

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 8-K

CURRENT REPORT

Pursuant to Section 13 OR 15(d) of The Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported): March 8, 2012

Exxon Mobil Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

New Jersey
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation)

1-2256
(Commission
File Number)

13-5409005
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

5959 LAS COLINAS BOULEVARD, IRVING, TEXAS
(Address of principal executive offices)

75039-2298
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (972) 444-1000

(Former name or former address, if changed since last report)

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions:

- Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)
- Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)
- Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))
- Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

Item 2.02 Results of Operations and Financial Condition

Item 7.01 Regulation FD Disclosure

A transcript of remarks made and questions answered by senior executives of the Registrant at an analyst meeting held on March 8, 2012, is attached as Exhibit 99.1. The slides presented at the analyst meeting are attached as Exhibit 99.2. This material is being furnished under Item 7.01.

In addition, information contained in the attached material regarding results of operations and financial condition for completed quarterly or annual periods is furnished pursuant to Item 2.02. Additional information responsive to Instruction 2 of Item 2.02 is furnished as Exhibit 99.3.

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION

Date: March 14, 2012

By: /s/ Patrick T. Mulva

Name: Patrick T. Mulva

Title: Vice President, Controller and
Principal Accounting Officer

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
99.1	A transcript of remarks made and questions answered by senior executives of Exxon Mobil Corporation at an analyst meeting held on March 8, 2012.
99.2	Slides presented at an analyst meeting held on March 8, 2012
99.3	Frequently Used Terms and additional information.

Exxon Mobil Corporation

Presentations and Q&A Session

**Analyst Meeting
New York, NY
March 8, 2012**

EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION ANALYST MEETING

MARCH 8, 2012

New York, NY

9:00 a.m. ET

David Rosenthal (Vice President of Investor Relations and Secretary of the Corporation)

David Rosenthal: Good morning. For those of you that I've have not yet met, my name is David Rosenthal. I'm the Vice President of Investor Relations and Secretary for ExxonMobil, and I'd like to welcome everyone to ExxonMobil's 2012 Analyst Meeting. But before we begin the program, I would like to familiarize everybody with the safety procedures here at the New York Stock Exchange.

There is an exit in the back of the room and one through the doors on my right. In the event of an emergency, New York Stock Exchange personnel will provide us with instructions on how to respond. They will also, in the case of an evacuation, direct us to the nearest exit. So please wait for the instructions if this were to occur. I also would like to ask that everybody now make sure that your BlackBerrys and cell phones are turned off.

Next, I would like to draw your attention to the cautionary statements that you will find in the front of your material. This statement contains information regarding today's presentation and discussion. If you have not previously read this statement, I ask that you do so at this time. You may also refer to our website, exxonmobil.com, for additional information affecting future results as well as supplemental information defining key terms that we will use today.

Our review today will begin with Rex Tillerson discussing some of the key factors influencing the industry and the business environment, followed by a look at our financial and operating results and the competitive advantages which led to the strong performance across the business. Following Rex's discussion we will take a short break.

And then Mark Albers and Andy Swiger will provide a look at how ExxonMobil is unlocking greater value in our Upstream. Rex will then provide an outlook on investment plans and production volumes and then close with some summary remarks. We will then conduct our question and answer session, and the meeting will end by noon.

It is now my pleasure to introduce our Chairman and CEO Rex Tillerson. Rex.

Rex Tillerson (Chairman and CEO)

Well thank you, David, and good morning to everyone. It's always nice to see you again in New York City, and we appreciate the great spring weather. It's wonderful for a visit, but it's really bad for natural gas prices. Also I want to welcome all of those who are maybe joining us either by listening in on the telephone or by way of the webcast. We're delighted you could listen in today as well.

I'm pleased today to share with you our 2011 financial and operating results and also talk through some of the elements of ExxonMobil that we believe do give us certain competitive advantages that will allow us to continue delivering value for our shareholders for many, many years to come.

Our competitive advantages, combined with the strength of our approach to managing our business, we believe continue to distinguish ExxonMobil and really do put us in a unique position to help meet the world's evolving energy needs.

The global business environment continues to provide a mix of challenges, but of course, with challenges also come opportunities. The global economic recovery is progressing at a mixed, but overall slow pace with particular challenges in Europe yet to be played out. While developed nations continue to manage fiscal concerns, developing nations are working to sustain stable growth while tempering inflation risk.

The Asia Pacific region has shown some signs of slowing, but overall continues, certainly, to outpace the U.S. and Europe. Despite some near term economic weakness, we project that over the next 30 years economic output will more than double as people around the world seek to improve their standard of living. This long-term growth requires nations to maintain appropriate and sustainable regulatory frameworks as they seek investments that enhance their security, their economic competitiveness and the environment.

While today's economic and business environment does present its set of challenges, as I said, it also presents opportunities. And we believe our Company is well-positioned to help meet long-term global energy and petrochemical demand which is forecast over the long term to be quite robust.

By the year 2040, the world's population is likely to expand by close to 2 billion people, approaching 9 billion inhabitants of the planet, while overall economic output will also more than double. Coincident with this expanding prosperity, ExxonMobil's 2012 Outlook for Energy anticipates that global energy demand will grow by 30%, even with significant efficiency gains across the world.

Ensuring reliable and affordable energy supplies to support this human progress safely and with manageable impact on the environment will remain a challenge requiring a diverse set of broad-based solutions. The bar chart on the left shows projected demand growth from the year 2010 to the year 2040 by energy type. Oil, gas, and coal are the most widely used fuels today, providing about 80% of supplies.

As we look ahead to the year 2040, we anticipate a gradual shift in the global energy mix. Oil will remain most prominent, while demand for natural gas will rise by about 60% and we believe will surpass coal to become the second most widely used source of energy. Natural gas is increasingly recognized as a reliable, affordable and relatively cleaner fuel for a wide variety of applications. And its growing importance is supported by technologies that enable vast new supplies.

We expect global demand for the least carbon intensive fuels, natural gas, nuclear, and renewables will rise at a faster than average rate. The anticipated growth of these fuels will be driven significantly by power generation requirements as global electricity demand increases by 80%.

In our outlook, we see stark differences in energy use as we compare nations and regions at different stages of economic development. On the left, we show the demand by fuel for the relatively mature economies represented by nations of the OECD. Here, even though economic output is expected to nearly double over the outlook period, we expect energy demand will remain essentially flat. This illustrates the magnitude of efficiency gains across these more mature and developed economies.

Over the period, we also see a shift in the mix of fuels. Oil demand will gradually taper down, reflecting significant fuel economy gains of personal vehicles, while less carbon intensive fuels will become more prominent. By the year 2040, we expect natural gas will meet about 30% of OECD demand.

On the right we see a very different picture. Our outlook is that demand in the developing world will increase by about 60% led by growth in the Asia Pacific countries. While efficiency gains will have a large impact, they will not be enough to offset the rise in energy needs associated with expanding prosperity for over 80% of the world's population.

As a result, we expect all fuels to grow to meet demands for transportation, business and homes, industrial facilities, and electricity generation. Oil and natural gas will likely account for approximately 70% of the growth in meeting global demand. We expect that oil and other liquid fuels will remain the world's largest energy source for the next 30 years, meeting about one-third of demand.

Advances in technology will continue to be important to help expand liquid fuel supplies. As conventional crude oil production holds relatively flat, demand growth will be met by newer sources. As you can see in the chart on the left, large gains are expected from global deepwater sources with production more than doubling through the year 2040.

Natural gas liquids supply is also expected to increase as production of these resources benefit from established techniques used to extract shale gas. We also expect to see significant growth from unconventional resources, including oil sands and tight oil. Oil sands are likely to account for most of the unconventional supply through the year 2040, though contributions from tight oil will be significant. Biofuels see gains as well, rising to around 5% of liquids supply.

On the right is the outlook for natural gas supply and demand, which rising by 60%, will be the fastest-growing major fuel over the next three decades. An increasing share of global natural gas demand is expected to be met by unconventional supplies such as those produced from shale, coal bed methane and tight gas formations. By the year 2040, unconventional gas will account for 30% of global production, up from 10% in the year 2010, thus requiring a growth in volume of almost 400%.

An implication of both the oil and gas outlook is that there is a growing requirement for unconventional resource development along with expanding supplies from deepwater and conventional resources.

By 2040, we expect energy demand for the transportation sector to increase nearly 45% relative to today. The increase is driven by growth in non-OECD countries, where demand is expected to double as a result of rising economic prosperity. OEC demand is projected to be essentially flat, reflecting significant efficiency gains.

Despite the potential positive effects of demand growth on the downstream industry, we expect a very challenging business environment. This view reflects a global increase in industry refining capacity in countries around the world, the development of alternative fuels, and realized efficiency gains, many of which are mandated by governments.

There is also the ongoing potential, of course, for the expansion of regulatory-related policy and further mandates which would just add to the challenge for existing refining's capabilities and may well further alter the fuel mix of the future.

As shown on the chart, the transportation product mix is changing. We expect a continuing shift of transportation fuel demand to diesel, driven in part by high growth rates in developing countries as they expand truck, marine and rail transportation. This expansion in the commercial transportation sector, including heavy duty vehicles is significant, with more than a 70% increase in demand expected by the year 2040 compared to the year 2010.

Gasoline demand is expected to be flat to down as personal vehicles grow more fuel efficient with ongoing improvements to the internal combustion engine and drive trains and as well as hybrid vehicles become more mainstream.

This chart illustrates our expected global demand trend for lubricants. Total lubes demand, which includes not only synthetic lubricants but also conventional lubes is growing at about 1% per year, primarily driven by growth markets in Asia Pacific. Total demand is expected to be nearly 20% higher in the year 2020 versus the year 2000.

Over the next 10 years, the global synthetics sector is forecast to grow at 6% per year with the United States and China driving 40% of this growth. OECD total lubes demand is expected to be flat to down over the longer term as demand in the mature markets, including the United States, Western Europe and Japan is expected to only partially recover in the near term from the recession low point. However, synthetics demand continues to grow and improve in most OECD markets.

On the chemicals front, we expect global demand for commodity chemicals to continue the historical trend of exceeding GDP growth rates as you can see from the graph which shows global GDP growth in red and demand for key chemical commodities in blue. While variable year to year, chemical demand growth is projected to outpace GDP by 1.5 percentage points, again driven by improving prosperity in the developing countries. Two-thirds of the demand growth will come from Asia Pacific, of course led by China. Middle class households will purchase more packaged goods, appliances, cars and clothing, many of which contain the chemicals we produce.

Overall, chemical products such as plastics and synthetic rubber will continue to grow as preferred materials versus wood, paper and aluminum because of advantages in performance, economics and lifecycle energy consumption.

In the decades ahead, the world will need to dramatically expand energy supplies to meet growing demand. The scale of the challenge is enormous and will require the pursuit of all economic options to expand supplies in a way that is safe, secure, affordable, and environmentally responsible.

A commitment to the development of new energy technologies is also required to both expand supply of traditional fuels, as well advance new energy sources as we have recently seen with natural gas from shale and new supplies of oil from resources previously deemed non-commercial.

An unprecedented \$1.5 trillion dollars per year of investment will be needed globally to develop technology and resources that expand and diversify the supply base. Governments play a major role by maintaining sound and reliable policies that reduce investor uncertainty.

We also know from experience that the best way to achieve our shared goal is by effectively managing and addressing the risks inherent in our business and by maintaining a relentless focus on operational excellence. Risk management is not only about preventing and mitigating negative impacts, but it is also about achieving and maximizing positive outcomes for consumers, stakeholders and investors.

Risk management is fundamental to our business and ExxonMobil has established common worldwide approaches and expectations for addressing the risks that are inherent to our operations. These expectations are fully embedded in our culture, and we remain focused on continuously improving our ability to effectively identify and manage risk.

Our approach is supported by well-developed, clearly defined policies and procedures to ensure that we have a structured, globally consistent approach with the high standards in place. Management commitment and accountability in all aspects of the business are key to achieving our expected results. In addition, we rigorously apply high standards in our operations up front during the design stage to reduce or eliminate risks where possible.

Employee and contractor training is another essential element to managing risk in order to achieve appropriate competency at all levels within the organization and to embed the right behaviors.

We also employ a systematic approach to measure performance and seek continuous improvement across our business. All of this is done within a context of experience based, rigorously applied management systems. Let's now look at one of the frameworks used to manage the risk profile for our business.

Broadly recognized as a model of success, ExxonMobil's Operations Integrity Management System, or OIMS, provides a disciplined framework for managing safety, security, health, and environmental risk. OIMS establishes a common worldwide expectation for managing risk. It is used in ExxonMobil facilities worldwide. It is instilled into daily operations. It is not just a set of processes and procedures. It is how we think. It is how we operate.

It also provides the framework to meet or exceed local regulations or expectations where relevant regulations simply do not exist in less mature countries. We continually assess the framework and its effectiveness and incorporate learnings to further elevate performance. Let's now move to our financial and operating results.

We measure our performance using a variety of financial and non-financial parameters. First, we strive for continuous improvement in safety, which we believe sets the foundation for strong financial and operating performance. We also invest in the business with discipline with the objective of providing superior shareholder value over the long term. And finally, as our businesses continue to deliver strong results, we look to provide robust returns to our shareholders through dividends and share purchases.

Overall, I'm pleased with our 2011 performance across all key measures and all business lines. First and foremost, we continued our relentless focus on operational excellence, including leadership and safety performance and strong environmental management. We also delivered excellent financial and operating results with superior returns. We continued to invest with discipline, focusing on creating long-term value while maintaining a perspective that transcends the year-to-year economic conditions.

These results reflect the strength of our proven business model, which has enabled us to consistently produce strong returns for our shareholders including unmatched cash flow generation and shareholder distributions. Let's now look more closely at our safety and environmental performance.

As many of you have heard me say often, nothing receives more management attention at ExxonMobil than the safety and health of our employees, our contractors, our customers, and the people who live and work in the areas where we operate. When we fail to do this, everyone is distracted from running the business. Our vision that Nobody Gets Hurt is a simple element of daily operational excellence. Our safety performance remains strong in the industry with a relentless focus on effective risk management.

Our 2011 safety data represents a basis change as a result of including XTO for the first time. XTO has always been committed to operating in a safe and responsible manner, and indeed, they were among the leaders of the segment of the industry that they performed in. They are now benefiting from ExxonMobil's systematic and disciplined approach to safety, security, health, and environmental performance.

We remain dedicated to the highest standards of safety and health and are committed to improving upon past performance levels. To do so requires relentless focus and commitments at all levels of the business. An organization cannot become complacent or content with past safety performance, and we will not be satisfied until we can conclude each day and say nobody got hurt. Let's now look at our environmental performance.

Meeting the world's growing need for energy while minimizing the impacts on the environment is one of society's biggest challenges. At ExxonMobil we've implemented rigorous environmental management programs that deliver ongoing improvement in our global environmental performance. Through our environmental business planning process, we drive performance considerations into the lifecycle of our operations.

The results of this disciplined focus are significant, particularly in the areas of energy efficiency. For example, we are on track to meet targets for improving energy efficiency across our entire global refining and chemical operations of at least 10% over the 10-year period of 2002 to 2012 and to our knowledge we are the only company that will meet that objective.

We also will continue to progress initiatives to reduce the hydrocarbon flaring associated with our Upstream operations. Since 2007 we have decreased hydrocarbon flaring by 50%. In 2011, hydrocarbon flaring was up due to reliability events and new operations that were started up. We have also reduced greenhouse gas emissions by nearly 12 million tons since the year 2007, which is equivalent to taking 2.4 million cars off of the road in the United States.

Additionally, we continue to focus on reducing releases. For example, ongoing efforts in our marine organizations resulted in 2011 being the second consecutive year with zero hydrocarbon spills from both company-operated as well as term-chartered vessels. In our current operations, as we develop projects for the future, we will continue working to "Protect Tomorrow. Today."

Let's now take a look at our 2011 earnings. ExxonMobil led the industry with earnings of \$41 billion in 2011, an increase of 35% over 2010 reflecting sound operational performance across our portfolio of businesses. By applying our proven business approach we continue to maximize the value of our asset base over the long term, providing resiliency through the business cycle.

To give these results further context, let's look closer at our Upstream financial and operating performance. ExxonMobil's Upstream earnings per barrel were \$20.94 in 2011, and averaged \$17.95 over the last five years, reflecting strong results across a very diverse portfolio of holdings. While low U.S. natural gas prices pressured earnings in 2011, our long-term view is for natural gas to continue to grow in importance in meeting energy needs.

We are well-positioned with a diverse, balanced portfolio to capture upside and minimize downside across the business cycle as we continue to gain benefits from our disciplined cost management approach, applications of operational excellence and new technology applications. Our Upstream, as with all of our businesses, has a relentless focus on maximizing the value of each asset.

Upstream volumes grew just over 1% in 2011, driven by project and work program performances in addition to continuing integration of XTO's world-class unconventional assets. Effective risk management and a focus on operational excellence also served as a foundation for this performance.

ExxonMobil is the largest, non-government-owned producer of oil and gas, with volumes of 4.5 million oil equivalent barrels per day in 2011. We were the only company in our peer group with a production increase last year. Let's take a look now at our reserves replacement performance.

The chart shows our reserve replacement ratio over the last five years. In 2011, we replaced 116% of reserves produced, excluding the impact of asset sales. This represents the 18th consecutive year in which we have replaced more reserves than we produced. Our proven reserve base now equals 24.9 billion oil equivalent barrels, up from 2010. Our ability to replace more reserves than we produce positions us to continue to deliver profitable volume growth in the future.

We'll take a look now at how our quality portfolio and capital discipline support our return on capital employed performance. In 2011, ExxonMobil's return on capital employed was an industry leading 24%, about 3 percentage points higher than the nearest competitor.

Over the 2011 to 2000 — 2007 to 2011 timeframe, which we believe is a better indicator, our ROCE averaged about 26%, nearly 6 percentage points higher than the nearest competitor or about a third higher. ROCE, while still strong, has been impacted by low natural gas prices in the United States.

In addition, ongoing large investments nearing completion, such as Kearn, Papua New Guinea and the Singapore Parallel Train will put pressure on ROCE until the facilities start up and begin contributing to earnings. The industry is in a period of high capital investment necessitated by the world's growing energy needs.

And we are making strategic investments to position us well to meet those needs and to sustain strong, resilient, long-term performance. Even with these considerations, our ROCE performance exceeds competition, again due to the disciplined investing approach and the advantages of our integrated model.

Our investments are tested across a range of economic conditions to ensure they are resilient through the business cycle. Once we test the economics, we ensure our projects are cost efficient by applying our project management systems that incorporate best practices from across the businesses and leverage our technology advantages.

Disciplined investing also helps prevent the need for write-offs, though our ROCE performance is truly driven by delivering the highest value on the most productive capital base among our competitors. Equally important in creating value and maintaining ROCE leadership is managing our existing asset base, which I'll talk about next.

ExxonMobil has a longstanding practice of continually reviewing all assets for their contribution to the Company's operational and financial objectives. The Company markets assets that for a variety of reasons may be of more value to others, while retaining assets which hold long-term shareholder value. This approach is fundamental to our business model.

As such, we have ongoing asset management activities to capture value. Over the past five years, we have generated \$26 billion in proceeds associated with the asset sales across all of our business lines and almost \$11 billion in earnings.

In 2011, cash flow from operations and asset sales was approximately \$66 billion, an increase of nearly 30% from 2010, and included over \$11 billion of proceeds associated with asset sales. Our cash balance at the end of 2011 was over \$13 billion.

Strong cash flow enabled us to fund all attractive investment opportunities and allowed us to return \$29 billion to shareholders in the form of growing dividends and share purchases. Our shareholder distributions last year, supported by our strong cash flow, were unmatched in the industry.

Another measure of the value we create through financial and operating performance is the amount of free cash flow remaining after fully funding all attractive investment opportunities. Over the past five years, our free cash flow, before shareholder distributions, was almost \$146 billion. This is unmatched among our peers and higher than our — all of our competitors combined.

Consistent, strong, free cash flow generation provides capacity for robust shareholder distributions and a strong financial position that allows us to pursue opportunities that we wish. Let's now take a look at our CapEx profile.

In 2011, we invested a record \$37 billion in capital expenditures to continue positioning the business for long-term growth and sustainability. Over the past five years we have invested \$143 billion, demonstrating our ability to invest through the business cycle and capture new opportunities.

For example in 2011, we acquired the Phillips Company, which provided attractive acreage in the Marcellus and the Utica plays. We were also able to add acreage in the emerging liquids-rich shale plays at a very attractive cost. We pursue opportunities in all regions of the world and across all business lines.

In 2011, we continued progress on a number of major projects, with nine Upstream projects expected to come online during the years 2012 to 2013. Our approach to advancing — to investing is to advance all attractive opportunities that will provide acceptable returns across a broad range of industry and market conditions, while maintaining our focus on capital efficiency and discipline. I'll comment on our future CapEx plans later. For now let's look at distributions to shareholders.

Over the past five years, our shareholder distributions have provided a total yield of 34%, which exceeds the competitor average by more than 10% and exceeded the total yield of each competitor in the group over the same period. ExxonMobil's average annual yield of 7.3% over the last five years also exceeds the competitor average of 5.1% and that of each competitor in the group.

We maintained our approach to dividends with a view to building long-term shareholder value and providing reliable dividend growth through both the ups and downs of the business cycle. Over the past five years, we distributed over \$40 billion in dividends to shareholders. During this same period, we increased per share dividends 45%. Excuse me.

Since 1983, through expansions and contractions of the business cycle, shareholders have received annual per share dividend increases at an annualized growth rate of 5.7%, almost twice the rate of inflation. At the same time, our dividend growth rate was much less volatile than that of the S&P 500.

In addition to growing dividends, we have provided added flexibility in returns to shareholders through share purchases. We continue to deliver value through share purchases, which is an efficient and flexible way of returning cash to our shareholders.

Distribution to shareholders through share purchases were \$20 billion in 2011. Purchases have reduced shares outstanding by over 30% since the Exxon and Mobil merger, including the impact of the shares issued for XTO. By the end of the first quarter of 2012, we expect to have repurchased the total number of shares issued to acquire XTO.

The share purchase program continues to be an effective way to distribute value to shareholders, while at the same time maintaining flexibility to balance the cash needs of the corporation. Each share of ExxonMobil has an interest in 27% more reserves and 23% more production volumes today than it did in 2007.

Comparing these results to our competition reinforces the beneficial effect of the share purchase program for our shareholders. Since 2007, ExxonMobil has delivered annualized oil equivalent reserves per share growth of 6.1%, which is ahead of our competitors, and 5.3% annualized production per share growth, nearly 3 percentage points higher than our nearest competitor.

In summarizing, I'm pleased with our 2011 financial and operating performance across all key measures and all business lines. The results reflect the strength of our business approach and our competitive advantages. Areas of competitive advantage, which I'll now discuss, can be found across the Upstream, the Downstream and the Chemicals. This great New York weather is giving me allergies, so bear with me.

ExxonMobil has competitive advantages that are evident across all three of our business segments. These competitive advantages serve as the foundation for our ongoing success. Within each of our businesses, the quality, the size and diversity of our resource holdings, capital projects, products and assets, uniquely position us in the industry. Our continued emphasis on discipline, selective investments from initial resource capture through project development to ongoing operations supports our ability to deliver attractive returns.

The application of proprietary high-impact technologies to our investments in operations maximizes resource value. Ongoing efforts to identify and develop new technologies that unlock previously non-commercial potential to capture new cost efficiencies, enables us to be both more efficient and more effective.

Our relentless attention to operational excellence supports safe, reliable and efficient operations. Reducing risks by applying the highest operational standards, as I indicated, is embedded in our culture.

Finally, we capture substantial value across the corporation through the global integration of our business. Within this integrated model, we have implemented processes and systems that enable our organization and investments to capture the highest value for each molecule we produce or process. I'll highlight examples of competitive advantage in each of our business lines starting with the quality of our balanced portfolio in the Upstream.

At year-end 2011, our resource base was over 87 billion oil equivalent barrels, which is approximately 3 billion barrels higher than in 2010 after adjusting for production, asset sales and other revisions. The size and diversity of our portfolio are unmatched by competitors and offer strategic flexibility in our investment options. The chart on the left highlights the diversity of our resource base.

Conventional oil and gas, unconventional resources and heavy oil are the largest components comprising two-thirds of our total. The balance includes acid and sour gas and oil sources, such as Kashagan, Tengiz, and Labarge, significant liquefied natural gas holdings in Qatar, Northwest Australia, and Papua New Guinea, arctic including Prudhoe Bay and Sakhalin and deepwater resources located in West Africa and the Gulf of Mexico.

Geographically, nearly 60% of our resource base is located in the Americas, with the remainder distributed around the world. Our resource base remains balanced between liquids and gas. We continue adding to these quality resources at attractive costs, as you'll see on the next slide.

The chart on the left shows our annual resource additions over the last five years. By-the-bit additions are shown in the red portion of the bars, discovered and undeveloped additions are shown in blue, and production is shown in the dashed line. Not only have total resource additions more than replaced annual production each year, so have our by-the-bit resource additions.

