


Summary Annual Report

2014



ExxonMobil
Energy lives here™



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COVER PHOTO: Construction has started on ExxonMobil's largest-ever chemical investment in the United States. The project will capitalize on low-cost feed and energy to expand production of premium polyethylene at our Mont Belvieu Plastics Plant in Texas.

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

Definitions of "resources" and "resource base," as well as certain financial and operating measures and other terms used in this report are contained in the section titled "Frequently Used Terms" on pages 44 and 45. In the case of financial measures, such as "Return on Average Capital Employed" and "Free Cash Flow," the definitions also include information required by SEC Regulation G.

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

Prior years' data have been reclassified in certain cases to conform to the 2014 presentation basis.

The term "project" as used in this publication can refer to a variety of different activities and does not necessarily have the same meaning as in any government payment transparency reports.

A new era of energy abundance.

For decades, fears of scarcity have shaped energy policy around the world. But in recent years, investments and innovations by the energy sector have made it possible to challenge this old way of thinking.

ExxonMobil

Energy lives here™

New industry technologies are leading to the development of new supplies of energy, in a safe, secure, and environmentally responsible way. This new era of abundance holds the potential to spur hope and opportunity for billions of people.

Energy powers life and fuels progress.

Energy is so fundamental to every human aspiration and endeavor that there is a humanitarian imperative to expand energy supplies and meet the needs of a growing global population. Access to affordable and reliable sources of energy is a vital first step to unleashing economic growth and improving basic health standards, especially in developing economies. Energy development also helps power the technologies that increase efficiency and productivity, opening up new jobs for individuals and new markets for businesses, communities, and nations.

Global energy demand will grow significantly in the years ahead. ExxonMobil has the ability to invest in projects with the highest returns. And given the universal need for energy, we are well positioned to continue to deliver long-term value for our shareholders through the cycle.

To Our Shareholders

ExxonMobil is dedicated to generating long-term shareholder value. We recognize the nature and risk of the commodities we produce and have positioned our businesses to be successful throughout the business cycle. We provide industry leadership and innovative technologies to meet the world's greatest challenge – supplying the energy needed to improve and sustain the lives of billions of people while protecting the environment for future generations. Our business approach enables us to maintain strong financial results throughout a cyclical business environment and remain the partner of choice for resource owners across the energy value chain. As you will read in the coming pages, our success is achieved through our operational excellence, project execution capabilities, and the application of new technologies, underpinned by strong financial flexibility, investment discipline, and a world-class workforce.

Results from 2014 reflect our continued ability to capitalize on the strength of our integrated businesses and the talents of the 75,000 men and women who work for ExxonMobil. Our people are committed to the highest standards of business conduct and integrity in the pursuit of premier results.

We delivered solid financial and operating results despite challenging and volatile economic and geopolitical conditions, as highlighted by earnings of \$32.5 billion and an industry-leading return on average capital employed of 16.2 percent. Production of 4 million oil-equivalent barrels per day was in line with our plans as we added new volumes from project start-ups and work programs. We invested in attractive opportunities with capital and exploration expenditures of \$38.5 billion. Cash flow from operations remained strong, enabling us to achieve shareholder distributions of \$23.6 billion in the form of dividends and share purchases to reduce shares outstanding. Over the past five years, ExxonMobil has distributed an industry-leading \$128 billion to shareholders, while maintaining a strong balance sheet.

In achieving these results, we maintain an unwavering commitment to operational excellence and effective risk management that delivered strong environmental results and best-ever safety performance in 2014. We know that effective management of risk is an imperative to achieving our vision that *Nobody Gets Hurt*.

We delivered solid financial and operating results despite challenging and volatile economic and geopolitical conditions, as highlighted by earnings of \$32.5 billion and an industry-leading return on capital employed of 16.2 percent.

We continue to successfully advance major resource development projects in the Upstream. ExxonMobil remains on target to grow production to 4.3 million oil-equivalent barrels per day by 2017, while maximizing profitability derived from resource quality, volume mix, improved fiscal terms, and reduced exposure to lower-margin barrels.

Over the past year, we completed eight new major projects with more than 250 thousand oil-equivalent barrels per day of working interest production capacity. Our liquefied natural gas project in Papua New Guinea represents one of several significant achievements and underscores ExxonMobil's expertise in major project development. The facilities were completed ahead of schedule and ramped up to full operational capacity in just three months. The benefits from the project have the potential to transform the country's economy, boosting GDP and revenues for social and economic programs. Other successful projects completed this year include Arkutun-Dagi in Russia; Cold Lake Nabiye Expansion in Canada; Lucius in the Gulf of Mexico; and Cravo-Lirio-Orquidea-Violeta (CLOV) in Angola.

In the United States, ExxonMobil is increasing development activities to grow higher-margin liquids production across the Permian, the Bakken, and the Ardmore/Marietta plays. We continue to add attractive acreage to our portfolio and implement advanced technologies to improve well productivity and capture cost efficiencies.

New project start-ups such as Banyu Urip in Indonesia; Kearl Expansion in Canada; and Hadrian South in the Gulf of Mexico will add significant volume in 2015. We also anticipate new production in the Gulf of Mexico, the United Arab Emirates, Australia, Kazakhstan, and Canada in 2016 and 2017.

As we look beyond 2017, ExxonMobil has a deep and diverse portfolio of opportunities around the world, and a total resource base of more than 92 billion oil-equivalent barrels. We have unparalleled optionality to select and invest in only the most attractive resource development projects.

In the Downstream and Chemical businesses, we continue to capture significant benefits by diversifying feedstocks through our flexible and integrated system, driving operational efficiencies, expanding logistics capabilities, and maximizing sales of higher-value lubricant, diesel, and chemical products.

Our capacity to process lower-cost ethane into ethylene already leads the industry in the United States. We are growing that leadership position with the expansion of our site in Baytown, Texas, by adding a 1.5-million-tonnes-per-year, world-scale ethylene plant, and building two of the largest premium polyethylene lines in the industry at the nearby Mont Belvieu Plastics Plant. Start-up is anticipated in 2017.

In Saudi Arabia, we commissioned the Clean Fuels Project at the Saudi Aramco Mobil Refinery to reduce sulfur levels in gasoline and diesel by more than 98 percent to meet more stringent fuel standards in the Kingdom. We are also working with our joint venture partner, Saudi Basic Industries Corporation, to expand the chemical products manufactured in the region. A new world-scale, 400-thousand-tonnes-per-year facility, starting up in 2015, will provide a strategic platform to help meet the growing demand for specialty elastomers.

In Antwerp, Belgium, at our largest and most cost-efficient refinery in Europe, we started construction to install a 50-thousand-barrel-per-day delayed coker to help meet growing demand for cleaner transportation fuels.

The success of our integrated business is achieved by connecting the strengths of each of our individual businesses through our organization structure, systems, and work processes. The results allow us to maximize the value of every molecule we produce, refine, or manufacture. ExxonMobil achieves sustained competitive advantages by integrating knowledge of upstream supply sources with refining and chemical facilities, along with marketing expertise to optimize the conversion of crude oil, natural gas liquids, and intermediate streams to manufacture high-value products.

Strategic decisions and successes across our business segments are based on a long-term view of the business and a commitment to effective risk management. We deliver growth in shareholder value by anticipating, planning for, and mitigating geopolitical risks and uncertainty throughout our broad, diversified global portfolio. Our investments are evaluated against a wide range of economic factors, including commodity prices and market demand, to ensure leading financial returns throughout the business cycle.

Our *Outlook for Energy* long-term supply and demand forecast underpins our strategy and investment plans. With population growth, rising economic prosperity, and increasing trade and technology, we project global energy demand to grow 35 percent between 2010 and 2040. While our projections of the world's long-term demand for energy have not changed significantly, the current energy environment certainly has changed dramatically.

Within the last decade, investments and technologies have unlocked an abundance of new supply sources. Today, many resource owners are competing for capital investments and expertise to develop their hydrocarbon endowments. ExxonMobil's technology leadership, financial strength, and major project execution capabilities enable us to pursue profitable, high-return opportunities as the partner of choice.

These are just some of the endeavors that your investments in ExxonMobil have made possible. As you read this year's *Summary Annual Report*, you will see your Company at work in many other innovative and visionary ways as we expand the supply of energy needed to fuel global economic growth and enable broader human progress. In these endeavors, you may be assured that regardless of the business conditions presented to us, we will stay the course in pursuit of delivering long-term shareholder value.

