Advancing the Future of Energy

WITH CAPITAL DISCIPLINE, INNOVATION AND UNMATCHED EXECUTION

RELIABLE | AFFORDABLE | SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

Valero

Cautionary Statement

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REFINING

WORLD'S LARGEST INDEPENDENT REFINER

RENEWABLE DIESEL

WORLD'S 2ND LARGEST RENEWABLE DIESEL PRODUCER

ETHANOL

WORLD'S 2ND LARGEST CORN ETHANOL PRODUCER

GROWTH PROJECTS FOCUSED ON COST CONTROL, OPTIMIZATION AND MARGIN EXPANSION

15 refineries — lowest cost producer

3.2 million barrels per day of high-complexity throughput capacity

advantaged refining and logistics assets well positioned for feedstock and product optimization

ratable wholesale supply of 1.2 million barrels per day or over 50% of our light products

2019 BEST YEAR EVER FOR SAFETY

REDUCED GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS BY 21% SINCE 2010

HIGH RETURN PROJECTS WITH PRODUCTS PLACED INTO HIGH GROWTH, LOW CARBON MARKETS

DIAMOND GREEN DIESEL (DGD)

275 million gallons per year

675 expanding to million gallons per year

low carbon intensity renewable diesel produced from recycled animal fats, used cooking oil and inedible corn oil

up to **80%** reduction in GHG emissions

100% compatible with existing engines and infrastructure

CONTINUE TO EVALUATE ADDITIONAL GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES

EVALUATING ECONOMIC PATHS TO FURTHER REDUCE CARBON INTENSITY

14 ethanol plants

1.7 billion gallons per year production capacity

high-octane renewable fuel with lower CO_2 emissions

up to **30%** reduction in GHG emissions

existing logistics assets well positioned to support export growth

Best-in-class producer of fuels and products that are essential to modern life

Advancing the Future of Energy with Capital Discipline, Innovation and Unmatched Execution

Operations

Unmatched Execution with a Proven History of Operations Excellence

- Safe, reliable, environmentally responsible operations have driven higher profitability and lower volatility through multiple commodity cycles
- The lowest cash operating cost among peer group while maintaining first quartile operating performance
- Applying our liquid fuels manufacturing expertise to optimize our renewable diesel business

Earnings Growth

Growth Through Innovation

- Growth projects focused on operating cost control, market expansion and margin improvement
- Leveraging our global liquid fuels platform to expand our long-term competitive advantage with investments in economic low-carbon projects
- 25% after-tax IRR hurdle rate for projects

Capital Discipline

Demonstrated Commitment to Stockholders

- Disciplined capital allocation with solid free cash flow and returns to stockholders across margin cycles
- Delivered on our target payout ratio of 40% to 50% every year under current management
- 13% average Return on Invested Capital since 2014

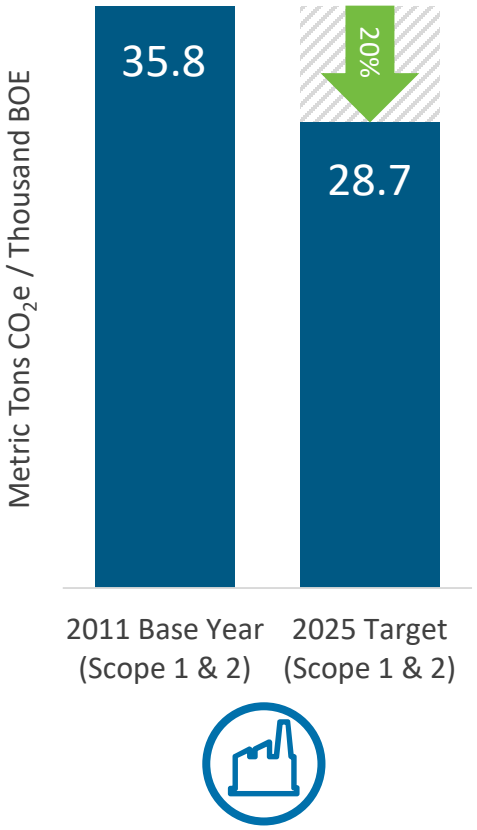
Comprehensive liquid fuels strategy driving economic growth projects and providing a viable path to reduce and offset GHG emissions by 63% by 2025

Steadfast in the execution of our strategy, pursuing **excellence in operations,** investing for **earnings growth with lower volatility** and honoring our **commitment to stockholder returns**

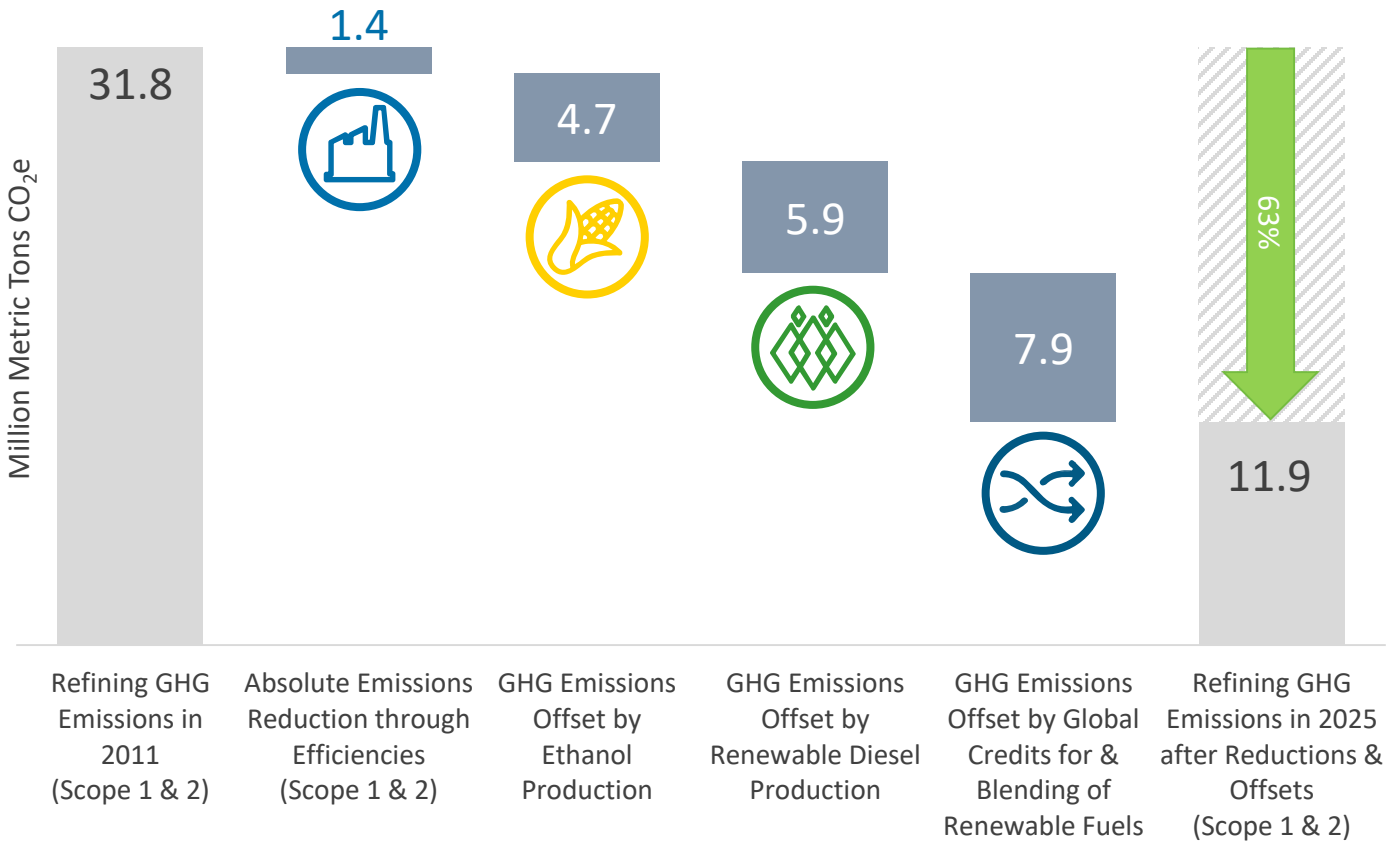
See slides 22-23 for notes regarding this slide. See slides 42-49 for non-GAAP disclosures.
Peer group includes PSX, MPC, HFC, and PBF.

Comprehensive Roadmap to Further Reduce Emissions with Projects in Execution

GHG Emissions Intensity Target (Scope 1 & 2)



Absolute Reductions and Offsets through Existing Board Approved Projects



Targeting to **reduce** and **offset** Refining GHG **emissions by**

63%

through investments in **Board approved projects**, with the potential to achieve

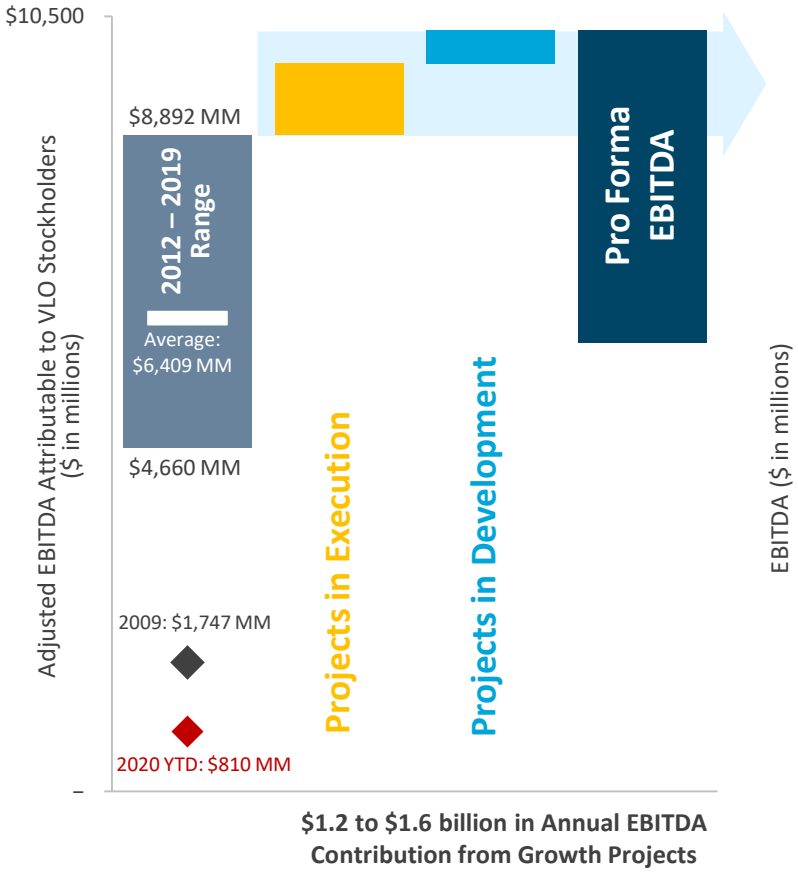
72%

by 2025 with projects under consideration subject to Board approval

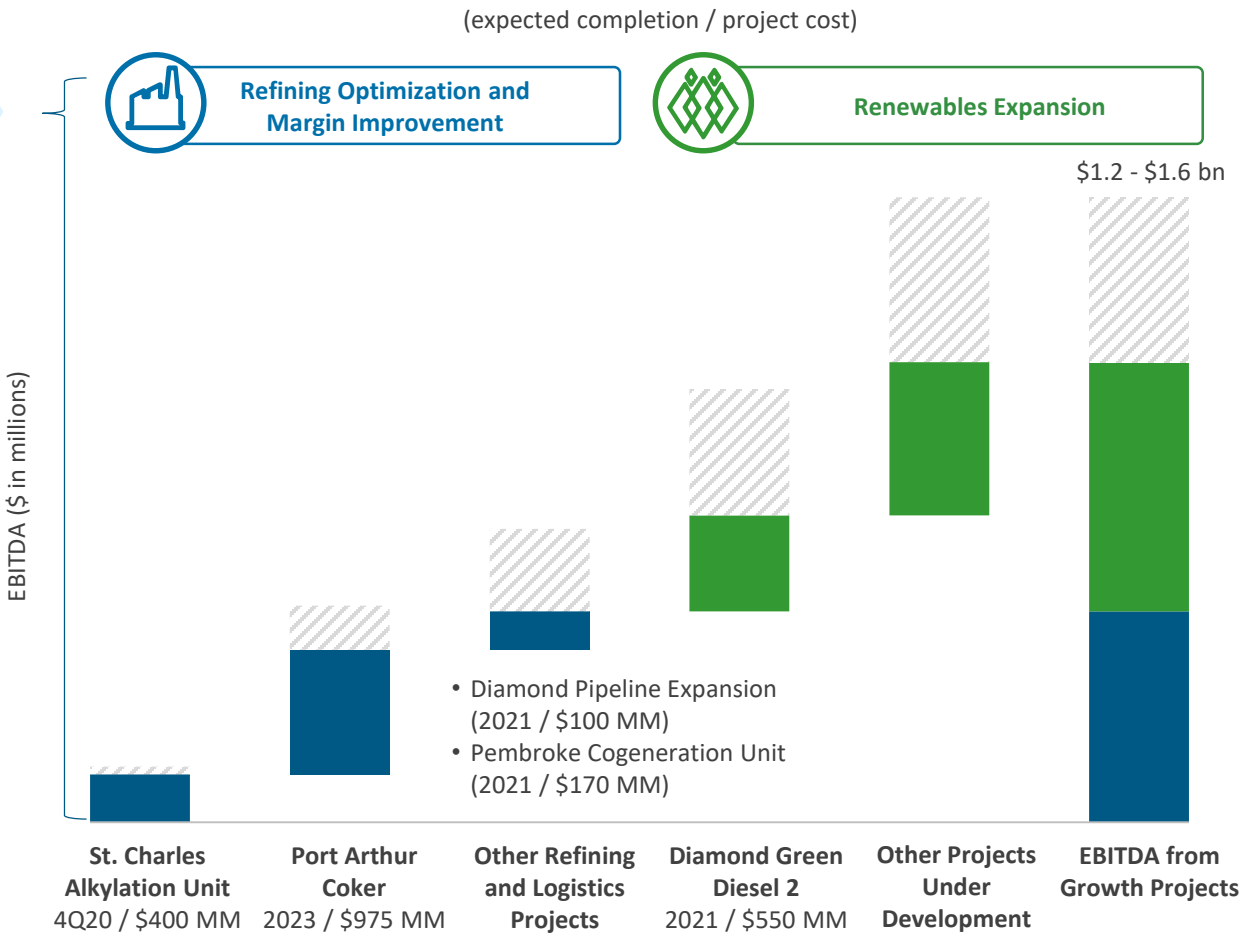
See slides 22-23 for notes regarding this slide.

Expanding Our Long-term Competitive Advantage with Investments in Economic Low-carbon Transportation Fuels

Visibility to Earnings Growth



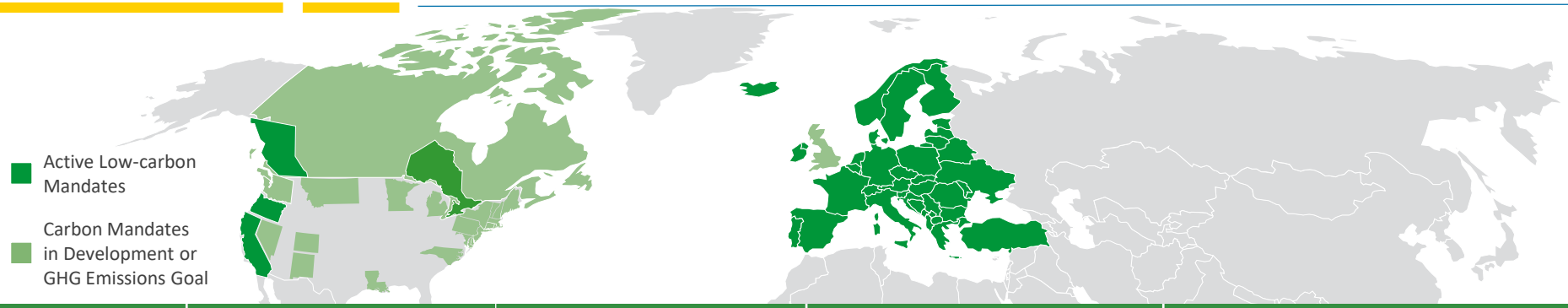
$1.2 to $1.6 billion in Annual EBITDA from Growth Projects



Reinvesting capital with diversification into **higher growth**, **higher return** and **lower carbon renewable fuels**

See slides 22-23 for notes regarding this slide. See slides 42-49 for non-GAAP disclosures.
Joint venture investments, including Diamond Green Diesel, reflect Valero's ownership interest.

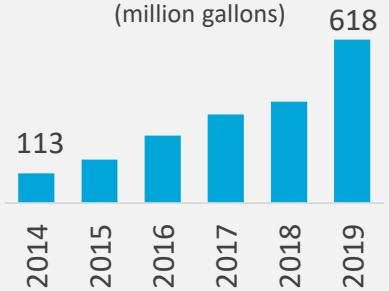
Global Low-carbon Fuel Policies Driving Demand Growth for Renewable Diesel



	2030 GHG Emissions Reduction Target	Net-Zero GHG Emissions Target	Primary Transportation Fuel Policy Mechanism	2030 Liquid Fuels Goal
California	40%	Net-zero by 2045	Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS)	Reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels by at least 20%
Canada	30%	Net-zero by 2050	Clean Fuel Standard (CFS) – enforcement expected 2022	Reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels by 10-12%
EU	40%	Net-zero by 2050	Renewable Energy Directive II (RED II)	Replace 14% of transport fuels with biofuels
Other Policies in Place	• Oregon is matching California's GHG reduction target and has an LCFS policy in place • British Columbia and Ontario have existing low-carbon fuels policies • Sweden is implementing a 21% GHG reduction mandate for diesel by 2020 and aims for 50% of transport fuels to be biofuels by 2030 • Finland aims for 30% of transport fuels to be biofuels by 2030			
Potential Policies	• State of Washington continues to debate an LCFS with a 20% GHG reduction target by 2035 • New York introduced legislation that would require net-zero emissions by 2050 with the possibility of LCFS legislation • Certain Midwest states and Colorado are exploring similar renewables mandates			

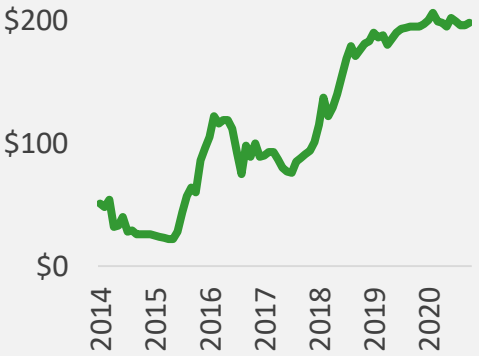
California Renewable Diesel Consumption

(million gallons)



LCFS Credit Price

(monthly average, $ per metric ton)

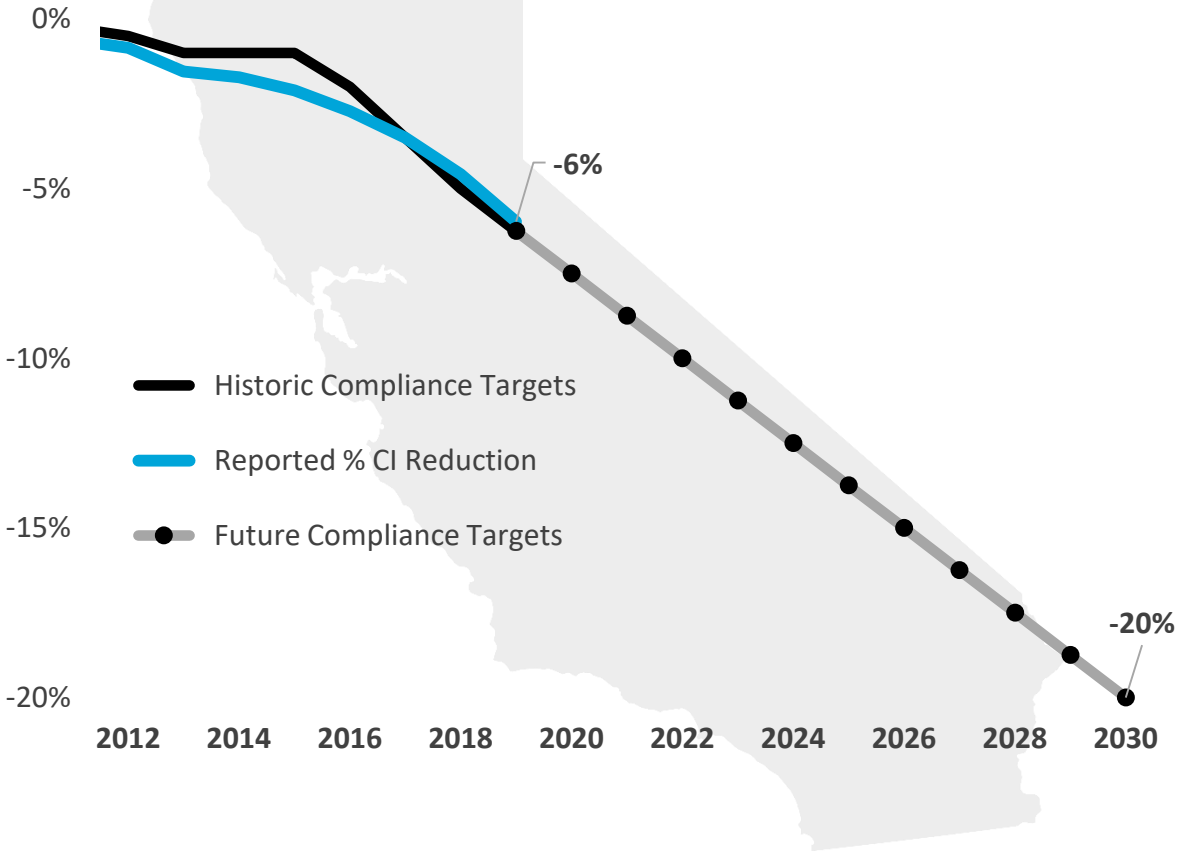


Source: California Air Resources Board. LCFS credit price though October 2020.

