

OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM CORP /DE/
Form 10-K
February 23, 2017

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 .. Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 For the transition period from to

Commission File Number 1-9210

Occidental Petroleum Corporation
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization Delaware
I.R.S. Employer Identification No. 95-4035997
Address of principal executive offices 5 Greenway Plaza, Suite 110, Houston, Texas
Zip Code 77046
Registrant's telephone number, including area code (713) 215-7000

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
9 1/4% Senior Debentures due 2019	New York Stock Exchange
Common Stock, \$0.20 par value	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

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: (Note: Checking the box will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act from their obligations under those Sections). 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 during the preceding 12 months (or such shorter period as the registrant was required to submit and post files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K 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.

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 definition 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 " Smaller Reporting Company "

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

" No

The aggregate market value of the voting common stock held by nonaffiliates of the registrant was approximately \$57.5 billion, computed by reference to the closing price on the New York Stock Exchange composite tape of \$75.56 per share of Common Stock on June 30, 2016. Shares of Common Stock held by each executive officer and director have been excluded from this computation in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of potential affiliate status is not a conclusive determination for other purposes.

At January 31, 2017, there were 764,291,301 shares of Common Stock outstanding, par value \$0.20 per share.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive Proxy Statement, relating to its May 12, 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, are incorporated by reference into Part III.

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Part I

ITEMS 1 AND 2 BUSINESS AND PROPERTIES

In this report, "Occidental" means Occidental Petroleum Corporation, a Delaware corporation (OPC) incorporated in 1986, or OPC and one or more entities in which it owns a controlling interest (subsidiaries). Occidental conducts its operations through various subsidiaries and affiliates. Occidental's executive offices are located at 5 Greenway Plaza, Suite 110, Houston, Texas 77046; telephone (713) 215-7000.

GENERAL

Occidental's principal businesses consist of three segments. The oil and gas segment explores for, develops and produces oil and condensate, natural gas liquids (NGLs) and natural gas. The chemical segment (OxyChem) mainly manufactures and markets basic chemicals and vinyls. The midstream and marketing segment gathers, processes, transports, stores, purchases and markets oil, condensate, NGLs, natural gas, carbon dioxide (CO₂) and power. It also trades around its assets, including transportation and storage capacity. Additionally, the midstream and marketing segment invests in entities that conduct similar activities.

For information regarding Occidental's segments, geographic areas of operation and current developments, including strategies and actions related thereto, see the information in the "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" (MD&A) section of this report and Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS

General

Occidental's domestic upstream oil and gas operations are located in New Mexico and Texas. International operations are located in Bolivia, Colombia, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Proved Reserves and Sales Volumes

The table below shows Occidental's total oil, NGLs and natural gas proved reserves and sales volumes in 2016, 2015 and 2014. See "MD&A — Oil and Gas Segment," and the information under the caption "Supplemental Oil and Gas Information" for certain details regarding Occidental's proved reserves, the reserves estimation process, sales and production volumes, production costs and other reserves-related data.

Competition

As a producer of oil and condensate, NGLs and natural gas, Occidental competes with numerous other domestic and foreign private and government producers. Oil, NGLs and natural gas are commodities that are sensitive to prevailing global and local, current and anticipated market conditions. Occidental competes for transportation capacity and infrastructure for the delivery of its products. They are sold at current market prices or on a forward basis to refiners and other market participants. Occidental's competitive strategy relies on increasing production through developing conventional and unconventional fields, utilizing primary and enhanced oil recovery (EOR) techniques and strategic acquisitions in areas where Occidental has a competitive advantage as a result of its current successful operations or investments in shared infrastructure. Occidental also competes to develop and produce its worldwide oil and gas reserves cost-effectively, maintain a skilled workforce and obtain quality services.

Comparative Oil and Gas Proved Reserves and Sales Volumes

Oil, which includes condensate, and NGLs are in millions of barrels; natural gas is in billions of cubic feet (Bcf); barrels of oil equivalent (BOE) are in millions.

	2016			2015			2014 ^(a)					
Proved Reserves	Oil	NGLs	Gas	BOE ^(b)	Oil	NGLs	Gas	BOE ^(b)	Oil	NGLs	Gas	BOE ^(b)

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United States	960	219	1,045	1,353	915	186	1,019	1,271	1,273	222	1,714	1,781
International	397	201	2,729	1,053	394	144	2,349	929	497	140	2,413	1,038
Total	1,357	420	3,774	2,406	1,309	330	3,368	2,200	1,770	362	4,127	2,819
Sales Volumes												
United States	69	19	132	110	73	20	155	119	67	20	173	116
International	74	11	217	121	86	7	205	127	74	2	158	102
Total	143	30	349	231	159	27	360	246	141	22	331	218

Note: The detailed proved reserves information presented in accordance with Item 1202(a)(2) to Regulation S-K under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) is provided under the heading "Supplemental Oil and Gas Information". Proved reserves are stated on a net basis after applicable royalties.

Excludes proved reserves and sales volumes for Occidental's California oil and gas operations, which were (a) transferred to California Resources Corporation (California Resources) in November 2014, and has been treated as discontinued operations.

(b) Natural gas volumes are converted to BOE at six thousand cubic feet (Mcf) of gas per one barrel of oil. Barrels of oil equivalence does not necessarily result in price equivalence. The price of natural gas on a barrel of oil equivalent basis is currently substantially lower than the corresponding price for oil and has been similarly lower for a number of years. For example, in 2016, the average prices of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) oil and New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) natural gas were \$43.32 per barrel and \$2.42 per Mcf, respectively, resulting in an oil to gas ratio of 18 to 1.

CHEMICAL OPERATIONS

General

OxyChem owns and operates manufacturing plants at 23 domestic sites in Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Texas and at two international sites in Canada and Chile. In early 2014, OxyChem, through a 50/50 joint venture with Mexichem S.A.B. de C.V., broke ground on a 1.2 billion pound-per-year ethylene cracker at the OxyChem Ingleside facility. The cracker remains on budget and on schedule and is expected to begin operating in early 2017. OxyChem has announced a \$145 million expansion of its manufacturing plant in Geismar, Louisiana. The project will produce an OxyChem patented new raw material used in making next-generation, climate-friendly refrigerants with a low global warming and

ozone depletion potential. Construction work has begun with an anticipated completion date in late 2017.

Competition

OxyChem competes with numerous other domestic and foreign chemical producers. OxyChem's market position was first or second in the United States in 2016 for the principal basic chemical's products it manufactures and markets as well as for Vinyl Chloride Monomer (VCM). OxyChem ranks in the top three producers of Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) in the United States. OxyChem's competitive strategy is to be a low-cost producer of its products in order to compete on price.

OxyChem produces the following products:

Principal Products	Major Uses	Annual Capacity
Basic Chemicals		
Chlorine	Raw material for ethylene dichloride (EDC), water treatment and pharmaceuticals	3.6 million tons
Caustic soda	Pulp, paper and aluminum production	3.7 million tons
Chlorinated organics	Refrigerants, silicones and pharmaceuticals	0.9 billion pounds
Potassium chemicals	Fertilizers, batteries, soaps, detergents and specialty glass	0.4 million tons
EDC	Raw material for vinyl chloride monomer (VCM)	2.1 billion pounds
Chlorinated isocyanurates	Swimming pool sanitation and disinfecting products	131 million pounds
Sodium silicates	Catalysts, soaps, detergents and paint pigments	0.6 million tons
Calcium chloride	Ice melting, dust control, road stabilization and oil field services	0.7 million tons
Vinyls		
VCM	Precursor for polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	6.2 billion pounds
PVC	Piping, building materials and automotive and medical products	3.7 billion pounds

Other Chemicals

Resorcinol

Tire manufacture, wood adhesives and flame retardant synergist

50 million
pounds

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MIDSTREAM AND MARKETING OPERATIONS

General

Occidental's midstream and marketing operations primarily support and enhance its oil and gas and chemicals businesses and also provide similar services for third parties.

Competition

Occidental's midstream and marketing businesses operate in competitive and highly regulated markets. Occidental's domestic pipeline business competes with other midstream transportation companies to provide transportation services. The competitive strategy of

Occidental's domestic pipeline business is to ensure that its pipeline and gathering systems connect various production areas to multiple market locations. Transportation rates are regulated and tariff-based. Other midstream and marketing operations also support Occidental's domestic and international oil and gas and chemical operations. Occidental's marketing business competes with other market participants on exchange platforms and through other bilateral transactions with direct counterparties. Occidental maximizes the value of its transportation and storage assets by marketing its own and third-party production in the oil and gas business.

The midstream and marketing operations are conducted in the locations described below:

Location	Description	Capacity
Gas Plants		
Texas, New Mexico and Colorado	Occidental and third-party-operated natural gas gathering, compression and processing systems, and CO ₂ processing and capturing	2.5 Bcf per day
Texas	50/50 non-controlling interest in gas processing facility (cryogenic plant with acid gas treating capability)	0.2 Bcf per day
United Arab Emirates	Natural gas processing facilities for Al Hosn Gas	1.1 Bcf per day
Pipelines		
Texas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma	Common carrier oil pipeline and storage system	720,000 barrels of oil per day 7.1 million barrels of oil storage 2,900 miles of pipeline
Texas, New Mexico and Colorado	CO ₂ fields and pipeline systems transporting CO ₂ to oil and gas producing locations	2.4 Bcf per day
Dolphin Pipeline - Qatar and United Arab Emirates	Equity investment in a natural gas pipeline	3.2 Bcf of natural gas per day
Western and Southern United States and Canada	Equity investment in entity involved in pipeline transportation, storage, terminalling and marketing of oil, gas and related petroleum products	19,200 miles of active crude oil and NGL pipelines and gathering systems.(a) 142 million barrels of crude oil, refined products and NGL storage capacity and

97 Bcf of natural gas storage
working capacity.(a)

Ingleside Crude
Terminal

Texas Oil pipeline, terminal, and storage system

300,000 barrels of oil per day
2.1 million barrels of oil storage

Power Generation

Texas and Louisiana Occidental-operated power and steam generation facilities

1,200 megawatts and 1.6 million
pounds of steam per hour

(a) Amounts are gross, including interests held by third parties.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

For information on capital expenditures, see the information under the heading "Liquidity and Capital Resources" in the MD&A section of this report.

EMPLOYEES

Occidental employed approximately 11,000 people at December 31, 2016, 7,000 of whom were located in the United States. Occidental employed approximately 7,000 people in the oil and gas and midstream and marketing segments and 3,000 people in the chemical segment. An additional 1,000 people were employed in administrative and headquarters functions. Approximately 700 U.S.-based employees and 1,000 foreign-based employees are represented by labor unions.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

For environmental regulation information, including associated costs, see the information under the heading "Environmental Liabilities and Expenditures" in the MD&A section of this report and "Risk Factors."

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

Occidental makes the following information available free of charge on its website at www.oxy.com:

- Ø Forms 10-K, 10-Q, 8-K and amendments to these forms as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC);
- Ø Other SEC filings, including Forms 3, 4 and 5; and
- Ø Corporate governance information, including its Corporate Governance Policies, board-committee charters and Code of Business Conduct.

Information contained on Occidental's website is not part of this report.

ITEM 1A RISK FACTORS

Volatile global and local commodity pricing strongly affect Occidental's results of operations.

Occidental's financial results correlate closely to the prices it obtains for its products, particularly oil and, to a lesser extent, natural gas and NGLs, and its chemical products.

Prices for crude oil, natural gas and NGLs fluctuate widely. Historically, the markets for crude oil, natural gas, NGLs and refined products have been volatile and may continue to be volatile in the future. Prolonged or further declines in crude oil, natural gas and NGLs prices would continue to reduce Occidental's operating results and cash flows, and could impact its future rate of growth and further impact the recoverability of the carrying value of its assets.

Prices are set by global and local market forces which are not in Occidental's control. These factors include, among others:

- Ø Worldwide and domestic supplies of, and demand for, crude oil, natural gas, NGLs and refined products.
- Ø The cost of exploring for, developing, producing, refining and marketing crude oil, natural gas, NGLs and refined products.
- Ø Operational impacts such as production disruptions, technological advances and regional market conditions, including available transportation capacity and infrastructure constraints in producing areas.
- Ø Changes in weather patterns and climatic changes.
- Ø The impacts of the members of OPEC and other producing nations that may agree to and maintain production levels.
- Ø The worldwide military and political environment, uncertainty or instability resulting from an escalation or outbreak of armed hostilities or acts of terrorism in the United States, or elsewhere.
- Ø The price and availability of alternative and competing fuels.
- Ø Domestic and foreign governmental regulations and taxes.
- Ø Additional or increased nationalization and expropriation activities by foreign governments.

Ø General economic conditions
worldwide.

The long-term effects of these and other conditions on the prices of crude oil, natural gas, NGLs and refined products are uncertain. Generally, Occidental's practice is to remain exposed to market prices of commodities; however, management may elect to hedge the price risk of crude oil, natural gas, NGLs and refined products in the future. Global economic and political conditions have driven oil and gas prices down significantly since 2014. These conditions may continue for an extended period. Declines in commodity prices could require Occidental to reduce capital spending and impair the carrying value of assets.

The prices obtained for Occidental's chemical products correlate strongly to the health of the United States and global economies, as well as chemical industry expansion and contraction cycles. Occidental also depends on feedstocks and energy to produce chemicals, which are commodities subject to significant price fluctuations.

Occidental may experience delays, cost overruns, losses or other unrealized expectations in development efforts and exploration activities.

Occidental bears the risks of equipment failures, construction delays, escalating costs or competition for services, materials, supplies or labor, property or border disputes, disappointing drilling results or reservoir performance and other associated risks that may affect its ability to profitably grow production, replace reserves and achieve its targeted returns.

Exploration is inherently risky and is subject to delays, misinterpretation of geologic or engineering data, unexpected geologic conditions or finding reserves of disappointing quality or quantity, which may result in significant losses.

Governmental actions and political instability may affect Occidental's results of operations.

Occidental's businesses are subject to the decisions of many federal, state, local and foreign governments and political interests. As a result, Occidental faces risks of:

Ø New or amended laws and regulations, or interpretations of such laws and regulations, including those related to drilling, manufacturing or production processes (including well stimulation techniques such as hydraulic fracturing and acidization), labor and employment, taxes, royalty rates, permitted production rates, entitlements, import, export and use of raw materials, equipment or products, use or increased use of land, water and other natural resources, safety, security and environmental protection, all of which may restrict or prohibit activities of Occidental or its contractors, increase Occidental's costs or reduce demand for Occidental's products.

Ø Refusal of, or delay in, the extension or grant of exploration, development or production contracts.

Ø Development delays and cost overruns due to approval delays for, or denial of, drilling and other permits and authorizations.

In addition, Occidental has and may continue to experience adverse consequences, such as risk of loss or production limitations, because certain of its international operations are located in countries affected by political instability, nationalizations, corruption, armed conflict, terrorism, insurgency, civil unrest, security problems, labor unrest, OPEC production restrictions, equipment import restrictions and sanctions. Exposure to such risks may increase if a greater percentage of Occidental's future oil and gas production or revenue comes from international sources.

Occidental's oil and gas business operates in highly competitive environments, which affect, among other things, its ability to make acquisitions to grow production and replace reserves.

Results of operations, reserves replacement and growth in oil and gas production depend, in part, on Occidental's ability to profitably acquire additional reserves. Occidental has many competitors (including national oil companies), some of which: (i) are larger and better funded, (ii) may be willing to accept greater risks or (iii) have special competencies. Competition for reserves may make it more difficult to find attractive investment opportunities or require delay of reserve replacement efforts. In addition, during periods of low product prices, any cash conservation efforts may delay production growth and reserve replacement efforts.

Occidental's acquisition activities also carry risks that it may: (i) not fully realize anticipated benefits due to less-than-expected reserves or production or changed circumstances, such as the deterioration of natural gas prices in recent years and the more recent significant decline in crude oil prices; (ii) bear unexpected integration costs or experience other integration difficulties; (iii) experience share price declines based on the market's evaluation of the activity; or (iv) assume liabilities that are greater than anticipated.

Occidental's oil and gas reserves are estimates based on professional judgments and may be subject to revision. Reported oil and gas reserves are an estimate based on periodic review of reservoir characteristics and recoverability, including production decline rates, operating performance and economic feasibility at the prevailing commodity prices, assumptions concerning future crude oil and natural gas prices, future operating costs and capital expenditures, as well as assumed effects of regulation by governmental agencies. The procedures and methods for estimating the reserves by our internal engineers were reviewed by independent petroleum consultants; however, there are inherent uncertainties in estimating reserves. Actual production, revenues, and expenditures with respect to our reserves may vary from estimates, and the variance may be material. If Occidental were required to make significant negative reserve revisions, its results of operations and stock price could be adversely affected. In addition, the discounted cash flows included in this Form 10-K should not be construed as the fair value of the reserves attributable to our properties. The estimated discounted future net cash flows from proved reserves are based on an unweighted 12-month average first-day-of-the-month prices in accordance with SEC regulations. Actual future prices and costs may differ materially from SEC regulation-compliant prices used for purposes of estimating future discounted net cash flows from proved reserves.

Concerns about climate change and further regulation of greenhouse gas emissions may adversely affect Occidental's operations or results.

Continuing political and social attention to the issue of climate change has resulted in both existing and pending international agreements and national, regional and local legislation and regulatory programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. These and other government actions relating to greenhouse gas emissions could require Occidental to incur increased operating and maintenance costs, such as costs to purchase and operate emissions control systems, to acquire emissions allowances or comply with new regulatory or reporting requirements, or they could promote the use of alternative sources of energy and thereby decrease demand for oil, natural gas and other products that Occidental's businesses produce. Any such legislation or regulatory programs could also increase the cost of consuming, and thereby reduce demand for, oil, natural gas and other products produced by Occidental's businesses. Consequently, government actions designed to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases could have an adverse effect on Occidental's business, financial condition and results of operations.

It is difficult to predict the timing and certainty of such government actions and the ultimate effect on Occidental, which could depend on, among other things, the type and extent of greenhouse gas reductions required, the availability and price of emissions allowances or credits, the availability and price of alternative fuel sources, the energy sectors covered, and Occidental's ability to recover the costs incurred through its operating agreements or the pricing of the company's oil, natural gas and other products.

Occidental's businesses may experience catastrophic events.

The occurrence of events such as hurricanes, floods, droughts, earthquakes or other acts of nature, well blowouts, fires, explosions, chemical releases, crude oil releases, material or mechanical failure, industrial accidents, physical attacks and other events that cause operations to cease or be curtailed may negatively affect Occidental's businesses and the communities in which it operates. Third-party insurance may not provide adequate coverage or Occidental may be self-insured with respect to the related losses.

Cyber-attacks could significantly affect Occidental.

Cyber-attacks on businesses have escalated in recent years. Occidental relies on digital systems, related infrastructure, technologies and networks to run its business and to control and manage its oil and gas, chemicals, marketing and pipeline operations. Use of the internet, cloud services and other public networks exposes Occidental's business to cyber-attacks that attempt to gain unauthorized access to data and systems, release confidential information, corrupt data and disrupt critical systems and operations. Even though Occidental has implemented controls and multiple layers of security to mitigate the risks of a cyber-attack, there can be no assurance that such cyber security measures will be sufficient to prevent security breaches from occurring. While we have experienced cyber-attacks in the past, we have not suffered any material losses. However, if in the future our cyber security measures are compromised or prove insufficient, the potential consequences to Occidental's businesses and the communities in which it operates could be significant. As cyber-attacks continue to evolve in magnitude and sophistication, we may be required to expend additional resources in order to continue to enhance our cyber security measures and to investigate and remediate any digital systems, related infrastructure, technologies, and network security vulnerabilities.

Occidental's oil and gas reserve additions may not continue at the same rate and a failure to replace reserves may negatively affect our business.

Unless we conduct successful exploration or development activities, acquire properties containing proved reserves, or both, proved reserves will generally decline. Management expects improved recovery, extensions and discoveries to continue as main sources for reserve additions but factors, such as geology, government regulations and permits and the effectiveness of development plans, are partially or fully outside management's control and could cause results to differ materially from expectations.

Other risk factors.

Additional discussion of risks and uncertainties related to price and demand, litigation, environmental matters, oil and gas reserves estimation processes, impairments, derivatives, market risks and internal controls appears under the headings: "MD&A — Oil & Gas Segment — Proved Reserves" and "— Industry Outlook,"

"— Chemical Segment — Industry Outlook," "— Midstream and Marketing Segment — Industry Outlook," "— Lawsuits, Claims and Contingencies," "— Environmental Liabilities and Expenditures," "— Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates," "— Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk," and "Management's Annual Assessment of and Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting."

The risks described in this report are not the only risks facing Occidental and other risks, including risks deemed immaterial, may have material adverse effects.

ITEM 1B UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 3 LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In the fourth quarter of 2014, the U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration sent a notice to an OPC subsidiary that it is seeking penalties of \$165,900 related to a routine, comprehensive inspection of the subsidiary's records, procedures and facilities, covering a multi-year period. The subsidiary contested the penalties and is awaiting a decision.

In the third quarter of 2014, the U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration sent a notice to an OPC subsidiary that it is seeking penalties of \$165,600 related to a crude oil pipeline incident in Scurry County, Texas. The subsidiary contested the penalties and is awaiting a decision. For information regarding other legal proceedings, see the information under the caption "Lawsuits, Claims and Contingencies" in the MD&A section of this report and in Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 4 MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The current term of office of each executive officer of Occidental will expire at the May 12, 2017 meeting of the Board of Directors or when a successor is selected. The following table sets forth the executive officers of Occidental:

Name Current Title	Age at February 23, 2017	Positions with Occidental and Subsidiaries and Employment History
Vicki Hollub Chief Executive Officer and President	57	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director since April 2016; President, Chief Operating Officer and Director, 2015-2016; Senior Executive Vice President and President, Oxy Oil and Gas, 2015; Executive Vice President and President Oxy Oil and Gas - Americas, 2014-2015; Vice President and Executive Vice President, U.S. Operations, Oxy Oil and Gas, 2013-2014; Executive Vice President - California Operations, 2012-2013; Oxy Permian CO ₂ President and General Manager, 2011-2012.
Joseph C. Elliott Senior Vice President	59	Senior Vice President since December 2016; President - Oxy Oil & Gas Domestic since June 2015; President and General Manager - Permian Resources Midland, 2014-2015; Manager Operations/Well Construction - Permian Resources, 2013-2014; Manager Operations - South Texas, 2011-2013.
Edward A. "Sandy" Lowe Executive Vice President	65	Executive Vice President since 2015; Group Chairman - Middle East since 2016; Senior Vice President, 2008-2015; President - Oxy Oil & Gas International, 2009-2016.
Glenn M. Vangolen Senior Vice President	58	Senior Vice President - Business Support since February 2015; Executive Vice President - Business Support, 2014-2015; Senior Vice President - Oxy Oil & Gas Middle East, 2010-2014.
Marcia E. Backus Senior Vice President	62	Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer since December 2016; Senior Vice President, General Counsel, Chief Compliance Officer and Corporate Secretary, 2015-2016; Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary, 2014-2015; Vice President and General Counsel, 2013-2014; Vinson & Elkins: Partner, 1990-2013.
Christopher G. Stavros Senior Vice President	53	Senior Vice President since 2015; Chief Financial Officer since 2014; Executive Vice President, 2014-2015; Vice President, Investor Relations and Treasurer, 2012-2014; Vice President, Investor Relations, 2006-2012.