Last year, ExxonMobil added 2.3 billion oil equivalent barrels by-the-bit and 1.6 billion oil equivalent barrels of discovered, undeveloped resources. The chart on the right shows our average finding costs in red bars as compared to our competitors in timeframes provided in their previous analyst briefings. We continue to outpace competition in finding quality resources at attractive cost. Let's now look at our liquid and gas position.

This slide describes our liquids portfolio, comprised of already developed and producing operations and future resource development projects. As shown in the chart on the left, our liquids resource base is over 42 billion barrels, including over 12 billion barrels of proved reserves. Our liquids resource base is diverse, with 43% in heavy oil and oil sands, predominantly in North America.

24% of our liquid resource base is in conventional opportunities, which form the base of our business. The remaining resources are split between deepwater, acid and sour gas, Arctic, LNG, and unconventional. We'll discuss specific projects that target these areas and provide strong growth potential later in the presentation.

As shown on the right, approximately 40% of our 2011 liquids volumes are categorized as long-plateau, which are large assets that maintain capacity production levels with minimal or no decline for many years. ExxonMobil's gas portfolio includes 76 trillion cubic feet of proved reserves spanning all resource types with good access to major consuming markets and various commercial structures.

The chart on the left shows our global gas resource base by resource type, which includes sizable positions in shale gas, conventional gas, LNG, tight gas, and other resources. We have secured meaningful holdings of unconventional gas with significant growth potential, which will position ExxonMobil to participate in the demand growth anticipated in our Energy Outlook.

The chart on the right shows the markets where our natural gas is currently sold, which includes a strong presence in Europe, the Americas, Asia, and the Middle East. Geographic as well as contract mix provides us with flexibility and market optionality, as shown in more detail on this next slide.

ExxonMobil holds a significant commercial presence through a wide range of gas contracts, which provide opportunities to maximize the value of our substantial global gas position. The chart on the left shows 2011 oil and gas production and 2015 estimated production, with liquids production growing from 51% of the total in 2011 to 53% in 2015.

As the chart on the right illustrates, approximately a quarter of our gas volume is sold under contracts that have some type of linkage to oil prices. Including these gas volumes, about two thirds of our total oil and gas production is linked to oil pricing.

In addition to a strong resource base we have an attractive suite of new growth opportunities. We have a growing portfolio of high quality opportunities across all resource types and a wide variety of geographies. This map shows our portfolio which includes unconventional resource opportunities in orange, new play tests in frontier basins in yellow, conventional discovered undeveloped in purple, and established basins in green.

The result is a diverse portfolio balanced between risk and resource type. We'll discuss additional details in our exploration program shortly, but for now let's review components of our Downstream portfolio.

ExxonMobil is the largest global integrated refiner, and our refineries are on average 60% larger than the industry. Additionally, our level of integration is unmatched with more than 75% of our refineries integrated with chemicals or lube operations.

These scale and integration advantages provide opportunities to improve profitability in our Downstream business. For example, our refineries are among the most efficient in their respective geographies as a result of continuous improvement to cost efficiencies, circuit optimization and reliable operations.

We also capture significant value through feed flexibility enabled by molecular-level analysis, capital investments and proprietary technology advantages. The lubricants business is another element of our global Downstream portfolio which remains well-positioned to meet evolving global demand, and we'll cover in the next slide.

As I mentioned earlier, we anticipate strong growth in the lubricants demand with significant growth in the synthetics sector, which is growing at a rate of 6% per year. We are the world's largest lube basestock manufacturer and the leading marketer of synthetic lubricants. As shown on the graph, we have three times more basestock market share and more than twice the synthetics lubes market share than the competitors' average.

We are also well-positioned to capture growth. In the high value finished lubricant sector we have achieved considerable sales growth due to our focus on synthetic oils including our high performance engine oils, such as Mobil 1, and our industrial oils. We continue to grow these brands and have captured significantly higher sales growth than the industry through differentiated products and engineering expertise.

In 2011, we set record sales for Mobil 1, Mobil SHC and Mobil Delvac 1. We continue to expand and extend the competitive advantage in our lubricants business by deploying advanced lubricant solutions, leading edge product technology, and growing our world-class brands.

ExxonMobil is the leading marketer and supplier of transportation fuels to a diverse set of business segments and industries. Our reach is global with fuels marketing in over 50 countries and our lubricants brands are sold in more than 100 countries. Our sales channels for transportation fuels are diverse and include retail, which is well known with our Exxon, Mobil and Esso brands.

Our three business-to-business segments include industrial wholesale, marine, and aviation. And together these segments make up over 50% of total fuels marketing sales. High quality products coupled with a strong refining and distribution network position us as a trusted, sought after and reliable supplier to a wide variety of customers around the world.

Let's now take a look at the Chemical business. Our unique Chemical portfolio, developed primarily through organic growth, captures the benefits of scale from commodity chemicals while maximizing the value of specialty chemicals. We pursue product lines where we have competitive advantage and have developed a strong position in the markets we serve. Our Chemical facilities are strategically located around the world enabling us to supply all major growth regions from our cost competitive assets.

High volume commodities, shown in red, capture upside earnings where industry margins are strong. Specialties, shown in blue, provide a stable yet growing earnings base that in 2011 delivered a record \$1.8 billion in earnings, over triple the level of only 10 years ago. Specialty chemicals are produced on a lower cost structure from the same integrated sites as our commodity chemicals.

Underpinning the success of our portfolio is the application of proprietary technology in areas of advantaged feedstock, lower cost manufacturing, and the development of new premium products. We'll discuss more on this in later slides.

ExxonMobil's asset holdings reflect a history of disciplined investment to deliver maximum value to the shareholders. Our disciplined investment processes delivered an efficient and productive capital base. Let's start with the Upstream.

ExxonMobil has a large geographically diverse inventory of more than 120 projects that are expected to develop more than 23 billion net oil equivalent barrels spanning a wide range of resource types, as shown on the chart. Utilizing our proven approach to resource development built on a disciplined gated process, our experienced global project teams closely manage our entire portfolio from discovery to start up.

Constant technology enhancements allow us to develop innovative solutions that continue to improve safety and deliver projects with attractive unit development cost to maximize the value of the investment over the entire life of the resource. The diversity and scale of our project portfolio provide ExxonMobil the ability to selectively invest in projects that deliver robust financial performance and profitable volume growth over a broad range of economic conditions.

Next, we'll look at some of the projects we expect to start up in the next few years. This slide shows 8 of the 21 major projects that we plan to start between 2012 to 2013. In 2012 and 2013, we expect to start up nine major projects, seven of which are liquids projects including four in West Africa, Kashagan Phase 1 in Kazakhstan and the Kearl Oil Sands Project in Canada.

In 2014, 12 projects are expected to come online, seven of which are liquids projects including Arkutun-Dagi in Russia, Nabiye in Canada and Banyu Urip in Indonesia. These projects provide future production growth.

This chart shows the projected increase in net production from project startups over the next five years. We anticipate adding over 1 million barrels net equivalent per day by the year 2016. As shown on the chart in the blue shading, 80% of these new additions are liquid volumes, many of which contribute to a buildup in long-plateau volumes.

Let's now take a look now at investments in the Downstream business. Investments in the Downstream are directed at projects that produce more high-value products including diesel, lubricants and chemicals. These investments are expected to position our refining sites for long-term competitiveness. As reflected in our Energy Outlook, we do see significantly more growth in diesel versus gasoline as the transportation energy mix changes.

Over the past five years, we have invested nearly \$2 billion to increase the supply of ultra-low sulfur diesel in response to the long-term demand growth. And in 2011, as a result, we delivered record high production of ultra-low sulfur diesel.

Additionally, we recently completed a large project at our refinery in Thailand, which is expected to increase the supply of low sulfur motor fuels by more than 50,000 barrels a day. Additionally, projects are under way including new facilities as our Singapore refinery and our joint venture refinery in Saudi Arabia.

Another element of disciplined capital management is an ongoing evaluation of our existing portfolio, which we'll discuss next. In the Downstream, we continue our ongoing and disciplined approach to extract value from our existing assets and maximize shareholder value. In 2011, we announced divestments in South and Central America as well as in Switzerland and Malaysia. And more recently, we announced plans to restructure our holdings in Japan.

While many of our competitors characterize their own restructurings as special programs, at ExxonMobil, we've been high grading our portfolio on an ongoing basis for years. In fact, since 2003, we have divested our interests in 11 refineries and have fewer nonstrategic pipelines and distribution terminals. We've exited 65 countries and territories. We have also sold thousands of retail sites, and our conversion to a more efficient branded wholesaler business model here in the United States should be complete later this year.

Our restructuring activities have provided a material reduction in Downstream capital employed and have improved returns. Since 2003, divestments have reduced capital employed by more than 20% and contributed nearly 5% to Downstream ROCE. These divestment efforts have also generated significant cash for the corporation with little impact to underlying earnings.

Let's look now at our major investment at the Singapore chemical facility. At our Singapore site, the largest expansion in our Chemical company history is nearing completion. The expansion establishes a world scale integrated platform with unparalleled feedstock flexibility to meet Asia Pacific demand, which as you heard earlier, we expect to drive two-thirds of global demand growth over the next three decades. We are adding 2.6 million tons per year of finished product capacity while applying leading technologies.

The project is 98% mechanically complete, and units have been progressively starting up with product qualifications under way. In January, we reached the milestone of producing our first metallocene polymer in Asia. We anticipate that commissioning and startup activities will continue throughout 2012.

While the capacity additions to our Chemical portfolio are significant, the near term earnings contribution, of course, will be dependent upon Asia Pacific commodity chemical margins, which are currently near the bottom of the cycle. With its technology and integration advantages, the Singapore site is well-positioned to outperform competition throughout that cycle. We expect value capture to accelerate as the global economy strengthens and with it the demand for our products in the region.

As I have already referenced, high-impact technologies enable advantages across each business line. And I'll start by providing an overview of our world-class corporate research and development organization. At ExxonMobil, we recognize that the world's growing energy needs will require technology breakthroughs to unlock potential new energy resources.

Advances in technology will continue to reshape the world's energy landscape. That is why we have maintained active research in fundamental science to discover innovative approaches to safely and economically develop both existing and next generation energy sources. We spend approximately \$1 billion dollars per year on research and technology developments and have over 10,000 active issued patents.

Our Corporate Strategic Research Laboratory, or CSR, differentiates us among our competitors. With world-class scientific research capabilities, CSR takes a unique approach in solving tough energy challenges. Staffed with over 170 PhD scientists and engineers, their investigations into fundamental science create breakthrough technology opportunities that do deliver competitive advantages through our business lines.

These scientists and engineers collaborate with leading academics from around the world and participate in joint industry research to not only remain at the cutting edge, but to also influence the pace of scientific advancement in our industry. This work serves as the foundation for technology development within each of our three business lines. CSR not only provides early stage technology leads, but also works to solve the most complex problems confronting our businesses.

Examples of how this research provides a solution on a commercial scale are shown on the left. From solving Arctic environment metallurgy challenges at the atomic level, to developing state-of-the art analytical technology to understand the molecular composition of crude oil, this knowledge is used to maximize the value extracted from every molecule.

Next, I'll describe some of our technology development at the business level, starting with the Upstream. Our long-term commitment to research continues to deliver advantaged technologies in our Upstream business. Technology plays a part in all aspects of the business from exploration through development and production.

In exploration, we are continuing to focus on discerning subsurface images that cannot be visualized today. For example, in the high end seismic processing technology, we have recently received patents for our simultaneous source Full Wavefield Inversion technology which allows unprecedented imaging and construct of models of subsurface reservoirs.

In drilling we are developing techniques to keep bore holes clean, stable, and smooth by removing cuttings faster and more efficiently. This research, when deployed in combination with our proprietary Fast Drill technology, further increases drilling speed which reduces cost as well as extends our ability to drill the world's longest reach horizontal wells.

Our horizontal Just-in-Time Perforation technology enables us to fracture multiple intervals in a well in less time with greater selectivity, reducing cost, increasing production and recovery, and reducing water usage — an example of how these technologies deliver value.

ExxonMobil has a record of successful developments in challenging conditions and a suite of patented technologies that allow us to continue to be the industry leader in extended reach drilling. We have drilled 23 of the 27 longest reach wells in the world. This includes drilling the world's longest reach and longest measured depth well at our Sakhalin 1 development last year.

Our integrated technologies provide uplift across the full value chain from early modeling and wellbore planning to patented and proprietary technologies that enable the safe drilling and completion of these record length wells. Not only does this technology enable access to hard-to-reach reserves, it also reduces our environmental footprint for the development of an oil and gas field, and it certainly increases our capital efficiency.

Now, let's look at how technology provides differentiation in the Downstream. In the Downstream, margin improvement remains a key strategic priority and advantaged technologies enable us to improve performance in this area. We continue to improve margins by focusing on reducing raw material cost, increasing utilization, and capturing high product realizations.

We reduce raw material costs by upgrading our facilities and applying innovative technology to expand processing flexibility. For example, our advanced modeling and characterization tools enable challenging new feeds to be selected for processing. As shown on the graph, we lead industry in our ability to run discounted, challenged crudes, running 50% more on our crude slate than industry average, due largely to these technologies.

Additionally, to expand our ability to handle a wide variety of feedstocks, we are developing proprietary heavy oil characterization technology that will allow us to more effectively process heavier feeds at our refining sites. We maximize the economic utilization of our existing refining capacity by improving reliability, eliminating operating constraints and expanding market outlets.

Robust systems and supply chain models help us place molecules in the right place and at the right time to improve margins. In 2011, our U.S. refining utilization was 91%, an improvement versus 2010 and better than the industry average. We've continued to capture higher product realizations, as I mentioned earlier, with record ultra-low sulfur diesel production and record sales of our high value synthetic lubricants in 2011.

We'll look now at how technology provides advantages to our Chemical business. Our Chemical business leverages proprietary technology to gain advantages processing both heavy and light chemical feedstocks. From the red bars in the chart, you can see that a much larger proportion of our feedstocks are advantaged compared to industry average.

This is a result of three factors. First, our facilities are configured to run a wide range of feedstocks due to the application of proprietary technology in both the design of the facilities and the operation. Second, because of our logistics and our integration with refining and lubes, we have access to a variety of feedstock streams, allowing us to select the ones that are advantaged at any point in time. These two factors help us to maximize low cost ethane use in 2011.

And third, we have molecule management tools that enable real-time re-optimization of process flows. And our close integration with refining provides alternate placement for byproduct streams. We continually evaluate opportunities to expand our feedstock advantage, including options to enhance our industry-leading capability to process light feedstocks in the United States.

In both our Downstream and Chemical businesses, we use analytical and modeling capabilities to generate molecular level understanding of our products and develop leading edge technologies to improve product properties and applications. We employ fundamental models that help us understand how each molecule can be best utilized to produce high value products.

These models also enable development of advanced catalysts and processes to efficiently upgrade a wide variety of crudes into a wide range of products. For example, we have several active programs focused on providing significant fuel economy benefits in our flagship Mobil 1 products while maintaining outstanding engine protection and lower emissions.

We also pursue technology breakthroughs such as our metallocene catalysts which are used to manufacture premium chemical products for a wide range of applications, including flexible packaging, consumer products and lubricants.

These products deliver benefits to customers that include reduced raw material cost, improved performance and energy efficiency. Research on our fuel products also continues to improve that product quality. For example, we recently reformulated our gasolines in the United States to help improve engine cleanliness.

In addition to our emphasis on technology, we view our relentless pursuit of operational excellence as another advantage. We know that operational excellence begins with exceptional employees. Our talented workforce, backed by rigorous management systems, forms a strong foundation for operational excellence.

We're proud of the culture of excellence that is instilled in all of our employees around the world, as well as the contractors that work for us. It is a culture of doing the right thing and not accepting compromises to our values. All of our employees receive specialized training, which is designed to incorporate decades of best practices that have been developed across all of our businesses.

Employees have access to the breadth and depth of experiences of employees in similar positions across the world. Our employees also receive diverse experiences and assignments enabled by our global functional organizational model, which encourages sharing of information and talent.

Our goal is to position employees for a long-term career so that they can continue to grow and contribute to our strong experience base, as well as develop into our next generation of leaders. Another important aspect of our workforce development is to hire and build the skills of nationals in developing countries where we operate.

We'll take a look now at how operational excellence in the Upstream provides a competitive advantage in cost and reliability. A focus on reliability and cost management is an integral part of ExxonMobil's operations and it is important — an important component in maximizing the resource value.

Our historically strong reliability and cost performance is driven by rigorous management systems within our global functional structure, which allows quick and effective sharing of best practices and technical expertise around the world.

Our reliability performance over the last five years has been quite good with operated uptime over 3 percentage points higher at ExxonMobil-operated assets compared to fields operated by others in which we hold an interest. This is the equivalent to about 41,000 oil equivalent barrels per day of additional production.

A key component to our reliability performance has been maintaining the integrity of our facilities by managing critical equipment performance over the entire lifecycle. Strong reliability not only leads to safe operations, but helps to drive superior profitability as well.

Our disciplined global operating and maintenance systems will continue to help us deliver strong reliability and cost management performance. Rigorous high quality project management underpins our proven project execution.

The chart on the left shows the average variance between the actual and funded costs for projects started up between 2007 and 2011. The red bar represents ExxonMobil-operated projects and the blue bar reflects ExxonMobil projects that are operated by others.

Over the last five years, we have delivered operated projects on average within 3% of funded costs, while similar projects operated by others were on average 9% above budget. Decades of project management experience, combined with a comprehensive suite of processes and tools, helps to drive superior costs and scheduled delivery.

Also, by maximizing project efficiencies, we are able to deliver comparable projects at a lower cost, and faster than our competitors. The reappraisal of all major projects, we are constantly incorporating learnings into future project planning and design, further strengthening our capabilities.

ExxonMobil's ability to maximize the value of each asset is also the result of our disciplined and consistent approach to cost management. One way we do this is by employing global contracting strategies and applying best practices in our global operations. And as I have mentioned, we continuously highgrade the asset portfolio.

Our approach to operational excellence has served us well, and we continue to outperform most of our peer group on total cost per unit of production. The next slide highlights an example of how operational excellence results in differentiating performance.

Our Angola and Sakhalin developments are examples of how quality resources and differentiating technologies, combined with project and operational excellence, delivers significant lifecycle value. In Angola we have produced over 1.4 billion oil equivalent barrels since the first — with the first production of Kizomba C beginning 23 months after sanction, which was a record in 2008.

The application of our “Design One Build Multiple” approach has significantly reduced project costs over time and has since been adopted by many of our competitors. In Sakhalin, we have produced over 340 million barrels of oil and set a record for drilling the longest extended reach well in the world. We are continuing to push the boundaries to economically develop the remaining reserves.

In both frontier areas, we have been able to achieve over 95% uptime due to applying best practices as discussed previously. This is especially impressive at Sakhalin, considering the very harsh environment. A key element of our success has been the rapid nationalization of the local workforce, which today exceeds 75%.

This success in Angola and Sakhalin would not have been possible without a strong partnership with the host governments and our partner national oil companies. The success in Angola, our long-term full-cycle approach, combined with operational excellence delivers significant value. Let’s now look at the operational excellence benefits delivered in the Downstream.

As this chart shows, our Downstream business has become ever more efficient. Since 2004, ongoing efforts to optimize our supply chain have resulted in significant improvements, including the streamlining of products by over 40% and the consolidation of order centers and the rationalization to blend plants by 50%.

We’ve made these changes while maintaining strong sales levels and growing high value products. Ongoing improvements in productivity are expected to continue with the recently announced consolidation of our fuels and lubricants marketing businesses.

We have achieved additional efficiencies and improved productivity across the Downstream by moving to consistent global processes, including centralization of support activities, innovative technologies, and investments in work processes and systems.

We also work diligently to maintain and grow our cost advantage in our Downstream and Chemical manufacturing operations. In the area of efficient energy use, our refining and chemical plants continue to outperform the industry. Since energy is the largest component of cash cost for refineries, improving overall energy efficiency in our operations is a must.

As you can see on this chart, our refining energy intensity continues to decline. In 2011, we had our lowest ever energy use across our global refining circuit. We’ve grown our advantage over industry not only in refining operations, but also in our Chemical steam cracking operations.

By leveraging integration synergies between our refineries and our chemical plants, implementing globally shared best practices, and applying advanced technologies, we have captured significant cost efficiencies. Our Global Energy Management System and continued investments in cogeneration capacity are also helping our manufacturing sites become more efficient.

Our strategies and execution have also enabled our Chemical assets to be more productive. In the chart you can see a comparison of the five-year average steam cracker utilizations for ExxonMobil and for the rest of industry, with ExxonMobil operating 2 percentage points higher.

Reliability is a critical focus area, with rigorous root cause analysis, equipment strategies and loss monitoring. The feedstock flexibility I mentioned earlier generates additional advantage by expanding the range of conditions where steam cracker operation is attractive.

We pioneered steam cracking in 1941 and since then we have taken a — we have been a technology leader through extensive operational experience and broad fundamental research and development. Additionally, our premium and specialty products are in higher demand than competitor offerings, which keeps our steam crackers running full.

Next we'll look at our ability to effectively implement integration across our business globally to capture advantages. The effective and efficient implementation of our integrated business model allows ExxonMobil to capture significant value across our holdings from the Upstream, throughout the supply chain at our manufacturing sites, all the way to finished products.

We leverage our global functional organization to implement best practices around the world and across business lines, which allows us to apply the highest standards in areas such as risk management and operational excellence. Also, integration provides efficiency due to scale, shared support services and purchasing power.

And finally, we're able to develop and deploy new technologies that have application across multiple business lines, which maximizes the value from our proprietary technology. Integration also allows us to maximize benefit across the value chain, as I'll discuss on the next slide.

A good example of this, the value to our integrated model is in the Upstream project development. We effectively leverage our Downstream technical expertise and global marketing presence, as well as refining and logistic assets, to enhance resource value during the early stages of Upstream project development. We have developed systems and trained personnel specifically to facilitate this early integration to enhance the eventual marketing and valuation of new crude and condensate resources.

Additionally, we use an integrated approach to optimize fiscal and commercial terms and to develop market outlets for new crudes. Through technology we can expedite crude assay and characterization development to help identify challenging crude properties that could impact refining. And with our large and flexible refining and logistics network, our Downstream is able to provide back-stop processing capabilities.

A recent example of our successful and ongoing Upstream/Downstream integration is our Kearsley Oil Sands Project. Our global supply organization has a broad understanding of the marketing options for new crudes while our refining and technology optimizations have the technical knowledge to optimize processing of this important new resource. This early integration across our supply chain enhances overall resource value as we will solve many of the challenges prior to startup.

Next, let's look at integration at our manufacturing sites. Over 75% of our refining capacity is integrated with chemicals or lubes, and over 90% of our Chemical capacity that is owned and operated is integrated with our large refineries or our natural gas processing plants.

At our integrated refining and chemical sites, we use optimization tools that help us decide in real-time whether molecules should be made into fuel product, lubricant basestock or sent to neighboring chemical facilities as feedstock for higher value chemical production. Using proprietary technology, we have engineered flexibility into our assets so that they can run a wide range of feedstocks, which help us reduce operating costs and increase margins.

We also utilize common site management, utilities and infrastructure. Common global processes and a global functional organization help us capture the value of integration by deploying best practices quickly and efficiently. Our global scale and leverage of integration are structural advantages that are difficult for competitors to replicate, resulting in our continued industry-leading returns.

The integration benefit ExxonMobil achieves throughout the business cycle we believe are unparalleled, as can be seen in our combined Downstream and Chemical return on capital employed performance. Our proven business strategies and global integration have enabled our Downstream and Chemical businesses to generate significant shareholder value.

From 2008 to 2011, these businesses had combined average earnings of \$8 billion per year. And as shown on the chart in red, they had a combined average return on capital employed of over 19%, nearly three times higher than the competitive average. These results clearly demonstrate the unqualified benefits we achieve through the integration of our Downstream and Chemical platforms.

In closing, the unique competitive advantages we possess lead to exceptional performance in each of our business lines and serve as the foundation for the creation of long-term shareholder value.

I'll now turn it back to David to review the remaining agenda.

David Rosenthal

Thank you, Rex. At this point we'd like to take a quick break. I would like to limit it to about 10 minutes. And then afterwards, we will continue the discussion with Mark Albers and Andy Swiger providing a more in-depth discussion of the Upstream business. So please, let's plan to be back and ready to go at 10:35. Thank you.

BREAK

It is 10.35 am, so if I could ask everyone to take their seat. If I gave you 15, they'd take 20. All right we'd like to get started. If everybody could find their seats. All right as I mentioned earlier, the next part of the program we're going to take a more in-depth look at our Upstream business. And to start it off I will turn it over to Mark Albers. Mark.

Mark Albers (Senior Vice President)

Thank you, David. Good morning everyone. In the next 30 minutes or so, Andy and I will give you a little deeper dive into ExxonMobil's Upstream business. Let's begin on this next slide with our fundamental approach.

This chart summarizes the core strategies that underpin our results. They reflect the long-term nature of our business, and while they're not probably unique in industry and certainly not new to you all, I think what differentiates us is in the execution. The differentiation also comes in how we assess and manage business and operational risk. It drives where we enter, how we enter, and how we operate for the long term.