Renewable Diesel Driving Low Carbon Results in California

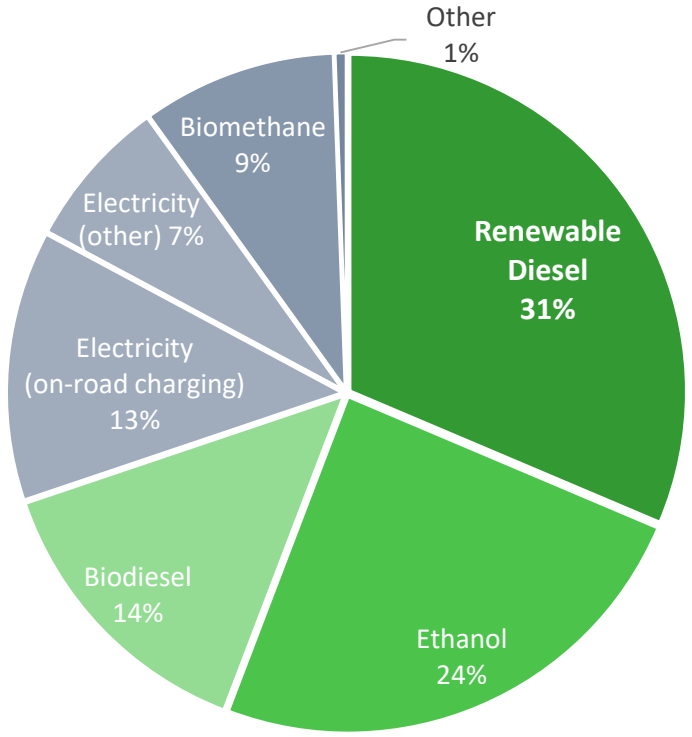
California LCFS Performance

(% reduction in carbon intensity)



LCFS Credit by Fuel Type

(2020 YTD)



Cost-effective fuel that can be used with existing vehicles

Does not require infrastructure investments

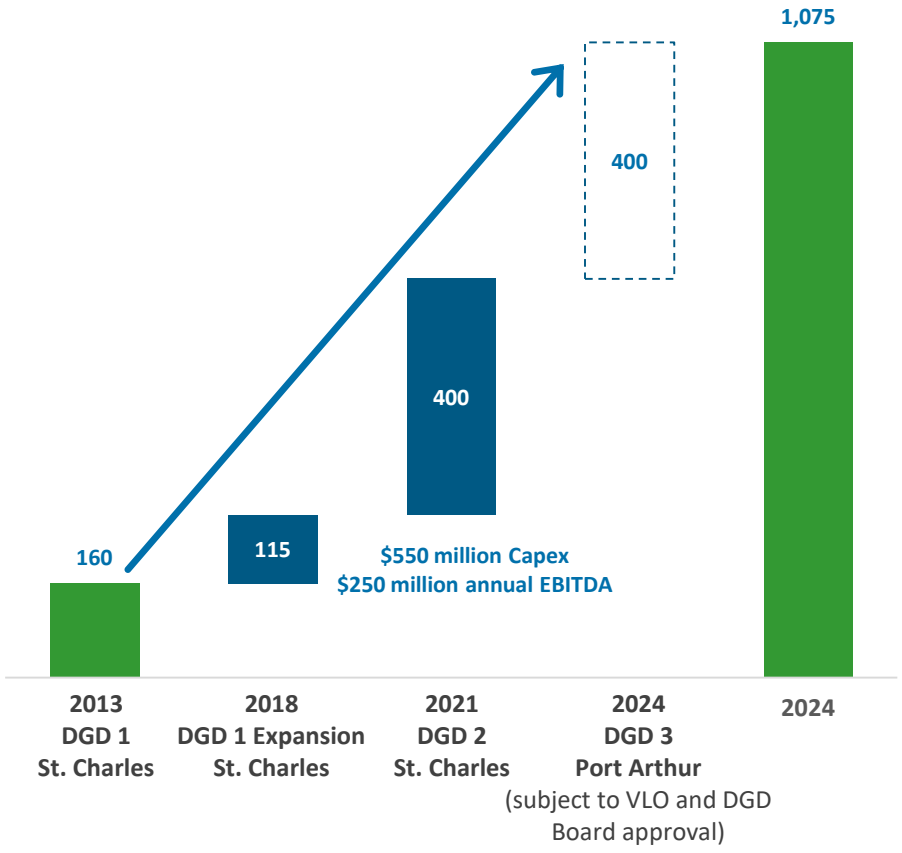
Over 2 billion gallons consumed since 2011

Source: California Air Resources Board. 2020 through June 30.

Expansion into Low-carbon Renewable Fuels Underpinned by Higher Economic Returns

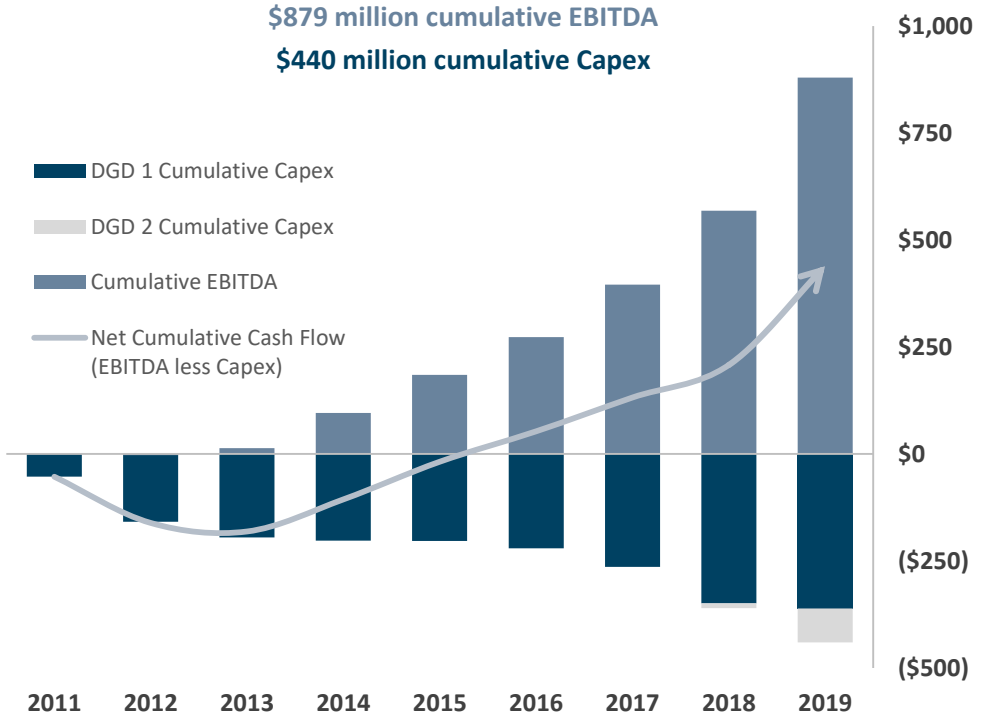
Renewable Diesel Capacity

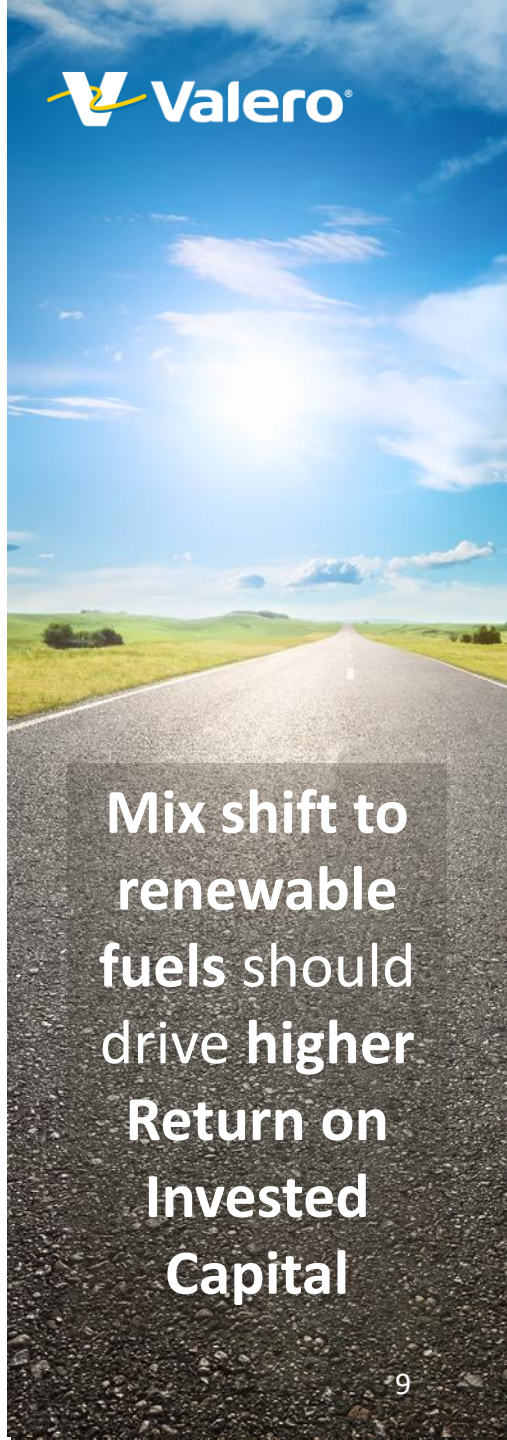
(million gallons per year)



Renewable Diesel Realized Cash Flow Profile

($ in millions)



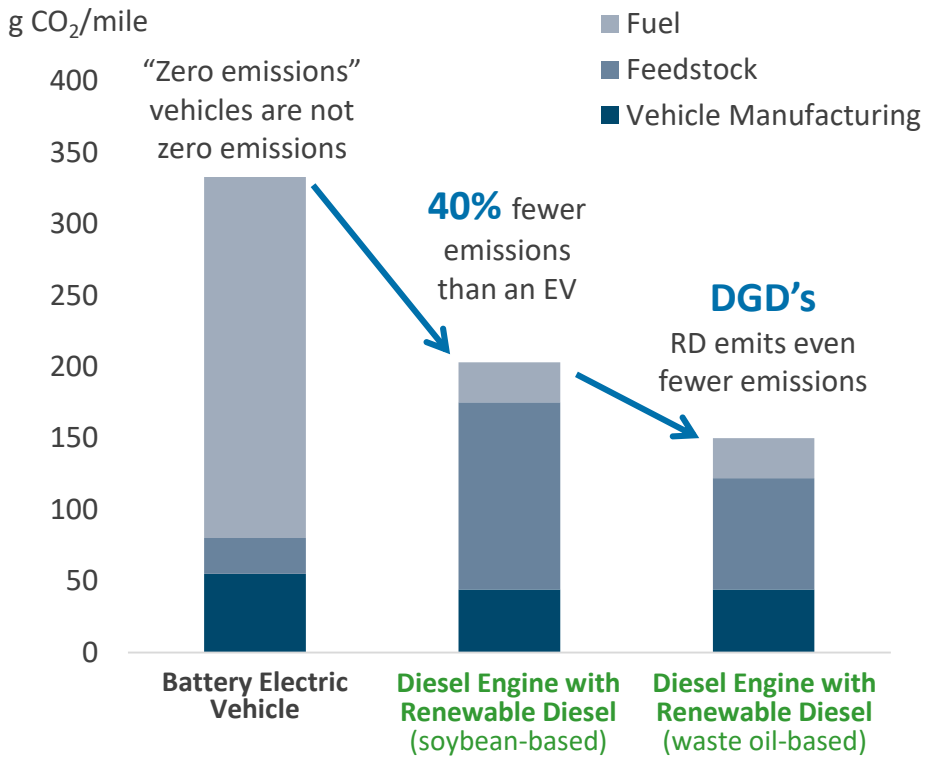


See slides 22-23 for notes regarding this slide. See slides 42-49 for non-GAAP disclosures.
Diamond Green Diesel reflects Valero's 50% share.

A Vehicle Running on Renewable Diesel Emits Over 40% Fewer Emissions than an Electric Vehicle

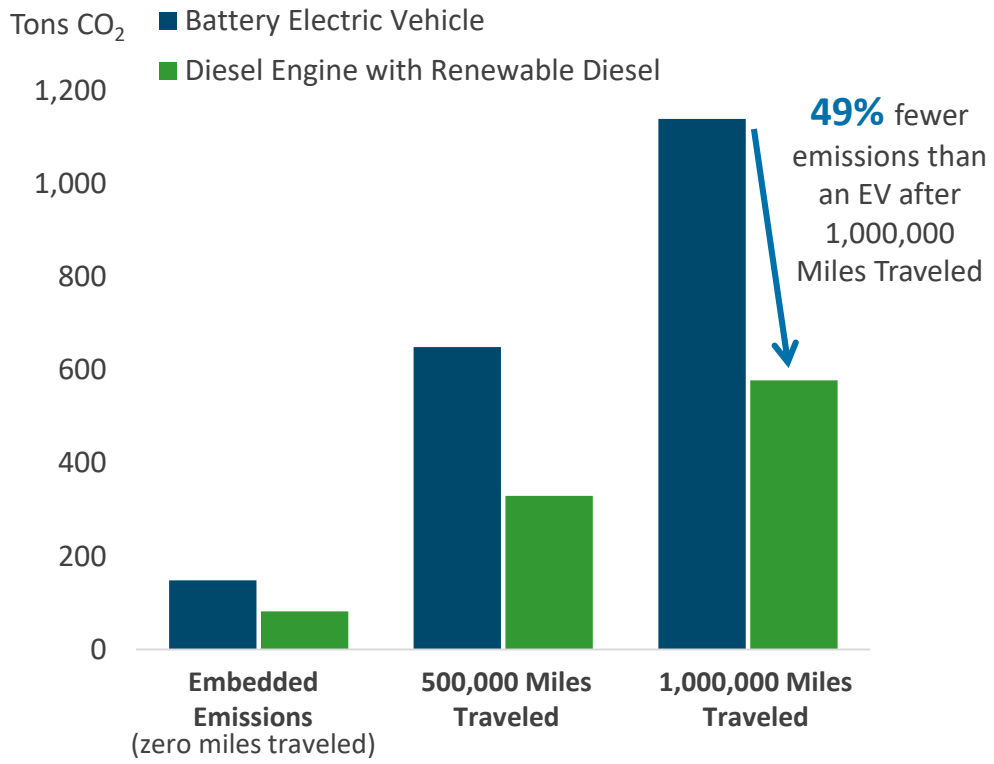
U.S. Light-Duty Vehicle Life Cycle Emissions

Argonne National Laboratory Study



U.S. Heavy-Duty Long-Haul Vehicle Life Cycle Emissions

Southwest Research Institute Study



A single light-duty vehicle running on renewable diesel emits **29 tons less CO_2 emissions** than an electric vehicle, an amount equal to planting **435 trees***

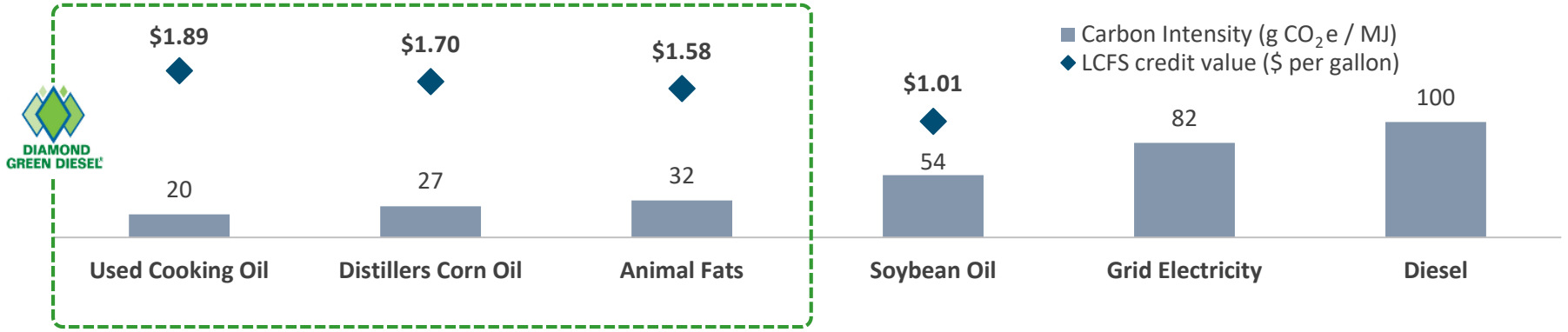
A single heavy-duty long-haul vehicle running on renewable diesel emits **561 tons less CO_2 emissions** than an electric vehicle, an amount equal to planting **8,482 trees***

*Estimated based on EPA's GHG Equivalencies calculator for urban tree seedlings grown for ten years.

Source: Argonne National Laboratory (DOE) and Southwest Research Institute.
See slides 22-23 for notes regarding this slide.

