



Dan Romito

Dan Romito is a consulting partner at Pickering Energy Partners focusing on quantitative ESG strategy and implementation.

- Dan has advised several hundred private companies, public issuers, and asset managers on how to optimize capital deployment strategies, pursue quality pools of capital and employ ESG-related directives.
- Experience and research on ESG, Index/ETF Ownership and Shareholder Activism has been featured in Harvard Business Review, the Harvard Law School Forum on Corporate Governance, CNBC, Bloomberg, TD Ameritrade Network, Global Investor Magazine, and IR Magazine.
- Developed several key technology solutions focused on investor behavioral analytics platform, ESG Advisory Service, Insight360 Analytics, the Activist Diagnostic, Capital Deployment Scenario Analysis, and the Small Cap Investor Targeting Service.
- Dan received a BA from the University of Chicago, an MBA in Finance from DePaul University, was working on his MS in Mathematics from the University of Chicago prior to COVID-19 (became a proverbial drop-out)
- Professor at Marquette University & board member on the Energy ESG Council



Introduction To Pickering Energy Partners



Clients Spread Across the Entire Energy Spectrum



Broad Subsector Coverage



Diversified Energy



Upstream



Minerals /
Commodities /
Natural
Resources



Alternative
Energy



MLPs &
Midstream



Oilfield
Services



Energy
Storage



Electric Vehicles
and Charging
Infrastructure



Refining



Power &
Infrastructure



Renewable Fuels



CCUS

Agenda – Instituting Practicality Back Into The Discussion

Level Setting – Reaffirming the global importance of fossil fuels

The pragmatic overview of the energy transition – good and bad

Where are we at today?

Why the SEC’s Climate Disclosure Proposal misses the mark

Strategic Considerations & Recommendations



**Part 1 - Level Setting:
Reaffirming The Global Importance of
Fossil Fuels**

Investing In The Energy Transition And Energy Is NOT Mutually Exclusive



- The traditional Energy space must figure out how to participate in a **decarbonizing world**
- ESG-focused data & assumptions guiding the transition's narrative is infested with **data bias**
- These shortcomings **restrict access to capital** to the companies which are best suited to successfully execute the energy transition
- Both ends of the energy spectrum must learn to **capitalize on each other's talents** to successfully complete the energy transition
- The Energy Transition and ESG narrative will remain overburdened with incompetence as opposed to achievement until a **pragmatic balance** can be struck

Net Zero Goals Are Aspirational But Not Necessarily Practical



The world will have **~2B** more people by 2050, mostly in **developing countries**



Energy poverty must be a consideration when assessing the economics, adoption, impact and practicality of new energy technology



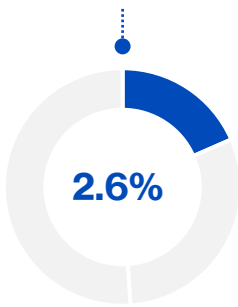
“Governments **must work together** to implement coherent measures that cross borders”



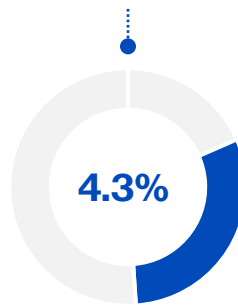
NO new oil or gas fields after 2021



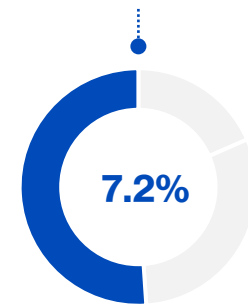
60% of total car sales will have to be EV by 2030



2019



2020



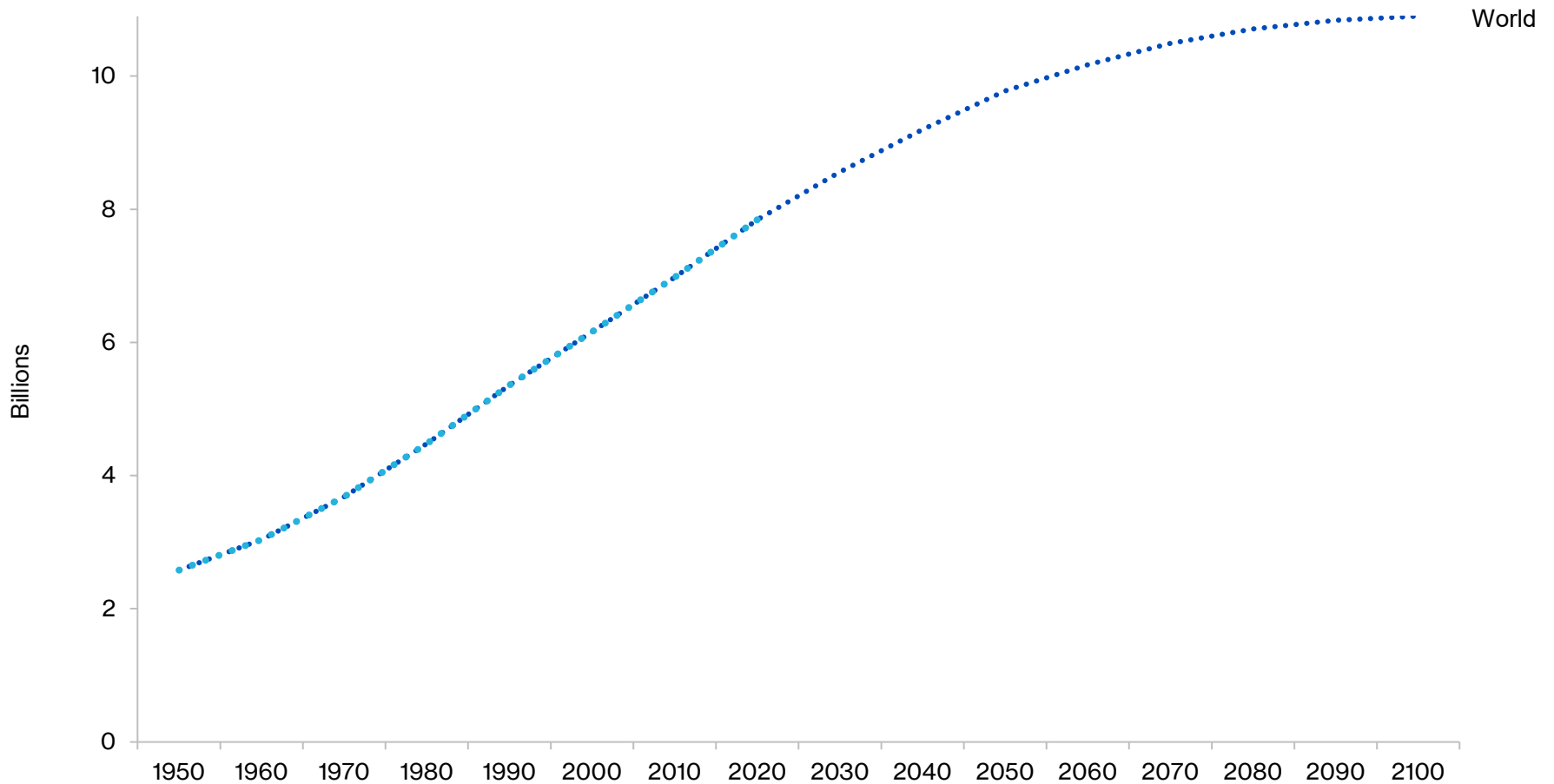
2021

Global Population Trends Indicate The Continued Need For Hydrocarbons

Global Population Anticipated To Hit ~ >10B By 2060

Population projection by the UN, World, 1950 to 2100

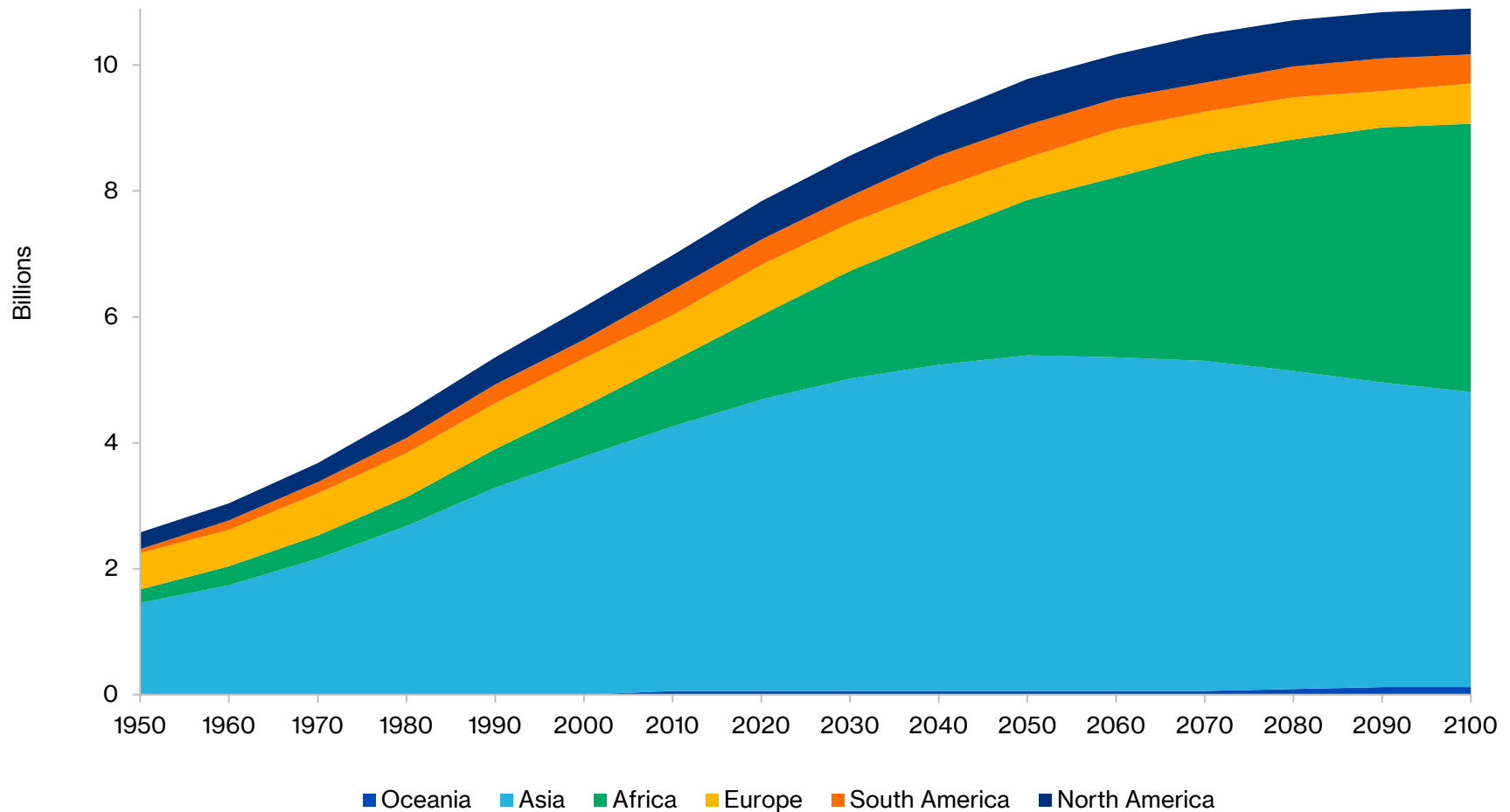
Shown is the total population since 1950 and the 'medium variant' projections by the UN population division



Growth Dominated By Areas Currently Experiencing Energy Poverty

World population by region

Projected population to 2100 is based on the UN's medium population scenario.



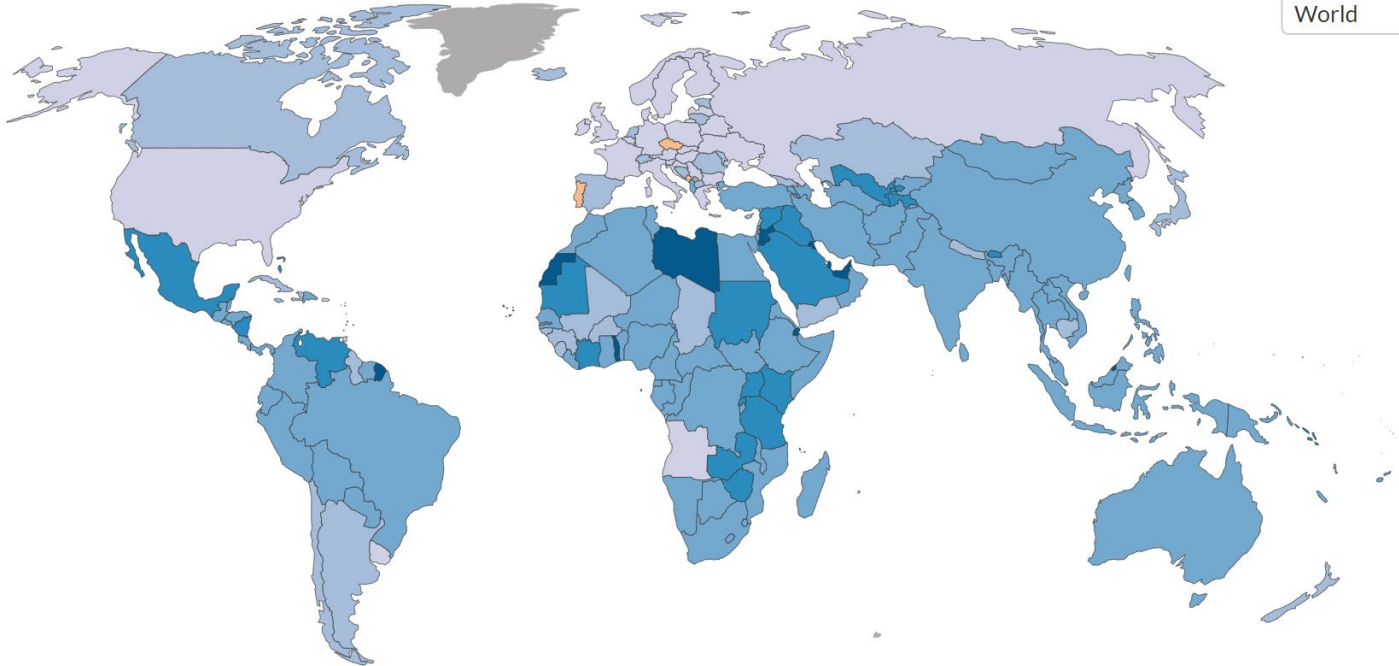
Developing Nations Display Greater Future Population Growth

Our World
in Data

Population growth rate, 1968

Annual rate of population change from 1950, including UN projections to 2099 based on its median scenario. This takes births, deaths and migration into account.

