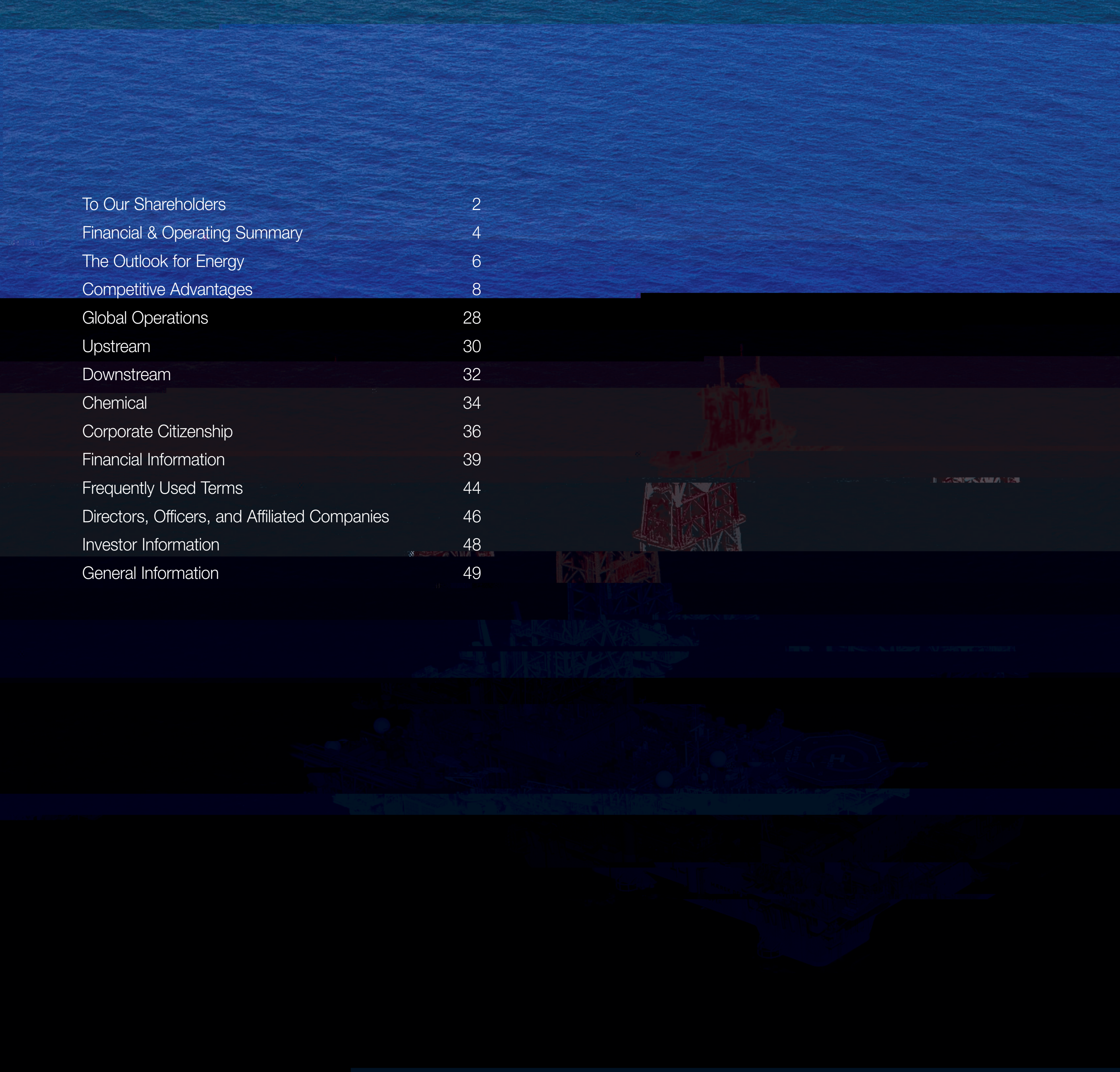
ExxonMobil

Taking on the world's toughest energy challenges.™

2011 Summary Annual Report



The term *Upstream* refers to exploration, development, production, and gas and power marketing. *Downstream* refers to the refining and marketing of petroleum products such as motor fuels and lubricants.

Statements of future events or conditions in this report, including projections, targets, expectations, estimates, and business plans, are forward-looking statements. Actual future results, including demand growth and energy mix; capacity growth; the impact of new technologies; capital expenditures; project plans, dates, costs, and capacities; production rates and resource recoveries; efficiency gains; cost savings; product sales; and financial results could differ materially due to, for example, changes in oil and gas prices or other market conditions affecting the oil and gas industry; reservoir performance; timely completion of development projects; war and other political or security disturbances; changes in law or government regulation; the actions of competitors and customers; unexpected technological developments; the occurrence and duration of economic recessions; the outcome of commercial negotiations; unforeseen technical difficulties; unanticipated operational disruptions; and other factors discussed in this report and in Item 1A of ExxonMobil's most recent Form 10-K.

Definitions of certain financial and operating measures and other terms used in this report are contained in the section titled "Frequently Used Terms" on pages 44 and 45. In the case of financial measures, the definitions also include information required by SEC Regulation G.

"Factors Affecting Future Results" and "Frequently Used Terms" are also available on the "investors" section of our website.

Prior years' data have been reclassified in certain cases to conform to the 2011 presentation basis.

Energy is more than a commodity. It is an enabler of progress.

Affordable and reliable energy supports rising living standards and job creation, and contributes to opportunities for better health, education, and social welfare. Sustaining such progress by meeting the world's growing demand for energy represents a tremendous challenge. It will require the development of all commercially viable energy sources and their production in growing quantities.

Long-Term Perspective

The amount of investment needed by the energy industry to achieve this objective is enormous. It also requires technological innovation and a long-term perspective that looks beyond current economic conditions. With our competitive advantages of a balanced portfolio, disciplined investing, high-impact technologies, operational excellence, and global integration, ExxonMobil is uniquely positioned to help meet these energy challenges.

ExxonMobil

On the Cover: Our Singapore petrochemical plant is undergoing a major expansion, including the addition of two polyethylene units.
Inside Cover: In the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, we made a significant oil discovery with the Hadrian-5 exploration well. We estimate a recoverable resource for the Hadrian complex of more than 700 million oil-equivalent barrels, making this one of the largest discoveries in the Gulf of Mexico in the last decade.

To Our Shareholders

ExxonMobil is proud to play a leading role in providing the energy the world needs to support economic growth, technological advancement, and the well-being of communities around the globe.

We are dedicated to creating long-term investment value for all those who choose to place their trust in ExxonMobil by investing in our stock. As you will read in the pages that follow, we are well-positioned to generate shareholder value with distinct competitive advantages, a proven business model, and a steadfast commitment to the highest standards of ethics, safety, and corporate citizenship.

Last year demonstrated the benefits of our approach by yielding strong operating and financial results that contributed to a robust total shareholder return of 19 percent.

Our oil and gas production grew by 1 percent to 4.5 million barrels per day on an oil-equivalent basis. Strong operating performance across the business allowed us to once again achieve industry-leading financial results.

Unprecedented cash generation in 2011 supported a 6-percent increase in our dividend, which combined with our treasury share purchases, provided shareholder distributions of $29 billion, an amount unmatched in our industry. It also allowed us to continue to invest in opportunities that provide us with attractive long-term growth potential.

ExxonMobil operates in an expanding global energy market that continues to evolve. We project total global energy demand will increase by 30 percent by the year 2040. As has been the history of energy markets, energy demand patterns will continue to shift as to resource type and geographic performance. We will participate in meeting this growth in demand while continuing to generate attractive returns for our shareholders.

As we look to the future, we see ExxonMobil as having many strengths that provide us with important competitive advantages.

Within each of our business segments, we have a balanced and highly competitive portfolio of resources, projects, products, and assets. For example, ExxonMobil has the largest publicly reported resource base among nongovernment, international oil companies. We grew the resource base in 2011 by 2.7 billion net oil-equivalent barrels, bringing it to a year-end total of 87 billion net oil-equivalent barrels, with major additions from sources as diverse as our Hadrian oil discovery in the deepwater Gulf of Mexico, oil sands in Canada, and a growing portfolio of unconventional oil and gas opportunities. There is also the potential for significant future additions arising from ongoing pursuits, including our strategic worldwide cooperation agreement with Rosneft.

Our refining network remains the world's largest and most integrated and produces a range of high-value petroleum products, including basestocks for our industry-leading lubricants. Our portfolio of chemical assets allows us to capture economies of scale and leverage the cost advantages of operating in close coordination with our refineries. The diversity of our chemical commodity and specialties product mix positions us to maximize earnings throughout the different cycles of the global economy.

A consistent, disciplined approach to investing establishes the foundation for us to deliver competitive returns from major oil sands projects in Canada, liquefied natural gas developments in Papua New Guinea and Australia, greater ultra-low sulfur diesel production capacity, and a major expansion of our Singapore petrochemical facility. We plan to invest approximately $185 billion over the next five years to develop these initiatives, as well as others, and to further improve and expand our resources, facilities, and operations.

Underpinning all of these opportunities are high-impact technologies that we have developed and continue to support at a robust level, investing nearly $5 billion in technology over the last five years.

Of paramount importance are ExxonMobil's high standards for operational performance, which guide our businesses the world over. These standards of integrity and excellence allow us to set high performance and efficiency goals, measure our achievements, and improve our operations. None of this would be possible, however, without the knowledge, skill, and dedication of our employees, who again demonstrated this year that they possess the best technical and leadership skills in the industry.

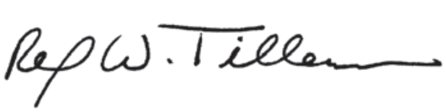
Global integration provides us with a significant advantage in designing and operating our facilities, and in managing operational risk common to our businesses.

We also maintain a financial position unparalleled in industry, which enables us to pursue and finance all attractive investment opportunities.

Central to our strengths and competitive advantages is a steadfast commitment to operate with the highest standards of ethical behavior and corporate citizenship. First and foremost, we are dedicated to the safety of our employees and the public at all times. We seek to manage effectively the impacts of our operations and products on the environment and fulfill our role in making the societies in which we operate better places to live.

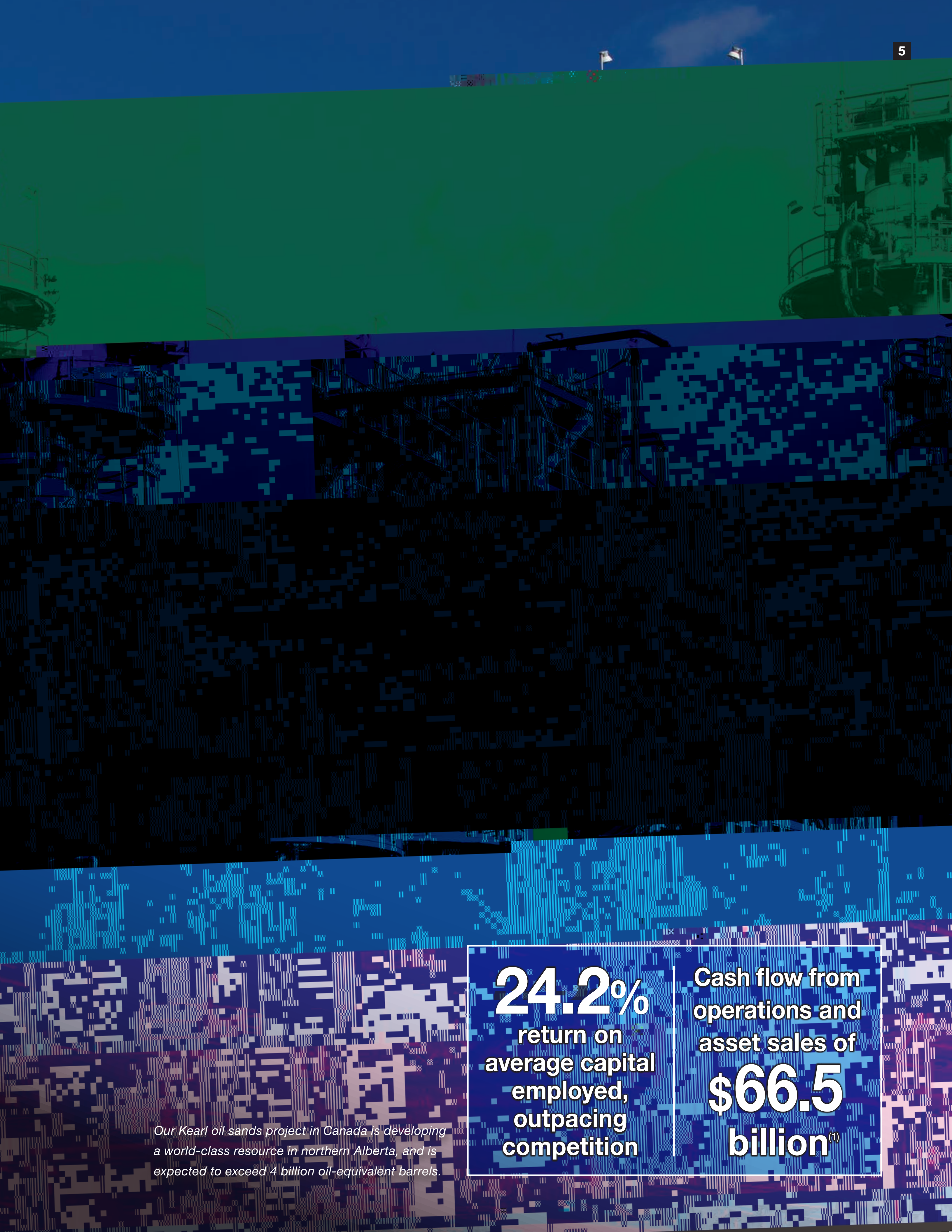
We do these things because they are the right things to do and because they build strong relationships with the customers we serve and the communities where we operate.

As you read this year's *Summary Annual Report*, you will find many reasons to be proud of your investment in ExxonMobil. We remain committed to delivering value to our shareholders as we move forward in the important task of meeting the energy challenges of the future in a safe, secure, and environmentally responsible way.



ExxonMobil continues to deliver superior long-term shareholder value by emphasizing our competitive advantages of disciplined investing in a balanced portfolio of globally integrated businesses, supported by high-impact technologies and operational excellence. These competitive advantages, combined with dedicated corporate citizenship, position the company well for the future.