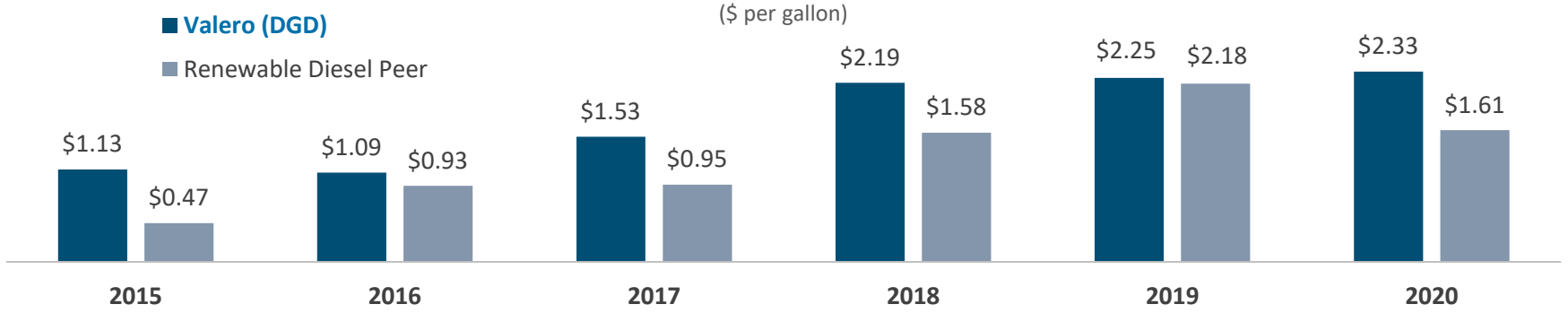
Our Competitive Advantage with Diamond Green Diesel (DGD)

DGD is Designed to Process Low Carbon Feedstocks for Higher Product Value



Higher EBITDA Margin

($ per gallon)



Applying our liquid fuels manufacturing expertise to optimize our renewable diesel business

Source: Company reports and California Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS).
See slides 22-23 for notes regarding this slide. See slides 42-49 for non-GAAP disclosures.

PREMIER REFINING PORTFOLIO THAT IS RESILIENT EVEN IN A CARBON-CONSTRAINED SCENARIO

SIZE, SCALE AND GLOBAL REACH

high complexity coastal system with **extensive connectivity** to inland and imported crudes

operational flexibility to process a wide range of feedstocks

ratable wholesale supply of 1.2 million barrels per day or over 50% of our light products

global operations support **optimization** of product exports

one of the largest light products importers into Mexico

LOWEST COST PRODUCER WHILE ACHIEVING TOP QUARTILE OPERATIONS

safety and **reliability** are imperative for profitability

top quartile mechanical availability minimizes unplanned downtime and costs

access to cheap natural gas and a deep pool of skilled labor on the U.S. Gulf Coast

INVESTMENTS IN EFFICIENCY, MARKET EXPANSION AND HIGHER MARGIN CAPTURE

reducing cost and improving margin capture
- Wilmington and Pembroke cogens
- St. Charles and Port Arthur hydrocrackers
- Port Arthur coker
- Houston and St. Charles alkylation units

improving feedstock flexibility, cost and crude quality
- Diamond, Sunrise and Red River pipelines
- connectivity in Corpus Christi
- Line 9 into Quebec
- Houston and Corpus Christi toppers

growing market share into higher netback markets
- Central Texas pipelines and terminals
- MVP Pasadena terminal
- expansion into Latin America with investments in Mexico and Peru

Long-term, sustainable competitive advantage

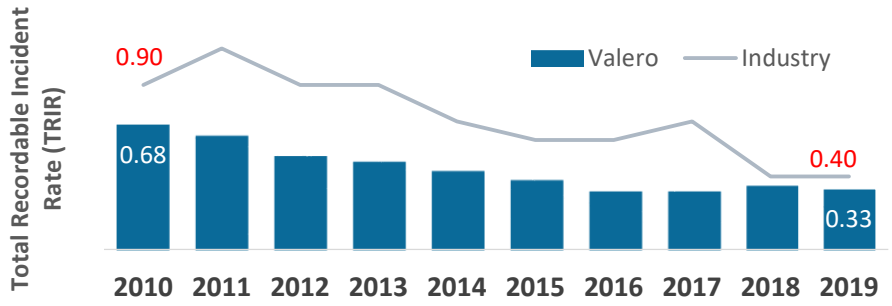
See slides 22-23 for notes regarding this slide. See slides 42-49 for non-GAAP disclosures.
Peer group includes PSX, MPC, HFC, and PBF.

Safety and Reliability are Imperative for Profitability

2019
BEST YEAR EVER FOR SAFETY

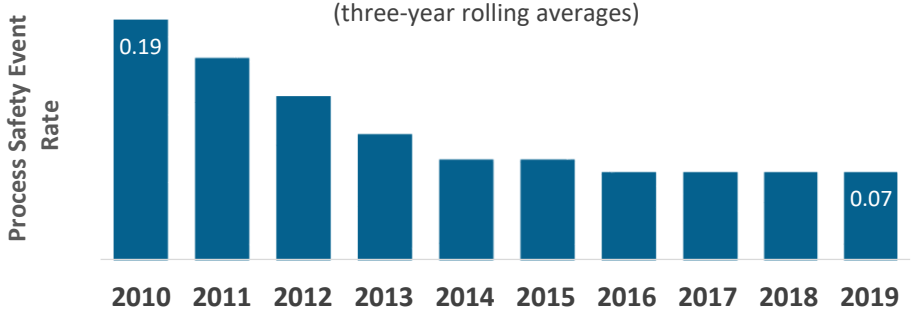
In 2019, we delivered our **best year ever on employee safety performance** and had the lowest number of environmental events in company history

Personnel Safety

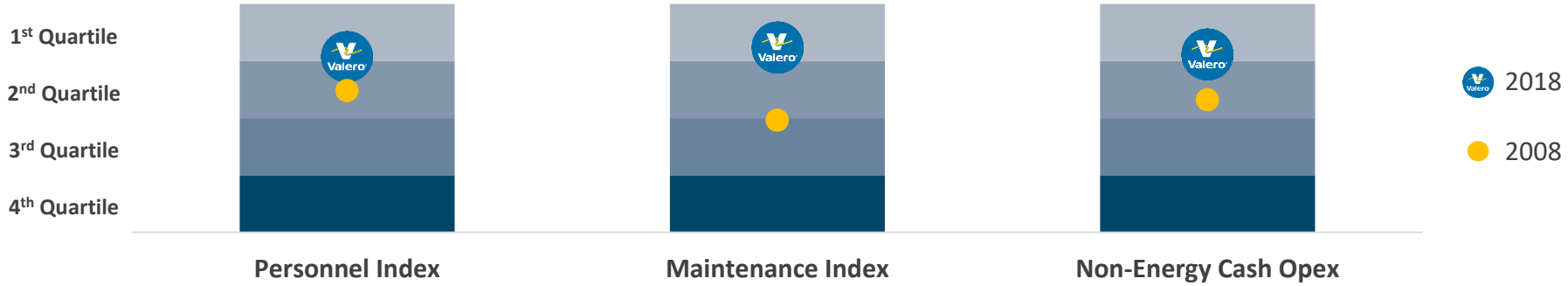


Tier 1 Process Safety

(three-year rolling averages)



Improvement Versus Industry Benchmarks Leads to Greater Margin Capture, Lower Operating Expenses and Better Efficiency

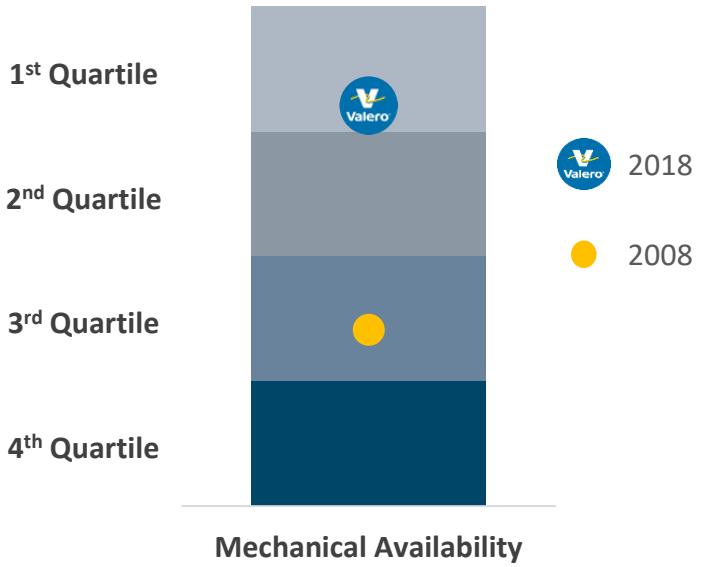


Investments in reliability have contributed to **operations excellence**

See slides 22-23 for notes regarding this slide.

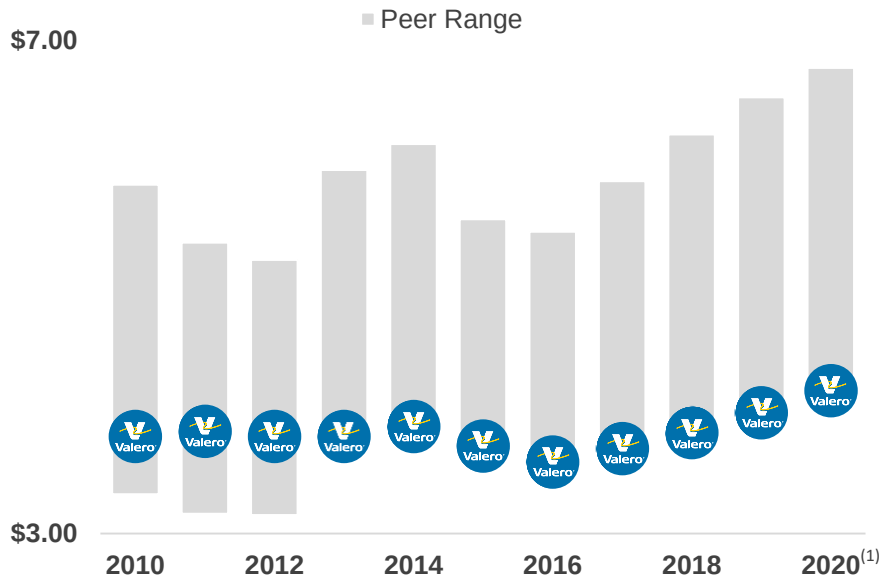
Increased Refinery Availability Has Driven Valero to be the Lowest Cost Producer

Improvement in Mechanical Availability Versus Industry Benchmarks



Refining Cash Operating Expenses Per Barrel of Throughput

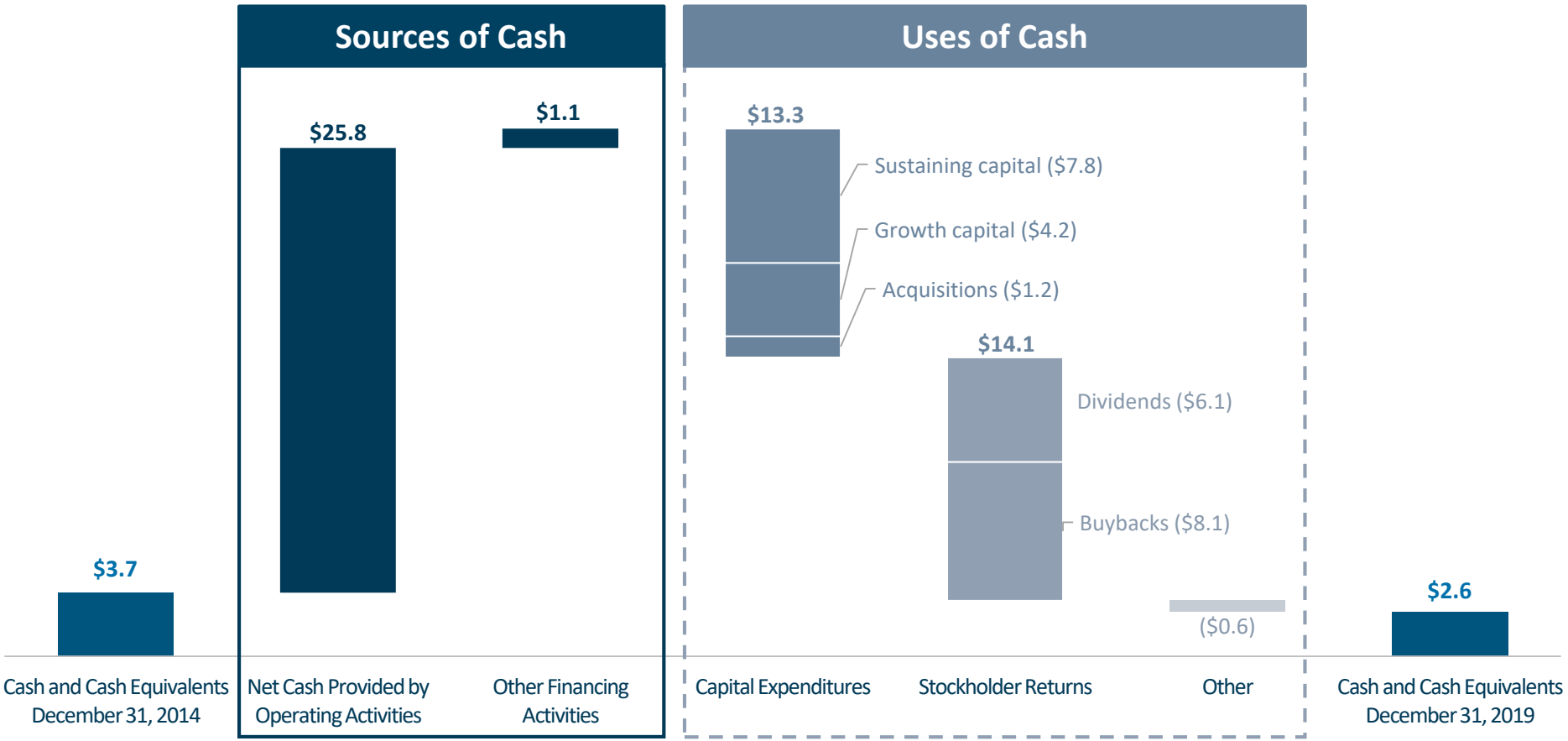
(excludes turnaround and D&A expenses)



See slides 22-23 for notes regarding this slide. Peer group includes PSX, MPC, HFC, and PBF.
(1) 2020 refining cash operating expenses per barrel of throughput through September 30.

Refining Business Generates Significant Cash to Support Growth and Stockholder Returns

Sources and Uses of Cash – Cumulative Last Five Years ($ in billions)
December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2019



Disciplined Capital Management is a Constant in Our Strategy

1 Maintain Strong Balance Sheet

Maintain investment grade credit rating

Target 20% to 30% debt-to-cap ratio

2 Non-Discretionary

Sustaining Capex

- Target approximately $1.5 billion annually
- Key to safe and reliable operations

Dividend

- Commitment to stockholders
- Targeting a sustainable and growing dividend with a payout that is at the high end of our peer group

3 Discretionary

Growth Capex

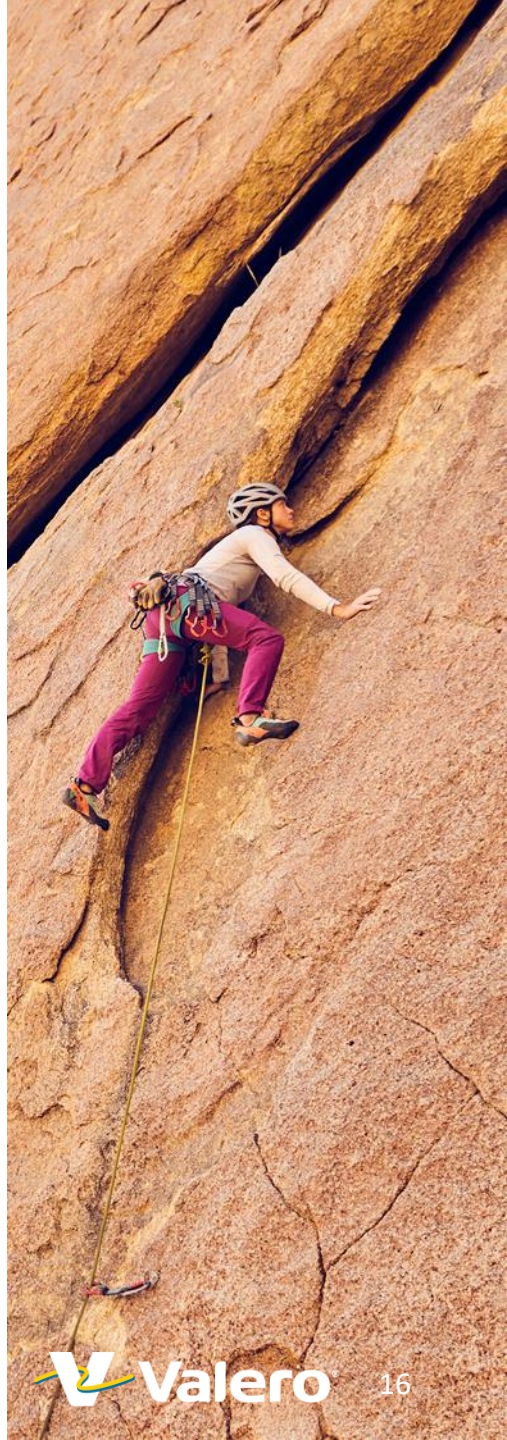
- 25% after-tax IRR hurdle rate for projects
- Refining projects focused on operating cost control, market expansion and margin improvement
- Renewable fuels expansion

Acquisitions

- Evaluate versus alternative uses of cash

Buybacks

- Targeting an annual payout ratio between 40% and 50% of adjusted net cash provided by operating activities
- Stock buyback program consists of ratable and opportunistic purchases

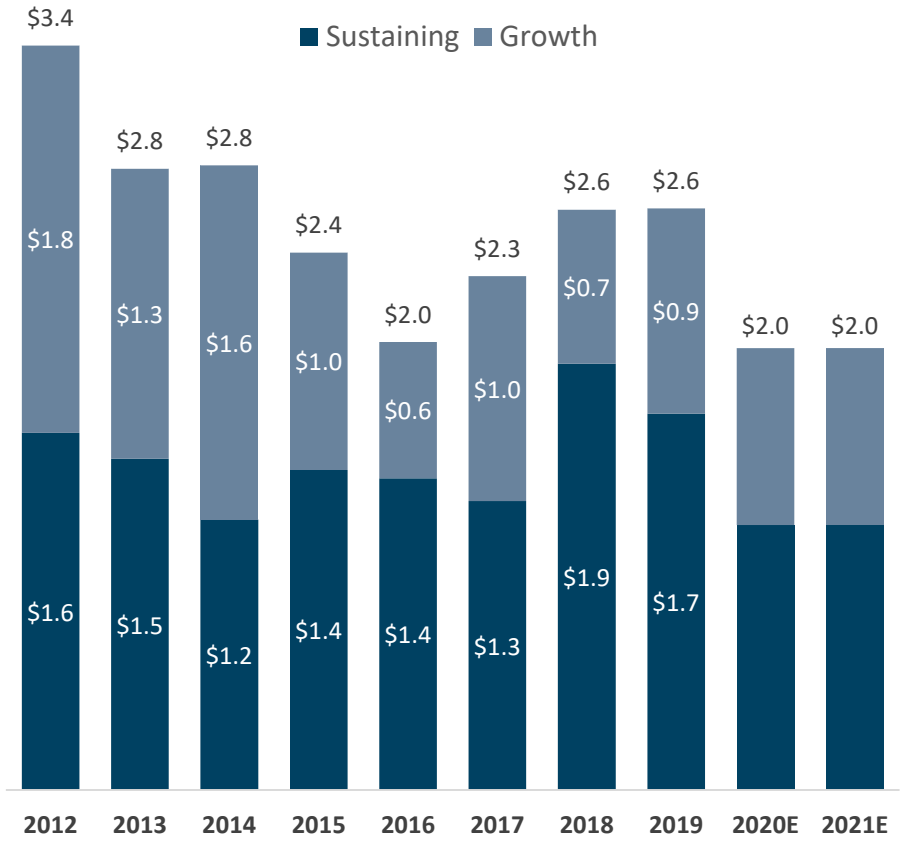


See slides 22-23 for notes regarding this slide.