Jennifer M.
Kirk
Vice President

42

Vice President, Controller and Principal Accounting Officer since 2014; Controller, Occidental Oil and Gas Corporation, 2012-2014; Finance Director, 2008-2012.

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Part II

ITEM MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND
5 ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

TRADING PRICE RANGE AND DIVIDENDS

This section incorporates by reference the quarterly financial data appearing under the caption "Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)" after the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, and the information appearing under the caption "Liquidity and Capital Resources" in the MD&A section of this report. Occidental's common stock was held by approximately 26,000 stockholders of record at January 31, 2017, and by approximately 700,000 additional stockholders whose shares were held for them in street name or nominee accounts. The common stock is listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange. The quarterly financial data set forth the range of trading prices for the common stock as reported on the composite tape of the New York Stock Exchange and quarterly dividend information.

Dividends declared on the common stock were \$0.75 for the first and second quarter of 2016 and \$0.76 for the third and fourth quarter (\$3.02 for the year). On February 16, 2017, a quarterly dividend of \$0.76 per share was declared on the common stock, payable on April 14, 2017, to stockholders of record on March 10, 2017. The current annual dividend rate of \$3.04 per share has increased by over 500 percent since 2002. The declaration of future dividends is a business decision made by the Board of Directors from time to time, and will depend on Occidental's financial condition and other factors deemed relevant by the Board.

SECURITIES AUTHORIZED FOR ISSUANCE UNDER EQUITY COMPENSATION PLANS

All of Occidental's stock-based compensation plans for its employees and non-employee directors have been approved by the stockholders. The aggregate number of shares of Occidental common stock authorized for issuance under such plans is approximately 35 million, of which approximately 4.5 million had been reserved for issuance through December 31, 2016. The following is a summary of the securities available for issuance under such plans:

a) Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	b) Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	c) Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities in column (a))
6,220,291 ⁽¹⁾	79.98 ⁽²⁾	25,267,667 ⁽³⁾

Includes shares reserved to be issued pursuant to stock options (Options), and performance-based awards. Shares (1) for performance-based awards are included assuming maximum payout, but may be paid out at lesser amounts, or not at all, according to achievement of performance goals.

(2) Price applies only to the Options included in column (a). Exercise price is not applicable to the other awards included in column (a).

A plan provision requires each share covered by an award (other than stock appreciation rights (SARs) and Options) to be counted as if three shares were issued in determining the number of shares that are available for future awards. Accordingly, the number of shares available for future awards may be less than the amount shown (3) depending on the type of award granted. Additionally, under the plan, the amount shown may increase, depending on the award type, by the number of shares currently unvested or forfeitable, or three times that number as applicable, that (i) fail to vest, (ii) are forfeited or canceled, or (iii) correspond to the portion of any stock-based awards settled in cash.

SHARE REPURCHASE ACTIVITIES

Occidental's share repurchase activities for the year ended December 31, 2016, were as follows:

Period	Total Number	Average Price	Total Number of	Maximum Number of
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	of Shares Purchased	Paid per Share	Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
First Quarter 2016	103,371 ^(a)	\$70.63	—	
Second Quarter 2016	96,449 ^(a)	\$76.06	—	
Third Quarter 2016	96,151 ^(a)	\$70.50	—	
October 1 - 31, 2016	—	\$—	—	
November 1 - 30, 2016	—	\$—	—	
December 1 - 31, 2016	—	\$—	—	
Fourth Quarter 2016	—	\$—	—	
Total 2016	295,971 ^(a)	\$72.36	—	63,756,544 ^(b)

(a) Represents purchases from the trustee of Occidental's defined contribution savings plan that are not part of publicly announced plans or programs.

Represents the total number of shares remaining at year end under Occidental's share repurchase program of 185 (b) million shares. The program was initially announced in 2005. The program does not obligate Occidental to acquire any specific number of shares and may be discontinued at any time.

PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The following graph compares the yearly percentage change in Occidental's cumulative total return on its common stock with the cumulative total return of the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index (S&P 500), which Occidental is included in, and with that of Occidental's peer group over the five-year period ended on December 31, 2016. The graph assumes that \$100 was invested at the beginning of the five-year period shown in the graph below in: (i) Occidental common stock, (ii) the stock of the companies in the S&P 500, and (iii) each of the peer group companies' common stock weighted by their relative market values within the peer group, and that all dividends were reinvested. Occidental's peer group consists of Anadarko Petroleum Corporation, Apache Corporation, Canadian Natural Resources Limited, Chevron Corporation, ConocoPhillips, Devon Energy Corporation, EOG Resources Inc., ExxonMobil Corporation, Hess Corporation, Marathon Oil Corporation, Total S.A. and Occidental.

12/31/2011	12/31/2012	12/31/2013	12/31/2014	12/31/2015	12/31/2016
\$ 100	\$ 84	\$ 107	\$ 98	\$ 85	\$ 94
100	102	125	117	95	120
100	116	154	175	177	198

The information provided in this Performance Graph shall not be deemed "soliciting material" or "filed" with the SEC or subject to Regulation 14A or 14C under the Exchange Act, other than as provided in Item 201 to Regulation S-K under the Exchange Act, or subject to the liabilities of Section 18 of the Exchange Act and shall not be deemed incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Exchange Act except to the extent Occidental specifically requests that it be treated as soliciting material or specifically incorporates it by reference.

(1) The cumulative total return of the peer group companies' common stock includes the cumulative total return of Occidental's common stock.

ITEM 6 SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

FIVE-YEAR SUMMARY OF SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

(in millions, except per-share amounts)

As of and for the years ended December 31,	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS ^(a)					
Net sales	\$10,090	\$12,480	\$19,312	\$20,170	\$20,100
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$(1,002)	\$(8,146)	\$(130)	\$4,932	\$3,829
Net income (loss) attributable to common stock	\$(574)	\$(7,829)	\$616	\$5,903	\$4,598
Basic earnings (loss) per common share from continuing operations	\$(1.31)	\$(10.64)	\$(0.18)	\$6.12	\$4.72
Basic earnings (loss) per common share	\$(0.75)	\$(10.23)	\$0.79	\$7.33	\$5.67
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share	\$(0.75)	\$(10.23)	\$0.79	\$7.32	\$5.67
FINANCIAL POSITION ^(a)					
Total assets	\$43,109	\$43,409	\$56,237	\$69,415	\$64,175
Long-term debt, net	\$9,819	\$6,855	\$6,816	\$6,911	\$6,988
Stockholders' equity	\$21,497	\$24,350	\$34,959	\$43,372	\$40,048
MARKET CAPITALIZATION ^(b)					
	\$54,437	\$51,632	\$62,119	\$75,699	\$61,710
CASH FLOW FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS					
Operating:					
Cash flow from continuing operations	\$2,519	\$3,254	\$8,871	\$10,229	\$9,050
Investing:					
Capital expenditures	\$(2,717)	\$(5,272)	\$(8,930)	\$(7,357)	\$(7,874)
Cash provided (used) by all other investing activities, net	\$(2,025)	\$(151)	\$2,686	\$1,040	\$(1,989)
Financing:					
Cash dividends paid	\$(2,309)	\$(2,264)	\$(2,210)	\$(1,553) ^(c)	\$(2,128) ^(c)
Purchases of treasury stock	\$(22)	\$(593)	\$(2,500)	\$(943)	\$(583)
Cash provided (used) by all other financing activities, net	\$2,722	\$4,341	\$2,384	\$(437)	\$1,865
DIVIDENDS PER COMMON SHARE					
	\$3.02	\$2.97	\$2.88	\$2.56	\$2.16
WEIGHTED AVERAGE BASIC SHARES OUTSTANDING (millions)					
	764	766	781	804	809

Note: The statements of income and cash flows related to California Resources have been treated as discontinued operations for all periods presented. The assets and liabilities of California Resources were removed from Occidental's consolidated balance sheet as of November 30, 2014.

^(a) See the MD&A section of this report and the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding acquisitions and dispositions, discontinued operations and other items affecting comparability.

^(b) Market capitalization is calculated by multiplying the year-end total shares of common stock outstanding, net of shares held as treasury stock, by the year-end closing stock price.

^(c) The 2012 amount includes an accelerated fourth quarter dividend payment, which normally would have been accrued as of year-end 2012 and paid in the first quarter of 2013.

ITEM 7

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (MD&A)

In this report, "Occidental" means Occidental Petroleum Corporation (OPC), or OPC and one or more entities in which it owns a controlling interest (subsidiaries). Occidental's principal businesses consist of three segments. The oil and gas segment explores for, develops and produces oil and condensate, natural gas liquids (NGLs) and natural gas. The chemical segment (OxyChem) mainly manufactures and markets basic chemicals and

vinyls. The midstream and marketing segment gathers, processes, transports, stores, purchases and markets oil, condensate, NGLs, natural gas, carbon dioxide (CO₂) and power. It also trades around its assets, including transportation and storage capacity. Additionally, the midstream and marketing segment invests in entities that conduct similar activities.

STRATEGY

General

Through its operations, Occidental aims to maximize Total Shareholder Return through a combination of:

Ø Consistent dividend growth;

Ø Value growth through oil and gas development that meets above cost-of-capital returns (ROE and ROCE) and return targets of greater than 15 percent and 20 percent for domestic and international projects, respectively;

Ø Target growth rates of 5 percent to 8 percent average per year over the long-term; and

Ø Maintain a strong balance sheet.

In conducting its business, Occidental accepts commodity, engineering and limited exploration risks. Capital is employed to operate all assets in a safe and environmentally sound manner. Occidental seeks to limit its financial and political risks.

Price volatility is inherent in the oil and gas business. In 2016, Occidental continued to experience a challenging price environment with low oil, natural gas and NGLs prices. In order to manage this risk, Occidental strives to retain sufficient cash on hand and may access capital markets, as necessary.

In connection with Occidental's strategic review initiatives, Occidental:

Ø Acquired producing and non-producing leasehold acreage, CO₂ properties and related infrastructure in the Permian Basin, which leverages existing infrastructure and operational synergies; and

Ø Completed its exit of non-core operations in the Piceance Basin, Bahrain, Iraq, Libya and Yemen.

The following describes the application of Occidental's overall strategy for each of its operating segments:

Oil and Gas

The oil and gas business implements Occidental's strategy primarily by:

Ø Operating and developing areas where reserves are known to exist and to increase production from core areas, primarily in the Permian Basin, Colombia, Oman, Qatar and UAE;

Ø Focusing on cost-reduction efficiencies, improvement in new well productivity and better base management to reduce total spend per barrel;

Ø Using enhanced oil recovery techniques, such as CO₂, water and steam floods, in mature fields;

Ø Focusing many of Occidental's subsurface characterization and technical activities on unconventional opportunities, primarily in the Permian Basin. This focus is in support of a sizable capital program within these developments; and

Ø Maintaining a disciplined and prudent approach with capital expenditures to focus on returns and maintain

discipline, with an emphasis on creating value and further enhancing Occidental's existing positions.

In 2016, oil and gas capital expenditures were approximately \$2.0 billion, and were mainly comprised of expenditures in the Permian Basin and the Middle East. This activity reflects Occidental's strategy to focus on achieving returns above the cost of capital even in a low price environment.

Management believes Occidental's oil and gas segment growth will occur primarily through exploitation and development opportunities in the Permian Basin and Colombia and focused international projects in the Middle East.

Chemical

The primary objective of OxyChem is to generate cash flow in excess of its normal capital expenditure requirements and achieve above-cost-of-capital returns. The chemical segment's strategy is to be a low-cost producer in order to maximize its cash flow generation. OxyChem concentrates on the chlorovinyls chain beginning with chlorine, which is co-produced with caustic soda, and markets both to external customers. In addition, chlorine, together with ethylene, is converted through a series of intermediate products into polyvinyl chloride (PVC). OxyChem's focus on chlorovinyls allows it to maximize the benefits of integration and take advantage of economies of scale. Capital is employed to sustain production capacity and to focus on projects and developments designed to improve the competitiveness of segment assets. Acquisitions and plant development opportunities may be pursued when they are expected to enhance the existing core chlor-alkali and PVC businesses or take advantage of other specific

opportunities. In early 2014, OxyChem, through a 50/50 joint venture with Mexichem S.A.B. de C.V., broke ground on a 1.2 billion pound-per-year ethylene cracker at the OxyChem Ingleside facility. The joint venture provides an opportunity to capitalize on the advantage that U.S. shale gas development has presented to U.S. chemical producers by providing low-cost ethane as a raw material. The joint venture will provide OxyChem with an ongoing source of ethylene, significantly reducing OxyChem's reliance on third-party ethylene suppliers. The construction of the ethylene cracker remains on budget and on schedule and is expected to begin operating in early 2017. In 2016, capital expenditures for OxyChem totaled \$324 million. Additionally, \$160 million was spent on the Mexichem joint venture. In the first quarter of 2016, OxyChem sold its Occidental Tower building in Dallas for a pre-tax gain of approximately \$57 million and a non-core specialty chemicals business for a pre-tax gain of approximately \$31 million. In 2016, OxyChem announced a \$145 million expansion of its manufacturing plant in Geismar, Louisiana. The project will produce an OxyChem patented new raw material used in making next-generation, climate-friendly refrigerants with a low global warming and ozone depletion potential. Construction work has begun with an anticipated completion date in late 2017.

Midstream and Marketing

The midstream and marketing segment strives to maximize realized value by optimizing use of its assets, including its transportation and storage capacity, and by providing access to multiple markets. In order to generate returns, the segment evaluates opportunities across the value chain and uses its assets to provide services to other Occidental segments as well as third parties. The segment invests in and operates pipeline systems, gas plants, co-generation facilities, and storage facilities. The segment also seeks to minimize the costs of gas, power and other commodities used in Occidental's businesses, while limiting credit risk exposure. Capital is employed to sustain or, where appropriate, increase operational and transportation capacity and to improve the competitiveness of Occidental's assets. In 2016, capital expenditures totaled \$358 million related to Permian Basin gas processing and gathering infrastructure, Al Hosn Gas and the Ingleside Crude Terminal.

Key Performance Indicators

Occidental seeks to meet its strategic goals by continually measuring its success in its key performance metrics that drive total stockholder return. In addition to production growth and capital allocation and deployment discussed above, Occidental believes the following are its most significant metrics:

- Ø Health, environmental, safety and process metrics;
- Ø Total Shareholder Return, including funding the dividend;
- Ø Return on equity (ROE) and return on capital employed (ROCE); and
- Ø Specific measures such as total spend per barrel, per-unit profit, production cost, cash flow, finding and development costs and reserves replacement percentages.

OIL AND GAS SEGMENT

Business Environment

Oil and gas prices are the major variables that drive the industry's financial performance. The following table presents the average daily West Texas Intermediate (WTI), Brent and New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) prices for 2016 and 2015:

	2016	2015
WTI oil (\$/barrel)	\$43.32	\$48.80
Brent oil (\$/barrel)	\$45.04	\$53.64
NYMEX gas (\$/Mcf)	\$2.42	\$2.75

The following table presents Occidental's average realized prices as a percentage of WTI, Brent and NYMEX for 2016 and 2015:

	2016	2015
Worldwide oil as a percentage of average WTI	89%	97%
Worldwide oil as a percentage of average Brent	86%	88%
Worldwide NGLs as a percentage of average WTI	34%	33%
Worldwide NGLs as a percentage of average Brent	33%	30%
Domestic natural gas as a percentage of NYMEX	79%	78%

Average WTI and Brent oil price indexes declined 11 percent and 16 percent, from \$48.80 and \$53.64 in 2015 to \$43.32 and \$45.04 in 2016, respectively. Average worldwide realized oil prices fell \$8.37, or 18 percent, in 2016 compared to 2015. However, the WTI and Brent oil price indexes increased significantly in the fourth quarter of 2016, closing at \$53.72 per barrel and \$56.82 per barrel, respectively, as of December 31, 2016, well above the 2016 average prices. The average realized domestic natural gas price in 2016 decreased 12 percent from 2015. Average NYMEX natural gas prices declined 12 percent, from \$2.75 in 2015 to \$2.42 in 2016.

Prices and differentials can vary significantly, even on a short-term basis, making it impossible to predict realized prices with a reliable degree of certainty.

The decline in oil and gas prices during 2016 and 2015, as well as the decision to sell or exit non-core assets, caused Occidental to assess the carrying value of all of its oil and gas producing assets and assess development plans for its non-producing assets. In 2016, impairment and related charges were immaterial. In 2015, Occidental recorded total pre-tax impairment and related charges of \$3.5 billion for its domestic assets and \$5.0 billion for its international assets. To assess carrying value of its oil and gas assets, Occidental uses oil and gas price curves settled on the last trading day of each quarter. While oil and gas future prices were increasing at the end of 2016 any future sustained declines in commodity prices may result in additional impairments in the future.

Operations

2016 Developments

In March 2016, Occidental completed the sale of its Piceance Basin operations in Colorado for approximately \$153 million resulting in a pre-tax gain of \$121 million.

In September 2016, Occidental completed the sale of its South Texas Eagle Ford non-operated properties for \$63 million resulting in a pre-tax gain of \$59 million.

In October 2016, Occidental acquired producing and non-producing leasehold acreage in the Permian Basin. This acquisition includes 35,000 net acres in Reeves and Pecos counties, Texas, in the Southern Delaware Basin, in areas where Occidental currently operates or has working interests. Separately, Occidental also acquired working interests in several producing oil and gas properties with CO₂ floods and related EOR infrastructure, increasing Occidental's ownership in several properties where it is currently the operator or an existing working interest partner. The total purchase price for these

transactions was approximately \$2.0 billion.

In 2016, Occidental completed its exit of non-core operations in Bahrain, Iraq, Libya and Yemen.

Business Review

Domestic Interests

Occidental conducts its domestic operations through land leases, subsurface mineral rights it owns or a combination of both surface land and subsurface mineral rights it owns. Occidental's domestic oil and gas leases have a primary term ranging from one to ten years, which is extended through the end of production once it commences. Of the total 3.6 million net acres in which Occidental has interests, approximately 84 percent is leased, 15 percent is owned subsurface mineral rights and 1 percent is owned land with mineral rights.

The following charts show Occidental's domestic total production volumes for the last five years:

Domestic Production Volumes

(thousands BOE/day)

Notes:

Excludes volumes from California Resources, which was separated on November 30, 2014, and included as discontinued operations for all applicable periods.

Operations sold include Piceance (sold in March 2016), Williston (sold in November 2015) and Hugoton (sold in April 2014)

United States Assets

United States

1. Permian Basin

2. South Texas and Other interests

Permian Basin

Occidental's Permian Basin production is diversified across a large number of producing areas. The basin extends throughout west Texas and southeast New Mexico and is one of the largest and most active oil basins in the United States, accounting for approximately 16 percent of the total United States oil production. Occidental is the largest operator and the largest producer of oil in the Permian Basin with an approximate 12 percent net share of the total oil production in the basin. Occidental also produces and processes natural gas and NGLs in the basin.

Occidental manages its Permian Basin operations through two business units: Permian Resources, which includes growth-oriented unconventional opportunities and Permian EOR, which utilizes enhanced oil recovery techniques such as CO₂ floods and waterfloods. During 2016, the Permian operations focused on full cycle value through capital efficiency, reduced operating expense, improved base production and new well productivity. In the Permian Basin, Occidental spent over \$1.2 billion of capital in 2016, with 60 percent spent on Permian Resources assets. In 2017, Occidental expects to allocate approximately one third of the 2017 capital budget to Permian Resources for focused development areas in the Midland and Delaware Basins and approximately 10 to 15 percent to Permian EOR in order to add to existing facilities to increase CO₂ production and injection capacity for future projects.

Occidental's Permian Resources operations are among its fastest growing assets with over 11,650 drilling locations in its horizontal inventory located in the Midland and Delaware sub-basins. This inventory was developed using data gathered from appraisal efforts, and development drilling, along with offset operators drilling activities. As of year end, approximately 650 of these drilling locations represented proved reserves. Continued wellbore placement and completion optimization through advanced subsurface characterization and the application of enhanced manufacturing principles, combined with projected commercial savings, are expected to increase the well inventory even further. The development program, which largely began in 2010, continued in 2016. In 2016, Permian Resources drilled 63

horizontal wells. Production from Permian Resources comes from approximately 5,550 net wells, of which 23 percent are operated by other operators. These investments in Permian wells operated by others allows Occidental to access and leverage additional data in the same areas where it is operating. By analyzing the operated by others data with the significant amount of data Occidental has gathered, its Permian operations are able to use the information to aid in reducing operating expenses, gain drilling and completions efficiencies, increase the productivity of its wells and improve the base production. In 2016, Permian Resources added 92 million BOE to Occidental's proved reserves. Permian EOR operates a combination of CO₂ floods and waterfloods, which have similar development characteristics and ongoing monitoring and maintenance requirements. Due to a unique combination of characteristics, the Permian Basin has been a leader in the

implementation of CO₂ enhanced oil recovery projects. The Permian Basin's concentration of large conventional reservoirs, favorable CO₂ flooding performance and the proximity to naturally occurring CO₂ supply has resulted in decades of steady growth in enhanced oil production. With 31 active floods and over 40 years of experience, Permian EOR is the industry leader in Permian Basin CO₂ flooding.