Rex W. Tillerson

Rex W. Tillerson, Chairman and CEO



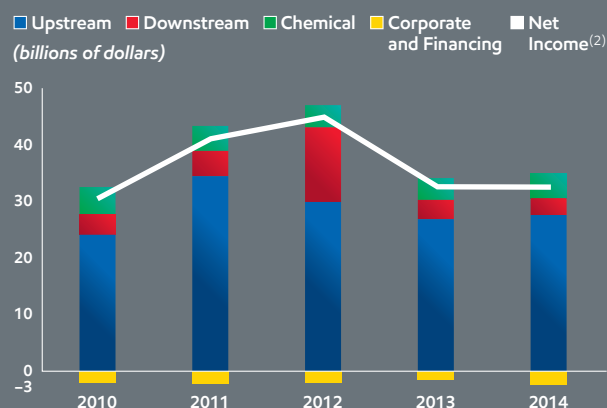
2014: Financial & Operating Summary



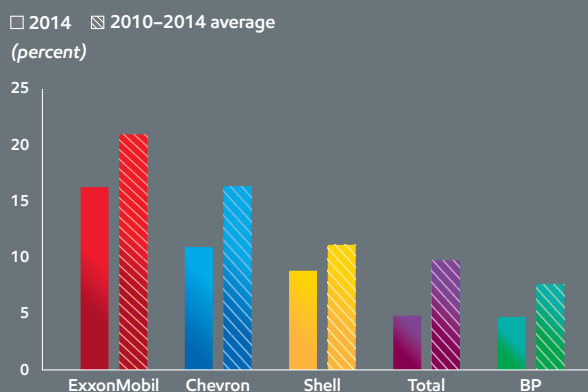
Results & Highlights

- Strong environmental results and best-ever safety performance supported by effective risk management
- Earnings of \$32.5 billion and industry-leading return on average capital employed⁽¹⁾ of 16.2 percent
- Capital and exploration expenditures⁽¹⁾ of \$38.5 billion
- Free cash flow⁽¹⁾ of \$17.9 billion, up \$7.3 billion compared to 2013
- Dividends per share increased 9.5 percent in the second quarter of 2014, the 32nd consecutive year of dividend-per-share increases
- Total shareholder distributions⁽¹⁾ of \$23.6 billion
- Proved oil and natural gas reserves⁽¹⁾ additions of 1.5 billion oil-equivalent barrels, replacing more than 100 percent of production for the 21st consecutive year
- Completed eight major Upstream projects with working interest production capacity of more than 250 thousand oil-equivalent barrels per day, highlighted by the Papua New Guinea Liquefied Natural Gas project
- Began construction of a world-scale steam cracker at our integrated complex in Baytown, Texas, to capitalize on abundant supplies of American natural gas liquids
- Investing in a new delayed coker unit at our refinery in Antwerp, Belgium, to convert lower-value bunker fuel oil into higher-value diesel products
- Successfully drilled the first ExxonMobil-Rosneft Joint Venture Kara Sea exploration well in the Russian Arctic
- Exploration discoveries totaling 2.7 billion oil-equivalent barrels

Functional Earnings and Net Income



Return on Average Capital Employed⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾



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

(2) Net income attributable to ExxonMobil.

(3) Competitor data estimated on a consistent basis with ExxonMobil and based on public information.

Creating Value Through the Cycle

ExxonMobil's strategies are designed to deliver success. Our 2014 results once again demonstrate the strength of our integrated model and the benefit of our sound business approach. Our underlying financial flexibility remains a source of confidence in this period of rapid change in the energy markets. We continue to progress a unique and balanced set of attractive opportunities, which positions us well to deliver long-term shareholder value.

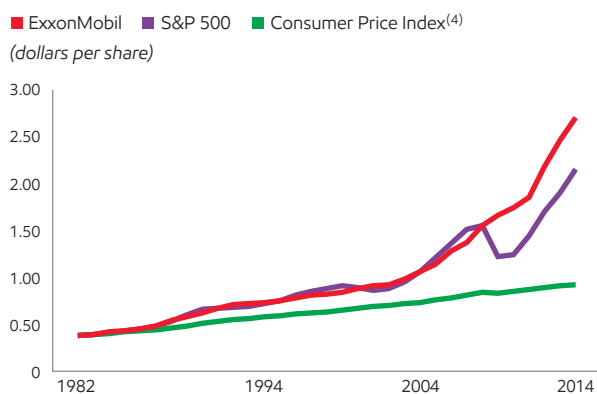
Financial Highlights

<i>(millions of dollars, unless noted)</i>	Earnings after Income Taxes	Average Capital Employed ⁽¹⁾	Return on Average Capital Employed (%) ⁽¹⁾	Capital and Exploration Expenditures ⁽¹⁾
Upstream	27,548	164,965	16.7	32,727
Downstream	3,045	23,977	12.7	3,034
Chemical	4,315	22,197	19.4	2,741
Corporate and Financing	(2,388)	(8,029)	N.A.	35
Total	32,520	203,110	16.2	38,537

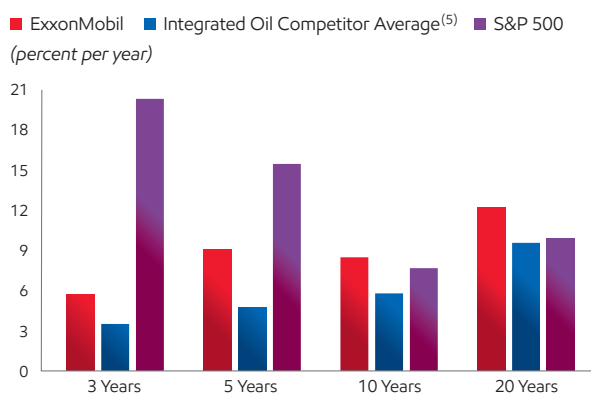
Operating Highlights

Liquids production <i>(net, thousands of barrels per day)</i>	2,111
Natural gas production available for sale <i>(net, millions of cubic feet per day)</i>	11,145
Oil-equivalent production ⁽²⁾ <i>(net, thousands of oil-equivalent barrels per day)</i>	3,969
Refinery throughput <i>(thousands of barrels per day)</i>	4,476
Petroleum product sales <i>(thousands of barrels per day)</i>	5,875
Chemical prime product sales ⁽¹⁾ <i>(thousands of tonnes)</i>	24,235

32nd Consecutive Year of Dividend Growth⁽³⁾



Total Shareholder Returns⁽¹⁾



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

(2) Natural gas converted to oil-equivalent at 6 million cubic feet per 1 thousand barrels.

(3) S&P and CPI indexed to 1982 Exxon dividend.

(4) CPI based on historical yearly average from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

The Outlook for Energy: A View to 2040

The Outlook for Energy is our long-term global view of energy demand and supply, and its findings underpin our strategic investment programs. Forecasting long-term energy trends begins with a simple fact: People need energy. Over the next few decades, population and income growth, as well as an unprecedented expansion of the global middle class, are expected to create new demands for energy. Overall, we see global energy consumption rising by about 35 percent from 2010 to 2040.

Energy and Human Progress

People have long aspired to better living conditions, yet only recently have living standards improved dramatically. Looking back, we attribute this remarkable human progress to three interwoven elements: technology, energy, and trade. As *The Outlook* shows, people's desire for a better life and their capacity for innovation are expected to continue to drive unprecedented gains in global living standards through 2040.

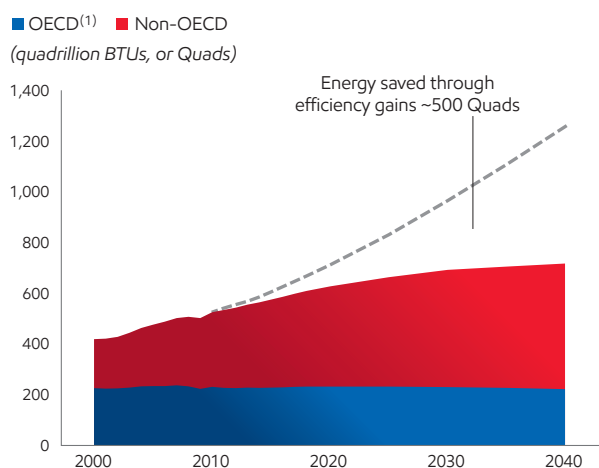
Energy Demand is Growing

Energy demand trends are expected to vary significantly around the world as countries move along very different trajectories due to key demand drivers, including population, demographics, economic growth, and income levels. As the world population increases by an estimated 30 percent between 2010 and 2040, we see global GDP rising by about 140 percent as all countries experience economic growth. Expansion of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) economies will be more than offset by improved energy efficiencies, resulting in a projected decline in energy demand. In contrast, China, India, and other non-OECD countries are expected to see very rapid expansion fueled by strong middle class growth.

Liquids and Natural Gas Supplies Continue to Expand

Advances in technology and significant investments continue to expand the availability of energy supplies to meet this growing demand. As energy needs continue to evolve around the world, practical supply alternatives must continue to meet a range of consumer requirements in terms of convenience, performance, and affordability, while also managing potential associated environmental impacts. Among the most significant advances will be those related to the development of unconventional oil and natural gas resources, while nuclear and modern renewable energy supplies also become more prominent in many countries. Globally, oil is expected to remain the largest of any energy supply source, driven by rising production from resources like deep water, oil sands, and tight oil. By 2025, natural gas will have overtaken coal as the second-largest fuel source.

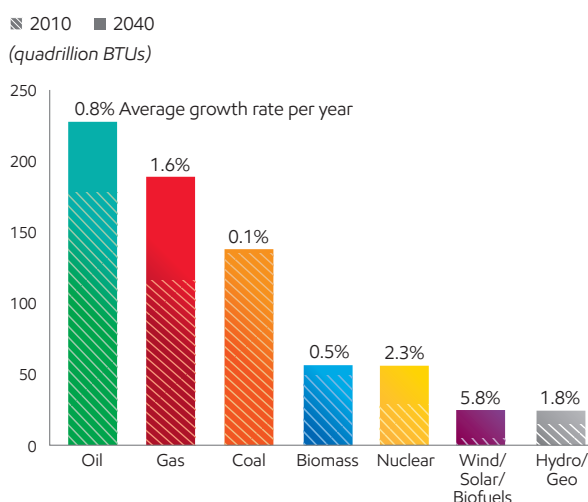
Developing-Country Needs Drive Energy Growth



Source: ExxonMobil, 2015 *The Outlook for Energy: A View to 2040*

(1) OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Oil and Gas: Largest Energy Sources in the Future





Resources: Then and Now

Current recoverable resources are sufficient to meet the world's need for oil and gas beyond the 21st century. Today, as in the past, improvements in exploration and production technologies continue to open doors to new oil and gas resources.