World



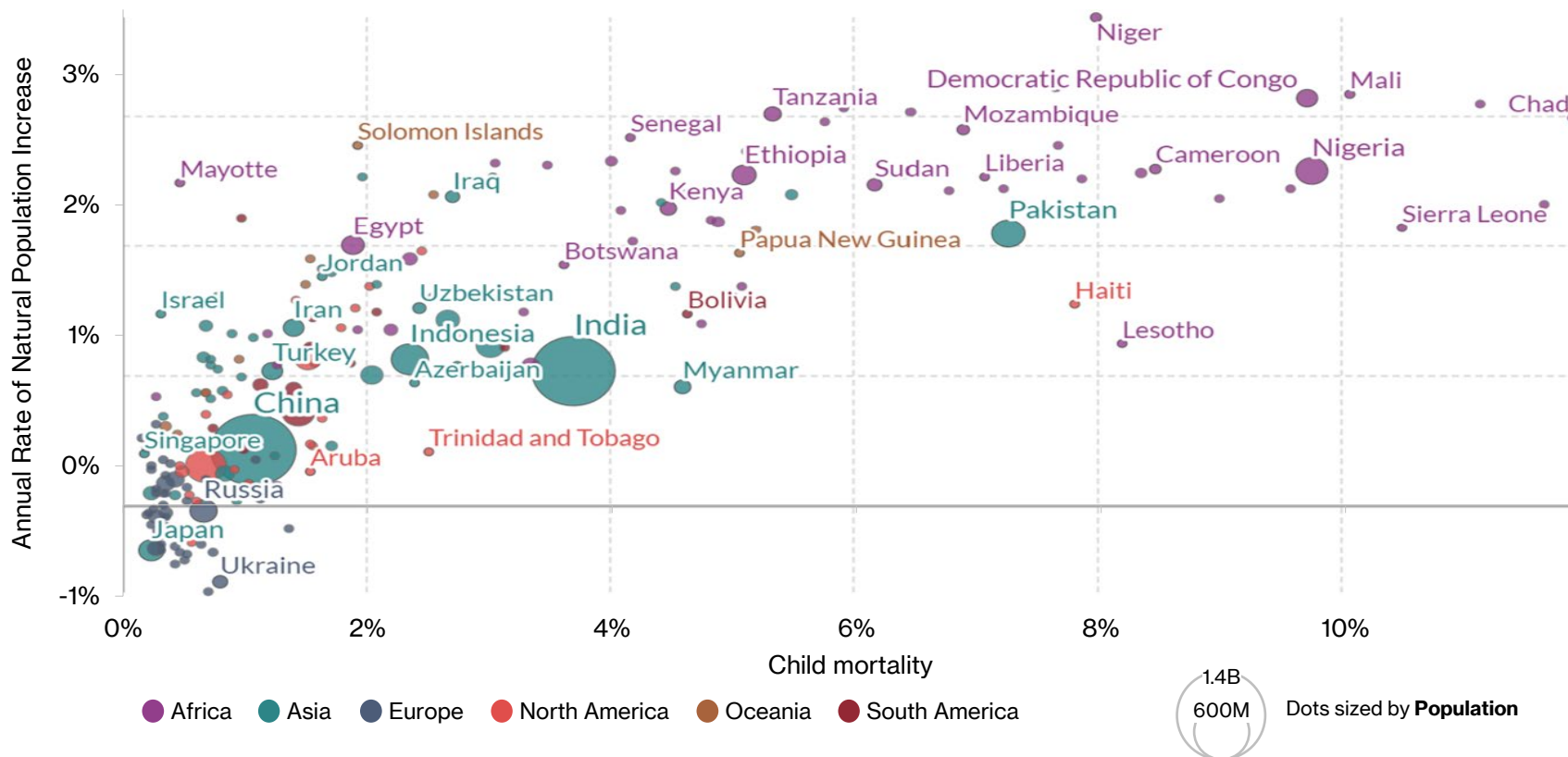
Source: United Nations - Population Division (2019 Revision)

OurWorldInData.org/world-population-growth/ • CC BY

Child Mortality Increases As Population Growth Increases

Population growth rate vs Child mortality rate, 2019

The child mortality rate measures the share of children that are born alive and die before they are five years old. The rate of natural population increase is determined by births and deaths only and migration flows are taken into account.

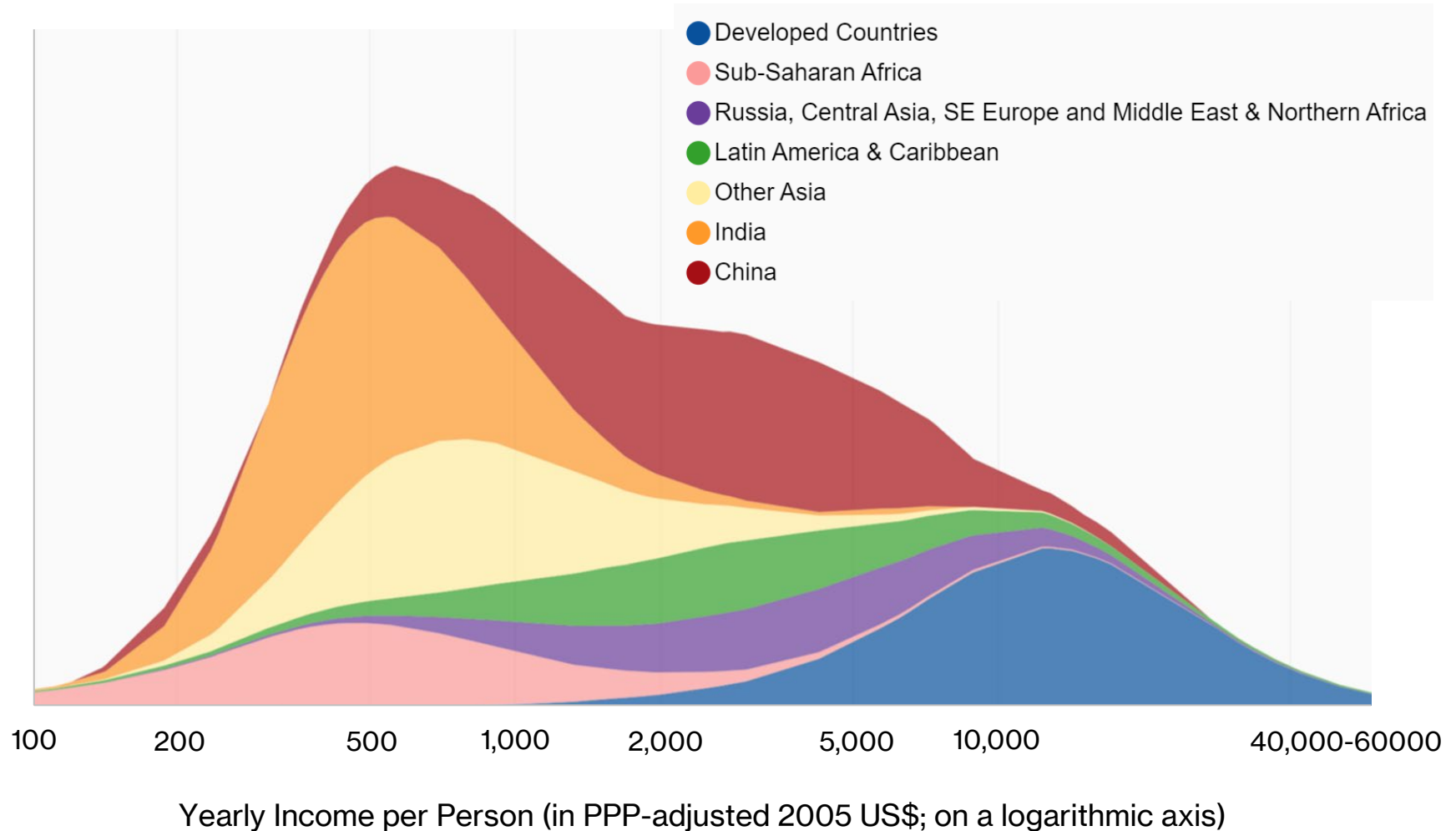


Child mortality is inversely correlated with population growth, i.e., **Where child mortality is high the population grows fast.** A major reason for this correlation is that the fertility rate is high where child mortality is high

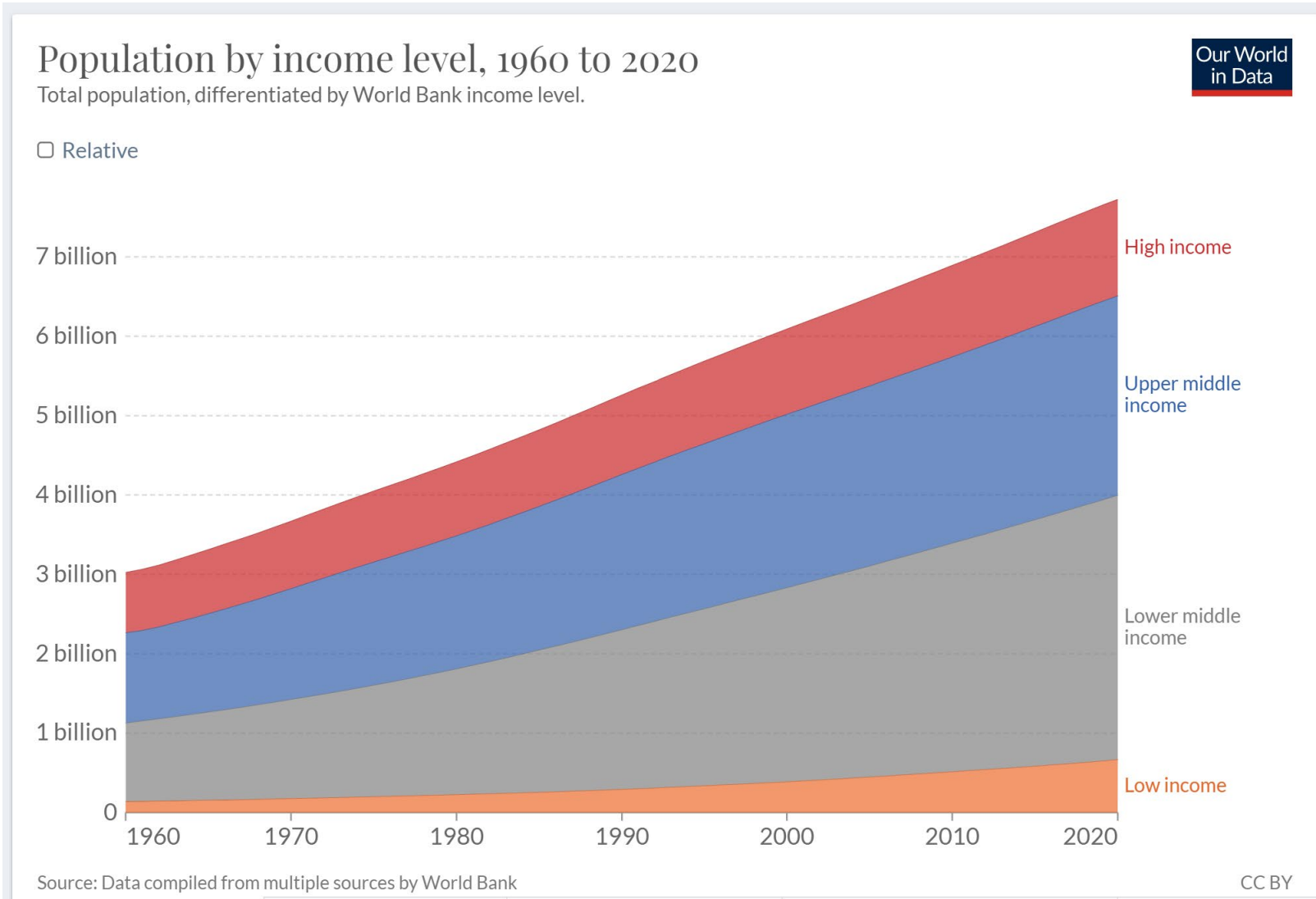
Income Trends Indicate A Continued Need for Affordable Energy