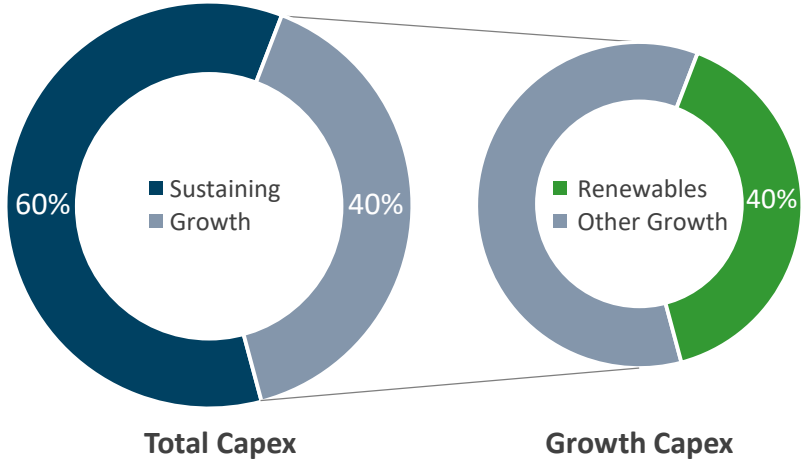
Demonstrated Discipline in Capital Allocation

Annual Capex

($ billion)



Estimated Total Annual Capex
$2.0 Billion for 2020 and 2021



Sustaining Capex as a percentage of Depreciation and Amortization

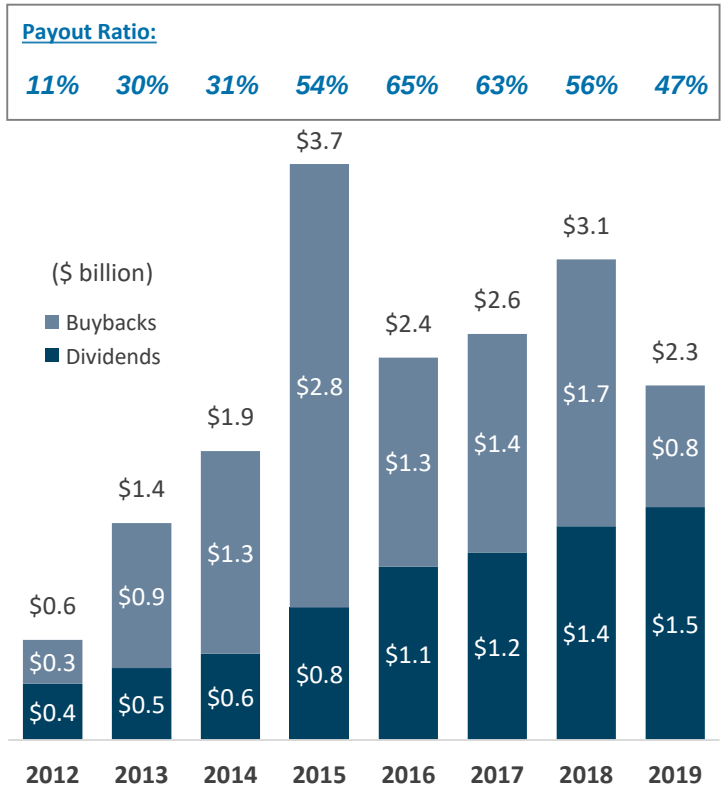
Steady investments to maintain a **safe and reliable asset base** and **enhance** the **margin capability** of our portfolio

40% of growth capex is allocated to **renewables**

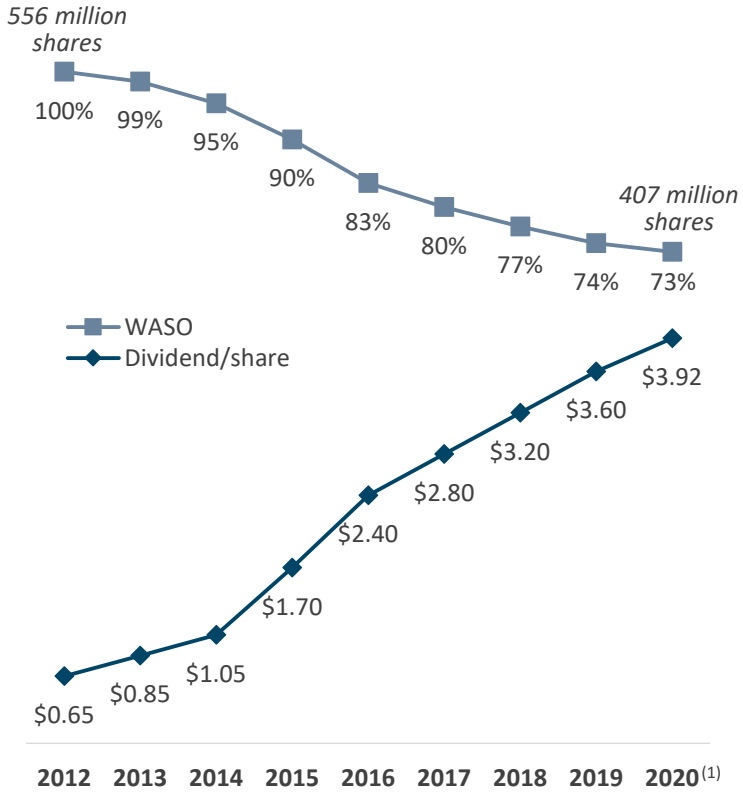
Sustaining capex includes costs for turnarounds and catalysts and regulatory compliance. Growth capex includes joint-venture investments but excludes acquisitions. Sustaining and growth capex excludes 50% of DGD's sustaining and growth capex attributable to our joint venture partner and those related to other variable interest entities. Renewables reflects DGD.

Delivering on Our Commitment of Cash Returns to Stockholders

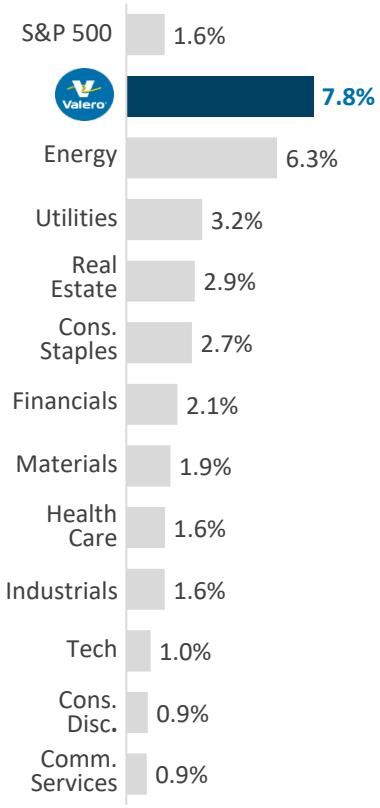
Stockholder Returns



Annual Dividend Per Share and Weighted Average Shares Outstanding as a Percentage Relative to 2012



Annual Dividend Yield(2)



Delivering cash returns through **sustainable dividend growth** and **discretionary buybacks**

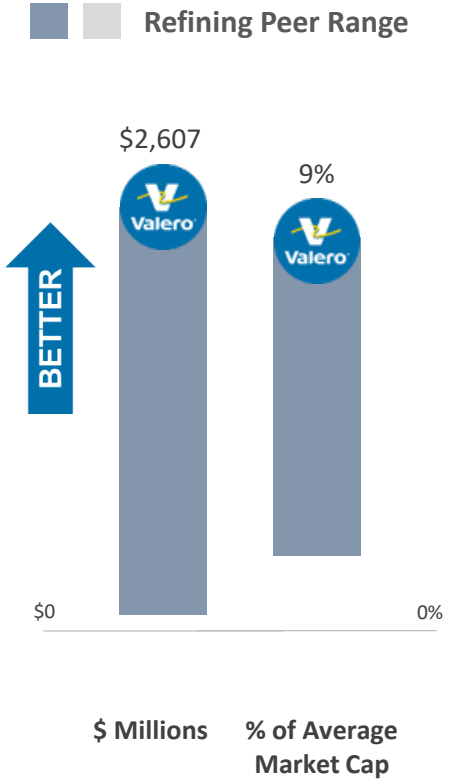
Source: Bloomberg and company filings as of November 9, 2020. See slides 42-49 for non-GAAP disclosures.

(1) 2020 weighted average shares outstanding (WASO) through September 30, 2020. Dividend per share annualized based on most recent quarterly dividend.

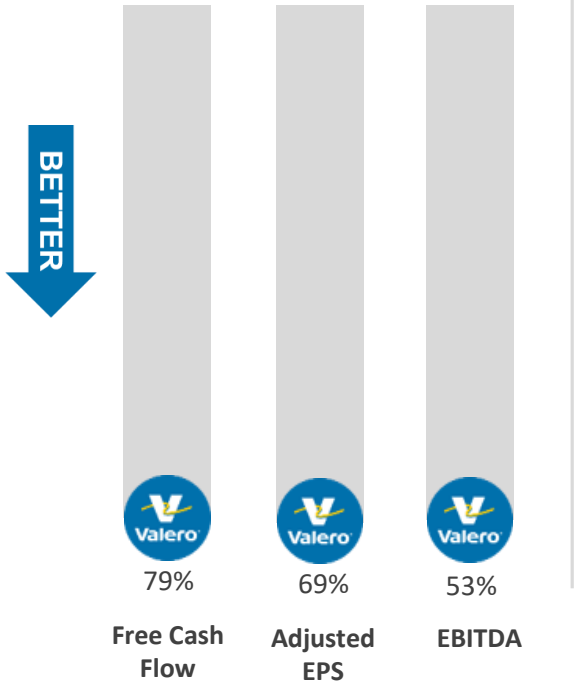
(2) Dividend yield for sectors reflects the Index Yield of the respective SPDR exchange-traded fund (ETF).

Demonstrated Lower Volatility in Earnings and Free Cash Flow

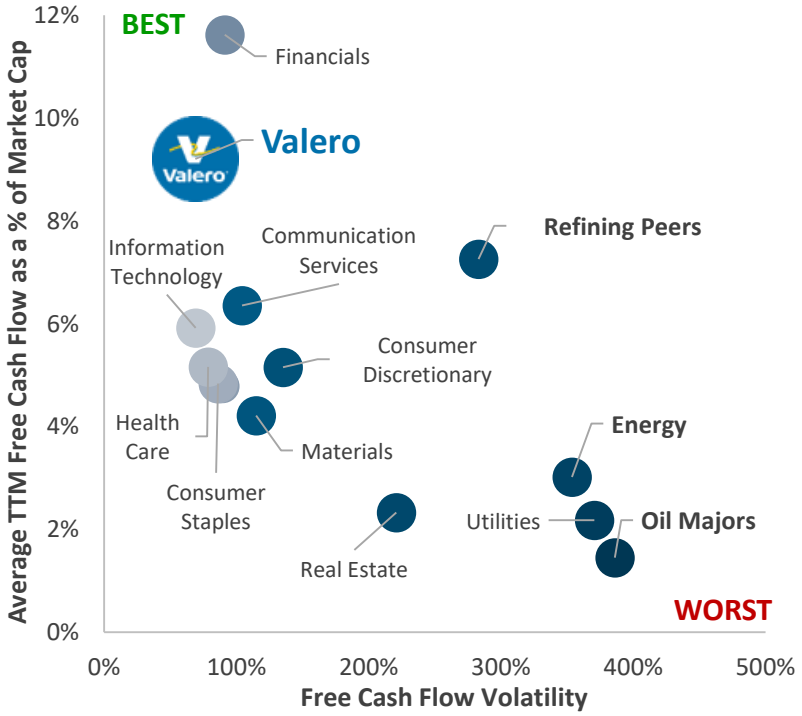
Average Free Cash Flow 2012 – 2019



Volatility 2012 – 2020



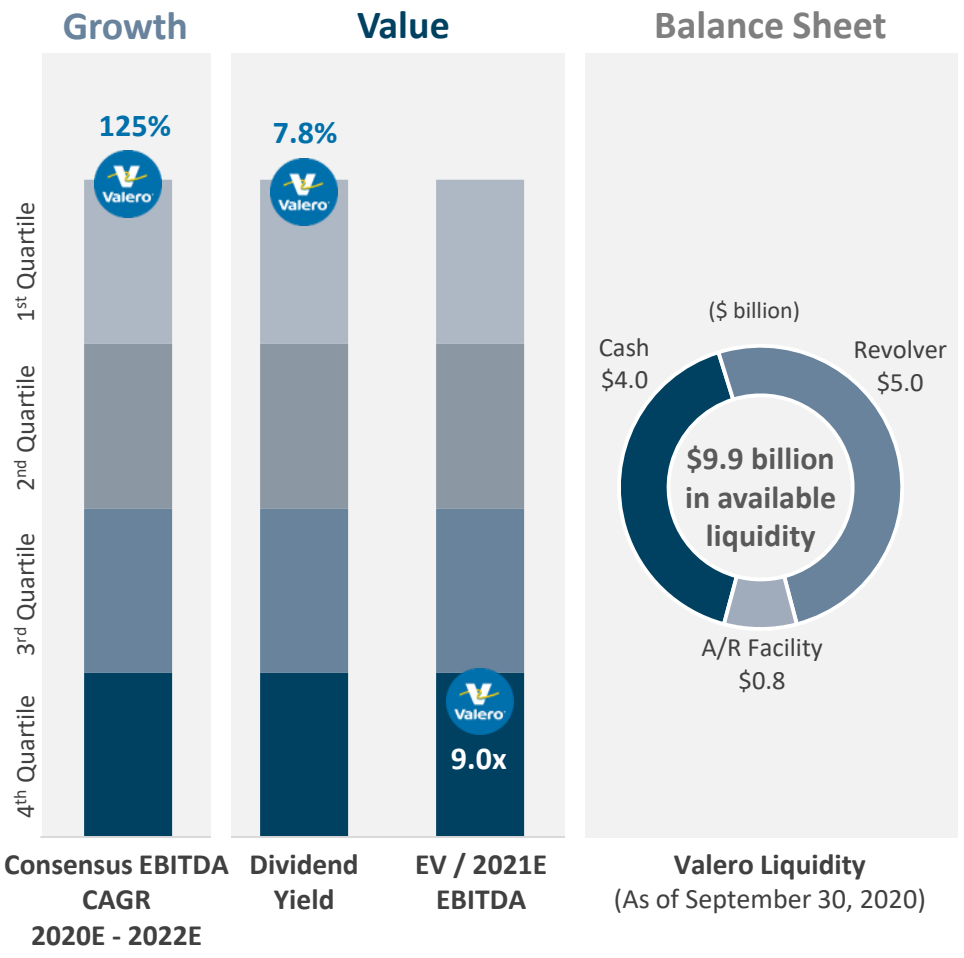
S&P 500 Free Cash Flow Volatility and Return Profile 2012 – 2020

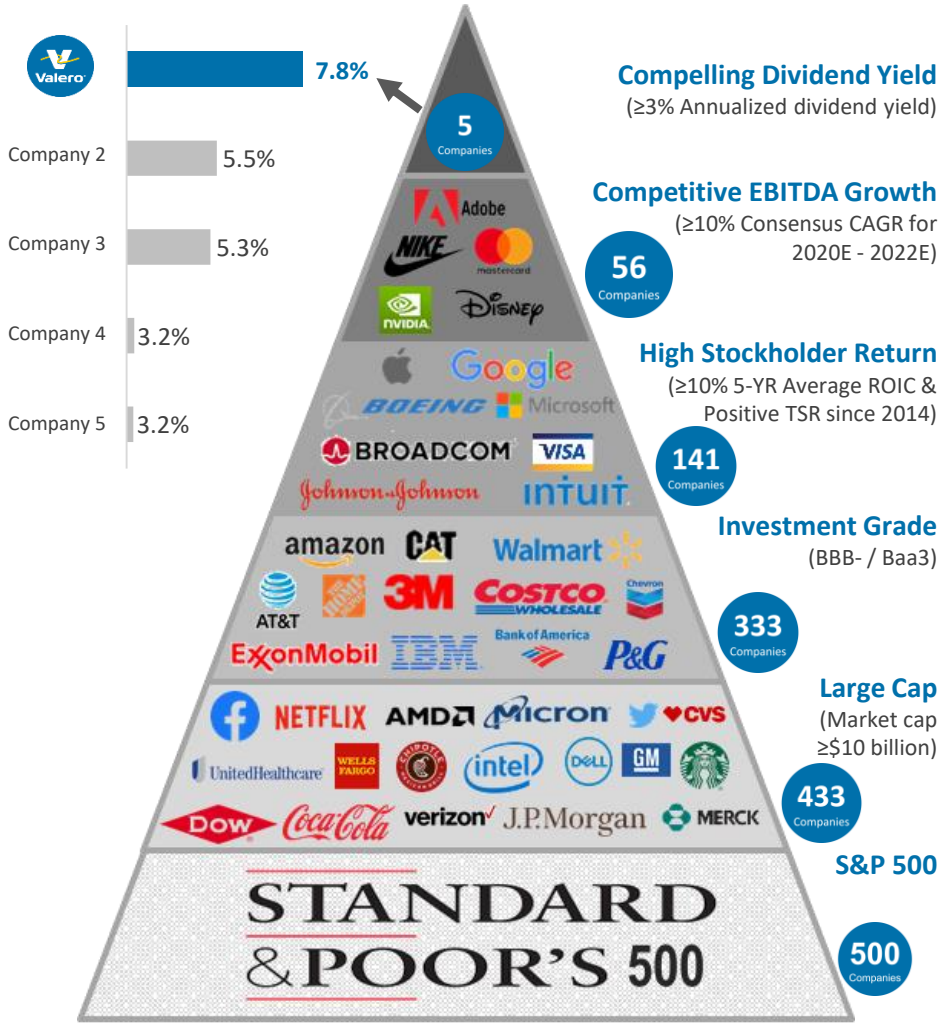


Valero has demonstrated **lower volatility in earnings** and **free cash flow** than other refiners, integrated energy companies and most S&P 500 sectors

Source: Bloomberg and company reports.
See slides 22-23 for notes regarding this slide. See slides 42-49 for non-GAAP disclosures.

Valero's Positioning Relative to the S&P 500 Index





- Premier Refining portfolio that is resilient even in a carbon-constrained scenario
- Lowest cost producer
- Growth through innovation in Renewables
- Committed to Stockholder returns with a target payout ratio of 40% to 50%
- Comprehensive roadmap to reduce emissions through investments in Board approved projects

Source Bloomberg as of November 9, 2020.
See slides 22-23 for notes regarding this slide.

Appendix Contents

Notes

Payout Ratio

Payout Ratio is the sum of dividends and stock buybacks divided by adjusted net cash provided by operating activities. Adjusted net cash provided by operating activities excludes changes in working capital and 50% of DGD's operating cash flow (excluding the change in its working capital) attributable to our joint venture partner.

Light Products

Light products is the combined volume of gasoline and distillate. Gasoline volume includes blendstocks and distillate volume includes ULSD, jet fuel, kerosene, and ULSK.

Slide 5

Valero's SASB Report aligns its performance data with the recommendations of the Sustainable Accounting Standards Board (SASB) framework in the Oil and Gas – Refining and Marketing industry standard. A copy of Valero's SASB report and related disclosures can be found on Valero's investor relations website at Investorvalero.com.

Slide 6, Slide 9 and Slide 35

Amounts shown represent targeted EBITDA growth. Valero is unable to provide a reconciliation of such forward-looking targets because certain information needed to make a reasonable forward-looking estimate is difficult to estimate and dependent on future events, which are uncertain or outside of its control, including with respect to unknown financing terms, project timing and costs, and other potential variables. Accordingly, a reconciliation is not available without unreasonable effort.