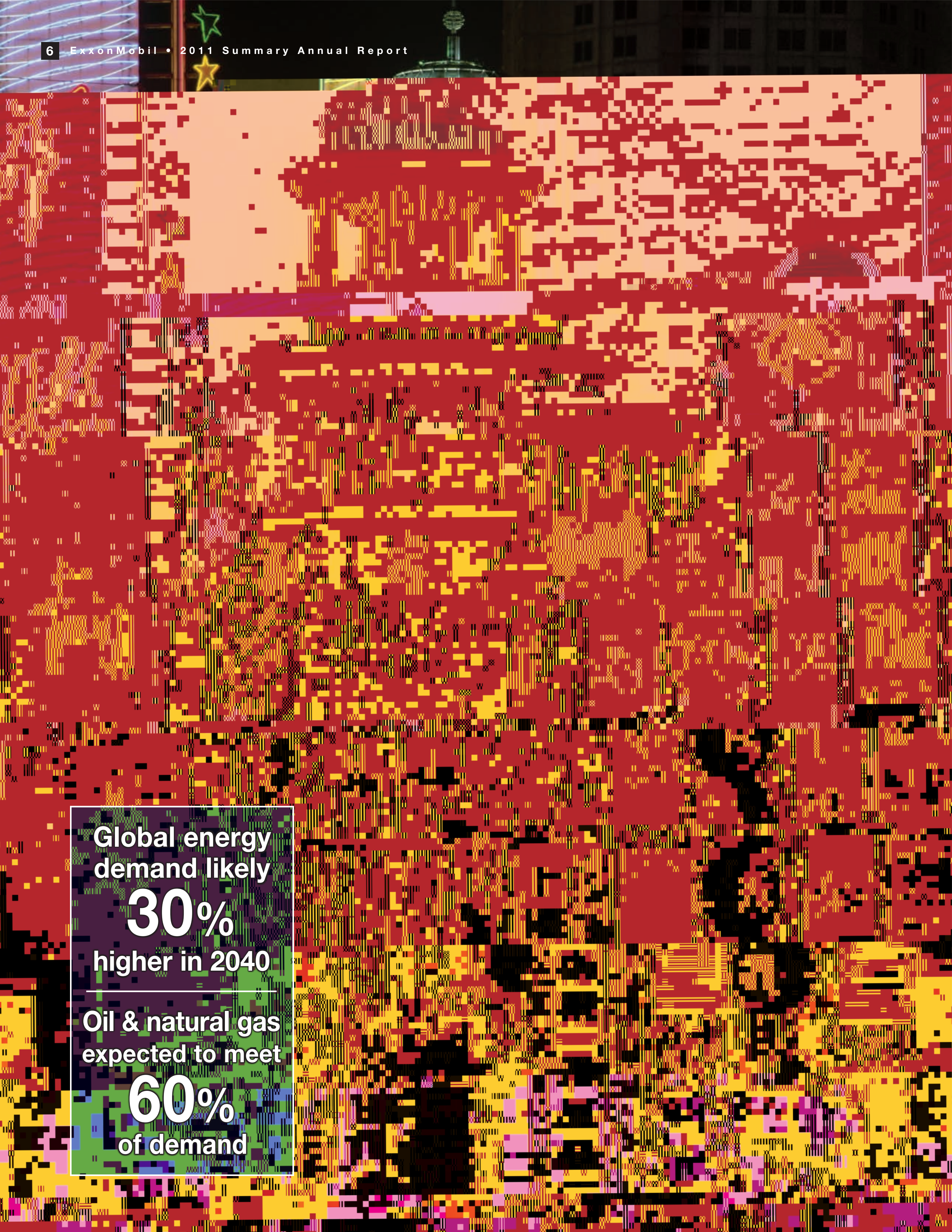
Rex W. Tillerson
Chairman and CEO



24.2% return on average capital employed, outpacing competition

Cash flow from operations and asset sales of $66.5 billion[1]

Our Kearl oil sands project in Canada is developing a world-class resource in northern Alberta, and is expected to exceed 4 billion oil-equivalent barrels.



Global energy demand likely 30% higher in 2040

Oil & natural gas expected to meet 60% of demand

The Outlook for Energy: A View to 2040

To meet growing demand in the decades ahead, the world will need to expand energy supplies in a way that is safe, secure, affordable, and environmentally responsible.

ENERGY DEMAND

Global energy demand is expected to increase 30 percent from 2010 to 2040, due to expanding prosperity and a rise in the global population to nearly 9 billion people. Energy use in the OECD[1] countries, which have more mature economies, is expected to remain flat. In the non-OECD or developing countries, which have higher economic growth and rapidly improving living standards, energy use is likely to increase by nearly 60 percent. Global demand for electricity is estimated to expand 80 percent from 2010 to 2040, representing one of the largest and fastest-growing drivers of energy demand.

GLOBAL ENERGY MIX

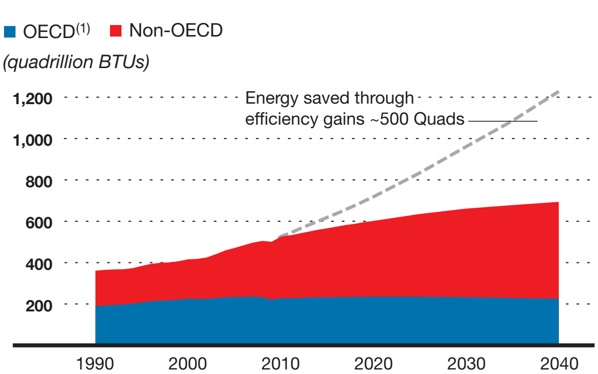
Oil is expected to remain the most widely used fuel source; however, global demand for natural gas is forecasted to increase by 60 percent, making it the fastest-growing major fuel. By 2040, oil and natural gas are expected to meet about 60 percent of global demand with an increasing share of supply produced from deepwater fields and less conventional sources, such as dense shale formations and oil sands. Demand for coal, which generates much of the world's electricity today, will likely peak and gradually decline due to evolving policies designed to encourage growth of energy sources with lower emissions.

Demand for natural gas is expected to rise by more than 60 percent by 2040, overtaking coal as the second most widely used fuel.

ENERGY CHALLENGE

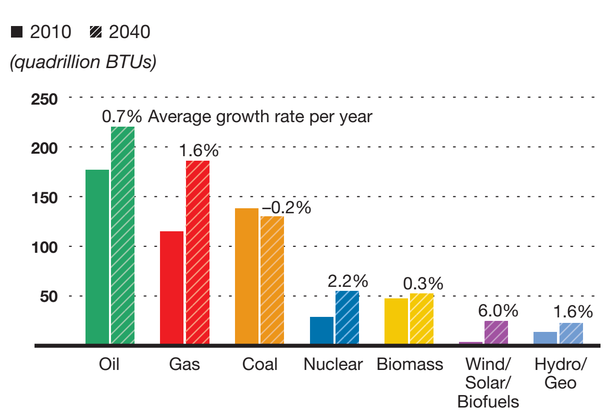
ExxonMobil anticipates energy efficiency to contribute significantly to moderating the world's growing need for reliable and affordable energy. In fact, the projected 30-percent growth in global energy demand would likely be more than four times higher were it not for expected gains in efficiency. However, even with these gains, meeting the significant anticipated increase in energy demand over the coming decades will require trillions of dollars in investment as well as advances in energy technology. ExxonMobil's financial strength and unique competitive advantages allow us to invest in a full array of projects and pursue technological advances that are required to meet the energy needs that underpin progress for billions of people.

Global Energy Demand



(1) OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
Source: ExxonMobil, *2012 The Outlook for Energy: A View to 2040*

Global Energy Mix



COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES:

Balanced Portfolio

The quality, size, and diversity of our portfolio of resources, projects, products, and assets are unparalleled. The portfolio provides economies of scale and contains a large inventory of high-quality investment options across all business lines. It also provides us with the flexibility to take advantage of opportunities, supports future growth, and leads to strong financial and operating results.

More than 120 Upstream projects in portfolio

Resource base of 87 billion oil-equivalent barrels

ExxonMobil operates the Sakhalin-1 project in far eastern Russia, which comprises the Chayvo, Odoptu, and Arkutun-Dagi fields. The Sakhalin-1 project is one of the largest foreign investments in Russia.

COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES:

Balanced Portfolio

We have operations in more than 45 countries and participate in the development of all major resource types. We also supply key markets with high-value petroleum and petrochemical products. The quality, size, and diversity of our balanced portfolio are evident across all three of ExxonMobil's business segments.

UPSTREAM

ExxonMobil's Upstream portfolio includes high-quality exploration opportunities, an industry-leading resource base, a broad range of projects, and a diverse set of producing assets.

Our global exploration organization focuses on expanding our base of oil and gas resources by exploring for all prospect types in any environment around the world. We combine world-class technical expertise, extensive databases of opportunities, and leading research capabilities to provide a distinct advantage in the competition for new resources.

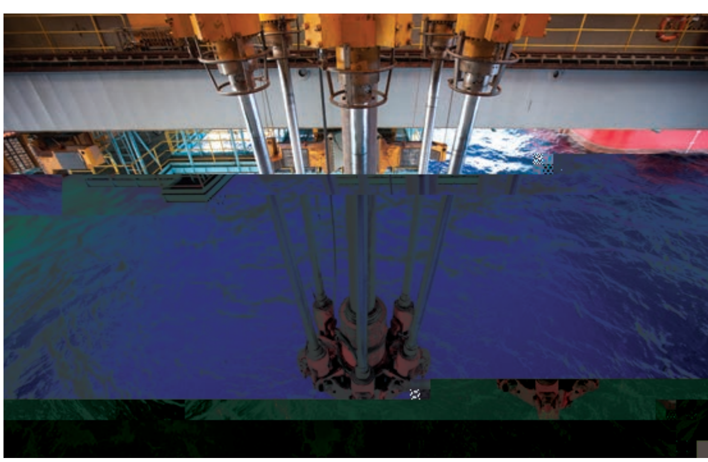
The success we experienced in 2011 included 24 significant opportunity captures in seven countries. Among these were multiple reserve plays in proven petroleum basins with significant oil potential.

Upstream projects to develop 23 billion oil-equivalent barrels

In 2011, we added 4.1 billion net oil-equivalent barrels to our resource base. After adjusting for annual production, asset sales, and revisions to existing field estimates, the resource base increased by 2.7 billion net oil-equivalent barrels, or 3 percent, and now totals 87 billion net oil-equivalent barrels. As part of this successful effort to expand our resource base, we have achieved significant increases in our unconventional resource position in the United States since the acquisition of XTO Energy in June 2010. XTO now manages a portfolio of 82 trillion net cubic feet of natural gas equivalent, an increase of more than 80 percent from what was initially recognized at the time of the acquisition.

We also have a large portfolio of more than 120 diverse projects that are expected to develop 23 billion oil-equivalent barrels, across a variety of environments, resource types, and geographic regions. We are developing 21 major projects in the next three years, and the number of major projects for 2015 and beyond exceeds 30. The near-term developments are expected to add about 600 thousand oil-equivalent barrels per day to our production with the post-2015 efforts providing a similar amount.

In addition to an extensive project portfolio, we produce oil and gas in all major regions, including North America, Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and Australia. In North America, for example, we produce oil and gas in Texas, Louisiana, the Gulf of Mexico, California, the mid-continent states, Alaska, offshore eastern Canada, and onshore western Canada. As one of Europe's largest producers of oil and gas, we have a presence in the United Kingdom, the Norwegian North Sea, the Netherlands, and Germany. In other regions, we participate in a similarly large number of countries.



UP CLOSE:

HADRIAN-5 DISCOVERY

In 2011, we made a significant oil discovery with the Hadrian-5 exploration well in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. Combined with the Hadrian North and South discoveries, the total Hadrian complex is estimated to contain recoverable resources of more than 700 million oil-equivalent barrels, making this among the largest discoveries in the Gulf of Mexico in the last decade.

UP CLOSE:
ROSNEFT STRATEGIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT

In 2011, the Russian firm Rosneft and ExxonMobil signed a Strategic Cooperation Agreement to jointly participate in exploration and development activities in Russia, the United States, and other parts of the world. This agreement, once finalized, will allow us to jointly assess and develop the oil and gas prospects from 31 million acres in the Kara Sea, an area similar in size to the central U.S. Gulf of Mexico.

DOWNSTREAM

ExxonMobil's Downstream portfolio includes a refining network with full or partial ownership in 36 refineries. We are one of the most geographically balanced major oil companies with about 40 percent of our refining capacity in North America, 30 percent in Europe, and the balance largely in the Asia Pacific region. This geographic diversity provides great flexibility in supplying refined products to major markets. We also have the largest lubricant basestock production capacity in the world.

We sell a wide range of petroleum products in more than 120 countries, including transportation fuels such as gasoline and diesel, which are sold through our global brands: *Exxon*, *Mobil*, and *Esso*. We are a market leader in high-value synthetic lubricants, including our *Mobil 1* brand, and we continue to grow the business in key markets at rates considerably faster than competition.

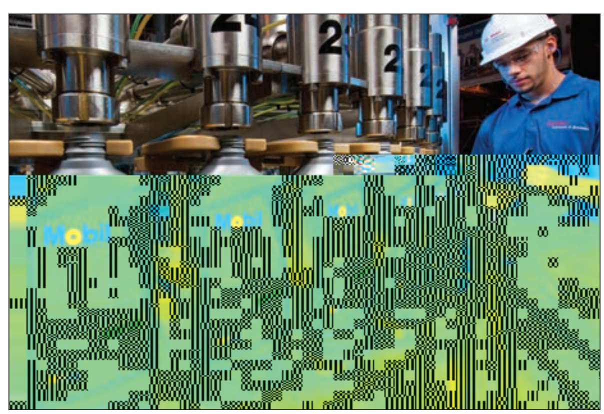
Our high-quality products, combined with a strong refining and distribution network, position us as a sought-after and reliable supplier around the world.

CHEMICAL

ExxonMobil's Chemical business also produces and sells a broad portfolio of products. Lower-cost, high-volume commodity chemicals, such as many general purpose plastics, capture upside earnings when margins are strong and provide a low cost structure for co-located specialties production. Specialty products, including high-end polymers and lubricant additives, command a market premium due to their usefulness in higher-value applications. They also provide a stable and steadily growing earnings base that helps to support earnings during the market cycles that characterize the chemical business.

Our chemical manufacturing shares a broad geographic presence with refining. This diversity helps us to competitively supply the global market, optimize operations, and capture regional differences in demand. For example, our U.S. Gulf Coast plants have access to advantaged lower-cost feedstocks and supply markets in Latin America, Europe, and Asia.

Our Chemical portfolio has a broad geographic presence, including this plant in Singapore (left). We are a market leader in synthetic lubricants, including Mobil 1*, shown (right) at a fill line in our Paulsboro, New Jersey, lube oil blending facility.*



COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES:

Disciplined Investing

We carefully assess investments over a range of potential market conditions and across time horizons that can span decades. Our approach to investing is to advance only those opportunities that are likely to provide long-term shareholder value. We focus on the efficient use of capital to achieve superior investment returns.

Developing
21 major
Upstream projects over next 3 years

Adding
2.6 million
tonnes of new capacity with our Singapore chemical plant expansion

Construction and fabrication activities are progressing on the Kearl Initial Development project with start-up scheduled for late 2012.

COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES:

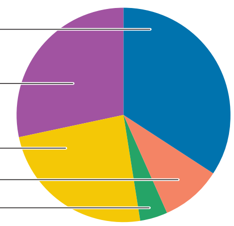
Disciplined Investing

A disciplined approach to investing combines effective project assessment and development with technical and commercial expertise. It also involves identification of market trends and divestment of assets that no longer meet our criteria to ensure the most advantageous use of capital.

ROBUST PROCESSES

In 2011, our Upstream business undertook capital and exploration expenditures of more than $33 billion. These expenditures are justified through careful consideration of each opportunity and the use of robust management processes. Project economics are carefully assessed, budgets are closely monitored, and reappraisals are routinely done to further improve future investment decisions.

Projects by Geographic Region



Exploration investments are drawn from a diverse portfolio of prospects, allowing us to effectively manage exploration risk. Our extensive portfolio of more than 120 upstream projects spans a wide range of environments, resource types, and geographies. This scale and diversity provide us with the ability to selectively invest in those projects that are most likely to deliver robust financial performance and profitable volumes growth. All opportunities are carefully reviewed, and our worldwide experience is brought to bear in their development. We also consider the role of technology to plan the most innovative and capital-efficient approaches.

An example of the application of our processes is the Kearl oil sands project in Canada. Before we pursued this effort, we assessed the size and quality of the resource that is expected to exceed 4 billion barrels of bitumen, the costs of mining the sands and extracting the oil, future production levels, pipeline and refining capacity, and regulatory aspects. Initial production at Kearl will begin in late 2012 at 110 thousand oil-equivalent barrels per day with plans to expand to more than triple that level.

KEY MARKETS

In addition to disciplined processes, we identify key growth markets and assess demand trends to help guide investment decisions. For example, the forecasted growth in energy demand in developing countries, such as China and India, is expected to drive increases in demand for petroleum and petrochemical products. Furthermore, an increase in global demand for heavy-duty transportation will result in the need to supply more diesel fuel.

