Norway Offers California
A Lesson in Energy Transition Partnership

CALIFORNIA RESOURCES CORPORATION | CARBON TERRAVAULT

Contents

Executive Summary

The State of California and California Resources Corporation (CRC) are closely aligned in their commitment to sustainability and climate leadership. California is a global leader in combating climate change and advancing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), while CRC focuses on producing local, responsibly produced energy and developing carbon capture and storage projects.

California's global climate engagement is evident through its recent partnership with Norway, another recognized leader in sustainability, through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). This MOU outlines cooperation on the best practices for addressing climate change and fostering economic growth. Norway has prioritized the use of its own responsibly produced oil and natural gas — largely via Norway's major energy company, Equinor — over importing from countries with worse sustainability records. With a 92% penetration of new electric vehicle (EV) sales in 2024 — the highest in the world — and the highest per capita charging infrastructure, Norway views its reliance on its own responsibly produced oil and natural gas as a key element of its carbon reduction strategy — not at odds with it.

Norway has prioritized the use of its own responsibly produced oil and gas

By following Norway's model, California would strengthen its climate leadership and help meet its ambitious climate goals by increasing reliance on its own local, responsibly produced oil and natural gas, while reducing imports from countries with poor SDG performance. CRC and its carbon management business, Carbon TerraVault (CTV), is positioned to support California's energy transition, similar to Norway's partnership with Equinor.

California as a Sustainability Leader

California is a leader in combating climate change in a responsible manner by adopting laws that support equal pay, protect biodiversity and endangered species, develop sustainable communities, provide living wages for workers and reduce emissions.

This leadership is reflected in its rating under the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDGs measure responsible and sustainable development across 17 goals to eradicate poverty, reduce inequality, and protect the planet against climate change by 2030.

The UN has ranked 166 nations (as well as the individual states within the U.S.) according to their SDGs. The United States is ranked 46th among nations.[1] Within the United States, California has the 10th best SDG rating of any state.[2]

The MOU Between California and Norway

Recognizing a shared commitment to sustainability, California and Norway signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in April 2024 for the "exchange of knowledges, experience, data, and best practices for the development of solutions to combat climate change and support economic growth."[3] The MOU recognizes Norway's role as a global sustainability leader ranked 7th out of 166 countries based on SDGs.

Specifically, the MOU states the following areas of cooperation:

- Clean energy, including offshore wind, clean renewable hydrogen, battery storage, and solar
- Clean and zero emissions ports, including workforce development, development strategies, and management best practices
- Transportation decarbonization, including zero-emission vehicles and zero emission charging and refueling infrastructure
- Carbon removal, including carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration best practices and business models, and pipeline safety standards to protect public health and safety
- Circular economy, including plastic packaging, electronics, textiles, battery recycling, reuse and agricultural waste
- Climate smart management of land under agriculture and natural climate solutions, including conserving, restoring and sustainably managing forests, protecting biodiversity, and reducing deforestation
- Critical minerals, including the development of commercial partnerships and exchanges

Key Takeaway: Both California and Norway are sustainability leaders and are committed to sharing knowledge and best practices through the MOU.

Norway as a Responsible Producer of Oil and Gas

As a global sustainability leader, Norway has notably prioritized the use of its own responsibly produced oil and natural gas. Norway is also the preferred local producer of oil and natural gas for other EU member states that prefer this solution over importing from significantly less sustainable and responsible countries.[4] According to a 2023 European Union (EU) Parliament–commissioned report, relying on imported oil and natural gas for internal consumption is associated with several key sustainability–related risks:[5]

1. Importing oil and natural gas is worse for the environment.

"The large increase in [liquefied natural gas] imports demanded by the RePowerEU plan comes from a group of distant countries (e.g. United States and Qatar) resulting in an **additional impact on the environment relating to the transportation** of the LNG."

2. Importing oil and natural gas harms the energy transitions of developing nations.

"In addition, **increasing the supply to the EU deprives certain developing countries from gas, something that could – in the short term, at least – force them to rely more on the more polluting coal**. Lastly, while rich hydrocarbon countries such as Norway, Saudi Arabia […]and Qatar have adopted multiple initiatives to speed up their energy transition, for other hydrocarbon exporters (e.g. Algeria or Azerbaijan), the promise to increase exports would presuppose important investments in gas and oil exploration and infrastructure, **shifting important funds away from their own energy transitions and potentially increasing the risk of environmental hazards and disruptions in local communities**. In addition to risks relating to the green transition, this increase in LNG also carries significant fiscal implications for EU Member States, among other things because it requires a dedicated infrastructure, and because LNG prices are higher than those for pipeline gas (especially so in 2022)."

