

CHEVRON CORP
Form 10-K
February 25, 2016

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission File Number 001-00368

Chevron Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

94-0890210

6001 Bollinger Canyon Road,
San Ramon, California 94583-2324

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

(Address of principal executive offices)
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (925) 842-1000

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12 (b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common stock, par value \$.75 per share	New York Stock Exchange, Inc.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.
Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.
Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer” and “smaller reporting company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).

Yes No

Aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant’s most recently completed second fiscal quarter — \$181,530,939,081 (As of June 30, 2015)

Number of Shares of Common Stock outstanding as of February 15, 2016 — 1,883,156,295

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

(To The Extent Indicated Herein)

Notice of the 2016 Annual Meeting and 2016 Proxy Statement, to be filed pursuant to Rule 14a-6(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, in connection with the company’s 2016 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (in Part III)

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT RELEVANT TO FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION
FOR THE PURPOSE OF “SAFE HARBOR” PROVISIONS OF THE
PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

This Annual Report on Form 10-K of Chevron Corporation contains forward-looking statements relating to Chevron’s operations that are based on management’s current expectations, estimates and projections about the petroleum, chemicals and other energy-related industries. Words or phrases such as “anticipates,” “expects,” “intends,” “plans,” “targets,” “forecasts,” “projects,” “believes,” “seeks,” “schedules,” “estimates,” “may,” “could,” “should,” “budgets,” “outlook,” “on schedule” and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the company’s control and are difficult to predict. Therefore, actual outcomes and results may differ materially from what is expressed or forecasted in such forward-looking statements. The reader should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report. Unless legally required, Chevron undertakes no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Among the important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements are: changing crude oil and natural gas prices; changing refining, marketing and chemicals margins; the company’s ability to realize anticipated cost savings and expenditure reductions; actions of competitors or regulators; timing of exploration expenses; timing of crude oil liftings; the competitiveness of alternate-energy sources or product substitutes; technological developments; the results of operations and financial condition of the company’s suppliers, vendors, partners and equity affiliates, particularly during extended periods of low prices for crude oil and natural gas; the inability or failure of the company’s joint-venture partners to fund their share of operations and development activities; the potential failure to achieve expected net production from existing and future crude oil and natural gas development projects; potential delays in the development, construction or start-up of planned projects; the potential disruption or interruption of the company’s operations due to war, accidents, political events, civil unrest, severe weather, cyber threats and terrorist acts, crude oil production quotas or other actions that might be imposed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, or other natural or human causes beyond its control; changing economic, regulatory and political environments in the various countries in which the company operates; general domestic and international economic and political conditions; the potential liability for remedial actions or assessments under existing or future environmental regulations and litigation; significant operational, investment or product changes required by existing or future environmental statutes and regulations, including international agreements and national or regional legislation and regulatory measures to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions; the potential liability resulting from other pending or future litigation; the company’s future acquisition or disposition of assets and gains and losses from asset dispositions or impairments; government-mandated sales, divestitures, recapitalizations, industry-specific taxes, changes in fiscal terms or restrictions on scope of company operations; foreign currency movements compared with the U.S. dollar; material reductions in corporate liquidity and access to debt markets; the effects of changed accounting rules under generally accepted accounting principles promulgated by rule-setting bodies; the company’s ability to identify and mitigate the risks and hazards inherent in operating in the global energy industry; and the factors set forth under the heading “Risk Factors” on pages 21 through 23 in this report. Other unpredictable or unknown factors not discussed in this report could also have material adverse effects on forward-looking statements.

PART I

Item 1. Business

General Development of Business

Summary Description of Chevron

Chevron Corporation,* a Delaware corporation, manages its investments in subsidiaries and affiliates and provides administrative, financial, management and technology support to U.S. and international subsidiaries that engage in integrated energy and chemicals operations. Upstream operations consist primarily of exploring for, developing and producing crude oil and natural gas; processing, liquefaction, transportation and regasification associated with liquefied natural gas; transporting crude oil by major international oil export pipelines; transporting, storage and marketing of natural gas; and a gas-to-liquids plant. Downstream operations consist primarily of refining crude oil into petroleum products; marketing of crude oil and refined products; transporting crude oil and refined products by pipeline, marine vessel, motor equipment and rail car; and manufacturing and marketing of commodity petrochemicals, plastics for industrial uses and fuel and lubricant additives.

A list of the company's major subsidiaries is presented on page E-4. As of December 31, 2015, Chevron had approximately 61,500 employees (including about 3,300 service station employees). Approximately 29,600 employees (including about 3,100 service station employees), or 48 percent, were employed in U.S. operations.

Overview of Petroleum Industry

Petroleum industry operations and profitability are influenced by many factors. Prices for crude oil, natural gas, petroleum products and petrochemicals are generally determined by supply and demand. Production levels from the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) are a major factor in determining worldwide supply. Demand for crude oil and its products and for natural gas is largely driven by the conditions of local, national and global economies, although weather patterns and taxation relative to other energy sources also play a significant part. Laws and governmental policies, particularly in the areas of taxation, energy and the environment, affect where and how companies conduct their operations and formulate their products and, in some cases, limit their profits directly.

Strong competition exists in all sectors of the petroleum and petrochemical industries in supplying the energy, fuel and chemical needs of industry and individual consumers. Chevron competes with fully integrated, major global petroleum companies, as well as independent and national petroleum companies, for the acquisition of crude oil and natural gas leases and other properties and for the equipment and labor required to develop and operate those properties. In its downstream business, Chevron competes with fully integrated, major petroleum companies and other independent refining, marketing, transportation and chemicals entities and national petroleum companies in the sale or acquisition of various goods or services in many national and international markets.

Operating Environment

Refer to pages FS-2 through FS-8 of this Form 10-K in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for a discussion of the company's current business environment and outlook.

Chevron's Strategic Direction

Chevron's primary objective is to create shareholder value and achieve sustained financial returns from its operations that will enable it to outperform its competitors. In the upstream, the company's strategies are to grow profitably in core areas and build new legacy positions. In the downstream, the strategies are to deliver competitive returns and grow earnings across the value chain. The company also continues to apply commercial and functional excellence in supply, trading and transportation to enable the success of the upstream and downstream strategies, and to utilize technology across all its businesses to differentiate performance.

Information about the company is available on the company's website at www.chevron.com. Information contained on the company's website is not part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The company's Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to these reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are available free of charge on the company's website soon after such reports are filed with or furnished to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission

(SEC). The reports are also available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

* Incorporated in Delaware in 1926 as Standard Oil Company of California, the company adopted the name Chevron Corporation in 1984 and ChevronTexaco Corporation in 2001. In 2005, ChevronTexaco Corporation changed its name to Chevron Corporation. As used in this report, the term "Chevron" and such terms as "the company," "the corporation," "our," "we" and "us" may refer to Chevron Corporation, one or more of its consolidated subsidiaries, or all of them taken as a whole, but unless stated otherwise they do not include "affiliates" of Chevron — i.e., those companies accounted for by the equity method (generally owned 50 percent or less) or investments accounted for by the cost method. All of these terms are used for convenience only and are not intended as a precise description of any of the separate companies, each of which manages its own affairs.

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Description of Business and Properties

The upstream and downstream activities of the company and its equity affiliates are widely dispersed geographically, with operations and projects* in North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia. Tabulations of segment sales and other operating revenues, earnings and income taxes for the three years ending December 31, 2015, and assets as of the end of 2015 and 2014 — for the United States and the company's international geographic areas — are in Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements beginning on page FS-37. Similar comparative data for the company's investments in and income from equity affiliates and property, plant and equipment are in Notes 15 and 16 on pages FS-40 through FS-41. Refer to page FS-13 of this Form 10-K in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for a discussion of the company's capital and exploratory expenditures.

Upstream

Reserves

Refer to Table V beginning on page FS-65 for a tabulation of the company's proved net liquids (including crude oil, condensate, natural gas liquids and synthetic oil) and natural gas reserves by geographic area, at the beginning of 2013 and each year-end from 2013 through 2015. Reserves governance, technologies used in establishing proved reserves additions, and major changes to proved reserves by geographic area for the three-year period ended December 31, 2015, are summarized in the discussion for Table V. Discussion is also provided regarding the nature of, status of, and planned future activities associated with the development of proved undeveloped reserves. The company recognizes reserves for projects with various development periods, sometimes exceeding five years. The external factors that impact the duration of a project include scope and complexity, remoteness or adverse operating conditions, infrastructure constraints, and contractual limitations.

At December 31, 2015, 21 percent of the company's net proved reserves were located in Kazakhstan and 19 percent were located in the United States.

The net proved reserve balances at the end of each of the three years 2013 through 2015 are shown in the following table:

	At December 31		
	2015	2014	2013
Liquids — Millions of barrels			
Consolidated Companies	4,262	4,285	4,303
Affiliated Companies	2,000	1,964	2,042
Total Liquids	6,262	6,249	6,345
Natural Gas — Billions of cubic feet			
Consolidated Companies	25,946	25,707	25,670
Affiliated Companies	3,491	3,409	3,476
Total Natural Gas	29,437	29,116	29,146
Oil-Equivalent — Millions of barrels			
Consolidated Companies	8,586	8,570	8,582
Affiliated Companies	2,582	2,532	2,621
Total Oil-Equivalent	11,168	11,102	11,203

* Oil-equivalent conversion ratio is 6,000 cubic feet of natural gas = 1 barrel of oil.

As used in this report, the term "project" may describe new upstream development activity, individual phases in a multiphase development, maintenance activities, certain existing assets, new investments in downstream and chemicals capacity, investments in emerging and sustainable energy activities, and certain other activities. All of these terms are used for convenience only and are not intended as a precise description of the term "project" as it relates to any specific governmental law or regulation.

Net Production of Liquids and Natural Gas

The following table summarizes the net production of liquids and natural gas for 2015 and 2014 by the company and its affiliates. Worldwide oil-equivalent production of 2.622 million barrels per day in 2015 was up 2 percent from 2014. Production increases from project ramp-ups in the United States and Bangladesh and production entitlement effects in several locations were partially offset by the Partitioned Zone shut-in, normal field declines and the effect of asset sales. Refer to the “Results of Operations” section beginning on page FS-6 for a detailed discussion of the factors explaining the 2013 through 2015 changes in production for crude oil and natural gas liquids, and natural gas, and refer to Table V on pages FS-68 and FS-69 for information on annual production by geographical region.

Thousands of barrels per day (MBPD) Millions of cubic feet per day (MMCFPD)	Components of Oil-Equivalent					
	Oil-Equivalent (MBPD) ¹		Liquids (MBPD)		Natural Gas (MMCFPD)	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
United States	720	664	501	456	1,310	1,250
Other Americas						
Argentina	27	25	21	21	36	23
Brazil	18	21	17	20	5	6
Canada ²	69	69	67	67	14	10
Colombia	27	31	—	—	161	186
Trinidad and Tobago	19	19	—	—	116	112
Total Other Americas	160	165	105	108	332	337
Africa						
Angola	119	121	110	113	52	51
Chad ³	—	8	—	8	—	2
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3	3	2	2	1	1
Nigeria	270	286	230	246	246	236
Republic of Congo	20	16	18	14	11	11
Total Africa	412	434	360	383	310	301
Asia						
Azerbaijan	34	28	32	26	12	12
Bangladesh	123	109	3	2	720	643
China	24	16	24	16	—	—
Indonesia	207	185	176	149	185	214
Kazakhstan	56	53	34	31	138	126
Myanmar	20	16	—	—	117	99
Partitioned Zone ⁴	28	81	27	78	5	18
Philippines	23	23	3	3	122	118
Thailand	238	238	66	63	1,033	1,046
Total Asia	753	749	365	368	2,332	2,276
Australia/Oceania						
Australia	94	97	21	23	439	442
Total Australia/Oceania	94	97	21	23	439	442
Europe						
Denmark	24	25	16	17	50	51
Netherlands ³	—	7	—	2	—	34
Norway ³	—	1	—	1	—	—
United Kingdom	59	47	40	32	115	88
Total Europe	83	80	56	52	165	173

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Total Consolidated Companies	2,222	2,189	1,408	1,390	4,888	4,779
Affiliates ^{2,5}	400	382	336	319	381	388
Total Including Affiliates ⁶	2,622	2,571	1,744	1,709	5,269	5,167

¹ Oil-equivalent conversion ratio is 6,000 cubic feet of natural gas = 1 barrel of oil.

² Includes synthetic oil: Canada, net	47	43	47	43	—	—
Venezuelan affiliate, net	29	31	29	31	—	—

³ Producing fields in Chad, the Netherlands and Norway were sold in 2014.

⁴ Located between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

⁵ Volumes represent Chevron's share of production by affiliates, including Tengizchevroil in Kazakhstan; Petroboscan, Petroindependiente and Petropiar in Venezuela; and Angola LNG in Angola.

⁶ Volumes include natural gas consumed in operations of 496 million and 523 million cubic feet per day in 2015 and 2014, respectively. Total "as sold" natural gas volumes were 4,773 million and 4,644 million cubic feet per day for 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Production Outlook

The company estimates its average worldwide oil-equivalent production in 2016 will be flat to 4 percent growth compared to 2015. This estimate is subject to many factors and uncertainties, as described beginning on page FS-4. Refer to the “Review of Ongoing Exploration and Production Activities in Key Areas,” beginning on page 8, for a discussion of the company’s major crude oil and natural gas development projects.

Average Sales Prices and Production Costs per Unit of Production

Refer to Table IV on page FS-64 for the company’s average sales price per barrel of crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids and per thousand cubic feet of natural gas produced, and the average production cost per oil-equivalent barrel for 2015, 2014 and 2013.

Gross and Net Productive Wells

The following table summarizes gross and net productive wells at year-end 2015 for the company and its affiliates:

	At December 31, 2015			
	Productive Oil Wells*		Productive Gas Wells *	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
United States	50,808	33,457	13,528	7,186
Other Americas	1,122	734	87	49
Africa	1,853	704	17	7
Asia	14,676	12,712	3,654	2,172
Australia/Oceania	571	319	67	11
Europe	322	69	161	34
Total Consolidated Companies	69,352	47,995	17,514	9,459
Affiliates	1,411	490	7	2
Total Including Affiliates	70,763	48,485	17,521	9,461
Multiple completion wells included above	981	672	371	280

* Gross wells represent the total number of wells in which Chevron has an ownership interest. Net wells represent the sum of Chevron's ownership interest in gross wells.

Acreage

At December 31, 2015, the company owned or had under lease or similar agreements undeveloped and developed crude oil and natural gas properties throughout the world. The geographical distribution of the company’s acreage is shown in the following table:

Thousands of acres ¹	Undeveloped ²		Developed		Developed and Undeveloped	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
United States	5,088	4,153	7,249	4,732	12,337	8,885
Other Americas	26,509	14,843	1,398	389	27,907	15,232
Africa	19,723	9,727	2,326	946	22,049	10,673
Asia	29,137	14,530	1,646	924	30,783	15,454
Australia/Oceania	23,357	15,601	1,843	676	25,200	16,277
Europe	2,918	2,445	407	53	3,325	2,498
Total Consolidated Companies	106,732	61,299	14,869	7,720	121,601	69,019
Affiliates	531	229	272	106	803	335
Total Including Affiliates	107,263	61,528	15,141	7,826	122,404	69,354

¹ Gross acres represent the total number of acres in which Chevron has an ownership interest. Net acres represent the sum of Chevron's ownership interest in gross acres.

² The gross undeveloped acres that will expire in 2016, 2017 and 2018 if production is not established by certain required dates are 8,217, 412 and 1,650, respectively.

Delivery Commitments

The company sells crude oil and natural gas from its producing operations under a variety of contractual obligations. Most contracts generally commit the company to sell quantities based on production from specified properties, but some natural gas sales contracts specify delivery of fixed and determinable quantities, as discussed below.

In the United States, the company is contractually committed to deliver 160 billion cubic feet of natural gas to third parties through 2018. The company believes it can satisfy these contracts through a combination of equity production from the company's proved developed U.S. reserves and third-party purchases. These commitments are all based on contracts with indexed pricing terms.

Outside the United States, the company is contractually committed to deliver a total of 1,343 billion cubic feet of natural gas to third parties from 2016 through 2018 from operations in Australia, Colombia, Denmark and the Philippines. These sales contracts contain variable pricing formulas that are generally referenced to the prevailing market price for crude oil, natural gas or other petroleum products at the time of delivery. The company believes it can satisfy these contracts from quantities available from production of the company's proved developed reserves in these countries.

Development Activities

Refer to Table I on page FS-61 for details associated with the company's development expenditures and costs of proved property acquisitions for 2015, 2014 and 2013.

The following table summarizes the company's net interest in productive and dry development wells completed in each of the past three years, and the status of the company's development wells drilling at December 31, 2015. A "development well" is a well drilled within the proved area of a crude oil or natural gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

	Wells Drilling*		Net Wells Completed					
	at 12/31/15		2015		2014		2013	
	Gross	Net	Prod.	Dry	Prod.	Dry	Prod.	Dry
United States	131	71	873	3	1,085	8	1,101	4
Other Americas	40	17	99	—	81	—	127	—
Africa	22	4	9	—	9	—	20	1
Asia	24	10	828	5	1,025	4	535	5
Australia/Oceania	4	3	4	—	9	—	—	—
Europe	3	—	2	—	2	—	3	—
Total Consolidated Companies	224	105	1,815	8	2,211	12	1,786	10
Affiliates	36	15	26	—	25	1	25	—
Total Including Affiliates	260	120	1,841	8	2,236	13	1,811	10

* Gross wells represent the total number of wells in which Chevron has an ownership interest. Net wells represent the sum of Chevron's ownership interest in gross wells.

Exploration Activities

Refer to Table I on page FS-61 for detail on the company's exploration expenditures and costs of unproved property acquisitions for 2015, 2014 and 2013.

The following table summarizes the company's net interests in productive and dry exploratory wells completed in each of the last three years, and the number of exploratory wells drilling at December 31, 2015. "Exploratory wells" are wells drilled to find and produce crude oil or natural gas in unproved areas and include delineation and appraisal wells, which are wells drilled to find a new reservoir in a field previously found to be productive of crude oil or natural gas in another reservoir or to extend a known reservoir beyond the proved area.

	Wells Drilling*		Net Wells Completed					
	at 12/31/15		2015		2014		2013	
	Gross	Net	Prod.	Dry	Prod.	Dry	Prod.	Dry
United States	3	2	16	4	20	12	17	2
Other Americas	2	2	5	1	3	—	12	2
Africa	3	1	3	—	1	2	—	—
Asia	—	—	5	1	7	2	13	4

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Australia/Oceania	—	—	1	4	3	—	3	—
Europe	—	—	3	—	3	—	2	2
Total Consolidated Companies	8	5	33	10	37	16	47	10
Affiliates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Including Affiliates	8	5	33	10	37	16	47	10

* Gross wells represent the total number of wells in which Chevron has an ownership interest. Net wells represent the sum of Chevron's ownership interest in gross wells.

Review of Ongoing Exploration and Production Activities in Key Areas

Chevron has exploration and production activities in most of the world's major hydrocarbon basins. Chevron's 2015 key upstream activities, some of which are also discussed in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, beginning on page FS-6, are presented below. The comments include references to "total production" and "net production," which are defined under "Production" in Exhibit 99.1 on page E-10. The discussion that follows references the status of proved reserves recognition for significant long-lead-time projects not on production as well as for projects recently placed on production. Reserves are not discussed for exploration activities or recent discoveries that have not advanced to a project stage, or for mature areas of production that do not have individual projects requiring significant levels of capital or exploratory investment. Amounts indicated for project costs represent total project costs, not the company's share of costs for projects that are less than wholly owned. United States

Upstream activities in the United States are primarily located in California, the Gulf of Mexico, Colorado, Louisiana, Michigan, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, West Virginia and Wyoming. Net oil-equivalent production in the United States during 2015 averaged 720,000 barrels per day.

In California, the company has significant production in the San Joaquin Valley. In 2015, net daily production averaged 166,000 barrels of crude oil, 61 million cubic feet of natural gas and 3,000 barrels of natural gas liquids (NGLs).