Occidental is an industry leader in applying this technology, which can increase ultimate oil recovery by 10 to 25 percent in the fields where it is employed. Significant opportunity remains to expand Occidental's existing projects into new portions of reservoirs that thus far have only been water-flooded, leaving opportunity for significant additional recovery with new CO₂ injection. Even small improvements in recovery efficiency can add significant reserves. Technology improvements, such as the recent trend towards vertical expansion of the CO₂ flooded interval into residual oil zone targets continue to yield more recovery from existing projects. Over the last few years, Occidental has had an ongoing program of deepening wells, with 125 wells deepened in 2016 and 100 wells planned for 2017. Occidental utilizes workover rigs to drill the extra depth into additional CO₂ floodable sections of the reservoir. These are low cost projects that can add reserves even in a low price environment. Permian EOR has a large inventory of future CO₂ projects which could be developed over the next 20 years or accelerated, depending on market conditions. In 2016, Permian EOR had its largest improved recovery additions in more than 10 years adding 72 million BOE to Occidental's proved reserves, primarily as a result of executing CO₂ flood development projects and expansions as well as extending the approved CO₂ slug size of current floods.

The current strategy for Permian EOR is to invest sufficient capital to maintain current production and provide cash flow. By exploiting natural synergies between Permian EOR and Permian Resources, Occidental is able to deliver unique advantages, efficiencies and expertise across its Permian Basin operations. Occidental's share of production in the Permian Basin was approximately 269,000 BOE per day in 2016 with 124,000 BOE per day coming from Permian Resources and 145,000 BOE per day from Permian EOR.

South Texas and Other

Occidental holds approximately 178,000 net acres in South Texas. Occidental's share of production in South Texas and Other was approximately 33,000 BOE per day.

International Interests

Production-Sharing Contracts

Occidental's interests in Oman and Qatar are subject to production sharing contracts (PSC). Under such contracts, Occidental records a share of production and reserves to recover certain production costs and an additional share for profit. In addition, certain contracts in Colombia are subject to contractual arrangements similar to a PSC. These contracts do not transfer any right of ownership to Occidental and reserves reported from these arrangements are based on Occidental's economic interest as defined in the contracts. Occidental's share of production and reserves from these contracts decreases

when product prices rise and increases when prices decline. Overall, Occidental's net economic benefit from these contracts is greater when product prices are higher.

The following charts show Occidental's international production volumes for the last five years:

International Production Volumes

(thousands BOE/day)

Notes:

Operations sold or exited include Bahrain, Iraq, Libya and Yemen.

Middle East Assets

Middle East

1. Qatar
2. United Arab Emirates
3. Oman

Oman

In Oman, Occidental is the operator of Block 9 with a 50-percent working interest, Block 27 with a 65-percent working interest, Block 53 with a 45-percent working interest; and Block 62, with an 80-percent working interest. In December 2015, the existing production sharing contract for Block 9 expired and Occidental agreed to operate Block 9 under modified operating terms until a new contract is approved. The Block 9 Exploration and Production Sharing Agreement 15-year extension was signed in January 2017 and will be effective upon ratification through Royal Decree. In 2016, the average gross production from Block 9 was 94,000 BOE per day. The term for Block 27 expires in 2035.

A 30-year PSC for the Mukhaizna Field (Block 53) was signed with the Government of Oman in 2005, pursuant to

which Occidental assumed operation of the field. By the end of 2016, Occidental had drilled more than 2,900 new wells and continued implementation of a major steamflood project. In 2016, the average gross daily production was 127,000 BOE per day, including a record fourth quarter production of 133,000 BOE per day, which was approximately 16 times higher than the production rate in September 2005 when Occidental assumed operations. In 2008, Occidental was awarded a 20-year contract for Block 62, subject to declaration of commerciality, where it is pursuing development and exploration opportunities targeting natural gas and condensate resources. In 2014, Occidental signed a five-year extension for the initial phase for the discovered non associated gas area (natural gas not in contact with crude oil in a reservoir) for Block 62. Production commenced in January 2016. In 2016, Occidental achieved record production in Oman, and Occidental's share of production averaged 96,000 BOE per day in 2016.

Qatar

In Qatar, Occidental is the operator of the offshore fields Idd El Shargi North Dome (ISND) and Idd El Shargi South Dome (ISSD), with a 100-percent working interest in each, and Al Rayyan (Block 12), with a 92.5-percent working interest. The terms for ISND and ISSD expire in 2019 and 2022, respectively. The term for Block 12 expires on May 31, 2017 and this contract will not be extended. Production from Block 12 was not significant.

Occidental has continued to successfully implement large scale water flooding projects combined with state of the art horizontal drilling, advanced completion techniques as well as utilizing extensive automated artificial lift systems that are significantly extending the life of the field. Since the commencement of its operations in 1994, Occidental has boosted the production from the Idd El Shargi fields by over 400 percent with current gross oil rates of around 95,000 BOE per day. The ISSD field recently demonstrated encouraging results and is achieving record levels of production. Despite complex marine operations, Occidental is recognized as the lowest cost in country oil operator.

Occidental also holds the Dolphin investment that is comprised of two separate economic interests through which Occidental owns: (i) a 24.5-percent undivided interest in the upstream operations under a Development and Production Sharing Agreement with the Government of Qatar to develop and produce natural gas, NGLs and condensate in Qatar's North Field through mid-2032, with a provision to request a five-year extension; and (ii) a 24.5-percent interest in the stock of Dolphin Energy Limited (Dolphin Energy), which operates a pipeline and is discussed further in "Midstream and Marketing Segment - Pipeline Transportation."

Occidental's share of production from Qatar was approximately 108,000 BOE per day in 2016.

United Arab Emirates

In 2011, Occidental acquired a 40-percent participating interest in Al Hosn Gas, joining with the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) in a 30-year joint venture agreement. In 2016, Al Hosn Gas gross production

exceeded expectations, producing over 570 MMcf per day of natural gas and 95,000 barrels per day of NGLs and condensate in its highest month of production. Occidental's share of production from Al Hosn Gas was 190 MMcf per day of natural gas and 32,000 barrels per day of NGLs and condensate in 2016.

Additionally, Al Hosn Gas includes gas processing facilities which are discussed further in "Midstream and Marketing Segment - Gas Processing Plants and CO₂ Fields and Facilities".

Occidental conducts a majority of its Middle East business development activities through its office in Abu Dhabi, which also provides various support functions for Occidental's Middle East oil and gas operations.

Latin America Assets

Latin America

1. Colombia

Colombia

Occidental has working interests in the La Cira-Infantas and Teca areas and has operations within the Llanos Norte Basin. Occidental's interests range from 39 to 61 percent and certain interests expire between 2023 and 2038, while others extend through the economic limit of the areas. In 2016, Occidental started a thermal recovery pilot at the Teca heavy oil field and the initial results are better than anticipated. Production began from these pilots in 2016. Occidental's share of production from Colombia was approximately 33,000 BOE per day in 2016. Occidental also holds working interests in the Tarija, Chuquisaca and Santa Cruz regions of Bolivia, which produce gas. Occidental's share of production from Bolivia was 1,000 BOE per day in 2016.

Proved Reserves

Proved oil, NGLs and gas reserves were estimated using the unweighted arithmetic average of the first-day-of-the-month price for each month within the year, unless prices were defined by contractual arrangements. Oil, NGLs and natural gas prices used for this purpose were based on posted benchmark prices and adjusted for price differentials including gravity, quality and transportation costs. For the 2016, 2015 and 2014 disclosures, the calculated average West Texas Intermediate oil prices

were \$42.75, \$50.28 and \$94.99 per barrel, respectively. The calculated average Brent oil prices for 2016, 2015 and 2014 disclosures were \$44.49, \$55.57 and \$99.51, per barrel, respectively. The calculated average Henry Hub gas prices for 2016, 2015 and 2014 were \$2.55, \$2.66 and \$4.42 per MMBtu, respectively.

Occidental had proved reserves at year-end 2016 of 2,406 million BOE, compared to the year-end 2015 amount of 2,200 million BOE. Proved reserves at year-end 2016 and 2015 consisted of, respectively, 56 percent and 59 percent oil, 17 percent and 15 percent NGLs and 27 percent and 26 percent natural gas. Proved developed reserves represented approximately 77 percent and 79 percent, respectively, of Occidental's total proved reserves at year-end 2016 and 2015.

Occidental does not have any reserves from non-traditional sources. For further information regarding Occidental's proved reserves, see "Supplemental Oil and Gas Information" following the "Financial Statements."

Changes in Proved Reserves

Occidental's total proved reserves increased 206 million BOE in 2016, which included additions of 187 million BOE from Occidental's development program.

Changes in reserves were as follows:

(in millions of BOE)	2016
Revisions of previous estimates	159
Improved recovery	185
Extensions and discoveries	2
Purchases	137
Sales	(46)
Production	(231)
Total	206

Occidental's ability to add reserves, other than through purchases, depends on the success of improved recovery, extension and discovery projects, each of which depends on reservoir characteristics, technology improvements and oil and natural gas prices, as well as capital and operating costs. Many of these factors are outside management's control, and may negatively or positively affect Occidental's reserves.

Revisions of Previous Estimates

Revisions can include upward or downward changes to previous proved reserve estimates for existing fields due to the evaluation or interpretation of geologic, production decline or operating performance data. In addition, product price changes affect proved reserves recorded by Occidental. For example, lower prices may decrease the economically recoverable reserves, particularly for domestic properties, because the reduced margin limits the expected life of the operations. Offsetting this effect, lower prices increase Occidental's share of proved reserves under PSCs because more oil is required to recover costs. Conversely, when prices rise, Occidental's share of proved reserves decreases for PSCs and economically recoverable reserves may increase for other operations. In 2016, positive revisions of 159 million BOE were primarily due to technical revisions in Al Hosn Gas and price

revisions in Oman due to the PSC impact, partially offset by negative domestic price revisions.

Reserve estimation rules require that estimated ultimate recoveries be much more likely to increase or remain constant than to decrease, as changes are made due to increased availability of technical data.

Improved Recovery

In 2016, Occidental added proved reserves of 185 million BOE mainly associated with the Permian Basin and Oman operations. These properties comprise both conventional projects, which are characterized by the deployment of EOR development methods, largely employing application of CO₂ flood, waterflood or steam flood, and unconventional projects. These types of conventional EOR development methods can be applied through existing wells, though additional drilling is frequently required to fully optimize the development configuration. Waterflooding is the

technique of injecting water into the formation to displace the oil to the offsetting oil production wells. The use of either CO₂ or steam flooding depends on the geology of the formation, the evaluation of engineering data, availability and cost of either CO₂ or steam and other economic factors. Both techniques work similarly to lower viscosity causing the oil to move more easily to the producing wells. Many of Occidental's projects, including unconventional projects, rely on improving permeability to increase flow in the wells. In addition, some improved recovery comes from drilling infill wells that allow recovery of reserves that would not be recoverable from existing wells.

Extensions and Discoveries

Occidental also added proved reserves from extensions and discoveries, which are dependent on successful exploration and exploitation programs. In 2016, extensions and discoveries added 2 million BOE related primarily to the recognition of proved developed reserves in Oman.

Purchases of Proved Reserves

Occidental continues to seek opportunities to add reserves through acquisitions when properties are available at prices it deems reasonable. As market conditions change, the available supply of properties may increase or decrease accordingly.

In 2016, Occidental purchased 137 million BOE of proved reserves in the Permian Basin, which mainly came from acquisitions made in October 2016.

Sales of Proved Reserves

In 2016, Occidental sold 46 million BOE in proved reserves mainly related to Libya and Piceance.

Proved Undeveloped Reserves

In 2016, Occidental had proved undeveloped reserve additions of 195 million BOE mainly from Permian Basin improved recovery and purchases. These proved undeveloped reserve additions were partially offset by transfers of 66 million BOE to the proved developed category as a result of the 2016 development programs

and 47 million BOE of negative price and price related revisions. Permian Basin and Oman accounted for approximately 89 percent of the reserve transfers from proved undeveloped to proved developed in 2016. Occidental incurred approximately \$0.5 billion in 2016 to convert proved undeveloped reserves to proved developed reserves. A substantial portion of the proved undeveloped reserves as of December 31, 2016, was the result of the development program in the Permian Basin, which represents 75 percent of total year-end proved undeveloped reserves.

Reserves Evaluation and Review Process

Occidental's estimates of proved reserves and associated future net cash flows as of December 31, 2016, were made by Occidental's technical personnel and are the responsibility of management. The estimation of proved reserves is based on the requirement of reasonable certainty of economic producibility and funding commitments by Occidental to develop the reserves. This process involves reservoir engineers, geoscientists, planning engineers and financial analysts. As part of the proved reserves estimation process, all reserve volumes are estimated by a forecast of production rates, operating costs and capital expenditures. Price differentials between benchmark prices (the unweighted arithmetic average of the first-day-of-the-month price for each month within the year) and realized prices and specifics of each operating agreement are then used to estimate the net reserves. Production rate forecasts are derived by a number of methods, including estimates from decline curve analysis, type-curve analysis, material balance calculations that take into account the volumes of substances replacing the volumes produced and associated reservoir pressure changes, seismic analysis and computer simulation of the reservoir performance. These field-tested technologies have demonstrated reasonably certain results with consistency and repeatability in the formation being evaluated or in an analogous formation. Operating and capital costs are forecast using the current cost environment applied to expectations of future operating and development activities.

Net proved developed reserves are those volumes that are expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods for which the incremental cost of any additional required investment is relatively minor. Net proved undeveloped reserves are those volumes that are expected to be recovered from new wells on undrilled acreage, or from existing wells where a relatively major expenditure is required for recompletion. The current Senior Vice President, Reserves for Oxy Oil and Gas is responsible for overseeing the preparation of reserve estimates, in compliance with U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) rules and regulations, including the internal audit and review of Occidental's oil and gas reserves data. The Senior Vice President has over 30 years of experience in the upstream sector of the exploration and production business, and has held various assignments in North America, Asia and Europe. He is a three-time past Chair of the Society of Petroleum Engineers Oil and Gas Reserves Committee. He is an American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG) Certified

Petroleum Geologist and currently serves on the AAPG Committee on Resource Evaluation. He is a member of the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers, the Colorado School of Mines Potential Gas Committee and the UNECE Expert Group on Resource Classification. The Senior Vice President has Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees in geology from Emory University in Atlanta.

Occidental has a Corporate Reserves Review Committee (Reserves Committee), consisting of senior corporate officers, to review and approve Occidental's oil and gas reserves. The Reserves Committee reports to the Audit Committee of Occidental's Board of Directors during the year. Since 2003, Occidental has retained Ryder Scott Company, L.P. (Ryder Scott), independent petroleum engineering consultants, to review its annual oil and gas reserve estimation processes.

In 2016, Ryder Scott conducted a process review of the methods and analytical procedures utilized by Occidental's engineering and geological staff for estimating the proved reserves volumes, preparing the economic evaluations and determining the reserves classifications as of December 31, 2016, in accordance with the SEC regulatory standards. Ryder Scott reviewed the specific application of such methods and procedures for selected oil and gas properties considered to be a valid representation of Occidental's 2016 year-end total proved reserves portfolio. In 2016, Ryder Scott reviewed approximately 18 percent of Occidental's proved oil and gas reserves. Since being engaged in 2003, Ryder Scott has reviewed the specific application of Occidental's reserve estimation methods and procedures for approximately 80 percent of Occidental's existing proved oil and gas reserves. Management retains Ryder Scott to

provide objective third-party input on its methods and procedures and to gather industry information applicable to Occidental's reserve estimation and reporting process. Ryder Scott has not been engaged to render an opinion as to the reasonableness of reserves quantities reported by Occidental. Occidental has filed Ryder Scott's independent report as an exhibit to this Form 10-K.

Based on its reviews, including the data, technical processes and interpretations presented by Occidental, Ryder Scott has concluded that the overall procedures and methodologies Occidental utilized in estimating the proved reserves volumes, documenting the changes in reserves from prior estimates, preparing the economic evaluations and determining the reserves classifications for the reviewed properties are appropriate for the purpose thereof and comply with current SEC regulations.

Industry Outlook

The petroleum industry is highly competitive and subject to significant volatility due to various market conditions. Average annual WTI and Brent oil price indexes for 2016 were below the 2015 averages, but ended the year higher, closing at \$53.72 per barrel and \$56.82 per barrel, respectively, as of December 31, 2016. Commodity prices remained relatively constant in early 2017.

Oil prices will continue to be affected by: (i) global supply and demand, which are generally a function of global economic conditions, inventory levels, production disruptions, technological advances, regional market

conditions and the actions of OPEC, other significant producers and governments; (ii) transportation capacity, infrastructure constraints, and cost in producing areas; (iii) currency exchange rates; and (iv) the effect of changes in these variables on market perceptions.

NGLs prices are related to the supply and demand for the components of products making up these liquids. Some of them more typically correlate to the price of oil while others are affected by natural gas prices as well as the demand for certain chemical products for which they are used as feedstock. In addition, infrastructure constraints magnify the pricing volatility from region to region.

Domestic natural gas prices and local differentials are strongly affected by local supply and demand fundamentals, as well as government regulations and availability of transportation capacity from producing areas.

These and other factors make it impossible to predict the future direction of oil, NGLs and domestic gas prices reliably. International gas prices are generally fixed under long-term contracts. Occidental continues to respond to economic conditions by adjusting capital expenditures in line with current economic conditions with the goal of keeping returns well above its cost of capital.

CHEMICAL SEGMENT

Business Environment

Although United States economic growth in 2016 lagged behind that of 2015, demand for domestically produced energy and feedstocks remained fairly constant as natural gas and ethylene pricing was lower on average than in 2015. Historically high planned and unplanned ethylene outages, resulting in price volatility within the spot market, and rising energy costs in the last half of 2016 put pressure on chemical margins. The impact of energy and feedstock costs was partially offset by the end of 2016 as tighter supply in the caustic soda and PVC markets resulted in improved margins.

Business Review

Basic Chemicals

In 2016, the United States economic growth rate was expected to be below the 2.6 percent experienced in 2015. The lower than expected U.S. growth rate tempered domestic demand as the 2016 industry chlorine operating rate increased by only 1 percent, to 84 percent, resulting in only a moderate improvement in chlorine pricing. Exports of downstream chlorine derivatives into the vinyls chain were relatively strong in 2016 as United States ethylene and energy costs were advantaged over global pricing. Liquid caustic soda prices improved both domestically and globally in the last three quarters of 2016 as new capacity growth in the United States slowed.

Vinyls

Demand for domestic and export PVC improved year-over-year 4.1 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively. Domestic demand was driven by construction as housing starts continued their year-over-year increase and rising home values drove increased home remodeling. Export volume remains a significant portion of PVC sales representing over 30 percent of total North American

producer's production. PVC industry operating rates in 2016 were approximately 2.3 percent higher than 2015. Industry PVC margins declined slightly in 2016 compared to 2015, as PVC pricing decreased with lower ethylene pricing.

Industry Outlook

Industry performance will depend on the health of the global economy, specifically in the housing, construction, automotive and durable goods markets. Margins also depend on market supply and demand balances and feedstock and energy prices. Long-term weakness in the petroleum industry may negatively affect the demand and pricing of a number of Occidental's products that are consumed by industry participants. Further strengthening of the U.S. dollar may cause headwinds in the U.S. commodity export market.

Basic Chemicals

Continued improvement in the United States housing, automotive and durable goods markets should drive a moderate increase in domestic demand for basic chemical products in 2017. Export demand for caustic is also expected to remain firm in 2017. Overall, the low chlor-alkali operating rates driven by capacity increases over the last few years should improve as the pace of expansions have slowed considerably both domestically and globally. Improved 2016 margins from historically low values in 2015 are expected to continue as long as United States feedstock costs, primarily natural gas and ethylene, remain favorable compared to global feedstock costs. Businesses such as calcium chloride and muriatic acid continue to be challenged but are expected to improve as oil prices rise.

Vinyls

North American demand should improve slightly in 2017 over 2016 levels as growth in construction spending continues with further upside potential driven by new infrastructure projects. North American operating rates are expected to remain relatively flat with 2016 but margins should improve as demand in the United States strengthens.

MIDSTREAM AND MARKETING SEGMENT

Business Environment

Midstream and marketing segment earnings are affected by the performance of its marketing business and its processing, transportation and power generation assets. The marketing business aggregates and markets Occidental's and third-party volumes and engages in storage activities. Marketing performance is affected primarily by commodity price changes and margins in oil and gas transportation and storage programs. Processing and transportation results are affected by the volumes that are processed and transported through the segment's plants and pipelines, as well as the margins obtained on related services.

The midstream and marketing segment earnings in 2016 were significantly higher than those in 2015, primarily due to impairments taken in 2015. Excluding the 2015 impairments, 2016 earnings were lower because of

unfavorable contract pricing on long-term supply agreements as well as unfavorable Permian to Gulf Coast differentials, decreased throughput and lower realized NGLs pricing.

Business Review

Pipeline Transportation

Margin and cash flow from pipeline transportation operations mainly reflect volumes shipped. Dolphin Energy owns and operates a 230-mile-long, 48-inch-diameter natural gas pipeline (Dolphin Pipeline), which transports dry natural gas from Qatar to the UAE and Oman. The Dolphin Pipeline contributes significantly to Occidental's pipeline transportation results through Occidental's 24.5-percent interest in Dolphin Energy. The Dolphin Pipeline has capacity to transport up to 3.2 Bcf of natural gas per day and currently transports approximately 2.2 Bcf per day, and up to 2.5 Bcf per day in the summer. Dolphin Pipeline is currently expanding gas compression facilities to achieve maximum pipeline capacity. Occidental believes substantial opportunities remain to provide gas transportation to additional customers in the region to reach the full capacity of the Dolphin Pipeline and generate additional midstream revenues and cash flows.

Occidental owns an oil common carrier pipeline and storage system with approximately 2,900 miles of pipelines from southeast New Mexico across the Permian Basin in west Texas to Cushing, Oklahoma. The system has a current throughput capacity of about 720,000 barrels per day, 7.1 million barrels of active storage capability and 128 truck unloading facilities at various points along the system, which allow for additional volumes to be delivered into the pipeline.

Occidental's 2016 pipeline transportation earnings declined from 2015 due to lower throughput volumes.

Gas Processing Plants and CO₂ Fields and Facilities

Occidental processes its and third-party domestic wet gas to extract NGLs and other gas byproducts, including CO₂, and delivers dry gas to pipelines. Margins primarily result from the difference between inlet costs of wet gas and market prices for NGLs. Occidental's 2016 earnings from these operations decreased compared to 2015 due to lower realized NGL pricing.

