

Resolved: shareholders request that Chevron Corporation (“Chevron”) publish a report, at reasonable cost and omitting proprietary and confidential information, evaluating the effectiveness of Chevron’s policies, practices, and performance indicators in respecting Indigenous Peoples’ rights, in accordance with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and the right to Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC). At the Board’s discretion, the report could assess how these policies and practices are implemented both in current operations and in addressing past harms, including processes for remediating adverse impacts.

Whereas: The UNDRIP establishes internationally recognized rights for Indigenous Peoples, including FPIC, for activities affecting their lands.¹ Chevron operates in over 180 countries, and is one of the world’s largest greenhouse gas-emitting companies.² Its operations frequently intersect with Indigenous Peoples’ lands. Despite Chevron’s stated support for UNDRIP and commitments to engage Indigenous communities respectfully,³ its operations have been linked to severe rights violations, raising questions about the effectiveness of these commitments. These violations pose material risks, including reputational damage, costly project delays, and potential legal liability.⁴

Chevron’s Texaco acquisition brought with it the legacy of operations, which caused longstanding adverse impacts on Indigenous communities, including the Waorani, Siekopai, Siona, A’i Kofan, Shuar, and Kichwa, and nearly 80 *campesino* communities.⁵ Operations left over 1,000 toxic waste pits, and soil and water pollution up to 200 times US safety standards.⁶ Independent studies document elevated cancer and other serious illnesses,⁷ displacement, loss of livelihoods, and cultural harm.⁸ Despite a \$9.5 billion Ecuadorian court judgment, Chevron has not provided restitution.⁹

Chevron’s refineries have sustained Amazon crude drilling, sourcing oil from Indigenous territories in Ecuador despite court protections, with one plant having processed nearly 25% of US Amazon crude.¹⁰ In 2025, following protests by Waorani, Kichwa, and A’i Kofan leaders at a Chevron refinery, the California Senate passed Resolution 51, calling for an investigation into Amazon crude imports and urging a phase-out, demonstrating how Indigenous resistance influences policy and creates risks to Chevron’s supply chain.¹¹

¹ <https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/declaration-on-the-rights-of-indigenous-peoples.html>
https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312314

² <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2019/oct/09/revealed-20-firms-third-carbon-emissions>

³ <https://www.chevron.com/-/media/chevron/sustainability/documents/respecting-human-rights-pdf-download.pdf>

⁴ https://www.colorado.edu/program/fpw/sites/default/files/attached-files/social_cost_and_material_loss_0.pdf ;

<https://amazonwatch.org/news/2022/0622-the-business-case-for-indigenous-rights>

⁵ <https://www.foei.org/es/grupos-miembro/ecuador/>; <https://udapt.org/conocenos/>

⁶ https://chevronglobaldestruction.com/chevrons_global_destruction_report.pdf;
<https://www.greenpeace.org/international/story/28741/steven-donziger-chevron-oil-amazon-contamination-injustice/#:~:text=In%201993%2C%20in%20a%20New,by%20US%20and%20world%20standards.>

⁷ <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11452046/>; <https://chevrontinecuador.org/assets/docs/cancer-summary.pdf>;

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1179/oeh.2004.10.3.245>;

<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/article/2024/may/16/breathing-contaminated-ecuador-schoolgirls-fight-fossil-gas-flaring>

⁸ <https://ejatlas.org/print/chevron-texaco-ecuador>

⁹ <https://www.nytimes.com/2011/02/15/world/americas/15ecuador.html>

¹⁰ <https://amazonwatch.org/assets/files/2021-12-linked-fates.pdf>

¹¹ <https://apnews.com/article/amazon-oil-ecuador-california-rainforest-indigenous-resolution-imports-oil-288d7925cd1000a825c82c73d6fb45a0>

In 2025, Ecuador unveiled a \$47 billion “hydrocarbon roadmap” to auction 49 new oil and gas blocks, 18 of which overlap Indigenous territories, heightening the risk of rights violations, legal challenges, and community opposition.¹²

Failure to respect Indigenous Peoples’ rights exposes Chevron to material risks. Projects without FPIC often face protests, litigation, and delays.¹³ Negative media and NGO campaigns threaten the company’s social license,¹⁴ while conflicts jeopardize project viability and supply chains.¹⁵ Investor expectations increasingly demand robust Indigenous rights policies, risking exclusion from socially responsible investors.¹⁶ Cases show Indigenous opposition can trigger multi-year litigation and regulatory intervention, creating long-term financial volatility.¹⁷ A report evaluating the effectiveness of Chevron’s policies, processes, and performance indicators is critical for understanding whether Chevron’s stated commitments are effective at managing material risks.

¹² <https://amazonwatch.org/news/2025/0924-indigenous-groups-criticize-ecuadors-47-billion-oil-expansion-plan-in-amazon>

¹³ https://www.colorado.edu/program/fpw/sites/default/files/attached-files/indigenous_rights_risk_report.pdf

¹⁴ <https://laisar.com/your-companys-social-license-dont-wait-for-crisis-to-strike/>

¹⁵ <https://amazonwatch.org/news/2024/0523-in-2024-anti-chevron-day-has-become-anti-chevron-month>

¹⁶ <https://amazonwatch.org/news/2022/0622-the-business-case-for-indigenous-rights>

¹⁷ <https://sustainableinvestor.online/indigenous-rights-a-guide-for-investors/#:~:text=Fortunately%2C%20investors%20are%20finally%20beginning,last%20year%20received%20comparable%20support>

¹⁷ <https://amazonwatch.org/news/2022/0622-the-business-case-for-indigenous-rights>