3. Importing oil and natural gas undermines democracy and human rights in developing nations.

"Lastly, in third [world] countries, extra revenue may reduce voters' willingness to demand accountability from their governments, enabling corruption and clientelism. **The result could be to consolidate the power of authoritarian regimes with a mixed record on human and political rights, undermining the EU's aims to promote democracy and defend human rights**."

In addition to these global considerations, the report details the benefit of lower prices for Norway and EU member states from locally produced pipeline natural gas compared to imported LNG, prompting the government to consider changes to its energy market to preserve more energy capacity for domestic use and stabilize prices. Indeed, Norway understands that substituting imported oil and natural gas in place of its own results in environmental degradation, negatively impacts local communities abroad (i.e., "carbon dumping"), slows global energy transition, enables corruption of authoritarian regimes (undermining aims to promote democracy and defend human rights), and increases energy costs for its own citizens.

The EU report further explains that with a population of just over 5 million, Norway has a relatively small domestic energy market, enabling it to export the bulk of its oil and natural gas production. As a result, Norway is the world's fifth-largest oil exporter and third-largest natural gas exporter, accounting for 2% of global crude oil production and 3% of global natural gas production. Norway provides responsibly produced oil and natural gas to its neighbors, primarily Sweden, the Netherlands, Germany and Belgium, allowing these countries to avoid the negative consequences of importing from lower-SDG-rated countries.

Key Takeaway: Norway is both a consumer and exporter of oil and gas. Norway chooses to consume its own responsibly produced energy rather than import it from lower SDG countries overseas.

Norway's Experience with Electric Vehicles

Oil and natural gas demand has remained stubbornly strong despite Norway's world-leading renewable energy program and high level of electric vehicle (EV) sales.[6]

In January 2024, a record 92.1% of all new cars sold in Norway were EVs. However, the impact on oil consumption in Norway "has been negligible"[7] according to a note from international investment bank UBS. UBS indicates the plunge in gasoline demand has been more than offset by other oil products, including liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/ethane demand, which is mostly used in the petrochemical sector but also as fuel for heating and cooking.

Vehicle miles traveled is also cited by UBS as a culprit given that many Norwegians who own an EV utilize it for short distance travel while still relying on internal combustion engine vehicles for longer distances — despite Norway having the highest level of per capita EV charging stations in the world.

By way of comparison, California is a leader in the U.S. in terms of EV sales and has also adopted a zero-emission vehicle policy. However, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) expects that it will still take California nearly 10 years to achieve Norway's current +90% new EV sales levels.[8] During the intervening years and even once this goal is reached, the Norwegian example suggests that oil consumption in California would remain strong.

EV adoption in California may also be hindered by California's residential electricity rates, which are among the highest in the U.S., and the world, at 33 to 39 cents/kwh[9] compared to Norway's household rate of ~12 cents/kwh.[10] The state must takes steps to ensure that it has diverse sources of responsibly produced energy to support its energy transition efforts in a way that minimizes increased energy costs for consumers.

Key Takeaway: Norway and California are both leaders in EV sales, but continued consumption of oil is expected to continue.