During 2015, net daily production in the Gulf of Mexico averaged 164,000 barrels of crude oil, 315 million cubic feet of natural gas and 16,000 barrels of NGLs. The company is pursuing selected opportunities for divestment of shelf assets in the Gulf of Mexico. Chevron is also engaged in various exploration, development and production activities in the deepwater Gulf of Mexico.

The deepwater Jack and St. Malo fields are being jointly developed with a host floating production unit (FPU) located between the two fields. Chevron has a 50 percent interest in the Jack Field and a 51 percent interest in the St. Malo Field. Both fields are company operated. The company has a 40.6 percent interest in the production host facility, which is designed to accommodate production from the Jack/St. Malo development and third-party tiebacks. Total daily production from the Jack and St. Malo fields in 2015 averaged 61,000 barrels of liquids (31,000 net) and 10 million cubic feet of natural gas (5 million net). Production ramp-up and development drilling for the first development phase continued in 2015. In addition, front-end engineering and design (FEED) activities for the second development phase, Stage 2, were completed in September 2015. Drilling of the Stage 2 development wells commenced in fourth quarter 2015 and is planned to continue into 2016. First oil from Stage 2 is expected in 2017, and proved reserves have been recognized for this project. Production from the Jack/St. Malo development is expected to ramp up to a total daily rate of 94,000 barrels of crude oil and 21 million cubic feet of natural gas. The Jack and St. Malo fields have an estimated remaining production life of 30 years.

The development plan for the 60 percent-owned and operated Big Foot Project includes a 15-slot drilling and production platform with water injection facilities and a design capacity of 75,000 barrels of crude oil and 25 million cubic feet of natural gas per day. Work to install the platform was suspended in second quarter 2015 when nine of 16 mooring tendons lost buoyancy. The remaining tendons were recovered, and the platform was moved to a safe harbor location. As of early 2016, the company is completing reviews of schedule and cost estimate. No production is expected in 2016 or 2017. The field has an estimated production life of 35 years from the time of start-up. Proved reserves have been recognized for this project.

At the 58 percent-owned and operated Tahiti Field, net daily production averaged 31,000 barrels of crude oil, 12 million cubic feet of natural gas, and 2,000 barrels of NGLs. The next development phase, the Tahiti Vertical Expansion Project, entered FEED in mid-2015, and a final investment decision is expected in mid-2016. At the end of 2015, proved reserves had not been recognized for the vertical expansion project. The Tahiti Field has an estimated remaining production life of at least 20 years.

The company has a 42.9 percent nonoperated working interest in the Tubular Bells Field. In 2015, net daily production averaged 10,000 barrels of crude oil and 20 million cubic feet of natural gas. Development drilling

continued during 2015.

The company has a 15.6 percent nonoperated working interest in the Mad Dog Field. The first of five planned infill wells commenced production in fourth quarter 2015. The next development phase, the Mad Dog 2 Project, is planned to develop the southern portion of the Mad Dog Field. FEED activities continued during 2015. At the end of 2015, proved reserves had not been recognized for the Mad Dog 2 Project.

Chevron holds a 25 percent nonoperated working interest in the Stampede Project, the unitized development of the Knotty Head and Pony discoveries. The planned facilities have a design capacity of 80,000 barrels of crude oil and 40 million cubic feet of natural gas per day. Development drilling commenced in fourth quarter 2015, with first oil expected in 2018. The field has an estimated production life of 30 years from the time of start-up. Proved reserves have been recognized for this project.

FEED activities progressed in 2015 on a project to jointly develop the 55 percent-owned and operated Buckskin Field and the 87.5 percent-owned and operated Moccasin Field. A decision was made in fourth quarter 2015 not to pursue the development. In January 2016, the company relinquished its interest in Moccasin and transferred the operatorship of Buckskin to another working interest partner. The company plans to transfer its interest in Buckskin to the other working interest owners in 2016.

During 2015 and early 2016, the company participated in five appraisal wells and four exploration wells in the deepwater Gulf of Mexico. Drilling was completed at the 50 percent-owned and operated Sicily exploration well in second quarter 2015, which resulted in a crude oil discovery. Drilling commenced on an appraisal well at Sicily in December 2015. Appraisal activities, including a sidetrack of the discovery well, at the 55 percent-owned and operated Anchor discovery were completed in fourth quarter 2015 and were successful. Drilling commenced on an additional appraisal well at Anchor in first quarter 2016.

Chevron is the operator of an exploration and appraisal program covering 28 jointly held offshore leases in the northwest portion of Keathley Canyon. This area may have the potential to support a multifield hub development of the Guadalupe and Tiber discoveries, with the potential addition of the Gibson prospect. This potential development, named Tigris, is under evaluation as exploration and appraisal work progresses. Drilling of a sidetrack well at the 36 percent-owned and operated Gila discovery was completed in third quarter 2015. The Gila prospect was deemed noncommercial, and two of the leases were relinquished in early 2016. Drilling commenced at a 36 percent-owned and operated Gibson exploration well in fourth quarter 2015 and is planned to be completed in second quarter 2016. Chevron added thirteen leases to its deepwater portfolio as a result of awards from the central Gulf of Mexico Lease Sale 235, held in first quarter 2015.

The company produces crude oil and natural gas in the midcontinent region of the United States, primarily in Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Wyoming. During 2015, net daily production in these areas averaged 116,000 barrels of crude oil, 600 million cubic feet of natural gas and 34,000 barrels of NGLs. The company is pursuing selected opportunities for divestment.

In the Permian Basin of West Texas and southeast New Mexico, development drilling of shale and tight resources in the Midland and Delaware basins focused on horizontal wells with multistage fracture stimulation, where the company holds approximately 500,000 and 1,000,000 net acres, respectively. The company drilled 147 wells and participated in 180 nonoperated wells in the Midland and Delaware basins in 2015.

The company holds leases in the Marcellus Shale and the Utica Shale, primarily located in southwestern Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and the West Virginia panhandle, and in the Antrim Shale and Collingwood/Utica Shale in Michigan. During 2015, net production in these areas averaged 334 million cubic feet of natural gas per day. In 2015, development of the Marcellus Shale progressed at a measured pace and was focused on improving execution capability, well performance and cost effectiveness. Activities in the Utica Shale during 2015 focused on exploration drilling to acquire data necessary for potential future development.

Other Americas

“Other Americas” includes Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Greenland, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela. Net oil-equivalent production from these countries averaged 224,000 barrels per day during 2015.

Canada Upstream activities in Canada are concentrated in Alberta, British Columbia and the offshore Atlantic region. The company also has exploration interests in the Beaufort Sea region of the Northwest Territories. Net oil-equivalent production during 2015 averaged 69,000 barrels per day, composed of 20,000 barrels of crude oil, 14 million cubic feet of natural gas and 47,000 barrels of synthetic oil from oil sands.

Chevron holds a 26.9 percent nonoperated working interest in the Hibernia Field, which comprises the Hibernia and Ben Nevis Avalon (BNA) reservoirs, and a 23.6 percent nonoperated working interest in the unitized Hibernia Southern Extension (HSE) areas offshore Atlantic Canada. Production start-up of HSE was achieved in 2015. The company holds a 29.6 percent nonoperated working interest in the heavy oil Hebron Field, also offshore Atlantic Canada. The development plan includes a platform with a design capacity of 150,000 barrels of crude oil per day. Construction activities progressed in 2015. The project has an expected economic life of 30 years from the time of

start-up, and first oil is expected in 2017. Proved reserves have been recognized for this project.

In the Flemish Pass Basin offshore Newfoundland, Chevron holds a 40 percent nonoperated working interest in two exploration blocks. A 3-D seismic survey was completed on these blocks, and exploratory drilling commenced in the fourth quarter 2015 and is expected to be completed in March 2016. In November 2015, the company was awarded a 35 percent interest and

operatorship in another block in the Flemish Pass Basin.

The company holds a 20 percent nonoperated working interest in the Athabasca Oil Sands Project (AOSP) in Alberta. Oil sands are mined from both the Muskeg River and the Jackpine mines, and bitumen is extracted from the oil sands and upgraded into synthetic oil. Construction progressed during 2015 on the Quest Project, and the project was commissioned in the fourth quarter. The Quest Project is designed to capture and store more than one million tons of carbon dioxide produced annually by AOSP bitumen processing.

The company holds approximately 228,000 net acres in the Duvernay Shale in Alberta and approximately 200,000 overlying acres in the Montney tight rock formation. Chevron has a 70 percent-owned and operated interest in most of the Duvernay acreage. Production from the initial wells in the Duvernay continued to demonstrate good flow rates and high condensate yields. Drilling continued during 2015 on an expanded 16-well appraisal program. A total of 28 wells had been tied into production facilities by early 2016.

Chevron holds a 50 percent-owned and operated interest in the proposed Kitimat LNG and Pacific Trail Pipeline projects and a 50 percent interest in 300,000 net acres in the Horn River and Liard shale gas basins in British Columbia. The Kitimat LNG Project is planned to include a two-train LNG facility and has a 10.0 million-metric-ton-per-year export license. The total production capacity for the project is expected to be 1.6 billion cubic feet of natural gas per day. Spending is being paced until LNG market conditions and reductions in project costs are sufficient to support the development of this project. The company became operator of the upstream portion of the project in May 2015 and continued with the horizontal appraisal drilling program that began in 2014. At the end of 2015, proved reserves had not been recognized for this project.

The company holds a 93.8 percent operated interest in the Aitken Creek and a 42.9 percent nonoperated interest in the Alberta Hub natural gas storage facilities, which have an aggregate total capacity of approximately 100 billion cubic feet. These facilities are located adjacent to several shale gas plays. The company is pursuing opportunities for divestment of these interests.

Greenland Chevron holds a 29.2 percent-owned and operated interest in Blocks 9 and 14 located in the Kanumas Area, offshore the northeast coast of Greenland. The company acquired 2-D seismic data in 2015 and evaluation of the acreage is ongoing.

Argentina In the Vaca Muerta Shale formation, Chevron holds a 50 percent nonoperated interest in two concessions covering 73,000 net acres. Chevron also holds an 85 percent-owned and operated interest in one concession covering 94,000 net acres with both conventional production and Vaca Muerta Shale potential. In addition, the company holds operated interests in three concessions covering 73,000 net acres in the Neuquen Basin, with interests ranging from 18.8 percent to 100 percent. Net oil-equivalent production in 2015 averaged 27,000 barrels per day, composed of 21,000 barrels of crude oil and 36 million cubic feet of natural gas.

Development activities continued at the Loma Campana concession in the Vaca Muerta Shale where 156 wells were drilled in 2015, most of which were vertical wells. In 2016, the drilling plan shifts to primarily horizontal wells.

During 2015, the company progressed the exploration of shale oil and gas resources in the Narambuena Block in the Chihuido de la Sierra Negra concession, also in the Vaca Muerta Shale. The exploration plan for Narambuena includes nine wells to be drilled in two phases.

Brazil Chevron holds interests in the Frade (51.7 percent-owned and operated) and Papa-Terra (37.5 percent-owned and nonoperated) deepwater fields located in the Campos Basin. The concession that includes the Frade Field expires in 2025 and the concession that includes the Papa-Terra Field expires in 2032. Net oil-equivalent production in 2015 averaged 18,000 barrels per day, composed of 17,000 barrels of crude oil and 5 million cubic feet of natural gas. Additionally, Chevron holds a 50 percent-owned and operated interest in Block CE-M715, located in the Ceara Basin offshore equatorial Brazil. Acquisition of 3-D seismic data commenced in September 2015.

Colombia The company operates the offshore Chuchupa and the onshore Ballena natural gas fields and receives 43 percent of the production for the remaining life of each field and a variable production volume based on prior Chuchupa capital contributions. Net production in 2015 averaged 161 million cubic feet of natural gas per day.

Suriname Chevron holds a 50 percent nonoperated working interest in deepwater Blocks 42 and 45 offshore Suriname. Farm-down opportunities are being pursued for the two blocks.

Trinidad and Tobago The company has a 50 percent nonoperated working interest in three blocks in the East Coast Marine Area offshore Trinidad, which includes the Dolphin, Dolphin Deep and Starfish natural gas fields. Net production in 2015 averaged 116 million cubic feet of natural gas per day.

Venezuela Chevron's production activities in Venezuela are performed by two affiliates in western Venezuela and one affiliate in the Orinoco Belt. Net oil-equivalent production during 2015 averaged 64,000 barrels per day, composed of 30,000 barrels of crude oil, 30 million cubic feet of natural gas and 29,000 barrels of synthetic oil upgraded from heavy oil.

Chevron has a 30 percent interest in the Petropiar affiliate that operates the Hamaca heavy oil production and upgrading project located in Venezuela's Orinoco Belt under an agreement expiring in 2033. Petropiar drilled 41 development wells in 2015. Chevron also holds a 39.2 percent interest in the Petroboscan affiliate that operates the Boscan Field in western Venezuela and a 25.2 percent interest in the Petroindependiente affiliate that operates the LL-652 Field in Lake Maracaibo, both of which are under agreements expiring in 2026. Petroboscan drilled 30 development wells in 2015.

Chevron also holds a 34 percent interest in the Petroindependencia affiliate which includes the Carabobo 3 heavy oil project located within the Orinoco Belt.

Africa

In Africa, the company is engaged in upstream activities in Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria and Republic of Congo. Net oil-equivalent production averaged 412,000 barrels per day during 2015.

Angola The company operates and holds a 39.2 percent interest in Block 0, a concession adjacent to the Cabinda coastline, and a 31 percent interest in a production-sharing contract (PSC) for deepwater Block 14. The concession for Block 0 extends through 2030 and the development and production rights for the various producing fields in Block 14 expire between 2023 and 2028. In addition, Chevron has a 36.4 percent interest in Angola LNG Limited. During 2015, net production averaged 110,000 barrels of liquids and 55 million cubic feet of natural gas per day.

Mafumeira Sul, the second development stage for the Mafumeira Field in Block 0, has a design capacity of 150,000 barrels of liquids and 350 million cubic feet of natural gas per day. Construction, hook-up and development drilling activities progressed during 2015. First production is planned for second-half 2016, and ramp-up to full production is expected to continue through 2018. Proved reserves have been recognized for this project.

Start-up occurred in first quarter 2015 on the Nemba Enhanced Secondary Recovery Stage 1 & 2 Project in Block 0.

In 2015, total production averaged 7,000 barrels of crude oil per day.

Angola LNG Limited operates an onshore natural gas liquefaction plant in Soyo, Angola. The plant has the capacity to process 1.1 billion cubic feet of natural gas per day, with expected average total daily sales of 670 million cubic feet of natural gas and up to 63,000 barrels of NGLs. This is the world's first LNG plant supplied with associated gas, where the natural gas is a byproduct of crude oil production. Feedstock for the plant originates from multiple fields and operators. In early 2016, work was completed on plant modifications and capacity and reliability enhancements. First LNG cargo is expected in second quarter 2016. The remaining economic life of the project is anticipated to be in excess of 20 years.

The company also holds a 38.1 percent interest in the Congo River Canyon Crossing Pipeline project that is designed to transport up to 250 million cubic feet of natural gas per day from Block 0 and Block 14 to the Angola LNG plant. Construction on the 87-mile offshore pipeline was completed in mid-2015. Start-up is planned for 2016.

Angola-Republic of Congo Joint Development Area Chevron operates and holds a 31.3 percent interest in the Lianzi Unitization Zone, located in an area shared equally by Angola and Republic of Congo. The Lianzi Project has a design capacity of 46,000 barrels of crude oil per day. Construction and initial drilling activities were completed during 2015 and first production occurred in fourth quarter 2015.

Democratic Republic of the Congo Chevron has a 17.7 percent nonoperated working interest in an offshore concession. Net production in 2015 averaged 2,000 barrels of crude oil per day.

Republic of Congo Chevron has a 31.5 percent nonoperated working interest in the offshore Haute Mer permit areas (Nkossa, Nsoko and Moho-Bilondo). The licenses for Nsoko, Nkossa, and Moho-Bilondo expire in 2018, 2027 and 2030, respectively. Net production averaged 18,000 barrels of liquids per day in 2015.

During 2015, development drilling and infrastructure work continued on the Moho Nord Project, located in the Moho-Bilondo development area. First production to the existing Moho-Bilondo FPU occurred in December 2015, and total daily production is expected to reach 140,000 barrels of crude oil.

The company has a 20.4 percent nonoperated working interest in the Haute Mer B permit area offshore Republic of Congo. In 2015, the company conducted exploration prospect identification activities.

Liberia Chevron operates and holds a 45 percent interest Blocks LB-11, LB-12 and LB-14 off the coast of Liberia.
Sierra Leone In third quarter 2015, Chevron relinquished its two deepwater blocks off the coast of Sierra Leone.
Mauritania In early 2015, the company acquired a 30 percent nonoperated working interest in the C8, C12 and C13 contract areas offshore Mauritania. In 2015, a deepwater exploration well was drilled to test the Marsouin prospect in Block C8 and resulted in a natural gas discovery. The company is evaluating whether to retain its working interest in the contract areas.

Morocco The company operates and holds a 75 percent interest in three deepwater areas offshore Morocco. The acquisition of Block Cap Rhir Deep 3-D seismic data was completed in 2015. In early 2016, Chevron reached an agreement to farm out a 30 percent interest in the three leases.

Nigeria Chevron holds a 40 percent interest in eight operated concessions, in the onshore and near-offshore regions of the Niger Delta. The company also holds acreage positions in three operated and six nonoperated deepwater blocks, with working interests ranging from 20 percent to 100 percent. The company is pursuing selected opportunities for divestment and farm-down in Nigeria. In 2015, the company's net oil-equivalent production in Nigeria averaged 270,000 barrels per day, composed of 224,000 barrels of crude oil, 246 million cubic feet of natural gas and 6,000 barrels of liquefied petroleum gas.

Chevron operates and holds a 67.3 percent interest in the Agbami Field, located in deepwater Oil Mining Lease (OML) 127 and OML 128. During 2015, drilling neared completion on a second phase development program, Agbami 2, that is expected to offset field decline. The last Agbami 2 well is expected on line in second quarter 2016. The third development phase, Agbami 3, is a five-well development program and is also expected to offset field decline.

Drilling for Agbami 3 commenced in early 2015 with first production achieved in third quarter 2015. Drilling for Agbami 3 is scheduled to end in 2017. The leases that contain the Agbami Field expire in 2023 and 2024.

Also in the deepwater area, the Aparo Field in OML 132 and OML 140 and the third-party-owned Bonga SW Field in OML 118 share a common geologic structure and are planned to be jointly developed. Chevron holds a 16.6 percent nonoperated working interest in the unitized area. The development plan involves subsea wells tied back to a floating production, storage and offloading vessel (FPSO) with a planned design capacity of 225,000 barrels of crude oil per day. Spending is being paced until market conditions and reductions in project costs are sufficient to support the development of this project. At the end of 2015, no proved reserves were recognized for this project.

In deepwater exploration, Chevron operates and holds a 55 percent interest in the deepwater Nsiko discovery in OML 140 following completion of a farm-down in second quarter 2015. In 2015, two wells of a multiwell program were completed, both resulting in crude oil discoveries. A third exploration well was underway at year-end and is expected to be completed in March 2016. Additional exploration activities are planned for 2016. Chevron also holds a 30 percent nonoperated working interest in OML 138, which includes the Usan Field. In 2015, an exploration well was drilled in the Usan area resulting in a crude oil discovery. In 2016, the company plans to continue to evaluate development opportunities for the 2014 and 2015 discoveries in the Usan area.

In the Niger Delta region, Phase 3B of the Escravos Gas Plant (EGP) project was completed and project start-up was achieved in 2015. This project was designed to gather 120 million cubic feet of natural gas per day from eight near-shore fields and to compress and transport the natural gas to onshore facilities.

Construction activities progressed during 2015 on the 40 percent-owned and operated Sonam Field Development Project, which is designed to process natural gas through EGP, deliver 215 million cubic feet of natural gas per day to the domestic market and produce a total of 30,000 barrels of liquids per day. First production is expected in 2017. Proved reserves have been recognized for the project.