Our Singapore petrochemical plant expansion provides a salient example of how we identify and approach new capital commitments. The expansion is the largest in the history of our Chemical business. It will double steam-cracking capacity at the site, add unparalleled feedstock flexibility, and be energy and cost efficient. The manufacturing capacity of premium products will also grow significantly as a result of the expansion, including some products never previously produced by us in this important region.

The Singapore petrochemical plant expansion, along with other investments, including our integrated facility at Fujian, China, were undertaken because petroleum and chemical demand is expected to rise rapidly in the Asia Pacific region. For example, China's petrochemical demand has grown by 15 percent per year over the last two decades and is expected to double by the end of this decade.

The Singapore petrochemical plant expansion will triple polyethylene production capacity at the site.

UP CLOSE:
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Our Papua New Guinea (PNG) Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) project continues to progress toward a 2014 start-up. Following site preparations and infrastructure development, the project celebrated the first weld on the 430-mile onshore/offshore gas pipeline. The first drill rig was shipped to PNG, and we completed offloading 40,000 sections of pipe that will be used in the construction of the 180-mile onshore portion of the pipeline. Construction of the LNG plant's pipe racks, storage tank foundations, and jetty are also under way.

We are well-positioned to participate in Asia's rapidly growing markets with both our Singapore and Fujian plants and with supplies of chemical products from our assets in the Middle East and North America. We are also expanding lube oil blending capacity in Singapore and China to help meet growing demand for lubricant products.

Additionally, to help meet the expected rise in worldwide demand for diesel fuel, we invested nearly $2 billion in refining facilities over the past five years to expand ultra-low sulfur diesel (ULSD) production capacity. Similar investments to expand ULSD production capacity at our refineries in Singapore and Saudi Arabia are under way.

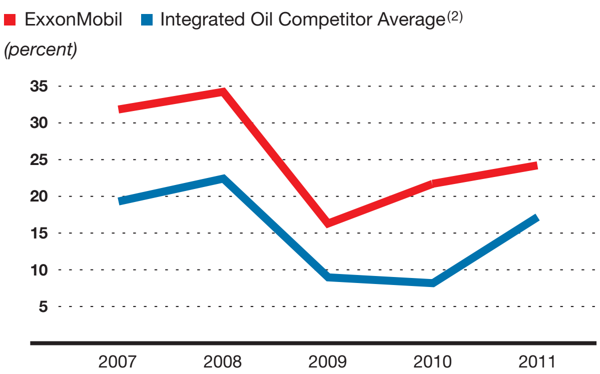
PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Adding facilities is not the only indicator of investment discipline; so is a willingness to divest assets that no longer meet our criteria, and the sale of which will capture more shareholder value, improve overall capital efficiency, and increase returns. We have a long-standing practice of continually reviewing all assets for their contribution to our operational and financial objectives.

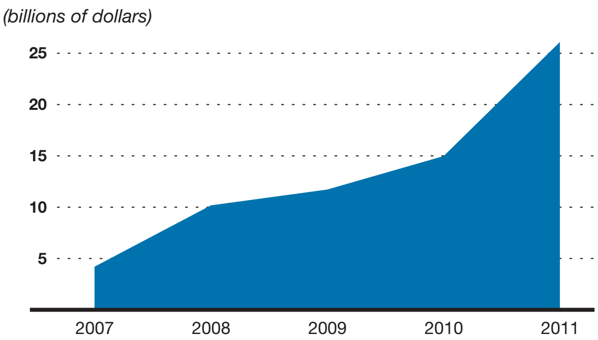
During 2011, we sold our interests in mature Upstream properties in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, western Canada, and the North Sea, and in a gas storage business in Germany. We also announced divestments of Downstream assets in Malaysia, Switzerland, Central America, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Our transition to a more capital-efficient branded wholesaler model in the United States is progressing well and is expected to be completed in 2012. Efforts to highgrade our asset portfolio are ongoing. In fact, since 2003, we have divested interests in 11 refineries, more than 5900 miles of pipelines, 145 product terminals, 33 lube oil blend plants, and nearly 16,800 service stations.

As a result of our disciplined approach to investing, we continue to lead competition in return on average capital employed.

Return on Average Capital Employed (1)



Cumulative Cash Flow Associated with Asset Sales (1)



(1) See Frequently Used Terms on pages 44 and 45.

(2) Royal Dutch Shell, BP, and Chevron values are on a consistent basis with ExxonMobil, based on public information.

COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES:

High-Impact Technologies

ExxonMobil is an industry leader in the development and application of technology. We pursue high-impact technologies that can significantly improve our projects, operations, and products. Our ongoing technology investments, supported by dedicated technology centers, provide us with competitive advantages in key aspects of our business.

$4.8 billion invested in research and development since 2007

Technology enables us to process a broad range of feedstocks

This demonstration plant at our Shute Creek facility in Wyoming is testing ExxonMobil's proprietary Controlled Freeze Zone (CFZ) technology. This technology could lower the cost of removing carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide from natural gas. It could also assist in the application of carbon capture and storage to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES:

High-Impact Technologies

The pursuit of new technologies is a key contributor to our long-term success. We consistently invest significant amounts in research and development across our businesses to unlock value, improve operations, and deliver high-value products.

UNLOCKING RESOURCE VALUE

The technologies pursued by our Upstream business have unlocked significant value in previously uneconomic resources such as heavy oil and those found in tight reservoirs, as well as in difficult arctic and deepwater environments.

In addition, recent investments in high-performance computing at our Upstream Research Company have enabled a variety of computationally intensive technologies. For example, our newly developed seismic inversion methodology significantly enhances our ability to model complex seismic data. With this technology, our seismic imaging is the industry's most advanced, allowing for accurate subsurface models critical to developing optimal drilling and reservoir development plans.

We have drilled 23 of the world's 27 longest-reach wells

Extended-reach drilling technology allows us to access challenging and complex reservoirs and to reduce the number of facilities needed to produce oil and gas. We have drilled 23 of the world's 27 longest-reach wells. In 2011, we completed a world-record 7.1-mile-long horizontal-reach well in the challenging arctic environment near Sakhalin Island in Russia.

We are also progressing a number of technologies to enable the commercial development of in situ bitumen, where this heavy petroleum resource lies too deep for surface mining and is difficult to produce with conventional wells. Current efforts are focused on the use of solvents to access undeveloped resources, improve bitumen recovery, lower water use, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. These important advances are being applied and tested at our heavy oil fields in Canada.

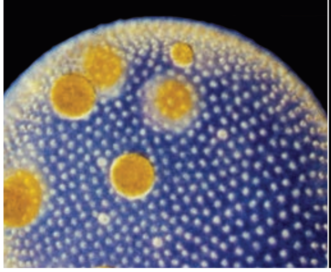
IMPROVING OPERATIONS

We develop technology aimed at improving our operations. For example, in our Downstream business, we have a proprietary process to understand the molecular structure of the raw materials used in our refineries to optimize operations and obtain greater yields of higher-value products. As we have done over many decades, we also direct research at improving the catalysts that are central to the conversion of crude oil into marketable products. In addition, technology aids in the development of supply chain models that optimize the placement of feedstocks. Our advanced downstream technologies work together to maximize

TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS TO MEET GROWING DEMAND

Unlocking Resource Value

- Extended-reach drilling
- Proprietary seismic imaging
- Paraffinic froth treatment
- Advanced biofuels

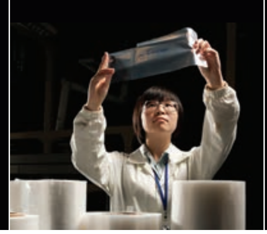


Improving Operations

- Cogeneration
- Feedstock flexibility
- Catalyst improvements
- CFZ technology

Delivering High-Value Products

- Enhanced lubricants
- Advanced plastics
- Tire and automotive parts technology
- Flexible packaging



Technological innovation plays a central role in meeting the growing demand for energy and related products. It also leads to more efficient and cost-effective projects and operations. For example, at our Kearl oil sands project, we will deploy a new proprietary technology – paraffinic froth treatment – to remove fine clay particles and water from bitumen, resulting in a commodity transportable by pipeline, thereby eliminating the need for an on-site upgrader.

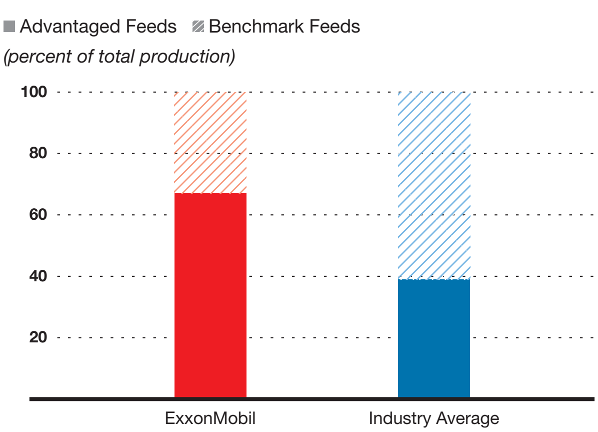
Research to unlock value in oil sands is under way at our Upstream Research Company in Houston (left). We are also conducting product development at our Shanghai Technology Center to further improve the value we deliver (right).

production of products with enhanced yields and margins. ExxonMobil's Chemical business pursues many of the same goals as the Downstream, with technologies focused on energy efficiency, catalyst development, product yield improvement, reactor throughput increases, and added flexibility in using a range of feedstocks. In fact, our technology has increased polyethylene reactor throughput more than threefold since the early 1980s. Technology also enables us to process the broadest range of feedstocks in the petrochemical industry. This feed flexibility has allowed us to take advantage of an industry-leading capacity to run ethane, a low-cost feedstock in the current North American business environment.

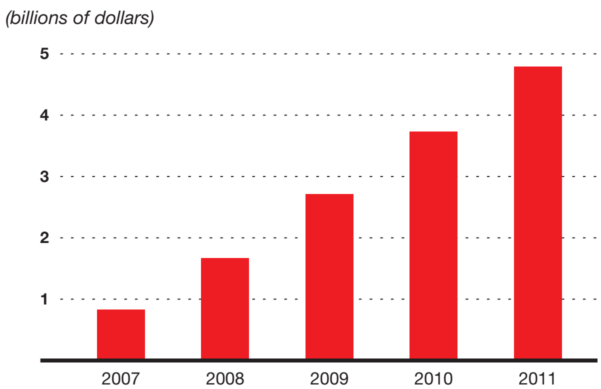
DELIVERING HIGH-VALUE PRODUCTS

Other research is directed toward further improvements in our product offerings. For example, we are continuously seeking to improve the fuel economy characteristics of our *Mobil 1* and *Mobil Delvac 1* engine oils while maintaining their other benefits. Research on synthetic industrial lubricants has led to products with lower energy consumption, better wear protection, and extended oil life across extreme service and climate conditions. Research is also directed toward enhancements to our chemical products in areas such as food packaging, medical garments, lubricant additives, and drilling fluids. These improvements are aimed at providing customers with product performance advantages including increased strength, lower raw material usage, and energy efficiency. Technology also enables us to tailor products to the specialized needs of individual customers.

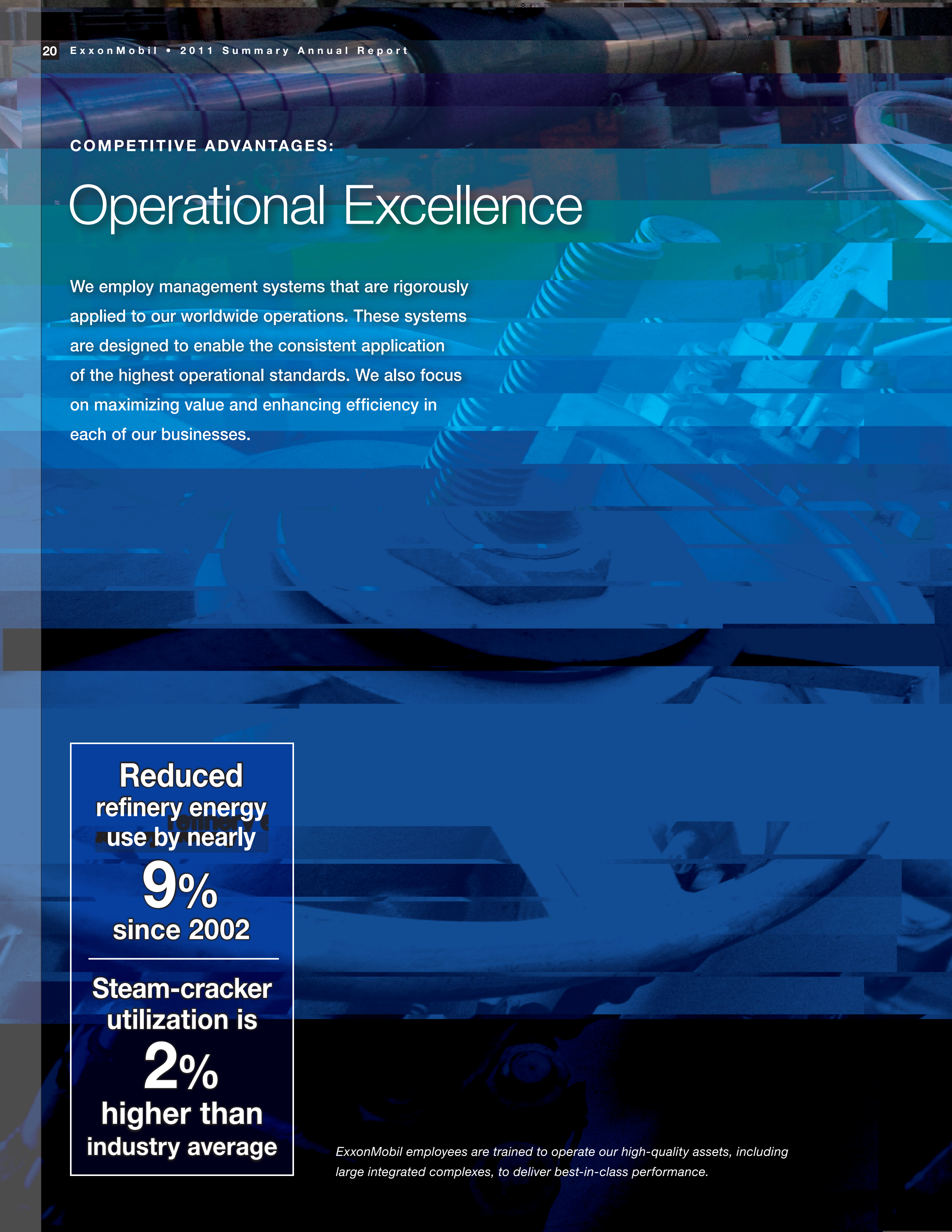
Worldwide Advantaged Feedstock(1)



Cumulative Research & Development Costs



(1) Ethylene feedstock, 2011 data; ExxonMobil data includes ExxonMobil share of joint-venture production.
Source: IHS Chemical; 2011 industry data is full-year estimate as of September 2011.



COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES:

Operational Excellence

We employ management systems that are rigorously applied to our worldwide operations. These systems are designed to enable the consistent application of the highest operational standards. We also focus on maximizing value and enhancing efficiency in each of our businesses.

Reduced refinery energy use by nearly 9% since 2002

Steam-cracker utilization is 2% higher than industry average

ExxonMobil employees are trained to operate our high-quality assets, including large integrated complexes, to deliver best-in-class performance.


ExxonMobil

COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES:

Operational Excellence

ExxonMobil pursues excellence in our daily operations around the world as we seek to maximize value and improve efficiency. These goals are supported by rigorous management systems that are consistently applied across our businesses.