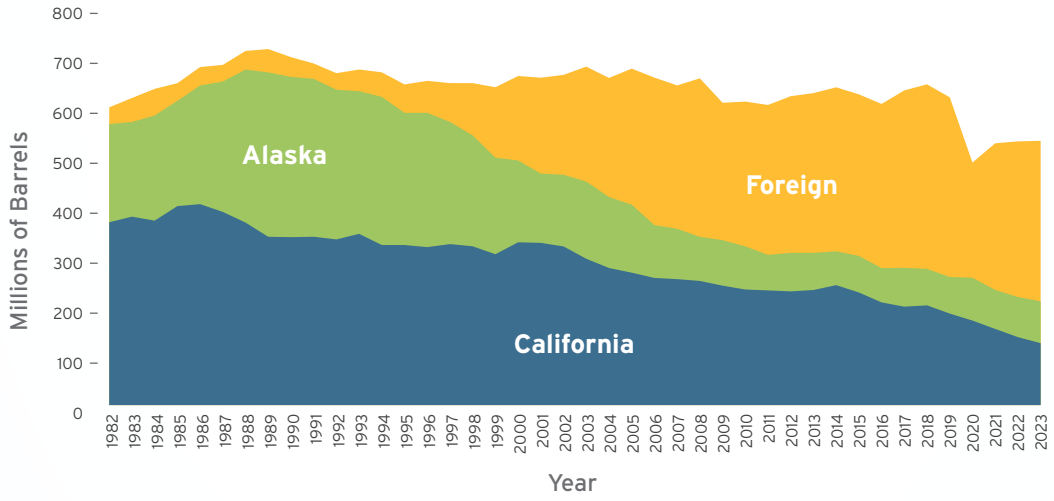
California Imports Most of the Oil it Consumes From Low SDG Countries

According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, California is the largest consumer of jet fuel and second–largest consumer of motor gasoline among the 50 states. California used approximately 628 million barrels of oil in 2022 – the equivalent of 1.7 million barrels each day.[11]

Despite significant progress made in California with respect to EV sales and the energy transition, most experts project that California will remain a significant oil consumer in the future. According to the California Policy Center[12], California is projected to consume 330 million barrels of oil in 2035.

According to the California Energy Commission, California imports approximately 75% of the oil it consumes. Approximately 61% of oil consumed in California arrives by crude oil tanker from foreign sources.[13]

Crude Oil Supply Sources to California Refineries



Source: California Energy Commission

Most of California's imported oil from foreign sources comes from Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Brazil, Ecuador, and Guyana. All these countries have SDG scores significantly lower than California. As a result, when California ships in oil from foreign sources, it is effectively choosing to rely on production from countries that are less sustainable than itself.

The following table shows the SDG scores of the countries from which California imports oil:

COUNTRY/STATE	% OF OIL IMPORTED BY CALIFORNIA	SDG RANK (SCORE) (out of 167 ranked countries)
Iraq	22%	108
Saudi Arabia	16%	103
Brazil	15%	52
Ecuador	15%	75
Guyana	10%	97
Colombia	6%	74
Alaska	16%	43rd out of 50 states (U.S. is ranked 46th among nations)
California	N/A	10th out of 50 states

The UN notes that the key countries from which California is importing oil face "major challenges," including:

- Income inequality – particularly for women
- Biodiversity degradation on land and water, including "Red List" endangered species
- Corruption
- Higher CO_2 emissions
- Children and modern slave labor

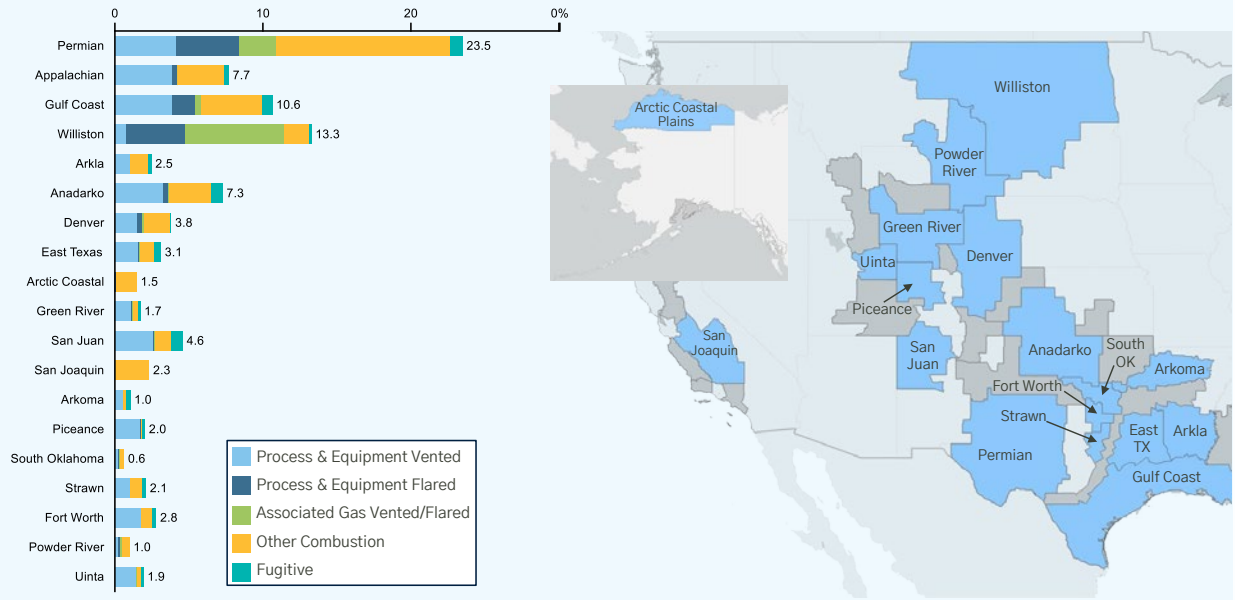
See Annex A for more information regarding the major challenges facing the countries from which California imports its oil.