Chevron is the operator of the 33,000-barrel-per-day gas-to-liquids facility at Escravos. The facility is designed to process 325 million cubic feet per day of natural gas.

With a 36.7 percent interest, Chevron is the largest shareholder in the West African Gas Pipeline Company Limited affiliate, which owns and operates the 421-mile West African Gas Pipeline. The pipeline supplies Nigerian natural gas to customers in Benin, Ghana and Togo for industrial applications and power generation and has the capacity to transport 170 million cubic feet per day.

South Africa In 2015, the company discontinued evaluating shale gas exploration opportunities in the Karoo Basin in South Africa.

Asia

In Asia, the company is engaged in upstream activities in Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, Myanmar, the Partitioned Zone located between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, the Philippines, Russia, and Thailand. During 2015, net oil-equivalent production averaged 1,089,000 barrels per day.

Azerbaijan Chevron holds an 11.3 percent nonoperated working interest in the Azerbaijan International Operating Company (AIOC) and the crude oil production from the Azeri-Chirag-Gunashli (ACG) fields. AIOC operations are conducted under a PSC that expires in 2024. Net oil-equivalent production in 2015 averaged 34,000 barrels per day, composed of 32,000 barrels of crude oil and 12 million cubic feet of natural gas. Production at the Chirag Oil Project ramped up in 2015, and drilling activities continue.

Chevron also has an 8.9 percent interest in the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) Pipeline affiliate, which transports the majority of ACG production from Baku, Azerbaijan, through Georgia to Mediterranean deepwater port facilities at Ceyhan, Turkey. The BTC Pipeline has a capacity of 1 million barrels per day. Another production export route for crude oil is the Western Route Export Pipeline, which is operated by AIOC, with capacity to transport 100,000 barrels per day from Baku, Azerbaijan, to a marine terminal at Supsa, Georgia.

Kazakhstan Chevron has a 50 percent interest in the Tengizchevroil (TCO) affiliate and an 18 percent nonoperated working interest in the Karachaganak Field. Net oil-equivalent production in 2015 averaged 392,000 barrels per day, composed of 311,000 barrels of liquids and 486 million cubic feet of natural gas.

TCO is developing the Tengiz and Korolev crude oil fields in western Kazakhstan under a concession agreement that expires in 2033. Net daily production in 2015 from these fields averaged 257,000 barrels of crude oil, 348 million cubic feet of natural gas and 21,000 barrels of NGLs. The majority of TCO's crude oil production was exported through the Caspian Pipeline Consortium (CPC) Pipeline that runs from Tengiz in Kazakhstan to tanker-loading facilities at Novorossiysk on the Russian coast of the Black Sea. The balance of production was exported by rail to Black Sea ports and via the BTC Pipeline to the Mediterranean.

In 2015, work progressed on three projects. The Capacity and Reliability (CAR) Project is designed to reduce facility bottlenecks and increase plant capacity and reliability. Fabrication activities for the CAR Project progressed during 2015. The Wellhead Pressure Management Project (WPMP) is designed to maintain production capacity and extend the production plateau from existing assets. The Future Growth Project (FGP) is designed to increase total daily production by 250,000 to 300,000 barrels of liquids and to increase ultimate recovery from the reservoir. The FGP is planned to expand the utilization of sour gas injection technology proven in existing operations. The final investment decisions for the FGP and the WPMP are expected in mid-2016 following final alignment with partners on project costs and funding. Proved reserves have been recognized for the WPMP and the CAR Project.

The Karachaganak Field is located in northwest Kazakhstan, and operations are conducted under a PSC that expires in 2038. During 2015, net daily production averaged 33,000 barrels of liquids and 138 million cubic feet of natural gas. Access to the CPC Pipeline and Atyrau-Samara (Russia) Pipeline enabled most of the Karachaganak liquids to be exported and sold at world-market prices during 2015. The remaining liquids were sold into local and Russian markets. Work continues on identifying the optimal scope for the future expansion of the field. At year-end 2015, proved reserves had not been recognized for future expansion opportunities.

Kazakhstan/Russia Chevron has a 15 percent interest in the CPC affiliate. During 2015, CPC transported an average of 927,000 barrels of crude oil per day, composed of 824,000 barrels per day from Kazakhstan and 103,000 barrels per day from Russia. In 2015, work continued on the expansion of the pipeline. By mid-2015, capacity from Kazakhstan had been increased to 925,000 barrels per day allowing 100 percent of TCO's production to be exported via the CPC Pipeline. Additional capacity is scheduled to be added through the end of 2016 to reach the design capacity of 1.4 million barrels per day. The expansion is expected to provide additional transportation capacity that accommodates a portion of the future growth in TCO production.

Bangladesh Chevron operates and holds a 100 percent interest in Block 12 (Bibiyana Field) and Blocks 13 and 14 (Jalalabad and Moulavi Bazar fields). The rights to produce from Jalalabad expire in 2024, from Moulavi Bazar in 2028 and from Bibiyana in 2034. Net oil-equivalent production in 2015 averaged 123,000 barrels per day, composed

of 720 million cubic feet of natural gas and 3,000 barrels of condensate.

The Bibiyana Expansion Project has an incremental design capacity of 300 million cubic feet of natural gas and 4,000 barrels of condensate per day. Start-up of the liquid recovery facility was achieved in first quarter 2015. The expected economic life of the project is the duration of the PSC. Activities continued on the Bibiyana Compression Project during 2015. The project is

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expected to provide incremental production to offset field declines. A final investment decision is pending commercial negotiations. At the end of 2015, proved reserves had not been recognized for this project.

China Chevron has operated and nonoperated working interests in several areas in China. The company's net production in 2015 averaged 24,000 barrels of crude oil per day.

The company operates the 49 percent-owned Chuandongbei Project, located onshore in the Sichuan Basin. The first stage of the project's development includes the Xuanhan Gas Plant's initial three gas processing trains with a design outlet capacity of 258 million cubic feet per day. Production commenced from the Xuanhan Plant in January 2016. The company continues to assess alternatives for the optimum development of the remaining Chuandongbei natural gas area. The PSC expires in 2038.

The company completed one exploration well in Block 15/10 in the South China Sea in May 2015. The results were unsuccessful, and the block was relinquished in September 2015. The company also relinquished Block 15/28 in September 2015.

The company also has nonoperated working interests of 24.5 percent in the QHD 32-6 Field and 16.2 percent in Block 11/19 in the Bohai Bay, and 32.7 percent in Block 16/19 in the Pearl River Mouth Basin. The PSCs for these producing assets expire between 2022 and 2028.

Indonesia Chevron holds working interests through various PSCs in Indonesia. In Sumatra, the company holds a 100 percent-owned and operated interest in the Rokan PSC. Chevron also operates four PSCs in the Kutei Basin, located offshore eastern Kalimantan. These interests range from 62 percent to 92.5 percent. In addition, Chevron holds a 25 percent nonoperated working interest in Block B in the South Natuna Sea. Net oil-equivalent production in 2015 averaged 207,000 barrels per day, composed of 176,000 barrels of liquids and 185 million cubic feet of natural gas. In 2016, Chevron advised the government of Indonesia that it would not propose to extend the East Kalimantan PSC and intends to return the assets to the government upon PSC expiration in 2018.

The largest producing field is Duri, located in the Rokan PSC. Duri has been under steamflood since 1985 and is one of the world's largest steamflood developments. The company continues to implement projects designed to sustain production from existing reservoirs. The Duri Field Area 13 steamflood expansion was completed in 2015 with all wells on production and injection by year-end. Infill drilling and workover programs also continued in 2015. The Rokan PSC expires in 2021.

There are two deepwater natural gas development projects in the Kutei Basin progressing under a single plan of development. Collectively, these projects are referred to as the Indonesia Deepwater Development. One of these projects, Bangka, has a design capacity of 115 million cubic feet of natural gas and 4,000 barrels of condensate per day. The company's interest is 62 percent. Installation of subsea facilities and completion of the two development wells continues to progress, with first gas planned for second-half 2016. Proved reserves have been recognized for this project.

The other project, Gendalo-Gehem, has a planned design capacity of 1.1 billion cubic feet of natural gas and 47,000 barrels of condensate per day. The company's interest is approximately 63 percent. The company continues to work toward a final investment decision, subject to the timing of government approvals, including extension of the associated PSCs, and securing new LNG sales contracts. At the end of 2015, proved reserves have not been recognized for this project.

In West Java, the company operates the Darajat geothermal field and holds a 95 percent interest in two power plants. The field supplies steam to a power plant with a total operating capacity of 270 megawatts. Chevron also operates and holds a 100 percent interest in the Salak geothermal field in West Java, which supplies steam to a six-unit power plant, three of which are company owned, with a total operating capacity of 377 megawatts.

Myanmar Chevron has a 28.3 percent nonoperated working interest in a PSC for the production of natural gas from the Yadana and Sein fields, within Blocks M5 and M6, in the Andaman Sea. The PSC expires in 2028. The company also has a 28.3 percent nonoperated interest in a pipeline company that transports most of the natural gas to the Myanmar-Thailand border for delivery to power plants in Thailand. Net natural gas production in 2015 averaged 117 million cubic feet per day.

The Badamayar-Low Compression Platform is an expansion project in Block M5 designed to maintain production from the Yadana Field by lowering wellhead pressure. Fabrication activities progressed in 2015 with first production expected in 2017. Proved reserves have been recognized for this project.

In second quarter 2015, Chevron signed a PSC to explore for oil and gas in Block A5. The company holds a 99 percent interest in and operates this block. A 3-D seismic survey was completed in December 2015.

Philippines The company holds a 45 percent nonoperated working interest in the Malampaya natural gas field, offshore Palawan. Net oil-equivalent production in 2015 averaged 23,000 barrels per day, composed of 122 million cubic feet of natural gas and 3,000 barrels of condensate. The Malampaya Phase 2 Project was completed in September 2015. The infill wells and compression facilities have maintained production and delivered contract volumes to customers.

Chevron holds a 40 percent interest in an affiliate that develops and produces geothermal steam resources in southern Luzon, which supplies steam to third-party power generation facilities with a combined operating capacity of 692 megawatts. The renewable energy service contract expires in 2038. Chevron also has an interest in the Kalinga geothermal prospect area in northern Luzon.

Thailand Chevron holds operated interests in the Pattani Basin, located in the Gulf of Thailand, with ownership ranging from 35 percent to 80 percent. Concessions for producing areas within this basin expire between 2020 and 2035. Chevron also has a 16 percent nonoperated working interest in the Arthit Field located in the Malay Basin. Concessions for the producing areas within this basin expire between 2036 and 2040. Net oil-equivalent production in 2015 averaged 238,000 barrels per day, composed of 66,000 barrels of crude oil and condensate and 1 billion cubic feet of natural gas.

In the Pattani Basin, the development concept of the 35 percent-owned and operated Ubon Project includes facilities and wells to develop resources in Block 12/27. The company continues to assess alternatives for the optimum development of the Ubon Field. At the end of 2015, proved reserves had not been recognized for this project. During 2015, the company drilled three exploration and three delineation wells in the Pattani Basin, with all wells successful. In addition, two successful exploration wells were drilled in the Arthit Field. The company also holds exploration interests in the Thailand-Cambodia overlapping claim area that are inactive, pending resolution of border issues between Thailand and Cambodia.

Vietnam In June 2015, Chevron completed the sale of its entire interest in Vietnam, which included a 42.4 percent working interest in Blocks B and 48/95, a 43.4 percent working interest in Block 52/97, and a 28.7 percent nonoperated interest in a pipeline project.

Kurdistan Region of Iraq The company operates and holds 80 percent contractor interests in the Sarta and Qara Dagh PSCs. In first quarter 2015, the company resumed operations and testing programs at the Sarta wells and restarted the seismic data acquisition program at the Qara Dagh Block, which was completed in second quarter 2015. The company drilled a second exploration well in the Sarta Block in second-half 2015, and as of early 2016, the results are under evaluation. The company relinquished its interest in the Rovi Block in fourth quarter 2015.

Partitioned Zone Chevron holds a concession to operate the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's 50 percent interest in the hydrocarbon resources in the onshore area of the Partitioned Zone between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. The concession expires in 2039. During 2015, net oil-equivalent production averaged 28,000 barrels per day, composed of 27,000 barrels of crude oil and 5 million cubic feet of natural gas. Beginning in May 2015, production in the Partitioned Zone was shut in as a result of continued difficulties in securing work and equipment permits. As of early 2016, production remains shut-in and the exact timing of a production restart is uncertain and dependent on dispute resolution between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

The shut-in also impacted plans for both the Wafra Steamflood Stage 1 Project, a full-field steamflood application in the Wafra Field First Eocene carbonate reservoir with a planned design capacity of 100,000 barrels of crude oil per day, and the Central Gas Utilization Project, a facility construction project intended to increase natural gas utilization while eliminating natural gas flaring at the Wafra Field. Both projects have been deferred pending dispute resolution between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. At the end of 2015, proved reserves had not been recognized for these two projects.

In 2015, the company continued to progress a 3-D seismic survey covering the entire onshore Partitioned Zone.

Australia/Oceania

In Australia/Oceania, the company is engaged in upstream activities in Australia and New Zealand. During 2015, net oil-equivalent production averaged 94,000 barrels per day, all from Australia.

Australia Upstream activities in Australia are concentrated offshore Western Australia, where the company is the operator of two major LNG projects, Gorgon and Wheatstone, and has a nonoperated working interest in the North West Shelf (NWS) Venture and exploration acreage in the Browse Basin and the Carnarvon Basin. The company also holds exploration acreage in the Bight Basin offshore South Australia. During 2015, the company's production averaged 21,000 barrels of liquids and 439 million cubic feet of natural gas per day.

Chevron holds a 47.3 percent interest in and is the operator of the Gorgon Project, which includes the development of the Gorgon and Jansz-Io fields. The project includes a three-train, 15.6 million-metric-ton-per-year LNG facility, a carbon dioxide injection facility and a domestic gas plant, which are located on Barrow Island, off Western Australia. The total production capacity for the project is approximately 2.6 billion cubic feet of natural gas and 20,000 barrels of condensate per day. Work on the project continued to progress. LNG Train 1 commissioning and start-up activities progressed, with first cargo lifting expected in March

2016. Trains 2 and 3 are expected to start up sequentially at approximately six-month intervals after LNG Train 1. The project's estimated economic life exceeds 40 years.

Chevron is the operator of the Wheatstone Project, which includes a two-train, 8.9 million-metric-ton-per-year LNG facility and a domestic gas plant, both located at Ashburton North, on the coast of Western Australia. The company plans to supply natural gas to the facilities from the Wheatstone and Iago fields. Chevron holds an 80.2 percent interest in the offshore licenses and a 64.1 percent interest in the LNG facilities. The total production capacity for the Wheatstone and Iago fields and nearby third party fields is expected to be approximately 1.6 billion cubic feet of natural gas and 30,000 barrels of condensate per day. Construction and fabrication continue to progress. Start-up of the first LNG train is targeted for mid-2017. Proved reserves have been recognized for this project. The project's estimated economic life exceeds 30 years from the time of start-up.

Chevron has a 16.7 percent nonoperated working interest in the North West Shelf (NWS) Venture in Western Australia. The concession for the NWS Venture expires in 2034.

Approximately 85 percent of the equity LNG offtake from the Gorgon and Wheatstone projects is targeted to be sold into binding long-term contracts, with the remainder to be sold in the Asian spot LNG market. In December 2015, Chevron signed a nonbinding Heads of Agreement (HOA) for delivery of up to 1 million metric tons per annum (MTPA) of LNG over 10 years starting in 2020. In early 2016, the company announced the signing of a nonbinding HOA for the delivery of up to 0.5 MTPA of LNG over 10 years, with deliveries starting in 2018 or 2019. Assuming these HOAs are converted to binding sales agreements, more than 80 percent of Chevron's equity LNG offtake from these projects would be covered under binding agreements during the time of these agreements. Chevron also has binding, long-term agreements for delivery of natural gas to customers in Western Australia and continues to market additional pipeline natural gas quantities from the projects. In the NWS Venture, approximately 70 percent of Chevron's equity LNG offtake is committed under binding, long-term sales agreements with major utilities in Asia. The company also sells natural gas to the domestic market in Western Australia.

During 2015, the company made one natural gas discovery in the Carnarvon Basin. The discovery at the Isosceles prospect contributes to the resources available to extend and expand Chevron's LNG projects in the region.

The company holds nonoperated working interests ranging from 24.8 percent to 50 percent in three exploration blocks in the Browse Basin.

The company operates and holds a 100 percent interest in offshore Blocks EPP44 and EPP45 in the Bight Basin off the South Australian coast. In 2015, the company completed its second 3-D seismic survey in this area with processing and interpretation of the seismic data planned to continue through 2016.

In March 2015, the company withdrew from its interest in the Nappamerri Trough area in South Australia and Queensland.

New Zealand In April 2015, Chevron became operator of three deepwater exploration permits in the offshore Pegasus and East Coast basins. Chevron holds a 50 percent interest in the three exploration permits. Acquisition of 2-D and 3-D seismic data is scheduled to commence in late 2016.

Europe

In Europe, the company is engaged in upstream activities in Denmark and the United Kingdom. Net oil-equivalent production averaged 83,000 barrels per day during 2015.

Denmark Chevron holds a 12 percent nonoperated working interest in the Danish Underground Consortium (DUC), which produces crude oil and natural gas from 13 North Sea fields. The concession expires in 2042. Net oil-equivalent production in 2015 averaged 24,000 barrels per day, composed of 16,000 barrels of crude oil and 50 million cubic feet of natural gas.

Norway The company relinquished its interest in PL 527 and PL 598 exploration licenses in May 2015.

Poland In 2015, the company relinquished its remaining exploration licenses.

Romania The company relinquished the Barlad concession in northeast Romania, and as of early 2016, the relinquishment is pending government approval. In addition, the company is pursuing relinquishment of its remaining concessions in southeast Romania.

United Kingdom The company's net oil-equivalent production in 2015 averaged 59,000 barrels per day, composed of 40,000 barrels of liquids and 115 million cubic feet of natural gas. Most of the company's production was from three fields: the 85 percent-owned and operated Captain Field, the 23.4 percent-owned and operated Alba Field, and the 32.4 percent-owned and nonoperated Britannia Field.

The 73.7 percent-owned and operated Alder Project is being developed as a tieback to the existing Britannia platform, and has a design capacity of 14,000 barrels of condensate and 110 million cubic feet of natural gas per day. Flowline and topsides installations were completed in first quarter 2015 and drilling of the development well commenced in third quarter 2015. First production is expected in second-half 2016. Proved reserves have been recognized for this project.

The Captain Enhanced Oil Recovery Project is the next development phase of the Captain Field and is designed to increase field recovery by injecting polymerized water. FEED activities continued to progress in 2015 and are planned to continue in 2016 as polymer performance is evaluated. At the end of 2015, proved reserves had not been recognized for this project.

During 2015, fabrication and installation activities continued for the Clair Ridge Project, located west of the Shetland Islands, in which the company has a 19.4 percent nonoperated working interest. The project is the second development phase of the Clair Field. The design capacity of the project is 120,000 barrels of crude oil and 100 million cubic feet of natural gas per day. Production is scheduled to begin in 2017. The Clair Field has an estimated production life until 2050. Proved reserves have been recognized for the Clair Ridge Project.

At the 40 percent-owned and operated Rosebank Project northwest of the Shetland Islands, the company continued to progress FEED activities for a 17-well subsea development tied back to an FPSO with natural gas exported via pipeline. The design capacity of the project is 100,000 barrels of crude oil and 80 million cubic feet of natural gas per day. At the end of 2015, proved reserves had not been recognized for this project.

Sales of Natural Gas and Natural Gas Liquids

The company sells natural gas and natural gas liquids (NGLs) from its producing operations under a variety of contractual arrangements. In addition, the company also makes third-party purchases and sales of natural gas and NGLs in connection with its supply and trading activities.