Household Income Substantially Lower In Developing Countries

Global Income Distribution 1988 to 2011

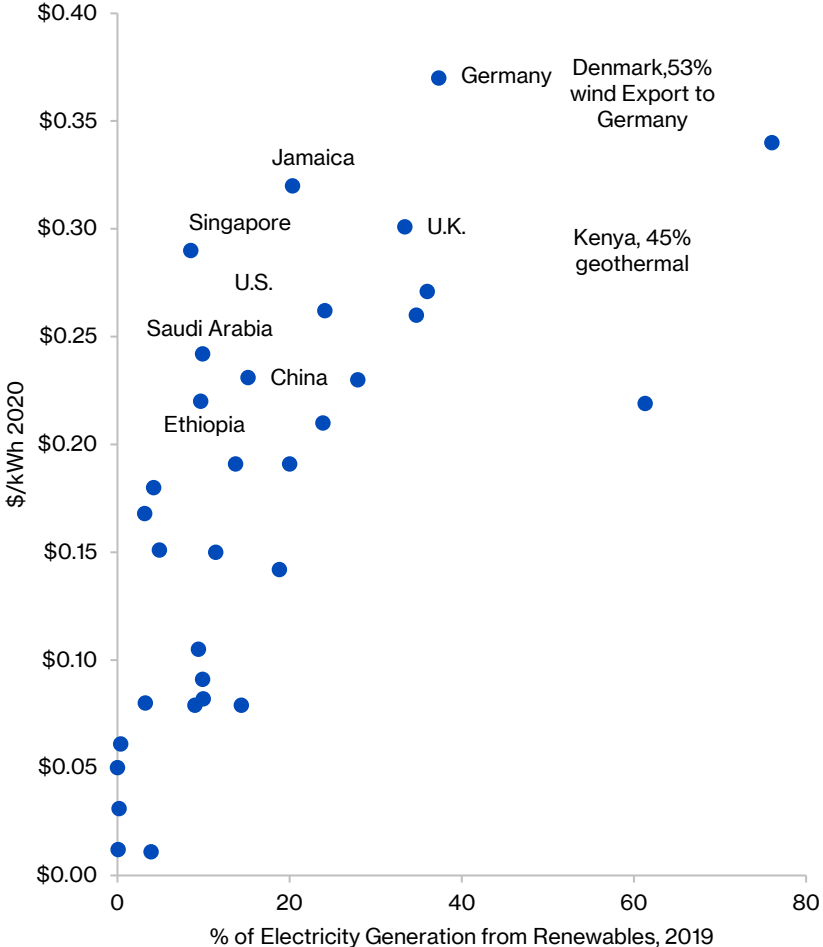


Lower Middle Income & Below Will Struggle To Afford Renewable Options

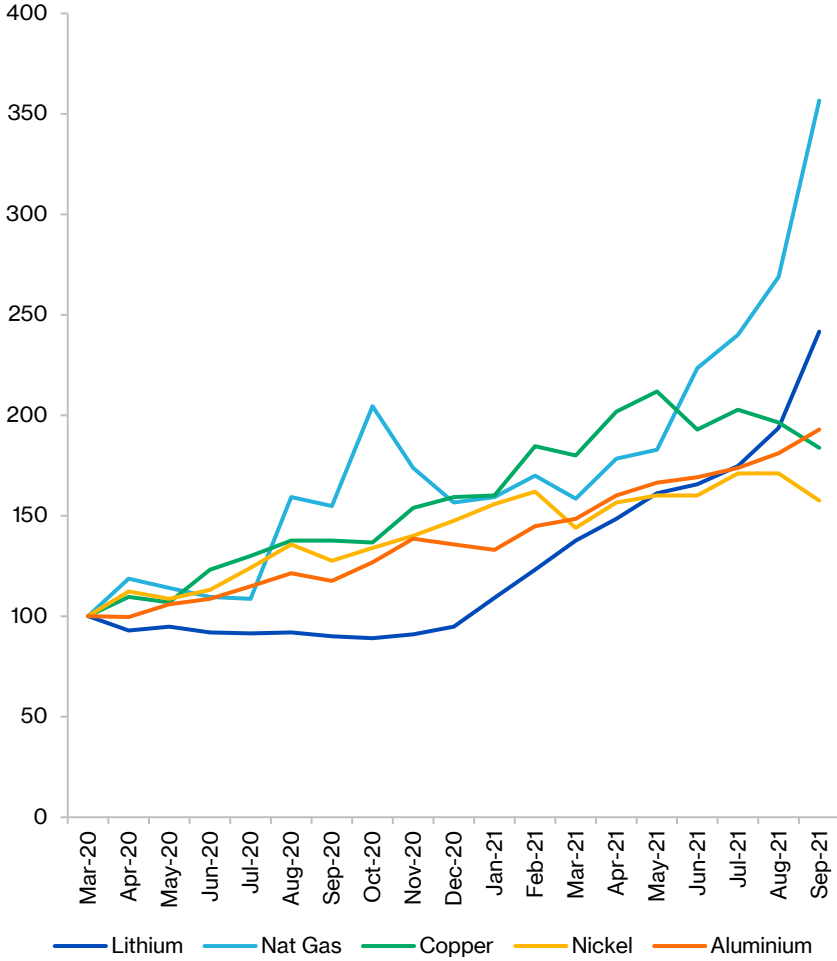


Electricity Prices Rise As Renewable Penetration Increases

Electricity Prices Correlated with Renewable Penetration⁽¹⁾



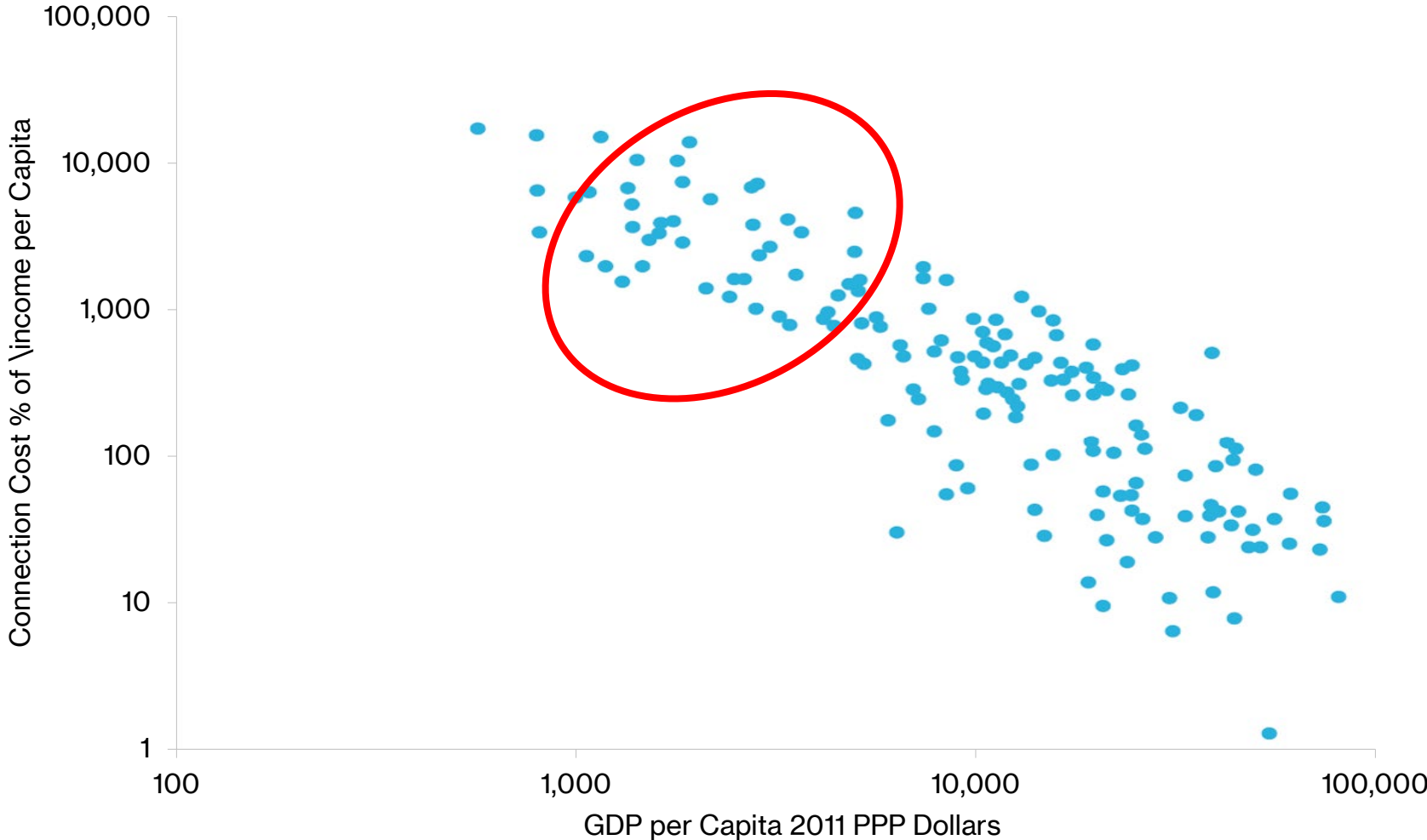
Recent Commodity Price Changes⁽²⁾



1. Source: Sailing Capital Partner, <https://ourworkindata.org/grapher/share-elec-by-source?time=latest>, <https://www.statostocs/263492/electricity-prices-in-selected-countries>
 2. Source: Bloomberg

Energy Costs Decrease As GDP per Capita Increase

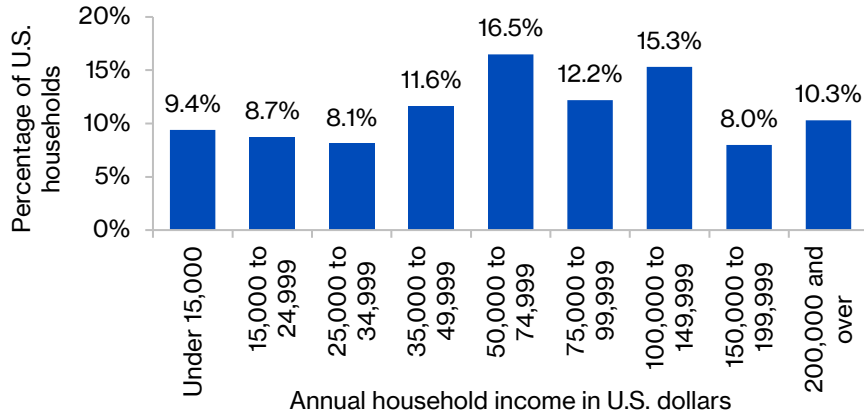
Relationship Between Energy Cost and Per Capita GDP⁽²⁾



1. Source: *ibid*
2. Source: Stern, D.I, Burke, P.J, & Bruns, S.B. (2019). *The Impact of Electricity on Economic Development: A Macroeconomic Perspective*, UC Berkeley: Center for Effective, Global Action. Retrieved from <http://scholarship.org/uc/ite/7jb0015q>

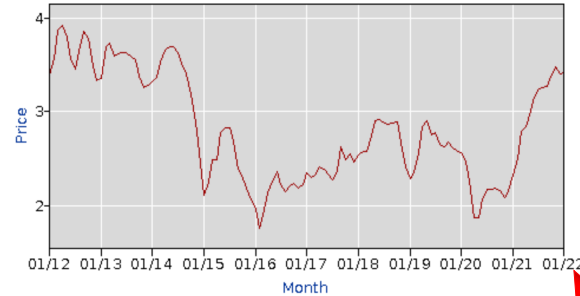
Energy Transition Will Result In Increased Inflationary Pressures

Percentage distribution of household income in the U.S. in 2020

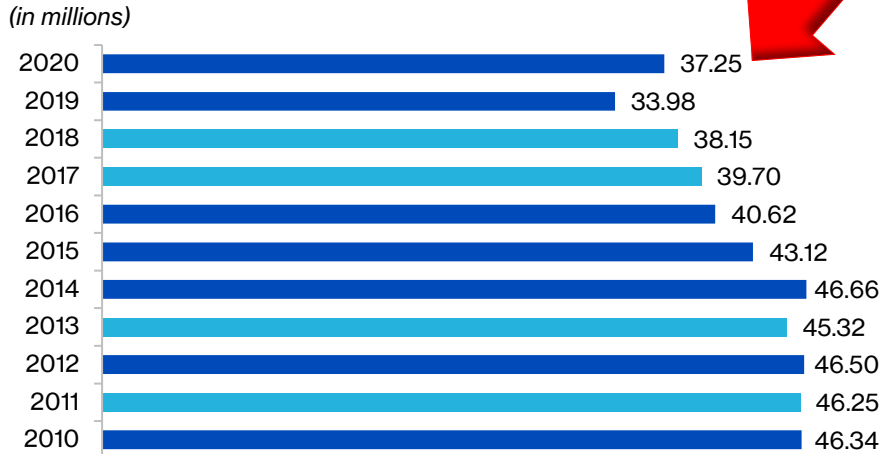


CPI Average Price Data, U.S. city average (AP)

Series Id: APU000074714
 Series Title: Gasoline, unleaded regular, per gallon/3.785 liters in U.S. city average, average price, not seasonally adjusted
 Area: U.S. city average
 Item: Gasoline, unleaded regular, per gallon/3.785 liters

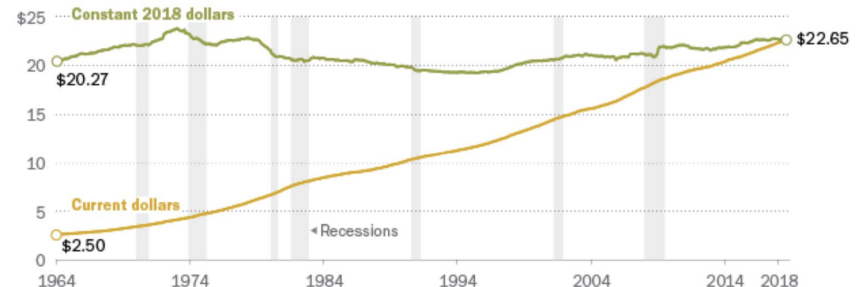


Number of people living below the poverty line in the United States from 1990 to 2020



American's paychecks are bigger than 40 years ago, but their purchasing power has hardly budged

Average hourly wages in the U.S., seasonally adjusted



**Global Energy Has To Come From
Somewhere...**

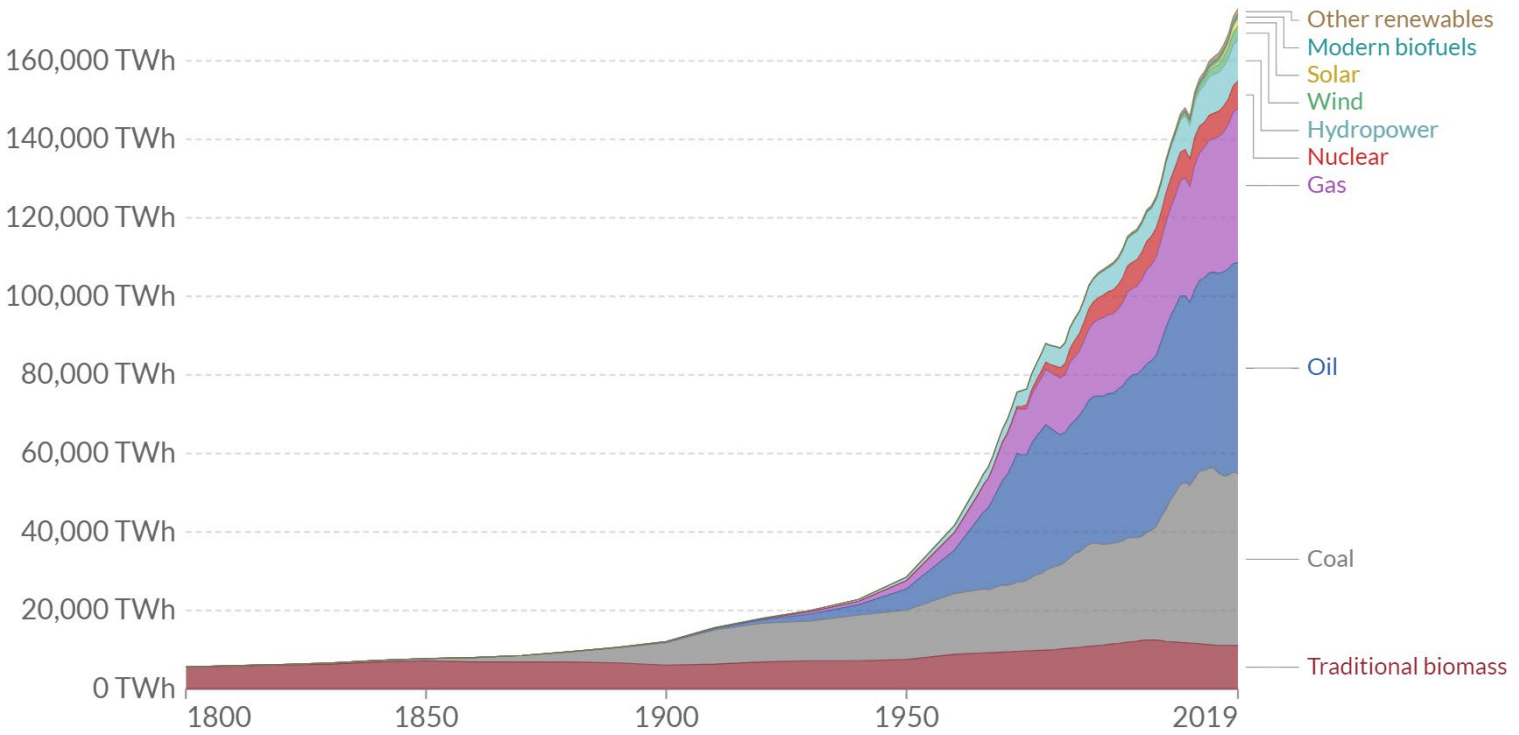
Developing Countries Will Rely On Oil & Coal For The Foreseeable Future

Global primary energy consumption by source

Primary energy is calculated based on the 'substitution method' which takes account of the inefficiencies in fossil fuel production by converting non-fossil energy into the energy inputs required if they had the same conversion losses as fossil fuels.



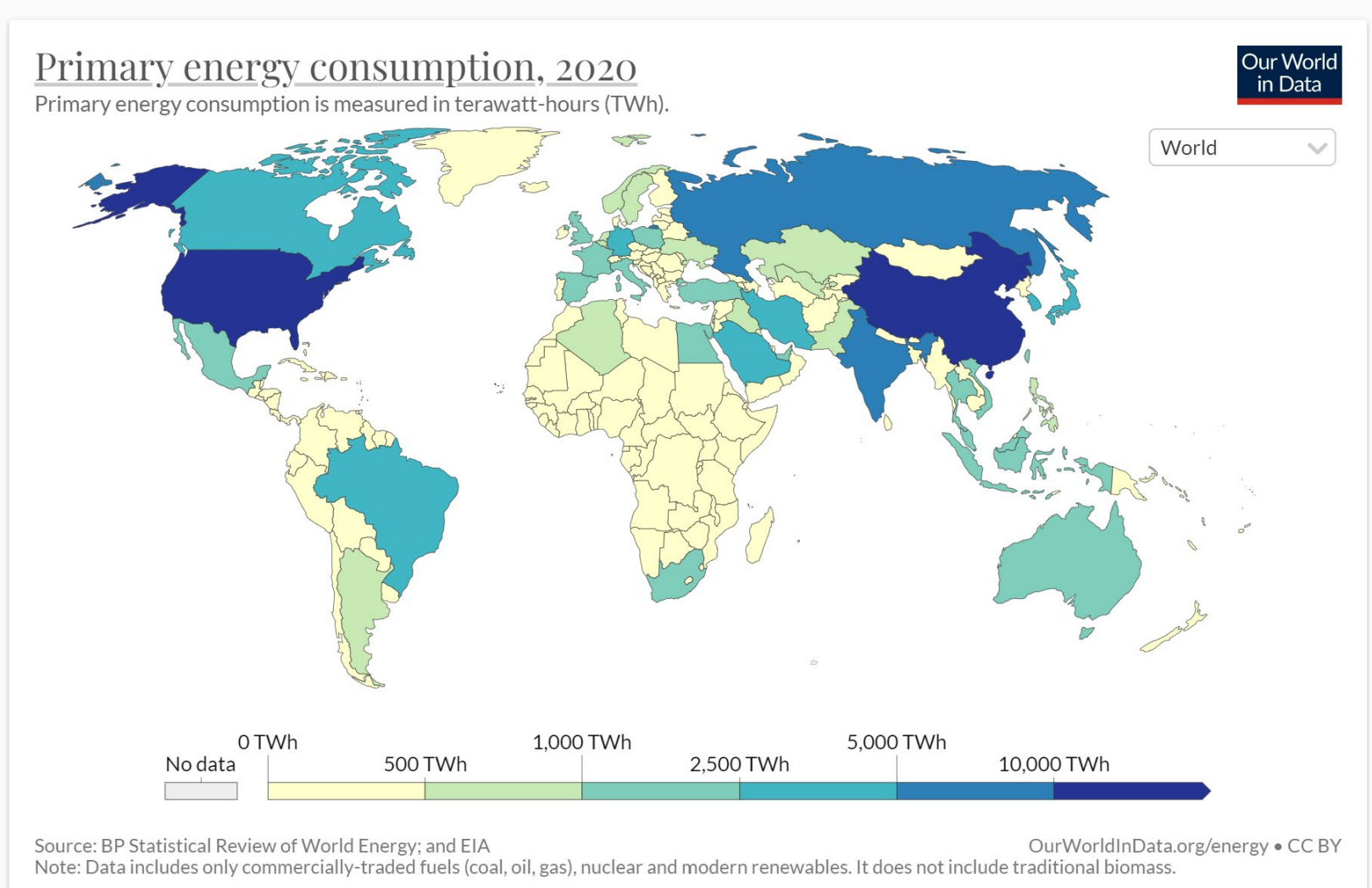
Relative



Source: Vaclav Smil (2017) & BP Statistical Review of World Energy

OurWorldInData.org/energy • CC BY

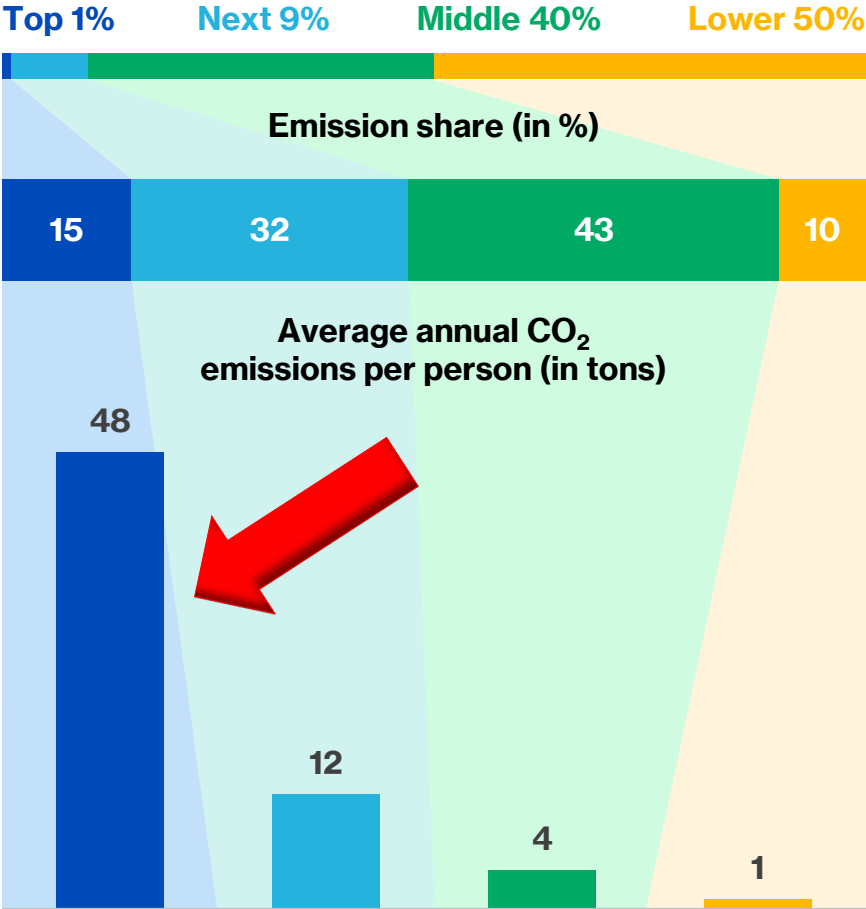
Energy Consumption Will Increase With Population Growth