Occidental, together with ADNOC, developed Al Hosn Gas in Abu Dhabi, of which Occidental has a 40-percent participating interest. Al Hosn Gas is designed to process 1.0 Bcf per day of natural gas and separate it into sales gas, condensate, NGLs and sulfur. The processing facilities include processing and treatment facilities, sulfur recovery units, including facilities to extract sulfur from natural gas and to load and store sulfur. The facilities produce approximately 10,000 tons per day of sulfur, of which approximately 4,000 tons is Occidental's share. Al Hosn Gas facilities generates revenues from gas processing fees and the sale of sulfur. The decrease in 2016 earnings compared to 2015 was primarily due to lower sulfur pricing.

Power Generation Facilities

Earnings from power and steam generation facilities are derived from sales to affiliates and third parties. The

increase in earnings in 2016 compared to 2015 was a result of higher production due to fewer outages.

Marketing

The marketing group markets substantially all of Occidental's oil, NGLs and gas production, as well as trades around its assets, including its own and third party transportation and storage capacity. Occidental's third-party marketing activities focus on purchasing oil, NGLs and gas for resale from parties whose oil and gas supply is located near its transportation and storage assets. These purchases allow Occidental to aggregate volumes to better utilize and optimize its assets. Marketing performance in 2016 declined compared to 2015 due to unfavorable Permian to Gulf Coast crude oil price differentials.

Industry Outlook

The pipeline transportation and power generation businesses are expected to remain relatively stable. Marketing results can have significant volatile results depending on significant price swings, as well as Permian to Gulf Coast crude oil differentials. Occidental continues to actively focus on marketing its commodity production to generate maximum value for its stakeholders. The gas processing plant operations could have volatile results depending mostly on NGLs prices, which cannot reasonably be predicted. Generally, higher NGLs prices result in higher profitability.

SEGMENT RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ITEMS AFFECTING EARNINGS

Segment earnings exclude income taxes, interest income, interest expense, environmental remediation expenses, unallocated corporate expenses and discontinued operations, but include gains and losses from dispositions of segment assets and income from the segments' equity investments. Seasonality is not a primary driver of changes in Occidental's consolidated quarterly earnings during the year.

The statements of income and cash flows, and supplemental oil and gas information related to California Resources have been treated as discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2014. The assets and liabilities of California Resources were removed from Occidental's consolidated balance sheet as of November 30, 2014 because of the spin-off from Occidental.

The following table sets forth the sales and earnings of each operating segment and corporate items:
(in millions, except per share amounts)

For the years ended December 31,	2016	2015	2014
NET SALES ^(a)			
Oil and Gas	\$6,377	\$8,304	\$13,887
Chemical	3,756	3,945	4,817
Midstream and Marketing	684	891	1,373
Eliminations ^(a)	(727)	(660)	(765)
	\$10,090	\$12,480	\$19,312
SEGMENT RESULTS AND EARNINGS			
Domestic	\$(1,552)	\$(4,151)	\$(2,381)
Foreign	965	(3,747)	2,935
Exploration	(49)	(162)	(126)
Oil and Gas ^(b,c,d)	(636)	(8,060)	428
Chemical ^(e)	571	542	420
Midstream and Marketing ^(f,g)	(381)	(1,194)	2,564
	(446)	(8,712)	3,412
Unallocated corporate items			
Interest expense, net	(275)	(141)	(71)
Income taxes	662	1,330	(1,685)
Other ^(h)	(943)	(623)	(1,800)
Income (loss) from continuing operations ⁽ⁱ⁾	(1,002)	(8,146)	(144)
Discontinued operations, net ⁽ⁱ⁾	428	317	760
Net Income attributable to common stock	\$(574)	\$(7,829)	\$616
Basic Earnings per Common Share	\$(0.75)	\$(10.23)	\$0.79

See footnotes following significant transactions and events affecting Occidental's earnings.

The following table sets forth significant transactions and events affecting Occidental's earnings that vary widely and unpredictably in nature, timing and amount.

Benefit (Charge) (in millions)	2016	2015	2014
OIL AND GAS			
Asset sales gains ^(b)	\$107	\$10	\$531
Asset impairments and related items domestic ^(c)	(1)	(3,457)	(4,766)
Asset impairments and related items international ^(d)	(70)	(5,050)	(1,066)
Total Oil and Gas	\$36	\$(8,497)	\$(5,301)
CHEMICAL			
Asset sales gains ^(e)	\$88	\$98	\$—
Asset impairments and related items	—	(121)	(149)
Total Chemical	\$88	\$(23)	\$(149)
MIDSTREAM AND MARKETING			
Asset sale gains ^(f)	\$—	\$—	\$1,984
Asset impairments and related items ^(g)	(160)	(1,259)	31
Total Midstream and Marketing	\$(160)	\$(1,259)	\$2,015
CORPORATE			
Asset sale losses	\$—	\$(8)	\$—
Asset impairments ^(h)	(619)	(235)	(1,358)
Severance, spin-off and other	—	(118)	(61)
Tax effect of pre-tax and other adjustments	424	1,903	927
Discontinued operations, net of tax ⁽ⁱ⁾	428	317	760

Total Corporate	\$233	\$1,859	\$268
TOTAL	\$197	\$(7,920)	\$(3,167)

- (a) Intersegment sales eliminate upon consolidation and are generally made at prices approximating those that the selling entity would be able to obtain in third-party transactions.
- (b) The 2016 gain on sale of assets included the sale of Piceance and South Texas oil and gas properties. The 2014 amount represented the gain on sale of the Hugoton properties.
The 2015 amount included approximately \$1.6 billion of impairment and related charges associated with non-core domestic oil and gas assets in the Williston Basin (sold in November 2015) and Piceance Basin sold in March 2016. The remaining 2015 charges were mainly associated with the decline in commodity prices and management changes to future development plans. The 2014 amount was mainly comprised of impairment and related charges on the Williston and Piceance assets.
The 2016 amount included a net charge of \$61 million related to the sale of Libya and exit from Iraq. The 2015 (d) amount included impairment and related charges of approximately \$1.7 billion for operations where Occidental exited or reduced its involvement in and \$3.4 billion related to the decline in commodity prices.
- (e) The 2016 amount included the gain on sale of the Occidental Tower in Dallas and a non-core specialty chemicals business. The 2015 amount represented a gain on sale of an idled facility.
- (f) The 2014 amount included a \$633 million gain on sale of Occidental's interest in BridgeTex Pipeline Company, LLC, and a \$1.4 billion gain on sale of a portion of Occidental's investment in Plains Pipeline.
The 2016 amount included charges related to the termination of crude oil supply contracts. The 2015 amount (g) included an impairment charge of \$814 million related to the Century gas processing plant as a result of SandRidge's inability to provide volumes to the plant and meet its contractual obligations to deliver CQ.
The 2016 amount included charges of \$541 million related to a reserve for doubtful accounts and \$78 million loss on the distribution of the remaining CRC stock. The 2015 amount included a \$227 million other-than-temporary (h) loss on Occidental's investment in California Resources. The 2014 amount included an \$805 million impairment charge for the Joslyn oil sand project and a \$553 million other-than-temporary loss on the investment in California Resources.
- Represents amounts attributable to income from continuing operations after deducting a non controlling interest (i) amount of \$14 million in 2014. The non controlling interest amount has been netted in the midstream and marketing segment earnings.
- (j) The 2016 and 2015 amounts included gains related to the Ecuador settlement. See Note 2 of the consolidated financial statements. The 2014 amount included the results of Occidental's California operations.

Oil and Gas (in millions)	2016	2015	2014
Segment Sales	\$6,377	\$8,304	\$13,887
Segment Results			
Domestic	\$(1,552)	\$(4,151)	\$(2,381)
Foreign	965	(3,747)	2,935
Exploration	(49)	(162)	(126)
	\$(636)	\$(8,060)	\$428

The following tables set forth the production and sales volumes of oil, NGLs and natural gas per day for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016. The differences between the production and sales volumes per day are generally due to the timing of shipments at Occidental's international locations where product is loaded onto tankers.

Production per Day (MBOE)	2016	2015	2014
United States			
Permian Resources	124	110	75
Permian EOR	145	145	147
South Texas and Other	33	73	96
Total	302	328	318
Latin America			
Middle East/North Africa	34	37	29
Al Hosn	64	35	—
Dolphin	43	41	38
Oman	96	89	76
Qatar	65	66	69
Other	26	72	67
Total	294	303	250
Total Production (MBOE) ^(a)	630	668	597

(See footnote following the Average Realized Prices table)

Production per Day from Ongoing Operations (MBOE)	2016	2015	2014
United States			
Permian Resources	124	110	75
Permian EOR	145	145	147
South Texas and Other	31	42	52
Total	300	297	274
Latin America			
Middle East/North Africa	34	37	29
Al Hosn	64	35	—
Dolphin	43	41	38
Oman	96	89	76
Qatar	65	66	69
Total	268	231	183
Total Production Ongoing Operations	602	565	486
Sold domestic operations	2	31	44
Sold or Exited MENA operations	26	72	67
Total Production (MBOE) ^(a)	630	668	597

(See footnote following the Average Realized Prices table)

Production per Day by Products	2016	2015	2014
United States			
Oil (MBBL)			
Permian Resources	77	71	43
Permian EOR	108	110	111
South Texas and Other	4	21	29
Total	189	202	183
NGLs (MBBL)			
Permian Resources	21	16	12
Permian EOR	27	29	30

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South Texas and Other	5	10	13
Total	53	55	55
Natural gas (MMCF)			
Permian Resources	158	137	120
Permian EOR	59	37	38
South Texas and Other	144	250	318
Total	361	424	476
Latin America			
Oil (MBBL) – Colombia	33	35	27
Natural gas (MMCF) – Bolivia	8	10	11
Middle East/North Africa			
Oil (MBBL)			
Al Hosn	12	7	—
Dolphin	7	7	7
Oman	77	82	69
Qatar	65	66	69
Other	7	32	28
Total	168	194	173
NGLs (MBBL)			
Al Hosn	20	10	—
Dolphin	8	8	7
Total	28	18	7
Natural gas (MMCF)			
Al Hosn	190	109	—
Dolphin	166	158	143
Oman	115	44	43
Other	114	237	236
Total	585	548	422
Total Production (MBOE) ^(a)	630	668	597

(See footnote following the Average Realized Prices table)

Production per Day by Products from Ongoing Operations	2016	2015	2014
United States			
Oil (MBBL)			
Permian Resources	77	71	43
Permian EOR	108	110	111
South Texas and Other	4	6	7
Total	189	187	161
NGLs (MBBL)			
Permian Resources	21	16	12
Permian EOR	27	29	30
South Texas and Other	5	7	9
Total	53	52	51
Natural gas (MMCF)			
Permian Resources	158	137	120
Permian EOR	59	37	38
South Texas and Other	133	173	210
Total	350	347	368
Latin America			
Oil (MBBL) – Colombia	33	35	27
Natural gas (MMCF) – Bolivia	8	10	11
Middle East/North Africa			
Oil (MBBL)			
Al Hosn	12	7	—
Dolphin	7	7	7
Oman	77	82	69
Qatar	65	66	69
Total	161	162	145
NGLs (MBBL)			
Al Hosn	20	10	—
Dolphin	8	8	7
Total	28	18	7
Natural gas (MMCF)			
Al Hosn	190	109	—
Dolphin	166	158	143
Oman	115	44	43
Total	471	311	186
Total Production Ongoing Operations	602	565	486
Sold domestic operations	2	31	44
Sold or Exited MENA operations	26	72	67
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(See footnote following the Average Realized Prices table)

Sales Volumes per Day by Products	2016	2015	2014
United States			
Oil (MBBL)	189	202	183
NGLs (MBBL)	53	55	55
Natural gas (MMCF)	361	424	476
Latin America			
Oil (MBBL) – Colombia	34	35	29

Natural gas (MMCF) – Bolivia	8	10	11
Middle East/North Africa			
Oil (MBBL)			
Al Hosn	12	7	—
Dolphin	7	8	7
Oman	77	82	69
Qatar	66	67	69
Other	7	36	27
Total	169	200	172
NGLs (MBBL)			
Al Hosn	20	10	—
Dolphin	8	8	7
Total	28	18	7
Natural gas (MMCF)	585	548	422
Total Sales Volumes (MBOE) ^(a)	632	674	598

(See footnote following the Average Realized Prices table)

Sales Volumes per Day by Products from Ongoing Operations	2016	2015	2014
United States			
Oil (MBBL)	189	187	161
NGLs (MBBL)	53	52	51
Natural gas (MMCF)	350	347	368
Latin America			
Oil (MBBL) – Colombia	34	35	29
Natural gas (MMCF) – Bolivia	8	10	11
Middle East/North Africa			
Oil (MBBL)			
Al Hosn	12	7	—
Dolphin	7	8	7
Oman	77	82	69
Qatar	66	67	69
Total	162	164	145
NGLs (MBBL)			
Al Hosn	20	10	—
Dolphin	8	8	7
Total	28	18	7
Natural gas (MMCF)	471	311	186
Total Sales Ongoing Operations	604	567	488
Sold domestic operations	2	31	44
Sold or Exited MENA operations	26	76	66
Total Sales Volumes (MBOE) ^(a)	632	674	598

(See footnote following the Average Realized Prices table)

	2016	2015	2014
Average Realized Prices			
Oil Prices (\$ per bbl)			
United States	\$39.38	\$45.04	\$84.73
Latin America	\$37.48	\$44.49	\$88.00
Middle East/North Africa	\$38.25	\$49.65	\$96.34
Total worldwide	\$38.73	\$47.10	\$90.13
NGLs Prices (\$ per bbl)			
United States	\$14.72	\$15.35	\$37.79
Middle East/North Africa	\$15.01	\$17.88	\$30.98
Total worldwide	\$14.82	\$15.96	\$37.01
Gas Prices (\$ per Mcf)			
United States	\$1.90	\$2.15	\$3.97
Latin America	\$3.78	\$5.20	\$8.94
Total worldwide	\$1.53	\$1.49	\$2.55

(a) Natural gas volumes have been converted to BOE based on energy content of six Mcf of gas to one barrel of oil.

(a) Barrels of oil equivalence does not necessarily result in price equivalence.

Oil and gas segment results were losses of \$0.6 billion and \$8.1 billion in 2016 and 2015, respectively, and income of \$0.4 billion in 2014. The 2016 results for the oil and gas segment included pre-tax gains of \$107 million, mainly comprised of the sales of Piceance and South Texas assets, and net charges of \$61 million related to the sale of Libya and exit from Iraq.

Oil and gas segment results in 2015 included pre-tax impairment and related charges of \$3.5 billion and \$5.0 billion on domestic and international assets, respectively. Approximately \$1.3 billion of the domestic impairment and related charges were due to the exit of Occidental's operations in the Williston Basin, which was sold in November 2015 and in the Piceance Basin, which was sold in March 2016. The remaining domestic charges were due to the significant decline in the futures price curve as well as management's decision not to pursue development activities associated with certain non-producing acreage. Internationally, the impairments and related charges were due to a combination of Occidental's strategic plan to exit or reduce our exposure in certain Middle East and North Africa operations as well as the decline in the futures price curve, which have made certain projects in the region unprofitable. Earnings in 2014 included pre-tax charges of \$5.3 billion related to the impairment of domestic and international assets and the gain from the sale of Hugoton assets.

Domestic oil and gas segment results were losses of \$1.6 billion, \$4.2 billion and \$2.4 billion in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Excluding the significant items noted above, the decrease in domestic oil and gas results in 2016, compared to 2015, reflected significantly lower realized oil prices, which had decreased by 13 percent in 2016 compared to 2015 and higher DD&A rates. To a lesser extent, the lower 2016 results also reflected lower oil volumes due to the sale of non-core domestic operations. The decrease in results compared to 2015 were partially offset by lower cash operating expenses.

Similar to domestic results, and excluding the significant items noted above, the decrease in international earnings in 2016, compared to 2015, reflected significantly

lower realized crude oil prices, which had decreased by 23 percent in the Middle East and 16 percent in Latin America partially offset by lower DD&A rates.

Average production costs for 2016, excluding taxes other than on income, were \$10.76 per BOE, compared to \$11.57 per BOE for 2015. The decrease in average costs reflected lower maintenance, workover and support costs as a result of improvements in operating efficiencies, especially in the domestic operations.

Average daily production volumes were 630,000 BOE and 668,000 BOE for 2016 and 2015, respectively, and included production from assets sold or exited of 28,000 BOE and 103,000 BOE for 2016 and 2015, respectively. Excluding production for assets sold or exited, average daily production volumes were 602,000 BOE and 565,000

BOE for 2016 and 2015, respectively. The increase in production from on-going operations mainly reflected higher production from Al Hosn Gas as it was not fully operational in 2015 and higher production from Permian Resources, which increased its 2016 production by 13 percent compared to 2015. These increases were offset by lower production from South Texas and Other due to curtailed drilling.

In addition to the impairments and related charges noted above, the decrease in domestic oil and gas segment results in 2015, compared to 2014, reflected significantly lower crude oil, NGL and natural gas prices, partially offset by higher crude oil production volumes and lower operating costs from lower workover and maintenance costs and lower DD&A expenses. The decrease in international earnings reflected lower realized crude oil prices, partially offset by higher sales volumes.

Average daily production volumes were 668,000 BOE and 597,000 BOE for 2015 and 2014, respectively, and included 103,000 BOE and 111,000 BOE of production from assets sold or exited in 2015 and 2014, respectively. Excluding production for assets sold or exited, average daily production volumes were 565,000 BOE and 486,000 BOE for 2015 and 2014, respectively. The increase in on going production reflected the commencement of production at Al Hosn in 2015 along with a 47 percent increase in production from Permian Resources.

Average production costs for 2015, excluding taxes other than on income, were \$11.57 per BOE, compared to \$13.50 per BOE in 2014. The decrease in average costs reflected decreased activity in downhole maintenance and lower overall cost structure.

Chemical

(in millions)	2016	2015	2014
Segment Sales	\$3,756	\$3,945	\$4,817
Segment Results	\$571	\$542	\$420

Chemical segment earnings were \$571 million, \$542 million and \$420 million for 2016, 2015 and 2014 respectively. Included in 2016 earnings are a pre-tax gain on sale of \$57 million from the sale of the Occidental Tower building in Dallas and a \$31 million pre-tax gain from the sale of a non-core specialty chemicals business. Included in 2015 earnings are pre-tax asset impairments of \$121 million and a pre-tax gain on sale of \$98 million from the

sale of an idled facility. Excluding these significant items, the decrease in 2016 earnings, compared to 2015, reflected lower PVC margins as PVC pricing decreased with lower ethylene pricing, which was partially offset by lower ethylene and energy costs.

Segment earnings for 2014 included asset impairments of \$149 million. Excluding these significant items, the decrease in 2015 earnings, compared to 2014 reflected lower caustic soda pricing and lower sales volumes across most products, offset by improved PVC margins resulting primarily from lower energy and ethylene costs.

Midstream and Marketing

(in millions)	2016	2015	2014
Segment Sales	\$684	\$891	\$1,373
Segment Results	\$(381)	\$(1,194)	\$2,564

Midstream and marketing segment results were losses of \$0.4 billion and \$1.2 billion in 2016 and 2015, respectively, and earnings of \$2.6 billion in 2014. Included in 2016 results was a \$160 million charge related to the termination of crude oil supply contracts. Included in 2015 results were impairments and related charges of \$1.3 billion. Included in 2014 earnings were \$2.0 billion of gains from the sale of BridgeTex Pipeline and part of Occidental's investment in Plains Pipeline. Excluding the significant items noted above, the decrease in 2016 results compared to 2015 reflected lower marketing margins due to unfavorable contract pricing on long-term supply agreements as well as unfavorable Permian to Gulf Coast differentials, decreased throughput and lower realized NGLs pricing. Excluding the significant items noted above, the decrease in 2015 results, compared to 2014, primarily reflected lower marketing margins due to the narrowing of the Permian to Gulf Coast differentials, lower domestic gas processing income due to lower NGL prices and lower Dolphin Pipeline income and the decrease in Occidental's interest in Plains Pipeline.

TAXES

Deferred tax liabilities, net of deferred tax assets of \$2.3 billion, were \$1.1 billion at December 31, 2016. The deferred tax assets, net of allowances, are expected to be realized through future operating income and reversal of temporary differences.

Worldwide Effective Tax Rate

The following table sets forth the calculation of the worldwide effective tax rate for income from continuing operations:

(in millions)	2016	2015	2014
SEGMENT RESULTS			
Oil and Gas	\$(636)	\$(8,060)	\$428
Chemical	571	542	420
Midstream and Marketing ^(a)	(381)	(1,194)	2,564
Unallocated Corporate Items	(1,218)	(764)	(1,871)
Pre-tax (loss) income	(1,664)	(9,476)	1,541
Income tax (benefit) expense			
Federal and State	(1,298)	(2,070)	(157)
Foreign	636	740	1,842
Total income tax (benefit) expense	(662)	(1,330)	1,685
Loss from continuing operations ^(a)	\$(1,002)	\$(8,146)	\$(144)
Worldwide effective tax rate	40 %	14 %	109 %

Represents amounts attributable to income from continuing operations after deducting a non-controlling interest (a) amount of \$14 million in 2014. The non-controlling interest amount has been netted in the midstream and marketing segment earnings.

Occidental's 2016 worldwide effective tax rate was 40 percent, which is higher than the 2015 rate mainly due to the mix of domestic operating losses and foreign operating income, tax credits and tax benefits resulting from the write off of exploration blocks. Excluding the impact of impairments and other nonrecurring items, Occidental's worldwide effective tax rate for 2016 would be 24 percent.

A deferred tax liability has not been recognized for temporary differences related to unremitted earnings of certain consolidated foreign subsidiaries, as it is Occidental's intention to reinvest such earnings permanently. If the earnings of these foreign subsidiaries were not indefinitely reinvested, an additional deferred tax liability of approximately \$116 million would be required, assuming utilization of available foreign tax credits.

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Changes in components of Occidental's results of continuing operations are discussed below:

Revenue and Other Income Items

(in millions)	2016	2015	2014
Net sales	\$10,090	\$12,480	\$19,312
Interest, dividends and other income	\$106	\$118	\$130
Gain on sale of equity investments and other assets	\$202	\$101	\$2,505

The decrease in net sales in 2016, compared to 2015, was mainly due to the decline in average worldwide realized oil prices in 2016 and a decline in worldwide production as Occidental exited non-core areas. Average worldwide realized oil prices fell by approximately 18 percent from 2015 to 2016.