During 2015, U.S. and international sales of natural gas averaged 3.9 billion and 4.3 billion cubic feet per day, respectively, which includes the company's share of equity affiliates' sales. Outside the United States, substantially all of the natural gas sales from the company's producing interests are from operations in Australia, Bangladesh, Europe, Kazakhstan, Indonesia, Latin America, Myanmar, Nigeria, the Philippines and Thailand.

U.S. and international sales of NGLs averaged 153,000 and 89,000 barrels per day, respectively, in 2015.

Substantially all of the international sales of NGLs from the company's producing interests are from operations in Africa, Australia, Canada, Indonesia and the United Kingdom.

Refer to "Selected Operating Data," on page FS-11 in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, for further information on the company's sales volumes of natural gas and natural gas liquids. Refer also to "Delivery Commitments" beginning on page 6 for information related to the company's delivery commitments for the sale of crude oil and natural gas.

Downstream

Refining Operations

At the end of 2015, the company had a refining network capable of processing over 1.8 million barrels of crude oil per day. Operable capacity at December 31, 2015, and daily refinery inputs for 2013 through 2015 for the company and affiliate refineries are summarized in the table below.

Average crude oil distillation capacity utilization during 2015 was 90 percent, compared with 87 percent in 2014. At the U.S. refineries, crude oil distillation capacity utilization averaged 96 percent in 2015, compared with 91 percent in 2014. Chevron processes both imported and domestic crude oil in its U.S. refining operations. Imported crude oil accounted for about 74 percent and 73 percent of Chevron's U.S. refinery inputs in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

In the United States, the company continued work on projects to improve refinery flexibility, reliability and capability to process lower cost feedstocks. At the Richmond, California refinery, the company received all remaining regulatory approvals in 2015 to resume construction of its modernization project. Engineering is being finalized, and construction activity is expected to restart in 2016. In addition, Chevron is pursuing the possible divestment of the Hawaii Refinery and related assets.

Outside the United States, the Singapore Refining Company, Chevron's 50 percent-owned joint venture, progressed construction of a gasoline desulfurization facility and a cogeneration plant. This investment is expected to increase the refinery's capability to produce higher value gasoline and to improve energy efficiency. The company sold its 50 percent interest in Caltex Australia Limited in April 2015. In June 2015, the company sold its interest in a refinery in New Zealand. The company has signed an agreement for the sale of its interest in a refinery in Pakistan, which is pending government approval. The company is also evaluating the sale of its interests in the Cape Town Refinery in South Africa.

Petroleum Refineries: Locations, Capacities and Inputs

Capacities and inputs in thousands of barrels per day		December 31, 2015		Refinery Inputs		
Locations		Number	Operable Capacity	2015	2014	2013
Pascagoula	Mississippi	1	330	322	329	304
El Segundo	California	1	269	258	221	235
Richmond	California	1	257	245	229	153
Kapolei	Hawaii	1	54	47	47	39
Salt Lake City	Utah	1	53	52	45	43
Total Consolidated Companies — United States		5	963	924	871	774
Map Ta Phut ¹	Thailand	1	165	164	141	161
Cape Town ²	South Africa	1	110	69	72	78
Burnaby, B.C.	Canada	1	55	46	49	42
Total Consolidated Companies — International		3	330	279	262	281
Affiliates ³	Various Locations	3	542	499	557	583
Total Including Affiliates — International		6	872	778	819	864
Total Including Affiliates — Worldwide		11	1,835	1,702	1,690	1,638

Chevron holds a controlling interest in the Star Petroleum Refining Public Company Limited. Chevron's ownership¹ in this refinery was reduced to 60.6 percent following the December 2015 new share issuance and listing by Star Petroleum Refining Public Company Limited in Thailand.

Chevron holds a 75 percent controlling interest in the shares issued by Chevron South Africa (Pty) Limited, which² owns the Cape Town Refinery. A consortium of South African partners, along with the employees of Chevron South Africa (Pty) Limited, own the remaining 25 percent.

³ In 2015, the company sold its interests in affiliates in Australia and New Zealand, which included operable capacities of 55,000 and 12,000 barrels per day, respectively.

Marketing Operations

The company markets petroleum products under the principal brands of “Chevron,” “Texaco” and “Caltex” throughout many parts of the world. The following table identifies the company’s and affiliates’ refined products sales volumes, excluding intercompany sales, for the three years ended December 31, 2015.

Refined Products Sales Volumes

Thousands of barrels per day	2015	2014	2013
United States			
Gasoline	621	615	613
Jet Fuel	232	222	215
Gas Oil and Kerosene	215	217	195
Residual Fuel Oil	59	63	69
Other Petroleum Products ¹	101	93	90
Total United States	1,228	1,210	1,182
International ²			
Gasoline	389	403	398
Jet Fuel	271	249	245
Gas Oil and Kerosene	478	498	510
Residual Fuel Oil	159	162	179
Other Petroleum Products ¹	210	189	197
Total International	1,507	1,501	1,529
Total Worldwide ²	2,735	2,711	2,711
	420	475	471

¹ Principally naphtha, lubricants, asphalt and coke.

² Includes share of affiliates’ sales:

In the United States, the company markets under the Chevron and Texaco brands. At year-end 2015, the company supplied directly or through retailers and marketers approximately 7,860 Chevron- and Texaco-branded motor vehicle service stations, primarily in the southern and western states. Approximately 370 of these outlets are company-owned or -leased stations.

Outside the United States, Chevron supplied directly or through retailers and marketers approximately 6,090 branded service stations, including affiliates. In British Columbia, Canada, the company markets under the Chevron brand. The company markets in Latin America using the Texaco brand. In the Asia-Pacific region, southern Africa and the Middle East, the company uses the Caltex brand. The company also operates through affiliates under various brand names. In South Korea, the company operates through its 50 percent-owned affiliate, GS Caltex. Divestments of fuels marketing operations in 2015 include those owned by Caltex Australia Limited, as well as company-owned operations in Pakistan. The company expects to complete the sale of its New Zealand marketing operations in second quarter 2016, pending government approval. The company is also pursuing the sale of its marketing and lubricants businesses in southern Africa.

Chevron markets commercial aviation fuel at approximately 100 airports worldwide. The company also markets an extensive line of lubricant and coolant products under the product names Havoline, Delo, Ursa, Meropa, Rando, Clarity and Taro in the United States and worldwide under the three brands: Chevron, Texaco and Caltex.

Chemicals Operations

Chevron owns a 50 percent interest in its Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LLC (CPChem) affiliate. CPChem produces olefins, polyolefins and alpha olefins and is a supplier of aromatics and polyethylene pipe, in addition to participating in the specialty chemical and specialty plastics markets. At the end of 2015, CPChem owned or had joint-venture interests in 34 manufacturing facilities and two research and development centers around the world. In second quarter 2015, CPChem completed construction and started commercial operations of a 100,000 metric-ton-per-year expansion of normal alpha olefins production capacity at its Cedar Bayou Plant in Baytown, Texas. In 2015, construction advanced on the U.S. Gulf Coast Petrochemicals Project, which is expected to capitalize

on advantaged feedstock sourced from shale gas development in North America. The project includes an ethane cracker with an annual design capacity of 1.5 million metric tons of ethylene to be located at the Cedar Bayou facility and two polyethylene units to be located in Old Ocean, Texas, with a combined annual design capacity of one million metric tons. Start-up is expected in 2017.

Chevron Oronite Company develops, manufactures and markets performance additives for lubricating oils and fuels and conducts research and development for additive component and blended packages. At the end of 2015, the company manufactured, blended or conducted research at 10 locations around the world. In 2015, the company progressed construction on a carboxylate plant in Singapore with expected start-up in 2017. In addition, an investment agreement was signed to build an additive manufacturing plant in Ningbo, China. The plant design is under development, with a final investment decision expected by 2018.

Chevron also maintains a role in the petrochemical business through the operations of GS Caltex, a 50 percent-owned affiliate. GS Caltex manufactures aromatics, including benzene, toluene and xylene. These base chemicals are used to produce a range of products, including adhesives, plastics and textile fibers. GS Caltex also produces polypropylene, which is used to make food packaging, laboratory equipment and textiles.

Transportation

Pipelines Chevron owns and operates a network of crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquid, refined product and chemical pipelines and other infrastructure assets in the United States. In addition, Chevron operates pipelines for its 50 percent-owned CPChem affiliate. The company also has direct and indirect interests in other U.S. and international pipelines.

Refer to pages 12 and 13 in the Upstream section for information on the West African Gas Pipeline, the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Pipeline, the Western Route Export Pipeline and the Caspian Pipeline Consortium.

Shipping The company's marine fleet includes both U.S. and foreign-flagged vessels. The U.S.-flagged vessels are engaged primarily in transporting refined products, primarily in the coastal waters of the United States. The foreign-flagged vessels are engaged primarily in transporting crude oil from the Middle East, Southeast Asia, the Black Sea, South America, Mexico and West Africa to ports in the United States, Europe, Australia and Asia, as well as refined products and feedstocks to and from various locations worldwide.

In 2015, the company took delivery of two additional LNG carriers in support of its developing LNG portfolio.

Together with 2014 deliveries, four of six new LNG vessels have been delivered to the fleet.

Other Businesses

Research and Technology Chevron's energy technology organization supports upstream and downstream businesses. The company conducts research, develops and qualifies technology, and provides technical services and competency development. The disciplines cover earth sciences, reservoir and production engineering, drilling and completions, facilities engineering, manufacturing, process technology, catalysis, technical computing and health, environment and safety.

Chevron's information technology organization integrates computing, telecommunications, data management, cybersecurity and network technology to provide a digital infrastructure to enable Chevron's global operations and business processes.

Chevron's technology ventures company supports Chevron's upstream and downstream businesses by bridging the gap between business unit needs and emerging technology solutions developed externally in areas of emerging materials, water management, information technology, power systems and production enhancement.

Some of the investments the company makes in the areas described above are in new or unproven technologies and business processes, and ultimate technical or commercial successes are not certain. Refer to Note 27 beginning on page FS-59 for a summary of the company's research and development expenses.

Environmental Protection The company designs, operates and maintains its facilities to avoid potential spills or leaks and to minimize the impact of those that may occur. Chevron requires its facilities and operations to have operating standards and processes and emergency response plans that address all credible and significant risks identified through site-specific risk and impact assessments. Chevron also requires that sufficient resources be available to execute these plans. In the unlikely event that a major spill or leak occurs, Chevron also maintains a Worldwide Emergency Response Team comprised of employees who are trained in various aspects of emergency response, including post-incident remediation.

To complement the company's capabilities, Chevron maintains active membership in international oil spill response cooperatives, including the Marine Spill Response Corporation, which operates in U.S. territorial waters, and Oil Spill Response, Ltd., which operates globally. The company is a founding member of the Marine Well Containment Company, whose primary mission is to expediently deploy containment equipment and systems to capture and contain crude oil in the unlikely event of a future loss of control of a deepwater well in the Gulf of Mexico. In addition, the company is a member of the Subsea Well Response Project (SWRP). SWRP's objective is to further develop the industry's capability to contain and shut in subsea well control incidents in different regions of the world.

Refer to Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations on page FS-16 for additional information on environmental matters and their impact on Chevron, and on the company's 2015 environmental expenditures. Refer to page FS-16 and Note 24 on page FS-57 for a discussion of environmental remediation provisions and year-end reserves. Refer also to Item 1A. Risk Factors on pages 21 through 23 for a discussion of greenhouse gas regulation and climate change.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Chevron is a global energy company and its operating and financial results are subject to a variety of risks inherent in the global oil, gas, and petrochemical businesses. Many of these risks are not within the company's control and could materially impact the company's results of operations and financial condition.

Chevron is exposed to the effects of changing commodity prices. Chevron is primarily in a commodities business that has a history of price volatility. The single largest variable that affects the company's results of operations is the price of crude oil, which can be influenced by general economic conditions, industry inventory levels, technology advancements, production quotas or other actions that might be imposed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), weather-related damage and disruptions, competing fuel prices, and geopolitical risks. Chevron evaluates the risk of changing commodity prices as part of its business planning process. An investment in the company carries significant exposure to fluctuations in global crude oil prices.

Extended periods of low prices for crude oil can have a material adverse impact on the company's results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. Among other things, the company's upstream earnings, cash flows, and capital and exploratory expenditure programs could be negatively affected, as could its production and proved reserves. Upstream assets may also become impaired. Downstream earnings could be negatively affected because they depend upon the supply and demand for refined products and the associated margins on refined product sales. A significant or sustained decline in liquidity could adversely affect the company's credit ratings, potentially increase financing costs and reduce access to debt markets. The company may be unable to realize anticipated cost savings, expenditure reductions and asset sales that are intended to compensate for such downturns. In some cases, liabilities associated with divested assets may return to the company when an acquirer of those assets subsequently declares bankruptcy. In addition, extended periods of low commodity prices can have a material adverse impact on the results of operations, financial condition and liquidity of the company's suppliers, vendors, partners and equity affiliates upon which the company's own results of operations and financial condition depends.

The scope of Chevron's business will decline if the company does not successfully develop resources. The company is in an extractive business; therefore, if it is not successful in replacing the crude oil and natural gas it produces with good prospects for future production or through acquisitions, the company's business will decline. Creating and maintaining an inventory of projects depends on many factors, including obtaining and renewing rights to explore, develop and produce hydrocarbons; drilling success; ability to bring long-lead-time, capital-intensive projects to completion on budget and on schedule; and efficient and profitable operation of mature properties.

The company's operations could be disrupted by natural or human causes beyond its control. Chevron operates in both urban areas and remote and sometimes inhospitable regions. The company's operations are therefore subject to disruption from natural or human causes beyond its control, including physical risks from hurricanes, severe storms, floods and other forms of severe weather, war, accidents, civil unrest, political events, fires, earthquakes, system failures, cyber threats and terrorist acts, any of which could result in suspension of operations or harm to people or the natural environment.

Chevron's risk management systems are designed to assess potential physical and other risks to its operations and assets and to plan for their resiliency. While capital investment reviews and decisions involve uncertainty analysis, which incorporates potential ranges of physical risks such as storm severity and frequency, sea level rise, air and water temperature, precipitation, fresh water access, wind speed, and earthquake severity, among other factors, it is difficult to predict with certainty the timing, frequency or severity of such events, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the company's results of operations or financial condition.

The company's operations have inherent risks and hazards that require significant and continuous oversight. Chevron's results depend on its ability to identify and mitigate the risks and hazards inherent to operating in the crude oil and natural gas industry. The company seeks to minimize these operational risks by carefully designing and building its facilities and conducting its operations in a safe and reliable manner. However, failure to manage these risks effectively could impair our ability to operate and result in unexpected incidents, including releases, explosions or mechanical failures resulting in personal injury, loss of life, environmental damage, loss of revenues, legal liability

and/or disruption to operations. Chevron has implemented and maintains a system of corporate policies, processes and systems, behaviors and compliance mechanisms to manage safety, health, environmental, reliability and efficiency risks; to verify compliance with applicable laws and policies; and to respond to and learn from unexpected incidents. In certain situations where Chevron is not the operator, the company may have limited influence and control over third parties, which may limit its ability to manage and control such risks.

Chevron's business subjects the company to liability risks from litigation or government action. The company produces, transports, refines and markets materials with potential toxicity, and it purchases, handles and disposes of other potentially toxic

materials in the course of its business. Chevron's operations also produce byproducts, which may be considered pollutants. Often these operations are conducted through joint ventures over which the company may have limited influence and control. Any of these activities could result in liability or significant delays in operations arising from private litigation or government action, either as a result of an accidental, unlawful discharge or as a result of new conclusions about the effects of the company's operations on human health or the environment. In addition, to the extent that societal pressures or political or other factors are involved, it is possible that such liability could be imposed without regard to the company's causation of or contribution to the asserted damage, or to other mitigating factors.

For information concerning some of the litigation in which the company is involved, including information relating to Ecuador matters, see Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, beginning on page FS-42.

The company does not insure against all potential losses, which could result in significant financial exposure. The company does not have commercial insurance or third-party indemnities to fully cover all operational risks or potential liability in the event of a significant incident or series of incidents causing catastrophic loss. As a result, the company is, to a substantial extent, self-insured for such events. The company relies on existing liquidity, financial resources and borrowing capacity to meet short-term obligations that would arise from such an event or series of events. The occurrence of a significant incident or unforeseen liability for which the company is not fully insured or for which insurance recovery is significantly delayed could have a material adverse effect on the company's results of operations or financial condition.

Political instability and significant changes in the regulatory environment could harm Chevron's business. The company's operations, particularly exploration and production, can be affected by changing economic, regulatory and political environments in the various countries in which it operates. As has occurred in the past, actions could be taken by governments to increase public ownership of the company's partially or wholly owned businesses or to impose additional taxes or royalties. In certain locations, governments have proposed or imposed restrictions on the company's operations, export and exchange controls, burdensome taxes, and public disclosure requirements that might harm the company's competitiveness or relations with other governments or third parties. In other countries, political conditions have existed that may threaten the safety of employees and the company's continued presence in those countries, and internal unrest, acts of violence or strained relations between a government and the company or other governments may adversely affect the company's operations. Those developments have, at times, significantly affected the company's operations and results and are carefully considered by management when evaluating the level of current and future activity in such countries. In addition, changes in national or state environmental regulations, including those related to the use of hydraulic fracturing, could adversely affect the company's current or anticipated future operations and profitability.

Regulation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions could increase Chevron's operational costs and reduce demand for Chevron's hydrocarbon and other products. Continued attention to issues concerning GHG emissions and climate change and potential mitigation through legislation and regulation could have a material impact on the company's operations and financial results.

International agreements (e.g., the Paris Accord and the Kyoto Protocol) and national (e.g., carbon tax, cap-and-trade or efficiency standards), regional and state legislation (e.g., California's AB32 or other low carbon fuel standards) and regulatory measures (e.g., the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's methane performance standards) to limit or reduce GHG emissions are currently in various stages of discussion or implementation and it is difficult to predict with certainty their timing and outcome. These and other GHG emissions-related laws and regulations and the effects of operating in a potentially carbon-constrained environment may result in increased and substantial capital, compliance, operating and maintenance costs and could, among other things, reduce demand for hydrocarbons and the company's hydrocarbon-based products, make the company's products more expensive, and adversely affect the company's sales volumes, revenues and margins. GHG emissions, including carbon dioxide and methane, that could be regulated include, among others, those arising from the company's exploration and production of hydrocarbons such as crude oil and natural gas; the upgrading of production from oil sands into synthetic oil; power generation; the

conversion of crude oil and natural gas into refined hydrocarbon products; the processing, liquefaction and regasification of natural gas; the transportation of crude oil, natural gas and related products and consumers' or customers' use of the company's hydrocarbon products. Some of these activities, such as consumers' and customers' use of the company's products, as well as actions taken by the company's competitors in response to such laws and regulations, are beyond the company's control.

Consideration of GHG issues and the responses to those issues through international agreements and national, regional or state legislation or regulations are integrated into the company's strategy and planning, capital investment reviews, and risk management tools and processes, where applicable. They are also factored into the company's long-range supply, demand and energy price forecasts. These forecasts reflect long-range effects from renewable fuel penetration, energy efficiency standards, climate-related policy actions, and demand response to oil and natural gas prices. The actual level of expenditure required to comply with new or potential GHG emissions laws and regulations and amount of additional investments in new or existing technology or facilities, such as carbon dioxide injection, is difficult to predict with certainty and is expected to vary depending on the actual laws and regulations enacted in a jurisdiction, the company's activities in it and market conditions.

The ultimate effect of international agreements and national, regional and state legislation and regulatory measures to limit GHG emissions on the company's financial performance will depend on a number of factors including, among others, the sectors covered, the greenhouse gas emissions reductions required, the extent to which Chevron would be entitled to receive emission allowance allocations or would need to purchase compliance instruments on the open market or through auctions, the price and availability of emission allowances and credits, and the company's ability to recover the costs incurred through the pricing of the company's products.