Key Takeaway: California imports most of its oil from low-SDG countries, which has negative consequences for the climate and other recognized sustainability goals.

California Imports Nearly all the Natural Gas it Consumes from U.S. Regions With Higher Emissions

According to the U.S. Energy Information Association, California is the second largest consumer of natural gas in the U.S., and California imports 90% of the natural gas it consumes. Natural gas is delivered by interstate pipelines to Northern California from Western Canada and to Southern California from the U.S. Southwest, Gulf Coast, and Rocky Mountain area.

Importantly, the regions from which California imports most of its natural gas have higher emissions than California.[14]



Source: Clean Air Task Force/Ceres

The Opportunity for California: Responsible Production of Oil and Natural Gas

California has an opportunity to adopt Norway's model by relying on responsible production of oil and natural gas from within the state. "Responsible" production of oil and natural gas would mean prioritizing local production and aligning with the 17 SDGs put forth by the UN by discontinuing or limiting imports from petrostates with significantly lower SDG scores.

Responsible production of oil and natural gas within California would be beneficial to the state for numerous reasons. It would:

- Bolster California's global leadership position on climate change, human rights, and democracy
- Directly align with the objectives of the Norway MOU
- Set the example for corporations to comply with SB 253[15] and SB 261[16]
- Deliver on California's common aspiration with Norway and the EU to "[free] us once and for all from the grasp of petro-dictators"[17]
- Enable compliance with its own requirements under the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32)[18] to account for emission "leakage" from oil and natural gas imports

California, like Norway, has vast reserves of oil and natural gas that can be responsibly produced so long as hydrocarbons are still in demand. Unlike Norway, which relies on those reserves for responsible production, California is voluntarily decreasing production and importing oil with lower SDG ratings, therefore contributing to unsustainable global development. This is also referred to as "carbon dumping" — a situation where a country or region boasts stricter carbon emissions regulations but shifts its carbon-intensive industries to countries or regions with weaker environmental regulations. In doing so, California is ceding its global leadership position in sustainability, contradicting the Newsom Administration's proclamation to "[free] us once and for all from the grasp of petro-dictators," and turning a blind eye to actions and practices that, if done in the state of California, would be illegal.

For example, California has multiple laws that directly address the "major challenges" occurring in countries from which it currently imports oil:

- California Equal Pay Act (addresses income inequality)
- California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (addresses biodiversity degradation and endangered species)
- SB 1439 anti-corruption legislation (addresses corruption)
- AB 32 (addresses CO_2 emissions leakage from imported fuels)
- Child labor laws (addresses child labor)

These laws support a clear message to end human rights and biodiversity "leakage" funded by importing oil from petrostates that fail to comply with California's standards, including labor laws and CEQA, respectively.

Key Takeaway: Responsibly producing oil and natural gas from within the state and reducing imports would further bolster California's reputation as a leader in sustainability.