In terms of assessing mankind's ability to meet future oil and gas demand, what matters is not how much hydrocarbon is in the ground (a fixed, although unknown number), but how much of that resource is technically recoverable (a number that changes over time). The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) estimates that total remaining global recoverable crude and condensate resources have grown from about 1 trillion barrels in the 1980s to about 4.5 trillion barrels today. The International Energy Agency estimates the world's remaining recoverable natural gas resources have more than doubled to about 28,500 trillion cubic feet from 2000 to year-end 2013.

Advances in technology have enabled this growth. One example is the discovery of deepwater resources and the development of technology to produce them. Another is Canadian oil sands. Early on, recovery factors for in situ (non-surface mined) oil sands were estimated to be around 10 percent, but these estimates have more than quadrupled through the application of advanced technologies. More recently, unconventional production technologies, such as hydraulic fracturing and horizontal drilling, have unlocked significant resources of oil and natural gas that will help supply global markets for many decades.

These human innovations continue to extend "years of coverage" – the amount of time resources would last given current demand. In 1981, the USGS estimated there was less than 60 years' worth of recoverable crude and condensate. By year-end 2013, years of coverage had more than doubled to over 150 years. Gas resources are currently expected to have more than 200 years of coverage given current demand.

PHOTO: By 2040, per capita GDP in China is expected to be four times higher than it was in 2010, driving an increase in the country's energy demand, and reliance on new oil and gas resources.

CREATING VALUE THROUGH THE CYCLE

Operational Excellence

50%

ExxonMobil has reduced its Lost-Time Injuries and Illnesses Rate by over 50 percent for employees and contractors over the past 10 years.



PHOTO: Operational excellence begins with a competent workforce. Backed by comprehensive management systems, our employees and contractors form the foundation for strong operational performance as demonstrated in places like the Fife Ethylene Plant in the United Kingdom.

CREATING VALUE THROUGH THE CYCLE

Operational Excellence

Maximizing shareholder value requires a relentless focus on operational excellence and effective risk management. Driven by our talented and committed workforce, proven management systems are rigorously employed at ExxonMobil facilities around the globe and incorporated into daily operations. These systems enable continuous improvement in safety, security, health, and environmental performance.

Culture of Excellence

Operational excellence underpins everything we do at ExxonMobil. Our management systems enable us to maintain high operational standards by providing a framework of proven processes and best practices. We are proud of the culture of excellence reflected in the daily accomplishments of our employees around the world. It is a culture built over decades by employees dedicated to doing the right things in the right way, without compromises to our values. This culture extends to our contractors as we partner and share our vision with them.

Achieving operational excellence starts with strong leadership, which can be found in every part of our organization and in everyone, regardless of their role. This inherent leadership drives our culture of excellence and encourages the behaviors that sustain high operational standards.

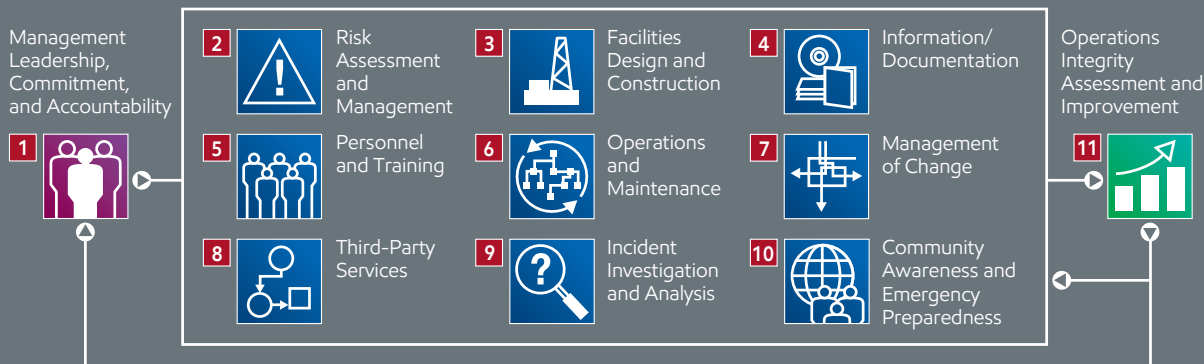
Our goal is to retain employees for the long term so they can grow professionally, contribute to our strong experience base, and develop into our next generation of global leaders. Employees receive diverse experiences and assignments enabled by our global functional organization, which encourages the sharing of information and talent. This philosophy extends to local workforce development, where we hire and train people from the countries in which we operate.



Comprehensive management systems help us achieve operational excellence and are consistently applied in our businesses around the world, including at our Antwerp Refinery in Belgium (above) and our LaBarge Production Unit in Wyoming (right).

Highlight: OIMS Framework

ExxonMobil's Operations Integrity Management System (OIMS) framework includes 11 elements. Each element contains an underlying principle and a set of expectations. Application of the OIMS framework is required across all of ExxonMobil, with particular emphasis on facility design, construction, and operations. Management is responsible for ensuring that appropriate systems satisfying the framework are in place and tested for compliance on a regular basis.



Our Commitment to Safety, Security, Health, and the Environment

ExxonMobil's Operations Integrity Management System (OIMS) is a cornerstone of our commitment to managing safety, security, health, and environmental risks, and achieving excellence in performance. The OIMS framework establishes common worldwide expectations for managing risks inherent to our business and addresses all aspects that can impact personnel and process safety, security, health, and environmental performance. The focus on process safety protects our workforce, our equipment and assets, the local environment, and the communities in which we operate.

OIMS provides the structure to help us meet or exceed applicable regulations and relevant industry standards. We continually assess the framework and its effectiveness, and incorporate learnings to further improve performance. OIMS is implemented consistently around the world in all business lines, and compliance is tested on a regular basis. As we manage the safety, security, health, and environmental risks in our business, we focus our efforts on understanding the root cause and potential consequence of each injury, spill, or process safety event. We assess the facilities and effectiveness of our procedures, personnel training, and execution discipline to gain insight from actual, near-miss, or potential events, then share the learnings across our businesses. Through analysis of past or potential events, including industry events, the aim is to prevent incidents.

Risk Management

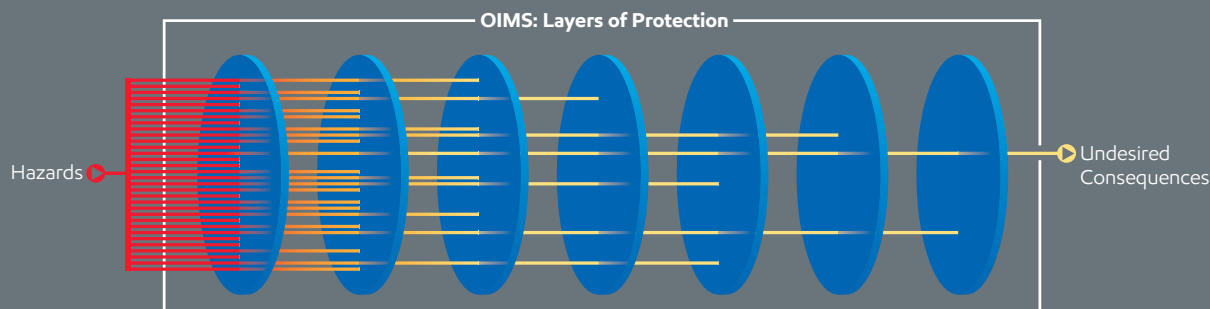
We take a systematic approach to risk management, guided by OIMS. Every activity contains some element of risk – whether technical, operational, procedural, financial, or environmental. We each take responsibility to identify the elements of risk inherent in all our endeavors. We look to understand the consequences associated with these risks and find solutions that would eliminate, mitigate, or manage the risk to an acceptable level. Through the use of appropriate protective measures and safeguards, the likelihood or severity of an undesirable event can be reduced.

Our thoughtful change management approach enables us to effectively identify, plan for, and mitigate changed conditions and risks along with their potential consequences throughout our operations. As a result, management of change is a key component of our OIMS framework. Our approach to risk management is supported by well-developed and clearly defined policies and procedures to ensure that we have a structured, globally consistent system with the highest standards in place.



Highlight: OIMS Execution

At ExxonMobil, we look to ensure effective safeguards are intact.





16

Major projects planned to be completed over the next three years.

CREATING VALUE THROUGH THE CYCLE

Upstream: Demonstrating Project Execution Capabilities



PHOTO: Production from Banyu Urip, Indonesia, is transported 60 miles via pipeline to a mooring tower, floating storage and offloading vessel.

CREATING VALUE THROUGH THE CYCLE

Upstream: Demonstrating Project Execution Capabilities

ExxonMobil is building upon its 115-year history in Indonesia by progressing completion of the world-class Banyu Urip project, the country's largest new oil development. At a cost of more than \$3 billion, the project will deliver substantial liquids production while providing multiple benefits to Indonesia and its people.

World-Class Project

The Banyu Urip project is the first development in the Cepu Block, located onshore in East Java, Indonesia. The Banyu Urip field was discovered in 2001, and a production sharing contract (PSC) was signed in 2005. ExxonMobil holds a 45-percent working interest in the Cepu Block, with PT Pertamina owning 45 percent and local government companies holding the remaining 10 percent. At peak production, Banyu Urip is expected to produce up to 165 thousand barrels of oil per day. Recoverable resources are estimated at 450 million barrels of oil.