Changes in management's estimates and assumptions may have a material impact on the company's consolidated financial statements and financial or operational performance in any given period. In preparing the company's periodic reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, including its financial statements, Chevron's management is required under applicable rules and regulations to make estimates and assumptions as of a specified date. These estimates and assumptions are based on management's best estimates and experience as of that date and are subject to substantial risk and uncertainty. Materially different results may occur as circumstances change and additional information becomes known. Areas requiring significant estimates and assumptions by management include measurement of benefit obligations for pension and other postretirement benefit plans; estimates of crude oil and natural gas recoverable reserves; accruals for estimated liabilities, including litigation reserves; and impairments to property, plant and equipment. Changes in estimates or assumptions or the information underlying the assumptions, such as changes in the company's business plans, general market conditions or changes in commodity prices, could affect reported amounts of assets, liabilities or expenses.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

The location and character of the company's crude oil and natural gas properties and its refining, marketing, transportation and chemicals facilities are described on page 3 under Item 1. Business. Information required by Subpart 1200 of Regulation S-K ("Disclosure by Registrants Engaged in Oil and Gas Producing Activities") is also contained in Item 1 and in Tables I through VII on pages FS-61 through FS-71. Note 16, "Properties, Plant and Equipment," to the company's financial statements is on page FS-41.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

Governmental Proceedings As initially disclosed in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, filed on February 21, 2014, on August 6, 2012, a piping failure and fire occurred at the Chevron U.S.A. Inc. refinery in Richmond, California. Various federal, state, and local agencies initiated investigations as a result of the incident. Based on its civil investigation, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a Finding of Violations (FOV) to Chevron on December 17, 2013, which includes 62 findings of alleged noncompliance at the refinery. The majority of these findings relate to the August 2012 fire and alleged violations of chemical-accident-prevention laws, but the FOV also addresses a number of release-reporting issues, some of which are unrelated to the fire. Resolution of the alleged violations may result in the payment of a civil penalty of \$100,000 or more.

As initially disclosed in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, filed on February 21, 2014, in July 2009, the Hawaii Department of Health (DOH) alleged that Chevron is obligated to pay stipulated civil penalties in conjunction with commitments Chevron undertook to install and operate certain air emission control equipment at its Hawaii Refinery pursuant to a Clean Air Act settlement with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the DOH. The company reached a settlement agreement with the EPA and the DOH and paid civil penalties totaling \$230,958 to resolve the alleged violations.

As initially disclosed in the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2015, filed on November 6, 2015, on July 29, 2015, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) notified Chevron that certain Renewable Identification Number (RIN) credits it had submitted for compliance with the federal Renewable Fuel Standard for 2011 were invalid because they were fraudulently generated by a third party that sold the credits to Chevron. On September 30, 2015, Chevron received a civil penalty demand of \$175,923 from the EPA for the

submission of the invalid RINs. The company paid \$175,923 in civil penalties to resolve the demand. Other Proceedings Information related to other legal proceedings, including Ecuador, is included beginning on page FS-42 in Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Information concerning mine safety violations or other regulatory matters required by Section 1503(a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and Item 104 of Regulation S-K (17 C.F.R. § 229.104) is included in Exhibit 95 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

PART II

Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The information on Chevron's common stock market prices, dividends, principal exchanges on which the stock is traded and number of stockholders of record is contained in the Quarterly Results and Stock Market Data tabulations, on page FS-20.

Chevron Corporation Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities for Quarter Ended December 31, 2015

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased ^{1,2}	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program	Maximum Number of Shares That May Yet be Purchased Under the Program ²
Oct. 1 – Oct. 31, 2015	1,341	\$78.31	—	—
Nov. 1 – Nov. 30, 2015	—	—	—	—
Dec. 1 – Dec. 31, 2015	3,201	\$92.49	—	—
Total Oct. 1 – Dec. 31, 2015	4,542	\$88.30	—	—

¹ Includes common shares repurchased from company employees for required personal income tax withholdings on the exercise of the stock options and shares delivered or attested to in satisfaction of the exercise price by holders of the employee stock options. The options were issued to and exercised by management under Chevron long-term incentive plans.

² In July 2010, the Board of Directors approved an ongoing share repurchase program with no set term or monetary limits, under which common shares would be acquired by the company through open market purchases or in negotiated transactions at prevailing prices, as permitted by securities laws and other legal requirements and subject to market conditions and other factors. From inception of the program through 2014, the company had purchased 180,886,291 shares under this program (some pursuant to a Rule 10b5-1 plan and some pursuant to accelerated share repurchase plans) for \$20 billion at an average price of approximately \$111 per share. The company did not acquire any shares under the program in 2015.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The selected financial data for years 2011 through 2015 are presented on page FS-60.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The index to Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data is presented on page FS-1.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The company's discussion of interest rate, foreign currency and commodity price market risk is contained in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — "Financial and Derivative Instrument Market Risk," on page FS-15 and in Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, "Financial and Derivative Instruments," beginning on page FS-35.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The index to Management's Discussion and Analysis, Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data is presented on page FS-1.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure
None.

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Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures The company's management has evaluated, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act")) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that the company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2015.

(b) Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting The company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). The company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting based on the Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on the results of this evaluation, the company's management concluded that internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2015. The effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in its report included on page FS-22.

(c) Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting During the quarter ended December 31, 2015, there were no changes in the company's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Executive Officers of the Registrant at February 25, 2016

Members of the Corporation's Executive Committee are the Executive Officers of the Corporation:

Name	Age	Current and Prior Positions (up to five years)	Current Areas of Responsibility
J.S. Watson	59	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer (since 2010) Executive Vice President, Upstream (since 2015) Senior Vice President, Upstream (2014)	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
J.W. Johnson	56	President, Europe, Eurasia and Middle East Exploration and Production (2011 through 2013) Managing Director, Eurasia Business Unit (2008 to 2011) Executive Vice President, Downstream (since 2016) Corporate Vice President and President, Gas and Midstream (2014 through 2015)	Worldwide Exploration and Production Activities
P.R. Breber	51	Managing Director, Asia South Business Unit (2012 through 2013) Deputy Managing Director, Asia South Business Unit (2011) Vice President and Treasurer (2009 to 2011)	Worldwide Refining, Marketing and Lubricants; Chemicals
M.K. Wirth	55	Executive Vice President, Midstream and Development (since 2016) Executive Vice President, Downstream (2006 through 2015) Executive Vice President, Technology, Projects and Services (since 2015)	Corporate Strategy; Corporate Business Development; Worldwide Natural Gas Commercialization; Supply and Trading Activities; Shipping; Pipeline; Power and Energy Management
J.C. Geagea	56	Senior Vice President, Technology, Projects and Services (2014) Corporate Vice President and President, Gas and Midstream (2012 through 2013) Managing Director, Asia South Business Unit (2008 through 2011)	Technology; Health, Environment and Safety; Project Resources Company; Procurement
P.E. Yarrington	59	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (since 2009)	Finance
R.H. Pate	53	Vice President and General Counsel (since 2009)	Law, Governance and Compliance

The information about directors required by Item 401 (a), (d), (e) and (f) of Regulation S-K and contained under the heading "Election of Directors" in the Notice of the 2016 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and 2016 Proxy Statement, to be filed pursuant to Rule 14a-6(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), in connection with the company's 2016 Annual Meeting (the "2016 Proxy Statement"), is incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The information required by Item 405 of Regulation S-K and contained under the heading "Stock Ownership Information — Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" in the 2016 Proxy Statement is incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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The information required by Item 406 of Regulation S-K and contained under the heading “Corporate Governance — Business Conduct and Ethics Code” in the 2016 Proxy Statement is incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The information required by Item 407(d)(4) and (5) of Regulation S-K and contained under the heading “Corporate Governance — Board Committees” in the 2016 Proxy Statement is incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by Item 402 of Regulation S-K and contained under the headings “Executive Compensation” and “Director Compensation” in the 2016 Proxy Statement is incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The information required by Item 407(e)(4) of Regulation S-K and contained under the heading “Corporate Governance — Board Committees” in the 2016 Proxy Statement is incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The information required by Item 407(e)(5) of Regulation S-K and contained under the heading “Corporate Governance — Management Compensation Committee Report” in the 2016 Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC under the Exchange Act, the information under such caption incorporated by reference from the 2016 Proxy Statement shall not be deemed to be “soliciting material,” or to be “filed” with the Commission, or subject to Regulation 14A or 14C or the liabilities of Section 18 of the Exchange Act nor shall it be deemed incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by Item 403 of Regulation S-K and contained under the heading “Stock Ownership Information — Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management” in the 2016 Proxy Statement is incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The information required by Item 201(d) of Regulation S-K and contained under the heading “Equity Compensation Plan Information” in the 2016 Proxy Statement is incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by Item 404 of Regulation S-K and contained under the heading “Corporate Governance — Related Person Transactions” in the 2016 Proxy Statement is incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The information required by Item 407(a) of Regulation S-K and contained under the heading “Corporate Governance — Director Independence” in the 2016 Proxy Statement is incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The information required by Item 9(e) of Schedule 14A and contained under the heading “Board Proposal to Ratify PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as Independent Auditor for 2016” in the 2016 Proxy Statement is incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this report:

(1) Financial Statements:

	Page(s)
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm — PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP</u>	FS--22
<u>Consolidated Statement of Income for the three years ended December 31, 2015</u>	FS--23
<u>Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the three years ended December 31, 2015</u>	FS--24
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2015 and 2014</u>	FS--25
<u>Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the three years ended December 31, 2015</u>	FS--26
<u>Consolidated Statement of Equity for the three years ended December 31, 2015</u>	FS--27
<u>Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	FS-28 to FS-60

(2) Financial Statement Schedules:

Included below is Schedule II - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts.

(3) Exhibits:

The Exhibit Index on pages E-1 through E-2 lists the exhibits that are filed as part of this report.

Schedule II — Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

Millions of Dollars	Year ended December 31		
	2015	2014	2013
Employee Termination Benefits			
Balance at January 1	\$49	\$14	\$30
Additions (reductions) charged to expense	342	53	(6)
Payments	(83)	(18)	(10)
Balance at December 31	\$308	\$49	\$14
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts			
Balance at January 1	\$194	\$95	\$155
Additions to expense	251	119	1
Bad debt write-offs	(16)	(20)	(61)
Balance at December 31	\$429	\$194	\$95
Deferred Income Tax Valuation Allowance*			
Balance at January 1	\$16,292	\$17,171	\$15,443
Additions to deferred income tax expense	1,440	1,192	2,665
Reduction of deferred income tax expense	(2,320)	(2,071)	(937)
Balance at December 31	\$15,412	\$16,292	\$17,171

* See also Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, beginning on page FS-45.

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, on the 25th day of February, 2016.

Chevron Corporation

By /s/ JOHN S. WATSON
John S. Watson, Chairman of the Board
and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities indicated on the 25th day of February, 2016.

Principal Executive Officer
(and Director)

/s/ JOHN S. WATSON
John S. Watson, Chairman of the
Board and Chief Executive Officer

Principal Financial Officer

/s/ PATRICIA E. YARRINGTON
Patricia E. Yarrington, Vice President
and Chief Financial Officer

Principal Accounting Officer

/s/ JEANETTE L. OURADA
Jeanette L. Ourada, Vice President
and Comptroller

*By: /s/ MARY A. FRANCIS
Mary A. Francis,
Attorney-in-Fact

Directors

ALEXANDER B. CUMMINGS, JR.*
Alexander B. Cummings, Jr.

LINNET F. DEILY*
Linnet F. Deily

ROBERT E. DENHAM*
Robert E. Denham

ALICE P. GAST*
Alice P. Gast

ENRIQUE HERNANDEZ, JR.*
Enrique Hernandez, Jr.

JON M. HUNTSMAN, JR.*
Jon M. Huntsman, Jr.

CHARLES W. MOORMAN IV*
Charles W. Moorman IV

JOHN G. STUMPF*
John G. Stumpf

RONALD D. SUGAR*
Ronald D. Sugar

INGE G. THULIN*
Inge G. Thulin

CARL WARE*
Carl Ware

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Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Key Financial Results

Millions of dollars, except per-share amounts	2015	2014	2013
Net Income Attributable to Chevron Corporation	\$4,587	\$19,241	\$21,423
Per Share Amounts:			
Net Income Attributable to Chevron Corporation			
– Basic	\$2.46	\$10.21	\$11.18
– Diluted	\$2.45	\$10.14	\$11.09
Dividends	\$4.28	\$4.21	\$3.90
Sales and Other Operating Revenues	\$129,925	\$200,494	\$220,156
Return on:			
Capital Employed	2.5	% 10.9	% 13.5
Stockholders' Equity	3.0	% 12.7	% 15.0
Earnings by Major Operating Area			
Millions of dollars	2015	2014	2013
Upstream			
United States	\$(4,055)	\$3,327	\$4,044
International	2,094	13,566	16,765
Total Upstream	(1,961)	16,893	20,809
Downstream			
United States	3,182	2,637	787
International	4,419	1,699	1,450
Total Downstream	7,601	4,336	2,237
All Other	(1,053)	(1,988)	(1,623)
Net Income Attributable to Chevron Corporation ^{1,2}	\$4,587	\$19,241	\$21,423
¹ Includes foreign currency effects:	\$769	\$487	\$474

² Income net of tax, also referred to as “earnings” in the discussions that follow.

Refer to the “Results of Operations” section beginning on page FS-6 for a discussion of financial results by major operating area for the three years ended December 31, 2015.

Business Environment and Outlook

Chevron is a global energy company with substantial business activities in the following countries: Angola, Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Myanmar, Nigeria, the Partitioned Zone between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, the Philippines, Republic of Congo, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Venezuela.

Earnings of the company depend mostly on the profitability of its upstream business segment. The biggest factor affecting the results of operations for the upstream segment is the price of crude oil. The price of crude oil has fallen significantly since mid-year 2014, reflecting persistently high global crude oil inventories and production. The downturn in the price of crude oil has impacted, and, depending upon its duration, will continue to significantly impact the company's results of operations, cash flows, leverage, capital and exploratory investment program and production outlook. The company is responding with reductions in operating expenses, including employee reductions, reductions in capital and exploratory expenditures in 2016 and future periods, and increased asset sales. The company anticipates that crude oil prices will increase in the future, as continued growth in demand and a slowing in supply growth should bring global markets into balance; however, the timing of any such increase is unknown. In the company's downstream business, crude oil is the largest cost component of refined products.

Refer to the "Cautionary Statement Relevant to Forward-Looking Information" on page 2 and to "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A, on pages 21 through 23 for a discussion of some of the inherent risks that could materially impact the company's results of operations or financial condition.

The company continually evaluates opportunities to dispose of assets that are not expected to provide sufficient long-term value or to acquire assets or operations complementary to its asset base to help augment the company's financial performance and growth. Refer to the "Results of Operations" section beginning on page FS-6 for discussions of net gains on asset sales during 2015. Asset dispositions and restructurings may also occur in future periods and could result in significant gains or losses.

The company closely monitors developments in the financial and credit markets, the level of worldwide economic activity, and the implications for the company of movements in prices for crude oil and natural gas. Management takes these developments into account in the conduct of daily operations and for business planning.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Comments related to earnings trends for the company's major business areas are as follows:

Upstream Earnings for the upstream segment are closely aligned with industry prices for crude oil and natural gas. Crude oil and natural gas prices are subject to external factors over which the company has no control, including product demand connected with global economic conditions, industry inventory levels, technology advancements, production quotas or other actions imposed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), actions of regulators, weather-related damage and disruptions, competing fuel prices, and regional supply interruptions or fears thereof that may be caused by military conflicts, civil unrest or political uncertainty. Any of these factors could also inhibit the company's production capacity in an affected region. The company closely monitors developments in the countries in which it operates and holds investments, and seeks to manage risks in operating its facilities and businesses. The longer-term trend in earnings for the upstream segment is also a function of other factors, including the company's ability to find or acquire and efficiently produce crude oil and natural gas, changes in fiscal terms of contracts, and changes in tax laws and regulations.

The company continues to actively manage its schedule of work, contracting, procurement and supply-chain activities to effectively manage costs. However, price levels for capital and exploratory costs and operating expenses associated with the production of crude oil and natural gas can be subject to external factors beyond the company's control including, among other things, the general level of inflation, commodity prices and prices charged by the industry's material and service providers, which can be affected by the volatility of the industry's own supply-and-demand conditions for such materials and services. In recent years, Chevron and the oil and gas industry generally experienced an increase in certain costs that exceeded the general trend of inflation in many areas of the world. As a result of the decline in prices of crude oil and other commodities since mid-2014, these cost pressures have softened. Capital and exploratory expenditures and operating expenses can also be affected by damage to production facilities caused by severe weather or civil unrest, delays in construction, or other factors.

The chart above shows the trend in benchmark prices for Brent crude oil, West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil and U.S. Henry Hub natural gas. The Brent price averaged \$52 per barrel for the full-year 2015, compared to \$99 in 2014. As of mid-February 2016, the Brent price was \$31 per barrel. The majority of the company's equity crude production is priced based on the Brent benchmark. Prices firmed in the first half of 2015, but declined in the remainder of the year amid persistently high global crude oil inventories and production.

The WTI price averaged \$49 per barrel for the full-year 2015, compared to \$93 in 2014. As of mid-February 2016, the WTI price was \$29 per barrel. WTI traded at a discount to Brent throughout 2015 due to high inventories and excess crude supply in the U.S. market. With the lifting of the U.S. crude oil export ban in December 2015, the spread between WTI and Brent narrowed substantially and WTI traded around parity into February 2016.

A differential in crude oil prices exists between high-quality (high-gravity, low-sulfur) crudes and those of lower quality (low-gravity, high-sulfur). The amount of the differential in any period is associated with the relative supply/demand balances for each crude type, which are functions of the capacity of refineries that are able to process each as feedstock into high-value light products (motor gasoline, jet fuel, aviation gasoline and diesel fuel). In second-half 2015, the differential expanded in North America as Canadian heavy crude production recovered from earlier planned and unplanned outages, while light sweet crude prices in the U.S. were supported by reductions in the rig count and slowing domestic production growth. Outside of North

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

America, high refinery runs in Europe and Asia supported pricing for light sweet crude from the Atlantic Basin, while increased output from Iraq and other Middle East producers pressured values of heavier, more sour crudes.

Chevron produces or shares in the production of heavy crude oil in California, Indonesia, the Partitioned Zone between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, Venezuela and in certain fields in Angola, China and the United Kingdom sector of the North Sea. (See page FS-11 for the company's average U.S. and international crude oil realizations.)

In contrast to price movements in the global market for crude oil, price changes for natural gas in many regional markets are more closely aligned with supply-and-demand conditions in those markets. Fluctuations in the price of natural gas in the United States are closely associated with customer demand relative to the volumes produced and stored in North America. In the United States, prices at Henry Hub averaged \$2.62 per thousand cubic feet (MCF) during 2015, compared with \$4.28 during 2014. As of mid-February 2016, the Henry Hub spot price was \$1.92 per MCF.

Outside the United States, price changes for natural gas depend on a wide range of supply, demand and regulatory circumstances. Chevron sells natural gas into the domestic pipeline market in most locations. In some locations, Chevron is investing in long-term projects to install infrastructure to produce and liquefy natural gas for transport by tanker to other markets. The company's long-term contract prices for liquefied natural gas (LNG) are typically linked to crude oil prices. Approximately 85 percent of the equity LNG offtake from the operated Australian LNG projects is targeted to be sold into binding long-term contracts, with the remainder to be sold in the Asian spot LNG market. The Asian spot market reflects the supply and demand for LNG in the Pacific Basin and is not directly linked to crude oil prices. International natural gas realizations averaged \$4.53 per MCF during 2015, compared with \$5.78 per MCF during 2014. (See page FS-11 for the company's average natural gas realizations for the U.S. and international regions.)

The company's worldwide net oil-equivalent production in 2015 averaged 2.622 million barrels per day. About one-fifth of the company's net oil-equivalent production in 2015 occurred in the OPEC-member countries of Angola, Nigeria, Venezuela and the Partitioned Zone between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. OPEC quotas had no effect on the company's net crude oil production in 2015 or 2014. At their December 2015 meeting, members of OPEC did not agree on a target production level, and in January 2016 western sanctions on Iran were lifted. As such, OPEC output is now considered likely to increase from recent levels of approximately 31.5 million barrels per day as Iranian production and exports recover.