OPTIMIZING VALUE

We rigorously manage Upstream production operations to maximize value by optimizing resource recovery and long-term field performance. Through effective production rate management and depletion planning, we focus on the potential for increased recovery through new drilling and the application of additional technologies such as heavy oil steam flooding and the injection of water, gas, or carbon dioxide. We also employ a suite of equipment maintenance best practices to achieve high levels of reliability in our upstream facilities. Large-scale maintenance activities are planned and executed using a globally consistent shutdown management process to minimize production impacts.

We focus on maximizing the utilization of refining capacity by improving reliability, eliminating operating constraints, and expanding market outlets. In 2011, our U.S. refining utilization was 91 percent, an improvement versus 2010 and ahead of industry. Our Chemical business has achieved high utilization as well, demonstrated by our global steam-cracker run rates, which averaged 2 percent above competition over the past five years.

IMPROVING OPERATING EFFICIENCY

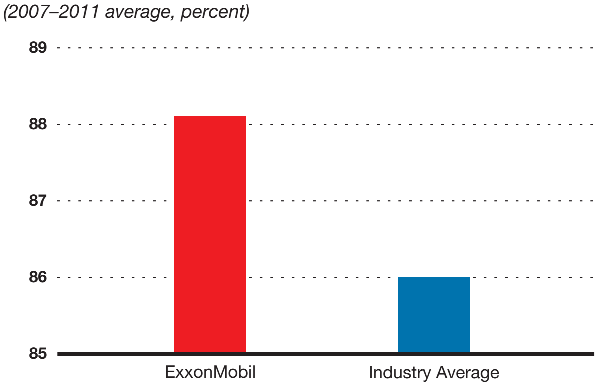
ExxonMobil employs business practices and systems to ensure the ongoing integrity of our operations.

We achieve superior operating efficiency by reducing energy use and leveraging our scale, integration, and leading-edge technologies. For example, the application of ExxonMobil's proprietary *Fast Drill* process in our upstream drilling operations results in significant efficiencies, improved recovery, and cost savings. We are also working on the development of new drilling completion technologies that have the potential for similar benefits. As we apply these technologies to horizontal drilling, we expect to achieve significant additional improvements in developing our global portfolio of unconventional oil and natural gas assets.

Because manufacturing is an energy-intensive process, efforts to improve the efficiency of our energy use provide both cost savings and a competitive advantage. For example, in our Downstream business, we have improved refining energy efficiency by nearly 9 percent since 2002, and we continue to make investments in new cogeneration facilities to simultaneously produce plant electricity as well as useful heat and steam. In addition, the energy efficiency of our chemical plant steam crackers is 9 percent better than the average energy efficiency of competition.

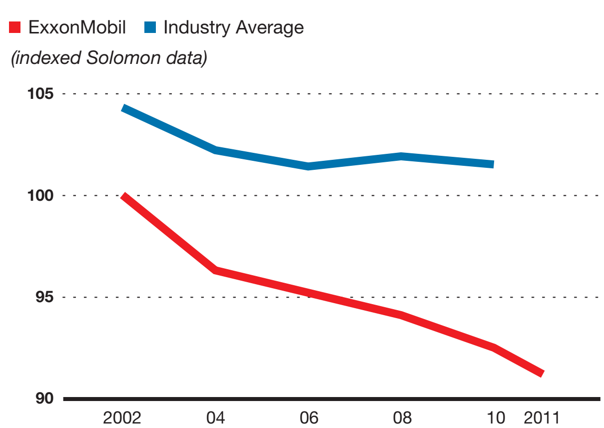
Global Chemical Steam-Cracker Utilization

(2007–2011 average, percent)



Source: IHS Chemical

Refining Energy Efficiency(1)(2)



(1) Solomon Associates fuels refining data available for even years only.
(2) 2011 data estimated by ExxonMobil.

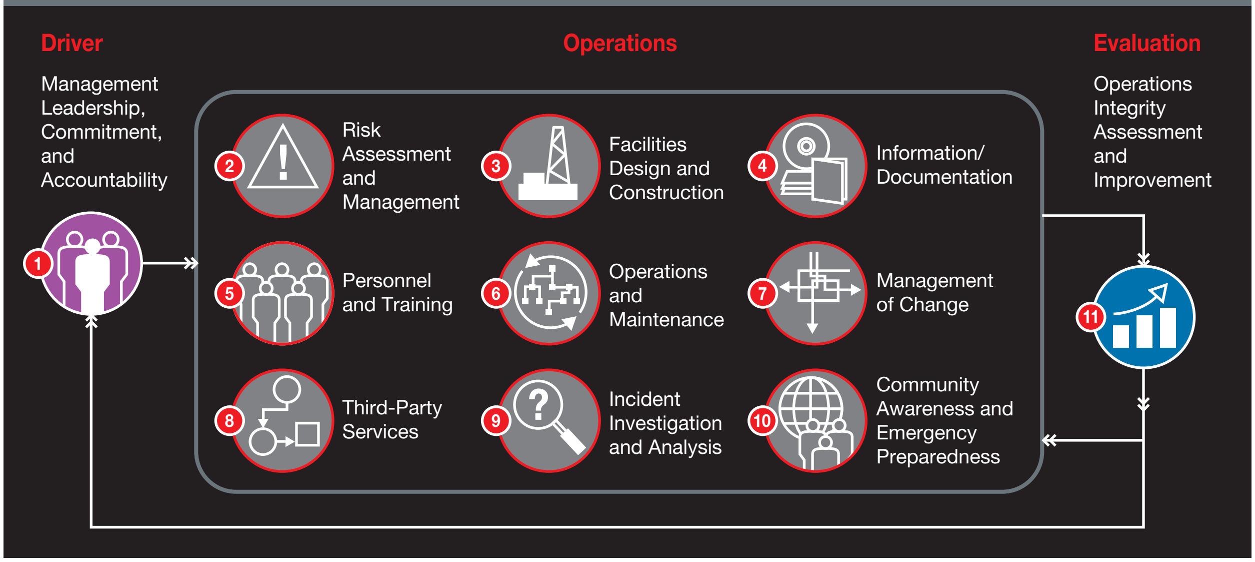
Comprehensive global management systems are applied in projects and operations around the world, including at our West Qurna I project in Iraq (left) and at our Beaumont chemical plant in Texas (right).

Other areas of our Downstream business have achieved significant cost efficiencies as well. For example, we are restructuring our Fuels Marketing business model in the United States to utilize more capital-efficient and effective distribution channels, thereby lowering costs. Fuels Marketing operating expenses have declined by nearly 25 percent since 2002. Our Lubes and Specialties business has also gained efficiencies by consolidating customer service centers, rationalizing lube oil blend plants, and streamlining product offerings while continuing to capture high-value growth opportunities.

EMPLOYING MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

To help us achieve superior performance in all of our operations, we have developed management systems to cover the many aspects of our business. These comprehensive global systems allow for effective implementation of best practices. Among them is our Operations Integrity Management System (OIMS), which forms the cornerstone of our commitment to operational excellence. OIMS establishes common worldwide expectations for assessing and controlling operational risks. It is applied to all workers, all businesses, and in all countries. OIMS enables us to measure progress and ensures management accountability for results. Compliance is evaluated on a regular basis to ensure consistency in approach and to identify opportunities for improvement. OIMS provides us with a solid framework to achieve safe and reliable operations.

OPERATIONS INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (OIMS)



COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES:

Global Integration

The global integration of our business lines and functional organizations allows us to capture significant value across the supply chain, at manufacturing sites, and more broadly, in the management of critical, shared activities. The level of integration results in structural advantages that are difficult for competitors to replicate.

More than 90% of chemical capacity is integrated with Upstream or Downstream

More than 75% of refining is integrated with lubes or chemical operations

Baytown, Texas, is the site of our largest refining and petrochemical complex in the United States. Crude oil is supplied to this facility from all over the world.

COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES:

Global Integration

We derive significant value from our globally integrated business model. The level of integration is unmatched in industry and results in tangible benefits to each of our businesses. These benefits are realized as we leverage the advantages of our organizational structure, maximize resource value, and optimize co-located manufacturing.

LEVERAGING ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

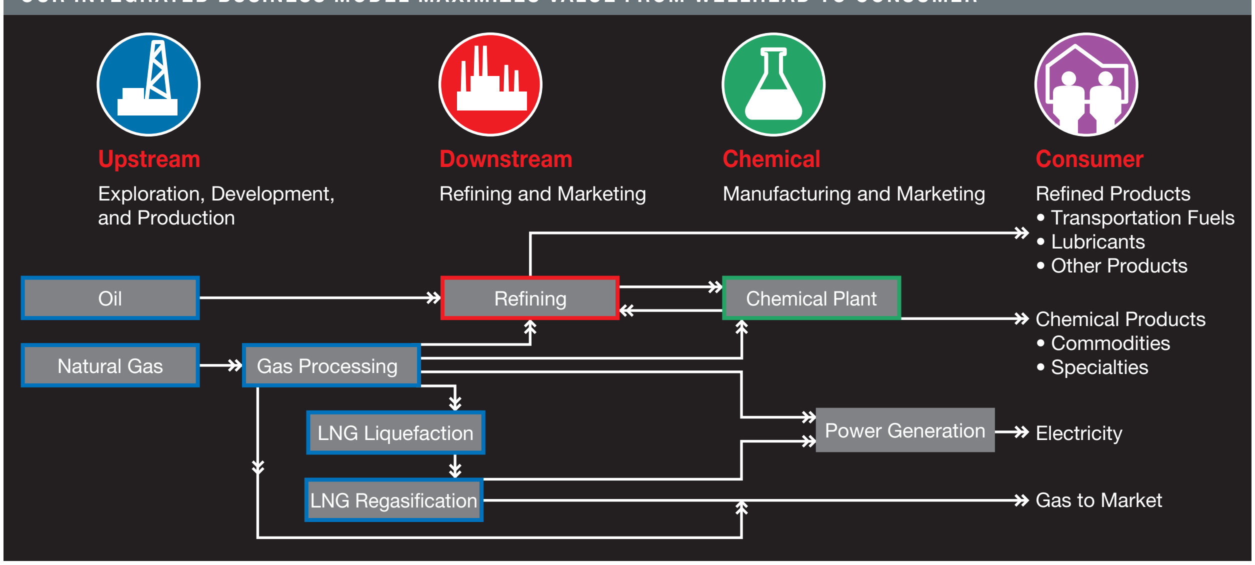
The effective and efficient implementation of an integrated organizational structure allows us to capture significant value in many aspects of our business. For example, as a result of our integrated business model, we have lower costs due to shared support services. Additionally, lessons learned and expertise gained in one business or region are quickly shared with related organizations and across geographies, including technological and engineering advances that are rapidly disseminated across business lines. Our integrated supply chain also enables us to upgrade molecules to their highest value. We enjoy economies of scale not possible without integration, and related manufacturing processes share product streams to optimize production, capture higher margin, and achieve cost savings. In addition, employees gain broad interdisciplinary knowledge that enhances their overall business expertise.

Our global functional organizations allow us to maximize the benefits of integration by deploying technology and best practices more effectively and efficiently.

MAXIMIZING RESOURCE VALUE

With our integrated business model, we maximize value from the wellhead to the consumer. For example, during the early stages of Upstream project development, our Downstream business leverages technical and commercial expertise as well as world-class refining and logistics assets to enhance resource value. Direct commercial, technical, and supply chain support is provided to the Upstream to help develop potential market outlets, identify and resolve challenging crude properties, and optimize logistics. Our liquefied natural gas (LNG) project in Papua New Guinea provides a compelling example of this integration. Downstream employees provided logistical and commercial guidance to the Upstream project team on how to utilize existing designs to export the condensate produced with the LNG. In addition, design of a unique logistics system to load the condensate liquid volumes in the same tankers as the LNG saved significant capital spending by avoiding investments in a separate terminal and associated tankage. In addition to Upstream project support, our Downstream global supply organization manages the economic placement of the more than 2 million barrels per day of crude oil that we produce in the Upstream.

OUR INTEGRATED BUSINESS MODEL MAXIMIZES VALUE FROM WELLHEAD TO CONSUMER



UP CLOSE:
***ESCAID* FLUIDS AND THE UPSTREAM**

During the drilling process, it is essential to remove material from the well that has been cut by the drill bit. Drilling mud does this while also cooling and lubricating the drill bit and preventing underground oil, gas, and water from coming to the surface. The quality of the chemicals used to make drilling mud is of the utmost importance. Working with the Upstream, our Chemical business developed *Escaid* fluids to improve performance in extended-reach drilling while minimizing environmental impact and enhancing worker safety. This is a powerful example of the value added by our integrated business model.

OPTIMIZING VALUE IN MANUFACTURING

Integration also allows us to capture significant value in our manufacturing operations. Our refineries and chemical plants are able to process a wide range of feedstocks, which may include crude oils, natural gas liquids, and other streams. These feedstocks are used in plant operations to produce higher-value products. Integrated teams develop strategies that bring together operational, technical, marketing, and logistical expertise to identify the optimum product mix for each market.

Our Upstream Gas and Power Marketing organization supports these efforts, particularly in the area of natural gas liquids supply. For example, in the United Kingdom, we are able to maximize the output of our North Sea natural gas liquids by providing feedstocks to our onshore Fife ethylene plant in Scotland. We are expanding similar activities with our facilities in the United States to take advantage of an increase in liquids-rich unconventional production, an effort further enhanced by the acquisition of XTO Energy.

We also utilize computer models in our manufacturing facilities to optimize operations on an integrated basis to select the most economically attractive crude oils and other feedstocks. We are able to maximize these benefits because 75 percent of our refining capacity is integrated with our chemical or lubes operations, and more than 90 percent of the feedstocks for our chemical operations comes from either our upstream production or our refineries. As an example of this integration, ExxonMobil refineries provide feedstocks that our Chemical business uses in steam crackers and aromatics complexes. While most of the output from the steam crackers results in chemical products, by-products are produced that our Downstream business can utilize to capture additional value. These various outlets provide alternatives that enable us to obtain the highest value from each molecule. This close interconnection is one of the central reasons we have 12 fully integrated refining and chemical complexes across North America, Europe, and Asia Pacific.