$250 million annual EBITDA for DGD 2 St. Charles represents Valero's 50% share of estimated annual EBITDA contribution.

Slide 10

U.S. Light-Duty Vehicle Life Cycle Emissions study conducted by Argonne National Laboratory (DOE) – "Cradle-to-Grave Lifecycle Analysis of U.S. Light-Duty Vehicle-Fuel Pathways: A Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Economic Assessment of Current (2015) and Future (2025-2030) Technologies." Study focused on the midsize sedan, assumed 15 year vehicle life of vehicle, renewable diesel emissions are based on 100% renewable diesel blend, electricity based on 2014 EIA average mix, no battery replacement for 210 mile range electric vehicle, DGD waste oil feedstock CI's have at least 40% less emissions than soybean based renewable diesel.

U.S. Heavy-Duty Long-Haul Vehicle Life Cycle Emissions study conducted by Southwest Research Institute – "Class 8 Truck Life Cycle Analysis" (2020). Class 8 heavy-duty truck with a one-million mile (~15 years) lifetime; electric truck with a 500-mile battery range, electricity based on GREET Distributed U.S. Mix Variable 2020-2035, no battery replacement; 15L diesel engine running on 100% renewable diesel, renewable diesel carbon intensity based on CARB's 2019 LCFS Quarterly Data Summary.

Slide 11

California LCFS credit values are for 2020, assuming $200 per metric ton carbon price. Renewable diesel peer reflects Neste Corporation. 2020 EBITDA margin through September 30.

Notes

Slide 13

Industry total recordable incident rate from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Valero TRIR includes employee and contractor data. Tier 1 three-year rolling averages of process safety events per 200,000 work hours. Tier 1 defined within API Recommended Practice 754. Industry benchmarking and Valero's performance statistics from Solomon Associates and Valero.

Slide 14

Industry benchmarking and Valero's performance statistics from Solomon Associates and Valero. Valero's refining operations typically consume approximately 905,000 MMBtu/day of natural gas, of which 66% is operating expense and the balance is cost of goods sold.

Slide 16

Targeted debt-to-cap ratio based on total debt reduced by balance sheet cash. Peer group includes PSX, MPC, HFC, and PBF. Payout ratio is the sum of dividends and stock buybacks divided by adjusted net cash provided by operating activities. Adjusted net cash provided by operating activities excludes changes in working capital and 50% of DGD's operating cash flow (excluding the change in its working capital) attributable to our joint venture partner.

Slide 19

Free cash flow is defined as net cash provided by operating activities less capital expenditures, deferred turnaround and catalyst cost expenditures, investments in joint ventures, and changes in current assets and liabilities. Average free cash flow reflects 2012 through the most recent annual filing. Average free cash flow for PBF reflects years 2013 to 2019 due to its December 2012 IPO. Volatility expressed as coefficient of variance, or the standard deviation divided by the mean, of the respective metric on a quarterly basis from the first quarter of 2012 through the most recent filing. EBITDA is defined as net income plus income tax, net interest and depreciation and amortization. Refining peer group includes PSX, MPC, HFC, and PBF. Oil majors include XOM, CVX, COP and EOG.

Slide 20

TSR from December 31, 2014 through November 9, 2020 includes stock price appreciation and dividends paid. EV / EBITDA based on 2021 consensus estimates.

Slide 28

2020 feedstock ranges through September 30. Ranges represent average quarterly minimums and maximums of each feedstock category as a % of total feedstock. Ranges for monthly averages are wider.

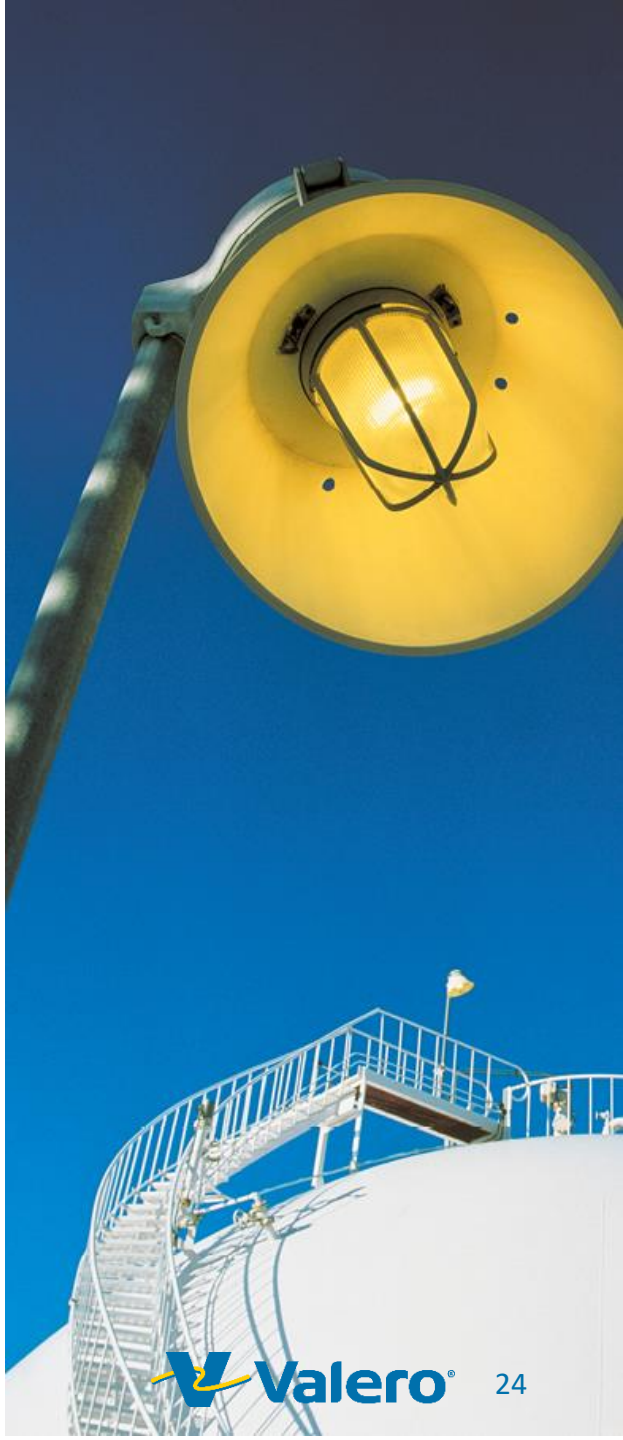
Slide 30

VLO U.S. product exports reflect Valero's actual U.S. gasoline and distillate export volumes. Distillate volume includes diesel, jet fuel and ULSK. Map shows destinations for products exported from Valero's refineries in the U.S., Canada and the U.K.

VLO Guidance

4Q20[1]	
• Throughput (MBPD)	
– U.S. Gulf Coast	1,410 to 1,460
– U.S. Mid-Continent	385 to 405
– North Atlantic	400 to 420
– U.S. West Coast	230 to 250
• Refining cash operating expense per barrel of throughput	$4.35
• Ethanol	
– Production (millions of gallons per day)	4.2
– Operating expense per gallon of production	$0.37
• Cash opex	$0.32
• Non-cash opex	$0.05
• Depreciation and amortization expense ($MM)	$590
• Net interest expense ($MM)	$155
Full-Year 2020[1]	
• Renewable Diesel	
– Sales volume (thousands of gallons per day)	750
– Operating expense per gallon of production	$0.45
• Cash opex	$0.28
• Non-cash opex	$0.17
• Payout ratio[2] of adjusted net cash provided by operating activities	40 to 50%
• General and administrative expense ($MM)	$775
• RINs expense ($MM)	$400 to $500
Full-Year 2020 and 2021[1]	
• Annual capital expenditures ($MM)	$2,000
– Sustaining	60%
– Growth	40%

[1] Unless otherwise stated, guidance as provided on the 3Q20 earnings call and is included here for informational purposes only.
[2] Payout ratio is the sum of dividends and stock buybacks divided by adjusted net cash provided by operating activities. Adjusted net cash provided by operating activities excludes changes in working capital and 50% of DGD's operating cash flow (excluding the change in its working capital) attributable to our joint venture partner.



We are Committed to Protecting the Environment

ENVIRONMENTAL

Refining

Reduction of GHG Emissions

Reduced GHG emission intensity by 21% since 2010

Cogeneration systems **offset enough to power more than 400,000 homes**

Recycling, Reusing, Reclaiming, and Reducing

In 2019, we **recycled more than 17 times the amount of fresh water** consumed in refining operations

50 megawatt wind farm **avoided ~830,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions** since 2009

Carbon Capture

Our Port Arthur refinery became **the first industrial site** in the U.S. to **host a large scale carbon capture project**, with **more than one million metric tons captured each year**

Renewables

Renewable Diesel and Ethanol **reduce life cycle GHG emissions up to 80%**[1] **and 30%**, respectively, which along with blending and credits **offset more than 10 million metric tons** of GHG emissions in 2019

Diamond Green Diesel **processes recycled** animal fats, used cooking oil, and inedible corn oil **to produce a low carbon intensity renewable diesel**

Assessing the feasibility of **carbon capture at our Ethanol plants** that may provide **an economic path to further reduce carbon intensity** of our Ethanol production

Environmental Management Systems

A **proprietary systematic approach**, Commitment To Excellence Management System (CTEMS), adheres to a **"plan-do-check-act"** model to achieve excellence, driving **safe, reliable and predictable operations**, while minimizing impacts on communities and the environment

Our Fuels Compliance and Environmental Excellence and Risk Assessment programs assure focus on product quality and going beyond regulations

[1] 100% used cooking oil feedstock results in a carbon intensity score of 20 under California's LCFS program.

Sharing Our Success with the Communities where we Operate with Strong Governance and Ethical Standards

S SOCIAL

Record Donations

Surpassed $64 million in 2019, with more than **$40 million** of direct financial support distributed as follows:

Education	Health Care	Basic Needs	Civic
43%	**27%**	**24%**	**6%**

Community Involvement

Approximately **150,000 volunteer hours** companywide in 2019

Valero has been named to The Civic 50 **most community minded** list **each year since 2013**

Diversity and Inclusion

2020 = Bloomberg Gender-Equality Index

Minorities in our U.S. workforce (2019)

Workforce	Professional	Supervision
34%	**32%**	**23%**

Women in our Global workforce (2019)

Workforce	Professional	Retention
19%	**29%**	**92%**

G GOVERNANCE

Board of Directors

5 of 11 directors represent diversity of race or gender

3 of 11 are women

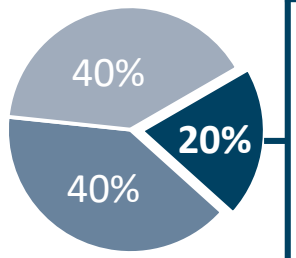
10 members are independent

3 fully independent committees

Board and Committee oversight of risks and compliance, including climate change risks

Stakeholder Engagement

All-Employee Bonus



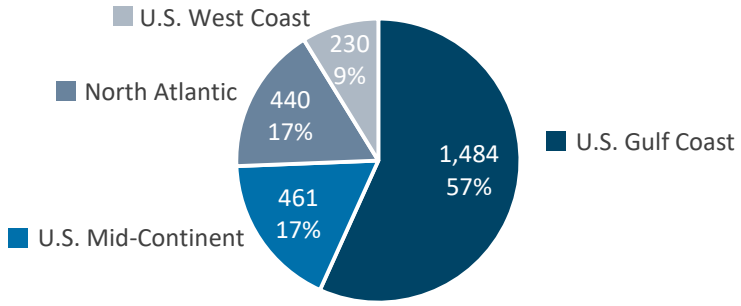
- Financial 40%
- Operational 40%
- Strategic 20%

- **ESG Efforts & Improvement**
- Stockholder Returns
- Capital Discipline
- Operational Excellence
- Organizational Excellence

Strong Presence in Advantaged U.S. Gulf Coast and Mid-Continent

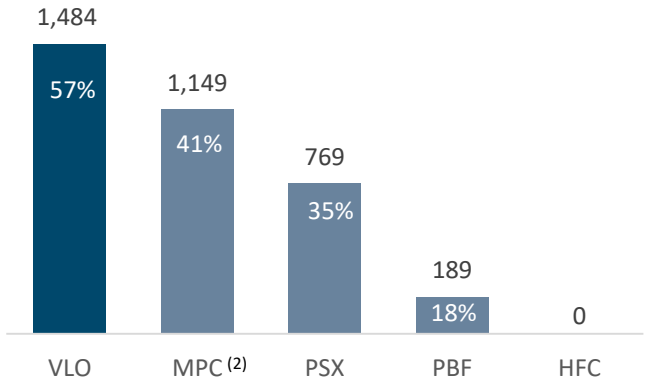
2.6 mmbpd Refining Capacity[1]

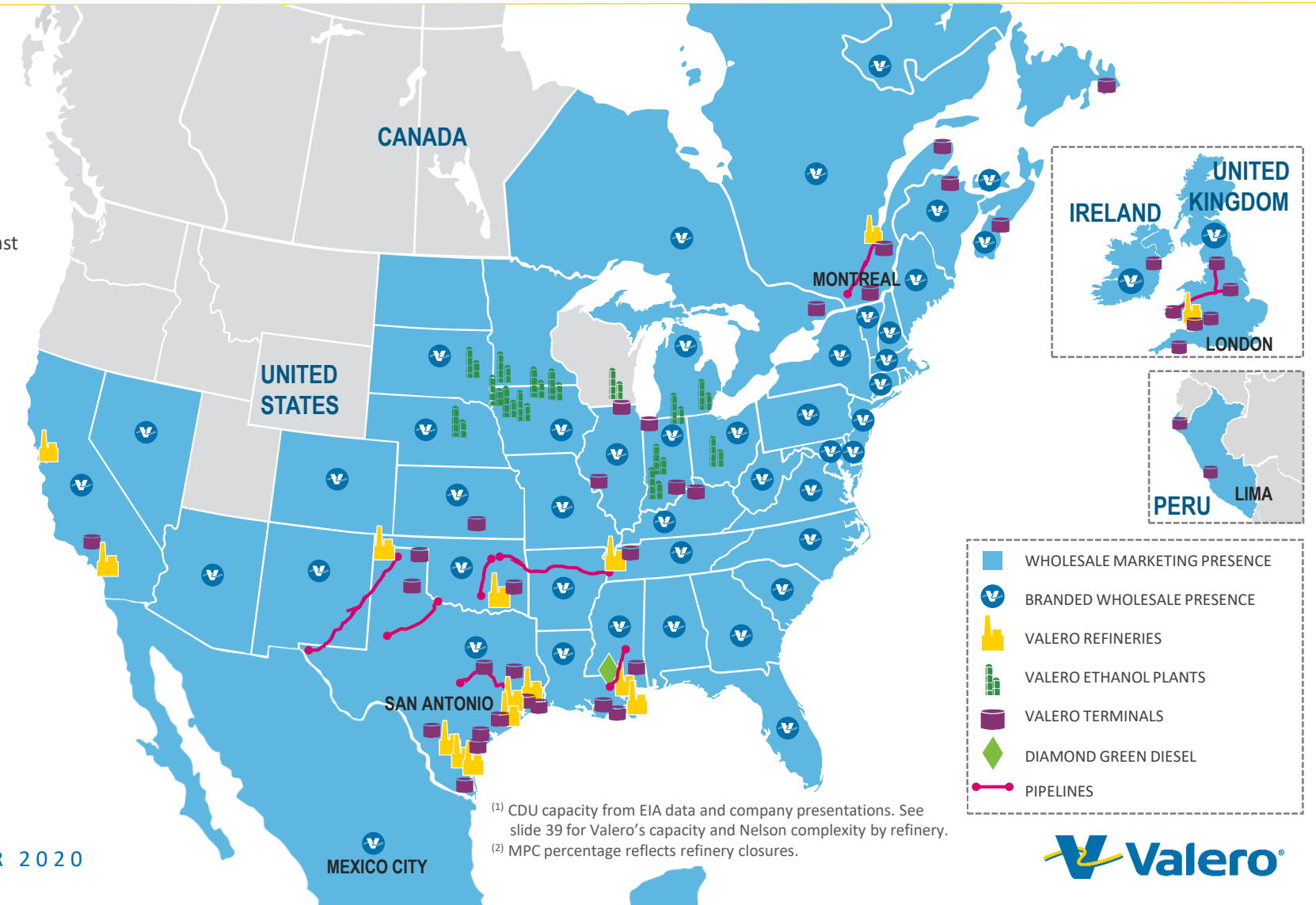
(mbpd, % of overall crude capacity)



Gulf Coast Refining Capacity[1]

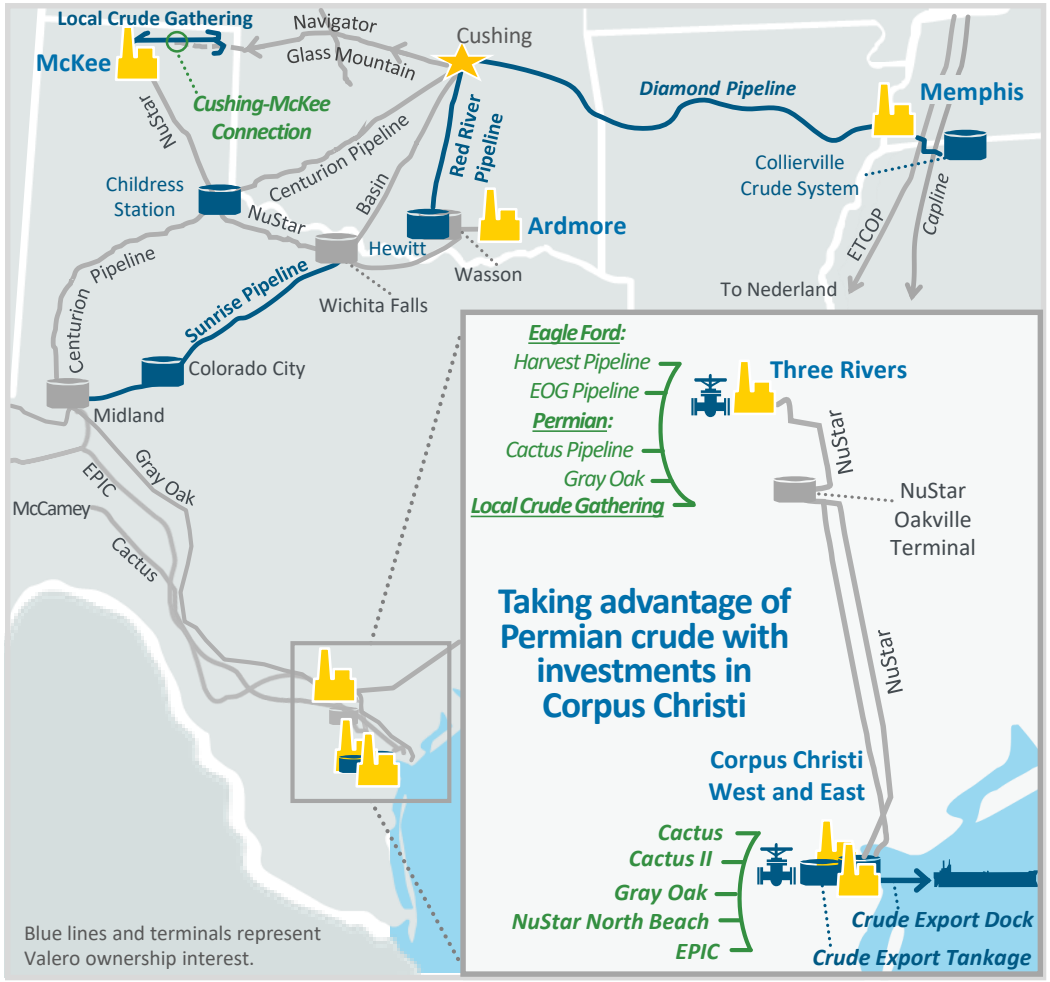
(mbpd, % of overall crude capacity)



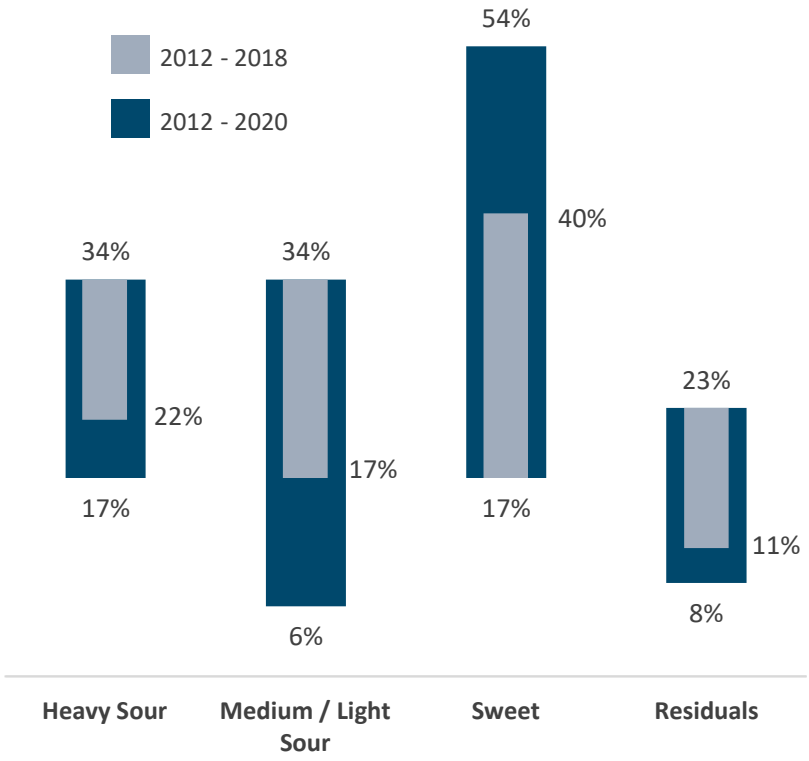


[1] CDU capacity from EIA data and company presentations. See slide 39 for Valero's capacity and Nelson complexity by refinery.
[2] MPC percentage reflects refinery closures.