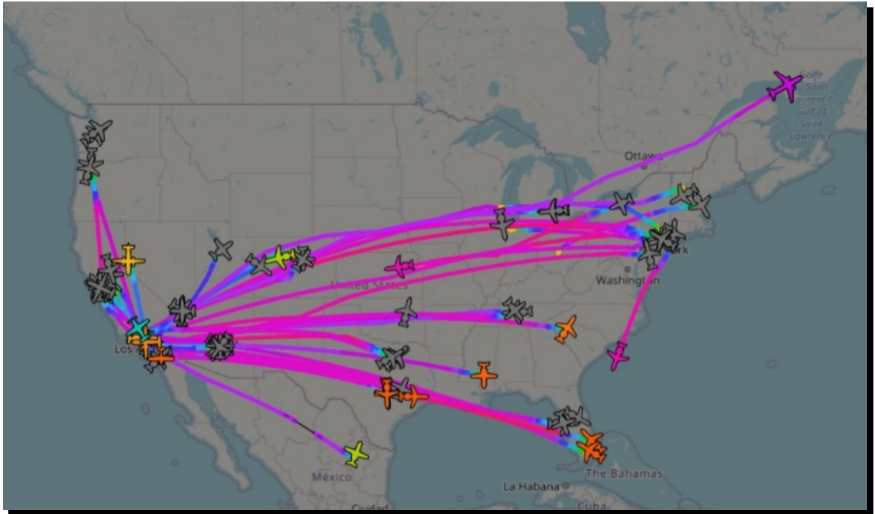
The Top 10% Account For Nearly Half Of The Globe's Carbon Footprint

The One Percent's Huge Carbon Footprint

Estimated global CO₂ emission share by income groups



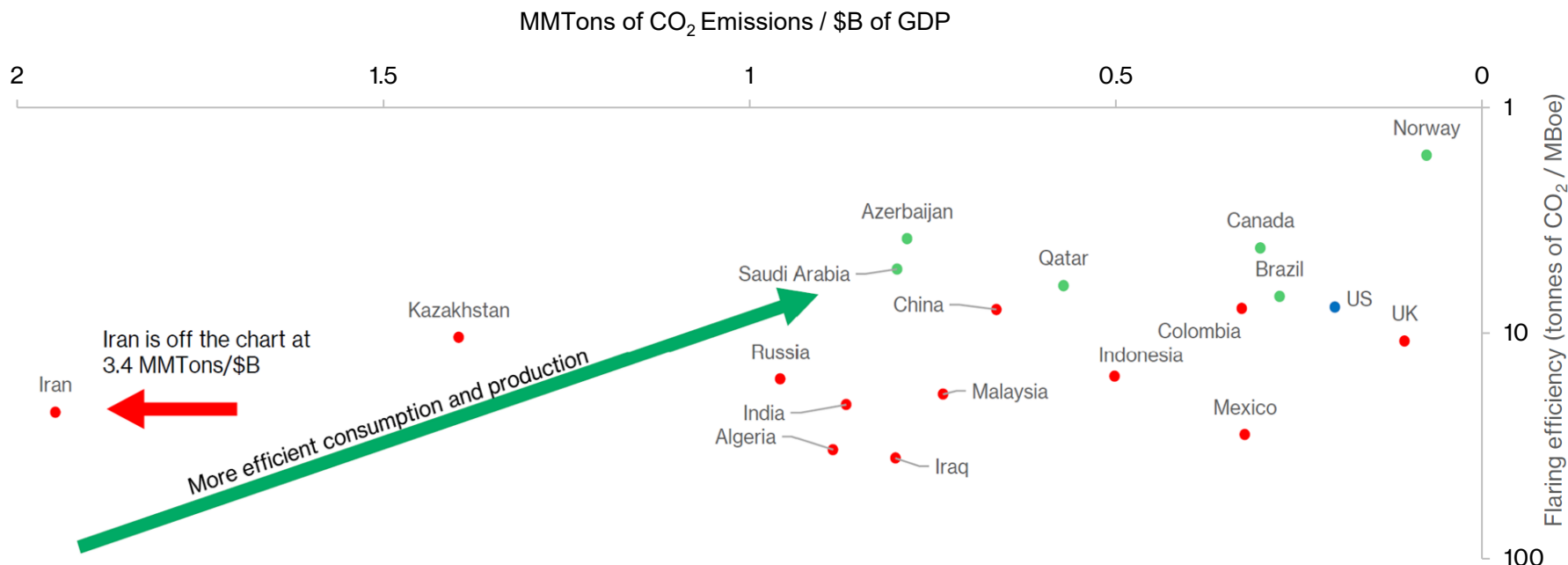
Flight map showing over the 140+ private jets that left LA after Super Bowl LVI within the first 5+ hours after the game ended



Rising use of private jets sends CO₂ emissions soaring

United States, UK & Norway Are The Cleanest Producers

Emissions Relative to GDP vs. Flaring Efficiency



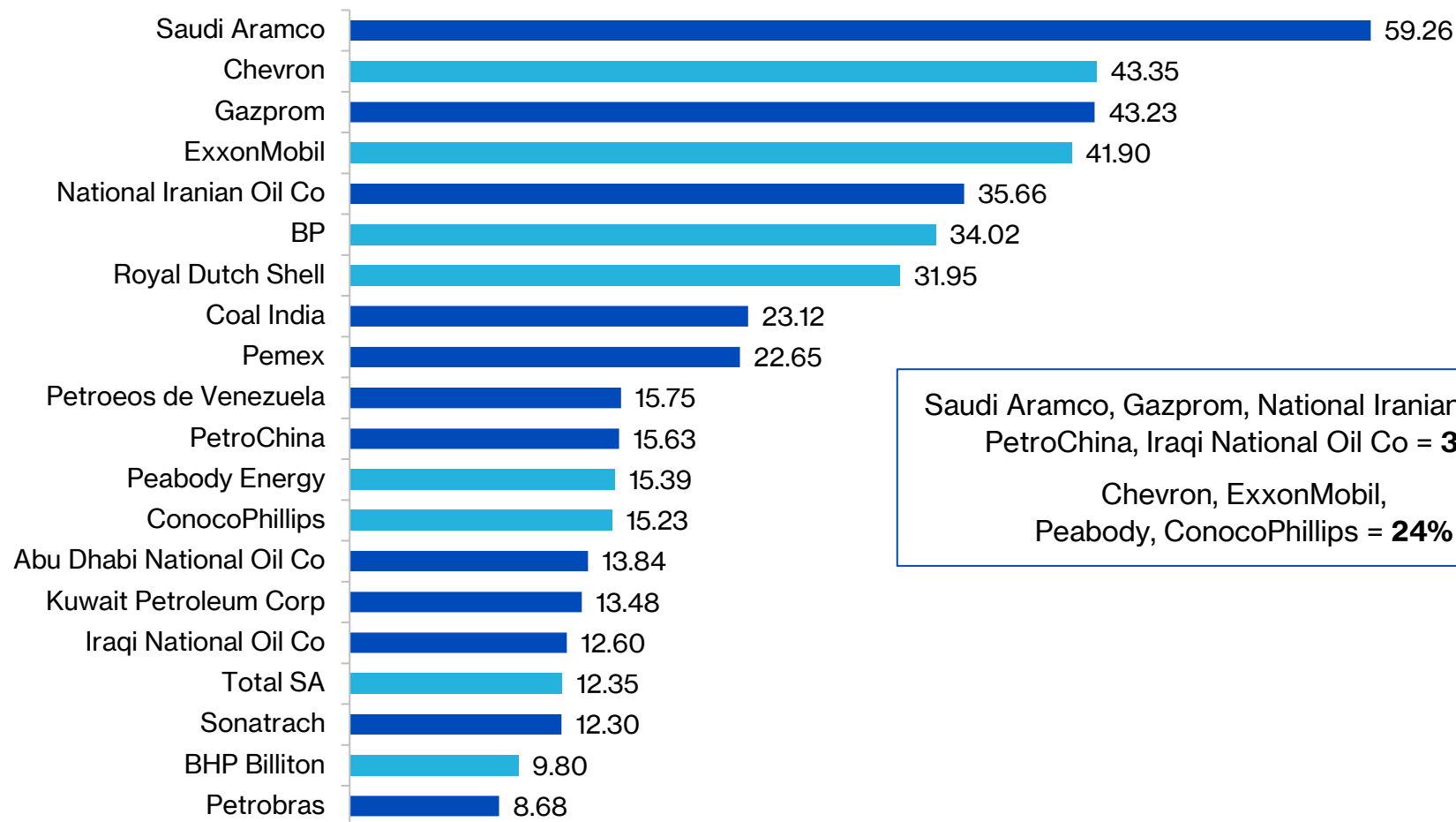
- **We have bellwether nations that should be imitated** – Norway leads the pack as the cleanest producer with the cleanest economy. Canada, Brazil, US, Qatar, Azerbaijan, and Saudi Arabia follow as relatively clean producers with cleaner economies
- **The energy transition can start by cleaning our current energy world** – There is significant progress that other countries can implement today that would dramatically improve the world's carbon footprint. Russia and Iran together make up 7% of the world's CO₂ emissions and 26% of the world's CO₂ from flaring.

Some Of These Countries Do Not Necessarily Share Our Values...

20 Firms produced a third of global CO₂ emissions

Billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent produced (1965-2017)

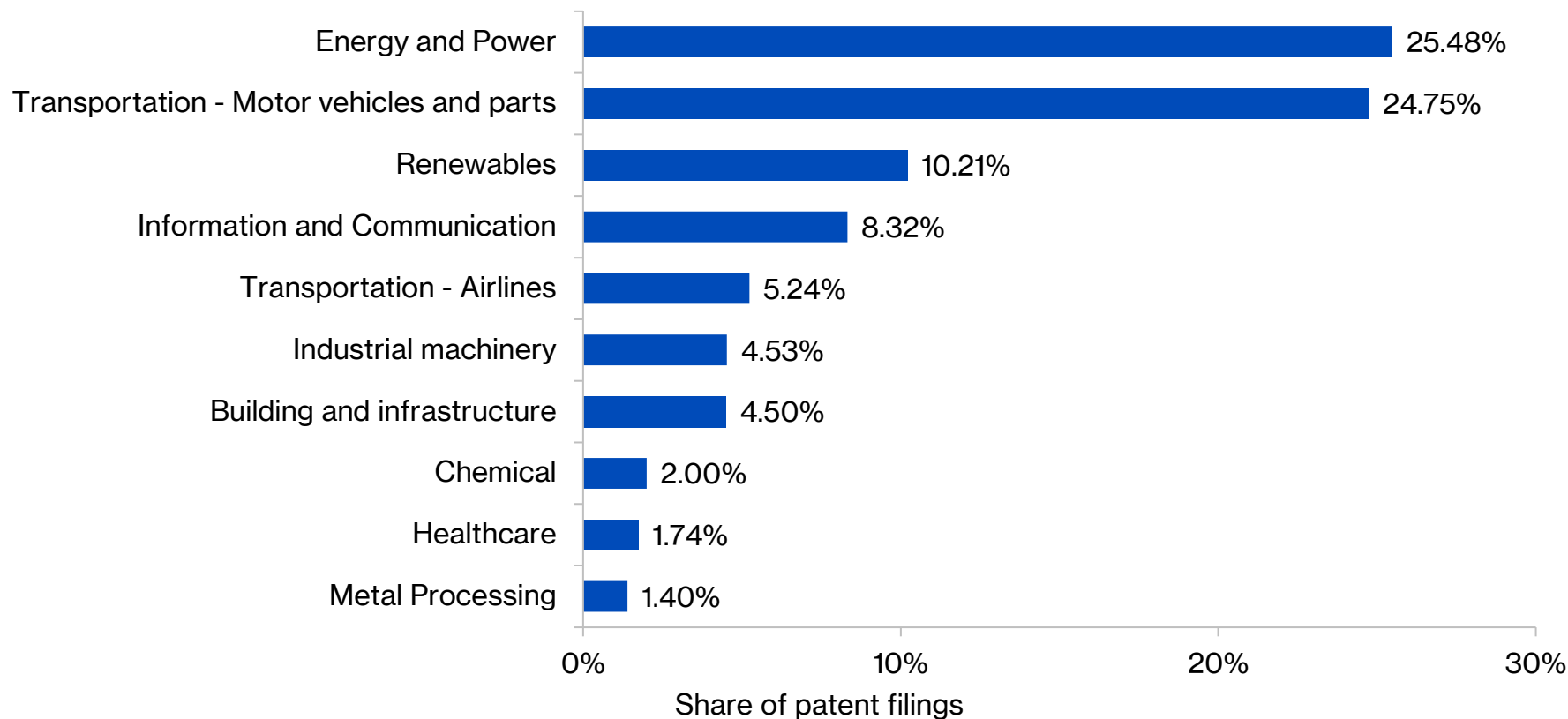
■ State owned



Saudi Aramco, Gazprom, National Iranian Oil Co.,
PetroChina, Iraqi National Oil Co = **35%**
Chevron, ExxonMobil,
Peabody, ConocoPhillips = **24%**