The decrease in net sales in 2015, compared to 2014, was due to a significant decline in worldwide oil, NGLs and gas prices, partially offset by higher domestic and international crude oil volumes. Average WTI and Brent

prices fell by nearly 50 percent and NYMEX gas prices fell by over 35 percent in 2015 compared to 2014 prices. Price and volume changes in the oil and gas segment generally represent the majority of the change in oil and gas segment sales which is a substantially larger portion of the overall change in sales than the chemical and midstream and marketing segments.

The 2016 gain on sale included the sale of Piceance and South Texas oil and gas properties, the Occidental Tower building in Dallas, and a non-core specialty chemicals business. The 2015 gain on sale included \$98 million for the sale of an idled chemical facility. The 2014 gain on sale included \$1.4 billion for the sale of a portion of the investment in Plains Pipeline, \$633 million for the sale of BridgeTex Pipeline and \$531 million for the sale of Hugoton properties.

Expense Items

(in millions)	2016	2015	2014
Cost of sales	\$5,189	\$5,804	\$6,803
Selling, general and administrative and other operating expenses	\$1,330	\$1,270	\$1,503
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	\$4,268	\$4,544	\$4,261
Asset impairments and related items	\$825	\$10,239	\$7,379
Taxes other than on income	\$277	\$343	\$550
Exploration expense	\$62	\$36	\$150
Interest and debt expense, net	\$292	\$147	\$77

Cost of sales decreased in 2016 from the prior year due primarily to lower oil and gas maintenance costs and lower chemical feedstock and energy costs. Cost of sales decreased in 2015, compared to 2014, due to lower energy and feedstock costs in the chemical segment, lower fuel costs in the power generation operations and lower worldwide production costs, including workovers and downhole maintenance costs.

Selling, general and administrative and other operating expenses increased in 2016 compared to 2015, due to a lower compensation accruals in 2015 related to Occidental's decision not to pay bonuses.

Selling, general and administrative and other operating expenses decreased in 2015 compared to 2014, due to lower compensation expense.

DD&A expense decreased in 2016, compared to 2015, due to lower volumes from the exited non-core oil and gas operations and lower DD&A rates in the Middle East. DD&A expense increased in 2015, compared to 2014 due to higher production volumes partially offset by lower DD&A rates.

In 2016, Occidental incurred impairment and related items charges of \$825 million, of which \$541 million related to a reserve for doubtful accounts and \$160 million for the termination of crude oil supply contracts, \$78 million related to the disposal of CRC stock and \$61 million related to exits from Libya and Iraq.

Asset impairments and related items in 2015 of \$10.2 billion included charges of \$3.5 billion related to domestic oil and gas assets due to Occidental's exit from the Williston and Piceance basins as well as the decline in the futures price curve and management's decision not to pursue activities associated with certain non-producing acreage.

International oil and gas charges of \$5.0 billion were due to a combination of Occidental's strategic plan to exit or reduce its exposure in certain Middle East and North Africa operations as well as the decline in the futures price curve, which have made certain projects in the region unprofitable. Midstream charges of \$1.3 billion included the impairment of Occidental's Century gas processing plant as a result of SandRidge's inability to provide volumes to the plant and meet their contractual obligations to deliver CO₂. Occidental recorded an other-than-temporary loss of \$227 million for its available for sale investment in California Resources.

Asset impairments and related items in 2014 of \$7.4 billion included \$2.8 billion in the Williston basin, \$904 million related to Occidental's gas and NGLs assets, \$889 million for other domestic acreage and \$1.1 billion primarily related to operations in Bahrain and other international operations. Asset impairments also include charges for Joslyn oil sands of \$805 million and an other than temporary loss of \$553 million for the available for sale investment in California Resources stock.

Taxes other than on income decreased in 2016 from 2015 due primarily to lower production taxes, which are directly tied to lower commodity prices. Taxes other than on income in 2015 decreased from 2014 due primarily to lower oil, NGL and gas prices, which resulted in lower ad valorem and severance taxes.

Other Items

Income/(expense) (in millions)	2016	2015	2014
(Provision for) benefit from income taxes	\$662	\$1,330	\$(1,685)
Income from equity investments	\$181	\$208	\$331
Discontinued operations, net	\$428	\$317	\$760

The benefit from income taxes decreased in 2016 from the prior year as a result of a lower net loss in 2016, compared to 2015, which reflected significant impairments and related items charges. The provision for income taxes decreased in 2015, compared to 2014, due to the pre-tax loss in 2015 as a result of the lower price environment and impairments and related charges.

The decline in income from equity investments in 2016 from 2015 is the result of lower Dolphin gas sales. The decline in 2015 from 2014 is a result of the lower Dolphin gas sales, Occidental's reduced ownership in Plains Pipeline and the expiration of Occidental's contract in Yemen Block 10, where Occidental held an equity interest. Discontinued operations, net in 2016 and 2015 of \$428 and \$317 million, respectively, primarily include settlement payments by the Republic of Ecuador. See Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

The changes in select components of Occidental's balance sheet are discussed below:

(in millions)	2016	2015
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2,233	\$3,201
Restricted cash	—	1,193
Trade receivables, net	3,989	2,970
Inventories	866	986
Assets held for sale	—	141
Other current assets	1,340	911
Total current assets	\$8,428	\$9,402
Investments in unconsolidated entities	\$1,401	\$1,267
Available for sale investment	\$—	\$167
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$32,337	\$31,639
Long-term receivables and other assets, net	\$943	\$934
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$—	\$1,450
Accounts payable	3,926	3,069
Accrued liabilities	2,436	2,213
Liabilities of assets held for sale	—	110
Total current liabilities	\$6,362	\$6,842
Long-term debt, net	\$9,819	\$6,855
Deferred credits and other liabilities-income taxes	\$1,132	\$1,323
Deferred credits and other liabilities-other	\$4,299	\$4,039
Stockholders' equity	\$21,497	\$24,350

Assets

See "Liquidity and Capital Resources — Cash Flow Analysis" for discussion of the change in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash.

The increase in trade receivables, net, was the result of improved oil and gas prices at the end of 2016, compared to the end of 2015. Average December WTI and Brent prices were below \$40.00 per barrel in 2015 compared to over \$50.00 per barrel in 2016. Inventories decreased as a result of lower materials and supplies inventories in the oil and gas segment. The decrease in assets held for sale is the result of the sale of Piceance oil and gas properties and the Dallas Tower office building. Other current assets increased as a result of receivables recorded for federal and state tax refunds anticipated on the net loss carryback. The increase in investments in unconsolidated entities was due to contributions to the ethylene cracker joint venture, which were partially offset by distributions from Dolphin Energy and Plains All American Pipeline Company. The decrease in the available for sale investment is due to the complete distribution of Occidental's retained interest in California Resources as a special stock dividend in the first quarter of 2016. The increase in PP&E, net, was due to capital expenditures and the fourth quarter Permian acquisitions, which were partially offset by DD&A.

Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity

The increase in accounts payable reflected higher marketing payables as a result of higher oil and gas prices at the end of 2016 compared to the end of 2015. Liabilities of assets held for sale were transferred with the sale of the Piceance properties in the first quarter of 2016.

The decrease in deferred credits and other liabilities-income taxes was due to the decrease in the difference between the book and tax basis of Occidental's oil and gas properties. The increase in deferred credits and other liabilities was primarily due to the additional asset retirement obligation (ARO) recorded related to the Permian acquisitions and newly drilled wells and additional environmental liabilities recorded for Maxus indemnified sites. The decrease in stockholders' equity reflected the distribution of cash dividends and the 2016 net loss.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

At December 31, 2016, Occidental had approximately \$2.2 billion in cash and cash equivalents. A substantial majority of this cash is held and available for use in the United States. Income and cash flows are largely dependent on the oil and gas segment's prices, sales volumes and costs.

Occidental utilized the remaining restricted cash balance resulting from the spin-off of California Resources in the first quarter of 2016 to retire debt and pay dividends.

In November 2016, Occidental issued \$1.5 billion of senior notes, comprised of \$750 million of 3.0-percent senior notes due 2027 and \$750 million of 4.1-percent senior notes due 2047. Occidental received net proceeds of \$1.49 billion. Interest on the senior notes is payable semi-annually in arrears in February and August each year for each series of senior notes beginning August 15, 2017. Occidental will use the proceeds for general corporate purposes. In May and June 2016, respectively, Occidental utilized part of the proceeds from the April 2016 senior note offering (described below) to exercise the early redemption option on \$1.25 billion of 1.75-percent senior notes due in the first quarter of 2017 and to retire all \$750 million of 4.125-percent senior notes that matured in June 2016.

In April 2016, Occidental issued \$2.75 billion of senior notes, comprised of \$0.4 billion of 2.6-percent senior notes due 2022, \$1.15 billion of 3.4-percent senior notes due 2026 and \$1.2 billion of 4.4-percent senior notes due 2046. Occidental received net proceeds of approximately \$2.72 billion. Interest on the senior notes is payable semi-annually in arrears in April and October of each year for each series of senior notes, beginning on October 15, 2016. Occidental used a portion of the proceeds to retire debt in May and June 2016, and will use the remaining proceeds for general corporate purposes.

In February 2016, Occidental retired \$700 million of 2.5-percent senior notes that had matured.

In June 2015, Occidental issued \$1.5 billion of debt that was comprised of \$750 million of 3.50-percent senior unsecured notes due 2025 and \$750 million of 4.625-percent senior unsecured notes due 2045. Occidental received net proceeds of approximately \$1.48 billion. Interest on the notes is payable semi-annually in arrears in June and December of each year for both series of notes, beginning on December 15, 2015.

In August 2014, Occidental entered into a new five-year, \$2.0 billion bank credit facility (Credit Facility) in order to replace its previous \$2.0 billion bank credit facility, which was scheduled to expire in October 2016. The 2014 Credit

Facility does not contain material adverse change clauses or debt ratings triggers that could restrict Occidental's ability to borrow under this facility. Occidental did not draw down any amounts under the Credit Facility during 2016 or 2015 and no amounts were outstanding as of December 31, 2016.

As of December 31, 2016, under the most restrictive covenants of its financing agreements, Occidental had substantial capacity for additional unsecured borrowings, the payment of cash dividends and other distributions on, or acquisitions of, Occidental stock.

Occidental expects to fund its liquidity needs, including future dividend payments, through cash on hand, cash generated from operations, monetization of non-core assets or investments and through future borrowings, and if necessary, proceeds from other forms of capital issuance.

Cash Flow Analysis

Cash provided by operating activities

(in millions)	2016	2015	2014
Operating cash flow from continuing operations	\$2,519	\$3,254	\$8,871
Operating cash flow from discontinued operations, net of taxes	864	97	2,197
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$3,383	\$3,351	\$11,068

Cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations in 2016 decreased \$0.7 billion to \$2.5 billion, from \$3.3 billion in 2015. Operating cash flows were negatively impacted by lower worldwide average realized oil prices in the first half of 2016, which on a year-over-year basis declined 18 percent. The effect of lower commodity prices was partially offset by lower operating costs, especially in the oil and gas segment where year over year production costs decreased by 7 percent. Cash flows from continuing operations in 2016 also included collections of \$325 million of federal and state tax refunds. The usage of working capital in 2016 reflected an increase in receivables as oil prices were much higher at the end of 2016, compared to the end of 2015. Operating cash flows from discontinued operations reflected the collection of the Ecuador settlement.

Cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations in 2015 decreased \$5.6 billion to \$3.3 billion, from \$8.9 billion in 2014. Operating cash flows were negatively impacted by lower worldwide realized oil, NGLs, and natural gas prices throughout 2015, which on a year-over-year basis declined 48 percent, 57 percent, and 42 percent, respectively. The effect of lower commodity prices was partially offset by higher production and lower operating costs. The usage of working capital in 2015 reflected lower realized prices that impacted receivable collections and payments related to higher capital and operating spending accrued in the fourth quarter of 2014 and paid in 2015. Other cost elements, such as labor costs and overhead, are not significant drivers of changes in cash flow because they are relatively stable within a narrow range over the short to intermediate term. Changes in these costs had a much smaller effect on cash flows than changes

in oil and gas product prices, sales volumes and operating costs.

The chemical and midstream and marketing segments cash flows are significantly smaller and their overall cash flows are generally less significant than the impact of the oil and gas segment.

Cash used by investing activities

(in millions)	2016	2015	2014
Capital expenditures			
Oil and Gas	\$(1,978)	\$(4,442)	\$(6,533)
Chemical	(324)	(254)	(314)
Midstream and Marketing	(358)	(535)	(1,983)
Corporate	(57)	(41)	(100)
Total	(2,717)	(5,272)	(8,930)
Other investing activities, net	(2,025)	(151)	2,686
Net cash used by investing activities – continuing operations	(4,742)	(5,423)	(6,244)
Investing cash flow from discontinued operations	—	—	(2,226)

Net cash used by investing activities \$(4,742) \$(5,423) \$(8,470)

Occidental's net capital expenditures declined by \$2.7 billion in 2016 to \$2.9 billion, after contributions to the OxyChem Ingleside facility which is included in other investing activities. The decline was a result of the oil and gas budget reduction due to lower commodity price environment and reductions in spending on long-term projects such as the OxyChem Ingleside facility, which is expected to come on line in early 2017.

Occidental's net capital expenditures declined \$3.1 billion in 2015 to \$5.6 billion, after contributions to the OxyChem Ingleside facility which was included in other investing activities. The decline was the result of lower spending in oil and gas non-core operations in the United States and Middle East and reduced expenditures on long-term projects coming on line at the end of 2014.

While the 2017 environment remains challenging, Occidental remains committed to allocating capital to only its highest return projects. Occidental's 2017 capital spending is expected to be in the range of \$3.0 billion to \$3.6 billion. In 2016, cash flows used in other investing activities of \$2.0 billion is comprised primarily of the acquisition of acreage in the Permian in October 2016.

In 2015, cash flows used in other investing activities of \$0.1 billion is comprised primarily of changes in the capital accrual and asset purchases offset by the sales of equity investments and assets.

Capital commitments for long-term projects currently under construction in the midstream and chemicals segment in 2017 are planned to be approximately \$140 million.

Cash provided (used) by financing activities

(in millions)	2016	2015	2014
Financing cash flow from continuing operations	\$391	\$1,484	\$(2,326)
Financing cash flow from discontinued operations	—	—	124
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	\$391	\$1,484	\$(2,202)

Cash provided by financing activities in 2016 was \$0.4 billion, as compared to cash provided by financing activities in 2015 of \$1.5 billion. Financing activities in 2016 included proceeds from long term debt of \$4.2 billion and payments of long term debt of \$2.7 billion. Occidental used restricted cash of \$1.2 billion to pay dividends and retire debt. Cash provided by financing activities in 2015 was \$1.5 billion, as compared to cash used by financing activities in 2014 of \$2.2 billion. Financing activities in 2015 included proceeds from long term debt of \$1.5 billion. Occidental used restricted cash of \$2.8 billion to pay dividends and purchase treasury stock.

OFF-BALANCE-SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The following is a description of the business purpose and nature of Occidental's off-balance-sheet arrangements.

Guarantees

Occidental has guaranteed its portion of equity method investees' debt and has entered into various other guarantees including performance bonds, letters of credit, indemnities and commitments provided by Occidental to third parties, mainly to provide assurance that OPC or its subsidiaries and affiliates will meet their various obligations (guarantees). As of December 31, 2016, Occidental's guarantees were not material and a substantial majority consisted of limited recourse guarantees on approximately \$296 million of Dolphin's debt. The fair value of the guarantees was immaterial. Occidental has guaranteed certain obligations of its subsidiaries for various letters of credit, indemnities and commitments.

See "Oil and Gas Segment — Business Review — Qatar" and "Segment Results of Operations" for further information about Dolphin.

Leases

Occidental has entered into various operating lease agreements, mainly for transportation equipment, power plants, machinery, terminals, storage facilities, land and office space. Occidental leases assets when leasing offers greater operating flexibility. Lease payments are generally expensed as part of cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses. For more information, see "Contractual Obligations."

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The table below summarizes and cross-references Occidental's contractual obligations. This summary indicates on- and off-balance-sheet obligations as of December 31, 2016.

Contractual Obligations (in millions)	Total	Payments Due by Year			
		2017	2018 and 2019	2020 and 2021	2022 and thereafter
On-Balance Sheet					
Long-term debt (Note 5) ^(a)	\$9,907	\$—	\$616	\$1,249	\$8,042
Other long-term liabilities ^(b)	2,218	760	323	294	841
Off-Balance Sheet					
Operating leases (Note 6)	1,274	255	364	186	469
Purchase obligations ^(c)	8,938	1,649	2,037	1,450	3,802
Total	\$22,337	\$2,664	\$3,340	\$3,179	\$13,154

Excludes unamortized debt discount and interest on the debt. As of December 31, 2016, interest on long-term debt (a) totaling \$5.1 billion is payable in the following years (in millions): 2017 - \$362, 2018 and 2019 - \$705, 2020 and 2021 - \$640, 2022 and thereafter - \$3,399.

(b) Includes obligations under postretirement benefit and deferred compensation plans, accrued transportation commitments and other accrued liabilities.

(c) Amounts include payments which will become due under long-term agreements to purchase goods and services used in the normal course of business to secure terminal, pipeline and processing capacity, drilling rigs and services, CO₂ electrical power, steam and certain chemical raw materials. Amounts exclude certain product purchase obligations related to marketing activities for which there are no minimum purchase requirements or the

amounts are not fixed or determinable. Long-term purchase contracts are discounted at a 3.7 percent discount rate.

Delivery Commitments

Occidental has commitments to certain refineries and other buyers to deliver oil, natural gas and NGLs. The domestic volumes contracted to be delivered, which are not presented in Note 7 of the consolidated financial statements, are approximately 81 million barrels of oil through 2025, 5 Bcf of gas through 2017 and 11 million barrels of NGLs through 2018. The price for these deliveries is set at the time of delivery of the product. Occidental has significantly more production capacity than the amounts committed and has the ability to secure additional volumes in case of a shortfall.

LAWSUITS, CLAIMS AND CONTINGENCIES

Occidental or certain of its subsidiaries are involved, in the normal course of business, in lawsuits, claims and other legal proceedings that seek, among other things, compensation for alleged personal injury, breach of contract, property damage or other losses, punitive damages, civil penalties, or injunctive or declaratory relief. Occidental or certain of its subsidiaries also are involved in proceedings under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and similar federal, state, local and foreign environmental laws. These environmental proceedings seek funding or performance of remediation and, in some cases,

compensation for alleged property damage, punitive damages, civil penalties and injunctive relief. Usually Occidental or such subsidiaries are among many companies in these environmental proceedings and have to date been successful in sharing response costs with other financially sound companies. Further, some lawsuits, claims and legal proceedings involve acquired or disposed assets with respect to which a third party or Occidental retains liability or indemnifies the other party for conditions that existed prior to the transaction.

In accordance with applicable accounting guidance, Occidental accrues reserves for outstanding lawsuits, claims and proceedings when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the liability can be reasonably estimated. In Note 8, Occidental has disclosed its reserve balances for environmental remediation matters that satisfy these criteria. Reserve balances for matters, other than environmental remediation, that satisfy these criteria as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were not material to Occidental's consolidated balance sheets.

Occidental also evaluates the amount of reasonably possible losses that it could incur as a result of outstanding lawsuits, claims and proceedings and discloses its estimable range of reasonably possible additional losses for sites where it is a participant in environmental remediation. Occidental believes that other reasonably possible losses for non-environmental matters that it could incur in excess of reserves accrued on the balance sheet would not be material to its consolidated financial position or results of operations. Occidental reassesses the probability and estimability of contingent losses as new information becomes available.

Tax Matters

During the course of its operations, Occidental is subject to audit by tax authorities for varying periods in various federal, state, local and foreign tax jurisdictions. Although taxable years through 2009 for United States federal income tax purposes have been audited by the United States Internal Revenue Service (IRS) pursuant to its Compliance Assurance Program, subsequent taxable years are currently under review. Additionally, in December 2012, Occidental filed United States federal refund claims for tax years 2008 and 2009 that are subject to IRS review. Taxable years from 2002 through the current year remain subject to examination by foreign and state government tax authorities in certain jurisdictions. In certain of these jurisdictions, tax authorities are in various stages of auditing Occidental's income taxes. During the course of tax audits, disputes have arisen and other disputes may arise as to facts and matters of law. Occidental believes that the resolution of outstanding tax matters would not have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Indemnities to Third Parties

Occidental, its subsidiaries, or both, have indemnified various parties against specified liabilities those parties might incur in the future in connection with purchases and other transactions that they have entered into with Occidental. These indemnities usually are contingent upon

the other party incurring liabilities that reach specified thresholds. As of December 31, 2016, Occidental is not aware of circumstances that it believes would reasonably be expected to lead to indemnity claims that would result in payments materially in excess of reserves.

ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES AND EXPENDITURES

Occidental's operations are subject to stringent federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations related to improving or maintaining environmental quality.

The laws that require or address environmental remediation, including CERCLA and similar federal, state, local and foreign laws, may apply retroactively and regardless of fault, the legality of the original activities or the current ownership or control of sites. OPC or certain of its subsidiaries participate in or actively monitor a range of remedial activities and government or private proceedings under these laws with respect to alleged past practices at operating, closed and third-party sites. Remedial activities may include one or more of the following: investigation involving sampling, modeling, risk assessment or monitoring; cleanup measures including removal, treatment or disposal; or operation and maintenance of remedial systems. The environmental proceedings seek funding or performance of remediation and, in some cases, compensation for alleged property damage, punitive damages, civil penalties,

injunctive relief and government oversight costs.

ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION

As of December 31, 2016, Occidental participated in or monitored remedial activities or proceedings at 147 sites. The following table presents Occidental's environmental remediation reserves as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, the current portion of which is included in accrued liabilities (\$131 million in 2016, \$70 million in 2015, and \$79 million in 2014) and the remainder in deferred credits and other liabilities — other (\$739 million in 2016, \$316 million in 2015, and \$255 million in 2014). The reserves are grouped as environmental remediation sites listed or proposed for listing by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on the CERCLA National Priorities List (NPL) sites and three categories of non-NPL sites — third-party sites, Occidental-operated sites and closed or non-operated Occidental sites.

(\$ amounts in millions)	2016		2015		2014	
	# of Sites	Reserve Balance	# of Sites	Reserve Balance	# of Sites	Reserve Balance
NPL sites	33	\$ 461	34	\$ 27	30	\$ 23
Third-party sites	68	163	66	128	67	101
Occidental-operated sites	17	106	18	107	17	107
Closed or non-operated Occidental sites	29	140	31	124	31	103
Total	147	\$ 870	149	\$ 386	145	\$ 334

As of December 31, 2016, Occidental's environmental reserves exceeded \$10 million each at 16 of the 147 sites

described above, and 88 of the sites had reserves from \$0 to \$1 million each.