We'll begin, as you look on the right, with identifying and securing a material position in the highest quality resource by resource type. We pursue attractive fiscal and commercial terms that includes, of course, getting in early and negotiating a premium for the value that we bring, as well as building effective partnerships with host governments and national oil companies. We apply distinguishing technologies, as Rex showed you, to achieve the lowest lifecycle cost. We then execute that plan in the most cost efficient and cost effective manner.

Over the life of the resource, our relentless focus on operational excellence delivers maximum value and responsible development. And in the end, our objective is to deliver industry-leading returns over the long term and of course provide the greatest value to shareholders.

There's a lot on this chart so let me just step you through it. As Rex indicated, the Energy Outlook really provides the basis for our view for the demand for our resources. The chart on the left represents the various resource types and the volumes that are required to meet demand out to 2040.

Beginning on the far left, the conventional supply is of course very large in absolute terms and its projected growth is on top of a large declining base. To put this in perspective, in 2040, 40 million barrels per day of conventional liquids production will be from fields that are not yet developed, and that's the equivalent of four Saudi Arabia's.

Not surprisingly, the fastest growth segments include the unconventional and the heavy oil resources. If you look on the right, you'll see ExxonMobil's resource base and as you can see we've got a very large, material position in all the resource types. But in particular those types are going to have a lot of demand as we view the global Energy Outlook. Maintaining a quality material position in each resource type is really a key enabler. That's where it all begins.

But when you combine that with technology and operational capabilities, even greater value can be unlocked, and Andy and I are going take you through several examples of that beginning with the conventional resources.

Our conventional resources deliver significant value and provide, of course, a very solid foundation for future profitable growth. In our legacy assets, we're applying global best practices and operational excellence to identify new development opportunities all the time.

For example, at the Balder and Ringhorne fields in Norway, 40 seismic and enhanced drilling capabilities are significantly extending the life of these fields, increasing remaining reserves by a third. As shown by the blue dots, major development projects for conventional resources are under way around the globe. And I'll highlight a few of them now, and we'll speak to a few of them later.

Beginning in Iraq, the redevelopment of the West Qurna-1 field is progressing well, with production capacity of 390,000 barrels per day, up more than 145,000 barrels per day from the start or up 60%. Planning is under way to add further well capacity and production facility capacity, and additionally, we've got seismic planned this year.

At Upper Zakum in the UAE, we continue to progress the expansion project to boost production capacity from about 550,000 barrels a day to 750,000 barrels a day. We're using an innovative artificial island approach coupled with very long extended reach wells to not only reduce the environmental and facility footprint but increase recovery. Construction is under way on the artificial island and extended reach drilling is expected to commence around mid-year.

In Vietnam, we made a material gas discovery in the second half of last year, and we have additional drilling planned for this summer. We also made two discoveries, one oil and one gas, in Indonesia near our Banyu Urip development.

As you look to the future, we signed the Strategic Cooperation Agreement with Rosneft, covering 31 million acres in the Kara Sea, and I'll have more to say about that in a moment. As you know, in 2011, we signed six production sharing contracts in the Kurdistan region of Iraq, with a total license area of 848,000 acres.

Next, I'll give you a little update on one of the near term major developments, which is Banyu Urip. Banyu Urip is an onshore, 450-million barrel oil development. In 2009, early oil production accelerated value capture.

Full field capacity is 165,000 barrels per day, and the development includes an onshore central processing facility and an offshore floating storage and offloading vessel. We've now ordered all the major engineering procurement and construction contracts and full field development is progressing on schedule. We'll start up in 2014.

Now, let's look at our Arctic resources. In Russia, Sakhalin 1 is producing approximately 150,000 barrels per day. The Sakhalin project has set and broken its own world records for the longest extended reach well, including the most recent well in Odoptu with an extended reach of 7.1 miles. World-class extended reach drilling has been a key enabler in the development of this resource. We're now applying this proven capability to progress additional developments in Sakhalin.

At Arkutun-Dagi, which is the next phase of Sakhalin 1, we have completed construction of the gravity-based structure and we'll float that out later this year. We've also commenced topside fabrication. Arkutun-Dagi will have a peak production capacity of 90,000 barrels a day and is on schedule to start up in 2014.

In Eastern Canada, the Hebron project, which includes a gravity-based structure, topsides facilities and drill rig, is progressing with front end engineering under way and full funding expected in the next 12 months.

Now let's look a little closer at our Arctic opportunities in Russia. In 2011 ExxonMobil and Rosneft signed a Strategic Cooperation Agreement to jointly explore and develop hydrocarbon resources. This agreement includes a total of 31 million acres in three blocks as you see in the map. To put that in perspective, that's equivalent in size to all of the leased acreage in the Gulf of Mexico.

As you can see from the map, from the brownfield locations, it's an extension of the existing very prolific West Siberian oil basin. This has very high prospectivity for both liquids and gas. We're currently progressing the definitive agreements and pursuing the fiscal improvements that are needed to move us into the next phase.

Exploration activities will commence this year with 2-D and 3-D seismic, and drilling will commence in the 2014, 2015 timeframe. ExxonMobil continues to advance new Arctic technology solutions we think was a key enabler in the Rosneft Strategic Cooperation Agreement.

But we've been at this a long time. We've been working at this for over 90 years and we're currently focusing our research efforts on the next generation of technologies that will be needed. For example, we're advancing capabilities to accurately characterize surrounding ice and predict its movement, which will facilitate real-time operational decisions. We're working to extend the drilling season beyond the available open water season.

To address this challenge, ExxonMobil is developing new concepts in floating drilling, subsea production, offshore loading, and extending the application of gravity-based structures and subsea structures.

This suite of technologies will provide ExxonMobil really a competitive advantage in safely and responsibly developing resources in the most challenging Arctic environments on the planet. This is a distinguishing capability as the Arctic remains one of the most under-explored highest potential areas in the world.

Now let's move to the deepwater resource. ExxonMobil has established a proven deepwater capability from exploration through development through production. Our innovative design approach in Angola and Nigeria and Equatorial Guinea led to significantly reduced costs and accelerated field startups.

Recently we've also applied innovated technologies to develop satellite fields through subsea tie-backs at existing facilities such as the Kizomba fields in Angola. And we're also applying this in the Gulf of Mexico.

Our deepwater exploration program has been quite active. This year we are drilling wells in Nigeria, Tanzania, Romania, and the Romanian Black Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. These opportunities include established basins with proven hydrocarbon systems as well as new play tests.

We think this approach balances the risk while providing significant exposure to upside potential. In that regard, our recent Tanzania wildcat encountered significant hydrocarbon resources in very high quality reservoir sands. We and our partner Statoil are planning to drill a follow-up well to test a second prospect on the block.

In Romania, in the Black Sea, we were also recently successful with a new play test in the deepwater. Additional follow-up drilling is planned once we acquire and assess additional 3-D seismic on the block.

The Gulf of Mexico has also been a highlight. It continues to be an active area as we progress appraisal and development of our recent discoveries. We hold a large, high quality position of about 1.3 million acres. Four recent discoveries include Hadrian South, Hadrian North, Lucius and Julia. The discoveries on our Hadrian blocks are among the most significant discoveries in the Gulf of Mexico in the last 10 years.

Hadrian South is a subsea gas development which will be tied-back to the Lucius facility. The project was fully funded in 2011 and we expect startup in 2014. Hadrian North will be a 100,000 barrel per day capacity development with a new build, semi-submersible floating production system. We have appraisal drilling planned this summer and FEED is under way. We have a 50% working interest in Hadrian North.

As shown in the lower left, the Lucius and Hadrian developments have among the lowest unit development costs of current Gulf of Mexico deepwater projects, supported by a recent Wood Mackenzie study. The Julia structure contains a significant resource in the geologically challenging Walker Ridge area. Development will be conducted in a phased approach to capture and integrate learnings on subsequent phases.

The initial phase is expected to produce about 190 million barrels of oil through a subsea tie-back to the Jack St. Malo facility. Front end engineering and design are under way. And we have a 50% interest and operate Julia.

On our exploration acreage, we continue to grow and mature the prospect inventory to be in a position to routinely drill a number of wildcats each year, and we have a number planned in the next 12 months.

Moving now to LNG, we've established a leading global capability here, building on over three decades of experience. Today, the operations we participate in account for 25% of the world's LNG production with marketing and operations activities spanning the globe. Of course, this success is built on very strong partnerships with host governments and national oil companies.

In Qatar, we and Qatar Petroleum were able to successfully develop a number of emerging LNG markets. Enabling technologies, including large LNG carriers, large trains and the first offshore LNG receiving terminal helped to expand the global market.

Today, we are progressing an additional 27 million to 28 million tons per annum of new advantaged projects in Papua New Guinea and Australia. As shown by the graph on the right, the projects we and our partners are developing are also among the lowest unit development cost projects in the world. This, combined with our global gas marketing capability creates maximum resource value.

Now, let's take a little closer look at the PNG project. In Papua New Guinea we are developing a high quality 9 trillion cubic foot gas resource. The project includes a two train, 6.6 million ton per annum LNG plant near Port Moresby, as well as a 430-mile pipeline to transport the gas. All the major contracts have been awarded, and the project is on schedule for startup in 2014.

Just to give you a little bit of an update, recent milestones include completion of about half of the offshore pipeline. We've begun installation of pipe racks and tank foundations at the LNG site. We also have a very active exploration program with two wells planned this year and additional seismic. And this activity is designed to support expansion studies for a third train.

So with that I'd like to introduce Andy, who will speak to our unconventional resources.

Andy Swiger (Senior Vice President)

Thank you, Mark. In addition to our substantial conventional, deepwater, and LNG resources, our resource base also includes an industry leading 38 billion oil equivalent barrels of unconventional resources, which is more than double the 2005 year-end levels. And it reflects our expanding position in the two supply areas we project to have the strongest global growth over the coming decades, heavy oil and oil sands and unconventional oil and gas.

Overall, our unconventional resources increased 10% in the year 2011 and account for more than 40% of ExxonMobil's total resource base. Our unconventional resource base remains balanced between quality resources in heavy oil and oil sands, and unconventional oil and gas. We have a deep inventory of attractive opportunities including over 50,000 drilling locations.

Let's now take a look at the distribution of our North American unconventional acreage position. We hold a material position in multiple unconventional plays across North America totaling 8 million acres. In Canada, our stake in the Athabasca oil sands is anchored by the Kearl project. We also have strong positions in the Horn River gas play, the Summit Creek area, and in the tight oil reservoirs of the Cardium oil play.

In the U.S. we have a substantial position across the spectrum of unconventional play types, and we are increasing our leasehold in emerging liquids rich plays like the Woodford Ardmore, the Utica, the Smackover Brown Dense Limestone, and those in the Permian Basin.

Now let's take a closer look at our oil sands resources and activity. ExxonMobil holds advantaged, high quality oil sands resources which are well-positioned to deliver long-term value. The chart here illustrates the superior quality of our Kearl and Firebag resources relative to other undeveloped oil sands mines in Western Canada. As you can see, both have high quality ore grade and a low ratio of material moved to bitumen in place.

To put this in perspective, the operators represented by the two dots in the lower left corner of the chart will need to mine approximately one and a half, 1.5 times more material than Kearl in order to produce a barrel of bitumen.

Since moving material is one of the most significant factors in determining unit capital and operating costs, Kearl will have advantaged unit costs relative to other new oil sands mines. Given the quality and materiality of these resources, oil sands are an important growth area and will deliver long-plateau volumes.

Now, let's take a closer look at our Kearl Development. Kearl will access 4.6 billion barrels of resource providing a long-term plateau production profile. The Kearl initial development is 88% complete and progressing on schedule to commence operations by year-end 2012. Production rates are expected to be 110,000 barrels of bitumen per day.

As the second step of the phased Kearl Oil Sands development, the Kearl Expansion Project has been fully funded and will bring on an additional 110,000 barrels of bitumen per day by late 2015.

The expansion project will employ our successful “Design One Build Multiple” approach, whereby 90% of the initial development engineering will be reused in this development. With future debottlenecking plans, which will be based on actual operating experience, the long-plateau volumes are expected to reach Kearl’s regulatory production limit of 345,000 barrels of bitumen per day. Kearl is the first oil sands mining operation without an upgrader.

Our proprietary paraffinic froth treatment technology enables us to decouple mined oil sands bitumen production from upgrading by producing a diluted bitumen similar to in situ projects, that meets pipeline and refinery specifications. The technology eliminates the need for an onsite upgrader, which avoids a multi-billion dollar capital investment and its associated operating expense.

And by processing the oil only once in a refinery, instead of in an upgrader and a refinery, Kearl’s full-cycle greenhouse gas emissions will be similar to many other crude oils processed in the United States. By combining this high quality resource with our proprietary technologies, proven project execution capability and operational excellence, we project that Kearl will be one of the lowest unit cost oil sands mining projects in the industry and provide attractive returns over the long term.

ExxonMobil is progressing new emerging technologies to further unlock oil sands value, with paraffinic froth treatment as just one example. We are advancing technologies to enhance tailings deposition processes with the scale of the Kearl operation, which will result in reduced handling costs and accelerate land reclamation.

We’re also developing a game changing oil sands extraction technology. This technology which we call Non-Aqueous Extraction or NAE, uses a hydrocarbon solvent instead of water to separate bitumen and sand. NAE has the potential to significantly reduce fresh water use, eliminate new wet tailings ponds and increase recovery. As you can see, these emerging technologies will allow us to further unlock oil sands resource value.

Moving now to unconventional gas, new technology and advances in production techniques have unlocked close to a century’s worth of natural gas in the United States. Given all material North American unconventional portfolio, ExxonMobil is well-positioned to continue to create value in this area. Unconventional production is expected to grow as conventional sources decline and natural gas gains advantage as a competitive alternative to coal.

In North America, our outlook is that overall demand for natural gas will grow at slightly more than 1% per year on average over the next couple of decades. With the expected continued decline in conventional supplies, local unconventional gas production will grow at an average annual rate of over 4% per annum to meet this demand and will account for more than 70% of demand in 2030 versus about 40% in 2010.

We are focusing on continuing to capture the upside potential of this North America demand growth and are in the early stages of assessing potential export operations from North America including Alaska, the Gulf Coast, and Western Canada.

The foundation of our unconventional capability and a key enabler to creating long-term global value from these resources is XTO Energy. As shown on the chart, XTO was managing 82 trillion cubic feet equivalent of resources at year-end, an increase of 81% since the acquisition. This growth has been balanced by a mix of positive performance revisions and several strategic bolt-on acquisitions at a cost of only \$0.23 per 1,000 cubic feet equivalent.

The expertise behind this successful expansion of U.S. unconventional resources is now being transferred to our pursuit of global unconventional resources as we leverage XTO's capabilities. For example, learnings from XTO's experience in horizontal shale drilling and tight oil plays have played a key role in our successful Cardium play in Canada.

Another example is our unconventional project in the Neuquen Basin of Argentina which we'll discuss shortly. In this play, we are drawing on XTO's expertise in drilling, completion and long-term development in shale plays.

I'd like to now review some examples of our liquids-rich plays. ExxonMobil is well-positioned in liquids-rich unconventional plays. For example, in the Bakken Shale, liquids production increased 27% from 2010 to 2011. Currently, we are utilizing seven rigs to develop this resource as we move from delineation to development.

In the Permian Basin, exploitation continues across our legacy tight oil positions. In addition, we are evaluating unconventional potential across roughly half of our 800,000-acre leasehold. Our liquids-rich Woodford Ardmore play continues to expand with nine rigs now drilling. Our acreage position in this emerging play tripled in 2011 to over 170,000 acres. We have amassed this position at an attractive cost.

For example, our Woodford Ardmore costs for acquisitions in 2011 were roughly 50% below recent major industry acquisitions in the Eagle Ford play on a per acre basis. As shown in the lower left of this chart, the development has the potential to exceed 70,000 oil equivalent barrels per day and recover 600 million oil equivalent barrels at approximately \$10 per oil equivalent barrel.

We are also continuing to build our position in a number of other emerging liquids-rich plays. In Western Canadian Cardium tight oil play, we had eight wells drilled by year-end with three online. Early results from this play are encouraging with average first month per well production of about 275 barrels per day.

Finally, in addition to our large Marcellus-Utica position in Pennsylvania, we have over 75,000 acres in the Utica play of eastern Ohio, and we anticipate commencing our first well in the very near future.

Now look at how we are applying learnings across these plays. Operational efficiency and technology enhance unconventional value by delivering higher recoveries and lower unit development costs. In addition, transferring operational knowledge and expertise from mature plays to newer plays is a key enabler to unlocking value in our global unconventional portfolio.

One example of this is the knowledge of — one example of this knowledge transfer is shown in the chart which compares the history of drilling efficiencies in our most mature shale play, the Barnett, with two early stage shale plays, the Fayetteville and the Haynesville. In the Barnett, more than 1,600 wells drilled over the past eight years have shown a dramatic 63% improvement in drilling days per well even as the measured depth of the wells has increased by 15%.

The Fayetteville is exhibiting the same behavior across the early part of its lifecycle. Here drilling days per well have improved to 24% in to third year of drilling, even as the average measured depth in the wells has increased 8%. Likewise, in the Haynesville play, drilling days have improved by almost 25% in the third year.

To achieve these wells, we apply a systematic phased approach which involves deploying a play development model based on experience from more mature plays, optimizing drilling and completion practices, and later on, the implementation of multi-well pad drilling. We are applying this approach to our global unconventional portfolio.

Let's now look at how new technology is further unlocking unconventional oil and gas value. On this slide, I would like to share with you one of the examples where we've made important progress combining ExxonMobil's technology with XTO's significant operational experience in unconventional plays.

The Just-in-Time Perforating, or JITP, is a technology we have developed and applied in over 300 vertical and deviated wells and more than 10,000 zones in Piceance tight gas wells. JITP allows us to fracture multiple intervals in a well in a very highly selective fashion. It's hard to visualize this in a snapshot, so we have a short video to demonstrate how it works.

The animation will show you how we complete a well using JITP. As the clip starts, you will see a zoomed in view of a wireline gun perforating the rock formation in a horizontal well. The wireline gun fires the first set of perforations and is then positioned for subsequent perforations. Fracturing starts on the first set of perforations and then ball sealers are dropped to seal off the open perforations.

The guns are immediately fired on the second set of perforations, initiating the subsequent stimulation treatment without shutting down the pumps. The process is repeated throughout the horizontal section of the well and once the fracture stimulations stages are completed, the well is put online and produced.

The ultimate goal of this technology is to reduce cost through reduced equipment and horsepower requirements. Furthermore, the surgical placement of fractures should provide an increase in recovery and allow for better use of the flowback water. XTO is applying this technology in the Fayetteville shale play and is evaluating the full cost reduction and production uplift potential.

Shifting now to our global unconventional portfolio, we continue to grow the global unconventional portfolio with early mover quality acreage pursuits. During the past year, we have continued to increase our efforts to not only capture new opportunities but to conduct drilling and testing operations.

In Europe, we drilled wells in Germany and Poland. Testing of the Germany wells is pending regulatory approval. The two vertical wells in Poland did not flow at commercial rates, but did provide extensive reservoir data which we continue to evaluate. We are also acquiring additional 3-D seismic data in Poland and will utilize this data to progress our overall evaluation of the play.

In Indonesia, we are using the data from our recent drilling program to assess the coal bed methane play. In China, we signed a Joint Study Agreement to evaluate the Sichuan basin shale gas potential. Technology development and application will be one of the key elements in maximizing the full value of these resources.

Now, let's take a closer look at our activities in Argentina. We currently hold over 800,000 net acres in the Vaca Muerta play of the Neuquen Basin. Over the past year, we have been working with our partners to develop a plan to test and evaluate the play by leveraging our XTO and ExxonMobil experience. The first two wells spud in December will test the liquids and the gas potential of the play.

Let me conclude by summarizing how we have put our Upstream strategies to work. We pursue high quality resources, establish effective partnerships, develop and apply distinguishing technologies, and bring our project and operations excellence to bear to lock on significant value in the Upstream.

Unlocking this value requires a long-term view and ability to invest throughout the business cycles. To meet the world's evolving energy needs, development of all resource types will be required. As we have shown, ExxonMobil has a diverse and material portfolio across resource types of growing importance in meeting global energy demand, and we are well-positioned to capture that value.

I will now turn the presentation back over to Rex.

Rex Tillerson

I think I needed to plug into a battery source earlier. I want to thank Mark and Andy for their overview that they provided you on a little deeper understanding of our Upstream business.

I'd like to move on now to discussing our capital investments plans and our volumes outlook. As I mentioned before, ExxonMobil is committed to maintain the financial flexibility necessary to pursue investment opportunities we judge to be attractive through the normal ups and downs of economic and business cycles. Our projects are evaluated using a range of prices to support attractive returns under varying business conditions.

We are executing a large inventory of high quality projects. Actual spending in a given year will vary depending on the pace and the progress of each project. We are anticipating an investment profile of about \$37 billion a year in 2012 through 2016, as shown in the graph.

Upstream investments, shown in blue, continue to dominate, with the 2011 bar including the Phillips acquisition. Downstream and Chemical project spending reflects ongoing investments, as I indicated earlier, to strengthen competitiveness and capture unique opportunities. These estimates represent our best view as we look to the years ahead.

Let's now look at the Upstream production profile. Before I provide an updated volume outlook, I think it will be useful to compare our volume performance to the outlook we gave you at this time last year. The left graph is a bridge of our actual 2011 production versus the outlook provided last year at the Analyst Meeting.

Our outlook for last year was a production volume of 4.6 million oil equivalent barrels per day, which was based on a forecast of lower prices than actually realized in 2011. Adjusting for 2011 actual crude prices and the associated impacts those have on entitlement volumes, the outlook would have been about 140,000 barrels equivalent per day lower.

However, project ramp ups and positive unconventional performance exceeded our expectations, delivering 2011 actual production of 4.5 million oil equivalent barrels per day, or an increase of 1% over last year's outlook.

On the right, using the adjustment for prices, we have recalibrated the outlook we provided you last year for annual growth for the period from 2009 to 2014. Many of you will recall we indicated production would grow between 4% and 5%, on average over this period.

The outlook was based on a more conservative price basis, but to make things simpler, we're going to recast that outlook using the 2011 average prices, specifically \$111 per barrel Brent crude price, and apply that for each of the years going forward. And I'll let you figure out what you think the price is really going to be.

Now, as you can see, the higher price basis does reduce the growth outlook, but that's partly offset by additional volume growth from our updated plans, resulting in revised growth of 2% to 3% across the 2009 to 2014 period. Having provided this new projection to you, obviously, we made more money than we thought we would as well on lower volumes.

We will still use a more conservative basis as we make our investment decisions, again, to maintain that discipline to ensure we're investing in opportunities that will perform well across a range of prices.

This next chart shows the total Upstream production outlook through 2016 on that same basis that I just described to you. Our continued focus on reliable operational performance and new high quality projects expected to startup, volumes continue to grow throughout the period.

Of course, the actual production in any specific year can vary above or below what is reflected here due to these variables that we've talked about, such as price, quotas, divestments, weather, regulatory changes, and certainly geopolitical events. But with that understanding and on that basis, and again, applying the 2011 average prices during the timeframe shown, we expect continued volume growth over the period.

The outlook for 2012 reflects a potential decline of 3% from last year if crude prices match 2011. However, to give you a range of the price sensitivity, that decline would be about 2% instead if Brent crude price were closer to \$90 per barrel, or approximately 4% decline if Brent is closer to \$130 a barrel. Overall, average growth rate from 2011 to 2016 is expected to be 1% to 2% per year, using the \$111 average Brent price.

Base volumes from all of our currently producing fields are shown in the green and they do include future work programs. These volumes reflect a decline rate of 3% per year as unconventional and long-plateau volumes mitigate what has been an historically higher base decline rate. In addition, our volume outlook remains balanced with positive additions of both liquids and natural gas, as you'll see on this next slide.

This chart provides the liquids and gas split of our production outlook, again at 2011 prices, and illustrates the strong contributions from both liquids and natural gas. Liquids production, which is shown in green, is anticipated to grow by 2% to 3% per year, on average, reflecting the benefit of the major project startups that have been described today. These projects will also add to our long-plateau volumes, which are expected to make up approximately 50% of our total volumes by 2015.

I hope we have provided you with an appreciation of the elements that we believe underpin ExxonMobil's success in each of our principal business lines. As I said earlier, I am proud of our operating and financial performance and the competitive advantages which we believe we continue to capture. As all of you can appreciate, our primary focus is to maximize shareholder return over the long term, and we strive do so at a rate greater than our competitors as well as certainly the broader market.

So let's take a look at share performance. Financial results and stock market returns are, at least in my opinion, best viewed over longer periods of time, certainly for industries like ours which require very long-term capital investments and long cycle times for these investments to play out and produce results.

Although our short term performance matches the competition average over the past five years, ExxonMobil has generated greater shareholder value than the broader market and greater value than the average of our competitors over the last 10 and 20-year periods. Most dramatically, over the last decade the S&P 500 annualized return was 2.9%, versus ExxonMobil's annualized return of 10.4%.