ExxonMobil is building on its project execution capabilities to deliver multiple components of the project, which are being executed by five Indonesian-led engineering, procurement, and construction (EPC) consortiums. The final EPC contract was signed in 2011, initiating the execution phase of the project.

To limit its environmental footprint, the project's 48 wells are drilled from only three well pads. Produced oil, water, and gas are processed at a central processing facility. Crude oil then flows through 60 miles of onshore and offshore pipelines to an offshore mooring tower that connects to a floating storage and offloading (FSO) vessel, which can store up to 2.2 million barrels of oil.

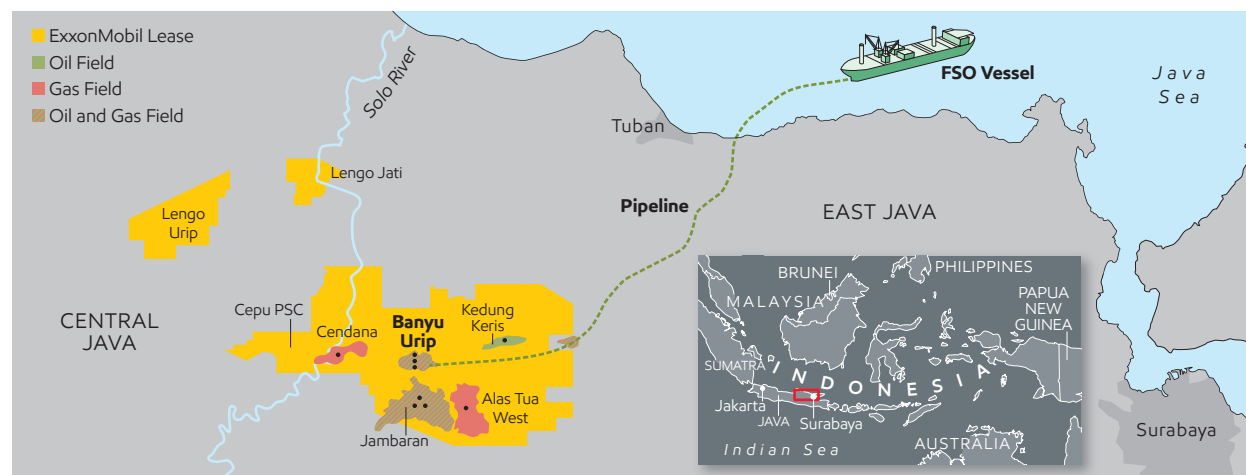
The mooring tower, anchored into the seabed in about 100 feet of water, has a large swiveling assembly to enable the vessel to rotate freely with shifting winds, waves, and currents without disrupting the flow of oil coming from the pipeline.

Construction of the pipelines, mooring tower, and vessel is complete, and over 90 percent of the project facilities have been installed. The drilling program is progressing ahead of schedule and facilities commissioning is under way.

Safety of our workforce has been a primary focus during project execution. The team has achieved outstanding safety performance and has been recognized with multiple industry awards.

Banyu Urip: By the Numbers

- 165 thousand barrels per day of peak oil production targeted in 2015
- 450 million barrels of recoverable oil reserves
- Over \$3 billion total project and drilling investment
- 460 Indonesian companies contracted for project activities
- Over 10,000 Indonesian workers at peak construction
- More than 70,000 community members benefited from education, health, and economic development programs
- 3,000 teachers trained, serving 33,000 students



Production Ramp-Up

While the full field development was being progressed, ExxonMobil installed facilities to bring early oil production to local markets. First oil from the Banyu Urip field was produced in 2008. An early production facility started up in 2009 with an initial production capacity of 20 thousand barrels of oil per day. As new wells were brought online, production increased to more than 40 thousand barrels per day. Total oil production will continue to ramp up until it reaches full field capacity in 2015.



Once fully commissioned, the Banyu Urip facilities are anticipated to produce up to 165 thousand barrels of oil per day at peak capacity.

From Indonesia, for Indonesia

The Banyu Urip project has focused on developing the skills and knowledge base of Indonesian nationals through training and use of local contractors and suppliers. During project execution, 460 national companies supported the EPC consortiums as subcontractors, with 85 percent originating from areas neighboring the project facilities. At its peak, over 10,000 Indonesian workers were involved in the construction of facilities, with thousands coming from communities in the immediate surroundings. Overall, ExxonMobil delivered 2 million training hours to Indonesian workers through 2,500 courses.

Increasing Indonesia's industrial capability has been a key focus area for the project team. The mooring tower and support structures, at a combined weight of over 3,800 tonnes, were fabricated on Java Island. Two 1,500-horsepower drilling rigs, the first ever constructed entirely in Indonesia, are being used to drill project wells. The positive legacy of Banyu Urip's construction will live on through the workers who continue to benefit from our training and mentoring programs.

The project's impact will continue into the operations of the facilities and last for decades. More than 100 operations and maintenance technicians are being trained to operate the facilities during the production phase. Some have completed on-the-job training at ExxonMobil operations in Angola, Cameroon, Malaysia, Nigeria, and the United States. These Indonesian employees have returned home following the completion of their overseas assignments to run the Banyu Urip operations.

Being a Great Neighbor

ExxonMobil has invested in various community programs in East Java. More than 70,000 community members have benefited from our programs focused on education, health, and economic development. From teacher training (3,000 trained, serving 33,000 students) and educational assistance, to clean water and biogas supplies, to micro-loans for local citizens to begin new businesses, the Banyu Urip project has contributed greatly to the local communities.

The project will also provide substantial economic benefits to the country. The total investment of more than \$3 billion is expected to generate \$30 billion in revenue for the Government of Indonesia.

Overall, the Banyu Urip project is making a significant positive impact in Indonesia, both as the nation's largest new oil project, and as a key driver of economic growth and community enhancement.

CREATING VALUE THROUGH THE CYCLE

Upstream: Unlocking Resource Value

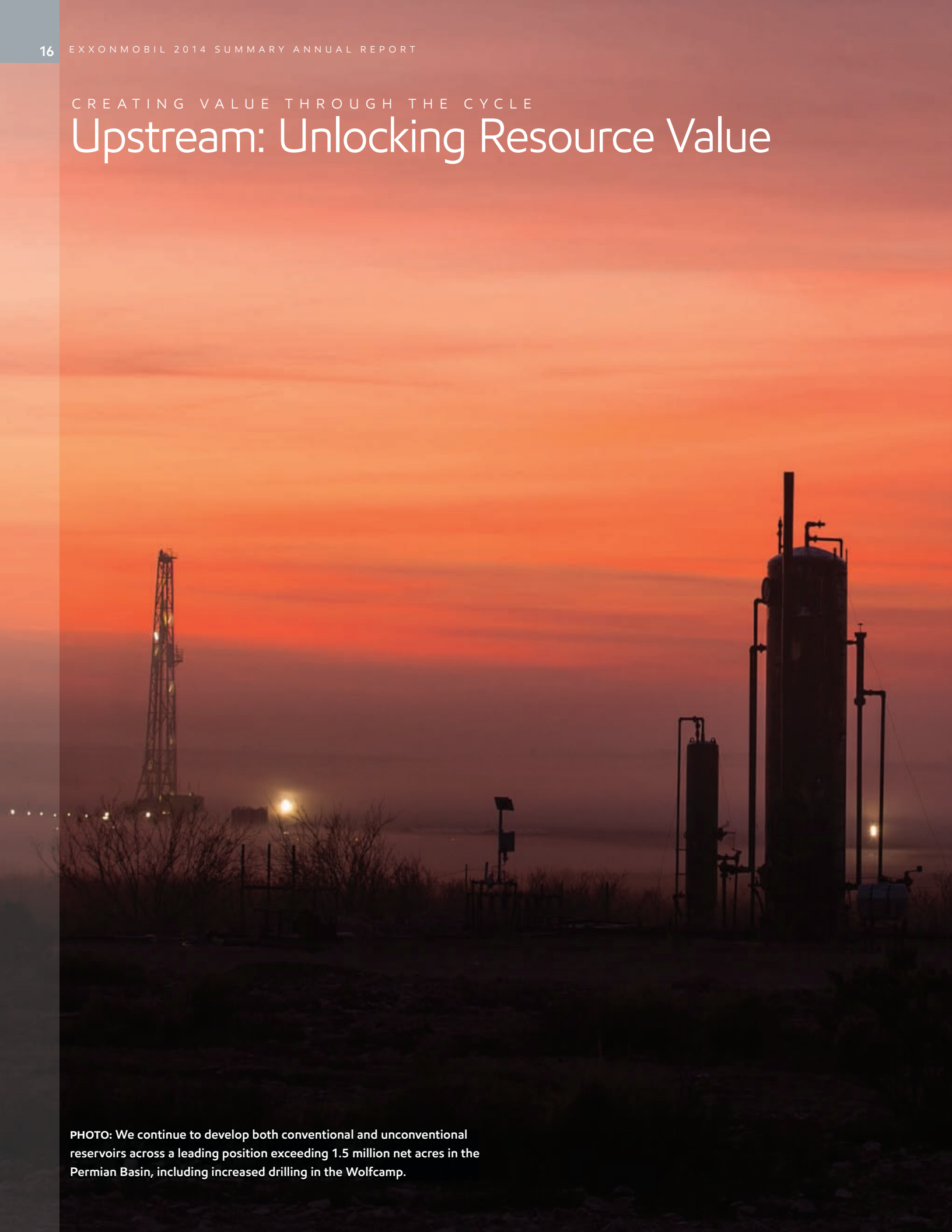
A photograph of an oilfield at sunset. The sky is a vibrant orange and red. In the foreground, there are silhouettes of industrial equipment, including a tall derrick on the left and several large storage tanks on the right. The ground is dark and appears to be covered in snow or frost. The overall mood is industrial and serene.