The company estimates that net oil-equivalent production in 2016 will be flat to 4 percent growth compared to 2015. This estimate is subject to many factors and uncertainties, including the duration of the low price environment that began in second-half 2014; quotas or other actions that may be imposed by OPEC; price effects on entitlement volumes; changes in fiscal terms or restrictions on the scope of company operations; delays in construction, start-up or ramp-up of projects; fluctuations in demand for natural gas in various markets; weather conditions that may shut in production; civil unrest; changing geopolitics; delays in completion of maintenance turnarounds; greater-than-expected declines in production from mature fields; or other disruptions

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Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

to operations. The outlook for future production levels is also affected by the size and number of economic investment opportunities and, for new, large-scale projects, the time lag between initial exploration and the beginning of production. Investments in upstream projects generally begin well in advance of the start of the associated crude oil and natural gas production. A significant majority of Chevron's upstream investment is made outside the United States. In the Partitioned Zone between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, production was shut-in beginning in May 2015 as a result of difficulties in securing work and equipment permits. Net oil-equivalent production in the Partitioned Zone in 2014 was 81,000 barrels per day. During 2015, net oil-equivalent production averaged 28,000 barrels per day. As of early 2016, production remains shut-in and the exact timing of a production restart is uncertain and dependent on dispute resolution between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. The financial effects from the loss of production in 2015 were not significant and are not expected to be significant in 2016.

Net proved reserves for consolidated companies and affiliated companies totaled 11.2 billion barrels of oil-equivalent at year-end 2015, an increase of 1 percent from year-end 2014. The reserve replacement ratio in 2015 was 107 percent. Refer to Table V beginning on page FS-65 for a tabulation of the company's proved net oil and gas reserves by geographic area, at the beginning of 2013 and each year-end from 2013 through 2015, and an accompanying discussion of major changes to proved reserves by geographic area for the three-year period ending December 31, 2015.

Refer to the "Results of Operations" section on pages FS-6 through FS-8 for additional discussion of the company's upstream business.

Downstream Earnings for the downstream segment are closely tied to margins on the refining, manufacturing and marketing of products that include gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, lubricants, fuel oil, fuel and lubricant additives, and petrochemicals. Industry margins are sometimes volatile and can be affected by the global and regional supply-and-demand balance for refined products and petrochemicals, and by changes in the price of crude oil, other refinery and petrochemical feedstocks, and natural gas. Industry margins can also be influenced by inventory levels, geopolitical events, costs of materials and services, refinery or chemical plant capacity utilization, maintenance programs, and disruptions at refineries or chemical plants resulting from unplanned outages due to severe weather, fires or other operational events.

Other factors affecting profitability for downstream operations include the reliability and efficiency of the company's refining, marketing and petrochemical assets, the effectiveness of its crude oil and product supply functions, and the volatility of tanker-charter rates for the company's shipping operations, which are driven by the industry's demand for crude oil and product tankers. Other factors beyond the company's control include the general level of inflation and energy costs to operate the company's refining, marketing and petrochemical assets.

The company's most significant marketing areas are the West Coast of North America, the U.S. Gulf Coast, Asia and southern Africa. Chevron operates or has significant ownership interests in refineries in each of these areas.

Refer to the "Results of Operations" section on pages FS-6 through FS-8 for additional discussion of the company's downstream operations.

All Other consists of worldwide cash management and debt financing activities, corporate administrative functions, insurance operations, real estate activities and technology companies.

Operating Developments

Key operating developments and other events during 2015 and early 2016 included the following:

Upstream

Angola-Republic of Congo Joint Development Area Achieved first production from the Lianzi Project.

Australia Progressed LNG Train 1 commissioning and start-up activities for the Gorgon Project, with first cargo lifting expected in March 2016. All Train 2 modules are installed, and all remaining Train 3 modules were delivered as of January 2016.

Progressed construction of the Wheatstone Project. Major milestones reached include the installation of the offshore platform and topsides, and all of the subsea pipelines and structures, along with the delivery of all LNG Train 1 and common modules.

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Announced a natural gas discovery, Isosceles, in the Carnarvon Basin in 50 percent-owned Block WA-392-P.
Bangladesh Achieved first liquids from the Bibiyana Expansion Liquid Recovery Unit.
China Achieved first production from the Chuandongbei Project in early 2016.

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Republic of Congo Announced start of production from the first phase of the Moho Nord Project.

United States Announced a successful appraisal well at the Anchor prospect in the deepwater Gulf of Mexico.

Downstream

Australia Completed the sale of the company's 50 percent interest in Caltex Australia Limited.

New Zealand Completed the sale of the company's interest in The New Zealand Refining Company Limited and reached agreement to sell the company's marketing operations.

Other

Common Stock Dividends The 2015 annual dividend was \$4.28 per share, making 2015 the 28th consecutive year that the company increased its annual dividend payout.

Results of Operations

The following section presents the results of operations and variances on an after-tax basis for the company's business segments – Upstream and Downstream – as well as for “All Other.” Earnings are also presented for the U.S. and international geographic areas of the Upstream and Downstream business segments. Refer to Note 14, beginning on page FS-37, for a discussion of the company's “reportable segments.” This section should also be read in conjunction with the discussion in “Business Environment and Outlook” on pages FS-2 through FS-5.

U.S. Upstream

Millions of dollars	2015	2014	2013
Earnings	\$(4,055)	\$3,327	\$4,044

U.S. upstream operations incurred a loss of \$4.06 billion in 2015 compared to earnings of \$3.33 billion from 2014.

The decrease was primarily due to lower crude oil and natural gas realizations of \$4.86 billion and \$570 million, respectively, higher depreciation expenses of \$2.19 billion and higher exploration expenses of \$650 million. The increase in depreciation and exploration expenses was primarily due to impairments and project cancellations. Lower gains on asset sales also contributed to the decrease with current year gains of \$110 million compared with \$700 million in 2014. Partially offsetting these effects were higher crude oil production of \$900 million and lower operating expenses of \$450 million.

U.S. upstream earnings of \$3.33 billion in 2014 decreased \$717 million from 2013, primarily due to lower crude oil prices of \$950 million. Higher depreciation expenses of \$440 million and higher operating expenses of \$210 million also contributed to the decline. Partially offsetting the decrease were gains on asset sales of \$700 million in 2014 compared with \$60 million in 2013, higher natural gas realizations of \$150 million and higher crude oil production of \$100 million.

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The company's average realization for U.S. crude oil and natural gas liquids in 2015 was \$42.70 per barrel, compared with \$84.13 in 2014 and \$93.46 in 2013. The average natural gas realization was \$1.92 per thousand cubic feet in 2015, compared with \$3.90 in 2014 and \$3.37 in 2013.

Net oil-equivalent production in 2015 averaged 720,000 barrels per day, up 8 percent from 2014 and 10 percent from 2013. Between 2015 and 2014, production increases due to project ramp-ups in the Gulf of Mexico and the Permian Basin in Texas and New Mexico were partially offset by the effect of asset sales and normal field declines. Between 2014 and 2013, production increases in the Permian Basin in Texas and New Mexico and the Marcellus Shale in western Pennsylvania were partially offset by normal field declines.

The net liquids component of oil-equivalent production for 2015 averaged 501,000 barrels per day, up 10 percent from 2014 and 12 percent from 2013. Net natural gas production averaged about 1.3 billion cubic feet per day in 2015, up 5 percent from 2014 and 2013. Refer to the "Selected Operating Data" table on page FS-11 for a three-year comparison of production volumes in the United States.

International Upstream

Millions of dollars	2015	2014	2013
Earnings*	\$2,094	\$13,566	\$16,765

*Includes foreign currency effects: \$725 \$597 \$559

International upstream earnings were \$2.09 billion in 2015 compared with \$13.57 billion in 2014. The decrease between periods was primarily due to lower crude oil and natural gas realizations of \$10.57 billion and \$880 million, respectively, and higher depreciation expenses of \$1.11 billion, primarily reflecting impairments. Lower gains on asset sales also contributed to the decrease with current year gains of \$370 million compared with \$1.10 billion in 2014. Partially offsetting the decrease were higher crude oil sales volumes of \$590 million and lower operating expenses of \$510 million. Foreign currency effects increased earnings by \$725 million in 2015, compared with an increase of \$597 million a year earlier.

International upstream earnings were \$13.57 billion in 2014 compared with \$16.77 billion in 2013. The decrease between periods was primarily due to lower crude oil prices and sales volumes of \$1.97 billion and \$400 million, respectively. Also contributing to the decrease were higher depreciation expenses of \$1.02 billion, mainly related to impairments and other asset write-offs, and higher operating and tax expenses of \$340 million and \$310 million, respectively. Partially offsetting these items were gains on asset sales of \$1.10 billion in 2014, compared with \$140 million in 2013. Foreign currency effects increased earnings by \$597 million in 2014, compared with a decrease of \$559 million a year earlier.

The company's average realization for international crude oil and natural gas liquids in 2015 was \$46.52 per barrel, compared with \$90.42 in 2014 and \$100.26 in 2013. The average natural gas realization was \$4.53 per thousand cubic feet in 2015, compared with \$5.78 and \$5.91 in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

International net oil-equivalent production was 1.90 million barrels per day in 2015, essentially unchanged from 2014 and down 2 percent from 2013. Between 2015 and 2014, production increases from entitlement effects in several locations and project ramp-ups in Bangladesh and other areas were offset by the Partitioned Zone shut-in, normal field declines and the effect of asset sales. Between 2014 and 2013, production increases due to project ramp-ups in Nigeria, Argentina and Brazil were more than offset by normal field declines, production entitlement effects in several locations and the effect of asset sales.

The net liquids component of international oil-equivalent production was 1.24 million barrels per day in 2015, a decrease of approximately 1 percent from 2014 and a decrease of approximately 3 percent from 2013. International net natural gas production of 4.0 billion cubic feet per day in 2015 was up 1 percent from 2014 and unchanged from 2013.

Refer to the "Selected Operating Data" table, on page FS-11, for a three-year comparison of international production volumes.

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U.S. Downstream

Millions of dollars	2015	2014	2013
Earnings	\$3,182	\$2,637	\$787

U.S. downstream operations earned \$3.18 billion in 2015, compared with \$2.64 billion in 2014. The increase was due to higher margins on refined product sales of \$1.51 billion, partially offset by the absence of 2014 asset sale gains of \$960 million.

U.S. downstream operations earned \$2.64 billion in 2014, compared with \$787 million in 2013. The increase in earnings was mainly due to higher margins on refined product sales of \$830 million. Gains from asset sales were \$960 million in 2014, compared with \$250 million in 2013. Higher earnings from 50 percent-owned Chevron Phillips Chemical Company, LLC (CPChem) of \$160 million and lower operating expenses of \$80 million also contributed to the earnings increase.

Refined product sales of 1.23 million barrels per day in 2015 increased 1 percent, mainly reflecting higher sales of jet fuel. Sales volumes of refined products were 1.21 million barrels per day in 2014, an increase of 2 percent from 2013, mainly reflecting higher gas oil sales. U.S. branded gasoline sales of 522,000 barrels per day in 2015 increased 1 percent from 2014 and 2013.

Refer to the "Selected Operating Data" table on page FS-11 for a three-year comparison of sales volumes of gasoline and other refined products and refinery input volumes.

International Downstream

Millions of dollars	2015	2014	2013
Earnings*	\$4,419	\$1,699	\$1,450

*Includes foreign currency effects: \$47 \$(112) \$(76)

International downstream earned \$4.42 billion in 2015, compared with \$1.70 billion in 2014. The increase was primarily due to a \$1.6 billion gain from the sale of the company's interest in Caltex Australia Limited in second quarter 2015 and higher margins on refined product sales of \$690 million. Foreign currency effects increased earnings by \$47 million in 2015, compared to a decrease of \$112 million a year earlier.

International downstream earned \$1.70 billion in 2014, compared with \$1.45 billion in 2013. The increase was mainly due to a favorable change in the effects on derivative instruments of \$640 million. The increase was partially offset by the economic buyout of a legacy pension obligation of \$160 million in the 2014 period, lower margins on refined product sales of \$130 million and higher tax expenses of \$110 million. Foreign currency effects decreased earnings by \$112 million in 2014, compared with a decrease of \$76 million a year earlier.

Total refined product sales of 1.51 million barrels per day in 2015 were essentially unchanged from 2014. Excluding the effects of the Caltex Australia Limited divestment, refined product sales were up 107,000 barrels per day, primarily reflecting higher sales of jet fuel, gasoline and gas oil. Sales of 1.50 million barrels per day in 2014 declined 2 percent from 2013, mainly reflecting lower gas oil sales.

Refer to the "Selected Operating Data" table, on page FS-11, for a three-year comparison of sales volumes of gasoline and other refined products and refinery input volumes.

All Other

Millions of dollars	2015	2014	2013
Net charges*	\$(1,053)	\$(1,988)	\$(1,623)

*Includes foreign currency effects: \$(3) \$2 \$(9)

All Other consists of worldwide cash management and debt financing activities, corporate administrative functions, insurance operations, real estate activities, and technology companies.

Net charges in 2015 decreased \$935 million from 2014, mainly due to lower corporate tax items and the absence of 2014 charges related to mining assets, partially offset by higher charges related to reductions in corporate staffs. Net

charges in 2014 increased \$365 million from 2013, mainly due to higher environmental reserve additions, asset impairments and additional asset retirement obligations for mining assets, as well as higher corporate tax items. These increases were partially offset by the absence of 2013 impairments of power-related affiliates and lower other corporate charges.

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Consolidated Statement of Income

Comparative amounts for certain income statement categories are shown below:

Millions of dollars	2015	2014	2013
Sales and other operating revenues	\$129,925	\$200,494	\$220,156

Sales and other operating revenues decreased in 2015 primarily due to lower refined product and crude oil prices, partially offset by an increase in refined product and crude oil volumes. The decrease between 2014 and 2013 was mainly due to lower crude oil volumes, and lower refined product and crude oil prices.

Millions of dollars	2015	2014	2013
Income from equity affiliates	\$4,684	\$7,098	\$7,527

Income from equity affiliates decreased in 2015 from 2014 mainly due to lower earnings from Tengizchevroil in Kazakhstan, CPChem, Angola LNG and the effect of the sale of Caltex Australia Limited in second quarter 2015.

Partially offsetting these effects were higher earnings from GS Caltex in South Korea and Petropiar in Venezuela. Income from equity affiliates decreased in 2014 from 2013 mainly due to lower upstream-related earnings from Tengizchevroil in Kazakhstan, Petropiar and Petroboscan in Venezuela, and Angola LNG. Partially offsetting these effects were higher downstream-related earnings from GS Caltex in South Korea, higher earnings from CPChem and the absence of 2013 impairments of power-related affiliates.

Refer to Note 15, beginning on page FS-40, for a discussion of Chevron's investments in affiliated companies.

Millions of dollars	2015	2014	2013
Other income	\$3,868	\$4,378	\$1,165

Other income of \$3.9 billion in 2015 included net gains from asset sales of \$3.2 billion before-tax. Other income in 2014 and 2013 included net gains from asset sales of \$3.6 billion and \$710 million before-tax, respectively. Interest income was approximately \$119 million in 2015, \$145 million in 2014 and \$136 million in 2013. Foreign currency effects increased other income by \$82 million in 2015, \$277 million in 2014 and \$103 million in 2013.

Millions of dollars	2015	2014	2013
Purchased crude oil and products	\$69,751	\$119,671	\$134,696

Crude oil and product purchases of \$69.8 billion were down in 2015 mainly due to lower crude oil and refined product prices, partially offset by an increase in crude oil volumes. Crude oil and product purchases in 2014 decreased by \$15.0 billion from the prior year, mainly due to lower crude oil and refined product prices, along with lower crude oil volumes.

Millions of dollars	2015	2014	2013
Operating, selling, general and administrative expenses	\$27,477	\$29,779	\$29,137

Operating, selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$2.3 billion between 2015 and 2014. The decrease included lower fuel costs of \$920 million. Also contributing to the decrease were lower expenses for construction, repair and maintenance of \$300 million, contract labor of \$270 million, and research, technical and professional services of \$200 million.

Operating, selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$642 million between 2014 and 2013. The increase included higher employee compensation and benefit costs of \$360 million, primarily related to a buyout of a legacy pension obligation. Also contributing to the increase was higher transportation costs of \$350 million, primarily reflecting the economic buyout of a long-term contractual obligation, and higher environmental expenses related to a mining asset of \$300 million. Partially offsetting the increase were lower fuel expenses of \$360 million.

Millions of dollars	2015	2014	2013
Exploration expense	\$3,340	\$1,985	\$1,861

Exploration expenses in 2015 increased from 2014 mainly due to higher charges for well write-offs largely related to project cancellations. Exploration expenses in 2014 increased from 2013 mainly due to higher charges for well write-offs, partially offset by lower geological and geophysical expenses.

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Millions of dollars	2015	2014	2013
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	\$21,037	\$16,793	\$14,186

Depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses increased in 2015 from 2014 mainly due to impairments of oil and gas producing fields of about \$3.5 billion in 2015 compared with \$900 million in 2014. Also contributing to the increase were higher depreciation rates and higher production levels for certain oil and gas producing fields. The increase in 2014 from 2013 was mainly due to higher depreciation rates and impairments for certain oil and gas producing fields, and the impairment of a mining asset.

Millions of dollars	2015	2014	2013
Taxes other than on income	\$12,030	\$12,540	\$13,063

Taxes other than on income decreased in 2015 from 2014 mainly due to lower crude oil and refined product prices. Taxes other than on income decreased in 2014 from 2013 primarily due to a decrease in duty expense in South Africa along with lower consumer excise taxes in Thailand, reflecting lower sales volumes at both locations.

Millions of dollars	2015	2014	2013
Income tax expense	\$132	\$11,892	\$14,308

Effective income tax rates were 3 percent in 2015, 38 percent in 2014 and 40 percent in 2013. The decrease in the effective tax rate between 2015 and 2014 primarily resulted from the impacts of jurisdictional mix, one-time tax benefits, foreign currency remeasurement, equity earnings and a reduction in statutory tax rates in the United Kingdom, partially offset by the effects of valuation allowances recognized on deferred tax assets and the sale of the company's interest in Caltex Australia Limited.

The rate decreased between 2014 and 2013 primarily due to the impact of changes in jurisdictional mix and equity earnings, and the tax effects related to the 2014 sale of interests in Chad and Cameroon, partially offset by other one-time and ongoing tax charges.

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Selected Operating Data^{1,2}

	2015	2014	2013
U.S. Upstream			
Net Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Production (MBPD)	501	456	449
Net Natural Gas Production (MMCFPD) ³	1,310	1,250	1,246
Net Oil-Equivalent Production (MBOEPD)	720	664	657
Sales of Natural Gas (MMCFPD)	3,913	3,995	5,483
Sales of Natural Gas Liquids (MBPD)	26	20	17
Revenues From Net Production			
Liquids (\$/Bbl)	\$42.70	\$84.13	\$93.46
Natural Gas (\$/MCF)	\$1.92	\$3.90	\$3.37
International Upstream			
Net Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Production (MBPD) ⁴	1,243	1,253	1,282
Net Natural Gas Production (MMCFPD) ³	3,959	3,917	3,946
Net Oil-Equivalent Production (MBOEPD) ⁴	1,902	1,907	1,940
Sales of Natural Gas (MMCFPD)	4,299	4,304	4,251
Sales of Natural Gas Liquids (MBPD)	24	28	26
Revenues From Liftings			
Liquids (\$/Bbl)	\$46.52	\$90.42	\$100.26
Natural Gas (\$/MCF)	\$4.53	\$5.78	\$5.91
Worldwide Upstream			
Net Oil-Equivalent Production (MBOEPD) ⁴			
United States	720	664	657
International	1,902	1,907	1,940
Total	2,622	2,571	2,597
U.S. Downstream			
Gasoline Sales (MBPD) ⁵	621	615	613
Other Refined Product Sales (MBPD)	607	595	569
Total Refined Product Sales (MBPD)	1,228	1,210	1,182
Sales of Natural Gas Liquids (MBPD)	127	121	125
Refinery Input (MBPD)	924	871	774
International Downstream			
Gasoline Sales (MBPD) ⁵	389	403	398
Other Refined Product Sales (MBPD)	1,118	1,098	1,131
Total Refined Product Sales (MBPD) ⁶	1,507	1,501	1,529
Sales of Natural Gas Liquids (MBPD)	65	58	62
Refinery Input (MBPD) ⁷	778	819	864
¹ Includes company share of equity affiliates.			
² MBPD – thousands of barrels per day; MMCFPD – millions of cubic feet per day; MBOEPD – thousands of barrels of oil-equivalents per day; Bbl – Barrel; MCF - Thousands of cubic feet. Oil-equivalent gas (OEG) conversion ratio is 6,000 cubic feet of natural gas = 1 barrel of oil.			
³ Includes natural gas consumed in operations (MMCFPD):			
United States	66	71	72
International	430	452	458
⁴ Includes net production of synthetic oil:			
Canada	47	43	43
Venezuela affiliate	29	31	25
⁵ Includes branded and unbranded gasoline.			