Crude Supply Advantage in the Gulf Coast and Mid-Continent



Valero Gulf Coast Feedstock Ranges

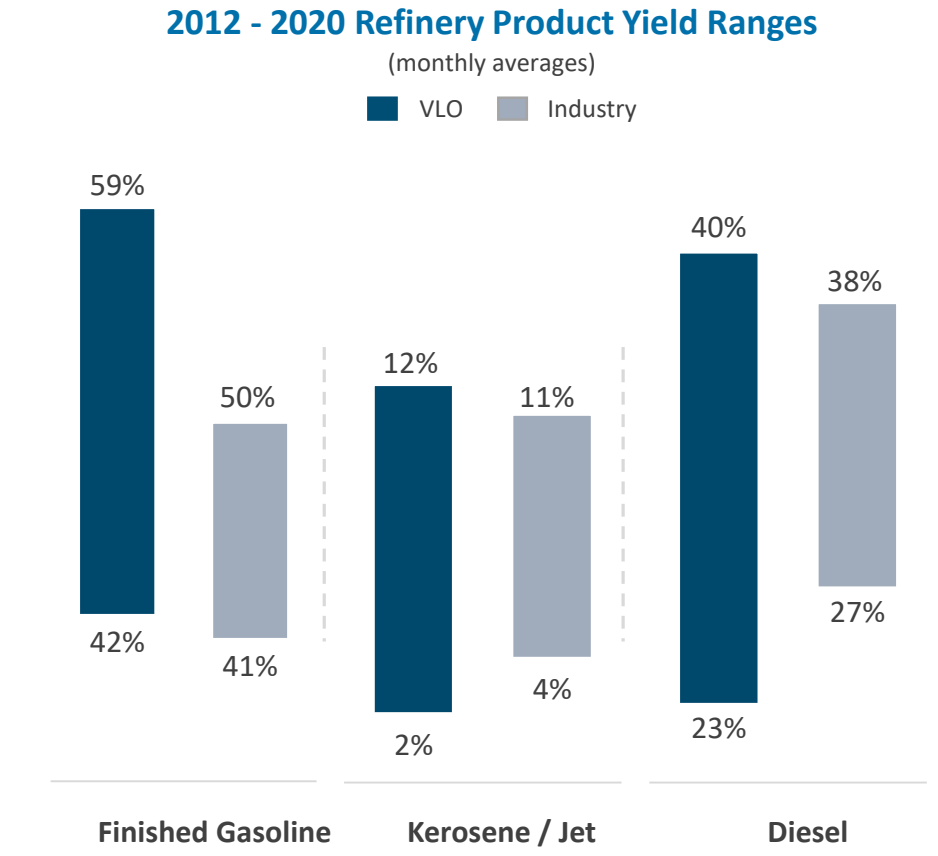


Valero's refineries have operational flexibility to **process a wide range of feedstocks** and access to a deep pool of **skilled labor** in the U.S. Gulf Coast

See slides 22-23 for notes regarding this slide.

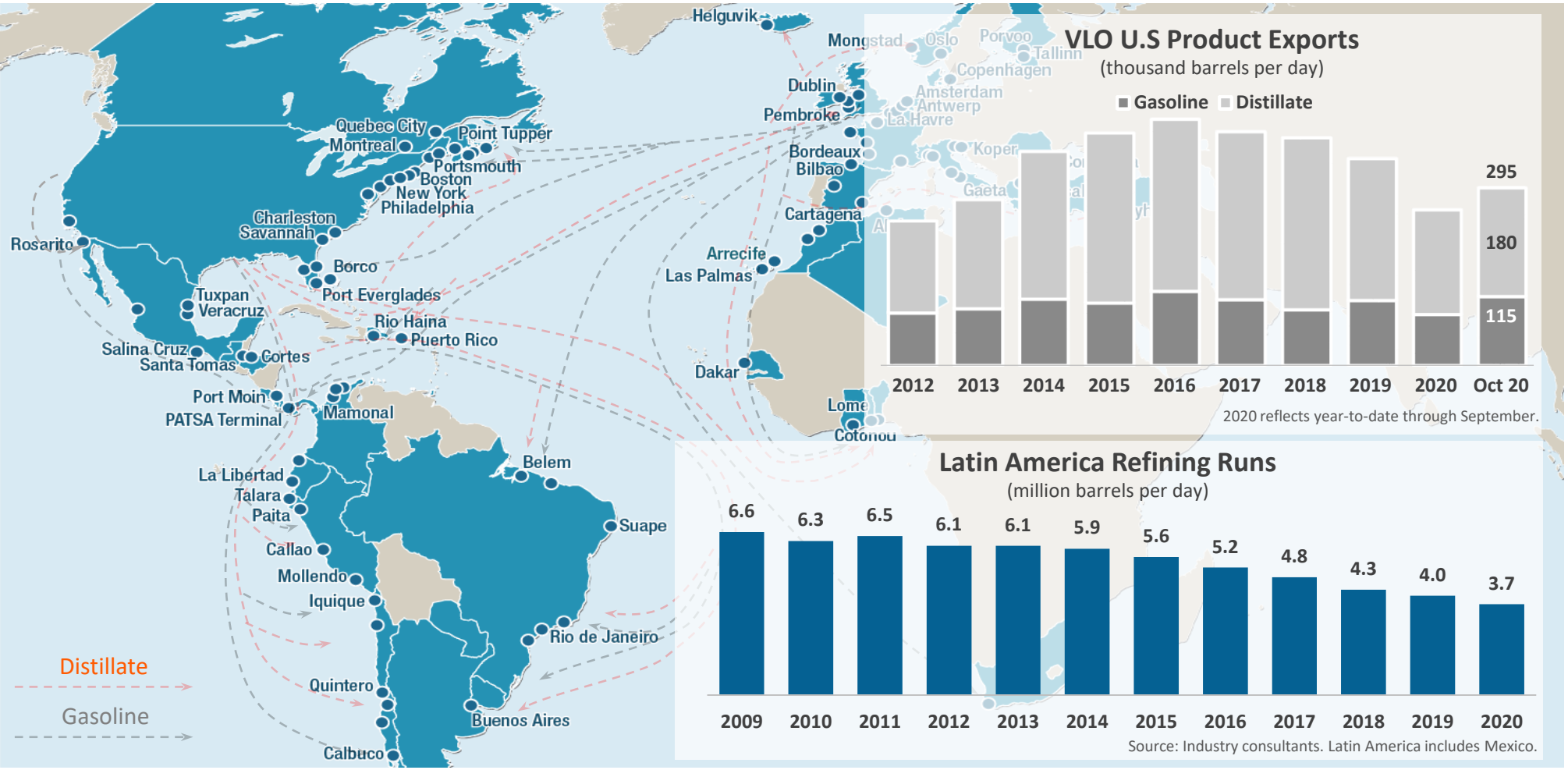
Operational Flexibility and Refinery Optimization Provide Competitive Advantage

- Our operational flexibility and optimization to quickly shift light product yields as market conditions signal move from “max gasoline” to “max distillate” enables higher margin capture
- Demand impacts from COVID-19 drove yields to swing between both extremes within a few months
- VLO has demonstrated a wider range of yields for gasoline, kerosene, jet fuel, and diesel versus the industry



Source: Monthly industry refinery yields from EIA through September 2020.

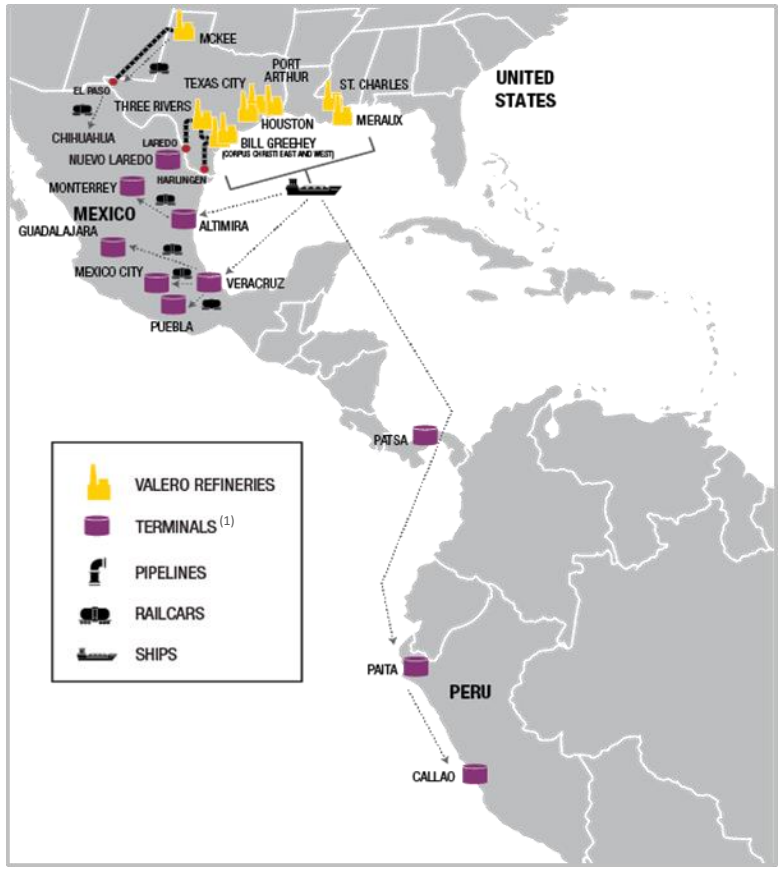
Competitive Global Light Products Supply



See slides 22-23 for notes regarding this slide.

Investing to Grow Product Exports into Higher Netback Markets

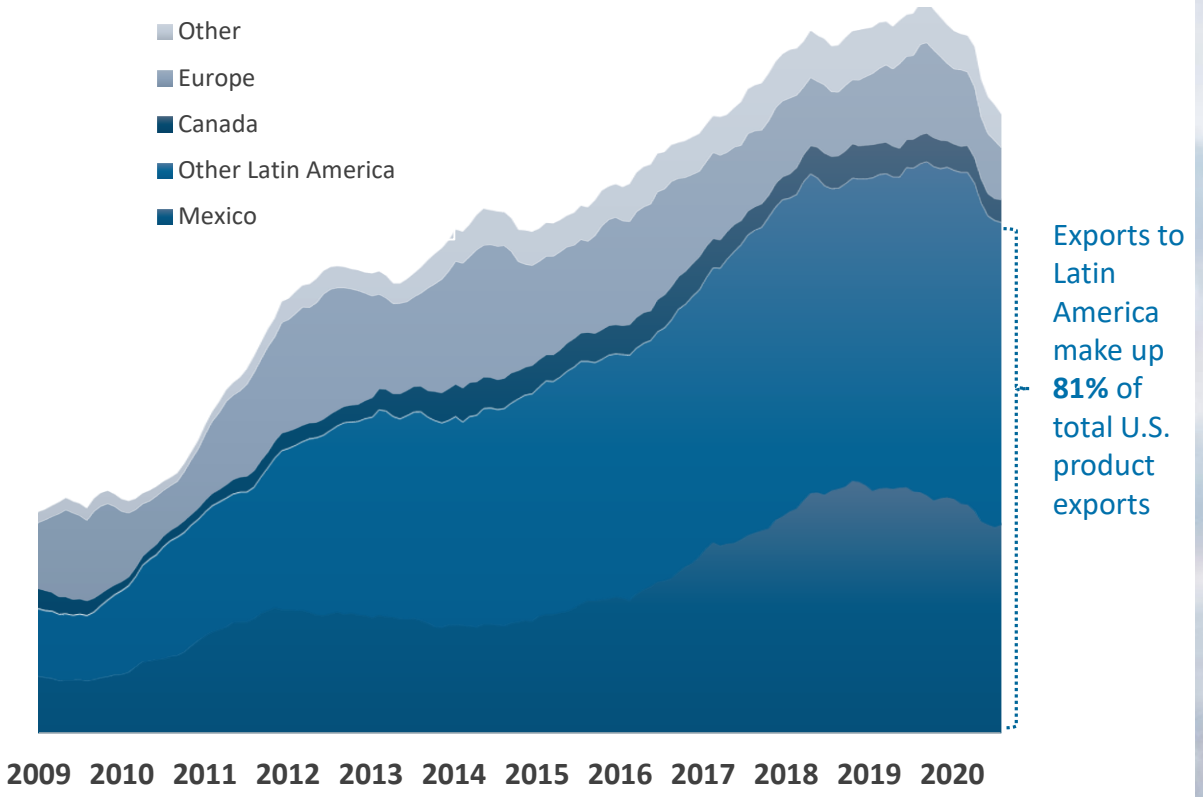
Advantaged Refineries and Logistics



(1) Includes terminals owned or leased by Valero.

U.S. Product Exports

(12-month moving average, mbpd)



Exports to Latin America make up **81%** of total U.S. product exports

Total Gasoline[2] and Diesel

Source: DOE Petroleum Supply Monthly data through August 2020.

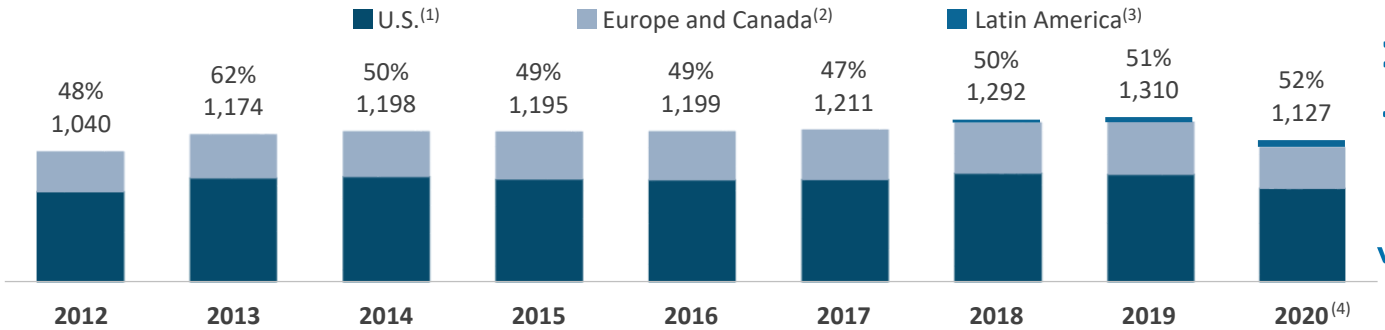
(2) Gasoline represents all finished gasoline plus all blendstocks (including ethanol, MTBE and other oxygenates).

Expansion of supply chain to high demand growth markets **provides a ratable product outlet** and **improves margin capture**

Ratable Global Wholesale Supply Through an Extensive Marketing Network

Wholesale Volumes

(% of total light products production, mbpd)



(1) U.S. volumes exclude jet rack sales.
(2) Europe volumes include jet fuel. Canada volumes include jet fuel and some bulk sales.
(3) Latin America volumes include Mexico and Peru volumes. Mexico volumes include delivered rail sales. Peru volumes include jet fuel and bulk sales.
(4) 2020 through September 30.

1.2 million barrels per day of ratable wholesale supply

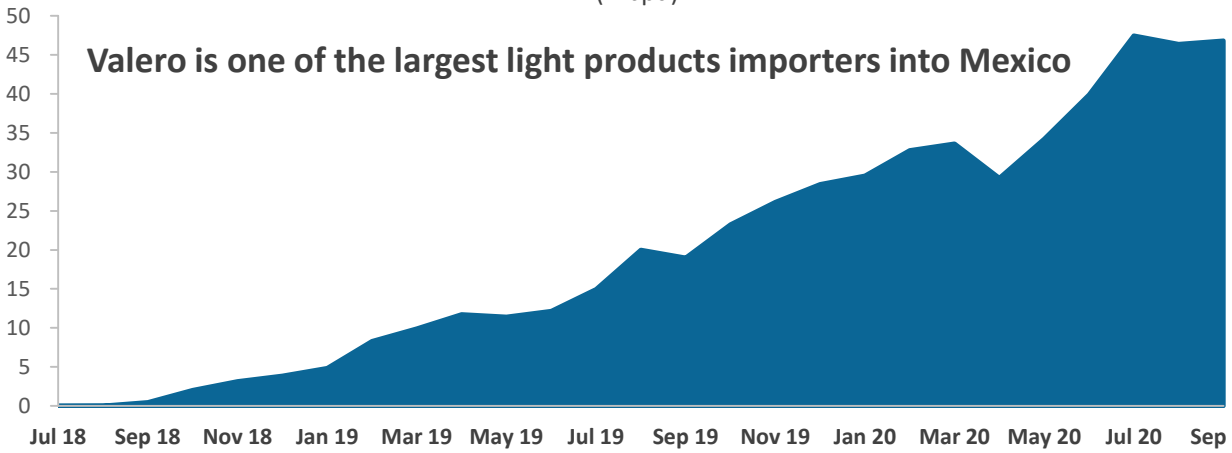
>50% of our light products production

7,000 outlets carry our brand names

Valero · Diamond Shamrock · Shamrock · Ultramar · Beacon

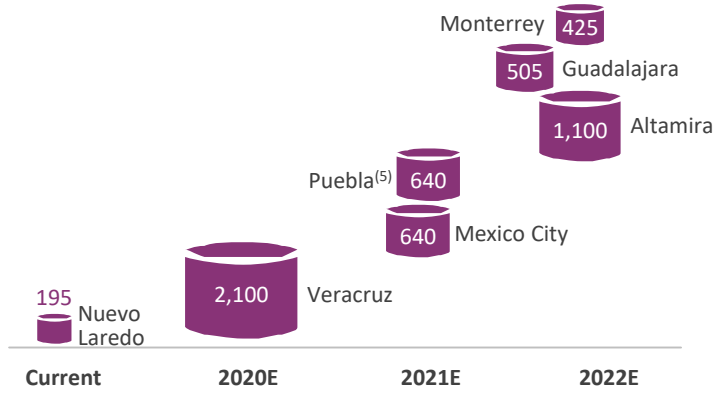
Valero Mexico Volume Growth(3)

(mbpd)



Mexico Growth Projects

(contracted storage capacity, mbbls)



(5) Currently selling product in Puebla via rail-to-truck transloading.