As of December 31, 2016, three sites — the Diamond Alkali Superfund Site and a former chemical plant in Ohio (both of which are indemnified by Maxus Energy Corporation, as discussed further below), and a landfill in Western New York — accounted for 95 percent of its reserves associated with NPL sites. The reserve balance above includes 17 NPL sites subject to indemnification by Maxus.

Four of the 68 third-party sites a Maxus-indemnified chrome site in New Jersey, a former copper mining and smelting operation in Tennessee, an active plant outside of the United States and an active refinery in Louisiana where Occidental reimburses the current owner for certain remediation activities accounted for 53 percent of Occidental's reserves associated with these sites. The reserve balance above includes 9 third-party sites subject to indemnification by Maxus.

Three sites chemical plants in Kansas, Louisiana, and Texas accounted for 48 percent of the reserves associated with the Occidental-operated sites.

Six other sites a landfill in western New York, former chemical plants in Tennessee, Delaware, Washington and California, and a closed coal mine in Pennsylvania — accounted for 69 percent of the reserves associated with closed or non-operated Occidental sites.

When Occidental acquired Diamond Shamrock Chemicals Company (DSCC) in 1986, Maxus Energy Corporation (Maxus), currently a subsidiary of YPF S.A. (YPF), agreed to indemnify Occidental for a number of environmental sites, including the Diamond Alkali Superfund Site (Site) along a portion of the Passaic River. On June 17, 2016, Maxus and several affiliated companies filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy in Federal District Court in the State of Delaware. Prior to filing for bankruptcy, Maxus defended and indemnified Occidental in connection with clean-up and other costs associated with the sites subject to the indemnity, including the Site. Occidental is pursuing Maxus and its parent company, YPF, as the alter ego of Maxus, to recover all indemnified costs, which will include costs to be incurred at the Site.

In March 2016, the EPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) specifying remedial actions required for the lower 8.3 miles of the Lower Passaic River. The ROD does not address any potential remedial action for the upper nine miles of the Lower Passaic River or Newark Bay. During the third quarter of 2016, and following Maxus's bankruptcy filing, Occidental and the EPA entered into an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) to complete the design of the proposed clean-up plan outlined in the ROD at an estimated cost of \$165 million. The EPA announced that it will pursue similar agreements with other potentially responsible parties.

Occidental has accrued a reserve relating to its estimated allocable share of the costs to perform the design and the remediation called for in the AOC and the ROD, as well as for certain other Maxus-indemnified sites. Occidental's ultimate share of this liability may be higher or lower than the reserved amount, and is subject to final design plans and the resolution of Occidental's allocable share with other potentially responsible parties. Occidental

continues to evaluate the costs to be incurred to comply with the AOC, the ROD and to perform remediation at other Maxus-indemnified sites in light of the Maxus bankruptcy and the share of ultimate liability of other potentially responsible parties.

Environmental reserves vary over time depending on factors such as acquisitions or dispositions, identification of additional sites and remedy selection and implementation.

Based on current estimates, Occidental expects to expend funds corresponding to approximately 40 percent of the current environmental reserves at the sites described above over the next three to four years and the balance at these sites over the subsequent 10 or more years. Occidental believes its range of reasonably possible additional losses beyond those liabilities recorded for environmental remediation at these sites could be up to \$1.0 billion.

Environmental Costs

Occidental's environmental costs, some of which include estimates, are presented below for each segment for each of the years ended December 31:

(in millions)	2016	2015	2014
Operating Expenses			

Oil and Gas	\$65	\$93	\$103
Chemical	75	74	80
Midstream and Marketing	11	13	11
	\$151	\$180	\$194

Capital Expenditures

Oil and Gas	\$43	\$122	\$143
Chemical	25	41	35
Midstream and Marketing	5	4	11
	\$73	\$167	\$189

Remediation Expenses

Corporate	\$61	\$117	\$79
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Operating expenses are incurred on a continual basis. Capital expenditures relate to longer-lived improvements in properties currently operated by Occidental. Remediation expenses relate to existing conditions from past operations. Occidental presently estimates capital expenditures for environmental compliance of approximately \$89 million for 2017.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

Many of Occidental's assets are located outside North America. At December 31, 2016, the carrying value of Occidental's assets in countries outside North America aggregated approximately \$9.5 billion, or 22 percent of Occidental's total assets at that date. Of such assets, approximately \$8.2 billion are located in the Middle East and approximately \$1.0 billion are located in Latin America. For the year ended December 31, 2016, net sales outside North America totaled \$3.7 billion, or approximately 37 percent of total net sales.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The process of preparing financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles

requires Occidental's management to make informed estimates and judgments regarding certain items and transactions. Changes in facts and circumstances or discovery of new information may result in revised estimates and judgments, and actual results may differ from these estimates upon settlement but generally not by material amounts. There has been no material change to Occidental's critical accounting policies over the past three years. The selection and development of these policies and estimates have been discussed with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. Occidental considers the following to be its most critical accounting policies and estimates that involve management's judgment.

Oil and Gas Properties

The carrying value of Occidental's PP&E represents the cost incurred to acquire or develop the asset, including any asset retirement obligations and capitalized interest, net of accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization (DD&A) and any impairment charges. For assets acquired, PP&E cost is based on fair values at the acquisition date. Asset retirement obligations and interest costs incurred in connection with qualifying capital expenditures are capitalized and amortized over the lives of the related assets.

Occidental uses the successful efforts method to account for its oil and gas properties. Under this method, Occidental capitalizes costs of acquiring properties, costs of drilling successful exploration wells and development costs. The costs of exploratory wells are initially capitalized pending a determination of whether proved reserves have been found. If proved reserves have been found, the costs of exploratory wells remain capitalized. Otherwise, Occidental charges the costs of the related wells to expense. In some cases, a determination of proved reserves cannot be made at the completion of drilling, requiring additional testing and evaluation of the wells. Occidental generally expenses the costs of such exploratory wells if a determination of proved reserves has not been made within a 12-month period after drilling is complete.

Occidental expenses annual lease rentals, the costs of injectants used in production and geological, geophysical and seismic costs as incurred.

Occidental determines depreciation and depletion of oil and gas producing properties by the unit-of-production method. It amortizes acquisition costs over total proved reserves and capitalized development and successful exploration costs over proved developed reserves.

Proved oil and gas reserves are those quantities of oil and gas which, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be economically producible—from a given date forward, from known reservoirs, and under existing economic conditions, operating methods, and government regulations—prior to the time at which contracts providing the right to operate expire, unless evidence indicates that renewal is reasonably certain, regardless of whether deterministic or probabilistic methods are used for the estimation. Occidental has no proved oil and gas reserves for which the determination of economic producibility is subject to the completion of major additional capital expenditures.

Several factors could change Occidental's proved oil and gas reserves. For example, Occidental receives a share of production from PSCs to recover its costs and generally an additional share for profit. Occidental's share of production and reserves from these contracts decreases when product prices rise and increases when prices decline. Overall, Occidental's net economic benefit from these contracts is greater at higher product prices. In other cases, particularly with long-lived properties, lower product prices may lead to a situation where production of a portion of proved reserves becomes uneconomical. For such properties, higher product prices typically result in additional reserves becoming economical. Estimation of future production and development costs is also subject to change partially due to factors beyond Occidental's control, such as energy costs and inflation or deflation of oil field service costs. These factors, in turn, could lead to changes in the quantity of proved reserves. Additional factors that could result in a change of proved reserves include production decline rates and operating performance differing from those estimated when the proved reserves were initially recorded. In 2016, positive revisions of previous estimates of 159 million BOE were primarily positive technical revisions in Al Hosn Gas and price revisions in Oman due to the PSC impact, partially offset by negative domestic price revisions.

Additionally, Occidental performs impairment tests with respect to its proved properties whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of property may not be recoverable. If there is an indication the carrying amount of the asset may not be recovered due to declines in current and forward prices, significant changes in reserve estimates, changes in management's plans, or other significant events, management will evaluate the property for impairment. Under the successful efforts method, if the sum of the undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying value of the proved property, the carrying value is reduced to estimated fair value and reported as an impairment charge in the period. Individual proved properties are grouped for impairment purposes at the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows, which is generally on a field by field basis. The fair value of impaired assets is typically determined based on the present value of expected future cash flows using discount rates believed to be consistent with those used by market participants. The impairment test incorporates a number of assumptions involving expectations of future cash flows which can change significantly over time. These assumptions include estimates of future product prices, contractual prices, estimates of risk-adjusted oil and gas reserves and estimates of future operating and development costs. It is reasonably possible that prolonged low or further declines in commodity prices, reduced capital spending in response to lower prices or increases in operating costs could result in other additional impairments.

The most significant ongoing financial statement effect from a change in Occidental's oil and gas reserves or impairment of its proved properties would be to the DD&A rate. For example, a 5 percent increase or decrease in the amount of oil and gas reserves would change the DD&A rate by approximately \$0.60 per barrel, which would

increase or decrease pre-tax income by approximately \$140 million annually at current production rates. A portion of the carrying value of Occidental's oil and gas properties is attributable to unproved properties. Net capitalized costs attributable to unproved properties were \$1.4 billion and \$0.3 billion at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The unproved amounts are not subject to DD&A until they are classified as proved properties. Capitalized costs attributable to the properties become subject to DD&A when proved reserves are assigned to the property. If the exploration efforts are unsuccessful, or management decides not to pursue development of these properties as a result of lower commodity prices, higher development and operating costs, contractual conditions or other factors, the capitalized costs of the related properties would be expensed. The timing of any writedowns of these unproved properties, if warranted, depends upon management's plans, the nature, timing and extent of future exploration and development activities and their results. Occidental believes its current plans and exploration and development efforts will allow it to realize its unproved property balance.

Chemical Assets

Occidental's chemical assets are depreciated using either the unit-of-production or the straight-line method, based upon the estimated useful lives of the facilities. The estimated useful lives of Occidental's chemical assets, which range from three years to 50 years, are also used for impairment tests. The estimated useful lives for the chemical facilities are based on the assumption that Occidental will provide an appropriate level of annual expenditures to ensure productive capacity is sustained. Such expenditures consist of ongoing routine repairs and maintenance, as well as planned major maintenance activities (PMMA). Ongoing routine repairs and maintenance expenditures are expensed as incurred. PMMA costs are capitalized and amortized over the period until the next planned overhaul. Additionally, Occidental incurs capital expenditures that extend the remaining useful lives of existing assets, increase their capacity or operating efficiency beyond the original specification or add value through modification for a different use. These capital expenditures are not considered in the initial determination of the useful lives of these assets at the time they are placed into service. The resulting revision, if any, of the asset's estimated useful life is measured and accounted for prospectively.

Without these continued expenditures, the useful lives of these assets could decrease significantly. Other factors that could change the estimated useful lives of Occidental's chemical assets include sustained higher or lower product prices, which are particularly affected by both domestic and foreign competition, demand, feedstock costs, energy prices, environmental regulations and technological changes.

Occidental performs impairment tests on its chemical assets whenever events or changes in circumstances lead to a reduction in the estimated useful lives or estimated future cash flows that would indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, or when management's plans change with respect to those assets. Any impairment

loss would be calculated as the excess of the asset's net book value over its estimated fair value.

Occidental's net PP&E for the chemical segment is approximately \$2.4 billion and its depreciation expense for 2017 is expected to be approximately \$300 million. The most significant financial statement impact of a decrease in the estimated useful lives of Occidental's chemical plants would be on depreciation expense. For example, a reduction in the remaining useful lives of one year would increase depreciation and reduce pre-tax earnings by approximately \$45 million per year.

Midstream, Marketing and Other Assets

Derivatives are carried at fair value and on a net basis when a legal right of offset exists with the same counterparty. Occidental applies hedge accounting when transactions meet specified criteria for cash-flow hedge treatment and management elects and documents such treatment. Otherwise, any fair value gains or losses are recognized in earnings in the current period. For cash-flow hedges, the gain or loss on the effective portion of the derivative is reported as a component of other comprehensive income (OCI) with an offsetting adjustment to the basis of the item being hedged. Realized gains or losses from cash-flow hedges, and any ineffective portion, are recorded as a component of net sales in the consolidated statements of operations. Ineffectiveness is primarily created by a lack of correlation between the hedged item and the hedging instrument due to location, quality, grade or changes in the expected quantity of the

hedged item. Gains and losses from derivative instruments are reported net in the consolidated statements of operations. There were no fair value hedges as of and during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014. A hedge is regarded as highly effective such that it qualifies for hedge accounting if, at inception and throughout its life, it is expected that changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item will be offset by 80 to 125 percent of the changes in the fair value or cash flows, respectively, of the hedging instrument. In the case of hedging a forecast transaction, the transaction must be probable and must present an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect reported net income or loss. Occidental discontinues hedge accounting when it determines that a derivative has ceased to be highly effective as a hedge; when the hedged item matures or is sold or repaid; or when a forecast transaction is no longer deemed probable.

Occidental's midstream and marketing PP&E is depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets, using either the unit-of-production or straight-line method. Occidental performs impairment tests on its midstream and marketing assets whenever events or changes in circumstances lead to a reduction in the estimated useful lives or estimated future cash flows that would indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, or when management's plans change with respect to those assets. Any impairment loss would be calculated as the excess of the asset's net book value over its estimated fair value.

Fair Value Measurements

Occidental has categorized its assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a three-level fair value hierarchy, based on the inputs to the valuation techniques: Level 1 – using quoted prices in active markets for the assets or liabilities; Level 2 – using observable inputs other than quoted prices for the assets or liabilities; and Level 3 – using unobservable inputs. Transfers between levels, if any, are recognized at the end of each reporting period.

Fair Values - Recurring

Occidental primarily applies the market approach for recurring fair value measurements, maximizes its use of observable inputs and minimizes its use of unobservable inputs. Occidental utilizes the mid-point between bid and ask prices for valuing the majority of its assets and liabilities measured and reported at fair value. In addition to using market data, Occidental makes assumptions in valuing its assets and liabilities, including assumptions about the risks inherent in the inputs to the valuation technique. For assets and liabilities carried at fair value, Occidental measures fair value using the following methods:

Ø Occidental values exchange-cleared commodity derivatives using closing prices provided by the exchange as of the balance sheet date. These derivatives are classified as Level 1.

Ø Over-the-Counter (OTC) bilateral financial commodity contracts, foreign exchange contracts, options and physical commodity forward purchase and sale contracts are generally classified as Level 2 and are generally valued using quotations provided by brokers or industry-standard models that consider various inputs, including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value, volatility factors, credit risk and current market and contractual prices for the underlying instruments, as well as other relevant economic measures. Substantially all of these inputs are observable in the marketplace throughout the full term of the instrument, and can be derived from observable data or are supported by observable prices at which transactions are executed in the marketplace.

Ø Occidental values commodity derivatives based on a market approach that considers various assumptions, including quoted forward commodity prices and market yield curves. The assumptions used include inputs that are generally unobservable in the marketplace or are observable but have been adjusted based upon various assumptions and the fair value is designated as Level 3 within the valuation hierarchy.

Occidental generally uses an income approach to measure fair value when there is not a market-observable price for an identical or similar asset or liability. This approach utilizes management's judgments regarding expectations of projected cash flows, and discounts those cash flows using a risk-adjusted discount rate.

Environmental Liabilities and Expenditures

Environmental expenditures that relate to current

operations are expensed or capitalized as appropriate. Occidental records environmental reserves and related charges and expenses for estimated remediation costs that relate to existing conditions from past operations when environmental remediation efforts are probable and the costs can be reasonably estimated. In determining the reserves and the range of reasonably possible additional losses, Occidental refers to currently available information, including relevant past experience, remedial objectives, available technologies, applicable laws and regulations and cost-sharing arrangements. Occidental bases environmental reserves on management's estimate of the most likely cost to be incurred, using the most cost-effective technology reasonably expected to achieve the remedial objective. Occidental periodically reviews reserves and adjusts them as new information becomes available. Occidental records environmental reserves on a discounted basis when it deems the aggregate amount and timing of cash payments to be reliably determinable at the time the reserves are established. The reserve methodology with respect to discounting for a specific site is not modified once it is established. Presently none of the environmental reserves are recorded on a discounted basis. Occidental generally records reimbursements or recoveries of environmental remediation costs in income when received, or when receipt of recovery is highly probable.

Many factors could affect Occidental's future remediation costs and result in adjustments to its environmental reserves and range of reasonably possible additional losses. The most significant are: (1) cost estimates for remedial activities may be inaccurate; (2) the length of time, type or amount of remediation necessary to achieve the remedial objective may change due to factors such as site conditions, the ability to identify and control contaminant sources or the discovery of additional contamination; (3) a regulatory agency may ultimately reject or modify Occidental's proposed remedial plan; (4) improved or alternative remediation technologies may change remediation costs; (5) laws and regulations may change remediation requirements or affect cost sharing or allocation of liability; and (6) changes in allocation or cost-sharing arrangements may occur.

Certain sites involve multiple parties with various cost-sharing arrangements, which fall into the following three categories: (1) environmental proceedings that result in a negotiated or prescribed allocation of remediation costs among Occidental and other alleged potentially responsible parties; (2) oil and gas ventures in which each participant pays its proportionate share of remediation costs reflecting its working interest; or (3) contractual arrangements, typically relating to purchases and sales of properties, in which the parties to the transaction agree to methods of allocating remediation costs. In these circumstances, Occidental evaluates the financial viability of other parties with whom it is alleged to be jointly liable, the degree of their commitment to participate and the consequences to Occidental of their failure to participate when estimating Occidental's ultimate share of liability. Occidental records reserves at its expected net cost of remedial activities and, based on these factors, believes that it will not be required to assume a share of liability of

such other potentially responsible parties in an amount materially above amounts reserved.

In addition to the costs of investigations and cleanup measures, which often take in excess of 10 years at NPL sites, Occidental's reserves include management's estimates of the costs to operate and maintain remedial systems. If remedial systems are modified over time in response to significant changes in site-specific data, laws, regulations, technologies or engineering estimates, Occidental reviews and adjusts its reserves accordingly.

If Occidental were to adjust the environmental reserve balance based on the factors described above, the amount of the increase or decrease would be recognized in earnings. For example, if the reserve balance were reduced by 10 percent, Occidental would record a pre-tax gain of \$87 million. If the reserve balance were increased by 10 percent, Occidental would record an additional remediation expense of \$87 million.

Other Loss Contingencies

Occidental is involved, in the normal course of business, in lawsuits, claims and other legal proceedings and audits. Occidental accrues reserves for these matters when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the liability can be reasonably estimated. In addition, Occidental discloses, in aggregate, its exposure to loss in excess of the amount recorded on the balance sheet for these matters if it is reasonably possible that an additional material loss may be incurred. Occidental reviews its loss contingencies on an ongoing basis.

Loss contingencies are based on judgments made by management with respect to the likely outcome of these matters and are adjusted as appropriate. Management's judgments could change based on new information, changes in, or interpretations of, laws or regulations, changes in management's plans or intentions, opinions regarding the outcome of legal proceedings, or other factors. See "Lawsuits, Claims and Contingencies" for additional information.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING AND DISCLOSURE CHANGES

See Note 3, Accounting and Disclosure Changes, in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

SAFE HARBOR DISCUSSION REGARDING OUTLOOK AND OTHER FORWARD-LOOKING DATA

Portions of this report, including Items 1 and 2, "Business and Properties," Item 3, "Legal Proceedings," Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and Item 7A, "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk," contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and involve risks and uncertainties that could materially affect expected results of operations, liquidity, cash flows and business prospects. Words such as "estimate," "project," "predict," "will," "would," "should," "could," "may," "might," "anticipate," "plan," "intend," "believe," "expect," "aim,"

"goal," "target," "objective," "likely" or similar expressions that convey the prospective nature of events or outcomes generally indicate forward-looking statements. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report. Unless legally required, Occidental does not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statements as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Factors that may cause Occidental's results of operations and financial position to differ from expectations include the factors discussed in Item 1A, "Risk Factors" and elsewhere.

ITEM 7A QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Commodity Price Risk

General

Occidental's results are sensitive to fluctuations in oil, NGLs and natural gas prices. Price changes at current global prices and levels of production affect Occidental's pre-tax annual income by approximately \$120 million for a \$1 per barrel change in oil prices and \$30 million for a \$1 per barrel change in NGLs prices. If domestic natural gas prices varied by \$0.50 per Mcf, it would have an estimated annual effect on Occidental's pre-tax income of approximately

\$50 million. These price-change sensitivities include the impact of PSC and similar contract volume changes on income. If production levels change in the future, the sensitivity of Occidental's results to prices also will change. Marketing results are sensitive to price changes of oil, natural gas and, to a lesser degree, other commodities. These sensitivities are additionally dependent on marketing volumes and cannot be predicted reliably. Occidental's results are also sensitive to fluctuations in chemical prices. A variation in chlorine and caustic soda prices of \$10 per ton would have a pre-tax annual effect on income of approximately \$10 million and \$30 million, respectively. A variation in PVC prices of \$0.01 per lb. would have a pre-tax annual effect on income of approximately \$30 million. Historically, over time, product price changes have tracked raw material and feedstock product price changes, somewhat mitigating the effect of price changes on margins. According to IHS Chemical or Townsend, 2016 average contract prices were: chlorine—\$298 per ton; caustic soda—\$645 per ton; and PVC—\$0.38 per lb. Occidental uses derivative instruments, including a combination of short-term futures, forwards, options and swaps, to obtain the average prices for the relevant production month and to improve realized prices for oil and gas.

Risk Management

Occidental conducts its risk management activities for marketing and trading under the controls and governance of its risk control policies. The controls under these policies are implemented and enforced by a risk management group which monitors risk by providing an independent and separate evaluation and check. Members of the risk management group report to the Corporate Vice President and Treasurer. Controls for these activities include limits

on value at risk, limits on credit, limits on total notional trade value, segregation of duties, delegation of authority, daily price verifications, reporting to senior management of various risk measures and a number of other policy and procedural controls.

Fair Value of Marketing Derivative Contracts

Occidental carries derivative contracts it enters into in connection with its marketing activities at fair value. Fair values for these contracts are derived from Level 1 and Level 2 sources. The fair values in future maturity periods are insignificant.