INTEGRATED REFINERY AND CHEMICAL COMPLEXES

North America
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Baytown, Texas
Beaumont, Texas
Sarnia, Ontario

Europe
Antwerp, Belgium
Fawley, United Kingdom
Port-Jerome-Gravenchon, France
Rotterdam, Netherlands

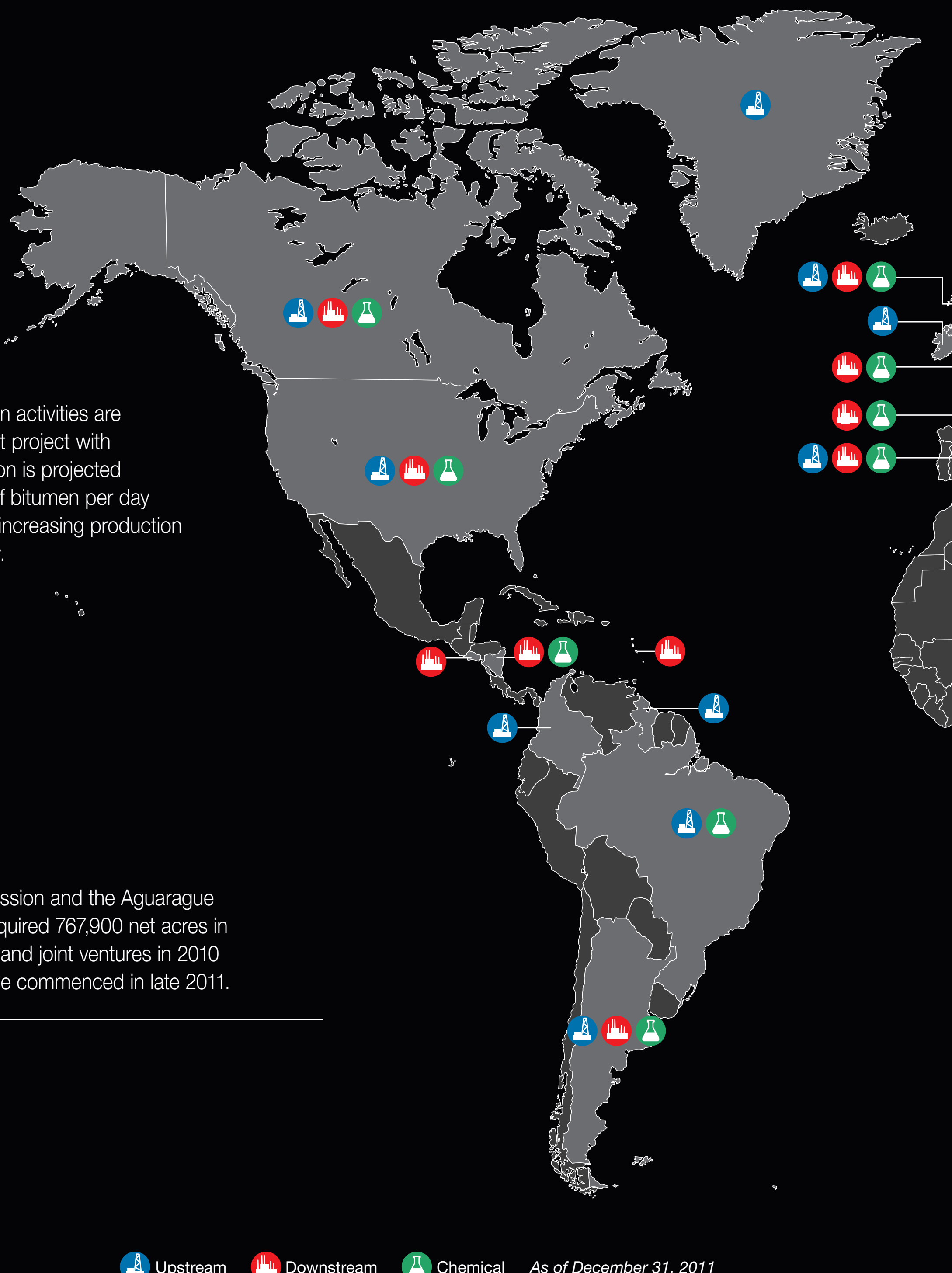
Asia Pacific
Fujian, China
Jurong/PAC, Singapore
Kawasaki, Japan
Sriracha, Thailand

Global Operations

As the world's largest publicly held oil and gas company, ExxonMobil has a diverse and balanced portfolio of high-quality resources, projects, and assets across our Upstream, Downstream, and Chemical businesses.

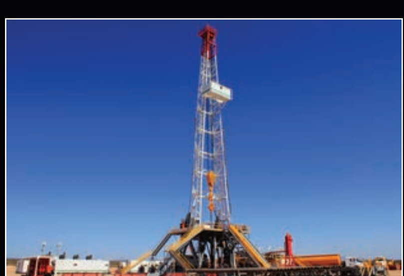
CANADA

The Kearl oil sands project in Canada is developing a world-class resource in northern Alberta expected to exceed 4 billion barrels. Construction and fabrication activities are progressing on the Kearl Initial Development project with start-up scheduled for 2012. Initial production is projected to be approximately 110 thousand barrels of bitumen per day with future debottlenecking and expansion increasing production to 345 thousand barrels of bitumen per day.



ARGENTINA

We have an interest in the Chihuidos concession and the Aguarague concession in Argentina. In addition, we acquired 767,900 net acres in the Neuquen Basin through license rounds and joint ventures in 2010 and 2011. Exploration drilling on this acreage commenced in late 2011.

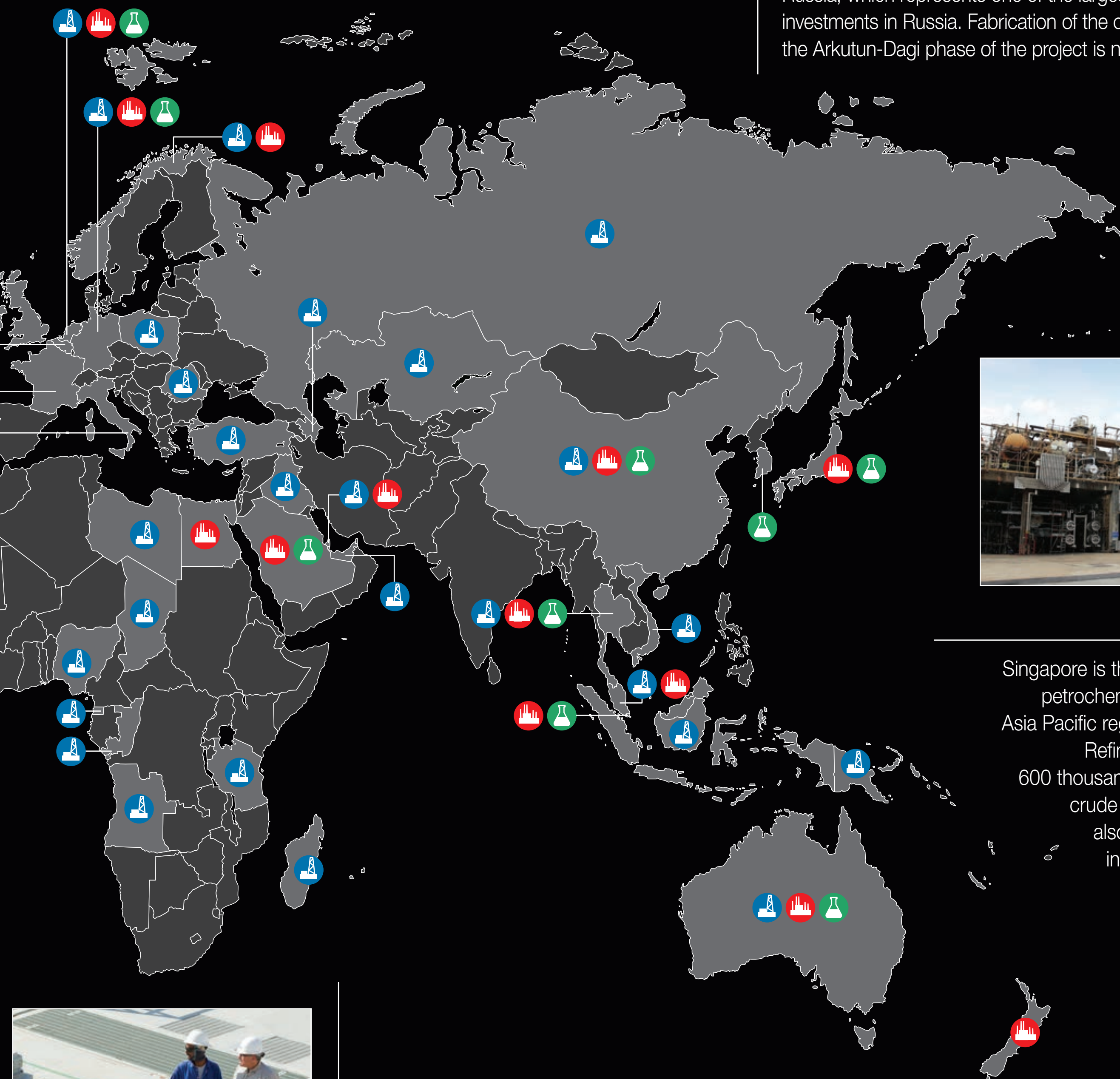


BELGIUM

The Antwerp Refinery in Belgium is one of our largest sites in Europe with more than 300 thousand barrels per day of crude capacity. It is fully integrated with our Chemical business and is the largest fluids manufacturer in Europe.

RUSSIA

ExxonMobil operates the Sakhalin-1 project in far eastern Russia, which represents one of the largest foreign investments in Russia. Fabrication of the offshore platform for the Arkutun-Dagi phase of the project is nearing completion.



SINGAPORE

Singapore is the site of our largest petrochemical complex in the Asia Pacific region. The Singapore Refinery, with more than 600 thousand barrels per day of crude distillate capacity, is also the largest refinery in our global network.

IRAQ

We are working to redevelop and expand production from the West Qurna I oil field in southern Iraq. At year-end 2011, production was 370 thousand gross barrels per day, representing an increase of more than 125 thousand barrels per day since the contract was awarded. We also signed six production sharing contracts in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq in October 2011.

Upstream

ExxonMobil's 2011 Upstream financial and operating results included strong safety and environmental performance, high facility reliability, continued operational and capital spending discipline, and solid production volume growth.

RESULTS & HIGHLIGHTS

Strong safety and operations performance supported by effective risk management

Industry-leading earnings of $34.4 billion

Return on average capital employed of 26.5 percent, averaging 33.7 percent over the last five years

Earnings per oil-equivalent barrel of $20.94

Total net production of 4.5 million oil-equivalent barrels per day, an increase of 1 percent versus 2010

Proved oil and natural gas reserve additions of 2.0 billion oil-equivalent barrels, replacing 116 percent of production, excluding asset sales

Resource base additions totaling 4.1 billion oil-equivalent barrels, increasing the overall resource base to 87 billion oil-equivalent barrels

Exploration resource addition cost of $1.40 per oil-equivalent barrel

Upstream capital and exploration spending of $33.1 billion with total investment over the past five years at more than $116 billion

Made a significant oil discovery in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico with the Hadrian-5 exploration well

Signed a strategic cooperation agreement with Rosneft

UPSTREAM STATISTICAL RECAP	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Earnings *(millions of dollars)*	**34,439**	24,097	17,107	35,402	26,497
Liquids production *(net, thousands of barrels per day)*	**2,312**	2,422	2,387	2,405	2,616
Natural gas production available for sale *(net, millions of cubic feet per day)*	**13,162**	12,148	9,273	9,095	9,384
Oil-equivalent production(1) *(net, thousands of barrels per day)*	**4,506**	4,447	3,932	3,921	4,180
Proved reserves replacement(2)(3) *(percent)*	**116**	211	100	143	107
Resource additions(2) *(millions of oil-equivalent barrels)*	**4,086**	14,580	2,860	2,230	2,010
Average capital employed(2) *(millions of dollars)*	**129,807**	103,287	73,201	66,064	63,565
Return on average capital employed(2) *(percent)*	**26.5**	23.3	23.4	53.6	41.7
Capital and exploration expenditures(2) *(millions of dollars)*	**33,091**	27,319	20,704	19,734	15,724

(1) Natural gas converted to oil-equivalent at 6 million cubic feet per 1 thousand barrels.
(2) See Frequently Used Terms on pages 44 and 45.
(3) Proved reserves exclude asset sales and the 2007 Venezuela expropriation. Includes non-consolidated interests and Canadian oil sands.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Our Upstream business includes exploration, development, production, natural gas and power marketing, and research activities. ExxonMobil pursues a balanced global exploration program designed to test new high-potential exploration areas, explore emerging unconventional opportunities, and add resources through ongoing activity in established areas. We have an industry-leading resource base and a diverse portfolio of projects that span a broad range of environments, resource types, and geographies. We continue to grow our resource base through successful by-the-bit drilling, capture of undeveloped resources, strategic acquisitions, and increased recovery from existing fields. Our approach to investing is to advance opportunities that are likely to provide competitive returns across a broad range of potential market conditions. We have nine projects expected to come online during 2012 and 2013, including three in Nigeria, one in Australia, one in Canada, one in Angola, and one in Malaysia. During this time frame, we also expect to start up the Kearl Initial Development project in Canada and the first phase of the Kashagan development in Kazakhstan. These projects will provide us with a strong foundation for future production growth and add to our existing world-class global portfolio of producing assets.

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

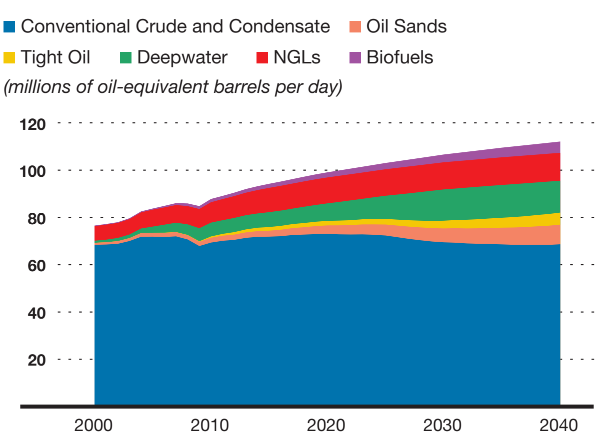
By 2040, unconventional natural gas is forecast to account for 30 percent of global natural gas production, up from 10 percent in 2010.

Oil and natural gas are expected to continue to play a leading role in meeting the world's growing demand for energy. In fact, by 2040, oil and natural gas are projected to be the world's top two energy sources, accounting for about 60 percent of global demand, versus about 55 percent today.

Demand for oil and other liquid fuels is forecast to increase by almost 30 percent over the next 30 years. As conventional oil production holds relatively flat through 2040, demand growth is expected to be met by new sources. The largest volume gain is likely to come from global deepwater production, which is estimated to more than double through 2040. We also project significant growth in production from oil sands, tight oil, and natural gas liquids. As a result of the growth in these newer resources, we anticipate that conventional oil will account for only about 60 percent of liquid fuels supply by 2040, down from 80 percent in 2010.

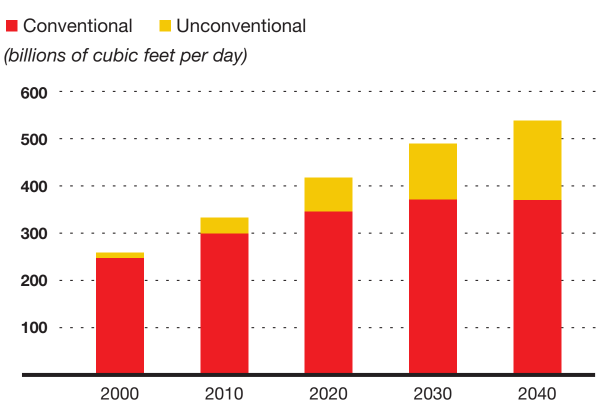
Natural gas is expected to be the fastest-growing major fuel through 2040, with demand increasing by more than 60 percent. A rising share of global natural gas demand will likely be met by unconventional gas supplies, such as those produced from shale and other rock formations.

Global Liquids Supply by Type



Source: ExxonMobil, *2012 The Outlook for Energy: A View to 2040*

Global Natural Gas Production by Type



Source: ExxonMobil, *2012 The Outlook for Energy: A View to 2040*

Downstream

ExxonMobil's Downstream segment is comprised of a global portfolio of businesses that include Refining & Supply, Fuels, Lubricants & Specialties Marketing, and Research and Engineering. Integrated business strategies and global reach provide us with a strong foundation for continued success, as demonstrated by our 2011 results.