⁶ Includes sales of affiliates (MBPD): 420 475 471

⁷ In 2015, the company sold its interests in affiliates in Australia and New Zealand, which included operable capacities of 55,000 and 12,000 barrels per day, respectively.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash, Cash Equivalents, Time Deposits and Marketable Securities Total balances were \$11.3 billion and \$13.2 billion at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Cash provided by operating activities in 2015 was \$19.5 billion, compared with \$31.5 billion in 2014 and \$35.0 billion in 2013. Cash provided by operating activities was net of contributions to employee pension plans of approximately \$0.9 billion, \$0.4 billion and \$1.2 billion in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Cash provided by investing activities included proceeds and deposits related to asset sales of \$5.7 billion in 2015, \$5.7 billion in 2014, and \$1.1 billion in 2013.

Restricted cash of \$1.1 billion and \$1.5 billion at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, was held in cash and short-term marketable securities and recorded as "Deferred charges and other assets" on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. These amounts are generally associated with upstream abandonment activities, tax payments, and funds held in escrow for tax-deferred exchanges and asset acquisitions and divestitures.

Dividends Dividends paid to common stockholders were \$8.0 billion in 2015, \$7.9 billion in 2014 and \$7.5 billion in 2013.

Debt and Capital Lease Obligations Total debt and capital lease obligations were \$38.6 billion at December 31, 2015, up from \$27.8 billion at year-end 2014.

The \$10.8 billion increase in total debt and capital lease obligations during 2015 was primarily due to funding the company's capital investment program, which included several large projects in the construction phase. The company completed bond issuances of \$6 billion and \$5 billion in March and November 2015, respectively. The company's debt and capital lease obligations due within one year, consisting primarily of commercial paper, redeemable long-term obligations and the current portion of long-term debt, totaled \$12.9 billion at December 31, 2015, compared with \$11.8 billion at year-end 2014. Of these amounts, \$8.0 billion was reclassified to long-term at the end of both periods. At year-end 2015, settlement of these obligations was not expected to require the use of working capital in 2016, as the company had the intent and the ability, as evidenced by committed credit facilities, to refinance them on a long-term basis.

Chevron has an automatic shelf registration statement that expires in August 2018 for an unspecified amount of nonconvertible debt securities issued or guaranteed by the company.

The major debt rating agencies routinely evaluate the company's debt, and the company's cost of borrowing can increase or decrease depending on these debt ratings. The company has outstanding public bonds issued by Chevron Corporation and Texaco Capital Inc. All of these securities are the obligations of, or guaranteed by, Chevron Corporation. In February 2016, Standard & Poor's Corporation changed its rating for these securities from AA to AA-. These securities are rated Aa1 by Moody's Investors

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Service. The company's U.S. commercial paper is rated A-1+ by Standard & Poor's and P-1 by Moody's. All of these ratings denote high-quality, investment-grade securities.

The company's future debt level is dependent primarily on results of operations, the capital program and cash that may be generated from asset dispositions. Based on its high-quality debt ratings, the company believes that it has substantial borrowing capacity to meet unanticipated cash requirements. During extended periods of low prices for crude oil and natural gas and narrow margins for refined products and commodity chemicals, the company can also modify capital spending plans to provide flexibility to continue paying the common stock dividend and also remain committed to retaining the company's high-quality debt ratings.

Committed Credit Facilities Information related to committed credit facilities is included in Note 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Short-Term Debt, on page FS-48.

Common Stock Repurchase Program In July 2010, the Board of Directors approved an ongoing share repurchase program with no set term or monetary limits. The company did not acquire any shares under the program in 2015. From the inception of the program through 2014, the company had purchased 180.9 million shares for \$20.0 billion. Capital and Exploratory Expenditures

Capital and exploratory expenditures by business segment for 2015, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

Millions of dollars	2015			2014			2013		
	U.S.	Int'l.	Total	U.S.	Int'l.	Total	U.S.	Int'l.	Total
Upstream	\$7,582	\$23,535	\$31,117	\$8,799	\$28,316	\$37,115	\$8,480	\$29,378	\$37,858
Downstream	1,923	513	2,436	1,649	941	2,590	1,986	1,189	3,175
All Other	418	8	426	584	27	611	821	23	844
Total	\$9,923	\$24,056	\$33,979	\$11,032	\$29,284	\$40,316	\$11,287	\$30,590	\$41,877
Total, Excluding Equity in Affiliates	\$8,579	\$22,003	\$30,582	\$10,011	\$26,838	\$36,849	\$10,562	\$28,617	\$39,179

Total expenditures for 2015 were \$34.0 billion, including \$3.4 billion for the company's share of equity-affiliate expenditures, which did not require cash outlays by the company. In 2014 and 2013, expenditures were \$40.3 billion and \$41.9 billion, respectively, including the company's share of affiliates' expenditures of \$3.5 billion and \$2.7 billion, respectively.

Of the \$34.0 billion of expenditures in 2015, 92 percent, or \$31.1 billion, was related to upstream activities.

Approximately 92 percent and 90 percent was expended for upstream operations in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

International upstream accounted for 76 percent of the worldwide upstream investment in 2015, 76 percent in 2014 and 78 percent in 2013.

The company estimates that 2016 capital and exploratory expenditures will be \$26.6 billion, including \$4.5 billion of spending by affiliates. This planned reduction, compared to 2015 expenditures, is in response to current crude oil market conditions. Approximately 90 percent of the total, or \$24.0 billion, is budgeted for exploration and production activities. Approximately \$9 billion of planned upstream capital spending is for existing base producing assets, which include shale and tight resource investments. Approximately \$11 billion is related to major capital projects currently underway, and approximately \$3 billion relates to projects yet to be sanctioned. Global exploration funding accounts for approximately \$1 billion. The company will continue to monitor crude oil market conditions, and will further restrict capital outlays should current oil price conditions persist.

Worldwide downstream spending in 2016 is estimated at \$2.2 billion, with \$1.6 billion for projects in the United States.

Investments in technology companies and other corporate businesses in 2016 are budgeted at \$0.4 billion.

Noncontrolling Interests The company had noncontrolling interests of \$1.2 billion at both December 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014. Distributions to noncontrolling interests totaled \$128 million and \$47 million in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Pension Obligations Information related to pension plan contributions is included on page FS-56 in Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements under the heading "Cash Contributions and Benefit Payments."

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Financial Ratios

	At December 31					
	2015		2014		2013	
Current Ratio	1.3		1.3		1.5	
Interest Coverage Ratio	9.9		87.2		126.2	
Debt Ratio	20.2	%	15.2	%	12.1	%

Current Ratio Current assets divided by current liabilities, which indicates the company's ability to repay its short-term liabilities with short-term assets. The current ratio in all periods was adversely affected by the fact that Chevron's inventories are valued on a last-in, first-out basis. At year-end 2015, the book value of inventory was lower than replacement costs, based on average acquisition costs during the year, by approximately \$3.7 billion.

Interest Coverage Ratio Income before income tax expense, plus interest and debt expense and amortization of capitalized interest, less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests, divided by before-tax interest costs. This ratio indicates the company's ability to pay interest on outstanding debt. The company's interest coverage ratio in 2015 was lower than 2014 and 2013 due to lower income.

Debt Ratio Total debt as a percentage of total debt plus Chevron Corporation Stockholders' Equity, which indicates the company's leverage. The company's debt ratio in 2015 was higher than 2014 and 2013 as the company took on more debt to finance its ongoing investment program.

Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements, Contractual Obligations, Guarantees and Other Contingencies**Long-Term Unconditional Purchase Obligations and Commitments, Including Throughput and Take-or-Pay**

Agreements The company and its subsidiaries have certain contingent liabilities with respect to long-term unconditional purchase obligations and commitments, including throughput and take-or-pay agreements, some of which relate to suppliers' financing arrangements. The agreements typically provide goods and services, such as pipeline and storage capacity, drilling rigs, utilities, and petroleum products, to be used or sold in the ordinary course of the company's business. The aggregate approximate amounts of required payments under these various commitments are: 2016 – \$2.1 billion; 2017 – \$1.9 billion; 2018 – \$1.7 billion; 2019 – \$1.5 billion; 2020 – \$1.1 billion; 2020 and after – \$3.1 billion. A portion of these commitments may ultimately be shared with project partners. Total payments under the agreements were approximately \$1.9 billion in 2015, \$3.7 billion in 2014 and \$3.6 billion in 2013. The following table summarizes the company's significant contractual obligations:

Millions of dollars	Payments Due by Period				
	Total ¹	2016	2017-2018	2019-2020	After 2020
On Balance Sheet: ²					
Short-Term Debt ³	\$4,928	\$4,928	\$—	\$—	\$—
Long-Term Debt ³	33,584	—	20,023	6,704	6,857
Noncancelable Capital Lease Obligations	150	23	40	25	62
Interest	3,052	563	994	615	880
Off Balance Sheet:					
Noncancelable Operating Lease Obligations	3,348	846	1,243	731	528
Throughput and Take-or-Pay Agreements ⁴	6,042	634	1,352	1,294	2,762
Other Unconditional Purchase Obligations ⁴	5,293	1,480	2,228	1,276	309

¹ Excludes contributions for pensions and other postretirement benefit plans. Information on employee benefit plans is contained in Note 23 beginning on page FS-51.

² Does not include amounts related to the company's income tax liabilities associated with uncertain tax positions. The company is unable to make reasonable estimates of the periods in which such liabilities may become payable. The company does not expect settlement of such liabilities to have a material effect on its consolidated financial position or liquidity in any single period.

³ \$8.0 billion of short-term debt that the company expects to refinance is included in long-term debt. The repayment schedule above reflects the projected repayment of the entire amounts in the 2017–2018 period.

Does not include commodity purchase obligations that are not fixed or determinable. These obligations are generally
⁴ monetized in a relatively short period of time through sales transactions or similar agreements with third parties.
Examples include obligations to purchase LNG, regasified natural gas and refinery products at indexed prices.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Direct Guarantees

Millions of dollars	Commitment Expiration by Period				
	Total	2016	2017-2018	2019-2020	After 2020
Guarantee of nonconsolidated affiliate or joint-venture obligations	\$447	\$38	\$76	\$76	\$257

The company's guarantee of \$447 million is associated with certain payments under a terminal use agreement entered into by an equity affiliate. Over the approximate 12-year remaining term of the guarantee, the maximum guarantee amount will be reduced as certain fees are paid by the affiliate. There are numerous cross-indemnity agreements with the affiliate and the other partners to permit recovery of amounts paid under the guarantee. Chevron has recorded no liability for its obligation under this guarantee.

Indemnifications Information related to indemnifications is included on page FS-57 in Note 24 to the Consolidated Financial Statements under the heading "Indemnifications."

Financial and Derivative Instrument Market Risk

The market risk associated with the company's portfolio of financial and derivative instruments is discussed below. The estimates of financial exposure to market risk do not represent the company's projection of future market changes. The actual impact of future market changes could differ materially due to factors discussed elsewhere in this report, including those set forth under the heading "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A, of the company's 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Derivative Commodity Instruments Chevron is exposed to market risks related to the price volatility of crude oil, refined products, natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas and refinery feedstocks. The company uses derivative commodity instruments to manage these exposures on a portion of its activity, including firm commitments and anticipated transactions for the purchase, sale and storage of crude oil, refined products, natural gas, natural gas liquids and feedstock for company refineries. The company also uses derivative commodity instruments for limited trading purposes. The results of these activities were not material to the company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows in 2015.

The company's market exposure positions are monitored on a daily basis by an internal Risk Control group in accordance with the company's risk management policies, which are reviewed by the Audit Committee of the company's Board of Directors.

Derivatives beyond those designated as normal purchase and normal sale contracts are recorded at fair value on the Consolidated Balance Sheet with resulting gains and losses reflected in income. Fair values are derived principally from published market quotes and other independent third-party quotes. The change in fair value of Chevron's derivative commodity instruments in 2015 was not material to the company's results of operations.

The company uses the Monte Carlo simulation method with a 95 percent confidence level as its Value-at-Risk (VaR) model to estimate the maximum potential loss in fair value from the effect of adverse changes in market conditions on derivative commodity instruments held or issued. A one-day holding period is used on the assumption that market-risk positions can be liquidated or hedged within one day. Based on these inputs, the VaR for the company's primary risk exposures in the area of derivative commodity instruments at December 31, 2015 and 2014 was not material to the company's cash flows or results of operations.

Foreign Currency The company may enter into foreign currency derivative contracts to manage some of its foreign currency exposures. These exposures include revenue and anticipated purchase transactions, including foreign currency capital expenditures and lease commitments. The foreign currency derivative contracts, if any, are recorded at fair value on the balance sheet with resulting gains and losses reflected in income. There were no open foreign currency derivative contracts at December 31, 2015.

Interest Rates The company may enter into interest rate swaps from time to time as part of its overall strategy to manage the interest rate risk on its debt. Interest rate swaps, if any, are recorded at fair value on the balance sheet with resulting gains and losses reflected in income. At year-end 2015, the company had no interest rate swaps.

Transactions With Related Parties

Chevron enters into a number of business arrangements with related parties, principally its equity affiliates. These arrangements include long-term supply or offtake agreements and long-term purchase agreements. Refer to “Other Information” in Note 15 of the Consolidated Financial Statements, page FS-41, for further discussion. Management believes these agreements have been negotiated on terms consistent with those that would have been negotiated with an unrelated party.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Litigation and Other Contingencies

MTBE Information related to methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) matters is included on page FS-42 in Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements under the heading "MTBE."

Ecuador Information related to Ecuador matters is included in Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements under the heading "Ecuador," beginning on page FS-42.

Environmental The following table displays the annual changes to the company's before-tax environmental remediation reserves, including those for federal Superfund sites and analogous sites under state laws.

Millions of dollars	2015	2014	2013
Balance at January 1	\$1,683	\$1,456	\$1,403
Net Additions	365	636	488
Expenditures	(470) (409) (435
Balance at December 31	\$1,578	\$1,683	\$1,456

The company records asset retirement obligations when there is a legal obligation associated with the retirement of long-lived assets and the liability can be reasonably estimated. These asset retirement obligations include costs related to environmental issues. The liability balance of approximately \$15.6 billion for asset retirement obligations at year-end 2015 related primarily to upstream properties.

For the company's other ongoing operating assets, such as refineries and chemicals facilities, no provisions are made for exit or cleanup costs that may be required when such assets reach the end of their useful lives unless a decision to sell or otherwise abandon the facility has been made, as the indeterminate settlement dates for the asset retirements prevent estimation of the fair value of the asset retirement obligation.

Refer to the discussion below for additional information on environmental matters and their impact on Chevron, and on the company's 2015 environmental expenditures. Refer to Note 24 on page FS-58 for additional discussion of environmental remediation provisions and year-end reserves. Refer also to Note 25 on page FS-59 for additional discussion of the company's asset retirement obligations.

Suspended Wells Information related to suspended wells is included in Note 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Accounting for Suspended Exploratory Wells, beginning on page FS-49.

Income Taxes Information related to income tax contingencies is included on pages FS-45 through FS-48 in Note 18 and page FS-57 in Note 24 to the Consolidated Financial Statements under the heading "Income Taxes."

Other Contingencies Information related to other contingencies is included on page FS-58 in Note 24 to the Consolidated Financial Statements under the heading "Other Contingencies."

Environmental Matters

The company is subject to various international, federal, state and local environmental, health and safety laws, regulations and market-based programs. These laws, regulations and programs continue to evolve and are expected to increase in both number and complexity over time and govern not only the manner in which the company conducts its operations, but also the products it sells. For example, international agreements (e.g., the Paris Accord and the Kyoto Protocol) and national (e.g., carbon tax, cap-and-trade, or efficiency standards), regional, and state legislation (e.g., California's AB32 or other low carbon fuel standards) and regulatory measures (e.g., the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's methane performance standards) to limit or reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are currently in various stages of discussion or implementation. Consideration of GHG issues and the responses to those issues through international agreements and national, regional or state legislation or regulation are integrated into the company's strategy, planning and capital investment reviews, where applicable. They are also factored into the company's long-range supply, demand and energy price forecasts. These forecasts reflect long-range effects from renewable fuel penetration, energy efficiency standards, climate-related policy actions, and demand response to oil and natural gas prices. In addition, legislation and regulations intended to address hydraulic fracturing also continue to evolve at the international, national and state levels. Refer to "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A, on pages 21 through 23 for a discussion of some of the inherent risks of increasingly restrictive environmental and other regulation that could materially impact the company's results of operations or financial condition.

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Most of the costs of complying with existing laws and regulations pertaining to company operations and products are embedded in the normal costs of doing business. However, it is not possible to predict with certainty the amount of additional investments in new or existing technology or facilities or the amounts of increased operating costs to be incurred in the future to: prevent, control, reduce or eliminate releases of hazardous materials into the environment; remediate and restore areas damaged by prior releases of nitrogen oxide, sulfur oxide, or other hazardous materials; or comply with new environmental laws or regulations. Although these costs may be significant to the results of operations in any single period, the company does not presently expect them to have a material adverse effect on the company's liquidity or financial position.

Accidental leaks and spills requiring cleanup may occur in the ordinary course of business. The company may incur expenses for corrective actions at various owned and previously owned facilities and at third-party-owned waste disposal sites used by the company. An obligation may arise when operations are closed or sold or at non-Chevron sites where company products have been handled or disposed of. Most of the expenditures to fulfill these obligations relate to facilities and sites where past operations followed practices and procedures that were considered acceptable at the time but now require investigative or remedial work or both to meet current standards.

Using definitions and guidelines established by the American Petroleum Institute, Chevron estimated its worldwide environmental spending in 2015 at approximately \$2.7 billion for its consolidated companies. Included in these expenditures were approximately \$0.9 billion of environmental capital expenditures and \$1.8 billion of costs associated with the prevention, control, abatement or elimination of hazardous substances and pollutants from operating, closed or divested sites, and the abandonment and restoration of sites.

For 2016, total worldwide environmental capital expenditures are estimated at \$0.6 billion. These capital costs are in addition to the ongoing costs of complying with environmental regulations and the costs to remediate previously contaminated sites.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

Management makes many estimates and assumptions in the application of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) that may have a material impact on the company's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures and on the comparability of such information over different reporting periods. Such estimates and assumptions affect reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, as well as disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. Estimates and assumptions are based on management's experience and other information available prior to the issuance of the financial statements. Materially different results can occur as circumstances change and additional information becomes known.

The discussion in this section of "critical" accounting estimates and assumptions is according to the disclosure guidelines of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), wherein:

1. the nature of the estimates and assumptions is material due to the levels of subjectivity and judgment necessary to account for highly uncertain matters, or the susceptibility of such matters to change; and
2. the impact of the estimates and assumptions on the company's financial condition or operating performance is material.