Stable branded and unbranded **demand**

Rack blending generates RINs, partially offsetting our RVO compliance costs

Mexico wholesale business supported by a **growing, flexible logistics supply system**

Valero's Logistics Assets

- **Over 3,000 miles of active pipelines**
- Diamond Pipeline expansion to be operational in 2021
- Central Texas Pipeline started up in 2019
- Sunrise Pipeline expansion started up in 2018

- **Over 130 million barrels** of active **shell capacity** for crude oil and products
- **Over 200 truck** rack **bays**
- Pasadena terminal completed in the first quarter of 2020

- **Over 5,200 railcars**
- Expected to serve long-term needs of ethanol, asphalt, aromatics, and other products

- **Over 50 docks**
- **Two Panamax class vessels** (joint venture)

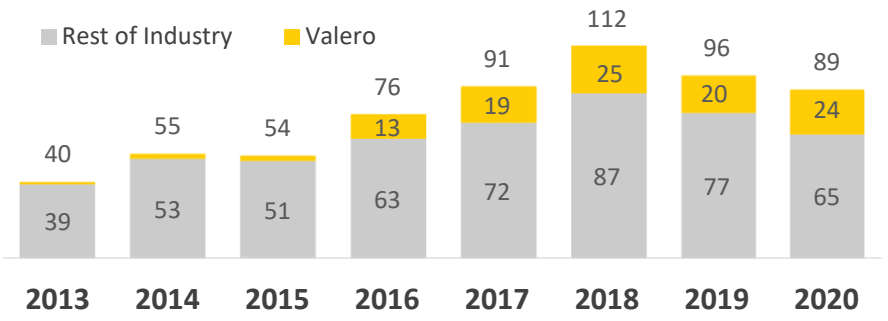
(1) Includes assets that have other joint venture or minority interests. Does not include ethanol assets.

- 14 plants with **1.73 billion gallons** annual production capacity
  - Dry mill production process, where corn is ground into flour and mixed with water before fermentation
  - **Efficient plants with scale**, located in the corn belt
  - Operational best practices transferred from refining
- **Cost advantaged** versus the industry

Ethanol

U.S. Fuel Ethanol Exports

(mbpd)



- Ethanol is expected to remain in the U.S. gasoline pool
  - **Expect to see incremental demand** as a result of fuel efficiency standards and year-round E-15 sales
- Ultimately, global renewable fuel mandates should **drive export growth**
  - U.S. corn-based ethanol is the **most economic choice for export** into global markets
  - Existing logistics assets **well-positioned** to support export growth

Source: U.S. Energy Information Agency (EIA) through August 2020.

Investing to Improve Margins and Light Product Yields

Port Arthur Coker

- $975 MM anticipated cost for **55 MBPD delayed coker and sulfur recovery unit**, with expected startup in 2023
- Creates two independent CDU-VDU-coker trains, which should **improve turnaround efficiency** and **reduce maintenance-related lost margin opportunity**
- Design enables **full utilization of existing CDU** capacity, **reduces VGO purchases**, and **increases heavy sour crude and resid processing capability** and light products yield
- Estimated **$420 MM annual EBITDA contribution** at 2018 average prices ($325 MM at mid-cycle prices)

Incremental Volumes (MBPD)	
Feeds	
Crude	102
Resid	21
VGO	(47)
Products	
Naphtha	3
Gasoline	15
Diesel	43
LPG	4


Port Arthur Delayed Coker Unit

See slides 22-23 for notes regarding this slide.

Investing to Upgrade Product Value

Houston and St. Charles Alkylation Units

- **Octane demand expected to grow** due to Tier 3 sulfur regulations and CAFE standards
- Abundant, low cost North American NGL supply provides advantage for Gulf Coast capacity additions
- Both units **upgrade low value isobutane and amylenes into high value alkylate**
  - High octane, low vapor pressure component enables the blending of incremental butane and low octane naphtha

Capacity at Houston refinery ($300 MM cost) started up in June 2019

Capacity at St. Charles refinery ($400 MM cost) expected to start up in 4Q20


Houston Alkylation Unit

Investing to Improve Access to North American Crude and Lower Refinery Operating Cost Structure

GROWTH PROJECTS FOCUSED ON OPTIMIZATION AND MARGIN CAPTURE

Completed **Diamond Pipeline** project with 200 MBPD capacity **connecting Memphis to Cushing**, and **Sunrise Pipeline** 100 MBPD undivided interest **connecting Midland to Wichita Falls**

200 MBPD expansion and extension of Diamond ($100 MM cost[1]) expected to be completed in 2021

Provides **additional Mid-Continent crude access** to our McKee, Ardmore and Memphis refineries

Improves crude oil **supply flexibility, efficiency** and **blend quality**

Red River Pipeline 74 MBPD undivided interest **connecting Ardmore to Cushing**

Provides **additional Mid-Continent crude flexibility** to the Ardmore refinery

Navigator **Glass Mountain Pipeline Connection** with 45 MBPD capacity **connecting McKee to Cushing**

Reversal and extension expected in service in 2021

Provides **Mid-Continent crude flexibility and security of supply** to the McKee refinery

GROWTH PROJECTS FOCUSED ON COST CONTROL AND MARGIN EXPANSION

Wilmington cogeneration unit started up in November 2017

Pembroke cogeneration unit (£130 MM or $170 MM cost) **scheduled to be completed in 2021**

Expect to **reduce costs and improve supply reliability** for power and steam

[1] Project cost for Valero's 50% share of Diamond.

Investing to Supply Higher Demand Markets and Expand Product Export and Biofuels Blending Capabilities

Central Texas pipelines and terminals to supply **high-growth refined products market**

- Started up in September 2019
- Approximately 205 miles of pipe[1], 960 thousand barrels of total storage capacity, and a truck rack

Pasadena refined products terminal joint venture with Magellan Midstream Partners, L.P.

- Completed in the first quarter of 2020 at a cost of approximately $410 MM
- **5 MM barrels of storage capacity** with butane blending, two ship docks and a three-bay truck rack

Projects **expected to improve product margins**, reduce secondary costs, provide opportunity for third-party revenues, and increase capability for biofuels blending


Pasadena Terminal

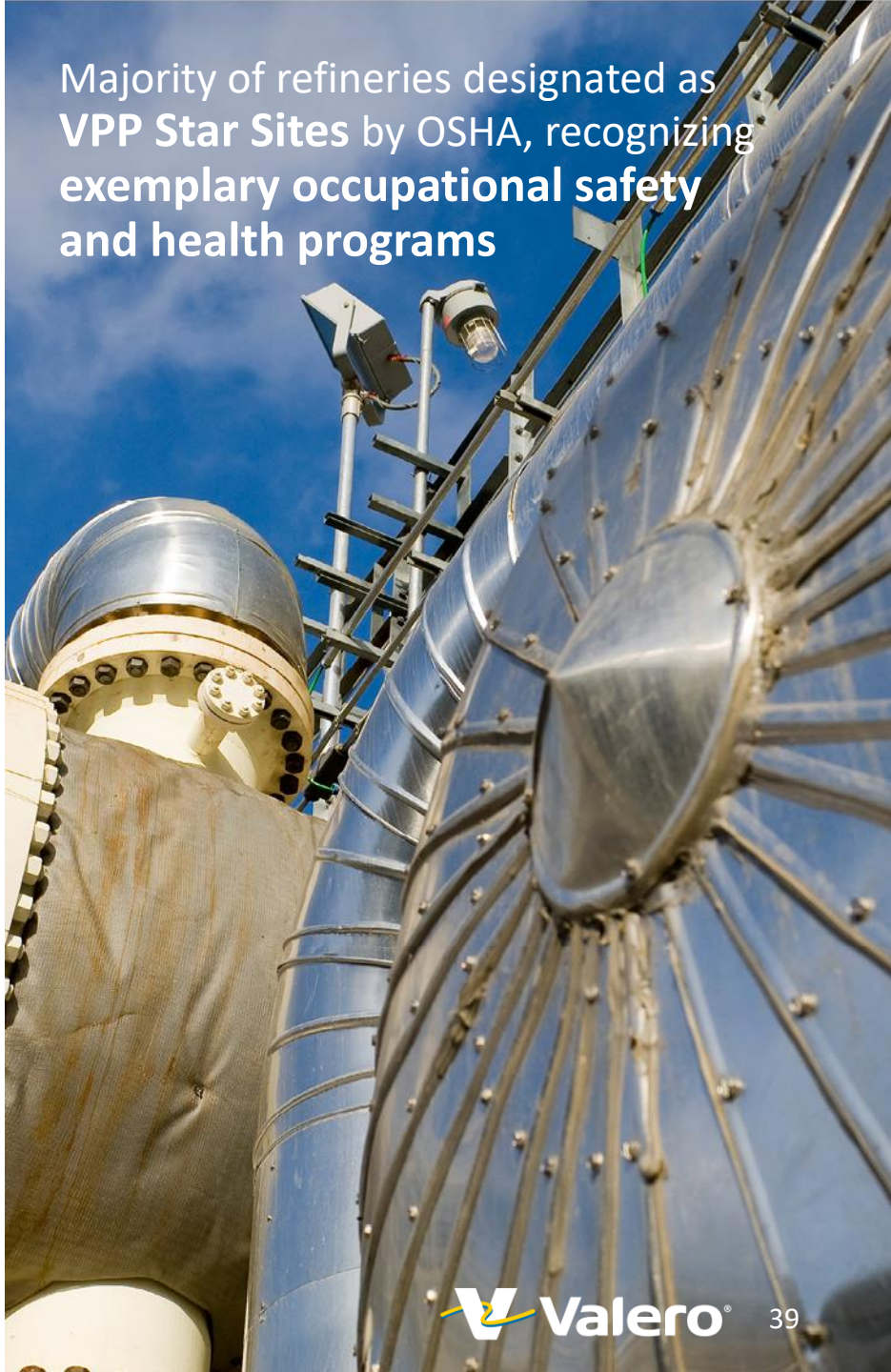
Extending product supply chain in Central Texas and the U.S. Gulf Coast

[1] Valero owns ~70 mile pipeline from Hearne to Williamson County and 40% undivided interest in 135 mile pipeline from Houston to Hearne.

Our Refining Capacity and Nelson Complexity

Refinery	Capacities (mbpd)[1]		Nelson Complexity Index
	Throughput	Crude	
Corpus Christi[2]	370	290	14.4
Houston	255	205	8.0
Meraux	135	125	9.7
Port Arthur	395	335	12.7
St. Charles	340	215	16.1
Texas City	260	225	11.1
Three Rivers	100	89	13.2
U.S. Gulf Coast	**1,855**	**1,484**	**12.4[3]**
Ardmore	90	86	12.1
McKee	200	195	8.3
Memphis	195	180	7.9
U.S. Mid-Continent	**485**	**461**	**8.9[3]**
Pembroke	270	210	10.1
Quebec City	235	230	7.7
North Atlantic	**505**	**440**	**8.8[3]**
Benicia	170	145	16.1
Wilmington	135	85	15.8
U.S. West Coast	**305**	**230**	**16.0[3]**
Total	**3,150**	**2,615**	**11.5[3]**

(1) Capacities and Nelson complexity indices as of December 31, 2019.
(2) Represents the combined capacities of two refineries—Corpus Christi East and Corpus Christi West.
(3) Weighted average.



Now vs. Then – A Shift In Valuation

In the Past

INDUSTRY/MACRO

- Majority of the U.S. refining capacity operated by large integrated oil companies
- Range bound industry wide EV/EBITDA multiple +/- 4.5x
- Peer group fragmented with smaller scale, less efficient refiners
- U.S. importing crude and products to meet domestic shortage
- Higher interest rates (10-yr Treasury ~5%)

VALERO

- Marginal operations
  - Third quartile operating performance impacted by M&A integration
  - Disadvantaged East Coast and Caribbean operations
- Less disciplined M&A and capital project execution
  - Frequent acquisitions
  - Focused on volume growth
  - Approximately $3.5 billion annual capex
- Volatile cash flow profile and lower stockholder returns
  - 1% to 2% dividend yield ($0.32/share annually)
  - Approximately $5 billion of liquidity
  - >570 million shares outstanding
- Volatile stock price

New Paradigm

INDUSTRY/MACRO

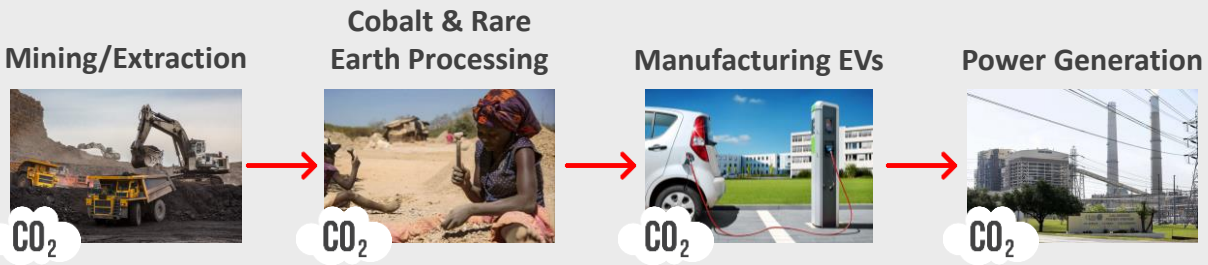
- Majority of the U.S. refining capacity operated by independent refiners
- EV/EBITDA multiple expansion and dispersion by company
- Peer group of larger scale, efficient and complex refiners
- Abundant supply of domestic crude oil and natural gas providing feedstock advantage
  - U.S. exporting products to higher growth markets
  - Lower interest rates (10-yr Treasury <1%)

VALERO

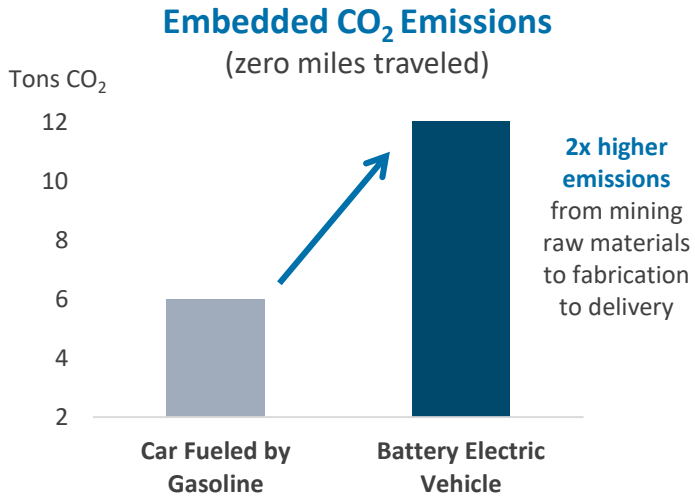
- Expanding our long-term competitive advantage with investments in economic low-carbon projects
  - First quartile operating performance amid stable, upgraded portfolio with the lowest cash operating expense
  - Advantaged operations and scale
- Disciplined capital investment and growth strategy
  - Rigorous M&A targeting and screening process
  - 25% after-tax IRR hurdle rate for projects focused on operating cost reduction, margin enhancement and market expansion. ~$2.5 billion annual capex
- Distinctive free cash flow and higher stockholder returns
  - Annualized dividend of $3.92/share
  - $9.9 billion of liquidity as of September 30, 2020.
  - Approximately 408 million shares outstanding as of October 2020
- Lower volatility in earnings and free cash flow

Electric Vehicle (EV) Myth: Zero Emissions

Fact: Significant Emissions from EV Life Cycle



- Life cycle of emissions from EVs is significant – from mining raw materials to fabrication to delivery to the showroom
  - 2 times as much CO_2 emissions are generated compared to cars fueled by gasoline
  - Before it leaves the showroom, 12 tons of CO_2 emissions have already been generated vs. 6 tons of CO_2 emissions from cars fueled by gasoline
- 25 tons of CO_2 emissions are needed to make an EV that can drive similar range as a car fueled by gasoline
- *"The problem is that batteries are big and heavy. The more weight you're trying to move, the more batteries you need to power the vehicle. But the more batteries you use, the more weight you add—and the more power you need. Even with big breakthroughs in battery technology, electric vehicles will probably never be a practical solution for things like 18-wheelers, cargo ships, and passenger jets. Electricity works when you need to cover short distances, but we need a different solution for heavy, long-haul vehicles"* – GatesNotes
- Southwest Research Institute Ted Talk, presented by Graham Conway



Before it leaves the showroom, an EV emits twice the CO_2 emissions compared to a car fueled by gasoline

Non-GAAP Disclosures

Return on Invested Capital (ROIC)

VLO defines return on invested capital (ROIC) as adjusted net income attributable to VLO before adjusted net interest expense after-tax divided by average invested capital. VLO defines adjusted net income attributable to VLO as net income attributable to VLO stockholders adjusted to reflect the after-tax effect of special items that VLO believes are not indicative of its core operating performance and that may obscure VLO's underlying business results and trends. VLO defines adjusted net interest expense as "interest and debt expense, net of capitalized interest" adjusted to exclude "interest and debt expense, net of capitalized interest" attributable to non-controlling interests. The income tax effect of adjusted net interest expense is estimated based on the U.S. statutory income tax rate for the respective annual period. Average invested capital is defined as the average of total invested capital for the current annual period and total invested capital for the prior annual period. VLO defines total invested capital as debt attributable to VLO plus VLO stockholders' equity less cash and cash equivalents. Debt attributable to VLO is defined as the current portion of debt and finance lease obligations, plus "debt and finance lease obligations, less current portion", less debt attributable to non-controlling interests. Debt attributable to VLO for the year ended December 31, 2014 includes an adjustment to reflect the retrospective adoption of ASU No. 2015-15 subtopic 835-30, which resulted in the reclassification of certain debt issuance costs from "deferred charges and other assets, net" to "debt and finance lease obligations, less current portion."

Adjusted EBITDA

VLO defines EBITDA as net income (loss) before depreciation and amortization expense, "interest and debt expense, net of capitalized interest", and, income tax expense (benefit), and income (loss) from discontinued operations. VLO defines adjusted EBITDA as EBITDA further adjusted to reflect the effect of special items that VLO believes are not indicative of its core operating performance and that may obscure VLO's underlying business results and trends. VLO believes that the presentation of adjusted EBITDA provides useful information to investors to assess its ongoing financial performance because when reconciled to net income, it provides improved comparability between periods. The U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) measures most directly comparable to adjusted EBITDA are net income and net cash provided by operating activities.

Renewable Diesel Net Cumulative Cash Flow

VLO defines renewable diesel net cumulative cash flow as DGD's cumulative adjusted EBITDA attributable to VLO, less DGD's cumulative capital expenditures attributable to VLO. Valero defines DGD's adjusted EBITDA attributable to VLO as fifty percent (VLO's ownership interest) of DGD's operating income (loss) plus depreciation and amortization expense, and adjusted for 2017-2019 blender's tax credit (BTC). VLO defines DGD's capital expenditures attributable to VLO as fifty percent (VLO's ownership interest) of DGD's capital investments. Because DGD's net cash flow is effectively attributable to each partner, only 50 percent of DGD's EBITDA and capital expenditures should be attributed to VLO's renewable diesel cash flow. Therefore, renewable diesel cash flow has been adjusted for the portion of DGD's EBITDA and capital expenditures attributable to VLO's joint venture partner's ownership interest because VLO believes that it more accurately reflects cash flow generated by its renewable diesel segment.