PHOTO: We continue to develop both conventional and unconventional reservoirs across a leading position exceeding 1.5 million net acres in the Permian Basin, including increased drilling in the Wolfcamp.



92 billion

Oil-equivalent barrels of total resource base.

CREATING VALUE THROUGH THE CYCLE

Upstream: Unlocking Resource Value

Driven by a strong acreage position and operational expertise in unconventional plays, ExxonMobil has emerged as the leading oil and gas producer in the United States. With support from our world-class research organization and Downstream businesses, our XTO organization is significantly growing production volume from liquids-rich plays in the Permian, Bakken, and Ardmore/Marietta.

Permian: Expanding Horizontal Upside

ExxonMobil is embarking on another phase of liquids growth from one of our oldest producing regions, the Permian Basin of West Texas and New Mexico, where we are a leading leaseholder and operator. Leveraging a vast land position exceeding 1.5 million net acres, and deploying substantial waterflood, CO₂, and unconventional operations, net production surpassed 100 thousand oil-equivalent barrels per day at year-end 2014, up 15 percent from the prior year. Eighteen operated rigs were drilling liquids-rich wells at the end of the year.

The bulk of the 2014 gains occurred on our legacy properties, mainly as a result of increased infill drilling, waterflood optimization, workover activities, infrastructure additions, and water-handling improvements. For example, gross operated oil production in our Fullerton and Robertson fields has more than doubled over the past three years to more than 10 thousand barrels per day, as a result of an aggressive workover and infill drilling program in the main Clearfork reservoir.

We continue to expand production capacity by progressing water and gas-handling improvement initiatives. Through third-party agreements, we recently completed gas gathering and plant projects in the Goldsmith and Parks Pegasus areas, allowing for more efficient processing of associated gas, improved uptime, reduced flaring, and higher yield.

We also expanded our acreage position during 2014 through three transactions that roughly doubled our leasehold acreage to 130,000 acres in the core of the Wolfcamp play in the Midland Basin. The transactions highlight our disciplined investment approach and unique ability to execute deals with attractive valuations in a competitive industry environment.

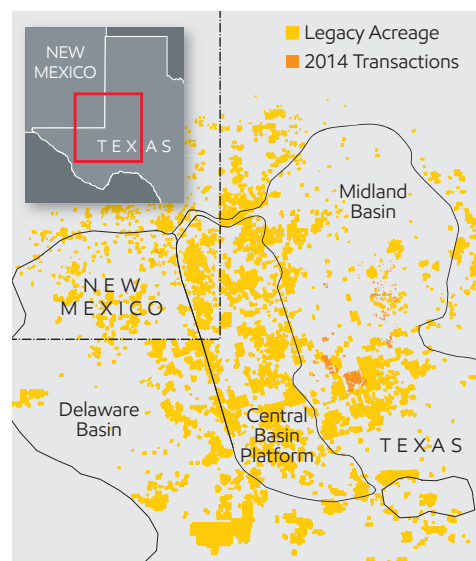
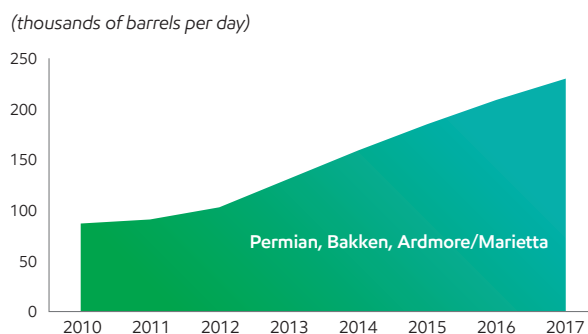
In 2014, 16 horizontal Wolfcamp wells were brought online with encouraging initial production as we continue to optimize drilling and completions, and further delineate acreage. The application of horizontal drilling, combined with hydraulic

fracturing, is enabling commercial production from a larger area that was previously marginal or uneconomic because of poor rock properties. Part of this optimization also involves the application of data analytics expertise to identify attractive acreage and inform completion design. Our proprietary analytical methods provide us with a cost-effective way to mine vast amounts of data to identify key performance-enhancing controls. This allows ExxonMobil to rapidly improve performance without investing substantial capital to learn “conventionally” through successive designs.

Our presence throughout the Permian Basin value chain, from upstream production through Gulf Coast refining, offers multiple opportunities to maximize overall profitability and highlights the strength of our integrated model.

Going forward, Permian liquids volumes are expected to grow, driven by unconventional activities in the Wolfcamp, Spraberry, Bone Springs, Wolfberry, and Wichita Albany reservoirs. Horizontal drilling in the Wolfcamp play provides the largest component of growth.

Net Liquids Production
from Major U.S. Onshore Plays



Bakken: Liquids Growth Engine

In the Bakken, net production increased 38 percent in 2014, due to a record 144 wells brought to sales, improved well productivity, and accelerated pad development in our core acreage. Production has increased sixfold since our 2008 entry into the play. We were operating 16 rigs at year end, up 45 percent from the prior year. Natural gas sales are also growing, while gas flaring is being reduced with additional industry infrastructure and field modifications.

Our operating efficiency is improving in the Bakken. We continually adjust our drilling and completion practices to reduce costs, and have experienced a 34-percent decline in per-well drilling days since 2011. The ExxonMobil proprietary XFrac completion technology, now piloted in more than 20 wells, will potentially enable further cost reductions as it significantly reduces the number of plugs between fracture stimulation stages deep in the well.



Production from the Bakken increased almost 40 percent in 2014 through a record 144 wells to sales.

Ardmore/Marietta: Entering the Development Phase

In southern Oklahoma, net production from our Ardmore/Marietta liquids-rich plays increased 30 percent in 2014, attributable mainly to higher activity as we brought 89 wells to sales. Ten operated rigs were utilized across our leasehold of more than 225,000 net acres.

In the Ardmore area, focus has turned to developing the core Woodford Shale acreage and optimizing spacing while we continue to delineate the overlying Caney Shale. Similar to our other unconventional plays, we are capturing substantial operating efficiencies in the Ardmore as drilling days per well have decreased by 46 percent since 2009 to roughly 33 days. In the Marietta area, which features a higher proportion of oil production, we commenced delineation of our leasehold in 2014 by bringing 12 wells to sales.

Following the success of field trials in Fayetteville, ExxonMobil's *Drilling Advisory System* tool was deployed to support operations in the Ardmore Basin in 2014. It seamlessly integrates with existing drilling rig systems to promote consistent application of ExxonMobil's *Fast Drill* process, with cost savings derived from improved drilling efficiency and performance.

CO₂ injection from the Means Compressor Station is used to enhance oil recovery in the Permian Basin.





PHOTO: A new coker unit at our refinery in Antwerp, Belgium, scheduled for start-up in 2017, will help address the industry shortfall in capability to convert fuel oil into higher-value products such as diesel.

CREATING VALUE THROUGH THE CYCLE

Downstream: Strengthening the Portfolio



26%

Downstream's average return on capital
employed over the past 10 years.

CREATING VALUE THROUGH THE CYCLE

Downstream: Strengthening the Portfolio

ExxonMobil's Downstream investments continue to strengthen our advantaged assets by increasing high-value product yields, improving feedstock flexibility, expanding logistics capability, and increasing operating efficiency. We carefully evaluate investment opportunities across a wide range of market conditions and only advance projects generating long-term shareholder value. The success of our disciplined investment approach and the strength of our integrated model underpin our ability to outperform competition across the cycle.

Increasing Higher-Value Product Yields

A key focus area for our Downstream business is increasing the production of higher-value products at our advantaged sites. While the demand for petroleum products like gasoline and fuel oil is expected to decline, demand for higher-value products, such as ultra-low sulfur diesel, jet fuel, chemical feedstocks, and lubricants, is expected to continue to grow. Our investments will use advantaged technology to increase production of these products to meet future demand and improve profitability. Our fully integrated marketing and sales teams identify consumer demand trends and help us maximize the commercial value of every molecule we produce.

In 2014, we commissioned the Clean Fuels Project at the Saudi Aramco Mobil Company Limited Refinery in Yanbu, Saudi Arabia. The site can now reduce sulfur levels in gasoline and diesel by more than 98 percent to meet more stringent fuel standards in the Kingdom.

Despite challenging market conditions, we have some of the largest, lowest-cost refineries in Western Europe which benefit from fuels, lubes, and chemical integration. Building on our competitive cost position at our Antwerp Refinery, construction of a 50-thousand-barrel-per-day delayed coker began in 2014. Scheduled to start up in 2017, the new facility will help meet growing demand for cleaner transportation



Investments over the past five years, including those at our joint venture refinery in Saudi Arabia, have expanded our ultra-low sulfur diesel capacity by more than 25 percent globally.

fuel by converting lower-value fuel oil into higher-value ultra-low sulfur diesel. At the Slagen Refinery in Norway, we will install a new processing unit to replace production of heavy fuel oil with lighter, higher-value gas oil. This feedstock is used to produce finished products such as lower-sulfur diesel.