Restricting Capital To Fossil Fuel Companies Is Counter-Productive

Distribution of green patent filings worldwide as of 2020, by industry



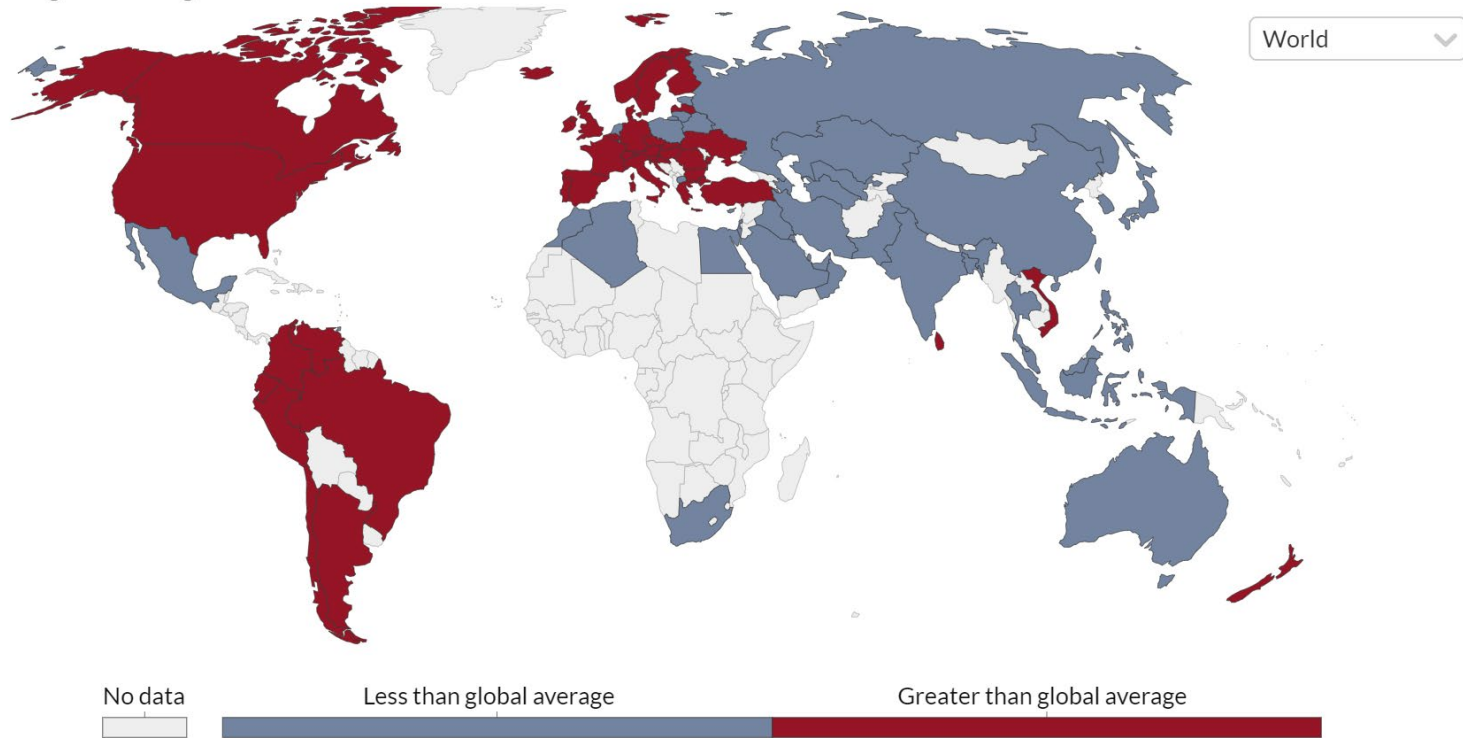
Despite destroying value for over decade, the Energy space remains perhaps best positioned in terms of capitalization to execute the transition

Low Carbon Strategies Already Penetrating North America

Which countries get more of their energy from low-carbon sources than the global average?, 2020

Our World
in Data

Shown is whether countries get greater or less of their primary energy from low-carbon energy sources – renewables and nuclear – than the global average.

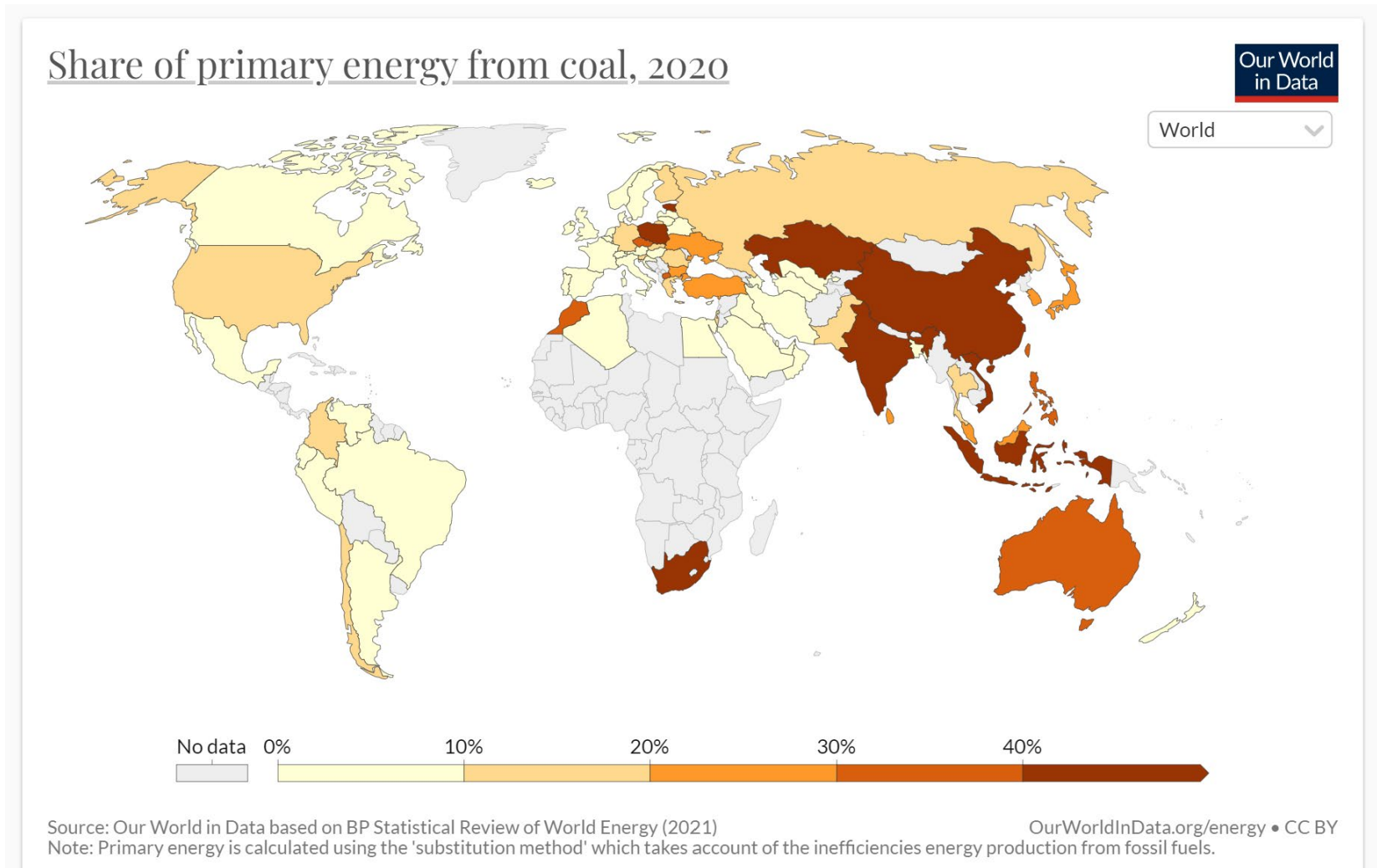


Source: Our World in Data based on BP Statistical Review of World Energy

OurWorldInData.org/energy • CC BY

Note: Primary energy is calculated using the 'substitution method' which takes account of the inefficiencies energy production from fossil fuels.

The U.S. Is Not As Reliant On Coal As One May Think



Summing Up The Global Energy Paradigm

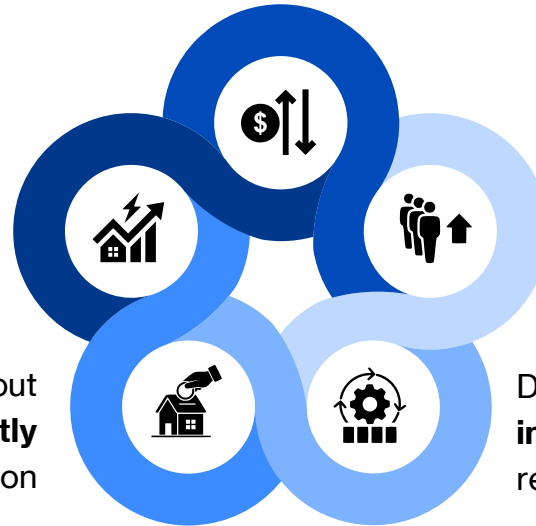
Energy costs decrease as GDP per Capita increases

Electricity prices rise as renewables penetration increases

Population growth is anticipated to predominately come from **developing countries**

Household income through out developing countries **cannot currently support** renewable penetration

Developing countries **lack the infrastructure** to support renewable reliance



Key considerations:

As developing countries increasingly experience population growth, who will they rely on for affordable energy?

?

What is the geo-political impact of those decisions?

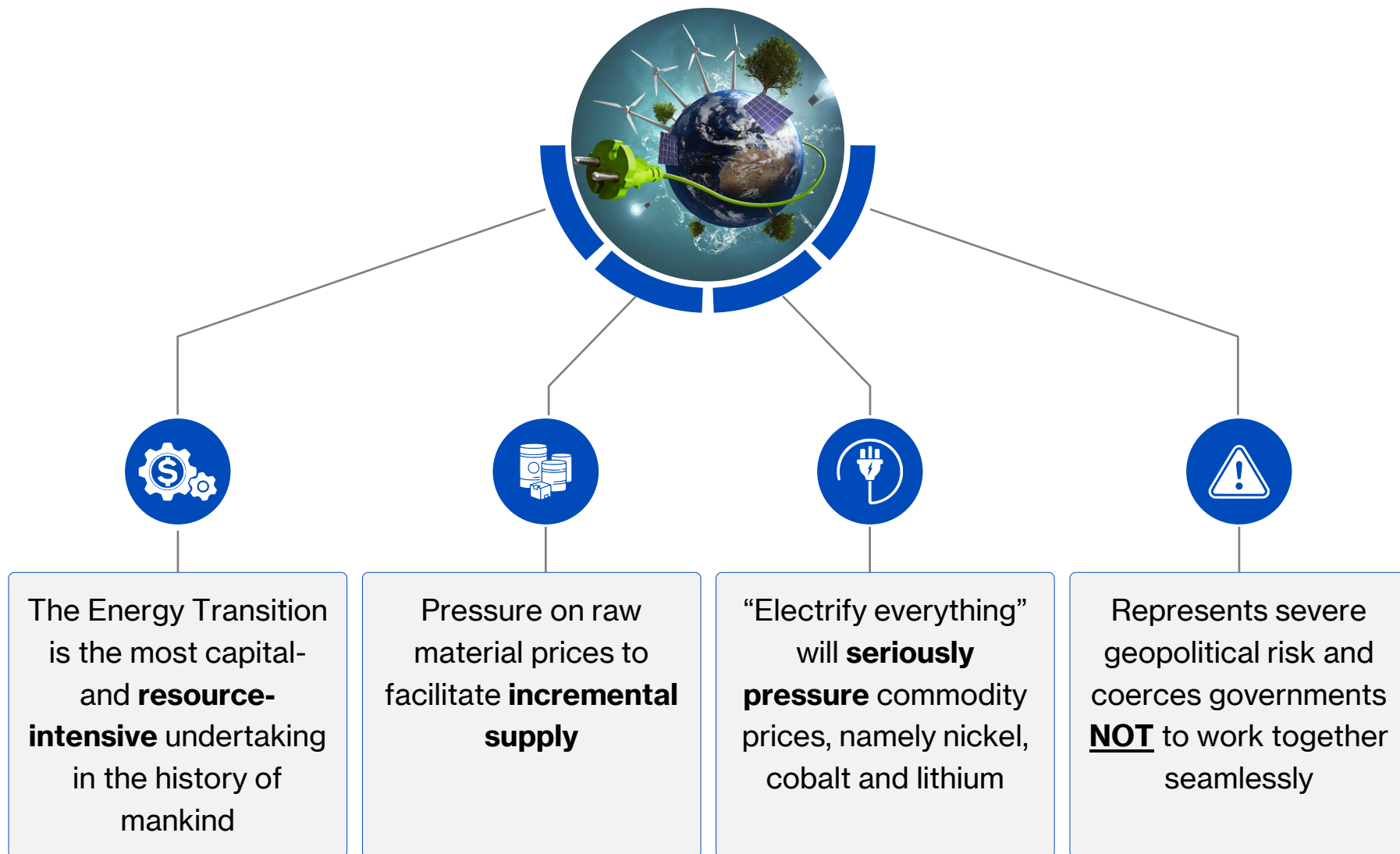
?

How do those decisions impact the pursuit of decarbonization strategies?

?

**Part 2 – Economic Reality:
The Pragmatic Overview of the Energy
Transition**

Energy Transition Will Disproportionately Impact The Developing World

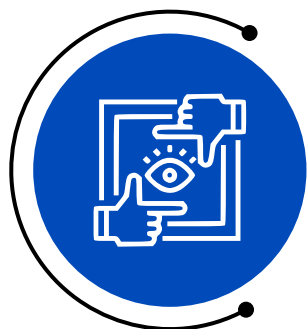


Putting Into Perspective The Capital Required For The Energy Transition



IEA estimates

\$150T of investment required by 2050



Perspective

\$400B capital deployed during U.S. shale boom

Largest year ever for energy capex (2014) – \$900B

The importance of **capital discipline** moving forward

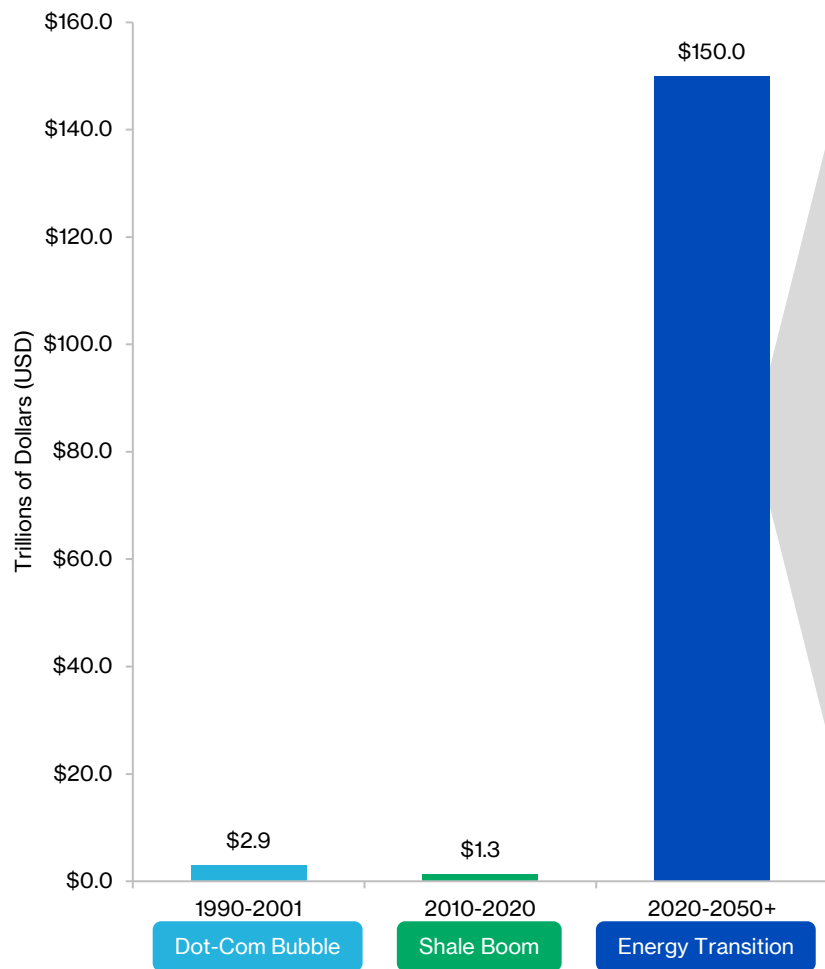


Monetary & Fiscal Policy

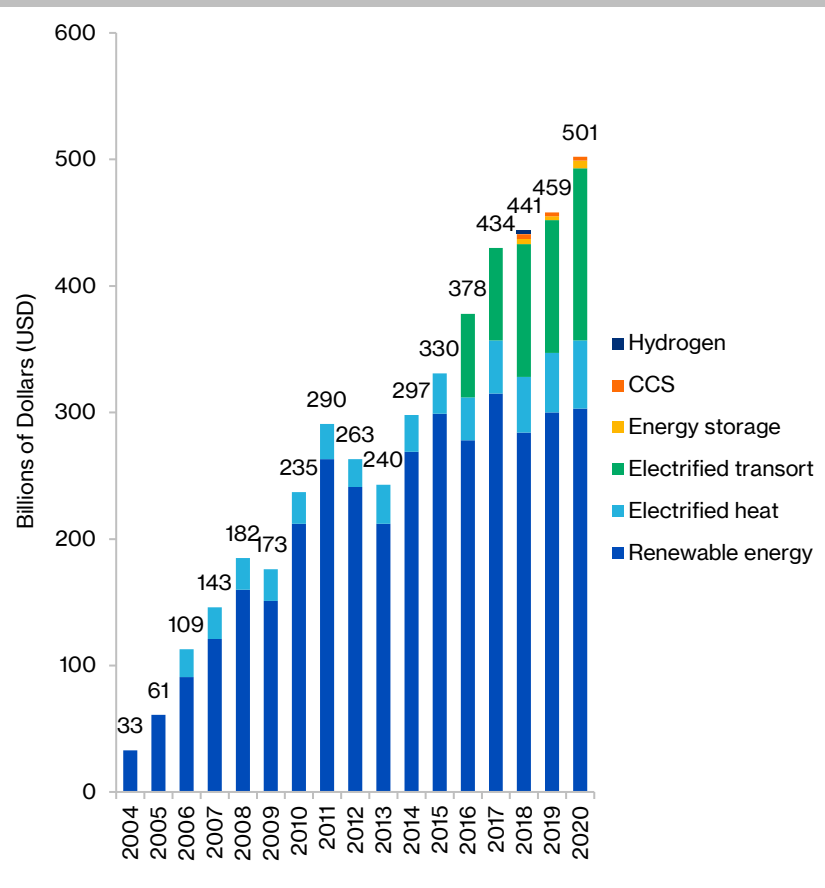
Zero consideration of government deficits, tax policies and voluntary developments