California Can Achieve Norway's Best Practices

Aligned with the Norway MOU's stated intent for knowledge sharing to "combat climate change and support economic growth," key learnings for California regarding oil and natural gas production and consumption include:

NORWAY BEST PRACTICE	CALIFORNIA CAN DO IT
Norway is minimizing oil and natural gas imports from "petro-dictators" with low SDG scores, and instead relying on its own highly rated production that generates tax revenue for the country	California can do the same with its own vast oil and natural gas reserves
Norway does not see a contradiction in increasing responsible oil and natural gas production while simultaneously ramping up EV penetration	California can do the same while oil and natural gas are still in demand
Norway is using carbon capture and storage (CCS) to lower the carbon intensity of its energy and industrial sectors as a complement (not competitor) to electrification	California can do the same with CTV to reduce in-state emissions with responsible, permanent storage of CO_2.
Norway is estimated to have ~1,500 idle wells with a plug and abandonment (P&A) program of ~50 wells per year, or 3.3% per year based on average midpoint	California is doing more based on CRC's comparable ~11,000 idle wells with a P&A program of 1,375 wells per year, or 12.5% per year, which is quadruple Norway's pace. In addition to P&A, CRC is actively engaged in repurposing idle wells for productive uses that support the CARB Scoping Plan, including as Class VI CO_2 sequestration injector wells; energy storage pilot with Renewell[19] for renewables integration; and geothermal energy for DAC and other purposes via its membership in Baker Hughes Wells2Watts consortium[20]
Norway is a "good neighbor" to its border and EU countries, which constitute 90% of its oil and natural gas exports	California can first meet its own demand and look to provide responsibly produced oil and natural gas to Arizona and Nevada
The Norwegian government has embraced its own oil and natural gas producer, Equinor, to provide responsibly produced, low-carbon oil and natural gas, develop renewables, and lead CCS development for its own environmental and economic benefit and that of the broader European Union.	California can do the same with CRC/CTV serving as the "Equinor of California"

Key Takeaway: Achieving Norway's best practices is within reach for California through an aligned partnership with CRC and CTV.

CRC's Role in Supporting California's MOU with Norway

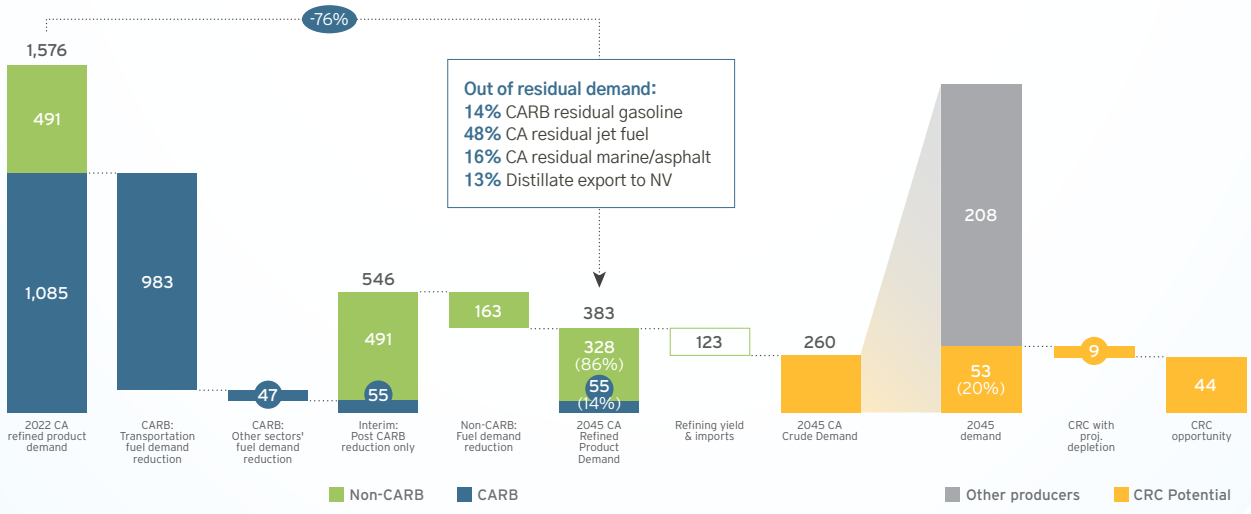
Norway's major energy company, Equinor, which is majority owned (67%) by the Norwegian government, has positioned itself as the country's energy transition partner that can enable the country to accomplish its goals through the responsible development of low-carbon-intensity oil and natural gas, as well as renewables and low-carbon solutions focused on CCS.[21]

Norway has embraced Equinor as its partner in the energy transition, and California can do the same with CRC and its carbon management business, Carbon TerraVault. Like Equinor, CRC is committed to transitioning with California and can help the state achieve its goal to be carbon neutral by 2045.