We also continue to expand our high-value lubricants business. Sales of our industry-leading products, *Mobil 1*, *Mobil SHC*, and *Mobil Delvac 1*, have grown by nearly 90 percent over the past 10 years. To further capture profitable growth, we are applying proprietary catalyst and processing technology to increase high-performance lube basestock capacity at our facilities in Texas, Louisiana, and Singapore. Additional lubricant plant expansions in China, Finland, Singapore, and the United States are also under way to support demand growth for finished lubricants and greases in key markets.

Lube basestock expansions in Singapore (shown left) and Baytown will further extend our industry-leading basestock capacity by over 10 percent.

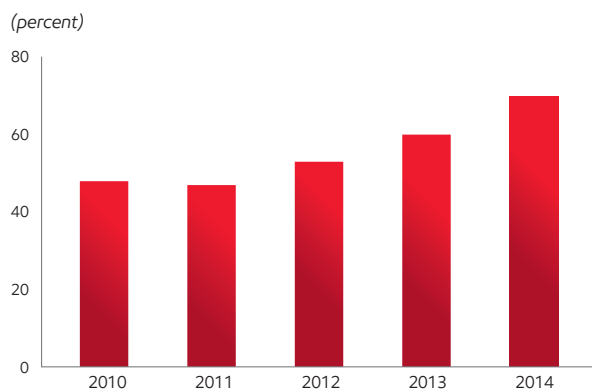


Improving Feedstock Flexibility and Expanding Logistics Capability

We employ advantaged technologies to increase the flexibility of our facilities, allowing us to process the lowest-cost feedstocks available and increase margins. ExxonMobil has the largest combined mid-continent and Gulf Coast refining capacity in the industry, allowing our refineries to benefit from the growing North American crude oil supply. Investments continue to expand refinery flexibility. For example, we recently completed a metallurgy upgrade project at our refinery in Beaumont, Texas, expanding heavy Canadian crude processing capacity. We are also expanding capability to run higher-sulfur crudes in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

In North America, we are also investing to strengthen our crude oil and product logistics capabilities. For example, along with Kinder Morgan Canada Terminals, we are investing in a joint venture rail terminal in Edmonton to provide cost-advantaged export logistics for the growing supply of Western Canada crude oil. The new terminal will begin operating in 2015 with a capacity of 210 thousand barrels per day. Additional investments are also under way to expand product logistics capabilities at our large U.S. Gulf Coast refineries.

ExxonMobil North America Domestic Crude Processing⁽¹⁾



A recent success has been the introduction of price-advantaged U.S. tight oil and Canadian heavy oil crudes, allowing us to reduce imported crudes.

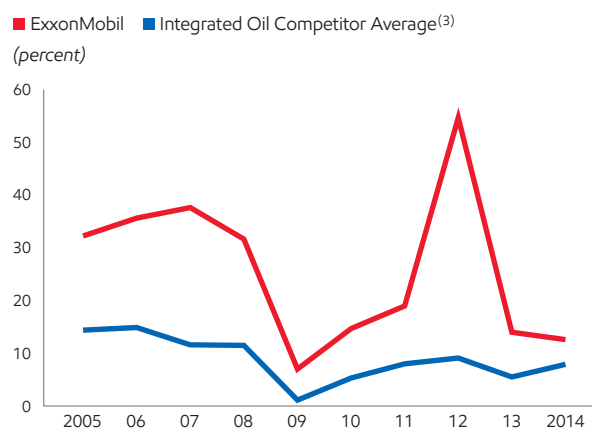
World-Class Operating Efficiency

Underpinned by disciplined investments and ongoing efforts to capture efficiencies, worldwide cash operating cost for our portfolio of refineries has consistently been well below the industry average. As examples, our Baton Rouge and Antwerp Refineries are among the lowest-cost refineries in the United States and Western Europe, respectively. With energy representing as much as 60 percent of the operating cost of a refinery, we continue to expand our leadership position in cogeneration capacity to capture additional efficiencies.

Portfolio Optimization

Disciplined capital management includes continuous assessment and optimization of our asset portfolio. Since 2005, we have reduced our refining capacity by more than 1 million barrels per day by divesting or restructuring 23 less-competitive facilities. The refineries that remain in our portfolio are generally larger, more efficient, and integrated with chemical and lubricant manufacturing facilities. We have also divested or restructured more than 6,000 miles of pipeline, over 200 fuel terminals, 38 lubricant plants, and in excess of 15,000 retail service stations. These portfolio optimizations improve our Downstream return on average capital employed and support our ability to outperform competition across the cycle.

Downstream Return on Average Capital Employed⁽²⁾



(1) Mid-continent and U.S. Gulf Coast refineries.

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

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

CREATING VALUE THROUGH THE CYCLE

Chemical: Progressing Strategic Investments



50%

Expected chemical demand growth
over the next 10 years.



PHOTO: The Baytown Olefins Plant in Texas is ExxonMobil's largest ethylene production facility in the world. Our new ethane steam cracker, scheduled to start up in 2017, will increase the site's ethylene capacity by 70 percent.

CREATING VALUE THROUGH THE CYCLE

Chemical: Progressing Strategic Investments

Our Chemical business is well positioned to capture market growth opportunities by developing world-scale assets that utilize proprietary technologies to capture advantaged feedstocks, deploy lower-cost processes, and increase premium product sales. Our strategic and disciplined investment approach delivers superior returns throughout the business cycle and across a variety of market conditions.

United States

We have started construction of a multibillion dollar ethane steam cracker at our complex in Baytown, Texas, and associated premium product facilities in nearby Mont Belvieu. This expansion, planned to start up in 2017, is ExxonMobil's largest-ever chemical investment in the United States and is designed to be one of the world's most competitive new petrochemical projects through its scale and

production of premium products. ExxonMobil is an early mover in capturing abundant, affordable supplies of feedstock and energy in North America, supported by integration with our Upstream business.

Our Baytown Plant is the largest integrated refining and chemical manufacturing site in the United States, and includes ExxonMobil's largest ethylene production facility in the world. The project will increase our North American ethylene capacity by more than 30 percent.

Two world-scale polyethylene lines, among the largest in industry, will be added at the Mont Belvieu Plastics Plant to produce a mixed slate of polyolefin products, including metallocene polyethylene. Demand growth for this premium product is higher than commodity polyethylene and commands a margin premium based on sustainability and performance advantages. We plan to build on our existing global supply chain and our commercial and technical resources to further penetrate growth markets around the world.

Singapore

At our Singapore petrochemical hub, we have started a project to add production of halobutyl rubber and premium resins for adhesive applications. These facilities will be the largest units we have ever built for these polymers. The project

will use proprietary technologies and benefit from the feed-flexible steam crackers, integration with the large complex, and efficient supply chain access to meet growing demand in Asia. We are a leading global supplier of these specialty polymers and our 2017 start-up will further increase our competitive position. Demand for both product lines is growing faster than GDP, with demand for hydrogenated resins used in adhesive applications expected to double over the next 15 years.

With the global number of cars and light trucks expected to double by 2040, our projects in Saudi Arabia and Singapore will help meet rapidly growing demand for halobutyl rubber used in tire innerliners.

Highlight: Resource to Market



As the largest U.S. natural gas producer and a leading chemical manufacturer, ExxonMobil is uniquely positioned to capture the value of abundant chemical feedstocks by converting them into higher-value plastics.



Saudi Arabia

We are working with our joint venture partner, Saudi Basic Industries Corporation, to build a first-of-its-kind specialty elastomers facility in Saudi Arabia. With start-up anticipated in 2015, the project will help meet the growing demand for synthetic rubber-based automotive products.

We are integrating proprietary ExxonMobil technologies for premium halobutyl and ethylene propylene diene monomer (EPDM) rubbers into the existing joint venture operations at Al-Jubail. These ExxonMobil processes enable lower-cost production. For example, our proprietary halobutyl configuration and equipment design save energy and capital investment per tonne of capacity. Similarly, our metallocene EPDM technology utilizes fewer process steps and consumes less energy while significantly reducing emissions.

This project builds on our existing world-scale commodity assets at the site, which benefits from low-cost feedstocks.

Delivering Superior Financial Performance

Our investments are guided by rigorous analysis of growth opportunities that leverage integration and capture advantages in feedstock, lower-cost processes, and premium products. The success of this approach is demonstrated by our ability to deliver superior returns on average capital employed relative to competitors throughout the business cycle. Investments under development will continue to support this industry-leading position.

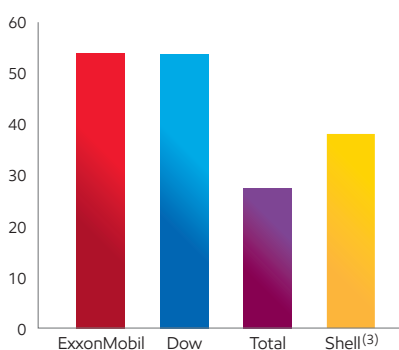


In 2014, we progressed construction on facilities in Al-Jubail, Saudi Arabia, that will produce a broad range of synthetic rubber and related products.

