Energy plays a foundational role in enabling global economic development and human progress. Sound energy policies promote the long-term well-being of society, as well as reflect the realities of energy markets. In support of ongoing dialogue with producers, consumers, regulators, policymakers and other stakeholders, ConocoPhillips developed 10 energy principles that guide development of positions on specific issues.

**Balanced Policy Approach**
Policies should balance need for resource access, supply diversity, technological innovation, energy efficiency and environmental stewardship.

**Supply Diversity**
Policies should not discriminate against fuel sources, as many sources will be needed to meet global energy demand.

**Government Support of Technology Development**
Governments should support technical education and invest in research and development of promising emerging energy technologies where high technical risk or long lead times would inhibit private sector investment.

**Energy Efficiency**
Market-based incentives are appropriate to promote increasingly efficient use of energy. Greater energy efficiency serves to improve energy supply security and reduce environmental impacts.

**Safety and Environmental Stewardship**
Resource development, safety and environmental stewardship can and must be achieved together in order to achieve economic growth, preserve and create jobs, and ensure quality of life.

**Resource Access and International Competition**
Global energy supply security can only be achieved through greater access to a diversity of energy resources and the promotion of international competition. Global competition helps ensure that the highest standards of operational capability, environmental stewardship, fiscal transparency and social responsibility are met. Whenever such principles are embraced, jobs and economic growth soon follow.

**Coordinated Climate and Energy Solutions**
Policy solutions should address both climate change and energy supply security in a coordinated manner because the challenges are interrelated. To ensure effectiveness, climate change policies should be developed with both national and global perspectives in mind.

**Market-based Approach**
The market has an inherent ability to determine the most effective and efficient energy sources. Energy policies should be market driven and allow flexibility to achieve performance objectives, utilizing technologies available at commercial scale and at reasonable cost. Mandates for use of certain technologies or fuels and/or targets that must be achieved regardless of cost predetermine winners and losers, ultimately hurting consumers and the economy.

**Stable and Sensible Tax Policies**
Tax policies should treat both energy producers and consumers fairly and equitably. Punitive tax policies ultimately burden both energy consumers and the companies seeking to produce and deliver energy at affordable prices.

**Cost-effective Regulation**
Benefits of regulation must equal or exceed the costs of meeting regulatory requirements. Changing, excessive, overlapping, duplicative and potentially conflicting regulations increase costs, cause potential delays and adversely impact investment decisions, all of which increase consumer energy prices.