I'll now recap why I believe ExxonMobil is well-positioned for the future. We are 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.

Our Energy Outlook informs the foundation for our business plans because we know meeting future energy needs requires foresight and effective long-term planning. To support human progress, the world will need expanded supplies of traditional fuels, and our large, diverse resource base positions us well to continue developing conventional sources of energy.

But energy supplies will also continue to grow more diverse, and we are prepared with our leadership position in unconventional resource development. Asia Pacific and other non-OECD areas will drive demand growth. And our world-class LNG capabilities and projects like the Singapore chemical plant expansion are examples of how we are making strategic investments to support those regions.

Innovation and new technologies are needed to unlock energy sources, making them safe and affordable as we are continuing to fund our world-class research efforts and apply technology to unlock value across all aspects of our business.

And lastly, we know that unprecedented levels of investment are needed to meet the scale of the energy challenge, and ExxonMobil's financial strength allows us to continue disciplined investments in strategic energy projects.

As demonstrated by our steady financial and operating performance, ExxonMobil is a leader in providing reliable, affordable energy in a safe, secure and environmentally responsible way. We have a balanced portfolio of high quality, material, and diverse resources and assets across the world.

Our focus on disciplined, selective investments underpins our ability to deliver superior returns. We're also proud of our ongoing efforts to identify and develop new technology that enables us to unlock value and be more competitive and more efficient. With a focus on operational excellence, we develop and deploy systems to consistently apply the highest standards, leading to best-in-class operating performance.

And finally, we capture substantial value across business lines through integration. We have built processes and systems that enable our organization to capture the highest value for each molecule. These strengths provide competitive advantage and allow us to continue maximizing long-term shareholder value.

That concludes the prepared remarks for this morning. At this time, I'm going to invite my colleagues on the management committee to join me in more comfortable chairs than you are in for the question and answer session.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Rex Tillerson

I believe we have — are we on now? Are we all here? We've got microphones in the aisles so if you would wait until you receive a microphone, identify yourself.

Question 1

Can you guys hear me?

Rex Tillerson

Yes. You all got the mikes on back there? Okay.

Question 1 (clarification)

Is that better? So Rex, the growth and returns profiles for the big oil companies appears to be slowing versus the past 10 to 15 years and while Exxon leads the super majors on its distribution yield the balance seems to be skewed towards repurchases more so than dividends. And so my question is in light of these factors, how does the Company think about its distribution balances or the mix, in the future? And is there any difference in relation to years past?

Rex Tillerson

Well, obviously when you have a \$37 billion capital program and we're projecting, as you heard me say, \$37 billion on average in the next five years, one of the things that we want to be certain is that we've got that financial capacity to fund those investment opportunities because clearly that — that is the most important thing to deliver, that value to our shareholders for many years to come.

We were and wanted to certainly, reacquire the shares that were issued for XTO on a — on a fairly deliberate path. And as I indicated, we think based on where we are now that will be done,

concluded by the end of the first quarter. So as we've always said, we use that share repurchase program to help us manage the ups and downs of our cash flow that's driven by and large by current day conditions, pricing.

We are mindful of our competitiveness in the dividend area. We know we are on the low end of yield, certainly within our sector. Relative to the broader market we're better than the broader market.

So we're going to evaluate that as we — as I said, wrap up the reacquisition of the XTO shares as we look at this very robust investment program we have in front of us and think about what price changes mean to future cash flow. Then we'll be looking at that balance, which is not something we don't do all the time.

As I indicated we have a long history, 28 years now growing dividends consecutively, and grown those dividends we think fairly sizable over the last five years, almost 6% last year. But we're hearing our shareholders. I hear from them. We listen to them and I think they're — it's that question of within our sector are we where we should be on dividends? So I would just tell you we are mindful of it and we evaluate it. And I'm not going to give you any guidance one way or the other.

Question 1 (follow-up)

Thanks a lot.

Rex Tillerson

Yes, right over here.

Question 2

Hi, thanks. A couple questions. First on your CapEx and how that relates to return on capital employed, and then a quick one on Tanzania. On CapEx, you highlighted well I think on page eight, that you're the only one of your peers to decline in return on capital employed relative to the preceding four years. Two influencing factors cited, of course capital not yet in service as I'd characterize it and then low natural gas prices.

So on those two points can you quantify the magnitude of capital not yet in service? How many billions of dollars do you have sitting there on the balance sheet that's not being utilized today and the outlook for that?

And then what on the commodity price in natural gas specifically, what price deck would you need in order to avoid further dilution in the return on capital employed for the next five years?

Rex Tillerson

Well, let me answer it this way and without being overly specific. On the incomplete construction number, obviously that's a different number on any given day. Okay, it is, if you look at the big projects and I cited them, Kearl, Papua New Guinea, Kashagan certainly would fall in that — in that category. Some very — these are really some massive investment projects and our share of Gorgon Jansz in Northwest Australia. And you can look at when those are going to come on.

We've been — we've been carrying a fair amount of incomplete construction or recapitalization if you want to call it that, that's not producing for some time. And you can go into the project by project data sheet and kind of add some numbers up. You won't know — you may or may not be able to tell exactly which year those expenditures lined up, but we highlight it because it is, if you look historically, it is a larger percentage of the capital employed than it has been historically.

And that's as you'd expect if you just look at what capital expenditures have done over the last five years. Some of which is opportunity-driven, some of which is just higher cost of execution today for everyone. So we highlight that.

The specific natural gas price, I'm not going to give any signals to anybody on that. It is because it's very basin specific. There is not a price in which you'd say okay, now everything is performing where you want it to.

And it's also certainly a punctual — we made the XTO acquisition of where we allocated the capital that came onto the books, on to existing resources at the time. So that number can be quite different depending on which basin we talk about, which — and how we're developing and capitalizing those resources to bring them on production, so, there is not really a number. And that's not the way we think about it. And so it's not — I'm not trying to be overly evasive with you but, in all honestly we don't manage — we don't think about it and manage the business that way.

We look at the basin. We look at the cost. We look at what we can sell the gas and associated liquids for, and then we invest if it's generating the kinds of double-digit returns that we want to have. And we know that with the XTO purchase we've got to continue capitalizing that resource base in the years to come to realize the full value.

And that's why we indicated this was not about today. It's not about generating a lot today. It is really about this future we see and the view that we have to be a significant participant in the supply of the energy that comes from this type of resource in years to come.

And it's my view that, that big unconventional portfolio of the future will be the kind of cash cow return machine sitting underneath of all the future new investments. And it's where our conventional portfolio has provided that in the past.

Question 2 (follow-up)

I'm curious the year in which that becomes free cash flow positive. But then another quick one on Tanzania, can you confirm whether or not you have an oil presence in that first discovery, or is it still just gas and drilling deeper at this point?

Rex Tillerson

Well, I don't — I don't think we're going to comment on Tanzania further than what the operator has announced at this point. As Mark indicated we've got an appraisal well planned or another well planned on another structure. So at this stage we really don't think it would be appropriate to say anything further on that.

Question 3

Thanks, Rex. Good morning. In the volume guidance, Rex, I wonder if you can give us an idea if there has been any significant change in project mix? And specifically I guess you've been expecting this question. We're all kind of familiar with what the XTO economics were.

At \$2.25 gas and the bulk of your returns in the early part of the claim curve, I'm curious as to philosophically if you are continuing to drill dry gas wells in that portfolio why? Because it seems that it would be NPV negative, and if not how have your guidance — how does your guidance change in terms of is there lower gas volumes anticipated in your volume numbers?

Rex Tillerson

Let me make a very general comment, and then I'm going to ask Andy to speak to the mix of where XTO's activities are and I'll let Mark speak to whether the project — how the project mix is changing. First of all, we don't comment on what our gas volumes are going — what we're doing with our current production capacity, unlike what some others are doing.

Historically that's not been viewed very favorably by people who worry about price collusion. So we're going to be silent on that, and we're going to be very — and we will be able to tell you where we are drilling, where our activity is. But we're not going to talk about what we're doing in terms of production.

So with that caveat, let me ask Andy to comment further on the unconventional activity, how we view the attractiveness of that, and then Mark can make any comments he wants to add on just the project mix.

Andy Swiger

I think what I'd add to that is first of all I talked a little bit about the liquids-rich portfolio that we have. We have been actively shifting more of the drilling into that liquids-rich portfolio, and as I noted, acquiring more of it at the same time. So you're going to see full-time a continued shifting into that.

Having said that, as Rex explained, there are some of the dry gas plays when we look at them on a play and a basin type basis where it still doesn't make sense for us to continue investing. And that's not only because of the economics, but also because we're still in a delineation and definition phase, building for that long-term future.

It's very important when you think about the future that we see for this business and the magnitude of the resource base we have, to understand it up front really well, and as I said, test technologies. Part of this program is doing things like the Fayetteville JITP test I talked about as well.

We're also experimenting with different types of laterals, different types — numbers of frac stages, a variety of different things operational and technological to learn early on and delineate and apply what we think is a very, very important resource base for the future. So some dry gas drilling continuing for good reason, economic and otherwise, and a continuing shift over to more of our liquids portfolio.

Question 3 (follow-up)

(Inaudible question - microphone inaccessible)

Andy Swiger

I'm sorry, the what?

Question 3 (clarification)

(Inaudible question - microphone inaccessible)

Andy Swiger

Now, what I would say is if I thought about it instead of proportion of capital in terms of the total corporation on a mix of drilling we're crossing the threshold of more than 50% going into liquids-rich now as I speak and moving on and upward.

Mark Albers

And on the project front there's really been no change in the mix. All the projects are on track, on schedule. And I think that was reflected in the chart that Rex showed from the growth from '09 to '14. That's the green performance wedge. There's no fundamental shift there.

Rex Tillerson

And I'd just build on what Andy was describing around the approach we take to the unconventional and why we're drilling in, for instance, in some of the dry gas basins, because it really does go to why the XTO? Why the whole deal?

And it is that what started out as a roughly 6 billion to 7 billion barrel resource base we acquired, which as you saw now is up pushing 12 billion barrel resource base, a supply that as we view the world is going to be vital in the future and it's going to have significant value. It's what we'd do if we had gone out and discovered a 10 billion barrel oil field, what would we do? We would go out and we would apply all of our technical knowledge to understand that.

And we'd do that by drilling some appraisal wells. We'd do a lot of technology studies. We'd be trying to understand how are we going to get the maximum value out of this over the next 25 to 30 years?

And we're approaching the unconventional resource space that way. Now, that is not the same model that all the other players out there would follow because they don't have the size. They don't have the technology resources, the research resources standing behind them. They don't have the financial resilience to undertake a very deliberate evaluation program like this and a long-term improvement program around the development of those resources that we can take.

We can be patient. We don't have to make a lot of money out of that right now. We're going to make a lot of money out of it in the years to come, and we're going to do that because we're going to have an approach and we're going to understand it better than anyone else does. It's what we do with complex resources.

It's the same thing we'd do if it was a single 8 billion barrel oil field sitting somewhere in Africa. We'd be taking the same approach. So philosophically that's the way we think about this huge unconventional resource base that we now have captured. It is very much about how are we going to make that payoff and deliver a lot of value. Not this year, not last year, probably not next year but in many years to come.

So that as I said, when it rolls into that base, it is going to fund a lot of dividends and capital programs for the future. And that was — strategically, that's what's really behind that whole building of that resource capacity. Let me go to the back over here. Yes, right here. That's fine.

Question 4

Rex, when you're looking at the LNG business globally, what are you thinking about LNG exports from the U.S.? You obviously haven't participated in that yet, but do you see this as being in the longer term large enough to move prices in the U.S.? And how do you see it as impacting on your existing Asian business, because that appears to be where most of the volumes are going to be focused?

And I kind of have two questions, please, on exploration. Firstly, on the Kara well. When do you think that the first well might be drilled on that acreage? And given the fact that it's very close to the Yamal Peninsula, is there a chance there could be gas? And lastly, if I could, on Madagascar, you've had this on your charts for some time as a key well. When do you think you might be able to drill that given the political developments there?

Rex Tillerson

On your LNG export question, I assume you're talking about liquefying lower 48 gas and exporting lower 48 gas not re-exporting from the LNG terminals?

Question 4 (clarification)

Yes, sure, and (inaudible - multiple speakers) as well.

Rex Tillerson

So let me let Andy speak to that. We've obviously been evaluating it. You say we haven't entered it as others have. To my knowledge nobody's doing it yet. There have been some permits issued but nobody's actually doing it, so we'll see if that happens or not. But let me let Andy comment, and then I'll ask Mark to comment on your two questions around the Kara and Madagascar.

Andy Swiger

As I mentioned in my remarks, we are studying LNG export from North America overall, including the Gulf Coast. I think what you have to appreciate is what differentiates us from a number of people who have made a variety of announcements or jumped into permitting already is we have a pretty good understanding of the business all around the world, having been in it for over three decades.

And the risk management associated with the kinds of very large upfront capital investment decisions you make in pursuing something like that and building the liquefaction trains, developing the resource, setting up the commercial arrangements there.

And we believe it's appropriate when we look at that and we look at all the other models and we think about how it will work on a global basis, to give it some time and attention before we decide what the best way to approach the business is, or if it's a business worth approaching. And what I would say is we're in the midst of that right now and don't really have anything specific to say at the moment on that.

Mark Albers

On the Kara, as I'd indicated where the next step will be to run 2-D and then 3-D seismic to assess the prospects that we want to drill. Drilling time will be dependent on that evaluation, but notionally it's in the 2014, 2015 timeframe.

In terms of the mix, we don't expect it to be all gas or all oil. It's going to be oil and gas and we've got a lot of work yet to do in terms of trying to understand it. And again, it's an extension of the West Siberian oil and gas basin, so we would expect to see that in the Kara.

On Madagascar, we're continuing to await resolutions with the government and the authorities to be able to move forward, and that's hard to predict.

Question 5

Thank you. Rex, could you broadly characterize how you see mergers and acquisitions here? Whether you feel that you need to buy, either a large company or by theme, whether or not you feel that you could do it, for example, more West Africa or East Africa explorations. Or any other comments you could make around the relative attractiveness of — or where you may feel that you're light going forward as a Company? Thanks.

Rex Tillerson

Well, I think we've — in many ways, we've filled in a lot of our portfolio that we felt was light with some things we've already done. As you would know, I would never rule out anything.

But I would also say that certainly in the oil price environment we're in today, it makes it pretty rich. And in some parts of the world even gas assets can be fairly rich depending on where they're located and what markets they're proximate to.

What we are finding clearly, and certainly in North America in the current price environment we're in, are a lot of really attractive asset opportunities and our preference is at this point, having done XTO to get the strategic elements in place, the material, large base and the organization that was necessary, we're now finding a lot of very attractive things are walking through the door.

People know our door is open. We're not having to really beat the bushes much, and we're able to really much better today sift through those and understand we like this one because it's synergistic with things we already are doing.

We do understand much better today the differential quality in these unconventional resources, and as we've been trying to help a lot of people and the public at large to understand these things are not homogenous. They're not all created equal, and that's true around the world.

So I think what we're — today you're more likely to see us continue to do more asset-type acquisitions just because the value around those is much better today. But again, you never rule out anything.

A company that finds itself in a circumstance that it would be a willing partner and where clearly there are synergistic and value uplift benefits, because whatever we do, just as we've always said, we've got to acquire it with a view that we're going to add a lot of value to this. And that was — again, that was true with the Mobil merger, it was true with the purchase of XTO. We're acquiring this because we see that we're going to add a lot of value to this in the years to come.

So fundamentally that's what has to always be there. So in terms of do we have holes in our resource base? I don't see any big holes that cause us concern, and if you look at the map and the charts we've shown you, where we have been traditionally and where we are moving into new areas either by way of new contracts with national oil companies or farming into partners who are looking for partners sometimes because of the expertise we have to bring in certain areas.

So there's nothing out there that I'd say gee, that's a hole. We've got to patch that one. I think we by and large have taken care of that now in the last few years, and I think the focus our exploration program has, both the breadth of it and the mix of it is about right today.

Question 5 (follow-up)

Thanks.

Question 6

Thanks, Rex. I had a related U.S. shale oil, U.S. refining question. Over the decades, Exxon has been really one of the few companies that has really benefitted and taken advantage of being an integrated oil, both when the industry founded, but also in recent decades in contrast to many of your peer companies.

We've certainly been surprised with all the liquid shale growth how different the supply demand dynamics are here in North America, and frankly, globally. Do you believe being an integrated helps you pursue U.S. shale opportunities in a way different than a U.S. E&P, a pure play E&P? Is there an advantage to being an integrated either because of midstream or refining capabilities?

The related part of that is your U.S. refining system, I think, has been classically configured to benefit from the old flows. The heavy and sour crudes which I think most people think of as the discounted crudes.

Do you need to make changes there? Discounted crudes today, of course, often means light sweet from Rocky Mountain states. How is your U.S. refining configuration going to change? What plans are you doing there? Thank you.

Rex Tillerson

Okay. I'll just give a very general answer then I'm going to let Mike really speak a little bit more to some of the specific areas you touch on. Yes, I'm convinced that the integration because we have the holdings Upstream, Downstream, Chemicals, and as we've tried to help people understand not just the fact that we own those businesses but the way in which we work them.

Our Upstream managers actually do sit down and talk with our refining managers, our Downstream managers, our petrochemical managers. And that's not just, okay let's once a year all sit down and hold hands and talk about how this is, how we can make this better.

The way people evaluate in the upstream, the resource, what is going to be the value of this thing? They want to know from the guys who are going to buy it, and the guys that buy it can give them a lot of insights. Even if we're not going to be the buyer, they can give them an awful lot of insight on what's this going to be worth.

And that helps us decide whether we ought to invest in that business or not, and it certainly helps when you get around to developing it. Are there some things we could do in the development plan that would give us greater value to the people that are going to buy this?

And so, there are clear, and we see it when these opportunities are brought forward by the organization to us, we see where those discussions have occurred. So in general there's no doubt in my mind that the integrated model adds incremental value to just about everything we do.

Question 6 (clarification)

(Inaudible question - microphone inaccessible)

Rex Tillerson

Well, it may not be transparent to you. Sometimes it will appear in lower cost. Sometimes it will appear in higher margins because of how we're able to manage logistics more efficiently.

There are any number of ways when you look at the full value chain and it's not about, okay, we're going to get it all right here. It's about we're going to get a little piece every little step of the way. We're going to get a little piece that other people are not getting. Mike?

Mike Dolan (Senior Vice President)

Yes, I think in terms of the refineries, we have a very large system, of course, here in North America. You could think about the IOL refineries plus the ExxonMobil ones in the lower 48. We have a lot of diversity among those refineries. We do have some that are really well-configured for heavy crude.

Think of a Baton Rouge, a Baytown, but we have some other ones some Mid-Continent refineries. Joliet's a good one for some of the heavy Canadian. But we have Sarnia in Canada, Billings where we run kind of a mixture of crudes, Beaumont as well. So we have a lot of crude flexibility.

In terms of modifications that we'll make, we're always looking to apply smart technology to help us have more flexibility on the feedstock side. So that's what we invest in. We've looked a lot at how to utilize the assets we have with some technology tweaks and tucks without — we don't want to get into a scrap and build program with a lot of capital in the business. The refining part of this doesn't support those type of programs.

But we do have a really good technology group that can look at all the assets that we have and figure out the best way to optimize them, perhaps with debottlenecking and small investments and those things.

So I think between the spread of the assets we have, and there is some variety there, as well as the technical capability. We'll adjust as we always have as these spreads kind of come and go.

Question 6 (clarification)

(Inaudible question - microphone inaccessible)

Mike Dolan (Senior Vice President)

Well I really don't want to get into some of those specifics. There's always practical limits to everything though, so —

Question 7

Thank you, Rex. I have actually three questions. One is very short. One is more on the industry and see if you can help us. One is more detailed on the project.

The short one is that, how many wells you going to drill in Germany — no, actually in Poland, yes, this year. And that at what point that you will say, okay, I know whether I have a good resource base I can work on.

Rex Tillerson

For Poland?

Question 7 (clarification)

Yes.

Rex Tillerson

Mark?

Mark Albers

It's a fairly large position. We have drilled two wells as we've talked about, but we're in the process now of conducting seismic so it's premature to comment about future wells until we have the seismic analyzed and assessed. But it's early days in Poland.

Question 7 (clarification)

Okay.

Rex Tillerson

You'll be able to count — I think you'll be able to count them on one hand for the foreseeable future because it's very much an exploration program.

Question 7 (follow-up)

The second question is that Exxon probably have a more complete database than anyone in the private sector about global geologies. Wondering that, I mean there's a big debate about how big is the shale oil potential whether it's going to change the well outlook in the globalized supply? Want to see whether Exxon will be able to share some insight that outside North America, do you really see potential?

Rex Tillerson

Well the — if I can characterize it as the resource base, the in-place resource base is enormous, and it exists in many geographies around the world. Some of which, of course, we're investigating like you just asked about in Poland.

There is extensive shale resource base in Europe. There's extensive shale resource base in the Middle East, in Russia and in China. The real issue is not the fact that the resource base exists, but whether it has the characteristics that will allow you to apply the technologies that are known today, horizontal drilling, hydraulic fracturing, all the basic technologies that have resulted in commercialization of the shale resources in North America.

Whether those shales have the same characteristics that the technologies are going to be successful. And we know a whole lot more today. I can tell you we know a whole lot more today about what those characteristics are that are required than we knew three years ago.

And that's because of the extensive core data that we got out of the XTO acquisition. They had thousands of feet of core that we didn't have, and our researchers have gone to work on that. So our ability to go in and look at some of the basic characteristics, we can pretty well rule some things in and out.

What we know is there is a lot of shales in Europe that on today's technology are probably not going to work. Will there be alternative technologies developed in the future that might make them work? We're working on some of those technologies.

Some of it has to do with the way we hydraulically fracture and stimulate those shales to be successful in the Barnett or the Marcellus or the Ardmore don't work in these shales because they have different characteristics. It doesn't mean we can't find some other stimulation technique that might work, but what we're doing today doesn't work.

And I would say the same — I think you're going to find the same is going to be true for a portion of the resources in China. China's getting a lot of play around unconventional. They have a huge in-place, shale resource potential.

And there's no doubt there will be some of those shales that probably will have the characteristics where current day technologies are going to be successful. We already know there are some portions of those shales, though, that have these other more challenging characteristics for which we're going to have to develop some other way to cause the gas to be released and flow from those types of shales.

So what I guess the broad answer, Paul, is yes the resource base is enormous. The part of the resource base that is productive with current technology is very large. There's a big piece of it that's not productive under current technology, but it's just like 10 years ago we didn't think these shales were going to be commercial and now they are.

And our view has always been it's always that you don't know what you don't know. And somewhere out there, my guess is we're going to figure out how to make those shales that today we say are noncommercial, we're going to figure out a technology to release that. It may be 20 years from now. It may be 30 years from now. So in terms of is it a big game changer? It is a big game changer. There's no question about it.

Question 7 (follow-up)

A final question is the project-related to Kearn. When we're looking at your total investment, if you get to 345,000 barrels per day you're going to invest about \$28 billion to \$29 billion, roughly equal to about \$83,000 per daily barrel production capacity.

Most of your competitors in the oil sands area will have a much lower development cost per daily barrel capacity, maybe talking about in the \$30,000 to \$40,000. We understand it's not totally apple-to-apple, that you do some investment in the infrastructure they don't, but how big is the benefit as a result of your higher investment that lead to a lower cash cost on a going forward? Can you quantify for us that to understand that how's the tradeoff has been? Thank you.

Rex Tillerson

I'm going to let Mark comment on Kearnl.

Mark Albers

Yes, first of all I would, I think as we look at the total Kearnl project, we still think it's in the \$6 per barrel sort of range. I would challenge the notion that those facilities that are developed with an upgrader are going to be lower unit cost on a total basis. They will be significantly higher.

And I think, again, that's why we've gone with this high temperature paraffinic froth treatment technology that enables us to treat the bitumen and get it in a dry form without solids and combine it with diluent and send it straight into the refining system. And on an operating cost you're also going to have the benefit of not having all of that large upgrading kit to operate in the field. So we still see significant advantages.

Question 7 (clarification)

(Inaudible - microphone inaccessible) we'll be talking about in the \$30,000 to \$40,000 per daily barrel production capacity. So that's why that you surprise people with because of your new technology, you're not using an upgrader. Most people thought that your development costs should be lower. So just want to see how big is your — because you're paying the upfront costs that allow you to have a lower cash operating cost going forward? If you can help us to quantify how big is that benefit?

Mark Albers

Yes, well I think we're comparing apples and oranges a little bit. When you look at a SAGD project and the capital per kbd kind of calculation which you're referring to, that's taken at the early stages. And then as it declines over the next 20 or 30 years, it's obviously a lot different and much higher cost per barrel.

Kearnl, as you've seen, is a very flat plateau, so yes, the initial few years on a capital per kbd ratio doesn't look the same as a more peaky profile, whether it's SAGD or the Gulf of Mexico. But over the long term we're saving enormous amounts of capital per barrel — enormous.