CRC could be the "Equinor of California" by providing low-carbon intensity, responsibly produced oil and natural gas, renewables, and carbon management for the state during the energy transition. CRC's legacy (pre-Aera merger) oil and natural gas production is nearly 50% of the CARB average carbon intensity and lower than fuels from the major sources of California's imported oil. As in Norway, CCS will be an essential tool to continue lowering the carbon intensity of oil and natural gas production for California to ultimately uphold the emissions leakage requirements of AB 32, which would require the state to account for higher carbon emission of imported oil and natural gas in its own carbon inventory.

CRC's current oil production (post-Aera merger) of ~120 thousand barrels of oil per day (MBOD) is 50% less than the projected oil demand in California of 260 MBOD in 2045, meaning that CRC's higher-SDG-rated oil should be the "last barrel standing" for the state's needs compared to lower-SDG-rated imports:

Refined Products Demand (kbd)



Source: BCG

Like Equinor, CRC is a national leader in CCS with Carbon TerraVault and is simultaneously investing in renewables, including solar and geothermal. Equinor's ambition is to safely and permanently sequester 25% of the European market by 2035 through its CCS transport and storage projects.[22]

Similarly, CRC has identified up to 1 billion metric tons of potential CO_2 permanent storage capacity across California that will help contribute to the decarbonization of the state by providing an estimated 40 million tons per year of emissions sequestration. To date, CRC has submitted several Class VI permits to the EPA for a total potential permitted storage capacity of 320 million metric tons of CO_2, which is capable of ~15 million tons per year of emissions reductions. California has a goal to reduce emissions by 100 million metric tons per year, and CTV's expected sequestration permits alone are projected to achieve 15% of this goal, with the potential to reach up to 40%.

Gov. Gavin Newsom has made it clear that CCS is vital in achieving California's climate objectives, stating, "We know from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change that there is no path to carbon neutrality without carbon capture and sequestration."[23] With regulatory and policy support, CRC stands ready to be the solutions-oriented partner to help deliver on this path to carbon neutrality with CCS.

equinor

Equinor's ambition is to safely and permanently sequester 25% of the European market by 2035 through its CCS transport and storage projects

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Similarly, CRC has identified up to 1 billion metric tons of potential CO_2 permanent storage capacity across California

Key Takeaway: CRC could uniquely function as the "Equinor of California."

There is a Market for Responsible Production

Displacing lower-SDG-rated products with higher-SDG-rated products will require building trust in the product, using a combination of technology and stakeholder engagement, including:

1. **Using technology and certifications to differentiate oil and gas molecules based on their SDG attributes:**

- Independent certifications: MiQ[24], Equitable Origin[25], CARB[26], Fair Trade[27], Puro.earth[28]
- Traceability technology: Blockchain[29], methane satellites[30], etc.

2. **Engaging with NGOs and customers to build trust in the technology and certification results:**

- Engaging the customer: Downstream processing and retail partnerships with refineries, filling stations, tech companies, airlines, and carbon removal credits purchasers to drive customer awareness and choice for responsibly produced products
- Partnerships: International NGOs[31, 32, 33] that will support eliminating oil production and export from petrostates that engage in human rights violations and degrade environmentally sensitive ecosystems such as the Amazon Rainforest

3. **Market success stories include:**

- EQT[34] for Responsibly Sourced Gas (RSG)
- Tony's Chocolonely[35] for Responsibly Sourced Cacao (RSC)
- BKV[36] for Carbon Sequestered Gas (CSG)

Conclusion

By following Norway's model, California can reduce its reliance on petrostates, reduce atmospheric emissions, support its own economy, and accelerate its transition to carbon-free energy. CRC is built to play a pivotal role in this transition, offering responsibly produced energy and carbon management solutions. As California seeks to achieve its climate targets, partnering with CRC and adopting Norway's approach could significantly advance its efforts.

Annex A – Major Challenges of Foreign Sources of Oil

The following table set the major challenges facing the countries from which California imports its oil.