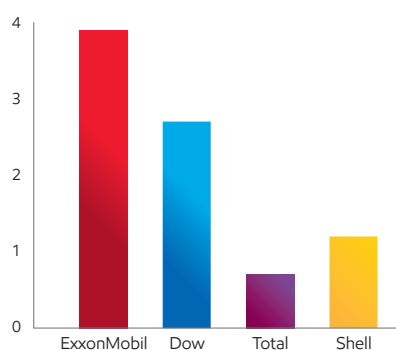
Chemical: Industry-Leading Returns⁽¹⁾

(10-year average, 2005–2014)

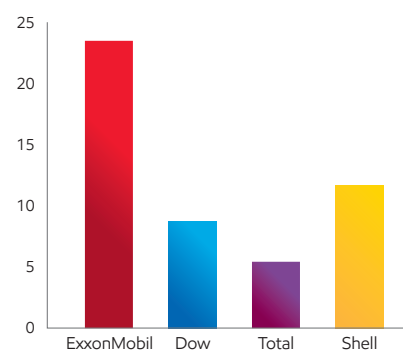
Revenue
(billions of dollars)



Earnings
(billions of dollars)



Return on Average Capital Employed⁽²⁾
(percent)



(1) Competitor values are estimated on a consistent basis with ExxonMobil and are based on public information. Chemical segments only: Royal Dutch Shell and Total (Total data only available through 2011). Dow Chemical shown on a corporate total basis.

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

(3) Royal Dutch Shell revenue data only available through 2013.



Cold Lake, Canada



Joliet, United States



Rotterdam, Netherlands

Global Operations

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



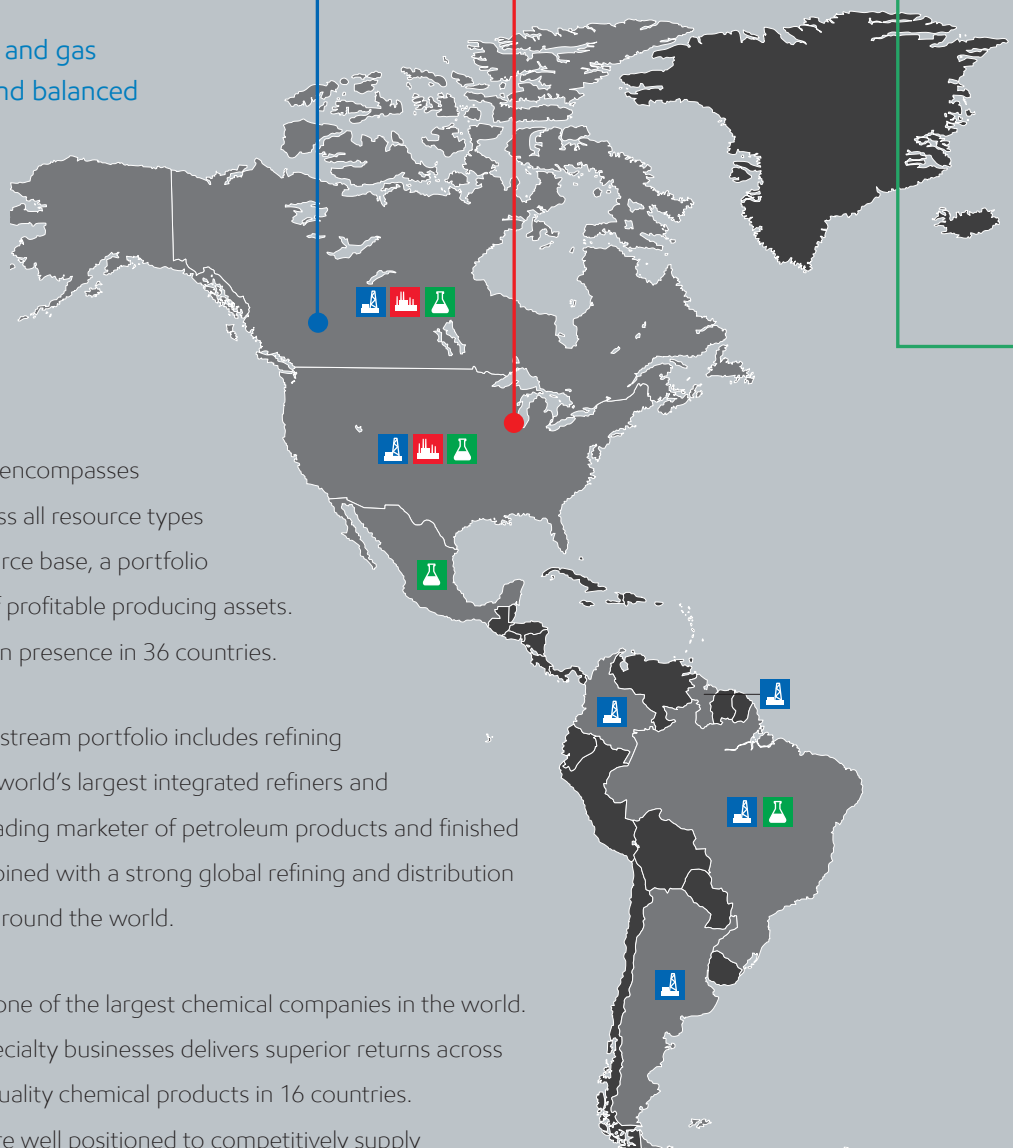
Upstream Our Upstream business encompasses high-quality exploration opportunities across all resource types and geographies, an industry-leading resource base, a portfolio of world-class projects, and a diverse set of profitable producing assets. We have an active exploration or production presence in 36 countries.



Downstream Our balanced Downstream portfolio includes refining facilities in 17 countries. We are one of the world's largest integrated refiners and manufacturers of lube basestocks, and a leading marketer of petroleum products and finished lubricants. Our high-quality products, combined with a strong global refining and distribution network, position us as a premier supplier around the world.



Chemical ExxonMobil Chemical is one of the largest chemical companies in the world. Our unique portfolio of commodity and specialty businesses delivers superior returns across the business cycle. We manufacture high-quality chemical products in 16 countries. With a major presence in Asia Pacific, we are well positioned to competitively supply the rapid chemical demand growth in this region.





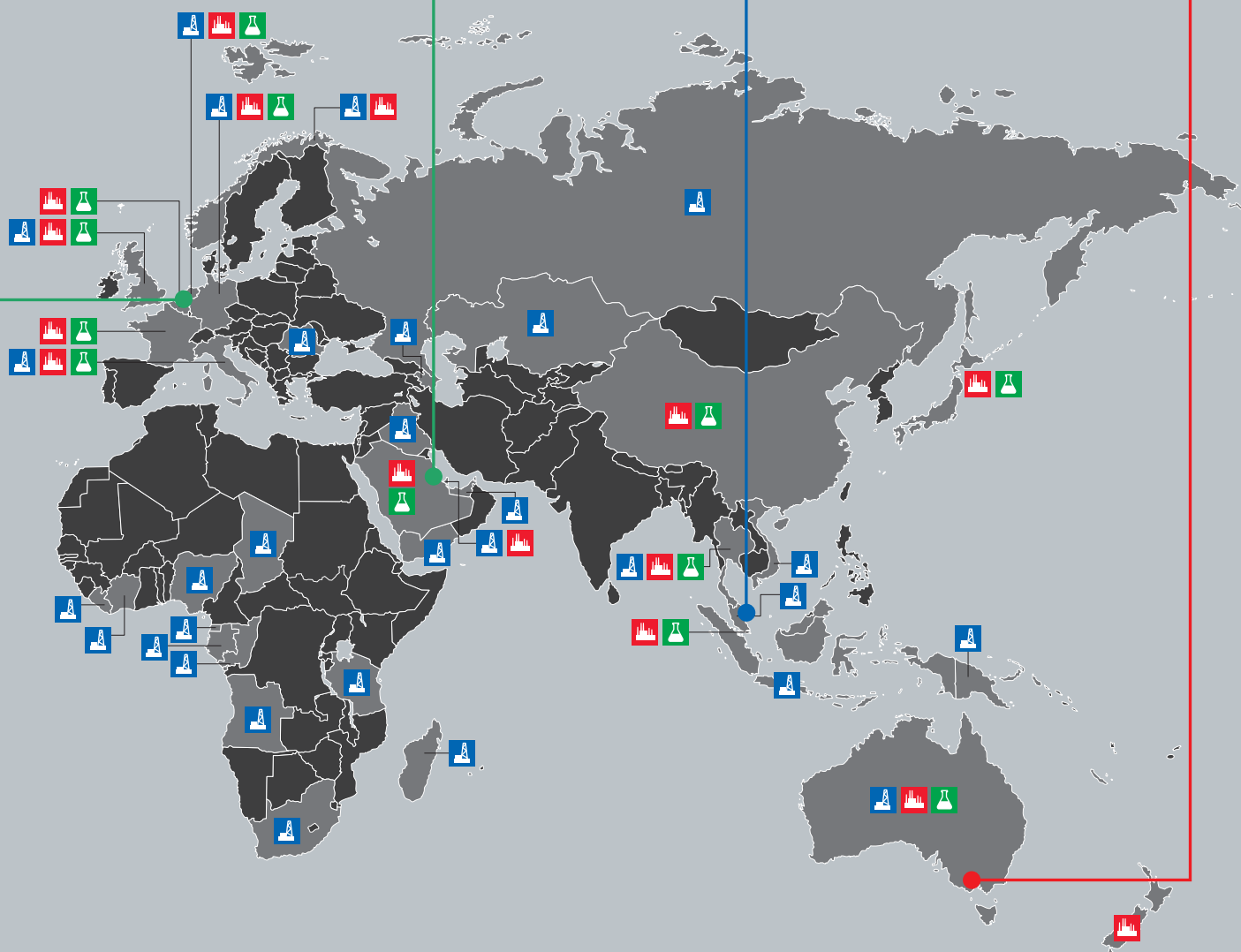
Al-Jubail, Saudi Arabia



Tapis, Malaysia



Altona, Australia



As of December 31, 2014

Upstream

2014 Results & Highlights

- Achieved strong safety and operational performance
- Delivered industry-leading earnings of \$27.5 billion and return on average capital employed of 16.7 percent
- Increased proved oil and natural gas reserves by 1.5 billion oil-equivalent barrels, replacing more than 100 percent of production for the 21st consecutive year
- Added 3.2 billion oil-equivalent barrels of new resource, increasing total resource base to more than 92 billion oil-equivalent barrels
- Discovered 2.7 billion oil-equivalent barrels through exploration drilling
- Completed eight major projects including the 6.9-million-tonnes-per-year Papua New Guinea Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) project
- Initiated commissioning activities at the Kearl Expansion and Banyu Urip projects
- Successfully drilled the first ExxonMobil-Rosneft Joint Venture Kara Sea exploration well in the Russian Arctic
- Progressed a large and diverse portfolio of LNG opportunities by initiating early concept selection and engineering work on opportunities in North America, Australia, and Africa