Rex Tillerson

I don't know, with your SAGD evaluation whether you are, as Mark said, incorporating what's the dollar invested per average capacity over the life and also how much recapitalization do you have to do in SAGD because you have to keep putting capital back in? That's just the nature of it.

And we operate the largest SAGD project out there so we're pretty familiar with it. We've got time for one last question so let me go right here to this side.

Question 8

Your portfolio of shale in North America is quite gassy. Some concerns have been raised about whether oily rocks or the technology isn't there to really exploit some of the oily rocks in North America. Is that an influence on your portfolio or is it just that the price of oil-rich assets is too expensive?

And then a separate question, you've got a very large position in Canada. Obviously there's been disruption in terms of getting some of the Canadian crudes to market that we're well aware of. What are you doing to solve the logistical issues of getting your Canadian oil to market?

Rex Tillerson

Let me let Andy respond to the oil-rich or liquids-rich shales and would just remind you, and if you go back to those charts and look at what our acreage holdings are, and some of these plays, I think, meet that characteristics. We have over 400,000 acres in the Bakken, over 800,000 acres in the Permian, 170,000 in the Woodford. I think our mix is pretty good, but I'll let Andy comment further.

Andy Swiger

I would agree with that. I'd say go back and look at the charts and look at what we're talking about doing in places like the Woodford Ardmore. Look at what we're doing up in the Cardium in Canada right now which is an expanding play for us there. We have the technology.

We're not in any way projecting a portfolio that's dry gas heavy in some fashion. We've got a lot of liquid we're working on. We have the technology. It's very similar technology, slightly different applications with every different basin and so forth.

So there's nothing holding us back, and as I mentioned before, we are shifting the rigs to more and more liquids-rich and we are looking for more liquids-rich opportunities. You're correct in your assessment that the higher liquids-rich they are the pricier they would be to enter right now. But we've got a good position already that we're still just beginning to delineate and define.

Rex Tillerson

On the Kearl evacuation question which I assume is triggered by the Keystone XL controversy, let me let Mike respond to that. I guess it's one of those integration things that's helpful because we do have refining, logistics, downstream expertise. They're the ones that are helping the Upstream figure out how to get this out of there.

Mike Dolan

Yes, on Kearnl and especially relative to the Keystone, Kearnl starts up later this year so we already have our logistics plan in place. It's not dependent on the XL pipeline phase. So we have all that worked out. Some of it goes to our own refineries. We have pipeline capacity to get into some of the markets, so we're in pretty good shape at this point.

I guess our collective feeling is at a point in time the XL will get approved, and it will get built. It's just right now it's in a bit of limbo. But it makes good sense. The technical challenges will be overcome, the politics will catch up and the pipeline will get built.

Rex Tillerson

Well, we've got to cut it off at this point. They're going to cut us off our telephone conference call. Otherwise we'll have to buy another phone card. But I did want to thank all of you for coming and for your interest in ExxonMobil and for your questions. They're all very good questions, and wish all of you the best in 2012. Thanks.

2012 Analyst Meeting

March 8, 2012

New York Stock Exchange



ExxonMobil

Taking on the world's toughest energy challenges.™

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Frequently Used Terms. References to resources, resource base, recoverable resources, and similar terms include quantities of oil and gas that are not yet classified as proved reserves but that we believe will likely be moved into the proved reserves category and produced in the future. "Proved reserves" in this presentation are presented using the SEC pricing basis in effect for the year presented, except for the calculation of 18 straight years of at least 100-percent replacement; oil sands and equity company reserves are included for all periods. For definitions of, and information regarding, reserves, return on average capital employed, cash flow from operations and asset sales, free cash flow, and other terms used in this presentation, including information required by SEC Regulation G, see the "Frequently Used Terms" posted on the *Investors* section of our Web site. The Financial and Operating Review on our Web site also shows ExxonMobil's net interest in specific projects.

ExxonMobil

Agenda

9 AM	Welcome	David Rosenthal , Vice President, Investor Relations
	Business Overview	}
	Financial & Operating Results	
	Competitive Advantages	
	BREAK	
	Unlocking Greater Value in the Upstream	}
	Outlook	}
	Summary	
	Q&A	
12 PM	Meeting Concludes	



Business Overview

Rex Tillerson
Chairman and CEO



ExxonMobil

Business Environment

Global environment offers a broad mix of challenges and opportunities

- Near-term slowdown in global recovery with rising economic risks
- Developing economies show signs of slowing but still outpace OECD economies
- Significant regulatory initiatives continue while climate policies remain uncertain
- Long-term outlook for energy and petrochemical demand remains robust

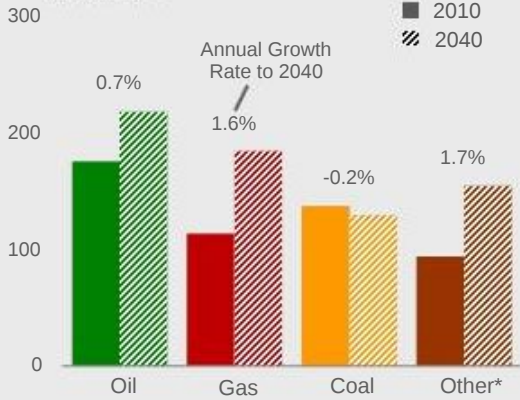
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Energy Demand to 2040

Global energy demand likely to grow approximately 30% by 2040

Energy Demand

Quadrillion BTUs



Source: ExxonMobil 2012 Outlook for Energy

* Other includes nuclear, hydro, geothermal, biomass, wind, solar, and biofuels.

- Pace of demand growth moderated by efficiency gains across the world
- Mix gradually shifts with oil and natural gas remaining prominent
- Strong growth in natural gas driven by power generation needs

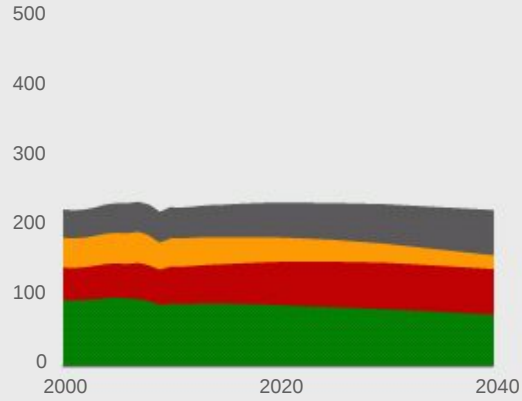
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Developing Economies Lead Growth

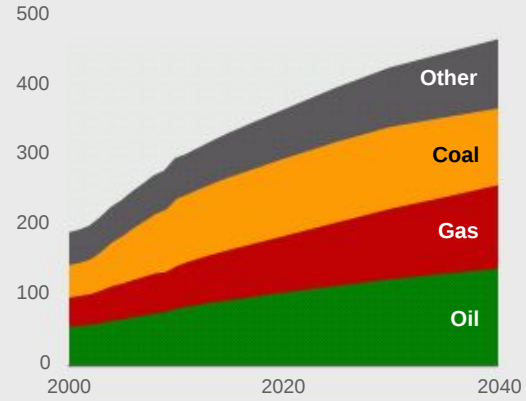
Asia Pacific demand growth accounts for nearly 60% of global increase

Energy Demand: OECD Countries*

Quadrillion BTUs



Non-OECD Countries



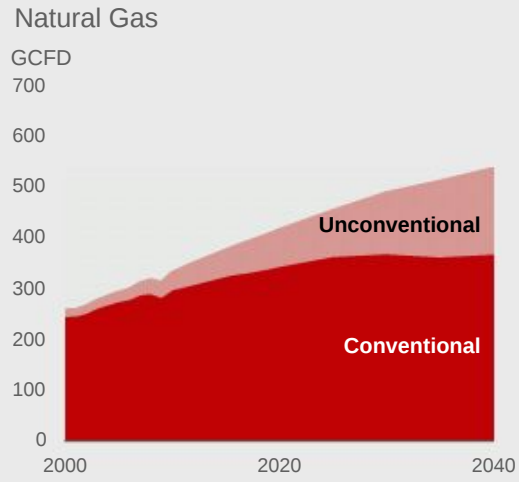
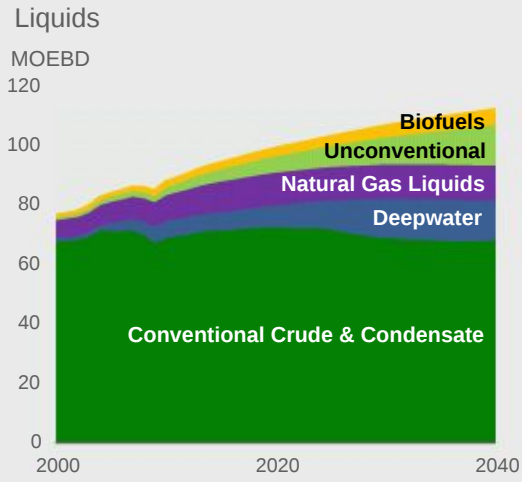
Source: ExxonMobil 2012 Outlook for Energy

* OECD: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

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Liquids and Gas Supplies Expand and Diversify

Technology continues to expand economic supplies



Source: ExxonMobil 2012 Outlook for Energy

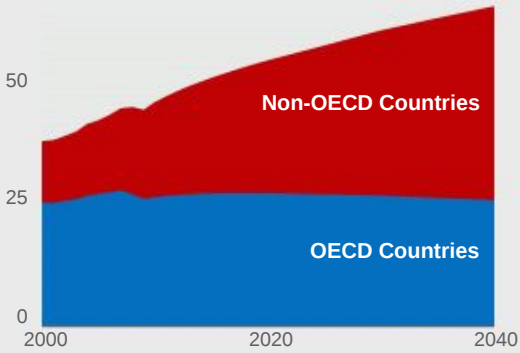


Global Downstream Demand

Transportation energy demand increases nearly 45% percent by 2040

Transportation Energy Demand

MOEBD
75



- Developing countries driving growth, especially Asia Pacific
- OECD demand is flat
- New capacity, alternative fuels, and efficiency gains required

Source: ExxonMobil 2012 Outlook for Energy

ExxonMobil

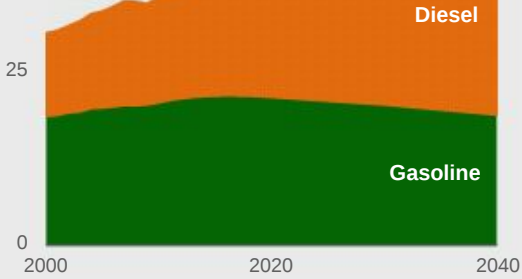
Transportation Product Mix

Heavy duty transportation leads demand growth

Petroleum Product Demand*

MOEBD

50



- Significant shift in product mix
- Diesel growing in all regions, driven by economic activity
- Gasoline flat to down, reflecting efficiencies

Source: ExxonMobil 2012 Outlook for Energy

* Excludes other petroleum products (e.g., heating oil, fuel oil, LPG, kerosene, jet fuel, naphtha).

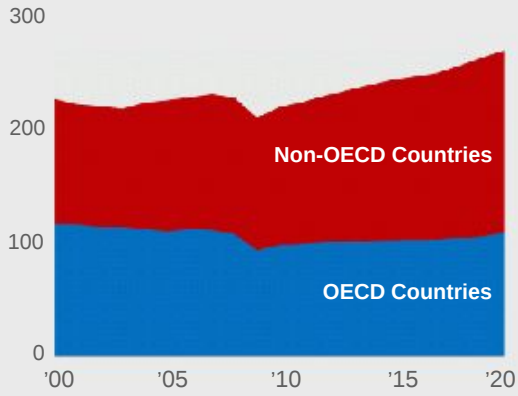
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Global Lubricants Demand

Demand expected to be nearly 20 percent higher in 2020 versus 2000

Lubricants Demand*

MB per Year



- Demand growth of 1 percent per year, driven by Asia Pacific
- Global synthetics demand growing 6 percent per year
- OECD demand flat but significant growth within synthetics sector

* ExxonMobil assessment of industry demand



Global Chemical Demand

Chemical demand growth driven by Asia Pacific

Demand and Global GDP*

Year-on-Year Percent Change



Sources: ExxonMobil estimates and third-party GDP consensus opinions

* Chemical demand shown is polyethylene, polypropylene, and paraxylene. Bold lines are trend lines.

- Demand growth above GDP as standards of living improve
- Two-thirds of growth in Asia Pacific
- Growth driven by preferred material attributes

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The Energy Challenge

Meeting the world's growing energy needs safely and responsibly

- Requires broad-based economic solutions
- Demands a commitment to innovation and technology
- Calls for unprecedented levels of investment and diversity of supply
- Requires sound, stable government policies
- Demands effective risk management and operational excellence

Risk Management

Risk management is fundamental to our business



- Well-developed and clearly-defined policies and procedures
 - Management accountability
 - High standards of design
 - Employee and contractor training

- Rigorously applied management systems

ExxonMobil

Operations Integrity Management System

Disciplined framework for the management of risk



- Common global expectations
- Integrated into daily operations - it's how we operate
- Provides framework to meet or exceed regulations
- Ongoing assessments and incorporation of learnings

Financial and Operating Results

Rex Tillerson
Chairman and CEO



ExxonMobil

2011 Financial and Operating Results

Strong results across all key measures and business lines

- Relentless Focus on Operational Excellence
- Strong Financial and Operating Results
- Disciplined Investments Focused on Long-Term Value
- Unmatched Shareholder Distributions

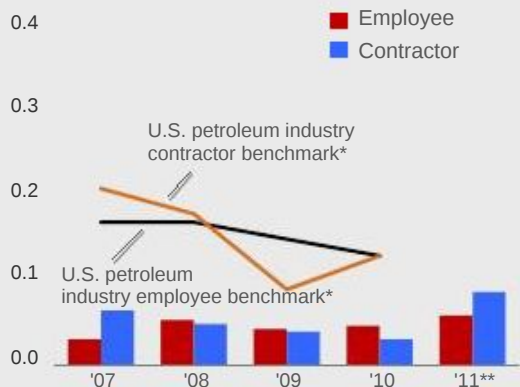


Safety

Safety performance remains strong in industry

Lost Time Incident Rate

Incidents per 200K hours



* 2011 industry data not available.
 ** XTO included beginning 2011.

- Our vision: *Nobody Gets Hurt*
- Focus on operational excellence and risk management
- XTO implementing proven safety management systems
- Committed to continuously improving safety performance

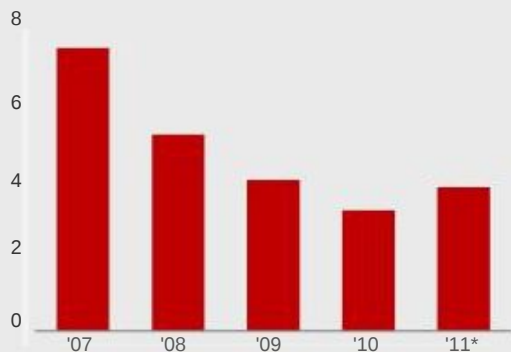


Environmental Performance

Committed to reducing environmental impact

Hydrocarbon Flaring from Upstream Oil & Gas Production

Million Metric Tons



- Strong environmental management
- Improving energy efficiency
- Reducing flaring, emissions, releases
- *Protect Tomorrow. Today.*

* XTO included beginning 2011.



Earnings

Earnings of \$41B in 2011, an increase of 35 percent over 2010

Earnings Excluding Special Items



- Strong performance across all business lines
- Leveraging integration advantages
- Maximizing value of asset base

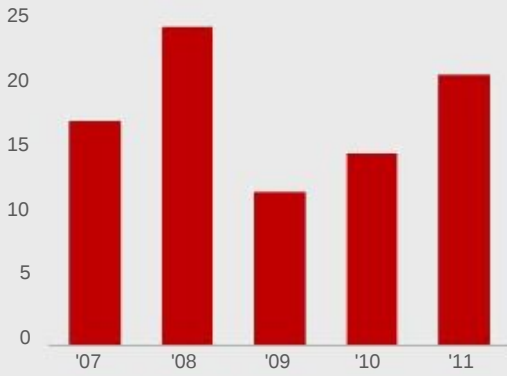


Upstream Earnings per Barrel

Upstream portfolio continues to deliver strong earnings per barrel

Earnings per Barrel

\$ per OEB



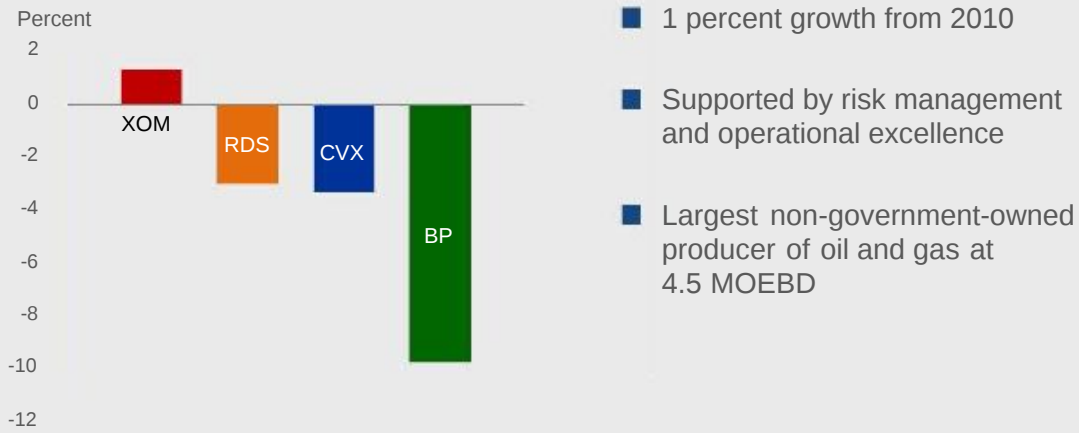
- Balanced portfolio well-positioned throughout business cycle
- Disciplined approach to cost management
- Relentless focus on maximizing value of each asset



Upstream Volumes Growth

Project ramp-ups and strong unconventional performance drive growth

2011 Volume Growth

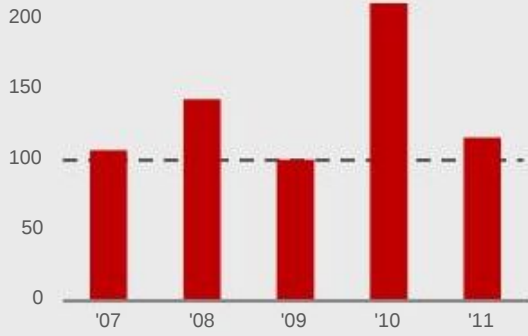


Reserves Replacement

Consistently replaced more reserves than produced

Proved Reserves Replacement*

Percent
250



- Replaced 116 percent of 2011 production
- Additions exceeded production for the 18th consecutive year
- Proved reserves increased to 24.9 BOEB

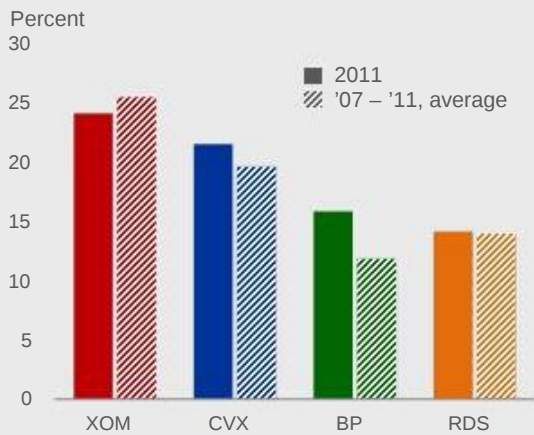
* Reserves replacement based on SEC pricing bases and excluding asset sales, except as noted in the Cautionary Statement.



Return on Capital Employed

ROCE leadership supported by consistent business model

Return on Average Capital Employed*



- ROCE of 24 percent in 2011
- Investments position long-term performance
- Disciplined investment through the business cycle
- Strength of integrated portfolio, project management, and technology application

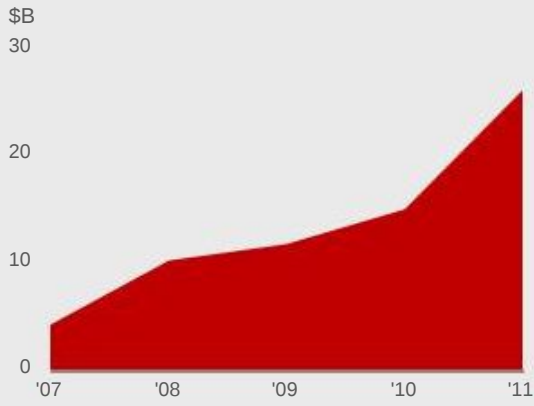
* Competitor data estimated on a consistent basis with ExxonMobil and based on public information.



Capital Management

Active asset divestments enhance shareholder value

Cumulative Proceeds Associated with Asset Sales; 2007 – 2011



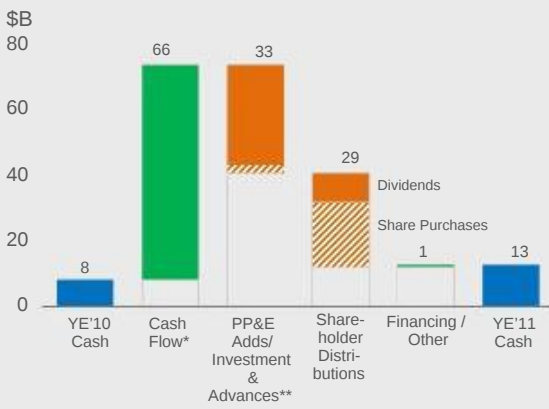
- Ongoing portfolio management fundamental to business model
- Targeted divestments across all business lines
- Retained assets which hold longer-term shareholder value



2011 Cash Flow

Superior cash generation provides investment and distribution flexibility

2011 Cash Flow



- Strong cash flow, up nearly 30 percent from 2010
- Year-end cash balance over \$13B
- Funded all attractive investment opportunities
- Continued to pay growing dividend

* Represents cash flow from operations and asset sales of \$66.5 billion, including \$11.1 billion from asset sales.

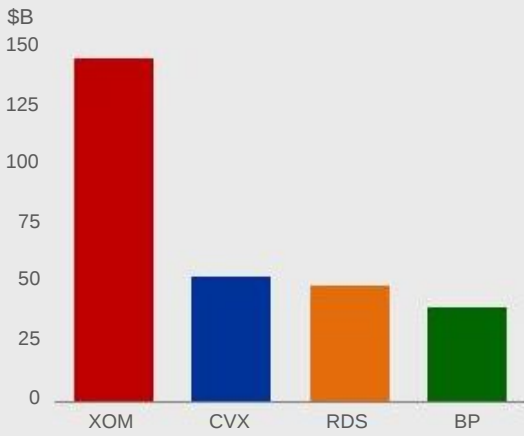
** PP&E Adds / Investment & Advances: Property, Plant, and Equipment (\$31.0 billion) and Investments & Advances (\$2.4 billion)



Free Cash Flow Generation

Cash generation unmatched among peers

Total Free Cash Flow ('07 – '11)*



- Total free cash flow generation of \$146B since beginning of 2007
 - Higher than competitors combined
- Strong cash generation provides capacity for shareholder distributions

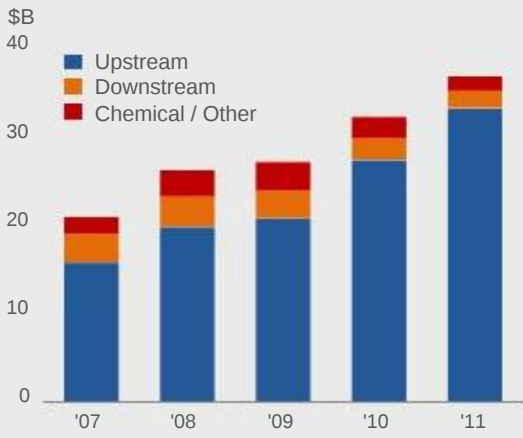
* Competitor data estimated on a consistent basis with ExxonMobil and based on public information.



Capex

Maintained focus on selective investments to deliver superior returns

Capex by Business Line



- Invested \$143B during the past five years
- Executed strategic acquisitions
- Progressing major projects
- Maintained capital efficiency and discipline

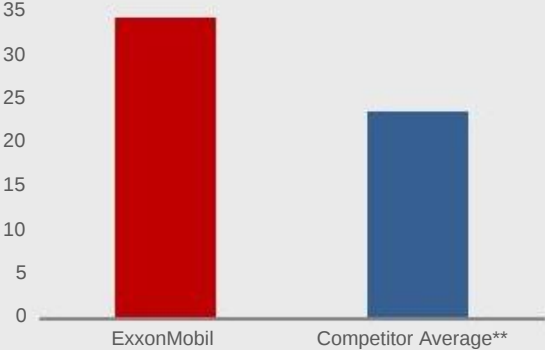


Distribution Yield

Industry-leading shareholder distributions

Total Distribution Yield ('07 – '11)*
Dividends & Share Repurchases

Percent



- Total distribution yield of 34 percent since beginning of 2007
- Average distribution yield of 7.3 percent versus competitor average of 5.1 percent

* Yield based on 2006 year-end market capitalization.