RESULTS & HIGHLIGHTS

Industry-leading safety performance

Zero hydrocarbon spills from owned/operated and long-term leased marine vessels

Record low refinery energy use, driven by our Global Energy Management System and cogeneration facilities

Record production of ultra-low sulfur diesel, reflecting strong operations and new hydrotreating investments

Record sales of our industry-leading lubricants, *Mobil 1*, *Mobil Delvac 1*, and *Mobil SHC*

Earnings of $4.5 billion, reflecting an improved business environment and continued margin and efficiency capture

Return on average capital employed of 19.1 percent, consistently leading industry throughout the business cycle

Downstream capital expenditures of $2.1 billion, including investments in growth markets, higher-value products, efficiency improvements, and environmentally driven expenditures

Completed new facilities at refineries in Fawley, United Kingdom; and Sriracha, Thailand, increasing lower-sulfur diesel production capacity by more than 70 thousand barrels per day

DOWNSTREAM STATISTICAL RECAP	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Earnings *(millions of dollars)*	**4,459**	3,567	1,781	8,151	9,573
Refinery throughput *(thousands of barrels per day)*	**5,214**	5,253	5,350	5,416	5,571
Petroleum product sales *(thousands of barrels per day)*	**6,413**	6,414	6,428	6,761	7,099
Average capital employed(1) *(millions of dollars)*	**23,388**	24,130	25,099	25,627	25,314
Return on average capital employed(1) *(percent)*	**19.1**	14.8	7.1	31.8	37.8
Capital expenditures(1) *(millions of dollars)*	**2,120**	2,505	3,196	3,529	3,303

(1) See Frequently Used Terms on pages 44 and 45.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

ExxonMobil's Downstream is a large, diversified business with a global portfolio of world-class refining and distribution facilities, lube oil blend plants, and marketing operations. Operational excellence and technology underpin our Downstream business activities. As the largest global refiner and lube basestock manufacturer, we have a strong presence in the higher-growth Asia Pacific region as well as in mature markets in North America and Europe. We have an ownership interest in 36 refineries with distillation capacity of 6.2 million barrels per day and lubricant basestock capacity of 131 thousand barrels per day. We lead industry with more than 75 percent of our refining capacity integrated with chemical or lubes. Our fuels and lubricants marketing businesses have global reach through market channels that serve a globally diverse customer base. Technology leadership enables us to offer innovative products and services that help deliver tangible performance benefits for both customers and industry. World-class brands, including *Exxon*, *Mobil*, and *Esso*, are well-known, and our supply reliability and strong customer focus underpin the commercial success of our brands.

Our Downstream business delivers long-term shareholder value that is superior to competition across a range of market conditions.

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

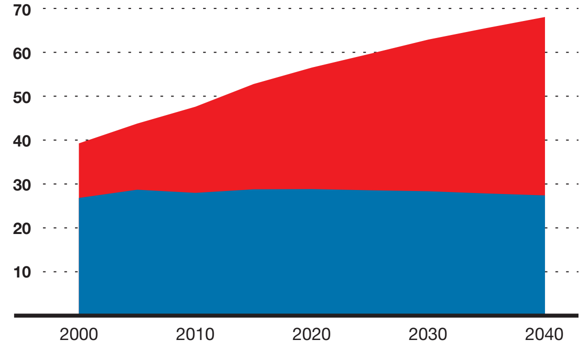
By 2040, energy demand for transportation fuels is forecast to increase by nearly 45 percent versus 2010. Growth in developing markets, such as China, India, and the Middle East, is expected to more than offset flattening demand in more mature, developed markets. We also anticipate a continued shift in product mix as growth in the heavy-duty transportation sector will drive increases in diesel demand. Gasoline demand is expected to flatten and then decline with continued improvements in light-duty vehicle efficiency. Total lubricant demand is expected to grow approximately 1 percent per year on increased industrial activity with the strongest growth expected in the Asia Pacific region.

Despite the potential positive effects of this energy demand growth on our Downstream business, we expect the challenging business environment to continue as new capacity additions outpace overall growth in global demand. As a result, our long-term outlook is that refining margins will remain weak. However, our business model, coupled with our strengths, allows us to capture strong margins at the top of the cycle and outperform competition at the bottom of the cycle. The results we consistently achieve demonstrate the resiliency of our business as the Downstream continues to deliver industry-leading returns throughout the business cycle.

Transportation Energy Demand

OECD(1) Non-OECD

(millions of oil-equivalent barrels per day)

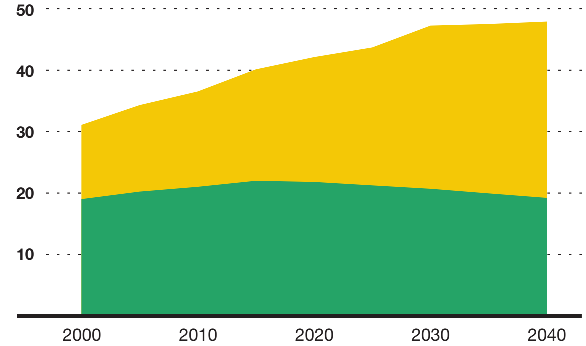


(1) OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
Source: ExxonMobil, *2012 The Outlook for Energy: A View to 2040*

Petroleum Product Demand(1)

Gasoline Diesel

(millions of oil-equivalent barrels per day)



(1) Excludes other petroleum products (e.g., heating oil, fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gas, kerosene, jet fuel, naphtha).

Chemical

ExxonMobil Chemical has highly competitive assets, an array of proprietary technologies, and global reach. Additionally, integration with ExxonMobil's Upstream and Downstream businesses is a key differentiator that allows us to consistently outperform competition, as demonstrated by our 2011 results.

RESULTS & HIGHLIGHTS

Industry-leading safety performance as measured by lost-time incidents, and exemplary safety performance at our Singapore expansion project, the largest project in our history

Earnings of $4.4 billion, reflecting the positive impact of advantaged feedstocks, a high degree of integration and feedstock flexibility, and record results in our specialty businesses

Return on average capital employed of 22.1 percent, averaging 21.8 percent over the last 10 years and outperforming competition throughout the business cycle

Prime product sales of 25.0 million tonnes, with record metallocene product sales

Capital expenditures of $1.5 billion, with selective investments in specialty business growth, high-return efficiency projects, and low-cost debottlenecks

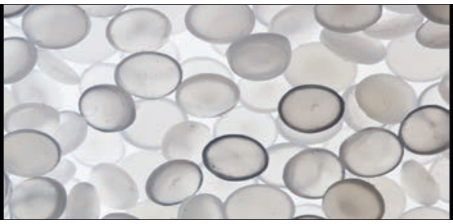
Achieved full operational capability at Shanghai Technology Center, as a suite of advanced testing and application instruments is delivering innovative, sustainable solutions to our customers

Mechanically completed several units of our Singapore expansion, including facilities that produce polyethylene, polypropylene, aromatics, and elastomers

Began construction of a world-scale plant for manufacture of next-generation synthetic lubricant basestock, employing our proprietary metallocene catalyst technology and leveraging integration with our Baytown refining-chemical complex

CHEMICAL STATISTICAL RECAP	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Earnings *(millions of dollars)*	**4,383**	4,913	2,309	2,957	4,563
Prime product sales(1) *(thousands of tonnes)*	**25,006**	25,891	24,825	24,982	27,480
Average capital employed(2) *(millions of dollars)*	**19,798**	18,680	16,560	14,525	13,430
Return on average capital employed(2) *(percent)*	**22.1**	26.3	13.9	20.4	34.0
Capital expenditures(2) *(millions of dollars)*	**1,450**	2,215	3,148	2,819	1,782

(1) Prime product sales include ExxonMobil's share of equity-company volumes and finished-product transfers to the Downstream.
(2) See Frequently Used Terms on pages 44 and 45.



BUSINESS OVERVIEW

ExxonMobil Chemical is one of the largest chemical companies in the world, with a unique portfolio of commodity and specialty businesses and annual sales of more than 25 million tonnes. We have manufacturing facilities in all major regions of the world, and our products serve as the building blocks for a wide variety of everyday consumer and industrial products.

Our strategy is to grow our high-return business by processing feedstocks from ExxonMobil's refining operations and advantaged sources of natural gas liquids to manufacture chemical products for higher-value end uses. We focus on product lines where we have scale and a competitive advantage. As a result, we have a strong position in the markets we serve. Our combination of advantaged feedstocks, lower-cost processes, and premium products is unmatched in the industry, and is underpinned by a steadfast commitment to technology investment.

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

Over the next decade, commodity petrochemical demand is expected to grow by 1.5 percentage points more than global gross domestic product (GDP). Specialty chemical markets are diverse, higher-value, and in aggregate tend to grow in line with GDP.

Two-thirds of chemical demand growth through 2020 is expected to come from the Asia Pacific region, driven by the rising standard of living in developing countries.

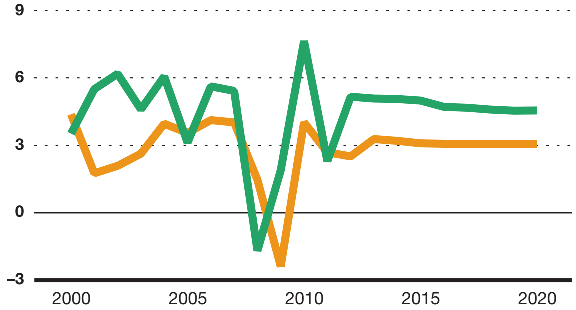
Worldwide petrochemical demand growth slowed in 2011 as a result of the softening global economy. We expect demand growth to improve in 2012, led by the world's largest petrochemical market, China, which continues to show strength in key domestic manufacturing sectors. By 2020, global commodity chemical demand is projected to grow by more than 50 percent, driven by improving prosperity in developing countries. The global growth in households, particularly those in the middle class, is expected to result in the purchase of more packaged goods, appliances, cars, and clothing, many of which contain chemicals we produce.

ExxonMobil Chemical is well-positioned to meet the growing needs of China, India, and other major growth regions with our global supply network of highly competitive world-scale facilities. Feedstock flexibility allows us to capitalize on changing market factors, such as the availability of low-cost ethane feedstock arising from the expansion of North American unconventional natural gas in recent years.

Global Demand Growth Rates(1)

GDP Commodity Chemicals(2)

(year-on-year percent change)

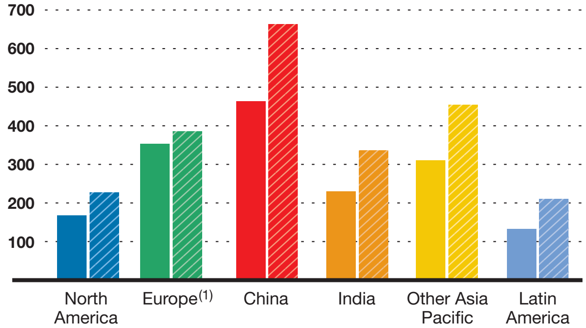


(1) ExxonMobil estimates for chemical growth and third-party consensus opinion for GDP.
(2) Includes polyethylene, polypropylene, and paraxylene.

Households by Region

2010 2040

(millions of households)



(1) Includes Russia/Caspian.
Source: ExxonMobil, *2012 The Outlook for Energy: A View to 2040*

Added 6400 acres of protected wildlife habitat since 2009

Invested $1.5 billion to improve energy efficiency since 2007

Our Cold Lake field in Alberta, Canada, is the largest thermal in situ heavy oil project in the world. It has more than 4000 wells directionally drilled from multiple satellite pads tied back to central facilities, reducing surface land requirements.

Corporate Citizenship

The strong performance of our Upstream, Downstream, and Chemical businesses is supported by a commitment to corporate citizenship. We are focused on operating safely, responsibly, and in a manner that promotes long-term economic, social, and environmental progress.

SUPPORTING ECONOMIC GROWTH

Contributing to the economic development of local communities is an important part of our business strategy. This development benefits our operations and the general public. Therefore, we maintain a commitment to advancing the capabilities of people and organizations in the countries where we operate. For example, we have a number of programs to help advance the skills of local populations by training and employing workers, developing and contracting with local suppliers, and investing in infrastructure. These programs improve local business environments, lead to economic growth, and build stronger communities.

ExxonMobil is dedicated to supporting economic growth and opportunity worldwide.

In Papua New Guinea, our project activities include hiring and training local construction and production workers, as well as creating a resource center to develop the business skills of local suppliers. We have also invested in health and education infrastructure, investments of mutual benefit to our project and to Papua New Guineans. In addition to the $1.3 billion spent in 2011 on project-related activities, we expect to spend more than $20 million on strategic community investments related to national content alone during the construction phase of our liquefied natural gas project.

PROTECTING SAFETY AND HEALTH

Safety is a core value for us, one that shapes our decisions every day and at every level in our operations. We view a commitment to safety as the most fundamental element in our business and the cornerstone of responsible operations.

Our commitment also extends to workplace and community health. For example, malaria remains one of the great barriers to social development, threatening more than half of the world's population. Our Malaria Control Program and ExxonMobil Malaria Initiative have established strong community-level partnerships to protect employees, contractors, and their families. In 2011, we spent more than $11 million to support malaria prevention projects across Africa and the Asia Pacific region.

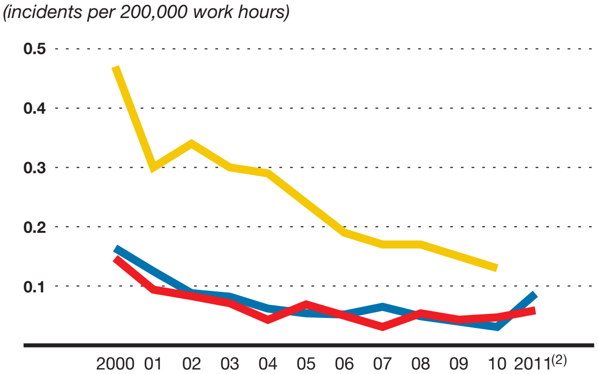
Safety Performance

Lost-Time Injuries and Illnesses

ExxonMobil Employees ExxonMobil Contractors

U.S. Petroleum Industry Benchmark(1)

(incidents per 200,000 work hours)

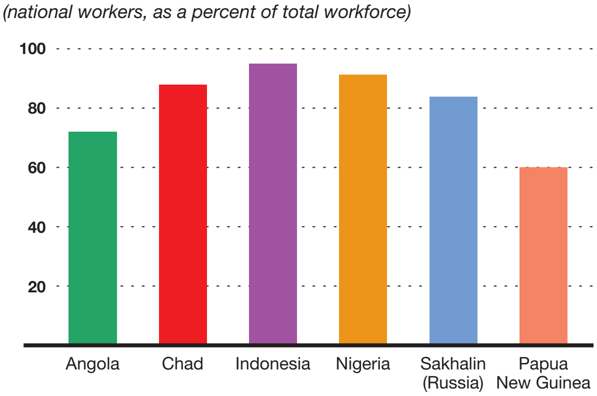


(1) Employee safety data from participating American Petroleum Institute companies (2011 industry data not available at time of publication).
(2) Includes XTO Energy Inc. data.

National Content

Workforce by Country

(national workers, as a percent of total workforce)



We support environmental protection with the St. Mary's Island bird sanctuary near our Baytown, Texas, facility (left). We also seek to advance local economic development including supporting these local suppliers in Papua New Guinea (right).

ENHANCING ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

One of our objectives is to maintain excellent environmental performance in each of our businesses. ExxonMobil's primary environmental initiative – *Protect Tomorrow. Today.* – guides management processes to enable each business to deliver superior environmental performance, lower incidents toward zero, and achieve industry-leading results. Progress toward these goals is managed through an environmental business planning process, which ensures environmental protection is included in business plans and strategies.

For example, we integrate environmental considerations during early project development, which leads to improved design and reduced costs over the life of the project. Operating in an environmentally sound manner also helps build local community relationships. Overall, worldwide environmental expenditures were approximately $4.9 billion in 2011.

Addressing the risks associated with climate change will require significant efforts by private industry, government, and civil society. Our approach to address greenhouse gas emissions is to improve energy efficiency in the short term, adopt proven emission-reducing technologies in the medium term, and develop breakthrough technologies for the long term. Since 2007, we have invested more than $1.5 billion to improve energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. We also continue as an active participant in public discussions related to designing constructive, cost-effective ways to implement climate policy.