COUNTRY/ STATE	% IMPORTED TO CA	RANK (SCORE)	MAJOR CHALLENGES (SDG #)
Iraq	22%	108 (64.18)	Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received; in labor force (5) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (14) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (15) Corruption and Free Press Indexes (16)
Saudi Arabia	16%	103 (64.91)	Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received; women seats held in national parliament (5) Victims of modern slavery (8) CO_2 emissions embedded in fossil fuel exports (13) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (14) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (15) Corruption and Free Press Indexes (16)
Brazil	15%	52 (73.78)	Women seats held in national parliament (5) Income inequality ratios (10) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (14) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (14) Permanent deforestation (14) Corruption and Free Press Indexes (16)

Ecuador	15%	75 (70.14)	Income inequality ratios (10) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (14) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (14), (Amazon Rainforest) Red List Index of species survival (14), (Amazon Rainforest) Corruption Index (16)
Guyana	10%	97 (66.73)	CO_2 emissions embedded in fossil fuel exports (13) Children involved in child labor (16)
Colombia	6%	74 (70.30)	Fundamental labor rights (8) Income inequality (10) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (14) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (14) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (14), (Amazon Rainforest) Red List Index of species survival (14), (Amazon Rainforest) Press Freedom (16)
Alaska	16%	43/50 states	VOC, NOx, and SOx emissions (12) Climate Alliance Membership (13)

Annex B – Comparison of SDG Benefits to the State

CRC Compliance with SDGs Benefits the State and its Communities While Displacing Lower SDG-Rated Imports

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	CRC LOCAL PRODUCTION / CTV CARBON MANAGEMENT	IMPORTS (OIL & GAS AND CLEAN CCS REPLACEMENT MOLECULES)
SDG 1: No Poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	CRC provides living wage employment in locations that U.S. EPA EJ Screen tool identifies as 91st percentile low income[37]	Minimal benefit to local wages
SDG 2: Zero Hunger: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	In 2023, CRC provided approximately 4.75 billion gallons[38] of treated, reclaimed water to agriculture in the nation's largest agricultural region	Minimal benefit to local agriculture
SDG 3: Good Health & Well Being": Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	CRC provides access to healthcare for its employees	Minimal benefit to local health access
SDG 4: Quality Education: Ensure inclusive and equitable and promote lifelong learning for all	CRC provides educational opportunities and funding for local schools and universities	Minimal benefit to local education
SDG 5: Gender Equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	CRC complies with California's equal pay laws	Minimal benefit for local gender equality
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	In 2023, CRC provided approximately 4.75 billion gallons of treated, reclaimed water to agriculture	Minimal benefit for local drinking water supply
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	CRC oil and natural gas are/ will be (with CCS) lower cost and carbon intensity than top sources of foreign imports; CRC advancing solar and geothermal	No access to local affordable energy
SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	CRC is the only public oil and natural gas company [and CCS] with union PLA for living wages	Minimal benefit for local living wages

SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive sustainable infrastructure and foster innovation	CRC/CTV CCS reduces emissions in hard-to-abate industrial sectors, including power, cement, etc.	Minimal benefit for local industrial sectors
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries	CRC lessens income inequality to the California Coast within California by paying prevailing wages in the California Central Valley	Minimal benefit to local inequality
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable	CRC/CTV replacement molecules provide energy for LA and SF, which is needed with electric grid demands and supply constraints	No benefit as imported replacement molecules are impractical to transport
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption & Production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	CRC/CTV adheres to CEQA standards	No benefit as imported oil & natural gas and replacement molecules are not subject to CEQA
SDG 13: Climate Action: Take urgent action to combat climate change	CTV CCS will lower the carbon intensity of oil and natural gas during and until the phase out of fossil fuels	No climate benefit from the use of higher carbon intensity oil and natural gas, which is supported by CA AB 32 carbon emissions leakage from imports
SDG 14: Life Below Water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	CRC's longstanding habitat conservation programs at the THUMS Islands in the Wilmington Field are certified by the Wildlife Habitat Council	No benefit from imported oil & natural gas, which have "major challenges" with sustainable oceans (i.e., ocean leakage)
SDG 15: Life on Land: Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss	CRC/CTV adheres to CEQA standards	No benefit from imported oil & natural gas, which have "major challenges" with biodiversity (i.e., biodiversity leakage)
SDG 16: Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	CRC/CTV complies with California human rights laws	No benefit from imported oil and natural gas, which have "major challenges" with human rights issues (i.e., human rights leakage including modern slave and child labor)
SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals	CRC/CTV consortium of international NGOs, companies, universities, communities, etc.	N/A

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