The following table shows the fair value of Occidental's derivatives (excluding collateral), segregated by maturity periods and by methodology of fair value estimation:

Source of Fair Value Assets/(liabilities) (in millions)	Maturity Periods			
	2017 and 2019	2018 and 2020	2020 and 2021	Total
Prices actively quoted	\$ (6)	\$ —	\$ —	—\$ (6)
Prices provided by other external sources	—	(1)	—	(1)
Total	\$ (6)	\$ (1)	\$ —	—\$ (7)

Cash-Flow Hedges

Occidental's marketing operations, from time to time, store natural gas purchased from third parties at Occidental's North American leased storage facilities. At December 31, 2016, Occidental had approximately 7 Bcf of natural gas held in storage, and had cash-flow hedges for the forecast sale, to be settled by physical delivery, of approximately 7 Bcf of stored natural gas. As of December 31, 2015, Occidental had approximately 13 Bcf of natural gas held in storage, and had cash-flow hedges for the forecast sale, to be settled by physical delivery, of approximately 14 Bcf of stored natural gas.

Quantitative Information

Occidental uses value at risk to estimate the potential effects of changes in fair values of commodity contracts used in trading activities. This measure determines the maximum potential negative one day change in fair value with a 95 percent level of confidence. Additionally, Occidental uses complementary trading limits including position and tenor limits and maintains liquid positions as a result of which market risk typically can be neutralized or mitigated on short notice. As a result of these controls, Occidental has determined that market risk of its trading activities is not reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on its performance.

Interest Rate Risk

General

Occidental's exposure to changes in interest rates is not expected to be material and relates to its variable-rate long-term debt obligations. As of December 31, 2016, variable-rate debt constituted approximately 1 percent of Occidental's total debt.

Foreign Currency Risk

Occidental's foreign operations have limited currency risk. Occidental manages its exposure primarily by

balancing monetary assets and liabilities and limiting cash positions in foreign currencies to levels necessary for operating purposes. A vast majority of international oil sales are denominated in United States dollars. Additionally, all of Occidental's consolidated foreign oil and gas subsidiaries have the United States dollar as the functional currency. As of December 31, 2016, the fair value of foreign currency derivatives used in the marketing operations was immaterial. The effect of exchange rates on transactions in foreign currencies is included in periodic income.

Tabular Presentation of Interest Rate Risk

The table below provides information about Occidental's debt obligations. Debt amounts represent principal payments by maturity date.

Year of Maturity (in millions of U.S. dollars)	U.S. Dollar Fixed-Rate Debt	U.S. Dollar Variable-Rate Debt	Grand Total ^(a)
2017	\$—	\$ —	—
2018	500	—	500
2019	116	—	116
2020	—	—	—
2021	1,249	—	1,249
Thereafter	7,974	68	8,042
Total	\$9,839	\$ 68	\$9,907
Weighted-average interest rate	3.67 %	0.90 %	3.65 %
Fair Value	\$10,001	\$ 68	\$10,069

(a) Excludes unamortized debt discounts of \$36 million and debt issuance cost of \$52 million.

Credit Risk

The majority of Occidental's counterparty credit risk is related to the physical delivery of energy commodities to its customers and their inability to meet their settlement commitments. Occidental manages credit risk by selecting counterparties that it believes to be financially strong, by entering into master netting arrangements with counterparties and by requiring collateral or other credit risk mitigants, as appropriate. Occidental actively evaluates the creditworthiness of its counterparties, assigns appropriate credit limits, and monitors credit exposures against those assigned limits. Occidental also enters into future contracts through regulated exchanges with select clearinghouses and brokers, which are subject to minimal credit risk as a significant portion of these transactions settle on a daily margin basis.

Certain of Occidental's OTC derivative instruments contain credit-risk-contingent features, primarily tied to credit ratings for Occidental or its counterparties, which may affect the amount of collateral that each would need to post. Occidental believes that if it had received a one-notch reduction in its credit ratings, it would not have resulted in a material change in its collateral-posting requirements as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

As of December 31, 2016, the substantial majority of the credit exposures were with investment grade counterparties. Occidental believes its exposure to credit-related losses at December 31, 2016 was not material and losses associated with credit risk have been insignificant for all years presented.

ITEM 8 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM ON CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Occidental Petroleum Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Occidental Petroleum Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2016. In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, we also have audited financial statement schedule II - valuation and qualifying accounts. These consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our 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 audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Occidental Petroleum Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2016, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Occidental Petroleum Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated February 23, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP
Houston, Texas
February 23, 2017

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Occidental Petroleum Corporation:

We have audited Occidental Petroleum Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Occidental Petroleum Corporation's management is responsible 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 Annual Assessment of and Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit 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 audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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 (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) 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 (3) 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.

In our opinion, Occidental Petroleum Corporation and its subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Occidental Petroleum Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2016, and our report dated February 23, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP
Houston, Texas
February 23, 2017

Consolidated Balance Sheets Occidental Petroleum Corporation
(in millions) and Subsidiaries

Assets at December 31,	2016	2015
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2,233	\$3,201
Restricted cash	—	1,193
Trade receivables, net of reserves of \$16 in 2016 and \$17 in 2015	3,989	2,970
Inventories	866	986
Assets held for sale	—	141
Other current assets	1,340	911
Total current assets	8,428	9,402
INVESTMENTS		
Investment in unconsolidated entities	1,401	1,267
Available for sale investment	—	167
Total investments	1,401	1,434
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Oil and gas segment	54,673	55,025
Chemical segment	6,930	6,717
Midstream and marketing	9,216	8,899
Corporate	474	417
	71,293	71,058
Accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	(38,956)	(39,419)
	32,337	31,639
LONG-TERM RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ASSETS, NET	943	934
TOTAL ASSETS	\$43,109	\$43,409

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Balance Sheets (in millions, except share and per-share amounts)	Occidental Petroleum Corporation and Subsidiaries	
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity at December 31,	2016	2015
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$—	\$1,450
Accounts payable	3,926	3,069
Accrued liabilities	2,436	2,213
Liabilities of assets held for sale	—	110
Total current liabilities	6,362	6,842
LONG-TERM DEBT, NET	9,819	6,855
DEFERRED CREDITS AND OTHER LIABILITIES		
Deferred domestic and foreign income taxes	1,132	1,323
Other	4,299	4,039
	5,431	5,362
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common stock, \$0.20 per share par value, authorized shares: 1.1 billion, issued shares: 2016 — 892,214,604 and 2015 — 891,360,091	178	178
Treasury stock: 2016 — 127,977,306 shares and 2015 — 127,681,335 shares	(9,143)	(9,121)
Additional paid-in capital	7,747	7,640
Retained earnings	22,981	25,960
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(266)	(307)
Total stockholders' equity	21,497	24,350
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$43,109	\$43,409

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Operations Occidental Petroleum Corporation
(in millions, except per-share amounts) and Subsidiaries

For the years ended December 31,	2016	2015	2014
REVENUES AND OTHER INCOME			
Net sales	\$10,090	\$12,480	\$19,312
Interest, dividends and other income	106	118	130
Gain on sale of equity investments and other assets	202	101	2,505
	10,398	12,699	21,947
COSTS AND OTHER DEDUCTIONS			
Cost of sales (excludes depreciation, depletion, and amortization of \$4,266 in 2016, \$4,540 in 2015, and \$4,257 in 2014)	5,189	5,804	6,803
Selling, general and administrative and other operating expenses	1,330	1,270	1,503
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	4,268	4,544	4,261
Asset impairments and related items	825	10,239	7,379
Taxes other than on income	277	343	550
Exploration expense	62	36	150
Interest and debt expense, net	292	147	77
	12,243	22,383	20,723
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND OTHER ITEMS	(1,845)	(9,684)	1,224
(Provision for) benefit from domestic and foreign income taxes	662	1,330	(1,685)
Income from equity investments	181	208	331
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(1,002)	(8,146)	(130)
Income from discontinued operations	428	317	760
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$(574)	\$(7,829)	\$630
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	(14)
NET INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON STOCK	\$(574)	\$(7,829)	\$616
BASIC EARNINGS (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE (attributable to common stock)			
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$(1.31)	\$(10.64)	\$(0.18)
Discontinued operations, net	0.56	0.41	0.97
BASIC EARNINGS (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE	\$(0.75)	\$(10.23)	\$0.79
DILUTED EARNINGS (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE (attributable to common stock)			
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$(1.31)	\$(10.64)	\$(0.18)
Discontinued operations, net	0.56	0.41	0.97
DILUTED EARNINGS (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE	\$(0.75)	\$(10.23)	\$0.79
DIVIDENDS PER COMMON SHARE	\$3.02	\$2.97	\$2.88

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income Occidental Petroleum Corporation
(in millions) and Subsidiaries

For the years ended December 31,	2016	2015	2014
Net income (loss) attributable to common stock	\$(574)	\$(7,829)	\$616
Other comprehensive income (loss) items:			
Foreign currency translation (losses) gains	—	(2)	(2)
Unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives ^(a)	(14)	3	(5)
Pension and postretirement gains (losses) ^(b)	47	48	(77)
Distribution of California Resources to shareholders ^(c)	—	—	22
Reclassification to income of realized losses (gains) on derivatives ^(d)	8	1	8
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax ^(e)	41	50	(54)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$(533)	\$(7,779)	\$562

(a) Net of tax of \$8, \$(2) and \$3 in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The 2015 amount includes a lower of cost or market inventory adjustment for hedged natural gas of \$(2).

(b) Net of tax of \$(26), \$(27) and \$44 in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. See Note 13, Retirement and Postretirement Benefit Plans, for additional information.

(c) Net of tax of \$(14) in 2014. Employees of California Resources no longer participate in Occidental benefit plans as of the separation date, see Note 17, Spin-off of California Resources.

(d) Net of tax of \$(4), \$(1) and \$(5) in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(e) There were no other comprehensive income (loss) items related to noncontrolling interests in 2016, 2015 and 2014.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity Occidental Petroleum Corporation
(in millions) and Subsidiaries

	Equity Attributable to Common Stock						Total Equity
	Common Stock	Treasury Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Noncontrolling Interest	
Balance, December 31, 2013	\$ 178	\$(6,095)	\$ 7,515	\$ 41,831	\$ (303)	\$ 246	\$ 43,372
Net income	—	—	—	616	—	—	616
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	—	—	—	—	(76)	—	(76)
Dividends on common stock	—	—	—	(2,252)	—	—	(2,252)
Issuance of common stock and other, net	—	—	84	—	—	—	84
Distribution of California Resources stock to shareholders	—	—	—	(4,128)	22	—	(4,106)
Noncontrolling interest distributions and other	—	—	—	—	—	(246)	(a)(246)
Purchases of treasury stock	—	(2,433)	—	—	—	—	(2,433)
Balance, December 31, 2014	\$ 178	\$(8,528)	\$ 7,599	\$ 36,067	\$ (357)	\$ —	\$ 34,959
Net loss	—	—	—	(7,829)	—	—	(7,829)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	50	—	50
Dividends on common stock	—	—	—	(2,278)	—	—	(2,278)
Issuance of common stock and other, net	—	—	41	—	—	—	41
Purchases of treasury stock	—	(593)	—	—	—	—	(593)
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ 178	\$(9,121)	\$ 7,640	\$ 25,960	\$ (307)	\$ —	\$ 24,350
Net loss	—	—	—	(574)	—	—	(574)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	41	—	41
Dividends on common stock	—	—	—	(2,405)	—	—	(2,405)
Issuance of common stock and other, net	—	—	107	—	—	—	107
Purchases of treasury stock	—	(22)	—	—	—	—	(22)
Balance, December 31, 2016	\$ 178	\$(9,143)	\$ 7,747	\$ 22,981	\$ (266)	\$ —	\$ 21,497

(a) Reflects contributions (disposition) from the noncontrolling interest in BridgeTex Pipeline which was sold in the fourth quarter 2014.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows Occidental Petroleum Corporation (in millions) and Subsidiaries			
For the years ended December 31,	2016	2015	2014
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income (loss)	\$(574)	\$(7,829)	\$630
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Income from discontinued operations	(428)	(317)	(760)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization of assets	4,268	4,544	4,261
Deferred income tax benefit	(517)	(1,372)	(1,178)
Other noncash charges to income	121	159	101
Asset impairments and related items	665	9,684	7,379
Gain on sale of equity investments and other assets	(202)	(101)	(2,505)
Undistributed earnings from equity investments	3	6	38
Dry hole expenses	33	10	99
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in receivables	(1,091)	1,431	1,413
Decrease (increase) in inventories	17	(24)	(112)
Decrease in other current assets	65	33	89
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	603	(1,989)	(530)
(Decrease) increase in current domestic and foreign income taxes	17	(331)	(54)
Other operating, net	(461)	(650)	—
Operating cash flow from continuing operations	2,519	3,254	8,871
Operating cash flow from discontinued operations, net of taxes	864	97	2,197
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,383	3,351	11,068
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures	(2,717)	(5,272)	(8,930)
Change in capital accrual	(114)	(592)	542
Payments for purchases of assets and businesses	(2,044)	(109)	(1,687)
Sales of equity investments and assets, net	302	819	4,177
Other, net	(169)	(269)	(346)
Investing cash flow from continuing operations	(4,742)	(5,423)	(6,244)
Investing cash flow from discontinued operations	—	—	(2,226)
Net cash used by investing activities	(4,742)	(5,423)	(8,470)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Change in restricted cash	1,193	2,826	(4,019)
Special cash distributions from California Resources	—	—	6,100
Proceeds from long-term debt	4,203	1,478	—
Payments of long-term debt	(2,710)	—	(107)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	36	37	33
Purchases of treasury stock	(22)	(593)	(2,500)
Contributions from noncontrolling interest	—	—	375
Cash dividends paid	(2,309)	(2,264)	(2,210)
Other, net	—	—	2
Financing cash flow from continuing operations	391	1,484	(2,326)
Financing cash flow from discontinued operations	—	—	124
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	391	1,484	(2,202)

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Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(968)	(588)	396
Cash and cash equivalents — beginning of year	3,201		3,789		3,393
Cash and cash equivalents — end of year	\$2,233		\$3,201		\$3,789

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Occidental Petroleum Corporation
and Subsidiaries

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

NATURE OF OPERATIONS

In this report, "Occidental" means Occidental Petroleum Corporation, a Delaware corporation (OPC), or OPC and one or more entities in which it owns a controlling interest (subsidiaries). Occidental conducts its operations through various subsidiaries and affiliates. Occidental's principal businesses consist of three segments. The oil and gas segment explores for, develops and produces oil and condensate, natural gas liquids (NGLs) and natural gas. The chemical segment (OxyChem) mainly manufactures and markets basic chemicals and vinyls. The midstream and marketing segment gathers, processes, transports, stores, purchases and markets oil, condensate, NGLs, natural gas, carbon dioxide (CO₂) and power. It also trades around its assets, including transportation and storage capacity. Additionally, the midstream and marketing segment invests in entities that conduct similar activities.

PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with United States generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and include the accounts of OPC, its subsidiaries and its undivided interests in oil and gas exploration and production ventures. Occidental accounts for its share of oil and gas exploration and production ventures, in which it has a direct working interest, by reporting its proportionate share of assets, liabilities, revenues, costs and cash flows within the relevant lines on the balance sheets, income statements and cash flow statements. Certain financial statements, notes and supplementary data for prior years have been reclassified to conform to the 2016 presentation.

As a result of the spin-off of California Resources Corporation (California Resources) the statements of income and cash flows related to California Resources have been treated as discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2014. The assets and liabilities of California Resources were removed from Occidental's consolidated balance sheet as of November 30, 2014. See Note 17 Spin-off of California Resources for additional information.

INVESTMENTS IN UNCONSOLIDATED ENTITIES

Occidental's percentage interest in the underlying net assets of affiliates as to which it exercises significant influence without having a controlling interest (excluding oil and gas ventures in which Occidental holds an undivided interest) are accounted for under the equity method. Occidental reviews equity-method investments for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that an other-than-temporary decline in value may have occurred. The amount of impairment, if any, is based on quoted market prices, when available, or other valuation techniques, including discounted cash flows.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is recognized from oil and gas production when title has passed to the customer, which occurs when the product is shipped. In international locations where oil is shipped by tanker, title passes when the tanker is loaded or product is received by the customer, depending on the shipping terms. This process occasionally causes a difference between actual production in a reporting period and sales volumes that have been recognized as revenue. Revenues from the production of oil and gas properties in which Occidental has an interest with other producers are recognized on the basis of Occidental's net revenue interest.

Revenue from chemical product sales is recognized when the product is shipped and title has passed to the customer. Certain incentive programs may provide for payments or credits to be made to customers based on the volume of product purchased over a defined period. Total customer incentive payments over a given period are estimated and recorded as a reduction to revenue ratably over the contract period. Such estimates are evaluated and revised as warranted.

Revenue from marketing activities is recognized on net settled transactions upon completion of contract terms and, for physical deliveries, upon title transfer. For unsettled transactions, contracts are recorded at fair value and changes in fair value are reflected in net sales. Revenue from all marketing activities is reported on a net basis.

Occidental records revenue net of any taxes, such as sales taxes, that are assessed by governmental authorities on Occidental's customers.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The process of preparing consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires Occidental's management to make informed estimates and judgments regarding certain types of financial statement balances and disclosures. Such estimates primarily relate to unsettled transactions and events as of the date of the consolidated financial statements and judgments on expected outcomes as well as the materiality of transactions and balances. Changes in facts and circumstances or discovery of new information relating to such transactions and events may result in revised estimates and judgments and actual results may differ from estimates upon settlement. Management believes that these estimates and judgments provide

a reasonable basis for the fair presentation of Occidental's financial statements. Occidental establishes a valuation allowance against net operating losses and other deferred tax assets to the extent it believes the future benefit from these assets will not be realized in the statutory carryforward periods. Realization of deferred tax assets, including any net operating loss carryforwards, is dependent upon Occidental generating sufficient future taxable income and reversal of temporary differences in jurisdictions where such assets originate.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include assets of approximately \$9.5 billion as of December 31, 2016, and net sales of approximately \$3.7 billion for the year ended December 31, 2016, relating to Occidental's operations in countries outside North America. Occidental operates some of its oil and gas business in countries that have experienced political instability, nationalizations, corruption, armed conflict, terrorism, insurgency, civil unrest, security problems, labor unrest, OPEC production restrictions, equipment import restrictions and sanctions, all of which increase Occidental's risk of loss, delayed or restricted production or may result in other adverse consequences. Occidental attempts to conduct its affairs so as to mitigate its exposure to such risks and would seek compensation in the event of nationalization.

Because Occidental's major products are commodities, significant changes in the prices of oil and gas and chemical products may have a significant impact on Occidental's results of operations.

Also, see "Property, Plant and Equipment" below.

CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash. Cash equivalents were approximately \$2.0 billion and \$2.9 billion at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

RESTRICTED CASH

Restricted cash is the result of the separation of California Resources in 2014. As of December 31, 2015, there was \$1.2 billion of cash restricted for the payment of dividends, payment of debt or share repurchases. In 2016, Occidental utilized the remaining restricted cash balance to retire debt and pay dividends.

INVESTMENTS

Available-for-sale securities are recorded at fair value with any unrealized gains or losses included in accumulated other comprehensive income/loss (AOCI). Trading securities are recorded at fair value with unrealized and realized gains or losses included in net sales.

A decline in market value of any available-for-sale securities below cost that is deemed to be other-than-temporary results in an impairment to reduce the carrying amount to fair value. To determine whether an impairment is other-than-temporary, Occidental considers all available information relevant to the investment, including past events and current conditions. Evidence considered in this assessment includes the reasons for the impairment, the severity and duration of the impairment, changes in value subsequent to year end, and the general market condition in the geographic area or industry the investee operates in.

INVENTORIES

Materials and supplies are valued at weighted-average cost and are reviewed periodically for obsolescence. Oil, NGLs and natural gas inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market.

For the chemical segment, Occidental's finished goods inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. For most of its domestic inventories, other than materials and supplies, the chemical segment uses the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method as it better matches current costs and current revenue. For other countries, Occidental uses the first-in, first-out method (if the costs of goods are specifically identifiable) or the average-cost method (if the costs of goods are not specifically identifiable).

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Oil and Gas

The carrying value of Occidental's property, plant and equipment (PP&E) represents the cost incurred to acquire or develop the asset, including any asset retirement obligations and capitalized interest, net of accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization (DD&A) and any impairment charges. For assets acquired, PP&E cost is based on fair values at the acquisition date. Asset retirement obligations and interest costs incurred in connection with qualifying capital expenditures are capitalized and amortized over the lives of the related assets.

Occidental uses the successful efforts method to account for its oil and gas properties. Under this method, Occidental capitalizes costs of acquiring properties, costs of drilling successful exploration wells and development costs. The costs of exploratory wells are initially capitalized pending a determination of whether proved reserves have been found. If proved reserves have been found, the costs of exploratory wells remain capitalized. Otherwise, Occidental charges the costs of the related wells to expense. In some cases, a determination of proved reserves cannot be made at the completion of drilling, requiring additional testing and evaluation of the wells. Occidental generally expenses the costs of such exploratory wells if a determination of proved reserves has not been made within a 12-month period after drilling is complete.

The following table summarizes the activity of capitalized exploratory well costs for continuing operations for the years ended December 31:

in millions	2016	2015	2014
Balance — Beginning of Year	\$76	\$141	\$140
Additions to capitalized exploratory well costs pending the determination of proved reserves	29	88	462
Reclassifications to property, plant and equipment based on the determination of proved reserves	(28)	(78)	(423)
Spin-off of California Resources	—	—	(17)
Capitalized exploratory well costs charged to expense	(21)	(75)	(21)
Balance — End of Year	\$56	\$76	\$141

Occidental expenses annual lease rentals, the costs of injectants used in production and geological, geophysical and seismic costs as incurred.

Occidental determines depreciation and depletion of oil and gas producing properties by the unit-of-production method. It amortizes acquisition costs over total proved reserves, and capitalized development and successful exploration costs over proved developed reserves.

Proved oil and gas reserves are those quantities of oil and gas which, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be economically producible—from a given date forward, from known reservoirs, and under existing economic conditions, operating methods, and government regulations—prior to the time at which contracts providing the right to operate expire, unless evidence indicates that renewal is reasonably certain, regardless of whether deterministic or probabilistic methods are used for the estimation. Occidental has no proved oil and gas reserves for which the determination of economic producibility is subject to the completion of major additional capital expenditures.