Non-GAAP Disclosures

Renewable Diesel Adjusted EBITDA

Renewable diesel adjusted EBITDA is defined as DGD's operating income adjusted to reflect the blender's tax credit and excluding depreciation and amortization expense. Operating income is adjusted to reflect the blender's tax credit in the proper period. The blender's tax benefit recognized in 2019 is attributable to volumes blended during 2019 and 2018 and was recognized in December 2019 because the U.S legislation authorizing the credit was passed and signed into law in that month. The benefit recognized in 2018 is attributable to volumes blended during 2017 and was recognized in February 2018 because the U.S. legislation authorizing the credit was passed and signed into law in that month. VLO believes adjusting for these items provides improved comparability between periods. Renewable diesel EBITDA per gallon is renewable diesel adjusted EBITDA divided by DGD's renewable diesel sales volume for the period. Sales volumes are calculated by multiplying sales volumes per day by the number of days in the applicable period.

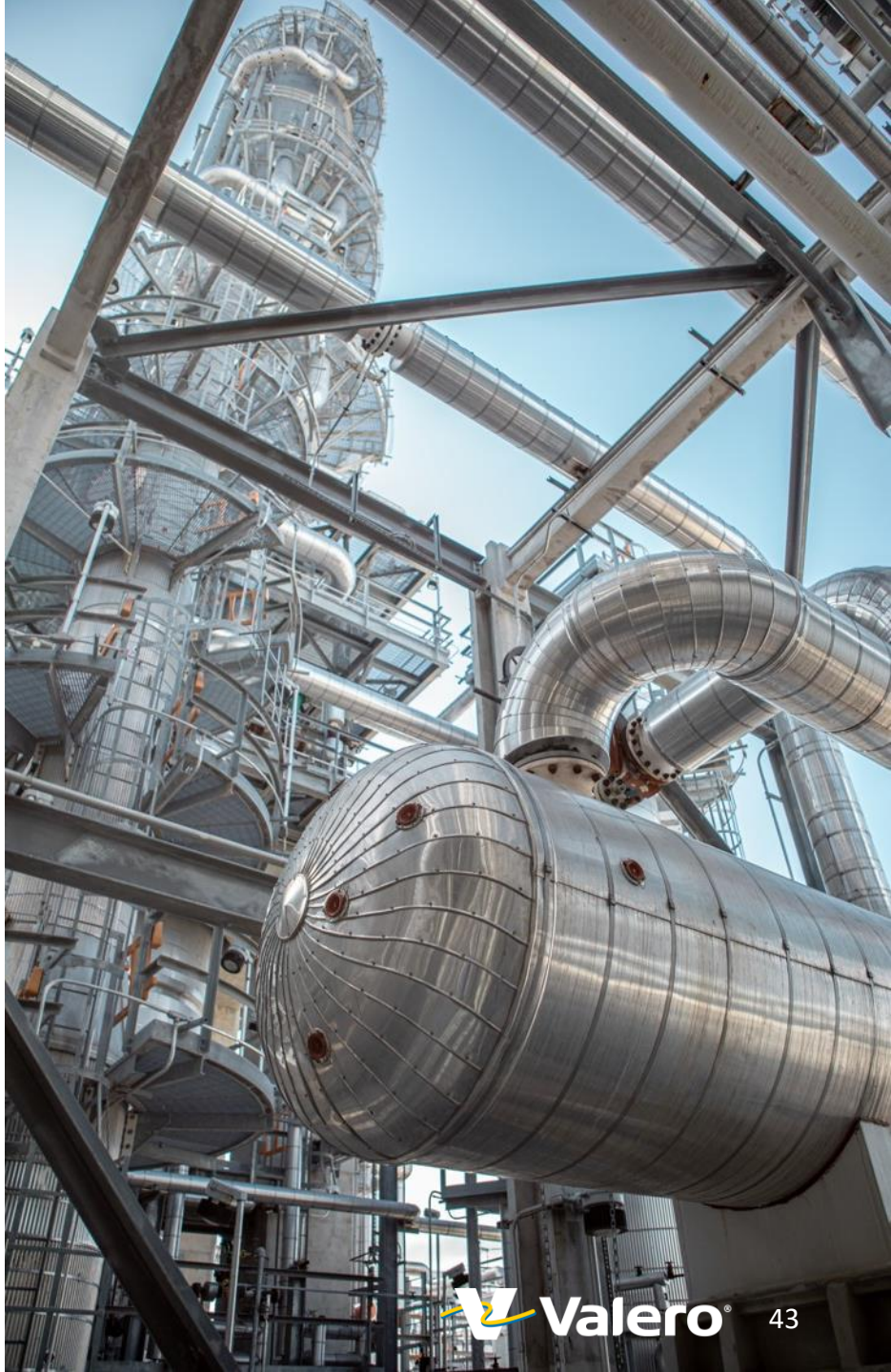
Free Cash Flow

Valero defines free cash flow as net cash provided by operating activities less capital expenditures, deferred turnaround and catalyst cost expenditures, investments in joint ventures, and changes in current assets and liabilities. Valero believes that the presentation of free cash flow provides useful information to investors in assessing VLO's ability to cover ongoing costs and VLO's ability to generate cash returns to stockholders. The GAAP measures most directly comparable to free cash flow are net cash provided by operating activities and net cash used in investing activities.

Adjusted Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities

Defined as net cash provided by (used in) operating activities excluding the items noted below. Valero believes adjusted net cash provided by operating activities is an important measure of its ongoing financial performance to better assess its ability to generate cash to fund VLO's investing and financing activities. The basis for Valero's belief with respect to each excluded item is provided below.

- Changes in current assets and current liabilities – Current assets net of current liabilities represents VLO's operating liquidity. Valero believes that the change in its operating liquidity from period to period does not represent cash generated by VLO's operations that is available to fund VLO's investing and financing activities.
- DGD's adjusted net cash provided by operating activities attributable to VLO's joint venture partner's ownership interest in DGD – VLO is a 50/50 joint venture partner in DGD and consolidate DGD's financial statements; as a result, all of DGD's net cash provided by operating activities (or operating cash flow) is included in VLO's consolidated net cash provided by operating activities.
- DGD's partners use DGD's operating cash flow (excluding changes in its current assets and current liabilities) to fund its capital investments rather than distribute all of that cash to themselves. Nevertheless, DGD's operating cash flow is effectively attributable to each partner and only 50 percent of DGD's operating cash flow should be attributed to VLO's net cash provided by operating activities. Therefore, net cash provided by operating activities has been adjusted for the portion of DGD's operating cash flow attributable to VLO's joint venture partner's ownership interest because Valero believes that it more accurately reflects the operating cash flow available to VLO to fund VLO's investing and financing activities.



Non-GAAP Disclosures: Return on Invested Capital (ROIC)

RETURN ON INVESTED CAPITAL (ROIC) (unaudited, in millions)						
			Year Ended December 31,			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Numerator:						
Net income attributable to VLO stockholders		$3,990	$2,289	$4,065	$3,122	$2,422
Total effect of special items after-tax		624	(565)	(1,783)	113	(61)
Adjusted net income attributable to VLO		$4,614	$1,724	$2,282	$3,235	$2,361
Plus: adjusted net interest expense after-tax		281	288	299	362	357
Adjusted net income attributable to VLO before adjusted net interest expense after-tax (A)		$4,895	$2,012	$2,581	$3,597	$2,718
Denominator:						
Current portion of debt	$606	$127	$115	$122	$238	$494
Debt and finance leases, less current portion	5,780	7,208	7,886	8,750	8,871	9,178
Less: debt issue costs - non-bank debt (ASU 2015-15)	(33)	-	-	-	-	-
Less: debt attributable to non-controlling interests	(14)	(58)	(176)	(260)	(384)	(366)
Debt attributable to VLO	$6,339	$7,277	$7,825	$8,612	$8,725	$9,306
VLO stockholders' equity	20,677	20,527	20,024	21,991	21,667	21,803
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(3,689)	(4,114)	(4,816)	(5,850)	(2,982)	(2,583)
Total invested capital	$23,327	$23,690	$23,033	$24,753	$27,410	$28,526
Average invested capital (B)		$23,509	$23,362	$23,893	$26,082	$27,968
Return on Invested Capital (A / B)		21%	9%	11%	14%	10%
Return on Invested Capital (5-year average)						13%

Non-GAAP Disclosures: Adjusted EBITDA

RECONCILIATION OF NET INCOME TO ADJUSTED EBITDA (Unaudited, in Millions)										
	Year Ended December 31,									Nine Months Ended
	2009	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	September 30, 2020
Net income (loss)	($1,982)	$2,080	$2,728	$3,711	$4,101	$2,417	$4,156	$3,353	$2,784	($798)
Plus: Depreciation and amortization expense	1,361	1,549	1,720	1,690	1,842	1,894	1,986	2,069	2,255	1,774
Plus: Interest and debt expense, net of capitalized interest	416	314	365	397	433	446	468	470	454	410
Plus: Income tax expense (benefit)	(43)	1,626	1,254	1,777	1,870	765	(949)	879	702	(614)
Less: Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(1,709)	(1,034)	6	(64)	-	-	-	-	-	-
EBITDA	$1,461	$6,603	$6,061	$7,639	$8,246	$5,522	$5,661	$6,771	$6,195	$772
Adjustments:										
Aruba (discontinued operations)	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asset impairment loss	222	86	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	-
Blender's tax credits	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	(12)	(158)	-
Environmental reserve adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	-	-
Gain on disposition of retained interest in CST Brands, Inc.	-	-	(325)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LCM inventory valuation adjustment	-	-	-	-	790	(747)	-	-	-	(19)
LIFO liquidation adjustment (gain)	-	-	-	(233)	-	-	-	-	-	326
Loss on early redemption of debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	22	-
Texas City Refinery fire expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-
EBITDA attributable to noncontrolling interest	-	3	(8)	(108)	(144)	(171)	(218)	(283)	(313)	(269)
Adjusted EBITDA attributable to Valero Energy Corporation Stockholders	$1,747	$6,692	$5,728	$7,298	$8,892	$4,660	$5,613	$6,639	$5,746	$810
Total Adjusted EBITDA attributable to Valero Energy Corporation Stockholders, 2012-2019										$51,268
Number of Years, 2012-2019										8
Average Adjusted EBITDA attributable to Valero Energy Corporation Stockholders, 2012-2019										$6,409

Non-GAAP Disclosures: Renewable Diesel Net Cumulative Cash Flow

RECONCILIATION OF DIAMOND GREEN DIESEL LLC's (DGD) OPERATING INCOME AND TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTEMENTS TO RENEWABLE DIESEL NET CUMMULATIVE CASH FLOW (unaudited, in millions)									
	Year Ended December 31,								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
DGD's cumulative adjusted EBITDA attributable to Valero:									
Operating income (loss)		($5)	$24	$145	$157	$147	$57	$319	$728
Plus: depreciation and amortization expense		-	9	18	20	28	29	29	50
EBITDA		($5)	$33	$163	$177	$175	$86	$348	$778
Adjustments:									
EBITDA BTC adjustments (2018-2019)		-	-	-	-	-	-	156	(156)
EBITDA BTC adjustments (2017-2018)		-	-	-	-	-	160	(160)	-
DGD adjusted EBITDA		($5)	$33	$163	$177	$175	$246	$344	$622
VLO's ownership interest		50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
DGD's adjusted EBITDA attributable to Valero		($3)	$17	$82	$89	$88	$123	$172	$311
DGD's cumulative adjusted EBITDA attributable to Valero (A)		($3)	$14	$96	$185	$273	$396	$568	$879
DGD's cumulative capital investments attributable to Valero:									
Total DGD #1 capital investment	$106	$210	$74	$14	$2	$34	$88	$170	$24
Total DGD #2 capital investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	136
Total DGD capital investment	$106	$210	$74	$14	$2	$34	$88	$192	$160
VLO's ownership interest	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
DGD's capital investments attributable to Valero	$53	$105	$37	$7	$1	$17	$44	$96	$80
DGD's cumulative capital investments attributable to Valero (B)	$53	$158	$195	$202	$203	$220	$264	$360	$440
Renewable diesel net cumulative cash flow (A-B)	($53)	($161)	($181)	($106)	($18)	$53	$132	$208	$439

Non-GAAP Disclosures: Renewable Diesel Adjusted EBITDA Margin

RECONCILIATION OF DIAMOND GREEN DIESEL LLC's (DGD) OPERATING INCOME TO DGD's ADJUSTED EBITDA PER GALLON (unaudited, in millions except for per gallon amounts)						
	Year Ended December 31,					Nine Months Ended
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	September 30, 2020
Operating income	$157	$147	$57	$319	$728	$505
Plus: Depreciation and amortization expense	20	28	29	29	50	34
EBITDA	$177	$175	$86	$348	$778	$539
Adjustments:						
EBITDA BTC adjustments (2018-2019)	-	-	-	156	(156)	-
EBITDA BTC adjustments (2017-2018)	-	-	160	(160)	-	-
DGD adjusted EBITDA	$177	$175	$246	$344	$622	$539
DGD renewable diesel sales volume (million gallons)	157	161	161	157	277	231
DGD adjusted EBITDA per gallon	$1.13	$1.09	$1.53	$2.19	$2.25	$2.33

Non-GAAP Disclosures: Free Cash Flow

RECONCILIATION OF NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES UNDER GAAP TO FREE CASH FLOW (unaudited, in millions)								
	Year Ended December 31,							
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 5,270	$ 5,564	$ 4,241	$ 5,611	$ 4,820	$ 5,482	$ 4,371	$ 5,531
Less: Capital expenditures	2,931	2,121	2,153	1,618	1,278	1,353	1,628	1,769
Less: Deferred turnaround and catalyst cost expenditures	479	634	649	673	718	523	915	780
Less: Investments in joint ventures	57	76	14	141	4	406	181	164
Less: Changes in current assets and current liabilities	(302)	922	(1,810)	(1,306)	976	1,289	(1,297)	294
Free cash flow	$ 2,105	$ 1,811	$ 3,235	$ 4,485	$ 1,844	$ 1,911	$ 2,944	$ 2,524

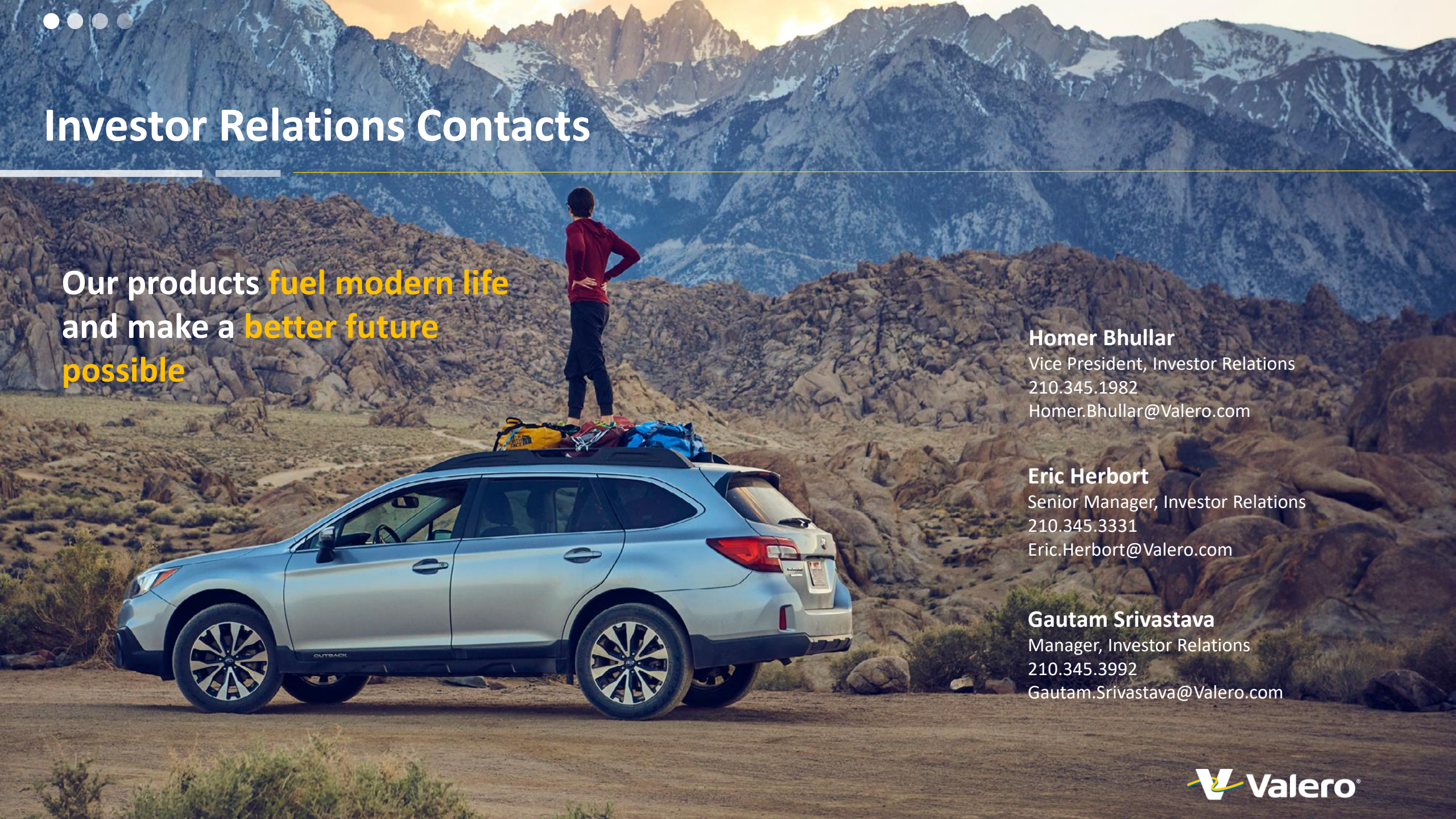
Total free cash flow, 2012 – 2019	$20,859
Number of years	8
Average free cash flow, 2012 – 2019	$2,607

Non-GAAP Disclosures: Payout Ratio

RECONCILIATION OF NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES TO ADJUSTED NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES (unaudited, in millions)								
	Year Ended December 31,							
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Net cash provided by operating activities	$5,270	$5,564	$4,241	$5,611	$4,820	$5,482	$4,371	$5,531
Exclude:								
Changes in current assets and current liabilities	(302)	922	(1,810)	(1,306)	976	1,289	(1,297)	294
Diamond Green Diesel LLC's (DGD) adjusted net cash provided by operating activities attributable to our joint venture partner's ownership interest in DGD	(3)	11	70	81	83	41	175	390
Adjusted net cash provided by (used in) operating activities (A)	$5,575	$4,631	$5,981	$6,836	$3,761	$4,152	$5,493	$4,847

RECONCILIATION OF PURCHASES OF COMMONS STOCK FOR TREASURY AND COMMON STOCK DIVIDENDS TO PAYOUT RATIO (unaudited, in millions)								
	Year Ended December 31,							
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Purchases of common stock for treasury	$281	$928	$1,296	$2,838	$1,336	$1,372	$1,708	$777
Common stock dividends	360	462	554	848	1,111	1,242	1,369	1,492
Total payout (B)	$641	$1,390	$1,850	$3,686	$2,447	$2,614	$3,077	$2,269
Payout Ratio (B/A)	11%	30%	31%	54%	65%	63%	56%	47%

Investor Relations Contacts



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