UP CLOSE:
MARINE WELL CONTAINMENT

ExxonMobil, along with other companies, is leading the development of a rapid-response oil spill containment system for the Gulf of Mexico. The system involves a commitment in excess of $1 billion on behalf of 10 member companies of the Marine Well Containment Company (MWCC), a not-for-profit industry organization. The system will be adaptable for a wide range of well designs, oil flow rates, and environmental conditions. It will be available to initiate deployment within 24 hours of notification, and able to capture, store, and offload up to 100 thousand barrels of oil per day in water as deep as 10,000 feet. Engineering and construction activities are progressing for this purpose-built system which, when complete, will be owned and operated by MWCC.

Financial Information

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

pwc

To The Shareholders of Exxon Mobil Corporation:

We have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Consolidated Balance Sheets of Exxon Mobil Corporation and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related Consolidated Statements of Income, Comprehensive Income, Changes in Equity and Cash Flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011, and in our report dated February 24, 2012, we expressed an unqualified opinion thereon. The consolidated financial statements referred to above (not presented herein) appear in ExxonMobil's 2011 Financial Statements and Supplemental Information booklet.

In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements (pages 41-43) is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated financial statements from which it has been derived.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Dallas, Texas
February 24, 2012

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

The Corporation's accounting and financial reporting fairly reflect its straightforward business model involving the extracting, refining, and marketing of hydrocarbons and hydrocarbon-based products. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

The summary financial statements include the accounts of those subsidiaries the Corporation controls. They also include the Corporation's share of the undivided interest in certain Upstream assets and liabilities. Amounts representing the Corporation's percentage interest in the net assets and net income of the less-than-majority-owned companies are included in "Investments, advances, and long-term receivables" on the Balance Sheet and "Income from equity affiliates" on the Income Statement.

The "functional currency" for translating the accounts of the majority of Downstream and Chemical operations outside the United States is the local currency. The local currency is also used for Upstream operations that are relatively self-contained and integrated within a particular country. The U.S. dollar is used for operations in countries with a history of high inflation and certain other countries.

Revenues associated with sales of crude oil, natural gas, petroleum and chemical products are recognized when the products are delivered and title passes to the customer.

Inventories of crude oil, products, and merchandise are carried at the lower of current market value or cost (generally determined under the last-in, first-out method – LIFO). Inventories of materials and supplies are valued at cost or less.

The Corporation makes limited use of derivative instruments. When derivatives are used, they are recorded at fair value, and gains and losses arising from changes in their fair value are recognized in earnings.

The Corporation's exploration and production activities are accounted for under the "successful efforts" method. Depreciation, depletion, and amortization are primarily determined under either the unit-of-production method or the straight-line method. Unit-of-production rates are based on the amount of proved developed reserves of oil, gas, and other minerals that are estimated to be recoverable from existing facilities. The straight-line method is based on estimated asset service life.

The Corporation incurs retirement obligations for certain assets at the time they are installed. The fair values of these obligations are recorded as liabilities on a discounted basis and are accreted over time for the change in their present value. The costs associated with these liabilities are capitalized as part of the related assets and depreciated. Liabilities for environmental costs are recorded when it is probable that obligations have been incurred and the amounts can be reasonably estimated.

The Corporation recognizes the underfunded or overfunded status of defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans as a liability or asset in the balance sheet with the offset in equity, net of deferred taxes.

A variety of claims have been made against ExxonMobil and certain of its consolidated subsidiaries in a number of pending lawsuits and tax disputes. For further information on litigation and tax contingencies, see Notes 15 and 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in ExxonMobil's 2011 Financial Statements and Supplemental Information booklet.

The Corporation awards share-based compensation to employees in the form of restricted stock and restricted stock units. Compensation expense is measured by the market price of the restricted shares at the date of grant and is recognized in the income statement over the requisite service period of each award.

Further information on the Corporation's accounting policies, estimates, and practices can be found in ExxonMobil's 2011 Financial Statements and Supplemental Information booklet (Critical Accounting Estimates and Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

(millions of dollars, unless noted)	**2011**	2010	2009
Net income attributable to ExxonMobil	**41,060**	30,460	19,280
Cash flow from operations and asset sales[1]	**66,478**	51,674	29,983
Capital and exploration expenditures[1]	**36,766**	32,226	27,092
Research and development costs	**1,044**	1,012	1,050
Total debt at year end	**17,033**	15,014	9,605
Average capital employed[1]	**170,721**	145,217	125,050
Market valuation at year end	**401,249**	364,035	322,329
Regular employees at year end *(thousands)*	**82.1**	83.6	80.7

KEY FINANCIAL RATIOS

	2011	2010	2009
Return on average capital employed[1] *(percent)*	**24.2**	21.7	16.3
Earnings to average ExxonMobil share of equity *(percent)*	**27.3**	23.7	17.3
Debt to capital[2] *(percent)*	**9.6**	9.0	7.7
Net debt to capital[3] *(percent)*	**2.6**	4.5	(1.0)
Current assets to current liabilities *(times)*	**0.94**	0.94	1.06
Fixed charge coverage *(times)*	**53.2**	42.2	25.8

DIVIDEND AND SHAREHOLDER RETURN INFORMATION

	2011	2010	2009
Dividends per common share *(dollars)*	**1.85**	1.74	1.66
Dividends per share growth *(annual percent)*	**6.3**	4.8	7.1
Number of common shares outstanding *(millions)*			
Average	**4,870**	4,885	4,832
Average – assuming dilution	**4,875**	4,897	4,848
Year end	**4,734**	4,979	4,727
Total shareholder return[1] *(annual percent)*	**18.7**	10.1	(12.6)
Common stock purchases *(millions of dollars)*	**22,055**	13,093	19,703
Market quotations for common stock *(dollars)*			
High	**88.23**	73.69	82.73
Low	**67.03**	55.94	61.86
Average daily close	**79.71**	64.99	70.95
Year-end close	**84.76**	73.12	68.19

(1) See Frequently Used Terms on pages 44 and 45.
(2) Debt includes short-term and long-term debt. Capital includes short-term and long-term debt and total equity.
(3) Debt net of cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF INCOME

(millions of dollars)	**2011**	2010	2009
Revenues and Other Income			
Sales and other operating revenue[1]	**467,029**	370,125	301,500
Income from equity affiliates	**15,289**	10,677	7,143
Other income	**4,111**	2,419	1,943
Total revenues and other income	**486,429**	383,221	310,586
Costs and Other Deductions			
Crude oil and product purchases	**266,534**	197,959	152,806
Production and manufacturing expenses	**40,268**	35,792	33,027
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	**14,983**	14,683	14,735
Depreciation and depletion	**15,583**	14,760	11,917
Exploration expenses, including dry holes	**2,081**	2,144	2,021
Interest expense	**247**	259	548
Sales-based taxes[1]	**33,503**	28,547	25,936
Other taxes and duties	**39,973**	36,118	34,819
Total costs and other deductions	**413,172**	330,262	275,809
Income before income taxes	**73,257**	52,959	34,777
Income taxes	**31,051**	21,561	15,119
Net income including noncontrolling interests	**42,206**	31,398	19,658
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	**1,146**	938	378
Net income attributable to ExxonMobil	**41,060**	30,460	19,280
Earnings per common share *(dollars)*	**8.43**	6.24	3.99
Earnings per common share – assuming dilution *(dollars)*	**8.42**	6.22	3.98

(1) Sales and other operating revenue includes sales-based taxes of $33,503 million for 2011, $28,547 million for 2010, and $25,936 million for 2009.

The information in the Summary Statement of Income (for 2009 to 2011), the Summary Balance Sheet (for 2010 and 2011), and the Summary Statement of Cash Flows (for 2009 to 2011), shown on pages 41 through 43, corresponds to the information in the Consolidated Statement of Income, Consolidated Balance Sheet, and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows in ExxonMobil's 2011 Financial Statements and Supplemental Information booklet. See also Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and other information in ExxonMobil's 2011 Financial Statements and Supplemental Information booklet.

SUMMARY BALANCE SHEET AT YEAR END

(millions of dollars)	**2011**	2010
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**12,664**	7,825
Cash and cash equivalents – restricted	**404**	628
Notes and accounts receivable, less estimated doubtful amounts	**38,642**	32,284
Inventories		
Crude oil, products and merchandise	**11,665**	9,852
Materials and supplies	**3,359**	3,124
Other current assets	**6,229**	5,271
Total current assets	**72,963**	58,984
Investments, advances and long-term receivables	**34,333**	35,338
Property, plant and equipment, at cost, less accumulated depreciation and depletion	**214,664**	199,548
Other assets, including intangibles, net	**9,092**	8,640
Total assets	**331,052**	302,510
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Notes and loans payable	**7,711**	2,787
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**57,067**	50,034
Income taxes payable	**12,727**	9,812
Total current liabilities	**77,505**	62,633
Long-term debt	**9,322**	12,227
Postretirement benefits reserves	**24,994**	19,367
Deferred income tax liabilities	**36,618**	35,150
Other long-term obligations	**21,869**	20,454
Total liabilities	**170,308**	149,831
Commitments and contingencies	*See footnote 1*	
Equity		
Common stock without par value	**9,512**	9,371
Earnings reinvested	**330,939**	298,899
Accumulated other comprehensive income		
Cumulative foreign exchange translation adjustment	**4,168**	5,011
Postretirement benefits reserves adjustment	**(13,291)**	(9,889)
Unrealized gain on cash flow hedges	**–**	55
Common stock held in treasury	**(176,932)**	(156,608)
ExxonMobil share of equity	**154,396**	146,839
Noncontrolling interests	**6,348**	5,840
Total equity	**160,744**	152,679
Total liabilities and equity	**331,052**	302,510

(1) For more information, please refer to Note 15 in ExxonMobil's 2011 Financial Statements and Supplemental Information booklet.

The information in the Summary Statement of Income (for 2009 to 2011), the Summary Balance Sheet (for 2010 and 2011), and the Summary Statement of Cash Flows (for 2009 to 2011), shown on pages 41 through 43, corresponds to the information in the Consolidated Statement of Income, Consolidated Balance Sheet, and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows in ExxonMobil's 2011 Financial Statements and Supplemental Information booklet. See also Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and other information in ExxonMobil's 2011 Financial Statements and Supplemental Information booklet.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(millions of dollars)	**2011**	2010	2009
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net income including noncontrolling interests	**42,206**	31,398	19,658
Adjustments for noncash transactions			
Depreciation and depletion	**15,583**	14,760	11,917
Deferred income tax charges/(credits)	**142**	(1,135)	–
Postretirement benefits expense in excess of/(less than) net payments	**544**	1,700	(1,722)
Other long-term obligation provisions in excess of/(less than) payments	**(151)**	160	731
Dividends received greater than/(less than) equity in current earnings of equity companies	**(273)**	(596)	(483)
Changes in operational working capital, excluding cash and debt			
Reduction/(increase) – Notes and accounts receivable	**(7,906)**	(5,863)	(3,170)
– Inventories	**(2,208)**	(1,148)	459
– Other current assets	**222**	913	132
Increase/(reduction) – Accounts and other payables	**8,880**	9,943	1,420
Net (gain) on asset sales	**(2,842)**	(1,401)	(488)
All other items – net	**1,148**	(318)	(16)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**55,345**	48,413	28,438
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	**(30,975)**	(26,871)	(22,491)
Proceeds associated with sales of subsidiaries, property, plant and equipment, and sales and returns of investments	**11,133**	3,261	1,545
Decrease/(increase) in restricted cash and cash equivalents	**224**	(628)	–
Additional investments and advances	**(3,586)**	(1,239)	(2,752)
Collection of advances	**1,119**	1,133	724
Additions to marketable securities	**(1,754)**	(15)	(16)
Sales of marketable securities	**1,674**	155	571
Net cash used in investing activities	**(22,165)**	(24,204)	(22,419)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Additions to long-term debt	**702**	1,143	225
Reductions in long-term debt	**(266)**	(6,224)	(68)
Additions to short-term debt	**1,063**	598	1,336
Reductions in short-term debt	**(1,103)**	(2,436)	(1,575)
Additions/(reductions) in debt with three months or less maturity	**1,561**	709	(71)
Cash dividends to ExxonMobil shareholders	**(9,020)**	(8,498)	(8,023)
Cash dividends to noncontrolling interests	**(306)**	(281)	(280)
Changes in noncontrolling interests	**(16)**	(7)	(113)
Tax benefits related to stock-based awards	**260**	122	237
Common stock acquired	**(22,055)**	(13,093)	(19,703)
Common stock sold	**924**	1,043	752
Net cash used in financing activities	**(28,256)**	(26,924)	(27,283)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash	**(85)**	(153)	520
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**4,839**	(2,868)	(20,744)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**7,825**	10,693	31,437
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**12,664**	7,825	10,693

Noncash Transactions

The Corporation acquired all the outstanding equity of XTO Energy Inc. in an all-stock transaction valued at $24,659 million in 2010 (see Note 19 in ExxonMobil's 2011 Financial Statements and Supplemental Information booklet).

The information in the Summary Statement of Income (for 2009 to 2011), the Summary Balance Sheet (for 2010 and 2011), and the Summary Statement of Cash Flows (for 2009 to 2011), shown on pages 41 through 43, corresponds to the information in the Consolidated Statement of Income, Consolidated Balance Sheet, and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows in ExxonMobil's 2011 Financial Statements and Supplemental Information booklet. See also Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and other information in ExxonMobil's 2011 Financial Statements and Supplemental Information booklet.

Frequently Used Terms

Listed below are definitions of several of ExxonMobil's key business and financial performance measures and other terms. These definitions are provided to facilitate understanding of the terms and their calculation. In the case of financial measures that we believe constitute "non-GAAP financial measures" under Securities and Exchange Commission Regulation G, we provide a reconciliation to the most comparable Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) measure and other information required by that rule.

Total Shareholder Return • Measures the change in value of an investment in stock over a specified period of time, assuming dividend reinvestment. We calculate shareholder return over a particular measurement period by: dividing (1) the sum of (a) the cumulative value of dividends received during the measurement period, assuming reinvestment, plus (b) the difference between the stock price at the end and the beginning of the measurement period; by (2) the stock price at the beginning of the measurement period. For this purpose, we assume dividends are reinvested in stock at market prices at approximately the same time actual dividends are paid. Shareholder return is usually quoted on an annualized basis.

Proved Reserves • Proved reserves in this publication from 2009 and later years are based on current SEC definitions, but for prior years, the referenced proved reserve volumes are determined on bases that differ from SEC definitions in effect at the time. Specifically, for years prior to 2009 included in our five-year average replacement ratio, reserves are determined using the SEC pricing basis but including oil sands and our pro-rata share of equity company reserves for all periods. Prior to 2009, oil sands and equity company reserves were not included in proved oil and gas reserves as defined by the SEC. In addition, prior to 2009, the SEC defined price as the market price on December 31; beginning in 2009, the SEC changed the definition to the average of the market prices on the first day of each calendar month during the year. For years prior to 2009 included in our 18 straight years of at least 100-percent replacement, reserves are determined using the price and cost assumptions we use in managing the business, not the historical prices used in SEC definitions. Reserves determined on ExxonMobil's pricing basis also include oil sands and equity company reserves for all periods.

Proved Reserves Replacement Ratio • The reserves replacement ratio is calculated for a specific period utilizing the applicable proved oil-equivalent reserves additions divided by oil-equivalent production. See "Proved Reserves" above.

Resources, Resource Base, and Recoverable Resources • Along with similar terms used in this report, refers to the total remaining estimated quantities of oil and gas that are expected to be ultimately recoverable. ExxonMobil refers to new discoveries and acquisitions of discovered resources as resource additions. The resource base includes quantities of oil and gas that are not yet classified as proved reserves, but which ExxonMobil believes will likely be moved into the proved reserves category and produced in the future. The term "resource base" is not intended to correspond to SEC definitions such as "probable" or "possible" reserves.