** RDS, BP, and CVX.

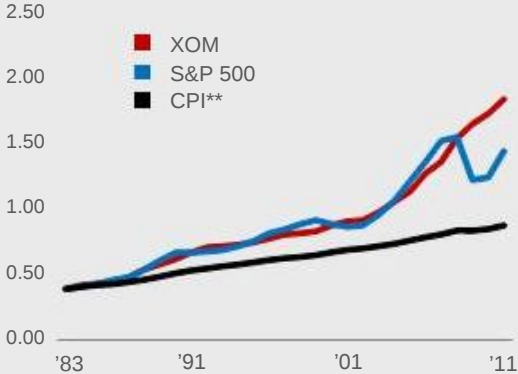


Dividends

Reliable and growing dividends; \$9 billion distributed in 2011

Dividend Growth since 1983*

\$ per share



- Over \$40B distributed to shareholders over past five years
- Dividend has grown every year since 1983
- Annualized growth rate of 5.7 percent
 - Almost two times inflation

* S&P and CPI indexed to 1983 Exxon dividend.
 ** CPI based on historical yearly average from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

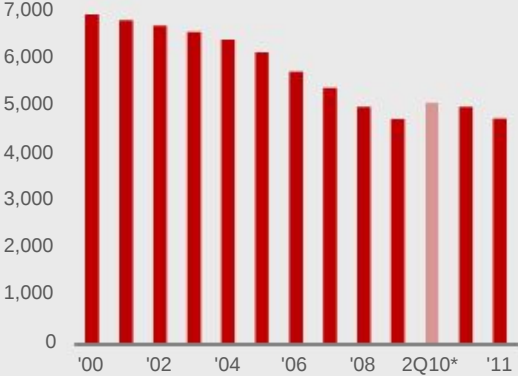


Share Reductions

Share purchases efficiently return cash to shareholders

Shares Outstanding

Millions of Shares



- \$20B in shares purchases in 2011
- Over 30 percent reduction in shares outstanding since Exxon and Mobil merger
- Expect number of shares issued for XTO to be repurchased by end of 1Q12

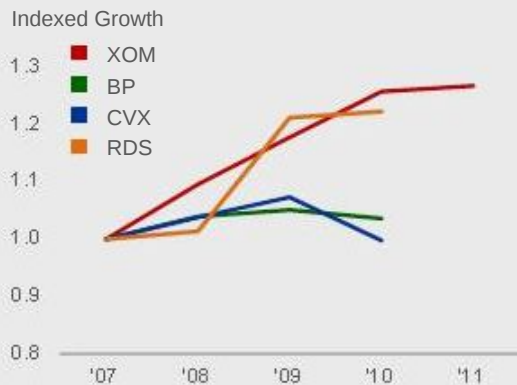
* XTO acquisition occurred 2Q10.



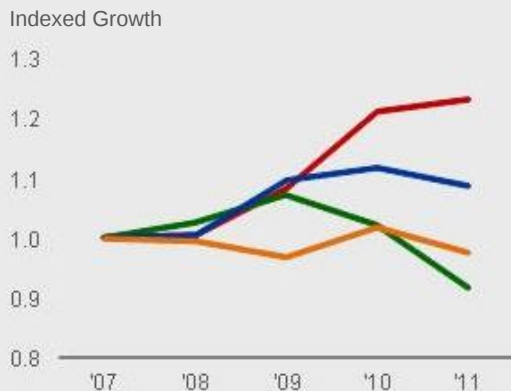
Increasing Ownership

Enhanced per share interest in ExxonMobil reserves and production

Reserves Growth per Share since 2007* **
Indexed; 2007 = 100



Production Growth per Share since 2007*
Indexed; 2007 = 100



* Competitor data estimated on a consistent basis with ExxonMobil and based on public information.

** Reserves based on SEC pricing bases, including oil sands and equity companies. 2011 competitor data not yet available.



2011 Financial and Operating Results

Strong results across all key measures and business lines

- Relentless Focus on Operational Excellence
- Strong Financial and Operating Results
- Disciplined Investments Focused on Long-Term Value
- Unmatched Shareholder Distributions

ExxonMobil

Competitive Advantages

Rex Tillerson
Chairman and CEO



ExxonMobil

Competitive Advantages

ExxonMobil possesses unique competitive advantages

- Balanced Portfolio
- Disciplined Investing
- High-Impact Technologies
- Operational Excellence
- Global Integration



Competitive Advantages

ExxonMobil possesses unique competitive advantages

- **Balanced Portfolio**
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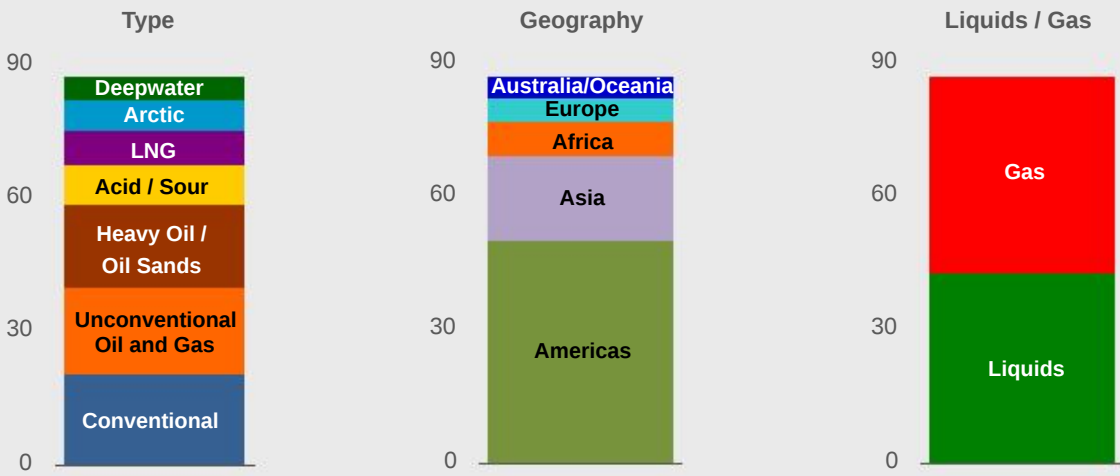


ExxonMobil

2011 Resource Base

Diverse resource base of over 87 billion oil-equivalent barrels

Resource Base (BOEB)

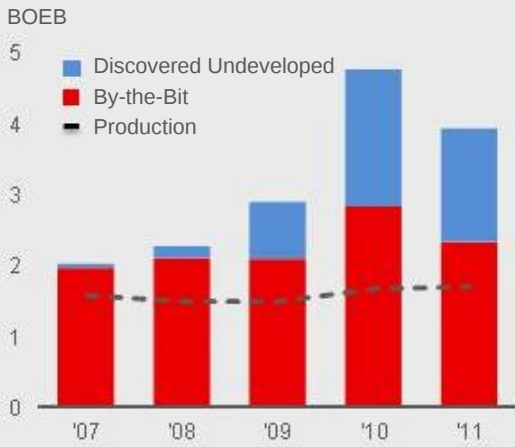


ExxonMobil

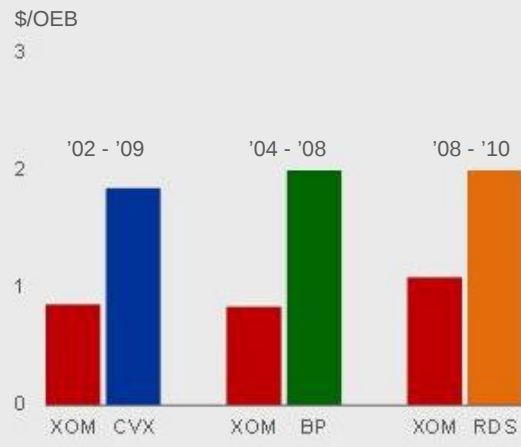
Resource Base Growth

Consistently adding quality resources at attractive finding costs

Annual Resource Additions*



Finding Cost (as reported)**



* Excludes XTO acquisition and the proved portion of discovered undeveloped additions.

** Sources: Chevron Analyst Presentation (3/11), BP Strategy Presentation (3/10), Shell Strategy Update (3/11)

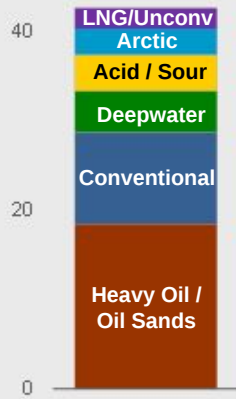


Global Liquids Position

Robust liquids portfolio of quality operations and advantaged projects

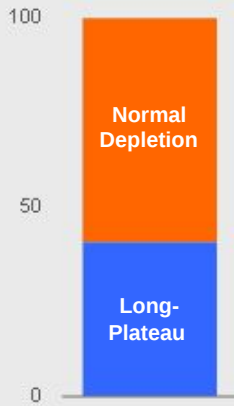
Liquids Resource Base

BOEB



2011 Liquids Production

Percent



- 12.2 BOEB proved liquid reserves

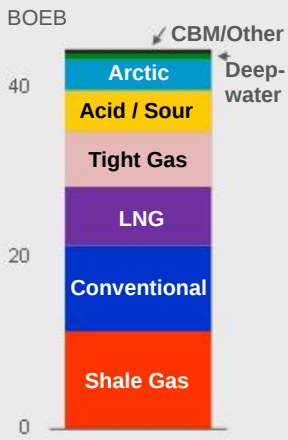
- Strong growth potential

- Significant long-plateau volumes

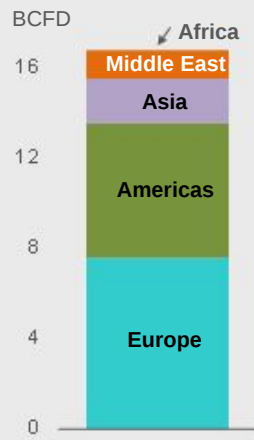
Global Gas Position

Gas portfolio diverse in resource type, markets, and contract structures

Gas Resource Base



Markets



- 76 TCF proved gas reserves
- Large, diverse resource base
- Leading unconventional position with significant growth potential

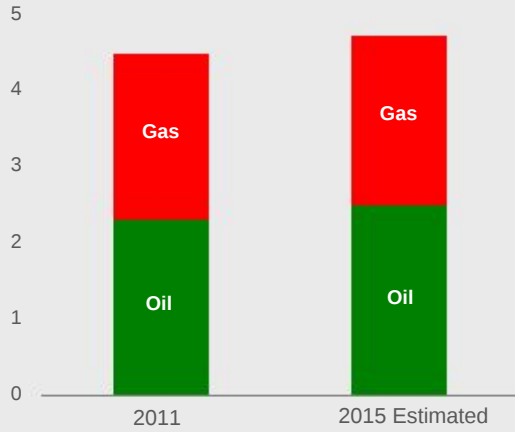


Production and Contract Mix

Significant portion of production linked to oil pricing

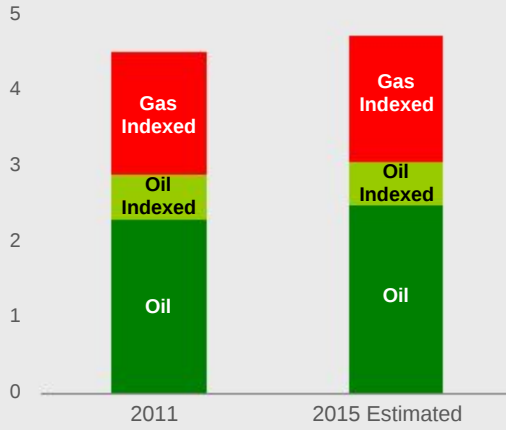
Production Mix

MOEBD



Contract Mix

MOEBD



New Opportunity Growth

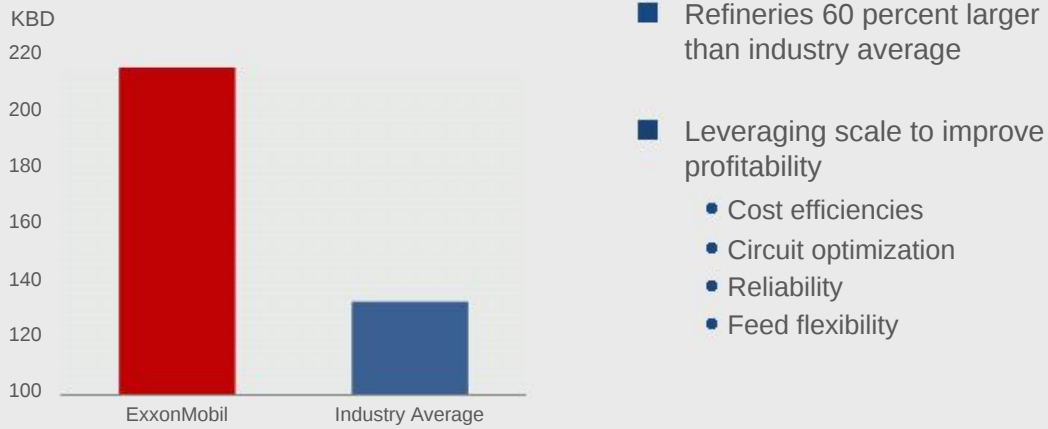
Growing global portfolio of high-quality resource opportunities



Scale Advantage

Largest global refiner with the highest level of integration

Average Refinery Size*



* ExxonMobil average global refinery capacity compared to industry equity share capacity; year-end 2011. Equity share capacity calculated on a consistent basis using public information. Source: Oil & Gas Journal.

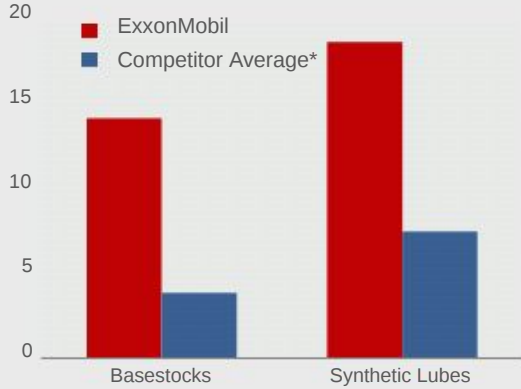
ExxonMobil

Lubricants Leadership Position

Largest basestock manufacturer and leading marketer of synthetics

Market Position

Percent share



* ExxonMobil estimate of key competitor market share based on Kline industry data and public information. Competitors include BP, RDS, and CVX.

- Global synthetics demand growing 6 percent per year
- Industry leadership in basestocks and synthetic lubricants
- Well-positioned to capture growth
 - Supported by advanced technology and brand leadership

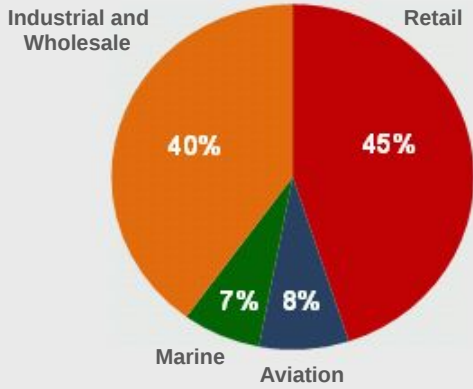


World-Class Brands

A leading marketer of high-quality products with trusted brands

Global Fuels Marketing Sales

Percent, sales



- Global reach
- Diverse sales channels
- Global brands trusted for product quality and supply reliability

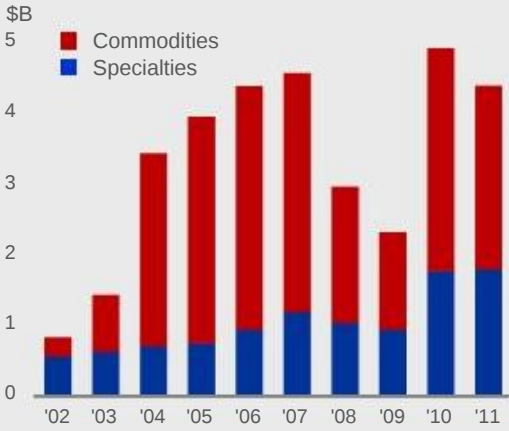


ExxonMobil

Balanced Portfolio Maximizes Value

Industry-leading Chemical performance driven by strong portfolio

Earnings



- Facilities strategically located, supplying all major growth regions
- Commodities provide scale and upside earnings capture
- Specialties generate stable yet growing earnings base
- Proprietary technology underpins portfolio



Competitive Advantages

ExxonMobil possesses unique competitive advantages

- Balanced Portfolio
- **Disciplined Investing**
- High-Impact Technologies
- Operational Excellence
- Global Integration



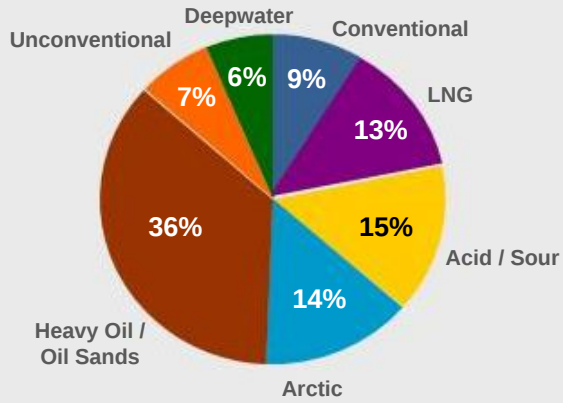
ExxonMobil

Project Inventory

Extensive portfolio supports selective investment decisions

Project Distribution by Type

Percent, resource



- Portfolio of 120+ projects
- Developing 23 net BOEB across all regions and resource types
- Industry-leading project management
- High-impact technology
- Investment selectivity

ExxonMobil

Near-Term Project Start-Ups

21 major project start-ups are planned between 2012 and 2014



Deepwater Angola Satellites



Oil Sands Kearl



Deepwater GOM Hadrian South / Lucius



LNG Papua New Guinea



Acid / Sour Kashagan Phase 1



Conventional Kipper / Tuna



Arctic Arkutun-Dagi



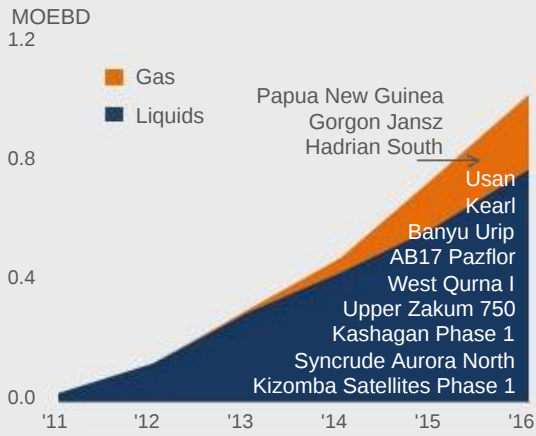
Nigeria Satellites



Major Project Production Outlook

Significant new production supports long-term volumes

Major Project Production Outlook*



- Over 1 MOEBD added by 2016
- 80 percent liquids volumes
- Significant long-plateau volumes
- Long-term growth supported by diverse portfolio

* Outlook based on 2011 average prices (Brent crude \$111/B).

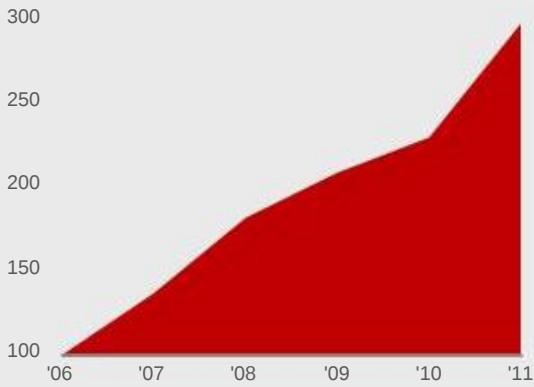


Selective Investments

Increasing high-value diesel production for growing markets

Ultra-Low Sulfur Diesel Production

ExxonMobil, indexed

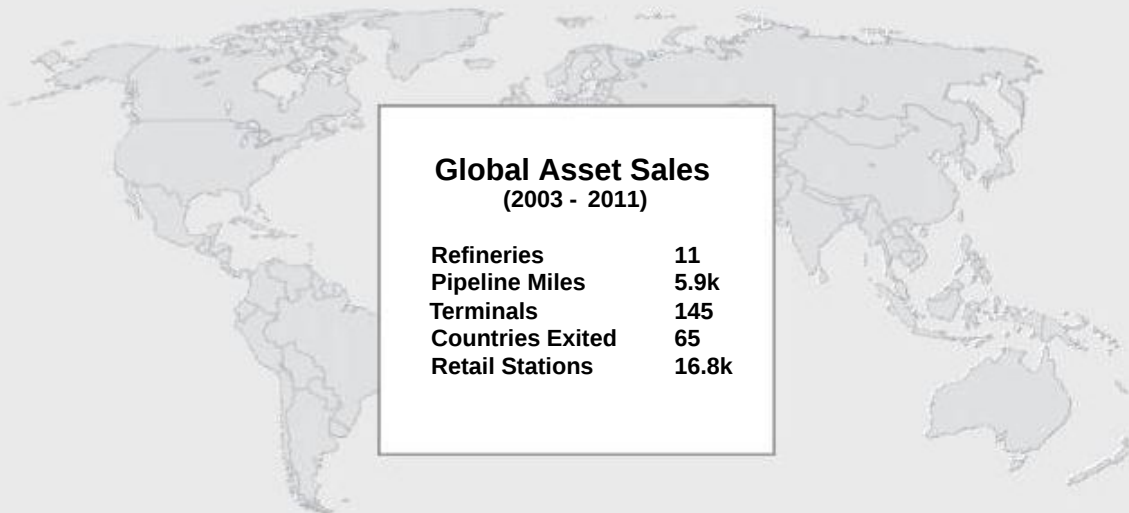


- Global diesel demand expected to rise by 85 percent through 2040
- Recent investments contributed to record ULSD production in 2011
- Progressing additional investments to supply more lower-sulfur fuels

ExxonMobil

Portfolio Management

Ongoing portfolio management delivers value



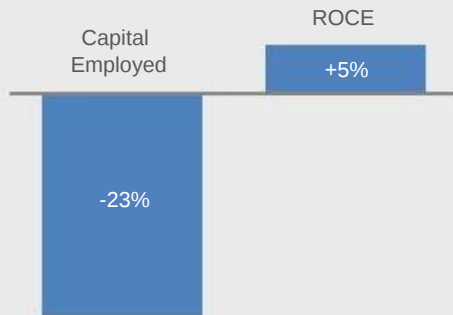
ExxonMobil

Effects from Portfolio Highgrading

Restructuring has driven a material decrease in our capital employed

Impact of Divestments / Restructuring

Percent, 2011 versus 2003; Downstream only



- Improved capital efficiency
 - Divestments reduced capital employed more than 20 percent since 2003
- Relatively low impact to earnings
- Disciplined and ongoing approach to capital management

ExxonMobil

Singapore Expansion

Establishing world-class integrated platform to support Asia growth



- Two-thirds of chemical growth from Asia Pacific
- Once complete, largest refining-chemical complex in our circuit
 - 2.6 million tonnes of new capacity
 - 98 percent mechanically complete with units progressively starting up
- Value capture accelerates as global economy strengthens

ExxonMobil

Competitive Advantages

ExxonMobil possesses unique competitive advantages

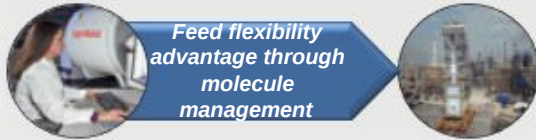
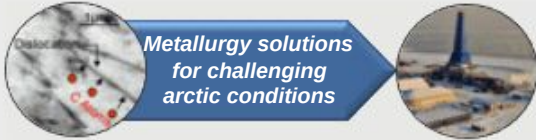
- Balanced Portfolio
- Disciplined Investing
- **High-Impact Technologies**
- Operational Excellence
- Global Integration



ExxonMobil

Technology Leadership

Developing fundamental science to meet the world's energy challenges



- Corporate Strategic Research
- Unique, world-class scientific research capability
- Fundamental research enables identification of technology opportunities
- Foundation for technology development in the business lines

ExxonMobil

Research and Development

Progressing breakthrough research to develop high-reward, risk reduction technologies across the Upstream business

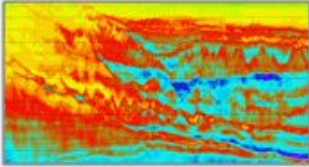
Exploration



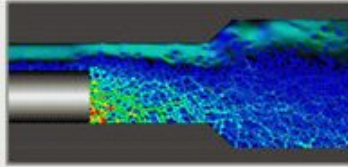
Development



Production



Imaging



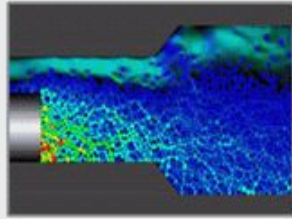
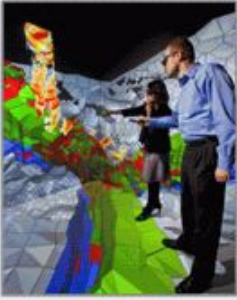
Extended Reach
Drilling



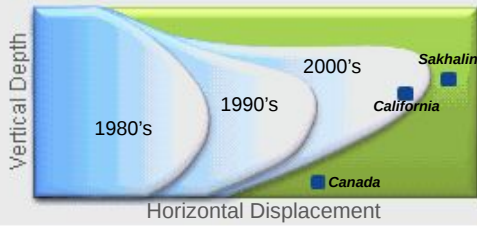
Shale Gas / Tight Oil
Stimulation

Extended Reach Drilling

Developing and applying integrated technologies to unlock greater value



- Drilled 23 of 27 longest-reach wells
- Integrated suite of technologies from modeling to wellbore planning
- Increased capital efficiency and access to additional reserves



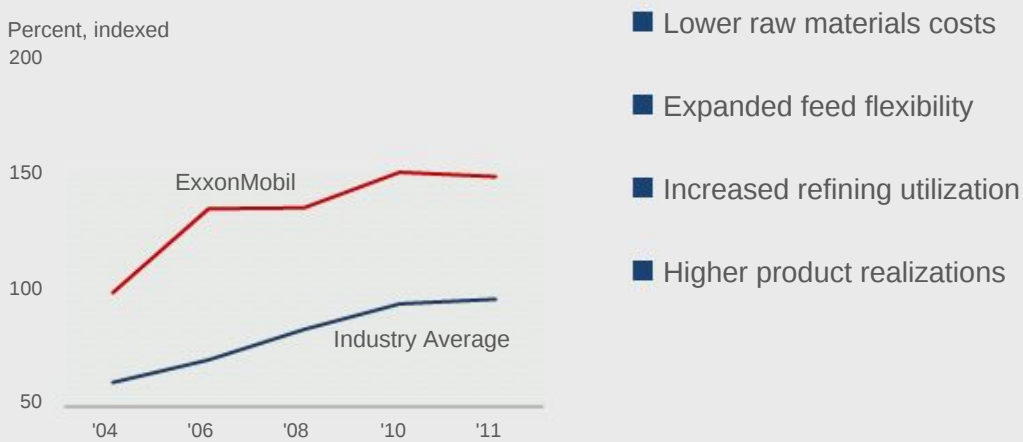
ExxonMobil

Margin Improvement

Advantaged technologies enable our ability to improve margins

"Discounted" Crudes*

Percent, indexed
200



- Lower raw materials costs
- Expanded feed flexibility
- Increased refining utilization
- Higher product realizations

Source: ExxonMobil estimate based on public information.