Occidental performs impairment tests with respect to its proved properties whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of property may not be recoverable. If there is an indication the carrying amount of the asset may not be recovered due to declines in current and forward prices, significant changes in reserve estimates, changes in management's plans, or other significant events, management will evaluate the property for impairment. Under the successful efforts method, if the sum of the undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying value of the proved property, the carrying value is reduced to estimated fair value and reported as an impairment charge in the period. Individual proved properties are grouped for impairment purposes at the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows, which is generally on a field by field basis. The fair value of impaired assets is typically determined based on the present value of expected future cash flows using discount rates believed to be consistent with those used by market participants. The impairment test incorporates a number of assumptions involving expectations of future cash flows which can change significantly over time. These assumptions include estimates of future product prices, contractual prices, estimates of risk-adjusted oil and gas reserves and estimates of future operating and development costs. See Note 15 and below for further discussion of asset impairments.

A portion of the carrying value of Occidental's oil and gas properties is attributable to unproved properties. Net capitalized costs attributable to unproved properties were \$1.4 billion and \$0.3 billion at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The unproved amounts are not subject to DD&A until they are classified as proved properties. Capitalized costs attributable to the properties become subject to DD&A when proved reserves are assigned to the property. If the exploration efforts are unsuccessful, or management decides not to pursue development of these properties as a result of lower commodity prices, higher development and operating costs, contractual conditions or other factors, the capitalized costs of the related properties would be expensed. The timing of any writedowns of these unproved properties, if warranted, depends upon management's plans, the nature, timing and extent of future exploration and development activities and their results.

Chemical

Occidental's chemical assets are depreciated using either the unit-of-production or the straight-line method, based upon the estimated useful lives of the facilities. The estimated useful lives of Occidental's chemical assets, which range from three years to fifty years, are also used for impairment tests. The estimated useful lives for the chemical facilities are

based on the assumption that Occidental will provide an appropriate level of annual expenditures to ensure productive capacity is sustained. Such expenditures consist of ongoing routine repairs and maintenance, as well as planned major maintenance activities (PMMA). Ongoing routine repairs and maintenance expenditures are expensed as incurred. PMMA costs are capitalized and amortized over the period until the next planned overhaul. Additionally, Occidental incurs capital expenditures that extend the remaining useful lives of existing assets, increase their capacity or operating efficiency beyond the original specification or add value through modification for a different use. These capital expenditures are not considered in the initial determination of the useful lives of these assets at the time they are placed into service. The resulting revision, if any, of the asset's estimated useful life is measured and accounted for prospectively.

Without these continued expenditures, the useful lives of these assets could decrease significantly. Other factors that could change the estimated useful lives of Occidental's chemical assets include sustained higher or lower product prices, which are particularly affected by both domestic and foreign competition, demand, feedstock costs, energy prices, environmental regulations and technological changes.

Occidental performs impairment tests on its chemical assets whenever events or changes in circumstances lead to a reduction in the estimated useful lives or estimated future cash flows that would indicate that the carrying amount may not be

recoverable, or when management's plans change with respect to those assets. Any impairment loss would be calculated as the excess of the asset's net book value over its estimated fair value.

Midstream and Marketing

Occidental's midstream and marketing PP&E is depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets, using either the unit-of-production or straight-line method.

Occidental performs impairment tests on its midstream and marketing assets whenever events or changes in circumstances lead to a reduction in the estimated useful lives or estimated future cash flows that would indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, or when management's plans change with respect to those assets. Any impairment loss would be calculated as the excess of the asset's net book value over its estimated fair value.

Occidental has categorized its assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a three-level fair value hierarchy, based on the inputs to the valuation techniques: Level 1 - using quoted prices in active markets for the assets or liabilities; Level 2 - using observable inputs other than quoted prices for the assets or liabilities; and Level 3 - using unobservable inputs. Transfers between levels, if any, are reported at the end of each reporting period.

IMPAIRMENTS AND RELATED ITEMS

In 2016, Occidental recorded net impairment and related charges of \$61 million related to the sale of Libya and exit from Iraq and the termination of crude oil supply contracts at a cost of \$160 million. The corporate amount included an allowance for doubtful accounts.

In 2015, Occidental recorded impairment and related charges on oil and gas assets due to the decline in oil and gas prices, the decision to sell or exit non-core assets and changes in development plans for its non-producing assets. In November 2015, Occidental sold its Williston Basin assets in North Dakota and in December 2015, Occidental entered into an agreement to sell its Piceance Basin operations in Colorado. In Iraq, Occidental issued a notice of withdrawal and reassigned its interest in the Zubair Field in accordance with the contract terms. In Bahrain, Occidental issued a notice of withdrawal, reassigning its interest, and completed the exit in 2016. In Yemen, Occidental's non-operated interest in Block 10 East Shabwa Field expired in December 2015, and in February 2016, Occidental sold its interests in Block S-1, An Nagyah Field.

In 2015, the midstream and marketing segment recorded an impairment charge for the Century gas processing plant as a result of SandRidge's inability to provide volumes to the plant and meet its contractual obligations to deliver CO₂.

In 2014, Occidental recorded impairment and related charges mainly for Williston, Bahrain, the Joslyn oil sands project and other non-core domestic gas properties due to declining prices and changes in development plans.

For the years ended December 31, (in millions)	2016	2015	2014
OIL AND GAS			
United States			
Impairments and related charges of exiting operations	\$(44)	\$1,862 ^(a)	\$3,253
Impairments related to decline in commodity prices and changes in future development plans	15	1,428	1,381
Rig termination charges	—	192	—
Other asset impairment related charges	5	204	119
Latin America			
Impairments related to decline in commodity prices	9	559	57
Middle East and North Africa			
Impairments of exiting operations	61	1,658	918
Impairments related to decline in commodity prices	—	2,833	91
CHEMICAL			
Impairments of assets	—	121	149

MIDSTREAM AND MARKETING

Century gas processing plant	—	814	—
Other asset impairment related charges	160	216	40

CORPORATE

Other-than-temporary impairment of investment in California Resources	78	227	553
Joslyn impairment	—	—	805
Severance, spin-off and allowance for doubtful accounts	541	125	13

\$825 \$10,239 \$7,379

(a) A portion of the 2015 charges are reported in the Midstream and Marketing segment.

It is reasonably possible that prolonged or further declines in commodity prices, reduced capital spending in response to lower prices or increases in operating costs could result in other additional impairments.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Occidental has categorized its assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a three-level fair value hierarchy, based on the inputs to the valuation techniques: Level 1 – using quoted prices in active markets for the assets or liabilities; Level 2 – using observable inputs other than quoted prices for the assets or liabilities; and Level 3 – using unobservable inputs. Transfers between levels, if any, are reported at the end of each reporting period.

Fair Values - Recurring

Occidental primarily applies the market approach for recurring fair value measurements, maximizes its use of observable inputs and minimizes its use of unobservable inputs. Occidental utilizes the mid-point between bid and ask prices for valuing the majority of its assets and liabilities measured and reported at fair value. In addition to using market data, Occidental makes assumptions in valuing its assets and liabilities, including assumptions about the risks inherent in the inputs to the valuation technique. For assets and liabilities carried at fair value, Occidental measures fair value using the following methods:

Ø Occidental values exchange-cleared commodity derivatives using closing prices provided by the exchange as of the balance sheet date. These derivatives are classified as Level 1.

Over-the-Counter (OTC) bilateral financial commodity contracts, foreign exchange contracts, options and physical commodity forward purchase and sale contracts are generally classified as Level 2 and are generally valued using quotations provided by brokers or industry-standard models that consider various inputs, including quoted forward Ø prices for commodities, time value, volatility factors, credit risk and current market and contractual prices for the underlying instruments, as well as other relevant economic measures. Substantially all of these inputs are observable in the marketplace throughout the full term of the instrument, and can be derived from observable data or are supported by observable prices at which transactions are executed in the marketplace.

Ø Occidental values commodity derivatives based on a market approach that considers various assumptions, including quoted forward commodity prices and market yield curves. The assumptions used include inputs that are generally unobservable in the marketplace, or are observable but have been adjusted based upon various assumptions and the fair value is designated as Level 3 within the valuation hierarchy.

Occidental generally uses an income approach to measure fair value when there is not a market-observable price for an identical or similar asset or liability. This approach utilizes management's judgments regarding expectations of projected cash flows, and discounts those cash flows using a risk-adjusted discount rate.

ACCRUED LIABILITIES—CURRENT

Accrued liabilities include accrued payroll, commissions and related expenses of \$341 million and \$188 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES AND EXPENDITURES

Environmental expenditures that relate to current operations are expensed or capitalized as appropriate. Occidental records environmental reserves and related charges and expenses for estimated remediation costs that relate to existing conditions from past operations when environmental remediation efforts are probable and the costs can be reasonably estimated. In determining the reserves and the range of reasonably possible additional losses, Occidental refers to currently available information, including relevant past experience, remedial objectives, available technologies, applicable laws and regulations and cost-sharing arrangements. Occidental bases environmental reserves on management's estimate of the most likely cost to be incurred, using the most cost-effective technology reasonably expected to achieve the remedial objective. Occidental periodically reviews reserves and adjusts them as new information becomes available. Occidental records environmental reserves on a discounted basis when it deems the aggregate amount and timing of cash payments to be reliably determinable at the time the reserves are established. The reserve methodology with respect to discounting for a specific site is not modified once it is established. Presently

none of the environmental reserves are recorded on a discounted basis. Occidental generally records reimbursements or recoveries of environmental remediation costs in income when received, or when receipt of recovery is highly probable.

Many factors could affect Occidental's future remediation costs and result in adjustments to its environmental reserves and range of reasonably possible additional losses. The most significant are: (1) cost estimates for remedial activities may be inaccurate; (2) the length of time, type or amount of remediation necessary to achieve the remedial objective may change due to factors such as site conditions, the ability to identify and control contaminant sources or the discovery of additional contamination; (3) a regulatory agency may ultimately reject or modify Occidental's proposed remedial plan; (4) improved or alternative remediation technologies may change remediation costs; (5) laws and regulations may change remediation requirements or affect cost sharing or allocation of liability; and (6) changes in allocation or cost-sharing arrangements may occur.

Certain sites involve multiple parties with various cost-sharing arrangements, which fall into the following three categories: (1) environmental proceedings that result in a negotiated or prescribed allocation of remediation costs among Occidental and other alleged potentially responsible parties; (2) oil and gas ventures in which each participant pays its proportionate share of remediation costs reflecting its working interest; or (3) contractual arrangements, typically relating to purchases and sales of properties, in which the parties to the transaction agree to methods of allocating remediation costs. In these circumstances, Occidental evaluates the financial viability of the other parties with whom it is alleged to be jointly liable, the degree of their commitment to participate and the consequences to Occidental of their failure to participate when estimating Occidental's ultimate share of liability. Occidental records reserves at its expected net cost of remedial activities and, based on these factors, believes that it will not be required to assume a share of liability of such other potentially responsible parties in an amount materially above amounts reserved.

In addition to the costs of investigations and cleanup measures, which often take in excess of 10 years at Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) National Priorities List (NPL) sites, Occidental's reserves include management's estimates of the costs to operate and maintain remedial systems. If remedial systems are modified over time in response to significant changes in site-specific data, laws, regulations, technologies or engineering estimates, Occidental reviews and adjusts its reserves accordingly.

ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

Occidental recognizes the fair value of asset retirement obligations in the period in which a determination is made that a legal obligation exists to dismantle an asset and reclaim or remediate the property at the end of its useful life and the cost of the obligation can be reasonably estimated. The liability amounts are based on future retirement cost estimates and incorporate many assumptions such as time to abandonment, technological changes, future inflation rates and the risk-adjusted discount rate. When the liability is initially recorded, Occidental capitalizes the cost by increasing the related PP&E balances. If the estimated future cost of the asset retirement obligation changes, Occidental records an adjustment to both the asset retirement obligation and PP&E. Over time, the liability is increased and expense is recognized for accretion, and the capitalized cost is depreciated over the useful life of the asset.

At a certain number of its facilities, Occidental has identified conditional asset retirement obligations that are related mainly to plant decommissioning. Occidental does not know or cannot estimate when it may settle these obligations. Therefore, Occidental cannot reasonably estimate the fair value of these liabilities. Occidental will recognize these conditional asset retirement obligations in the periods in which sufficient information becomes available to reasonably estimate their fair values.

The following table summarizes the activity of the asset retirement obligation, of which \$1.2 billion is included in deferred credits and other liabilities - other, with the remaining current portion in accrued liabilities at both December 31, 2016 and 2015.

For the years ended December 31, (in millions)	2016	2015
Beginning balance	\$1,124	\$1,091
Liabilities incurred – capitalized to PP&E	46	46
Liabilities settled and paid	(38)	(35)
Accretion expense	59	54
Acquisitions, dispositions and other – changes in PP&E	11	(209)
Revisions to estimated cash flows – changes in PP&E	167	177
Ending balance	\$1,369	\$1,124

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

Derivatives are carried at fair value and on a net basis when a legal right of offset exists with the same counterparty. Occidental applies hedge accounting when transactions meet specified criteria for cash-flow hedge treatment and management elects and documents such treatment. Otherwise, any fair value gains or losses are recognized in earnings in the current period. For cash-flow hedges, the gain or loss on the effective portion of the derivative is reported as a component of other comprehensive income (OCI) with an offsetting adjustment to the basis of the item being hedged.

Realized gains or losses from cash-flow hedges, and any ineffective portion, are recorded as a component of net sales in the consolidated statements of operations. Ineffectiveness is primarily created by a lack of correlation between the hedged item and the hedging instrument due to location, quality, grade or changes in the expected quantity of the hedged item. Gains and losses from derivative instruments are reported net in the consolidated statements of operations. There were no fair value hedges as of and during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014. A hedge is regarded as highly effective such that it qualifies for hedge accounting if, at inception and throughout its life, it is expected that changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item will be offset by 80 to 125 percent of the changes in the fair value or cash flows, respectively, of the hedging instrument. In the case of hedging a forecast transaction, the transaction must be probable and must present an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect reported net income or loss. Occidental discontinues hedge accounting when it determines that a derivative has ceased to be highly effective as a hedge; when the hedged item matures or is sold or repaid; or when a forecasted transaction is no longer deemed probable.

STOCK-BASED INCENTIVE PLANS

Occidental has established several stockholder-approved stock-based incentive plans for certain employees and directors (Plans) that are more fully described in Note 12. A summary of Occidental's accounting policy for awards issued under the Plans is as follows.

For cash- and stock-settled restricted stock units or incentive award shares (RSUs) and capital employed incentive awards and return on assets (ROCEI/ROAI), compensation value is initially measured on the grant date using the quoted market price of Occidental's common stock and the estimated payout at the grant date. For total shareholder return incentives (TSRIs), compensation value is initially measured on the grant date using estimated payout levels derived from a Monte Carlo valuation model. Compensation expense for RSUs, ROCEI/ROAI and TSRIs is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service periods, which is generally over the awards' respective vesting or performance periods. Compensation expense for the dividends accrued on unvested awards is adjusted quarterly for any changes in stock price and the number of share equivalents expected to be paid based on the relevant performance and market criteria, if applicable. All such performance or stock-price-related changes are recognized in periodic compensation expense. The stock-settled portion of these awards is expensed using the initially measured compensation value.

EARNINGS PER SHARE

Occidental's instruments containing rights to nonforfeitable dividends granted in stock-based awards are considered participating securities prior to vesting and, therefore, have been deducted from earnings in computing basic and diluted EPS under the two-class method.

Basic EPS was computed by dividing net income attributable to common stock, net of income allocated to participating securities, by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during each period, net of treasury shares and including vested but unissued shares and share units. The computation of diluted EPS reflects the additional dilutive effect of stock options and unvested stock awards.

RETIREMENT AND POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

Occidental recognizes the overfunded or underfunded amounts of its defined benefit pension and postretirement plans, which are more fully described in Note 13, in its financial statements using a December 31 measurement date. Occidental determines its defined benefit pension and postretirement benefit plan obligations based on various assumptions and discount rates. The discount rate assumptions used are meant to reflect the interest rate at which the obligations could effectively be settled on the measurement date. Occidental estimates the rate of return on assets with regard to current market factors but within the context of historical returns. Occidental funds and expenses negotiated pension increases for domestic union employees over the terms of the applicable collective bargaining agreements. Pension and any postretirement plan assets are measured at fair value. Common stock, preferred stock, publicly registered mutual funds, U.S. government securities and corporate bonds are valued using quoted market prices in active markets when available. When quoted market prices are not available, these investments are valued using pricing models with observable inputs from both active and non-active markets. Common and collective trusts are valued at the fund units' net asset value (NAV) provided by the issuer, which represents the quoted price in a non-active market. Short-term investment funds are valued at the fund units' NAV provided by the issuer.

SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Occidental paid United States federal, state and foreign income taxes for continuing operations of approximately \$0.3 billion, \$1.0 billion and \$2.9 billion during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Occidental also paid production, property and other taxes of approximately \$343 million, \$445 million and \$610 million during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, substantially all of which was in the United States. Interest paid totaled approximately \$312 million, \$246 million and \$219 million, net of capitalized interest of \$64 million, \$138 million and \$180 million, for the years 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

The functional currency applicable to all of Occidental's foreign oil and gas operations is the United States dollar since cash flows are denominated principally in United States dollars. In Occidental's other operations, Occidental's use of non-United States dollar functional currencies was not material for all years presented. The effect of exchange rates on transactions in foreign currencies is included in periodic income. Occidental reports the exchange rate differences arising from translating foreign-currency-denominated balance sheet accounts to the United States dollar as of the reporting date in other comprehensive income. Exchange-rate gains and losses for continuing operations were not material for all years presented.

NOTE 2 ACQUISITIONS, DISPOSITIONS AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS

2016

In 2016, Occidental completed its exit of non-core operations in Bahrain, Iraq, Libya and Yemen.

In November 2016, Occidental issued \$1.5 billion of senior notes, comprised of \$750 million of 3.0-percent senior notes due 2027 and \$750 million of 4.1-percent senior notes due 2047. Occidental received net proceeds of \$1.49 billion. Interest on the senior notes is payable semi-annually in arrears in February and August each year for each series of senior notes beginning August 15, 2017. Occidental used the proceeds for general corporate purposes.

In October 2016, Occidental acquired producing and non-producing leasehold acreage in the Permian Basin. This acquisition includes 35,000 net acres in Reeves and Pecos counties, Texas in the Southern Delaware Basin, in areas where Occidental currently operates or has working interests. Separately, Occidental also acquired working interests in several producing oil and gas CO₂ floods and related EOR infrastructure, increasing Occidental's ownership in several properties where it is currently the operator or an existing working interest partner. The total purchase price for these transactions was approximately \$2.0 billion which was allocated between unproved and proved property.

In September 2016, Occidental completed the sale of its South Texas Eagle Ford non-operated properties for \$63 million resulting in a pre-tax gain of \$59 million.

In August 2016, Occidental terminated crude oil supply contracts at a cost of \$160 million.

In the second quarter of 2016, Occidental received \$330 million as final payment from the settlement with the Republic of Ecuador. In January 2016, Occidental reached an understanding on the terms of payment for the approximate \$1.0 billion payable to Occidental by the Republic of Ecuador under a November 2015 International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes arbitration award. This award relates to Ecuador's 2006 expropriation of Occidental's Participation Contract for Block 15. Occidental recorded a pre-tax gain of \$681 million in the first quarter of 2016. The results related to Ecuador were presented as discontinued operations.

In May and June 2016, respectively, Occidental utilized part of the proceeds from the April 2016 senior notes offering (described below) to exercise the early redemption option on \$1.25 billion of 1.75-percent senior notes due in the first quarter of 2017 and to retire all \$750 million of 4.125-percent senior notes that matured in June 2016.

In April 2016, Occidental issued \$2.75 billion of senior notes, comprised of \$0.4 billion of 2.6-percent senior notes due 2022, \$1.15 billion of 3.4-percent senior notes due 2026 and \$1.2 billion of 4.4-percent senior notes due 2046. Occidental received net proceeds of approximately \$2.72 billion. Interest on the senior notes is payable semi-annually in arrears in April and October of each year for each series of senior notes, beginning on October 15, 2016. Occidental used a portion of the proceeds to retire debt in May and June 2016, and used the remaining proceeds for general corporate purposes.

In March 2016, Occidental distributed its remaining shares of California Resources Corporation (California Resources) through a special stock dividend to stockholders of record as of February 29, 2016. Upon distribution, Occidental recorded a \$78 million loss to reduce the investment to its fair market value, and Occidental no longer owns any shares of California Resources common stock.

In March 2016, Occidental completed the sale of its Piceance Basin operations in Colorado for \$153 million resulting in a pre-tax gain of \$121 million. The assets and liabilities related to these operations were presented as held for sale at December 31, 2015, and primarily included property, plant and equipment and current accrued liabilities and asset retirement obligations.

In February 2016, Occidental repaid \$700 million of 2.5-percent senior notes that matured.

In January 2016, Occidental completed the sale of its Occidental Tower building in Dallas, Texas, for net proceeds of approximately \$85 million, resulting in a pre-tax gain of \$57 million. The building was classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2015.

2015

In January 2016, Occidental reached an understanding on the terms of payment for the approximate \$1.0 billion payable to Occidental by the Republic of Ecuador under a November 2015 International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes arbitration award. This award relates to Ecuador's 2006 expropriation of Occidental's

Participation Contract for Block 15. As of December 31, 2015, Occidental recorded a pre-tax gain of \$322 million. The result of this settlement with Ecuador has been presented as discontinued operations.

In December 2015, Occidental entered a sales agreement to sell its Piceance Basin operations in Colorado for approximately \$155 million. The transaction was completed in March 2016. As a result of exiting the Piceance Basin operations Occidental recorded certain contractual liabilities which are included in deferred credits and other liabilities - other on the consolidated balance sheet. The assets and liabilities related to these operations are presented as held for sale at December 31, 2015 and primarily include property, plant and equipment and current accrued liabilities and asset retirement obligations.

In November 2015, Occidental sold its Williston Basin assets in North Dakota for approximately \$590 million.

In October 2015, Occidental completed the sale of its Westwood building in Los Angeles, California for net proceeds of \$65 million.

In June 2015, Occidental issued \$1.5 billion of debt that was comprised of \$750 million of 3.50-percent senior unsecured notes due 2025 and \$750 million of 4.625-percent senior unsecured notes due 2045. Occidental received net proceeds of