The Energy Transition Will Require 50x The Capital Of The Dot-Com Era

The Energy Transition in Context

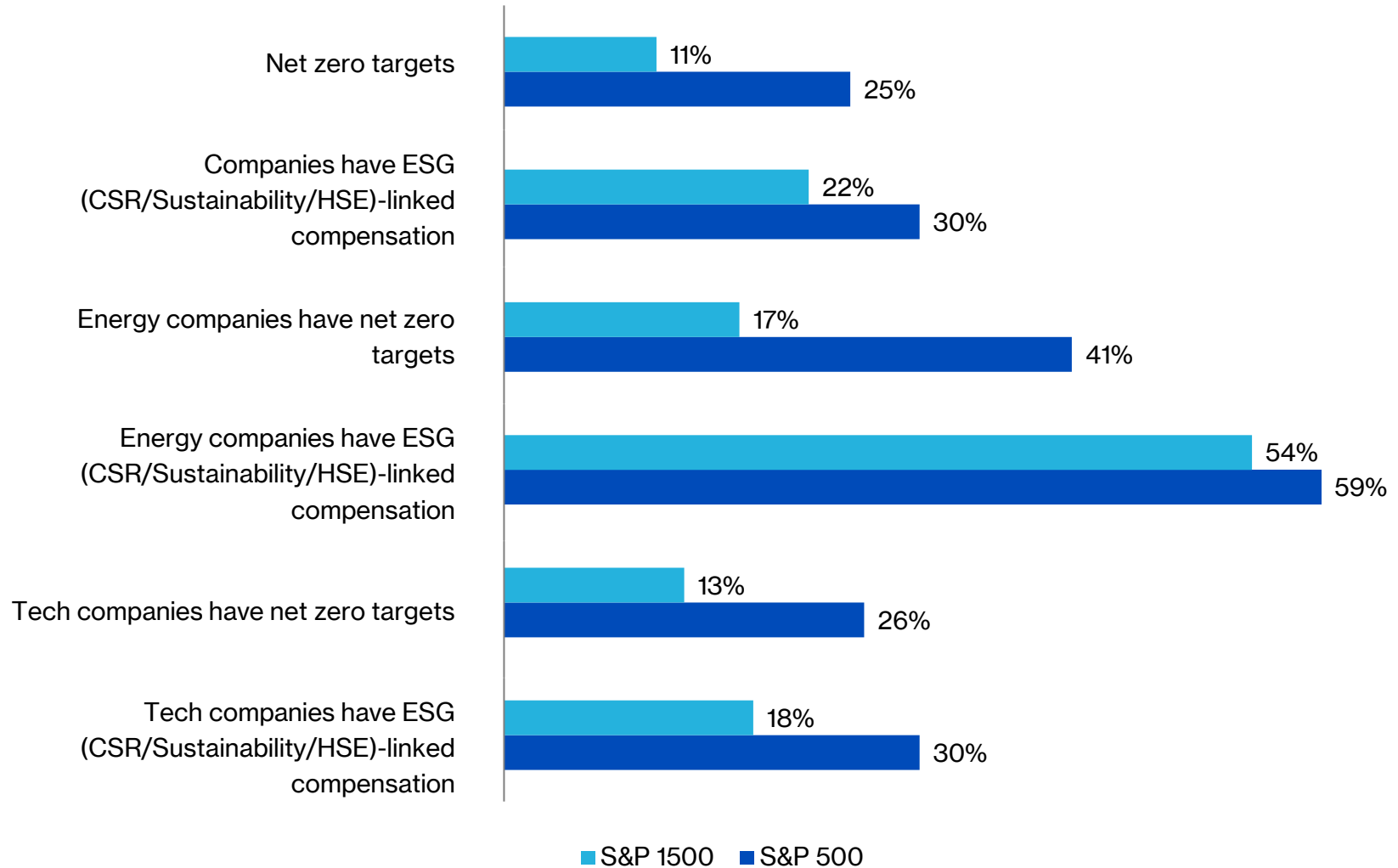


\$150 Trillion is a 10x increase in global investment from 2020 every year for the next three decades.



**Part 3:
What Is The Status Of The Energy
Transition Today?**

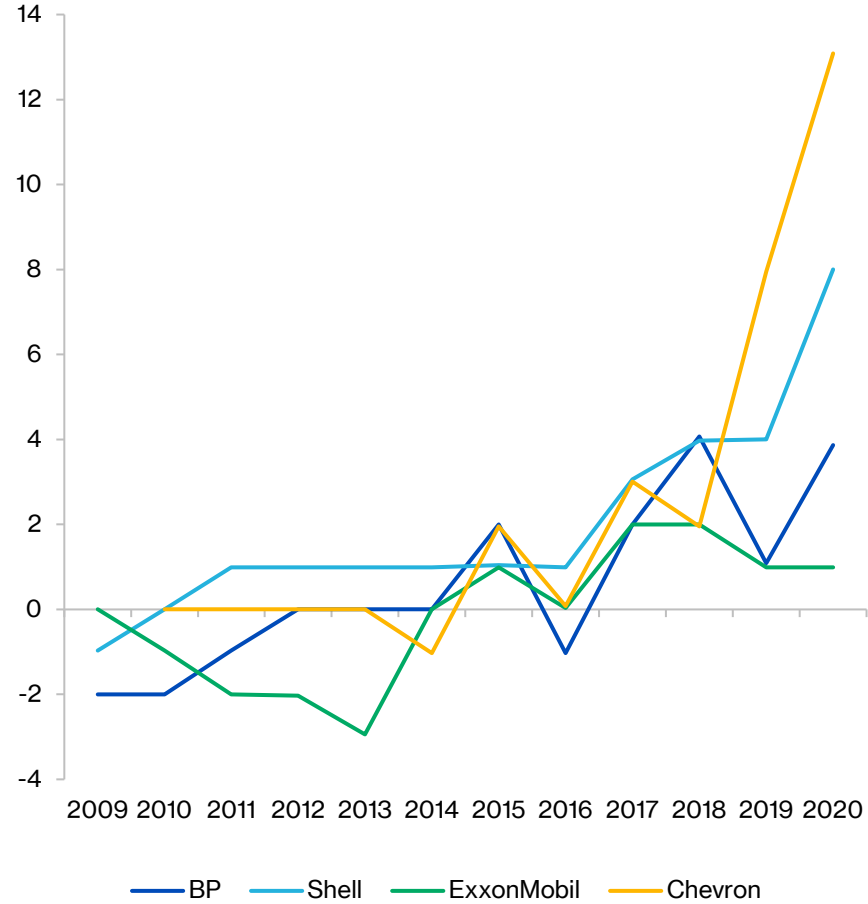
Net Zero Targets Increasingly Influencing Market Perception



Current Climate Actions Are Setting Energy Up To Fail

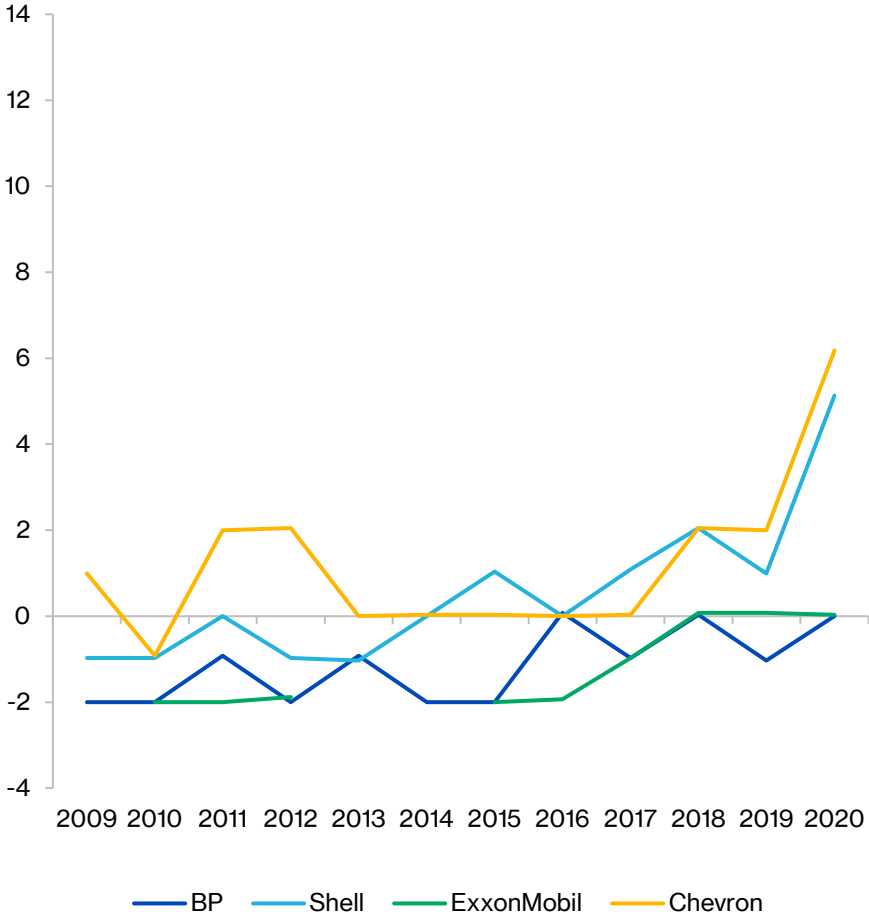
Fossil fuel companies have also been making more pledges to cut emissions

Score for climate pledges in business plan



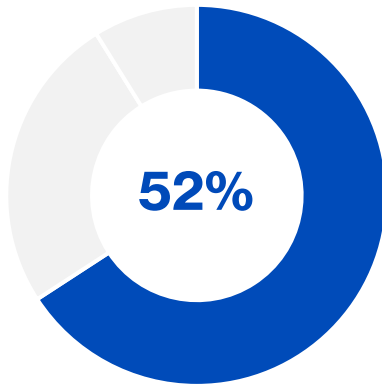
The oil-and-gas majors' climate actions have not matched up to their pledges yet

Score for climate actions in business plan

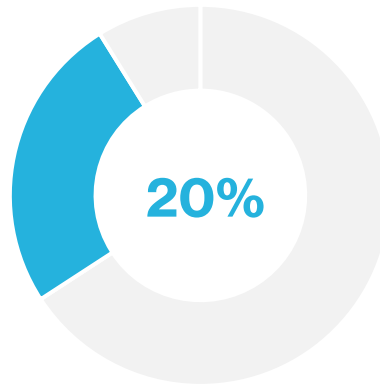


Current Climate Actions Are Setting Energy Up To Fail

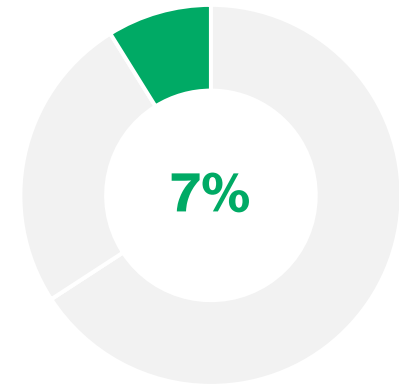
Data from the Climate Action 100+ Benchmark shows that



Of the world's largest emitters had net-zero goals, but only

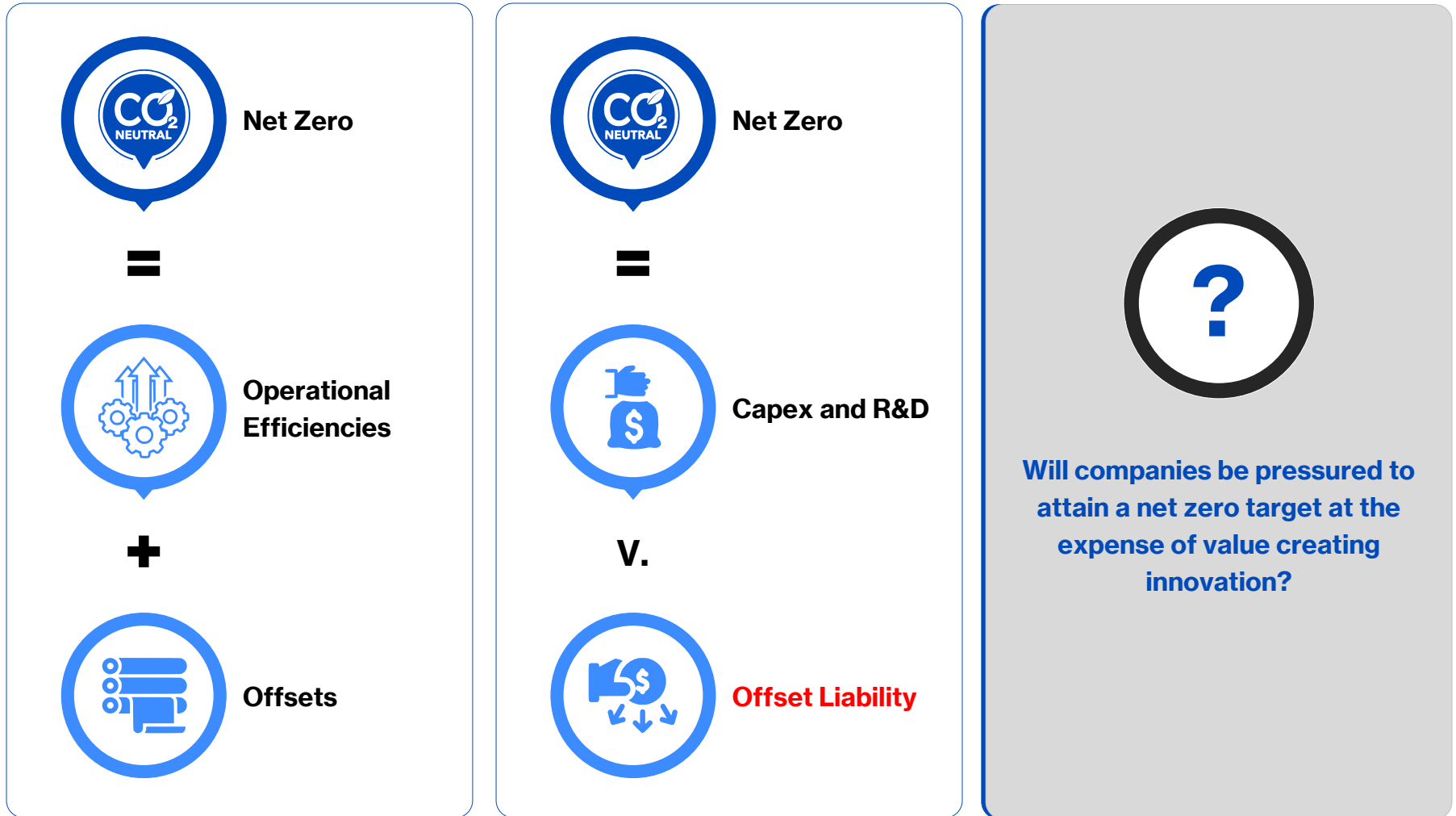


had short and medium-term emissions reduction targets and only



had targets aligned with the Paris Agreement goals

Net Zero, Efficient Capital Deployment & The Pursuit of Innovation



Efficiently Navigating the ESG Landscape Is Increasingly Complex

ESG data is uncorrelated, biased and incredibly influential

- ~6,500 unique data points exist in the ESG ecosystem
- Data is littered with a variety of biases:
 - Time, size, algorithmic, confirmation, belief perseverance