Heavy Oil and Oil Sands • Heavy oil, for the purpose of this report, includes heavy oil, extra heavy oil, and bitumen, as defined by the World Petroleum Congress in 1987 based on American Petroleum Institute (API) gravity and viscosity at reservoir conditions. Heavy oil has an API gravity between 10 and 22.3 degrees. The API gravity of extra heavy oil and bitumen is less than 10 degrees. Extra heavy oil has a viscosity less than 10 thousand centipoise, whereas the viscosity of bitumen is greater than 10 thousand centipoise. The term "oil sands" is used to indicate heavy oil (generally bitumen) that is recovered in a mining operation.

Capital and Exploration Expenditures (Capex) • Represents the combined total of additions at cost to property, plant and equipment and exploration expenses on a before-tax basis from the Summary Statement of Income. ExxonMobil's Capex includes its share of similar costs for equity companies. Capex excludes depreciation on the cost of exploration support equipment and facilities recorded to property, plant and equipment when acquired. While ExxonMobil's management is responsible for all investments and elements of net income, particular focus is placed on managing the controllable aspects of this group of expenditures.

RETURN ON AVERAGE CAPITAL EMPLOYED (ROCE)	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
(millions of dollars)					
Net income attributable to ExxonMobil	**41,060**	30,460	19,280	45,220	40,610
Financing costs (after tax)					
Gross third-party debt	**(153)**	(803)	(303)	(343)	(339)
ExxonMobil share of equity companies	**(219)**	(333)	(285)	(325)	(204)
All other financing costs – net	**116**	35	(483)	1,485	268
Total financing costs	**(256)**	(1,101)	(1,071)	817	(275)
Earnings excluding financing costs	**41,316**	31,561	20,351	44,403	40,885
Average capital employed	**170,721**	145,217	125,050	129,683	128,760
Return on average capital employed – corporate total	**24.2%**	21.7%	16.3%	34.2%	31.8%

ROCE is a performance measure ratio. From the perspective of the business segments, ROCE is annual business segment earnings divided by average business segment capital employed (average of beginning and end-of-year amounts). These segment earnings include ExxonMobil's share of segment earnings of equity companies, consistent with our capital employed definition, and exclude the cost of financing. The Corporation's total ROCE is net income attributable to ExxonMobil excluding the after-tax cost of financing, divided by total corporate average capital employed. The Corporation has consistently applied its ROCE definition for many years and views it as the best measure of historical capital productivity in our capital-intensive, long-term industry, both to evaluate management's performance and to demonstrate to shareholders that capital has been used wisely over the long term. Additional measures, which are more cash flow based, are used to make investment decisions.

CAPITAL EMPLOYED	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
(millions of dollars)					
Business Uses: Asset and Liability Perspective					
Total assets	**331,052**	302,510	233,323	228,052	242,082
Less liabilities and noncontrolling interests share of assets and liabilities					
Total current liabilities excluding notes and loans payable	**(69,794)**	(59,846)	(49,585)	(46,700)	(55,929)
Total long-term liabilities excluding long-term debt	**(83,481)**	(74,971)	(58,741)	(54,404)	(50,543)
Noncontrolling interests share of assets and liabilities	**(7,314)**	(6,532)	(5,642)	(6,044)	(5,332)
Add ExxonMobil share of debt-financed equity-company net assets	**4,943**	4,875	5,043	4,798	3,386
Total capital employed	**175,406**	166,036	124,398	125,702	133,664
Total Corporate Sources: Debt and Equity Perspective					
Notes and loans payable	**7,711**	2,787	2,476	2,400	2,383
Long-term debt	**9,322**	12,227	7,129	7,025	7,183
ExxonMobil share of equity	**154,396**	146,839	110,569	112,965	121,762
Less noncontrolling interests share of total debt	**(966)**	(692)	(819)	(1,486)	(1,050)
Add ExxonMobil share of equity-company debt	**4,943**	4,875	5,043	4,798	3,386
Total capital employed	**175,406**	166,036	124,398	125,702	133,664

Capital employed is a measure of net investment. When viewed from the perspective of how the capital is used by the businesses, it includes ExxonMobil's net share of property, plant and equipment and other assets less liabilities, excluding both short-term and long-term debt. When viewed from the perspective of the sources of capital employed in total for the Corporation, it includes ExxonMobil's share of total debt and equity. Both of these views include ExxonMobil's share of amounts applicable to equity companies, which the Corporation believes should be included to provide a more comprehensive measure of capital employed.

EXPLORATION RESOURCE ADDITION COST	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Exploration portion of Upstream Capex *(millions of dollars)*	**5,464**	4,121	3,718	2,871	1,909
Exploration resource additions *(millions of oil-equivalent barrels)*	**3,906**	4,725	2,860	2,230	1,995
Exploration resource addition cost per OEB *(dollars)*	**1.40**	0.87	1.30	1.29	0.96

Exploration resource addition cost per oil-equivalent barrel is a performance measure that is calculated using the Exploration portion of Upstream capital and exploration expenditures (Capex) divided by exploration resource additions (in oil-equivalent barrels – OEB). ExxonMobil refers to new discoveries, and the non-proved portion of discovered resources that were acquired, as exploration resource additions. Exploration resource additions include quantities of oil and gas that are not yet classified as proved reserves, but which ExxonMobil believes will likely be moved into the proved reserves category and produced in the future. The impact of the XTO Energy Inc. merger transaction is excluded in 2010.

CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS & ASSET SALES	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
(millions of dollars)					
Net cash provided by operating activities	**55,345**	48,413	28,438	59,725	52,002
Proceeds associated with sales of subsidiaries, property, plant and equipment, and sales and returns of investments	**11,133**	3,261	1,545	5,985	4,204
Cash flow from operations and asset sales	**66,478**	51,674	29,983	65,710	56,206

Cash flow from operations and asset sales is the sum of the net cash provided by operating activities and proceeds associated with sales of subsidiaries, property, plant and equipment, and sales and returns of investments from the Summary Statement of Cash Flows. This cash flow is the total sources of cash from both operating the Corporation's assets and from the divesting of assets. The Corporation employs a long-standing and regular disciplined review process to ensure that all assets are contributing to the Corporation's strategic objectives. Assets are divested when they are no longer meeting these objectives or are worth considerably more to others. Because of the regular nature of this activity, we believe it is useful for investors to consider proceeds associated with asset sales together with cash provided by operating activities when evaluating cash available for investment in the business and financing activities, including shareholder distributions.

DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
(millions of dollars)					
Dividends paid to ExxonMobil shareholders	**9,020**	8,498	8,023	8,058	7,621
Cost of shares purchased to reduce shares outstanding	**20,000**	11,200	18,000	32,000	28,000
Distributions to ExxonMobil shareholders	**29,020**	19,698	26,023	40,058	35,621
Memo: Gross cost of shares purchased to offset shares issued under benefit plans and programs	**2,055**	1,893	1,703	3,734	3,822

The Corporation distributes cash to shareholders in the form of both dividends and share purchases. Shares are purchased both to reduce shares outstanding and to offset shares issued in conjunction with company benefit plans and programs. For purposes of calculating distributions to shareholders, the Corporation only includes the cost of those shares purchased to reduce shares outstanding.

Directors, Officers, and Affiliated Companies*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Edward E. Whitacre, Jr.
Former Chairman of the Board, General Motors Company (automaker); Chairman Emeritus, AT&T (telecommunications)

Jay S. Fishman
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, The Travelers Companies (property and casualty insurance)

Marilyn Carlson Nelson
Chairman of the Board, Carlson (travel, hotel, restaurant, and marketing services)

William W. George
Professor of Management Practice, Harvard University; Former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Medtronic, Inc. (medical technology)

Rex W. Tillerson
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

Audit Committee
M.J. Boskin (Chair), P. Brabeck-Letmathe, L.R. Faulkner, S.S Reinemund

Board Affairs Committee
M.C. Nelson (Chair), K.C. Frazier, W.W. George, S.J. Palmisano

Compensation Committee
W.W. George (Chair), J.S. Fishman, S.J. Palmisano, E.E. Whitacre, Jr.

Finance Committee
R.W. Tillerson (Chair), M.J. Boskin, P. Brabeck-Letmathe, L.R. Faulkner, S.S Reinemund

Public Issues and Contributions Committee
E.E. Whitacre, Jr. (Chair), J.S. Fishman, K.C. Frazier, M.C. Nelson

Executive Committee
R.W. Tillerson (Chair), M.J. Boskin, W.W. George, M.C. Nelson, S.J. Palmisano

FUNCTIONAL AND SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

Upstream

N.W. Duffin	*President, ExxonMobil Development Company*(1)
S.M. Greenlee	*President, ExxonMobil Exploration Company*(1)
R.M. Kruger	*President, ExxonMobil Production Company*(1)
S.N. Ortwein	*President, ExxonMobil Upstream Research Company*
T.R. Walters	*President, ExxonMobil Gas & Power Marketing Company*(1)
J.P. Williams, Jr.	*President, XTO Energy Inc.*(1)

Downstream

S.J. Glass, Jr.	*President, ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Company*(1)
A.J. Kelly	*President, ExxonMobil Fuels, Lubricants & Specialties Marketing Company*(1)
T.J. Wojnar	*President, ExxonMobil Research and Engineering Company*

Chemical

S.D. Pryor	*President, ExxonMobil Chemical Company*(1)

Other

B.W. Milton	*President, ExxonMobil Global Services Company*

Steven S Reinemund
Dean of Business, Wake Forest University; Retired Executive Chairman of the Board, PepsiCo (consumer food products)

Peter Brabeck-Letmathe
Chairman of the Board, Nestlé (nutrition, health and wellness)

Kenneth C. Frazier
Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer, Merck & Company (pharmaceuticals)

Michael J. Boskin
T.M. Friedman Professor of Economics and Senior Fellow, Hoover Institution, Stanford University

Larry R. Faulkner
President, Houston Endowment (charitable foundation); President Emeritus, The University of Texas at Austin

Samuel J. Palmisano
Presiding Director; Chairman of the Board, International Business Machines Corporation (computer hardware, software, business consulting, and information technology services)

OFFICERS

R.W. Tillerson	*Chairman of the Board* (1)
M.W. Albers	*Senior Vice President* (1)
M.J. Dolan	*Senior Vice President* (1)
D.D. Humphreys	*Senior Vice President* (1)
A.P. Swiger	*Senior Vice President* (1)
S.J. Balagia	*Vice President and General Counsel* (1)
L.J. Cavanaugh	*Vice President – Human Resources*
K.P. Cohen	*Vice President – Public and Government Affairs*
W.M. Colton	*Vice President – Corporate Strategic Planning* (1)
T.M. Fariello	*Vice President – Washington Office*
R.S. Franklin	*Vice President and President – ExxonMobil Upstream Ventures* (1)
S.J. Glass, Jr.	*Vice President* (1)
S.M. Greenlee	*Vice President* (1)
A.J. Kelly	*Vice President* (1)
R.M. Kruger	*Vice President* (1)
P.T. Mulva	*Vice President and Controller* (1)
S.D. Pryor	*Vice President* (1)
D.S. Rosenthal	*Vice President – Investor Relations and Secretary* (1)
R.N. Schleckser	*Vice President and Treasurer* (1)
J.M. Spellings, Jr.	*Vice President and General Tax Counsel* (1)
T.R. Walters	*Vice President* (1)
J.J. Woodbury	*Vice President – Safety, Security, Health & Environment*

* As of February 1, 2012
(1) Required to file reports under Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Investor Information

Shareholder Services

Shareholder inquiries should be addressed to ExxonMobil Shareholder Services at Computershare Trust Company, N.A., ExxonMobil's transfer agent:

ExxonMobil Shareholder Services
P.O. Box 43078
Providence, RI 02940-3078

1-800-252-1800
(Within the United States and Canada)

1-781-575-2058
(Outside the United States and Canada)

An automated voice-response system is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Service representatives are available during normal business hours.

Registered shareholders can access information about their ExxonMobil stock accounts via the Internet at *computershare.com/exxonmobil*.

Stock Purchase and Dividend Reinvestment Plan

Computershare Trust Company, N.A., sponsors a stock purchase and dividend reinvestment plan, the Computershare Investment Plan for Exxon Mobil Corporation Common Stock. For more information and plan materials, go to *computershare.com/exxonmobil* or call or write ExxonMobil Shareholder Services.

Dividend Direct Deposit

Shareholders may have their dividends deposited directly into their U.S. bank accounts. If you would like to elect this option, go to *computershare.com/exxonmobil* or call or write ExxonMobil Shareholder Services for an authorization form.

Corporate Governance

Our Corporate Governance Guidelines and related materials are available by selecting "investors" on our website at *exxonmobil.com*.

ExxonMobil Publications

The following publications are available without charge to shareholders and can be found on the Internet at *exxonmobil.com*. Requests for printed copies should be directed to ExxonMobil Shareholder Services.

- *Summary Annual Report*
- *Annual Report on Form 10-K*
- *Financial and Operating Review*
- *Corporate Citizenship Report*
- *The Outlook for Energy: A View to 2040*
- *The Lamp*

Electronic Delivery of Documents

Registered shareholders can receive the following documents online, instead of by mail, by contacting ExxonMobil Shareholder Services:

- Annual Meeting Materials
- Tax Documents
- Account Statements

Beneficial shareholders should contact their bank or broker for electronic receipt of proxy voting materials.

Eliminate Annual Report Mailings

Registered shareholders may eliminate annual report mailings by marking their proxy card, or by writing or calling ExxonMobil Shareholder Services.

Beneficial shareholders should contact their bank or broker to eliminate annual report mailings.

Exxon Mobil Corporation has numerous affiliates, many with names that include *ExxonMobil*, *Exxon*, *Mobil*, and *Esso*. For convenience and simplicity, those terms and terms such as Corporation, company, our, we, and its are sometimes used as abbreviated references to specific affiliates or affiliate groups. Abbreviated references describing global or regional operational organizations, and global or regional business lines are also sometimes used for convenience and simplicity. Similarly, ExxonMobil has business relationships with thousands of customers, suppliers, governments, and others. For convenience and simplicity, words such as venture, joint venture, partnership, co-venturer, and partner are used to indicate business and other relationships involving common activities and interests, and those words may not indicate precise legal relationships.

Included in this *Summary Annual Report* are financial and operating highlights and summary financial statements. For complete financial statements, including notes, please refer to ExxonMobil's 2011 Financial Statements and Supplemental Information booklet included in the *Summary Annual Report* mailing. The Financial Statements and Supplemental Information booklet also includes Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. The "investors" section of ExxonMobil's website (*exxonmobil.com*) contains the Proxy Statement and other company publications, including ExxonMobil's *Financial and Operating Review*. These publications provide additional detail about the company's global operations.

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General Information

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Exxon Mobil Corporation
5959 Las Colinas Boulevard
Irving, TX 75039-2298

Additional copies may be
obtained by writing or phoning:
Phone: 972-444-1000
Fax: 972-444-1505

Shareholder Relations
Exxon Mobil Corporation
P.O. Box 140369
Irving, TX 75014-0369

Market Information
The New York Stock Exchange is the principal exchange on which Exxon Mobil Corporation common stock (symbol XOM) is traded.

Annual Meeting
The 2012 Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 9:00 a.m. Central Time on Wednesday, May 30, 2012, at:

The Morton H. Meyerson Symphony Center
2301 Flora Street
Dallas, TX 75201

The meeting will be audiocast live on the Internet. Instructions for listening to this audiocast will be available on the Internet at *exxonmobil.com* approximately one week prior to the event.

ExxonMobil

EXXONMOBIL ON THE INTERNET
A quick, easy way to get information about ExxonMobil
ExxonMobil publications and important shareholder information are available on the Internet at *exxonmobil.com*:

- Publications
- Stock Quote
- Dividend Information
- Contact Information
- Speeches
- News Releases
- Investor Presentations
- Corporate Governance

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