* Includes "challenged" crudes which are discounted in the market due to properties that make them challenging to process.

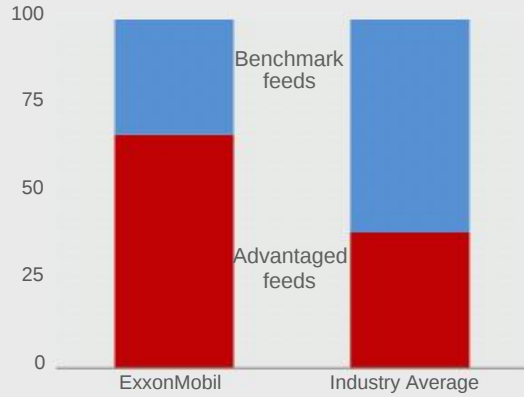
ExxonMobil

Feedstock Flexibility

Significant flexibility to process advantaged feedstocks

Worldwide Feedstock*

Percent



- Facilities configured to run wide range of feedstock
- Access to range of feeds to capitalize on lowest-cost options
- Proprietary molecule management technologies maximize value

Source: IHS Chemical; full-year estimate as of September 2011.

* Ethylene feedstock; ExxonMobil data includes share of JV production.



Higher-Value Products

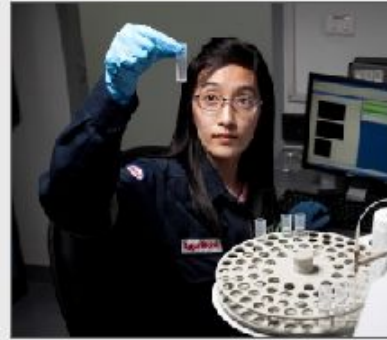
Advantaged technologies improve our products



Industry-leading synthetic lubes



Premium chemical products



Higher-quality fuel products



Competitive Advantages

ExxonMobil possesses unique competitive advantages

- Balanced Portfolio
- Disciplined Investing
- High-Impact Technologies
- **Operational Excellence**
- Global Integration



ExxonMobil

People

Operational excellence begins with exceptional employees



- Culture of excellence
- Tailored, world-class training
- Diverse, global work experiences
- Host country workforce development

ExxonMobil

Reliability and Cost Management

Best practices deliver strong reliability and life-cycle cost performance



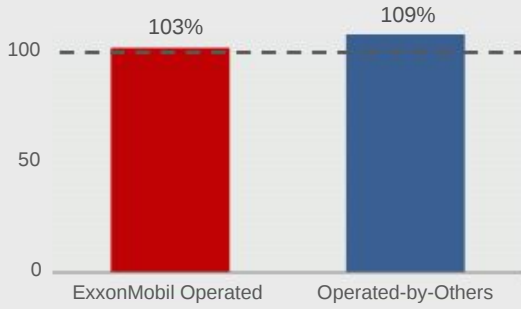
- Strong reliability performance
 - Operated uptime >3 percent higher than assets operated-by-others over the last five years
- Maintaining integrity of facilities
- Disciplined global operating and maintenance systems

ExxonMobil

Project Execution

Proven execution performance and delivery of complex projects

Cost Performance*
2007 – 2011 Average
Percent
150
100
50
0



- Rigorous project management
- Superior cost and schedule delivery
- Maximize efficiencies
- Reappraisal to continuously improve project performance

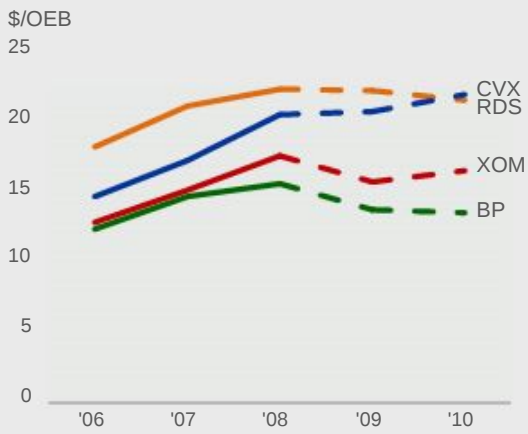
* Actual versus funded cost variance (%); '07 to '11 project start-ups in ExxonMobil portfolio

ExxonMobil

Cost Management

Disciplined and consistent approach to cost management

Total Costs per OEB*



- Continual effort to maximize the value of each asset
- Mature contracting strategies
- Ongoing portfolio management

* Upstream technical costs using 10-K/20-F information; beginning in 2009 equity companies and oil sands mining operations are included.

ExxonMobil

Angola and Sakhalin Developments

Delivering significant life-cycle value from frontier developments



- Enabling frontier developments with differentiating technologies
- Delivering operational excellence
 - Over 1.7 billion barrels produced
 - Over 95 percent uptime
- Rapidly nationalizing the workforce
- Maintaining strong government relations

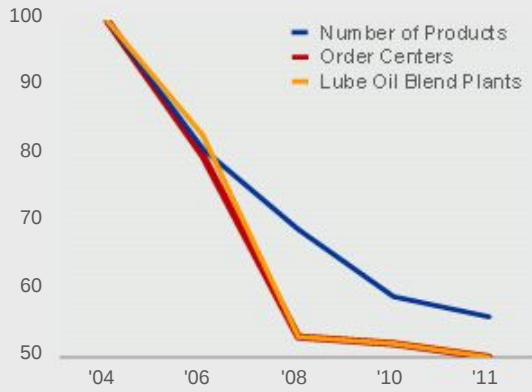
ExxonMobil

Improving Productivity

Focus on optimizing productivity delivers competitive advantage

Supply Chain Operating Efficiencies

Indexed



- Ongoing consolidation activities
 - Integrated marketing company announced in 2011
- Streamlined product offering
- Global organization, systems, and processes driving lower operating expenses

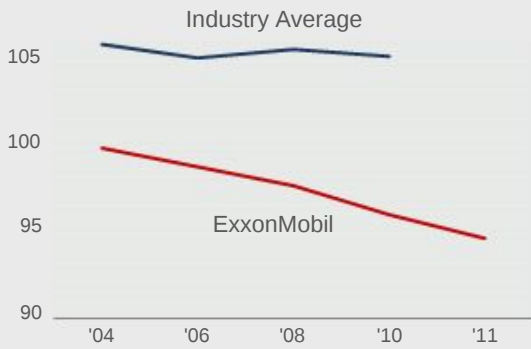
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Operating Efficiency

Sustaining high levels of operating efficiency

Refining Energy Intensity*

Indexed
110



- Refining and Chemical expanding energy efficiency advantage
- Globally shared best practices
- Advanced technologies
- Targeted investments

* Data indexed to ExxonMobil ('04). Source: Solomon Associates fuels refining benchmarking data; available for even years. 2011 data estimated by ExxonMobil.

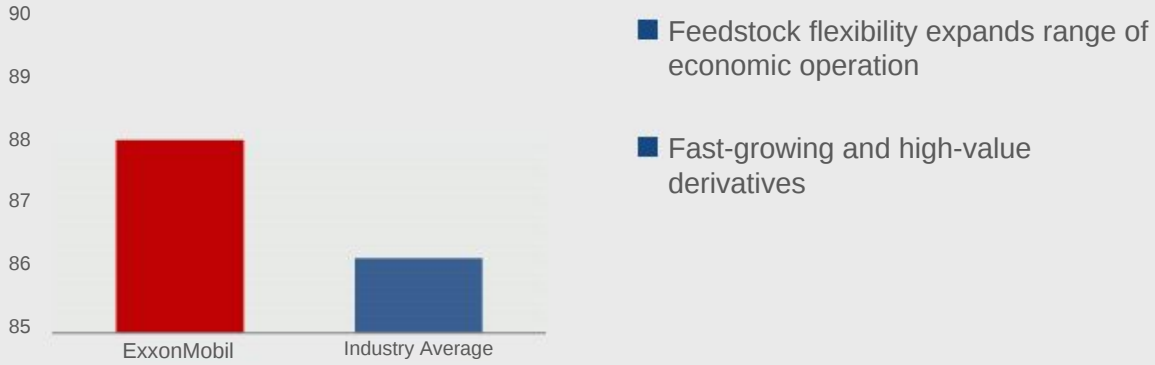


Higher Operating Rates

Technology enables higher capacity utilization

Global Steam Cracker Capacity Utilization
2007 – 2011 Average

Percent



Source: IHS Chemical



Competitive Advantages

ExxonMobil possesses unique competitive advantages

- Balanced Portfolio
- Disciplined Investing
- High-Impact Technologies
- Operational Excellence
- **Global Integration**



ExxonMobil

Maximizing Value through Integration

Continuing to create value through the integrated business model



- Maximize value from Upstream resource through to finished products

- Leverage global functional organization
 - Broadly deploy best practices
 - Economies of scale, shared support services, purchasing
 - Maximize technology potential

Marketing New Crudes

Early integration across the supply chain enhances resource value



- Upstream leveraging Downstream to optimize equity crude value

- Consistent integrated approach
 - Molecular assays
 - Crude valuation
 - Technical readiness
 - Refining capability and placement

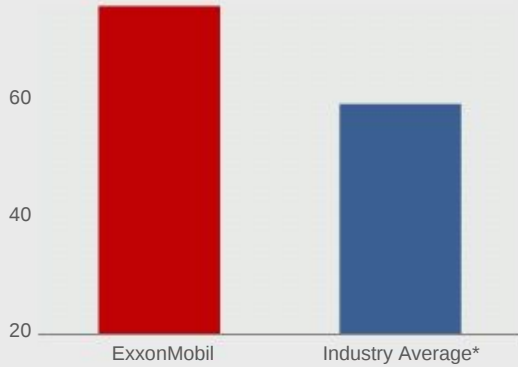
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Integrated Manufacturing

ExxonMobil has integration advantages that are difficult to replicate

Refining Integration with Chemicals/Lubes*

Percent
80



Source: Parpinelli Tecnon database

* Calculated on a consistent basis using public information; year-end 2011.

- Higher-value products
- Integrated molecular optimization
- Assets with unparalleled feed flexibility
- Common site management, utilities, and infrastructure

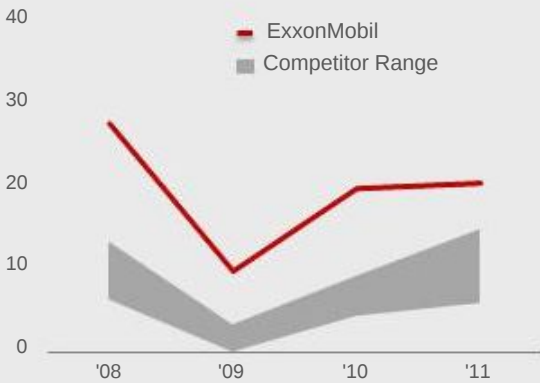
ExxonMobil

Industry-Leading Results

Downstream and Chemical businesses outperform competition

Downstream and Chemical Combined ROCE

Percent



* Competitor data estimated on a consistent basis with ExxonMobil and based on public information. Competitors include BP, RDS, and CVX.

- Proven business strategies enabled by technology
- Businesses optimized together to maximize shareholder value
- 2008 – 2011 average annual results:
 - Earnings of \$8 billion
 - 19 percent ROCE; nearly three times the competitor average

ExxonMobil

Competitive Advantages

ExxonMobil possesses unique competitive advantages

- Balanced Portfolio
- Disciplined Investing
- High-Impact Technologies
- Operational Excellence
- Global Integration



Unlocking Greater Value in the Upstream

Mark Albers
Senior Vice President

Andy Swiger
Senior Vice President



ExxonMobil

Upstream

Consistent execution of our strategies, underpinned by a relentless focus on operational excellence, drives delivery of superior results



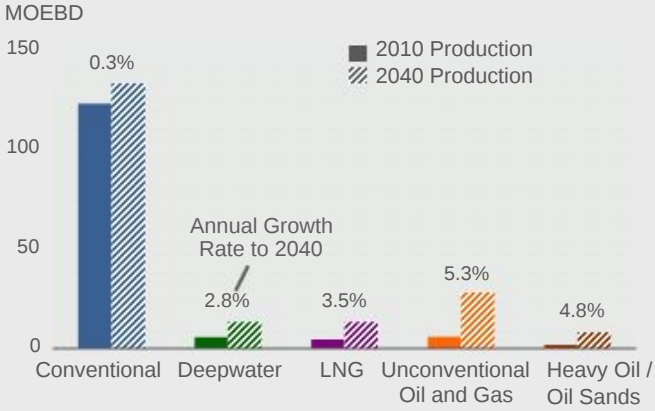
- High-quality resources captured at attractive costs
- Effective partnerships
- Distinguishing technologies
- Proven project execution
- Operational excellence

ExxonMobil

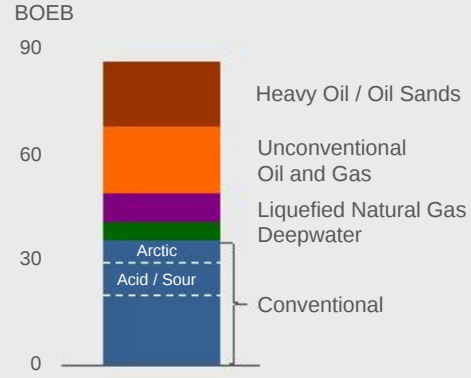
Meeting the Energy Challenge

Diverse and material portfolio across resource types of growing importance in meeting global energy demand

World Oil and Gas Supply Growth*



2011 ExxonMobil Resource Base



* Source: ExxonMobil 2012 Outlook for Energy



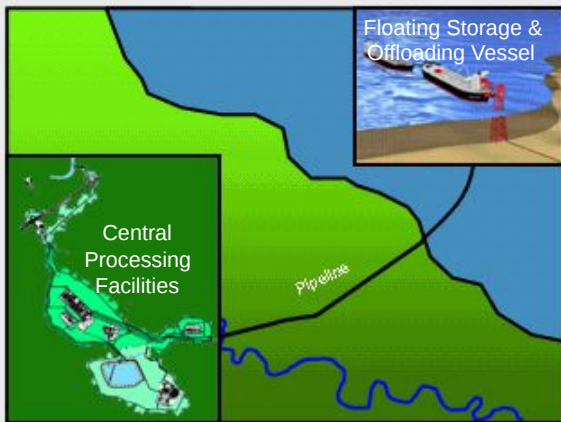
Conventional

Delivering significant value from conventional resources



Banyu Urip, Indonesia

Significant onshore oil development progressing on schedule



- 450 MB oil resource
- Early production of 20 KBD
- 165 KBD full field capacity
- 5 Full Field EPC contracts awarded
- Anticipated start-up in 2014

Sakhalin and Hebron

Applying proven arctic capabilities to progress additional developments



Sakhalin

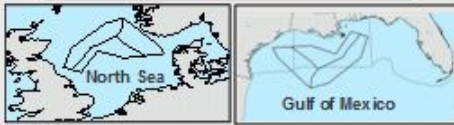
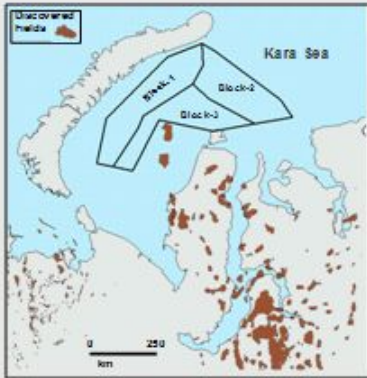
- Odoptu holds world record for extended reach well
- Arkutun-Dagi fabrication in progress and on schedule for 2014 start-up

Hebron

- Initial engineering under way

Russia

Extending capabilities to significant new arctic acreage position

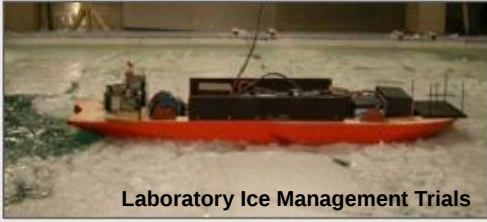


- Entered into Strategic Cooperation Agreement with Rosneft
- Kara Sea – 31 million acres
 - Extension of prolific West Siberia hydrocarbon province
- Progressing definitive agreements
- Pursuing fiscal improvements
- Commencing exploration activities

ExxonMobil

Technology

Continuing to advance new technology solutions for arctic resources



- 90 years of arctic technology development
- Progressing next-generation technologies
 - Advanced arctic characterization
 - Ice management systems
 - Floating drilling
 - Gravity-based structures

Deepwater

Building on established deepwater capability



- Exploration
- Major Projects
- Production Operations

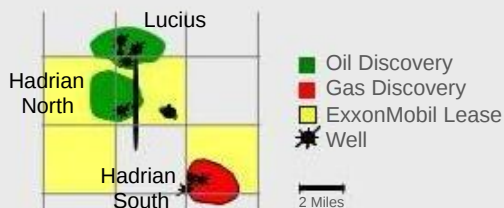
- Innovative design approaches
 - Early Production Systems
 - “Design One, Build Multiple”
- Cost-effective subsea satellite field development
- Progressing exploration activities
 - West and East Africa
 - Black Sea
 - Gulf of Mexico



Gulf of Mexico

Progressing development of discoveries in the Gulf of Mexico

Lucius and Hadrian Discoveries



- Large, high-quality acreage position
- Significant discoveries at Hadrian and Lucius
- Progressing developments
 - Lucius / Hadrian South funded
 - Hadrian North FEED under way
 - Julia Phase 1 FEED under way
- Maturing prospect inventory

GOM Project Development Costs*



* Source: Wood Mackenzie



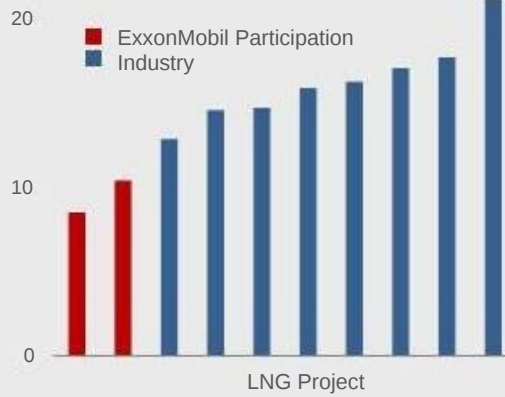
Liquefied Natural Gas

ExxonMobil has leading global liquefied natural gas capability



LNG Development Costs*

\$/OEB (2012\$)



* Source: Wood Mackenzie



Papua New Guinea

Extending global LNG experience and project execution capabilities



- High-quality 9 TCF resource
- Two-train 6.6 MTA LNG plant
- Progressing on schedule
- Anticipate start-up in 2014
- Active exploration program

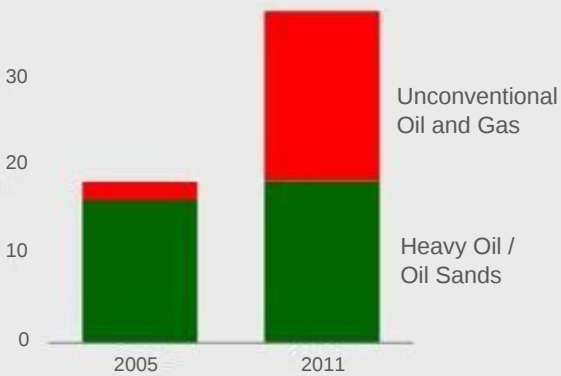
ExxonMobil

Unconventional Resources

Industry-leading global unconventional resource base

Unconventional Resource Base

BOEB*
40



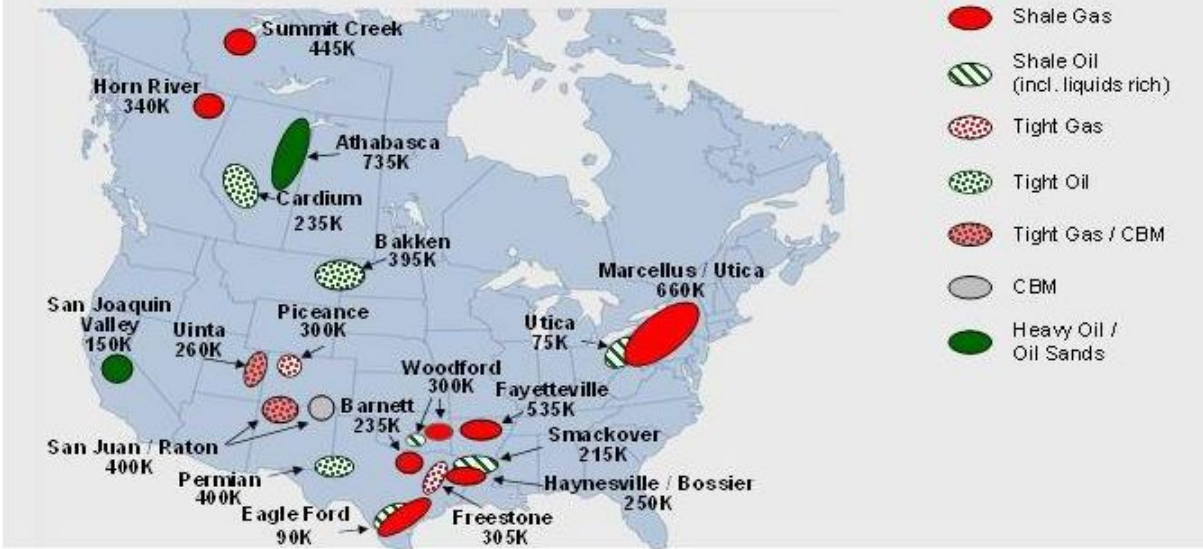
* Resource base at year end

- Unconventional resource base doubled since 2005
- Accounts for over 40 percent of total resource base
- Gas growth balanced by strong position in heavy oil / oil sands
- Deep inventory of attractive opportunities

ExxonMobil

North America

Material position in unconventional resource plays across N. America



Oil Sands

High-quality oil sands resource underpins long-term resource value

Oil Sands Mining Resource Quality



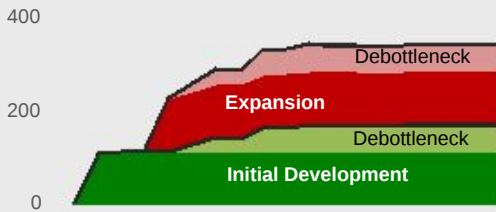
- Significant acreage position
- Among the highest quality
- Growth area, material, long-plateau production

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Kearl

High-quality resource and enabling technologies deliver long-term value

Kearl Development
KOEBD

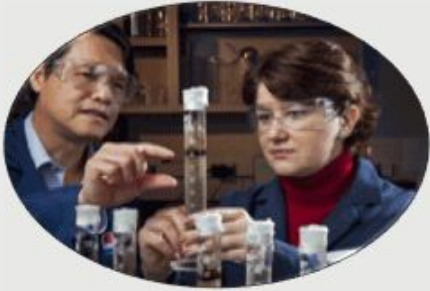


- Long-term plateau production profile
- On schedule to commence operations year-end 2012
- Expansion Project fully funded with start-up year-end 2015
- Proprietary technology
- Attractive returns



Technology

Emerging new technologies to further unlock oil sands value



- Paraffinic Froth Treatment
 - Eliminates need for on-site upgrader
 - Reduces GHG emissions and cost

- Wet Tailings
 - Lowers tailings handling costs

- Non-Aqueous Extraction
 - Significantly reduces water use
 - Avoids new wet tailings ponds
 - Higher bitumen recoveries

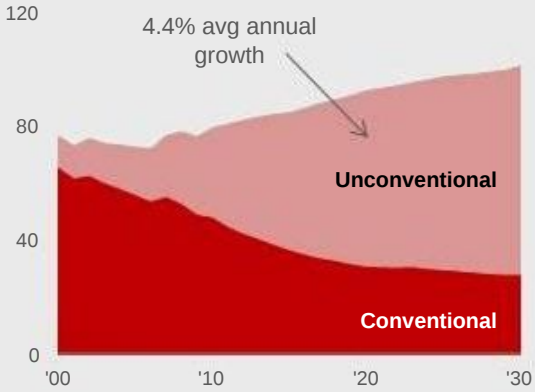


North America Gas

Significant gas production growth required to meet demand

Local Production to Meet Demand

GCFD



- Technology unlocking new supplies
- Significant unconventional growth to offset conventional decline
- About 70 percent of North America demand is met by unconventional production by 2030

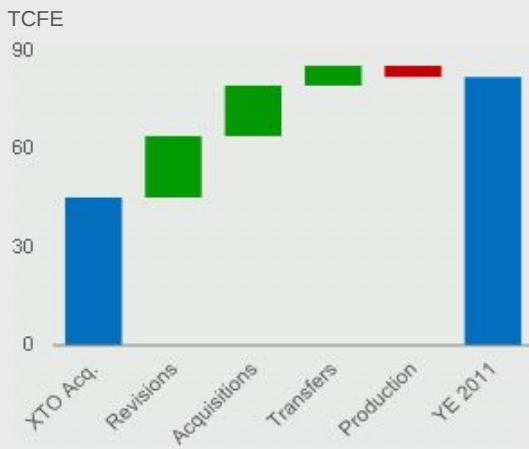
Source: ExxonMobil 2012 Outlook for Energy



Unconventional Capability

XTO established the foundation of our global unconventional capability

XTO Resource Base Evolution (U.S.)