Reporting Frameworks constantly changing & increasingly complex

- Evolution of the PRI
- Influence of TCFD
- Emergence of VRF
- Rise of ISSB
- Revisions of GRI

Influential evaluation methodologies remain subjective and opaque

- Uncorrelated data sets across providers
- Inconsistent rating weightings
- Data sets still in their relative infancy

Shifting regulatory landscape ups the strategic ante

- SEC incessant focus on greenwashing
- Increased regulation focus on climate reporting and human capital management metrics
- The impact of EU's SFDR within the US

Too Many ESG Perspectives Jockeying For Ratings/Data Supremacy

Research Process	Sustainalytics	MSCI	ISS ESG	V.E. (Moody's)	S&P ESG	Refinitiv	FTSE Russell	CDP	RepRisk	Arabesque
Team Size	200+	270+	180+	120+	100+	150+	-	150+	100+	35
Coverage	12,000+	14,000+	6,000+	5,000+	7,000+	9,000+	7,000+	9,000+	170,000+(2)	7,000+
Rating Cycle	Annual(1)	Annual(1)	Annual(1)	Annual(1)	Annual(1)	Weekly	Annual	Annual	Daily	Daily
Rating Made Public	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Indices Supplied	Solactive, STOXX, S&P	MSCI, Bloomberg	STOXX, Solactive	Euronext	S&P, DJSI	Refinitiv	FTSE	Euronext, STOXX	FTSE, DowJones, S&P	S&P

● Yes ● No

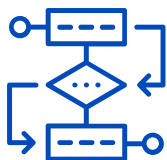
Low Score Correlations Exhaust Valuable Resources, Namely Sanity

Limited Correlation Among Data Providers*

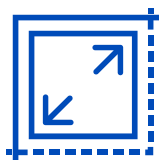
	Refinitiv	Morningstar	Inrate	Bloomberg
Refinitiv				
Morningstar	76%			
Inrate	23%	30%		
Bloomberg	75%	71%	12%	
MSCI	42%	46%	32%	31%
Average correlation	46%			

- The majority of ESG data providers display relatively lower correlations
- Our research indicates data providers are more focused on establishing competitive uniqueness as opposed to empirical research
- Investors tend to utilize a variety of data providers in a mosaic fashion as opposed to relying on a single provider
- Regulators, particularly in Europe, are beginning to investigate and act on the opaqueness of rating agency methodology

Poor Data Quality & Inherent Scoring Bias Affects Energy Transition Too



Algorithmic bias



Size bias



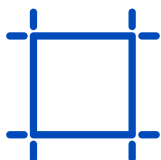
Sector bias



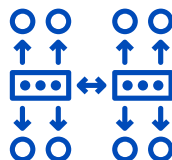
Confirmation bias



Timing bias



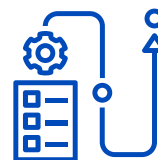
Framing bias



Uncorrelated ESG data sets



Anchoring bias



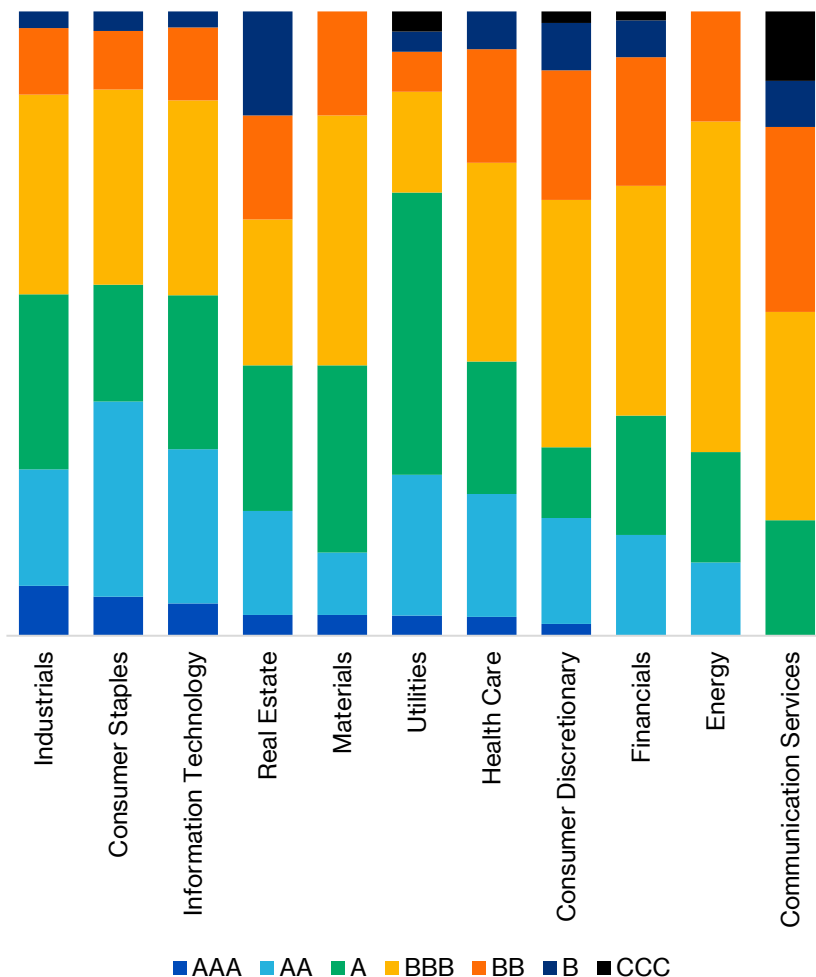
Black box "proprietary" methodologies



Lack of empirical inclusion

Ratings Methodologies Too Reliant On Top Down Instead Of Bottom Up

Energy Companies Have Lower MSCI Scores



Sector Comparison

	Energy	Utilities	Industrials	Materials	Tech
Top 5 “E” Topics for Energy					
Carbon Emissions	18%	12%	5%	12%	2%
Biodiversity	13%	5%	1%	4%	0%
Toxic Emissions & Waste	10%	9%	6%	13%	0%
Opportunities in Clean Tech	2%	0%	10%	4%	12%
Water Stress	1%	10%	0%	11%	2%
Top 5 “S” Topics for Energy					
Health & Safety	13%	3%	10%	7%	0%
Community Relations	9%	1%	1%	3%	0%
Labour Management	1%	0%	15%	7%	5%
Human Capital Development	0%	12%	1%	0%	20%
Privacy & Data Security	0%	1%	2%	0%	10%
Weight of “G”					
Governance	34%	35%	46%	33%	40%

ESG-Related Data for the Energy Space is Skewed & Biased

- Where companies do not disclose ESG data, third party aggregators, raters and detractors typically fill in the blanks
- Top-down guidelines tend to neglect individual bottom-up differentiation
- The adversities resulting from the methodologies employed by rating firms are more substantial for Energy than any other sector



Environmental	
Issue	Average Weight
Product Carbon Footprint	7.9%
Carbon Emissions	4.6%
Raw Material Sourcing	0.4%

Social	
Issue	Average Weight
Privacy & Data Security	29.0%
Labor Management	16.8%
Product Safety & Quality	1.1%
Human Capital Development	1.0%
Supply Chain Labor Standards	0.9%
Consumer Financial Protection	0.6%
Opportunities in Nutrition & Health	0.2%

Governance	
Issue	Average Weight
Governance	40.7%



Issue	Average Weight
Carbon Emissions	14.0%
Biodiversity & Land Use	13.9%
Toxic Emissions & Waste	13.0%

Issue	Average Weight
Health & Safety	13.0%
Community Relations	13.0%
Labor Management	0.3%

Issue	Average Weight
Governance	33.0%

Algorithmic Bias A Critical But Overlooked Component Of Strategy

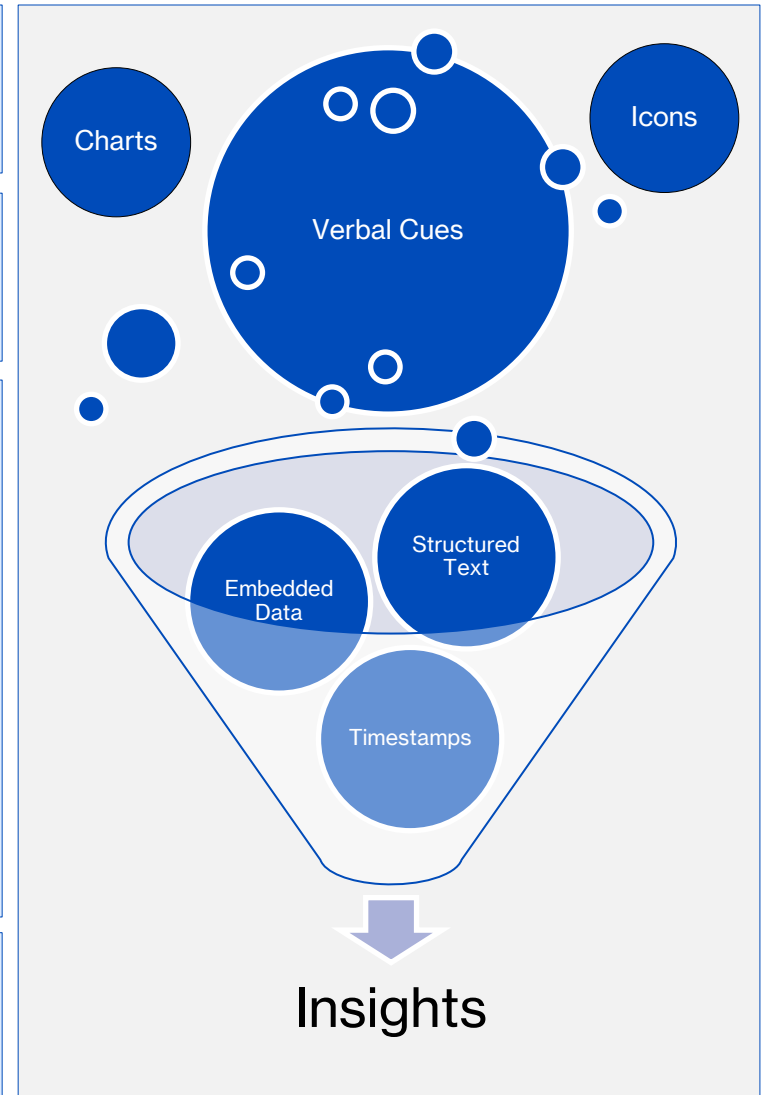
Investors are inundated daily with **unstructured data** in the form of news stories, investor presentations, research, and social media.

It is **impossible to derive insights** from all of this information without the use of natural language processing (NLP) algorithms.

There are many challenges in natural language processing, stemming from not only what is being reported but **how it's being reported**.

- If humans struggle to understand language, so do machines.
- Machine Learning **does not perform well** if it is fed incomplete or wrong data
- NLP tools struggle to interpret **charts** and graphs. If reporting is very graphic heavy, the machines will miss a lot of the content.
- Algorithms display **difficulty in achieving scale** in analysis

Decision precision and transparency of the rationality is an area best **controlled by subject matter experts**, rather than by machines.



Rating Agencies & Data Increasingly Influencing Portfolio Construction

Research Process	MSCI	Vigeo Eiris	Sustainalytics	Other	Total AUM (ESG EFTs)
Amundi AM	●				\$6,259,229,441
BlackRock	●		●	●	\$43,159,713,145
BNP Paribas AM		●			\$1,029,485,878
Credit Suisse AM	●				\$1,205,691,791
DWS Investments	●				\$9,362,196,860
First Trust Advisors				●	\$1,999,312,383
Invesco				●	\$7,120,431,799
Legal & General IM				●	\$1,354,956,961
Lyxor AM				●	\$2,276,798,452
UBS AM	●				\$6,886,701,114
Vanguard	●		●	●	\$4,565,560,641
Total AUM	\$69,150,330,803	\$1,029,485,878	\$47,725,273,786	\$55,911,212,740	\$85,220,078,465

**Part 4:
The SEC's Climate Disclosure
Proposal Misses the Mark**

SEC Climate Disclosure Proposal Is Likely To Pass

- Scope 1 & 2 emissions calculation now require 3rd party attestation
- Take effect fiscal year 2023 / SEC Filings 2024
- Endorses 'TCFD' Reporting Framework
- Impacts periodic reporting (i.e., 10K, 10Q) & registration documents (i.e., S-1, S-3)

Key strategic considerations / proposal requirements include:

- ✓ — the oversight and governance of climate-related risks by the company's board and management;
- ✓ — how climate-related risks identified by the company have had or are likely to have a material impact on its business and consolidated financial statements
- ✓ — how climate risks affect its strategy, business model and outlook;
- ✓ — outline processes for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks and whether any such processes are integrated into the company's overall risk management system or processes;
- ✓ — **Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions, separately disclosed, expressed in absolute terms (not including offsets) both:**
 - by disaggregated constituent greenhouse gases and in the aggregate, and
 - in terms of intensity;
- ✓ — **Scope 3 GHG emissions and intensity, if material, or if the company has set a GHG emissions reduction target or goal that includes its Scope 3 emissions; and**
- ✓ — **to the extent applicable, details on the company's public climate-related targets or goals (including any use of carbon offsets or renewable energy certificates ["RECs"] to achieve such targets and goals), transition plan, use of scenario analysis and/or use of internal carbon pricing.**

Unintended Consequences of SEC's Climate Disclosure Proposal

1



Regulatory mandates of this nature **will act as a deterrent** for future companies to go public and/or remain publicly traded, thereby negatively impacting technological innovation

2



These measures will lead to an incredible number of **frivolous lawsuits**, ultimately harming investors and taking attention away from creating functional solutions

3



Regulation addressing climate issues should center on implementing a variety of **positive incentives** which encourage incremental innovation, efficiency, and results

4



Precedent indicates that **market forces are materially more effective**, efficient, and impactful in creating solutions than regulatory

5



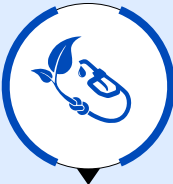
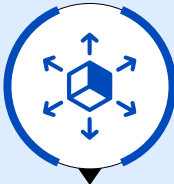



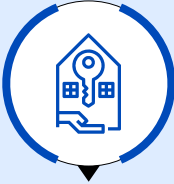


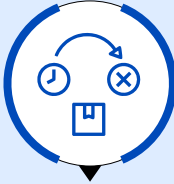




The reallocation of resources to monitor climate has the potential to **destabilize the credibility** of the U.S. capital markets