The development and selection of accounting estimates and assumptions, including those deemed "critical," and the associated disclosures in this discussion have been discussed by management with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. The areas of accounting and the associated "critical" estimates and assumptions made by the company are as follows:

Oil and Gas Reserves Crude oil and natural gas reserves are estimates of future production that impact certain asset and expense accounts included in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Proved reserves are the estimated quantities of oil and gas that geoscience and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be economically producible in the future under existing economic conditions, operating methods and government regulations. Proved reserves include both developed and undeveloped volumes. Proved developed reserves represent volumes expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods. Proved undeveloped reserves are volumes expected to be recovered from new wells on undrilled proved acreage, or from existing wells where a relatively major expenditure is required for recompletion. Variables impacting Chevron's estimated volumes of crude

oil and natural gas reserves include field performance, available technology, commodity prices, and development and production costs.

The estimates of crude oil and natural gas reserves are important to the timing of expense recognition for costs incurred and to the valuation of certain oil and gas producing assets. Impacts of oil and gas reserves on Chevron's Consolidated Financial Statements, using the successful efforts method of accounting, include the following:

Amortization - Capitalized exploratory drilling and development costs are depreciated on a unit-of-production 1.(UOP) basis using proved developed reserves. Acquisition costs of proved properties are amortized on a UOP basis using total proved reserves. During 2015, Chevron's UOP Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization (DD&A) for

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oil and gas properties was \$13.9 billion, and proved developed reserves at the beginning of 2015 were 4.7 billion barrels for consolidated companies. If the estimates of proved reserves used in the UOP calculations for consolidated operations had been lower by 5 percent across all oil and gas properties, UOP DD&A in 2015 would have increased by approximately \$730 million.

Impairment - Oil and gas reserves are used in assessing oil and gas producing properties for impairment. A significant reduction in the estimated reserves of a property would trigger an impairment review. Proved reserves 2. (and, in some cases, a portion of unproved resources) are used to estimate future production volumes in the cash flow model. For a further discussion of estimates and assumptions used in impairment assessments, see Impairment of Properties, Plant and Equipment and Investments in Affiliates below.

Refer to Table V, "Reserve Quantity Information," beginning on page FS-65, for the changes in proved reserve estimates for the three years ending December 31, 2015, and to Table VII, "Changes in the Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows From Proved Reserves" on page FS-71 for estimates of proved reserve values for each of the three years ended December 31, 2015.

This Oil and Gas Reserves commentary should be read in conjunction with the Properties, Plant and Equipment section of Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, beginning on page FS-28, which includes a description of the "successful efforts" method of accounting for oil and gas exploration and production activities.

Impairment of Properties, Plant and Equipment and Investments in Affiliates The company assesses its properties, plant and equipment (PP&E) for possible impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable. If the carrying value of an asset exceeds the future undiscounted cash flows expected from the asset, an impairment charge is recorded for the excess of carrying value of the asset over its estimated fair value.

Determination as to whether and how much an asset is impaired involves management estimates on highly uncertain matters, such as future commodity prices, the effects of inflation and technology improvements on operating expenses, production profiles, and the outlook for global or regional market supply-and-demand conditions for crude oil, natural gas, commodity chemicals and refined products. However, the impairment reviews and calculations are based on assumptions that are generally consistent with the company's business plans and long-term investment decisions. Refer also to the discussion of impairments of properties, plant and equipment in Note 16 beginning on page FS-41 and to the section on Properties, Plant and Equipment in Note 1, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," beginning on page FS-28.

The company routinely performs impairment reviews when triggering events arise to determine whether any write-down in the carrying value of an asset or asset group is required. For example, when significant downward revisions to crude oil and natural gas reserves are made for any single field or concession, an impairment review is performed to determine if the carrying value of the asset remains recoverable. Similarly, a significant downward revision in the company's crude oil or natural gas price outlook would trigger impairment reviews for impacted upstream assets. Also, if the expectation of sale of a particular asset or asset group in any period has been deemed more likely than not, an impairment review is performed, and if the estimated net proceeds exceed the carrying value of the asset or asset group, no impairment charge is required. Such calculations are reviewed each period until the asset or asset group is disposed of. Assets that are not impaired on a held-and-used basis could possibly become impaired if a decision is made to sell such assets. That is, the assets would be impaired if they are classified as held-for-sale and the estimated proceeds from the sale, less costs to sell, are less than the assets' associated carrying values.

Investments in common stock of affiliates that are accounted for under the equity method, as well as investments in other securities of these equity investees, are reviewed for impairment when the fair value of the investment falls below the company's carrying value. When this occurs, a determination must be made as to whether this loss is other-than-temporary, in which case the investment is impaired. Because of the number of differing assumptions potentially affecting whether an investment is impaired in any period or the amount of the impairment, a sensitivity analysis is not practicable.

The company reported impairments for certain oil and gas properties during 2015 primarily as a result of downward revisions in the company's longer-term crude oil price outlook. The impairments were primarily in Brazil and the United States. No material individual impairments of PP&E or Investments were recorded for the years 2014 and 2013. A sensitivity analysis of the impact on earnings for these periods if other assumptions had been used in impairment reviews and impairment calculations is not practicable, given the broad range of the company's PP&E and the number of assumptions involved in the estimates. That is, favorable changes to some assumptions might have avoided the need to impair any assets in these periods, whereas unfavorable changes might have caused an additional unknown number of other assets to become impaired, or resulted in larger impacts on impaired assets.

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Asset Retirement Obligations In the determination of fair value for an asset retirement obligation (ARO), the company uses various assumptions and judgments, including such factors as the existence of a legal obligation, estimated amounts and timing of settlements, discount and inflation rates, and the expected impact of advances in technology and process improvements. A sensitivity analysis of the ARO impact on earnings for 2015 is not practicable, given the broad range of the company's long-lived assets and the number of assumptions involved in the estimates. That is, favorable changes to some assumptions would have reduced estimated future obligations, thereby lowering accretion expense and amortization costs, whereas unfavorable changes would have the opposite effect. Refer to Note 25 on page FS-59 for additional discussions on asset retirement obligations.

Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans Note 23, beginning on page FS-51, includes information on the funded status of the company's pension and other postretirement benefit (OPEB) plans reflected on the Consolidated Balance Sheet; the components of pension and OPEB expense reflected on the Consolidated Statement of Income; and the related underlying assumptions.

The determination of pension plan expense and obligations is based on a number of actuarial assumptions. Two critical assumptions are the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets and the discount rate applied to pension plan obligations. Critical assumptions in determining expense and obligations for OPEB plans, which provide for certain health care and life insurance benefits for qualifying retired employees and which are not funded, are the discount rate and the assumed health care cost-trend rates. Information related to the Company's processes to develop these assumptions is included on page FS-54 in Note 23 under the relevant headings. Actual rates may vary significantly from estimates because of unanticipated changes in the world's financial markets.

For 2015, the company used an expected long-term rate of return of 7.5 percent and a discount rate of 3.7 percent for U.S. pension plans. The actual return for 2015 was slightly negative due to a broad decline in financial markets in the second half of the year. For the 10 years ending December 31, 2015, actual asset returns averaged 5.0 percent for the plan. Additionally, with the exception of three years within this 10-year period, actual asset returns for this plan equaled or exceeded 7.5 percent during each year.

Total pension expense for 2015 was \$1.2 billion. An increase in the expected long-term return on plan assets or the discount rate would reduce pension plan expense, and vice versa. As an indication of the sensitivity of pension expense to the long-term rate of return assumption, a 1 percent increase in this assumption for the company's primary U.S. pension plan, which accounted for about 61 percent of companywide pension expense, would have reduced total pension plan expense for 2015 by approximately \$95 million. A 1 percent increase in the discount rate for this same plan would have reduced pension expense for 2015 by approximately \$221 million.

The aggregate funded status recognized at December 31, 2015, was a net liability of approximately \$4.5 billion. An increase in the discount rate would decrease the pension obligation, thus changing the funded status of a plan. At December 31, 2015, the company used a discount rate of 4.0 percent to measure the obligations for the U.S. pension plans. As an indication of the sensitivity of pension liabilities to the discount rate assumption, a 0.25 percent increase in the discount rate applied to the company's primary U.S. pension plan, which accounted for about 63 percent of the companywide pension obligation, would have reduced the plan obligation by approximately \$384 million, which would have decreased the plan's underfunded status from approximately \$1.7 billion to \$1.3 billion.

For the company's OPEB plans, expense for 2015 was \$271 million, and the total liability, which reflected the unfunded status of the plans at the end of 2015, was \$3.3 billion. For the main U.S. OPEB plan, the company used a 4.1 percent discount rate to measure expense in 2015, and a 4.5 percent discount rate to measure the benefit obligations at December 31, 2015. Discount rate changes, similar to those used in the pension sensitivity analysis, resulted in an immaterial impact on 2015 OPEB expense and OPEB liabilities at the end of 2015. For information on the sensitivity of the health care cost-trend rate, refer to page FS-54 in Note 23 under the heading "Other Benefit Assumptions."

Differences between the various assumptions used to determine expense and the funded status of each plan and actual experience are included in actuarial gain/loss. Refer to page FS-53 in Note 23 for a description of the method used to amortize the \$6.3 billion of before-tax actuarial losses recorded by the company as of December 31, 2015, and an estimate of the costs to be recognized in expense during 2016. In addition, information related to company

contributions is included on page FS-56 in Note 23 under the heading “Cash Contributions and Benefit Payments.” Contingent Losses Management also makes judgments and estimates in recording liabilities for claims, litigation, tax matters and environmental remediation. Actual costs can frequently vary from estimates for a variety of reasons. For example, the costs for settlement of claims and litigation can vary from estimates based on differing interpretations of laws, opinions on culpability

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Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

and assessments on the amount of damages. Similarly, liabilities for environmental remediation are subject to change because of changes in laws, regulations and their interpretation, the determination of additional information on the extent and nature of site contamination, and improvements in technology.

Under the accounting rules, a liability is generally recorded for these types of contingencies if management determines the loss to be both probable and estimable. The company generally reports these losses as "Operating expenses" or "Selling, general and administrative expenses" on the Consolidated Statement of Income. An exception to this handling is for income tax matters, for which benefits are recognized only if management determines the tax position is "more likely than not" (i.e., likelihood greater than 50 percent) to be allowed by the tax jurisdiction. For additional discussion of income tax uncertainties, refer to Note 24 beginning on page FS-57. Refer also to the business segment discussions elsewhere in this section for the effect on earnings from losses associated with certain litigation, environmental remediation and tax matters for the three years ended December 31, 2015.

An estimate as to the sensitivity to earnings for these periods if other assumptions had been used in recording these liabilities is not practicable because of the number of contingencies that must be assessed, the number of underlying assumptions and the wide range of reasonably possible outcomes, both in terms of the probability of loss and the estimates of such loss.

New Accounting Standards

Refer to Note 5 on page FS-32 for information regarding new accounting standards.

Quarterly Results and Stock Market Data

Unaudited

Millions of dollars, except per-share amounts	2015				2014			
	4th Q	3rd Q	2nd Q	1st Q	4th Q	3rd Q	2nd Q	1st Q
Revenues and Other Income								
Sales and other operating revenues ¹	\$28,014	\$32,767	\$36,829	\$32,315	\$42,111	\$51,822	\$55,583	\$50,978
Income from equity affiliates	919	1,195	1,169	1,401	1,555	1,912	1,709	1,922
Other income	314	353	2,359	842	2,422	945	646	365
Total Revenues and Other Income	29,247	34,315	40,357	34,558	46,088	54,679	57,938	53,265
Costs and Other Deductions								
Purchased crude oil and products	14,570	17,447	20,541	17,193	24,263	30,741	33,844	30,823
Operating expenses	5,970	5,592	6,077	5,395	6,572	6,403	6,287	6,023
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,303	1,026	1,170	944	1,368	1,122	1,077	927
Exploration expenses	1,358	315	1,075	592	510	366	694	415
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	5,400	4,268	6,958	4,411	4,873	3,948	3,842	4,130
Taxes other than on income ¹	2,856	2,883	3,173	3,118	3,118	3,236	3,167	3,019
Total Costs and Other Deductions	31,457	31,531	38,994	31,653	40,704	45,816	48,911	45,337
Income (Loss) Before Income Tax Expense	(2,210)	2,784	1,363	2,905	5,384	8,863	9,027	7,928
Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	(1,655)	727	755	305	1,912	3,236	3,337	3,407
Net Income (Loss)	\$(555)	\$2,057	\$608	\$2,600	\$3,472	\$5,627	\$5,690	\$4,521
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	33	20	37	33	1	34	25	9
Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Chevron Corporation	\$(588)	\$2,037	\$571	\$2,567	\$3,471	\$5,593	\$5,665	\$4,512

Per Share of Common Stock

Net Income (Loss) Attributable
to Chevron Corporation

– Basic	\$(0.31)	\$1.09	\$0.30	\$1.38	\$1.86	\$2.97	\$3.00	\$2.38
– Diluted	\$(0.31)	\$1.09	\$0.30	\$1.37	\$1.85	\$2.95	\$2.98	\$2.36
Dividends	\$1.07	\$1.07	\$1.07	\$1.07	\$1.07	\$1.07	\$1.07	\$1.00
Common Stock Price Range – High ²	\$98.64	\$96.67	\$112.20	\$113.00	\$120.17	\$135.10	\$133.57	\$125.32
– Low ²	\$77.31	\$69.58	\$96.22	\$98.88	\$100.15	\$118.66	\$116.50	\$109.27
¹ Includes excise, value-added and similar taxes:	\$1,717	\$1,800	\$1,965	\$1,877	\$2,004	\$2,116	\$2,120	\$1,946

² Intraday price.

The company's common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (trading symbol: CVX). As of February 15, 2016, stockholders of record numbered approximately 145,000. There are no restrictions on the company's ability to pay dividends.

Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements

To the Stockholders of Chevron Corporation

Management of Chevron Corporation is responsible for preparing the accompanying consolidated financial statements and the related information appearing in this report. The statements were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and fairly represent the transactions and financial position of the company. The financial statements include amounts that are based on management's best estimates and judgments.

As stated in its report included herein, the independent registered public accounting firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP has audited the company's consolidated financial statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States).

The Board of Directors of Chevron has an Audit Committee composed of directors who are not officers or employees of the company. The Audit Committee meets regularly with members of management, the internal auditors and the independent registered public accounting firm to review accounting, internal control, auditing and financial reporting matters. Both the internal auditors and the independent registered public accounting firm have free and direct access to the Audit Committee without the presence of management.

The company's management has evaluated, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in the Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) as of December 31, 2015. Based on that evaluation, management concluded that the company's disclosure controls are effective in ensuring that information required to be recorded, processed, summarized and reported, are done within the time periods specified in the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in the Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). The company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting based on the Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on the results of this evaluation, the company's management concluded that internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2015.

The effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in its report included herein.

/s/ JOHN S. WATSON

John S. Watson
Chairman of the Board
and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ PATRICIA E. YARRINGTON

Patricia E. Yarrington
Vice President
and Chief Financial Officer

/s/ JEANETTE L. OURADA

Jeanette L. Ourada
Vice President
and Comptroller

February 25, 2016

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of Chevron Corporation:

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, equity and of cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Chevron Corporation and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(2) presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedule, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedule, and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP

San Francisco, California

February 25, 2016

Consolidated Statement of Income
Millions of dollars, except per-share amounts

	Year ended December 31		
	2015	2014	2013
Revenues and Other Income			
Sales and other operating revenues*	\$ 129,925	\$ 200,494	\$ 220,156
Income from equity affiliates	4,684	7,098	7,527
Other income	3,868	4,378	1,165
Total Revenues and Other Income	138,477	211,970	228,848
Costs and Other Deductions			
Purchased crude oil and products	69,751	119,671	134,696
Operating expenses	23,034	25,285	24,627
Selling, general and administrative expenses	4,443	4,494	4,510
Exploration expenses	3,340	1,985	1,861
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	21,037	16,793	14,186
Taxes other than on income*	12,030	12,540	13,063
Total Costs and Other Deductions	133,635	180,768	192,943
Income Before Income Tax Expense	4,842	31,202	35,905
Income Tax Expense	132	11,892	14,308
Net Income	4,710	19,310	21,597
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	123	69	174
Net Income Attributable to Chevron Corporation	\$4,587	\$ 19,241	\$ 21,423
Per Share of Common Stock			
Net Income Attributable to Chevron Corporation			
- Basic	\$2.46	\$ 10.21	\$ 11.18
- Diluted	\$2.45	\$ 10.14	\$ 11.09
* Includes excise, value-added and similar taxes.	\$7,359	\$ 8,186	\$ 8,492
See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.			

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Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
Millions of dollars

	Year ended December 31		
	2015	2014	2013
Net Income	\$4,710	\$19,310	\$21,597
Currency translation adjustment			
Unrealized net change arising during period	(44)	(73)	42
Unrealized holding loss on securities			
Net loss arising during period	(21)	(2)	(7)
Derivatives			
Net derivatives loss on hedge transactions	—	(66)	(111)
Reclassification to net income of net realized gain	—	(17)	(1)
Income taxes on derivatives transactions	—	29	39
Total	—	(54)	(73)
Defined benefit plans			
Actuarial gain (loss)			
Amortization to net income of net actuarial loss and settlements	794	757	866
Actuarial gain (loss) arising during period	109	(2,730)	3,379
Prior service credits (cost)			
Amortization to net income of net prior service costs (credits) and curtailments	30	26	(27)
Prior service credits (costs) arising during period	6	(6)	60
Defined benefit plans sponsored by equity affiliates	30	(99)	164
Income taxes on defined benefit plans	(336)	901	(1,614)
Total	633	(1,151)	2,828
Other Comprehensive Gain (Loss), Net of Tax	568	(1,280)	2,790
Comprehensive Income	5,278	18,030	24,387
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(123)	(69)	(174)
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Chevron Corporation	\$5,155	\$17,961	\$24,213
See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.			

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Millions of dollars, except per-share amount

	At December 31	
	2015	2014
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,022	\$ 12,785
Time deposits	—	8
Marketable securities	310	422
Accounts and notes receivable (less allowance: 2015 - \$313; 2014 - \$59)	12,860	16,736
Inventories:		
Crude oil and petroleum products	3,535	3,854
Chemicals	490	467
Materials, supplies and other	2,309	2,184
Total inventories	6,334	6,505
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	4,821	5,776
Total Current Assets	35,347	42,232
Long-term receivables, net	2,412	2,817
Investments and advances	27,110	26,912
Properties, plant and equipment, at cost	340,277	327,289
Less: Accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	151,881	144,116
Properties, plant and equipment, net	188,396	183,173
Deferred charges and other assets	6,801	6,299
Goodwill	4,588	4,593
Assets held for sale	1,449	—
Total Assets	\$ 266,103	\$ 266,026
Liabilities and Equity		
Short-term debt	\$ 4,928	\$ 3,790
Accounts payable	13,516	19,000
Accrued liabilities	4,833	5,328
Federal and other taxes on income	2,069	2,575
Other taxes payable	1,118	1,233
Total Current Liabilities	26,464	31,926
Long-term debt	33,584	23,960
Capital lease obligations	80	68
Deferred credits and other noncurrent obligations	23,465	23,549
Noncurrent deferred income taxes	20,689	21,920
Noncurrent employee benefit plans	7,935	8,412
Total Liabilities	112,217	109,835
Preferred stock (authorized 100,000,000 shares; \$1.00 par value; none issued)	—	—
Common stock (authorized 6,000,000,000 shares; \$0.75 par value; 2,442,676,580 shares issued at December 31, 2015 and 2014)	1,832	1,832
Capital in excess of par value	16,330	16,041
Retained earnings	181,578	184,987
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(4,291)	(4,859)
Deferred compensation and benefit plan trust	(240)	(240)
Treasury stock, at cost (2015 - 559,862,580 shares; 2014 - 563,027,772 shares)	(42,493)	(42,733)
Total Chevron Corporation Stockholders' Equity	152,716	155,028

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Noncontrolling interests	1,170	1,163
Total Equity	153,886	156,191
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$266,103	\$266,026

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
Millions of dollars

	Year ended December 31		
	2015	2014	2013
Operating Activities			
Net Income	\$4,710		