- Key enabler to unlocking global unconventional resource value
- XTO managing 82 TCFE at year-end
- Adding quality acquisitions at attractive costs
 - 15 TCFE at \$0.23/KCFE
- Leveraging XTO capability in global pursuits

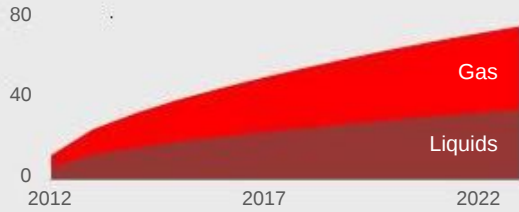


Liquids-Rich Plays

Well-positioned in liquids-rich unconventional plays



Woodford Ardmore Development Scenario
KOEBD



- Legacy tight oil positions in the Bakken and Permian
- Expanding Woodford Ardmore play
 - Over 170K net acres; 9 operated rigs
 - Develop ~600 MOEB at <\$10/OEB
- Growing portfolio of emerging plays including Cardium in Canada



Operational Excellence

Operational efficiency and technology capture additional value

Drilling Days Evolution

Percent Improvement

80

40

0

- Barnett
- Haynesville
- Fayetteville

Time (years)

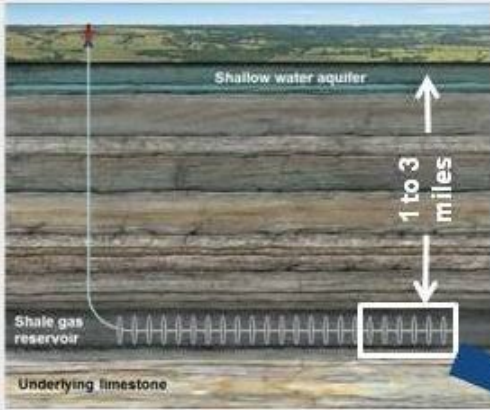
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

- Mature play learnings being applied to new plays
- Continue to extract value even as wells have become more complex to drill
- Systematic approach
- Apply approach to global portfolio



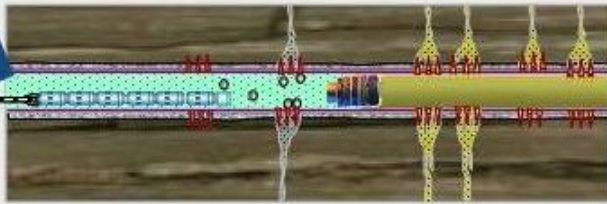
Technology

New technologies are further enhancing unconventional value



Enhanced perforating and stimulation technologies

- Reduce completion costs
- Improve recovery
- Enable water reuse



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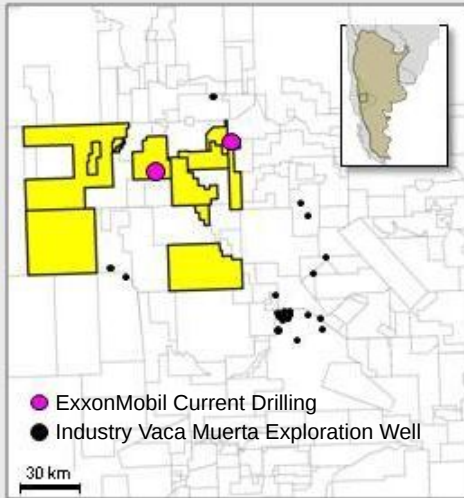
Global Portfolio

Growing global portfolio with early-mover, quality acreage pursuits



Argentina

Commencing exploration activities in a promising unconventional play



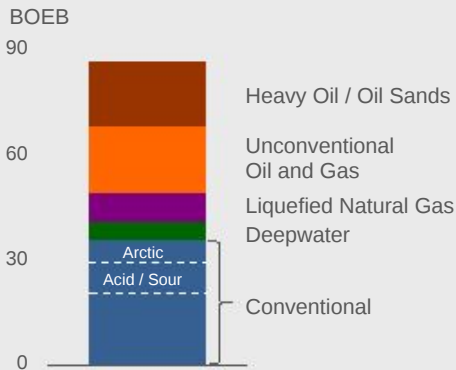
- Material position in the Vaca Muerta play of the Neuquén Basin
- Drilling commenced to evaluate liquids and gas potential
- Leveraging ExxonMobil unconventional capabilities globally



Unlocking Greater Value

Superior value creation relies on high-quality resources, growth markets, enabling technologies, and growing organizational capability

2011 ExxonMobil Resource Base



- High-quality resources captured at attractive costs
- Effective partnerships
- Distinguishing technologies
- Proven project execution
- Operational excellence



Outlook

Rex Tillerson
Chairman and CEO

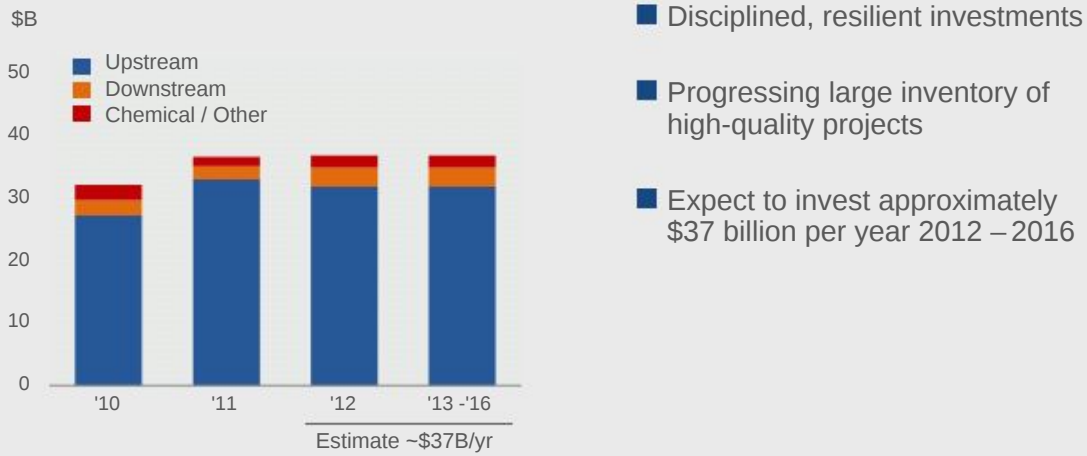


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Investment Plan

Committed to investing through the business cycle

Capex by Business Line



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Upstream Production Outlook

Production in line with long-term growth estimates

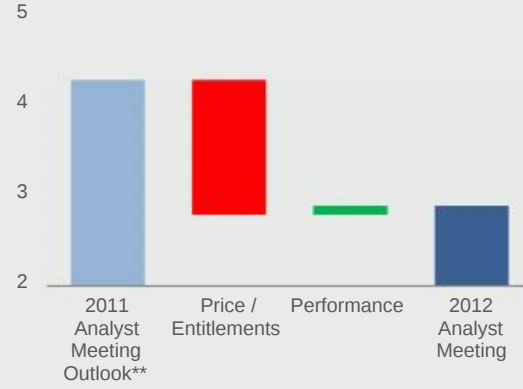
2011 Production

MOEBD



2009 to 2014 Growth Projections*

Percent Growth



* Excludes impact of future divestments and OPEC quota effects.
 ** 2011 Outlook as communicated in 2011 Analyst Meeting.

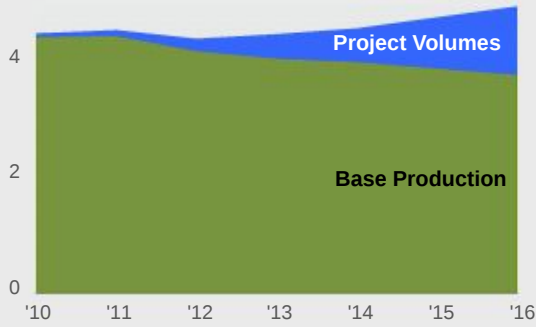


Upstream Production Outlook

Production driven by strong performance, quality projects and resources

Total Production Outlook*

MOEBD
6



- Projections based on 2011 average prices (\$111/B Brent)
- Volume outlook:
 - 2011 to 2012: down 3 percent
 - 2011 to 2016: up 1 to 2 percent/yr
- Base decline rate of 3 percent
 - Unconventional and long-plateau volumes mitigate decline

* Excludes impact of future divestments and OPEC quota effects.

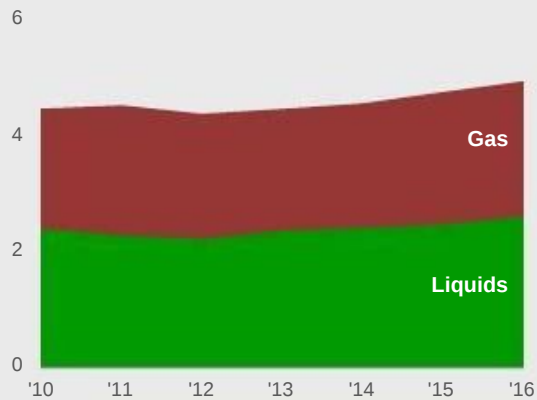
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Upstream Production Outlook

Balanced portfolio with strong contributions from liquids and gas

Total Production Outlook*

MOEBD



■ Projections based on 2011 average prices (\$111/B Brent)

■ Major projects and strong work program drive growth

- Liquids: 2 to 3 percent per year
- Gas: 0.5 to 1 percent per year

■ Growing contribution of long-plateau volumes

* Excludes impact of future divestments and OPEC quota effects.

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Summary

Rex Tillerson
Chairman and CEO



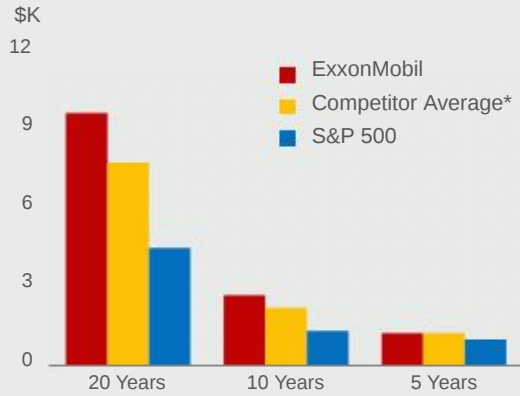
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Share Performance

Long-term performance exceeds competitor average and S&P 500

Shareholder Returns

Value of \$1,000 Invested (as of YE 2011)



- Financial results and stock market returns best viewed over long term
- Reflects strong financial and operating performance
- Competitive advantages maximize shareholder value

* RDS, BP, and CVX

ExxonMobil

Meeting the World's Energy Challenges

Meeting the world's growing energy needs requires:

ExxonMobil has:



- Large, diverse resource base
- Leadership in unconventional resource development
- Strong LNG portfolio
- Strategic projects
- World-class R&D programs
- Technology to unlock value
- Financial strength
- Disciplined, resilient investments

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ExxonMobil Strengths

Relentless focus on maximizing long-term shareholder value

- Strong Financial and Operating Performance
- Balanced Portfolio
- Disciplined Investing
- High-Impact Technologies
- Operational Excellence
- Global Integration



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.

Note: Page numbers referenced in this document refer to ExxonMobil's 2011 Financial and Operating Review.

Earnings Excluding Special Items — In addition to reporting U.S. GAAP defined net income, ExxonMobil also presents a measure of earnings that excludes earnings from special items quantified and described in our quarterly and annual earnings press releases. Earnings excluding special items is a non-GAAP financial measure, and is included to facilitate comparisons of base business performance across periods. A reconciliation to net income attributable to ExxonMobil is shown on page 85. We also refer to earnings excluding special items as normalized earnings. Earnings per share amounts use the same average common shares outstanding as used for the calculation of earnings per common share and earnings per common share – assuming dilution.

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 at 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.

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.

Entitlement Volume Effects — *Production Sharing Contract (PSC) net interest reductions* are contractual reductions in ExxonMobil's share of production volumes covered by PSCs. These reductions typically occur when cumulative investment returns or production volumes achieve thresholds as specified in the PSCs. Once a net interest reduction has occurred, it typically will not be reversed by subsequent events, such as lower crude oil prices. *Price and Spend Impacts on Volumes* are fluctuations in ExxonMobil's share of production volumes caused by changes in oil and gas prices or spending levels from one period to another. For example, at higher prices, fewer barrels are required for ExxonMobil to recover its costs. According to the terms of contractual arrangements or government royalty regimes, price or spending variability can increase or decrease royalty burdens and/or volumes attributable to ExxonMobil. These effects generally vary from period to period with field spending patterns or market prices for crude oil or natural gas.

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.

Proved Reserves — Proved reserves in this publication for 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.

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.

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

<u>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS AND ASSET SALES</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>					
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	<u>66,478</u>	<u>51,674</u>	<u>29,983</u>	<u>65,710</u>	<u>56,206</u>

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.

PP&E ADDS/INVESTMENTS & ADVANCES <i>(millions of dollars)</i>	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Additions to property, plant and equipment	30,975	26,871	22,491	19,318	15,387
Additional investments and advances	3,586	1,239	2,752	2,495	3,038
Collection of advances	(1,119)	(1,133)	(724)	(574)	(391)
PP&E Adds/Investment & Advances	<u>33,442</u>	<u>26,977</u>	<u>24,519</u>	<u>21,239</u>	<u>18,034</u>

PP&E Adds/Investments & Advances is the sum of the cash used for additions to property, plant and equipment and net change in investments and advances (additional investments and advances minus the collection of advances). PP&E Adds/Investments & Advances is a measure of cash invested mainly in capital projects, including ExxonMobil's investment in non-consolidated companies.

FREE CASH FLOW <i>(millions of dollars)</i>	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Net cash provided by operating activities	55,345	48,413	28,438	59,725	52,002
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(30,975)	(26,871)	(22,491)	(19,318)	(15,387)
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
Additional investments and advances	(3,586)	(1,239)	(2,752)	(2,495)	(3,038)
Collection of advances	1,119	1,133	724	574	391
Free cash flow	<u>33,036</u>	<u>24,697</u>	<u>5,464</u>	<u>44,471</u>	<u>38,172</u>

Free cash flow is cash flow from operations and asset sales less PP&E Adds/Investments & Advances. This measure is useful when evaluating cash available for financing activities, including shareholder distributions, after investment in the business.

PROVED RESERVES REPLACEMENT COSTS <i>Costs incurred (millions of dollars)</i>	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Property acquisition costs	3,787	45,461	1,285	663	194
Exploration costs	2,503	3,055	3,111	2,272	1,762
Development costs	25,690	23,210	17,130	14,633	11,570
Total costs incurred	31,980	71,726	21,526	17,568	13,526
Proved oil-equivalent reserves additions (millions of barrels)					
Revisions	281	505	383	690	1,405
Improved recovery	—	5	15	7	36
Extensions/discoveries	1,613	516	1,091	1,423	248
Purchases	67	2,510	1	—	2
Total oil-equivalent reserves additions	1,961	3,536	1,490	2,120	1,691
Proved reserves replacement costs (dollars per barrel)	<u>16.31</u>	<u>20.28</u>	<u>14.45</u>	<u>8.29</u>	<u>8.00</u>

Proved reserves replacement costs per oil-equivalent barrel is a performance measure ratio and includes costs incurred in property acquisition and exploration, plus costs incurred in development activities, divided by proved oil-equivalent reserves additions, excluding sales. Unless otherwise specified, ExxonMobil reports these costs based on proved reserves using SEC historical prices and costs. See "Proved Reserves" on previous page.

EXPLORATION RESOURCE ADDITION COST <i>(millions of dollars)</i>	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.

OPERATING COSTS (millions of dollars)	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Costs					
From ExxonMobil's Consolidated Statement of Income					
Total costs and other deductions	413,172	330,262	275,809	393,962	333,073
Less:					
Crude oil and product purchases	266,534	197,959	152,806	249,454	199,498
Interest expense	247	259	548	673	400
Sales-based taxes	33,503	28,547	25,936	34,508	31,728
Other taxes and duties	39,973	36,118	34,819	41,719	40,953
Subtotal	72,915	67,379	61,700	67,608	60,494
ExxonMobil's share of equity-company expenses	11,401	9,049	6,670	7,204	5,619
Total operating costs	84,316	76,428	68,370	74,812	66,113

Components of Operating Costs					
From ExxonMobil's Consolidated Statement of Income					
Production and manufacturing expenses	40,268	35,792	33,027	37,905	31,885
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	14,983	14,683	14,735	15,873	14,890
Depreciation and depletion	15,583	14,760	11,917	12,379	12,250
Exploration expenses, including dry holes	2,081	2,144	2,021	1,451	1,469
Subtotal	72,915	67,379	61,700	67,608	60,494
ExxonMobil's share of equity-company expenses	11,401	9,049	6,670	7,204	5,619
Total operating costs	84,316	76,428	68,370	74,812	66,113

Operating costs are the costs during the period to produce, manufacture, and otherwise prepare the company's products for sale – including energy, staffing, and maintenance costs. They exclude the cost of raw materials, taxes, and interest expense and are on a before-tax basis. While ExxonMobil's management is responsible for all revenue and expense elements of net income, operating costs, as defined above, represent the expenses most directly under management's control and therefore, are useful for investors and ExxonMobil management in evaluating management's performance.

CAPITAL EMPLOYED (millions of dollars)	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
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.

<u>RETURN ON AVERAGE CAPITAL EMPLOYED (ROCE)</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>					
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.

<u>DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>					
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.

FUNCTIONAL EARNINGS⁽¹⁾

(millions of dollars)	2011 Quarters				2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
	First	Second	Third	Fourth					
Earnings (U.S. GAAP)									
Upstream									
United States	1,279	1,449	1,184	1,184	5,096	4,272	2,893	6,243	4,870
Non-U.S.	7,396	7,092	7,210	7,645	29,343	19,825	14,214	29,159	21,627
Total	8,675	8,541	8,394	8,829	34,439	24,097	17,107	35,402	26,497
Downstream									
United States	694	734	810	30	2,268	770	(153)	1,649	4,120
Non-U.S.	405	622	769	395	2,191	2,797	1,934	6,502	5,453
Total	1,099	1,356	1,579	425	4,459	3,567	1,781	8,151	9,573
Chemical									
United States	669	625	538	383	2,215	2,422	769	724	1,181
Non-U.S.	847	696	465	160	2,168	2,491	1,540	2,233	3,382
Total	1,516	1,321	1,003	543	4,383	4,913	2,309	2,957	4,563
Corporate and financing	(640)	(538)	(646)	(397)	(2,221)	(2,117)	(1,917)	(1,290)	(23)
Net income attributable to ExxonMobil (U.S. GAAP)	10,650	10,680	10,330	9,400	41,060	30,460	19,280	45,220	40,610
Special Items									
Upstream									
Non-U.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,620	-
Corporate and financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	(140)	(460)	-
Corporate total	-	-	-	-	-	-	(140)	1,160	-
Earnings Excluding Special Items⁽²⁾									
Upstream									
United States	1,279	1,449	1,184	1,184	5,096	4,272	2,893	6,243	4,870
Non-U.S.	7,396	7,092	7,210	7,645	29,343	19,825	14,214	27,539	21,627
Total	8,675	8,541	8,394	8,829	34,439	24,097	17,107	33,782	26,497
Downstream									
United States	694	734	810	30	2,268	770	(153)	1,649	4,120
Non-U.S.	405	622	769	395	2,191	2,797	1,934	6,502	5,453
Total	1,099	1,356	1,579	425	4,459	3,567	1,781	8,151	9,573
Chemical									
United States	669	625	538	383	2,215	2,422	769	724	1,181
Non-U.S.	847	696	465	160	2,168	2,491	1,540	2,233	3,382
Total	1,516	1,321	1,003	543	4,383	4,913	2,309	2,957	4,563
Corporate and financing	(640)	(538)	(646)	(397)	(2,221)	(2,117)	(1,777)	(830)	(23)
Corporate total	10,650	10,680	10,330	9,400	41,060	30,460	19,420	44,060	40,610

(1) Total corporate earnings means net income attributable to ExxonMobil (U.S. GAAP) from the consolidated income statement. Unless indicated, references to earnings, special items, Upstream, Downstream, Chemical, and Corporate and Financing segment earnings, and earnings per share are ExxonMobil's share after excluding amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests.

(2) See Frequently Used Terms on pages 93 through 95.

RETURN ON AVERAGE CAPITAL EMPLOYED⁽¹⁾ BY BUSINESS

<i>(percent)</i>	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Upstream					
United States	9.3	12.2	18.2	42.6	34.7
Non-U.S.	39.2	29.0	24.8	56.7	43.7
Total	26.5	23.3	23.4	53.6	41.7
Downstream					
United States	42.5	12.5	(2.1)	23.7	65.1
Non-U.S.	12.1	15.6	10.9	34.8	28.7
Total	19.1	14.8	7.1	31.8	37.8
Chemical					
United States	46.2	53.0	17.6	16.0	24.9
Non-U.S.	14.4	17.6	12.6	22.4	39.0
Total	22.1	26.3	13.9	20.4	34.0
Corporate and financing	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Corporate total	24.2	21.7	16.3	34.2	31.8

(1) Capital employed consists of ExxonMobil's share of equity and consolidated debt, including ExxonMobil's share of amounts applicable to equity companies.

See Frequently Used Terms on pages 93 through 95.

AVERAGE CAPITAL EMPLOYED⁽¹⁾ BY BUSINESS

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Upstream					
United States	54,994	34,969	15,865	14,651	14,026
Non-U.S.	74,813	68,318	57,336	51,413	49,539
Total	129,807	103,287	73,201	66,064	63,565
Downstream					
United States	5,340	6,154	7,306	6,963	6,331
Non-U.S.	18,048	17,976	17,793	18,664	18,983
Total	23,388	24,130	25,099	25,627	25,314
Chemical					
United States	4,791	4,566	4,370	4,535	4,748
Non-U.S.	15,007	14,114	12,190	9,990	8,682
Total	19,798	18,680	16,560	14,525	13,430
Corporate and financing	(2,272)	(880)	10,190	23,467	26,451
Corporate total	170,721	145,217	125,050	129,683	128,760
Average capital employed applicable to equity companies included above	31,626	30,524	27,684	25,651	24,267

(1) Average capital employed is the average of beginning-of-year and end-of-year business segment capital employed, including ExxonMobil's share of amounts applicable to equity companies. See Frequently Used Terms on pages 93 through 95.