Private Companies Will Feel The Burden of Climate Disclosure As Well

➤ **Proposed to take effect fiscal year 2023 / SEC Filings 2024**

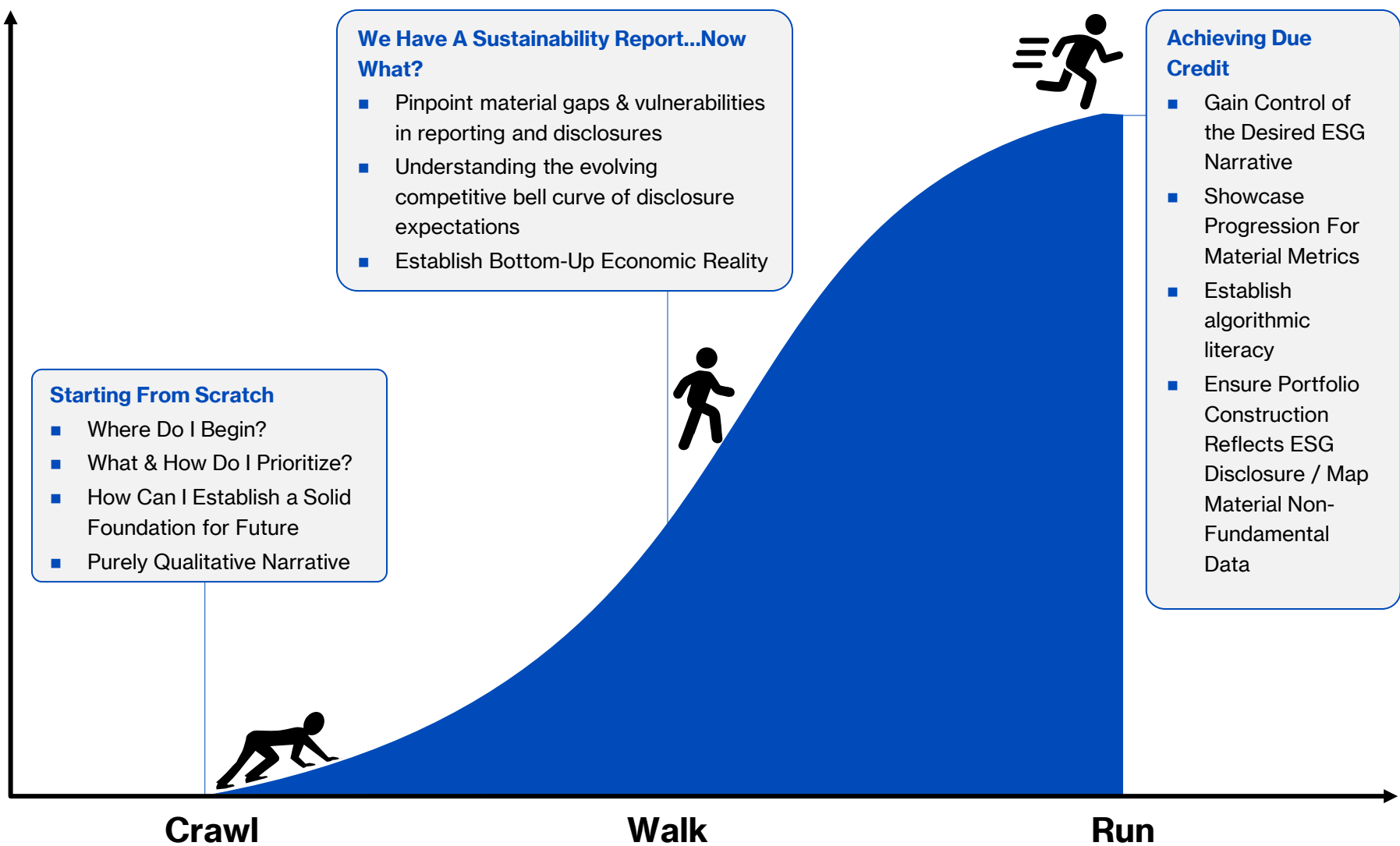
➤ **Large filers mandated to report Scope 3**

						
purchased goods and services	capital goods	fuel- and energy-related activities	transportation and distribution	waste generated in operations	business travel	employee commuting
						
leased assets	processing of sold products	use of sold products	end of life treatment of sold products	franchises	Investments	

➤ **Public companies will be forced to utilize their private partners to aggregate emissions data**

**Part 5:
Recommended Action Items &
Strategic Considerations**

One ESG Size & Strategy Does Not Fit All



ESG Becoming a Key Emphasis in Large-Scale M&A

Public disclosures around large-scale energy M&A have increasingly highlighted ESG attributes and rationale

NEWS RELEASE

ConocoPhillips Announces Significant Enhancement to Multi-Year Plan with All-Cash Permian Asset Acquisition; Increases Ordinary Dividend; Improves 2030 Emissions Intensity Reduction Target

SEPTEMBER 20, 2021

Download .PDF

HOUSTON - ConocoPhillips (NYSE: COP) today announced several actions to further enhance its compelling, distinctive investment proposition. The actions are consistent with the company's financial framework, its stated capital allocation priorities and its commitment to playing a valued role in the energy transition. Materials describing today's actions are provided at www.conocophillips.com/investor. The actions include:

- A complementary, highly accretive acquisition of Shell Enterprises LLC's prolific Delaware basin position for \$9.5 billion in cash. The assets include ~225,000 net acres and producing properties located entirely in Texas, as well as over 600 miles of operated crude, gas and water pipelines and infrastructure. Estimated 2022 production from these assets is expected to be approximately 200 MBOED, roughly half of which is operated.
- An increase in the company's quarterly ordinary dividend from 43 cents per share to 46 cents per share, representing a ~7% increase and a current dividend yield of 3%. The dividend is payable on Dec. 15 to stockholders of record at the close of business on Oct. 28, 2021.
- In conjunction with this transaction, the company also announced it will improve its 2030 GHG emissions intensity reduction targets. The prior 2030 reduction target of 35-45% on a gross-operated basis will be increased to 40-50%, versus a 2016 baseline, on both a net equity and gross-operated basis.

"We were presented with a unique opportunity to add premium assets at a value that meets our strict cost of supply framework and brings financial and operational metrics that are highly attractive to our multi-year plan," said Ryan Lance, ConocoPhillips chairman and chief executive officer. "Our financial strength allowed us to structure a competitive offer for this transaction and we are very excited to enhance our position in one of the best basins in the world with the addition of Shell's high-quality assets and talented workforce. The transaction will be funded from available cash while still retaining a significant level of cash on the balance sheet for general purposes. Our underlying business drivers will be stronger, the expanded cash flows derived from this transaction mean shareholders will benefit from higher returns of capital consistent with our commitment to return of capital of at least 30% of cash from operations."

Lance added, "In addition to enhancing our base plan, this transaction also enhances our ability as an E&P company to have a valued role in energy transition by accelerating progress on our Triple Mandate. The objectives of the mandate are to responsibly produce energy to meet transition demand, generate compelling returns on end of capital, and achieve our Paris-aligned targets and 2050 net zero ambition. The assets we're adding are consistent with our low cost of supply strategy, which is designed to position our portfolio as the most likely to be developed as the energy transition progresses and the need for oil and gas is reduced over time. The assets we're adding improve our ability to generate returns that are consistent with what investors demand through cycles. And the assets we're adding will bring more low GHG intensity barrels to our mix. This deal hits on all the objectives of our mandate."

Repeated ESG Emphasis in Press Release, Presentation and Commentary

"In addition to enhancing our base plan, this transaction also enhances our ability as an E&P company to have a valued role in energy transition by accelerating progress on our Triple Mandate. The objectives of the mandate are to responsibly produce energy to meet transition demand, generate compelling returns on and of capital, and achieve our Paris-aligned targets and 2050 net zero ambition. The assets we're adding are consistent with our low cost of supply strategy, which is designed to position our portfolio as the most likely to be developed as the energy transition progresses and the need for oil and gas is reduced over time. The assets we're adding improve our ability to generate returns that are consistent with what investors demand through cycles. And the assets we're adding will bring more low GHG intensity barrels to our mix. This deal hits on all the objectives of our mandate"

- Ryan Lance, COP Chairman and CEO (Sep 20, 2021)

Announced Actions Strongly Align with Proven Value Proposition

TRIPLE MANDATE

- MEET TRANSITION DEMAND
- DELIVER COMPETITIVE RETURNS
- ACHIEVE NET ZERO EMISSIONS AMBITION

ANNOUNCED ACTIONS

HIGHLY ACCRETIVE ASSET TRANSACTION for \$9.5 billion in cash

- ~225,000 net acres
- ~200 MBOED (2022) in heart of Delaware Basin
- ~\$10B increase in FCF
- ~100% of market cap distributed in 10-year plan at \$50/BBL WT¹

~7% INCREASE IN ORDINARY DIVIDEND

~8% of market cap distributed in 2021

IMPROVED GHG REDUCTION TARGET

2030 intensity reduction target of 40-50%²

Footnote 1 and 2 emissions on a net equity and gross-operated basis. ¹2020 head, excluding at 2% annually. ²2030 target relative to a Dec. 31, 2016 baseline. Free cash flow (FCF) is a non-GAAP measure defined in the Appendix. Market cap of \$77B on Sep. 13, 2021.

Transaction on a Page: Accretion, Scale, Value Upside and ESG Leadership

TRANSACTION HIGHLIGHTS AND METRICS¹

- ~225,000 NET ACRES
- 3.7X 2022E EBITDA
- ~200 MBOED 2022E PRODUCTION
- 20% 2022E FCF YIELD
- \$2.6B & \$1.9B 2022E CFO & FCF²
- \$9.5 BILLION HEADLINE PRICE
- \$47,500 2022E \$/BOED²
- JULY 1, 2021 EFFECTIVE DATE
- \$15,600 4Q 2021 ANTICIPATED CLOSE \$/NET ACRE

Highly accretive on key financial metrics

Complementary, low CoS addition to Permian position

Enhanced free cash flow generation and shareholder distributions

Increasing disposition target by \$2B to \$4-5B

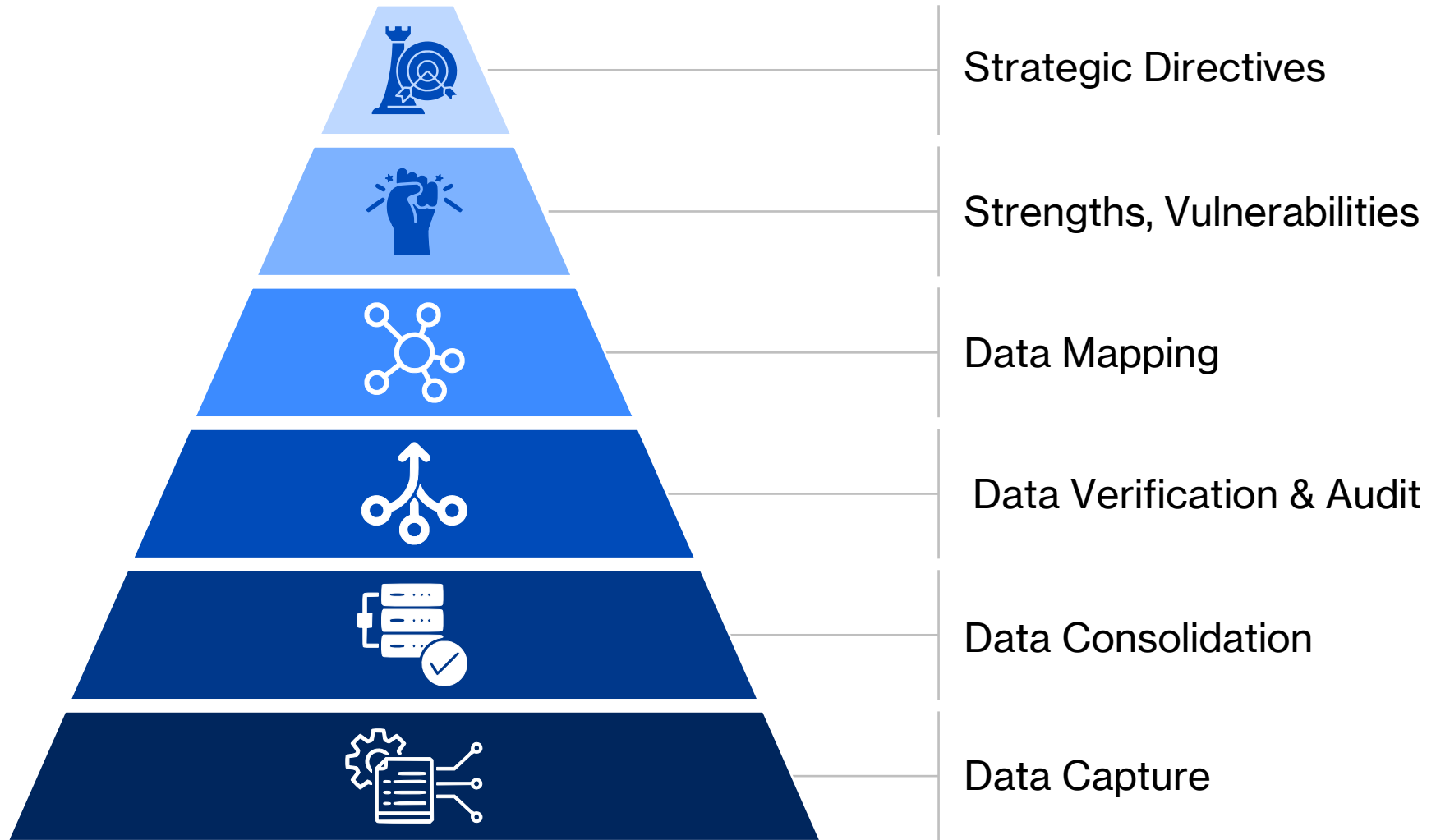
Significant value upside from applying proven efficiencies to increased scale

Elevates ESG leadership with additional low GHG intensity production

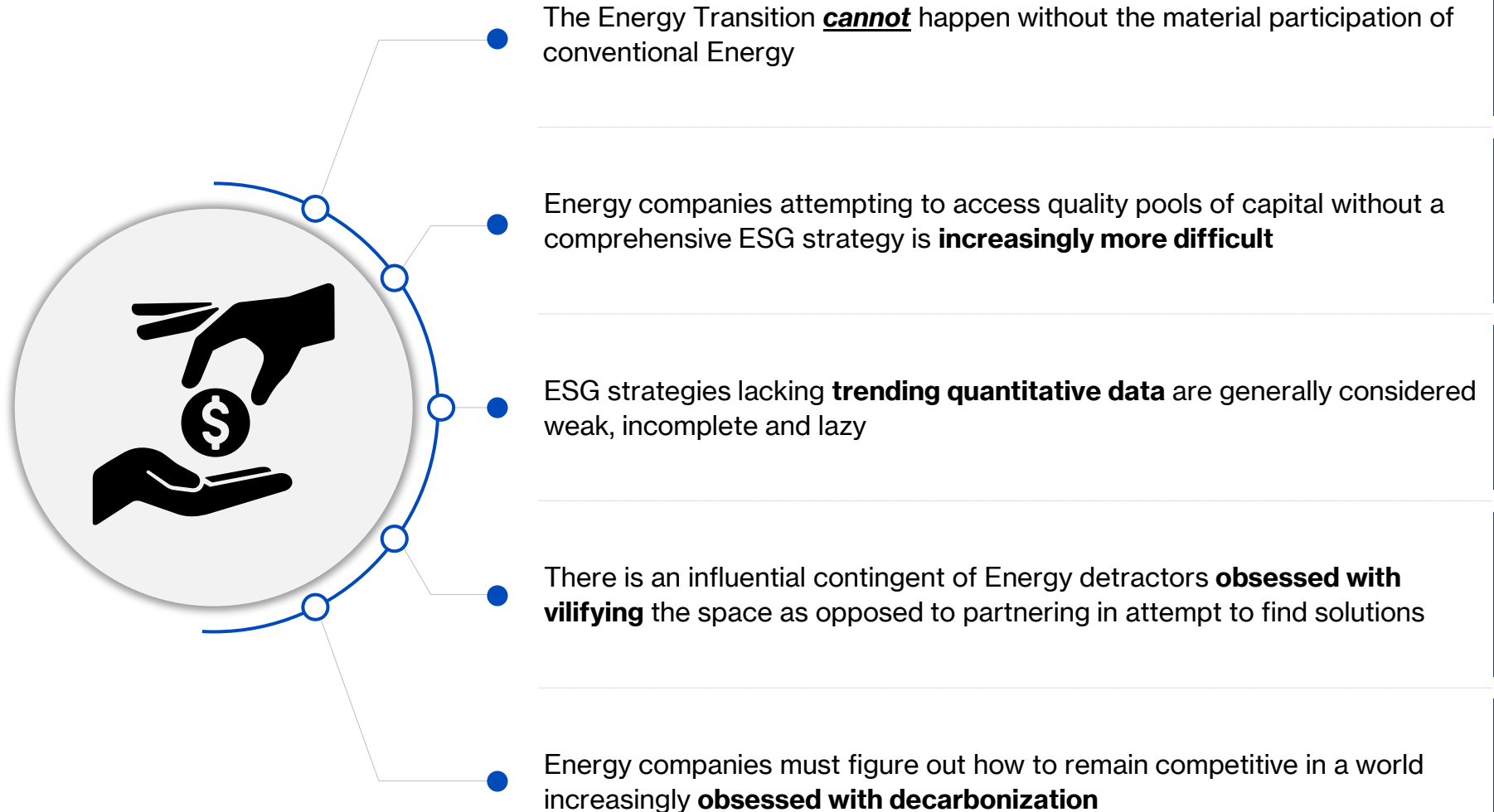
¹Metrics based on strip pricing as of Sep. 13, 2021, preliminary assessment of 2022 capital, and transaction headline price. ²Represents transaction headline price and operating cost of production of oil, natural gas, and refined petroleum products per barrel. Assumes transaction headline price adjusted for production value, estimated at \$50,000 per BOED assuming 2022 estimated production of 200 MBOED and 225,000 net acres. Cash from operations (CFO), free cash flow (FCF) and EBITDA are non-GAAP measures defined in the Appendix.

Thoughtful Preparation of Key ESG Announcement Criteria is Critical to the Value Maximization Strategy

Utilizing Data Management To RETAKE Control Of The Narrative



Fossil Fuel Investments Are Part Of Energy Transition Investments



Questions & Discussion