Strategies

- Apply effective risk management, safety standards, and operational excellence
- Capture material and accretive resources to continually highgrade the portfolio of opportunities
- Exercise a disciplined approach to investing and cost management
- Develop and apply high-impact technologies
- Pursue productivity and efficiency gains to reduce cost
- Grow profitable oil and gas production
- Capitalize on growing natural gas and power markets

Upstream Statistical Recap	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Earnings (millions of dollars)	27,548	26,841	29,895	34,439	24,097
Liquids production (net, thousands of barrels per day)	2,111	2,202	2,185	2,312	2,422
Natural gas production available for sale (net, millions of cubic feet per day)	11,145	11,836	12,322	13,162	12,148
Oil-equivalent production ⁽¹⁾ (net, thousands of barrels per day)	3,969	4,175	4,239	4,506	4,447
Proved reserves replacement ratio ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ (percent)	111	106	124	116	211
Resource additions ⁽²⁾ (millions of oil-equivalent barrels)	3,206	6,595	4,012	4,086	14,580
Average capital employed ⁽²⁾ (millions of dollars)	164,965	152,969	139,442	129,807	103,287
Return on average capital employed ⁽²⁾ (percent)	16.7	17.5	21.4	26.5	23.3
Capital and exploration expenditures ⁽²⁾ (millions of dollars)	32,727	38,231	36,084	33,091	27,319

(1) Natural gas converted to oil-equivalent at 6 million cubic feet per 1 thousand barrels.

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

(3) Proved reserves exclude asset sales. Includes non-consolidated interests and Canadian oil sands.

Business Overview

Our Upstream business includes exploration, development, production, natural gas marketing, and research activities.

ExxonMobil is driven to deliver industry-leading returns throughout the business cycle. We do this by capturing material and accretive opportunities to continually highgrade our resource portfolio. We seek to maintain a large, diverse, and balanced portfolio of opportunities to ensure selectivity and profitable growth through a wide range of investment and geopolitical environments. We create value through capital discipline by progressing only the most profitable opportunities. Proven project management systems incorporate best practices developed from our experience of rigorously managing a global project portfolio, from initial discovery phase to production start-up.

Technology is vital to meeting the growing global demand for oil and gas. We have a long-standing commitment to apply research and technology to efficiently find, develop, and produce resources from some of the most challenging reservoirs. We benefit from an integrated model, as technology advances in the Upstream, Downstream, and Chemical businesses can be used to address challenges across the company.

We focus on improving long-term profitability by investing in higher-margin barrels, maximizing production of installed capacity, and driving cost efficiencies through productivity and efficiency gains. When appropriate, we engage resource owners to develop mutually beneficial fiscal and contractual terms to promote resource development.

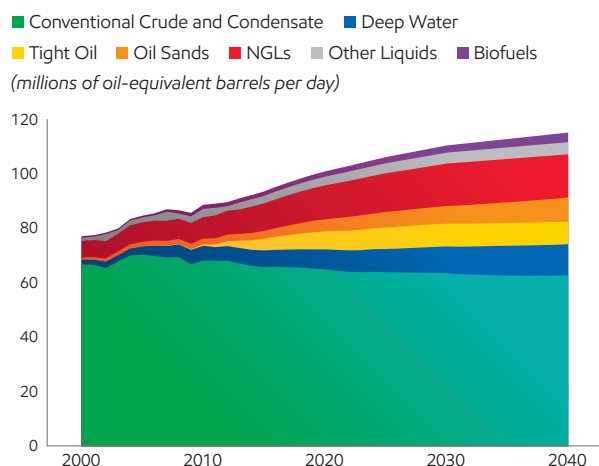
Our Upstream strategies, supported by a relentless focus on effective risk management, safety, and operational excellence, are designed to deliver superior results over the long term.

Business Environment

Over the coming decades, energy sources will continue to evolve and diversify, driven by changes in technology, consumer needs, and public policies. Crude oil is projected to remain the single biggest source of energy, while natural gas will play an increasingly important role in meeting global energy needs. Demand for oil is projected to rise by approximately 30 percent through 2040, led by increased commercial transportation activity. A growing share of this demand will be met by sources such as deep water, oil sands, and tight oil, as a result of advances in technology. Natural gas will be the fastest-growing major energy source through 2040. Global demand is projected to rise by close to 65 percent from 2010 to 2040 and gas supplies from unconventional sources are projected to account for about two-thirds of that growth. Liquefied natural gas volumes are expected to triple by 2040, contributing almost 20 percent of global gas supply.

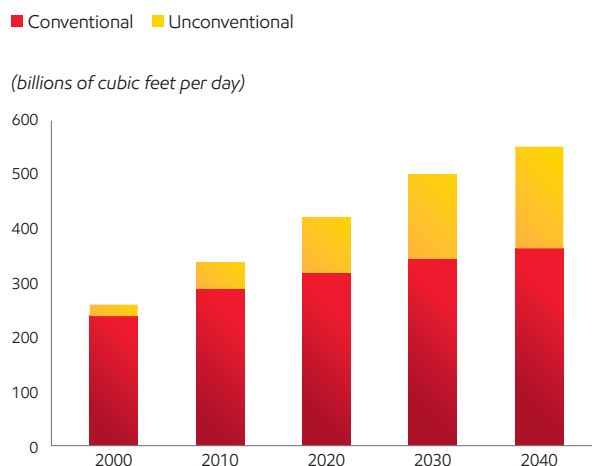
Meeting the world's growing demand for energy presents a tremendous challenge that requires a long-term view, significant investment, and continued innovation to develop conventional and unconventional resources. ExxonMobil is well positioned to meet this challenge.

Global Liquids Supply by Type



Source: ExxonMobil, 2015 *The Outlook for Energy: A View to 2040*

Global Natural Gas Supply by Type



Downstream

2014 Results & Highlights

- Achieved best-ever safety and strong operational performance
- Delivered earnings of \$3.0 billion and return on average capital employed of 12.7 percent, averaging 26 percent over the past 10 years
- Invested \$3.0 billion, focused on higher-value products, feedstock flexibility, logistics, and energy efficiency
- Achieved record sales of our industry-leading lubricants *Mobil 1* and *Mobil Delvac 1*
- Expanded the branded retail site network in the United States and progressed conversion to a branded wholesaler model in many European markets
- Commissioned the Clean Fuels Project at our joint venture facility in Saudi Arabia to produce low-sulfur gasoline and ultra-low sulfur diesel
- Completed a lube basestock expansion in Singapore and a lubricant plant expansion in Tianjin, China
- Started construction on a new delayed coker unit at our refinery in Antwerp, Belgium, to convert lower-value bunker fuel into higher-value diesel products

Strategies

- Maintain best-in-class operations
- Provide quality, valued products and services to our customers
- Lead industry in efficiency and effectiveness
- Capitalize on integration across ExxonMobil businesses
- Maintain capital discipline
- Maximize value from leading-edge technologies

Downstream Statistical Recap	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Earnings (millions of dollars)	3,045	3,449	13,190	4,459	3,567
Refinery throughput (thousands of barrels per day)	4,476	4,585	5,014	5,214	5,253
Petroleum product sales (thousands of barrels per day)	5,875	5,887	6,174	6,413	6,414
Average capital employed ⁽¹⁾ (millions of dollars)	23,977	24,430	24,031	23,388	24,130
Return on average capital employed ⁽¹⁾ (percent)	12.7	14.1	54.9	19.1	14.8
Capital expenditures ⁽¹⁾ (millions of dollars)	3,034	2,413	2,262	2,120	2,505

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

Business Overview

ExxonMobil's Downstream business has a diverse global portfolio of advantaged refining and distribution facilities, lubricant plants, marketing operations, and brands, underpinned by a world-class research and engineering organization. We are one of the world's largest refiners and lube basestocks manufacturers.

We hold an ownership interest in 30 refineries with distillation capacity of over 5.2 million barrels per day and lube basestock capacity of 131 thousand barrels per day. Our integrated model leads the industry with approximately 75 percent of our refineries integrated with chemical or lubricant manufacturing facilities, providing unique molecule optimization capability across the entire value chain.

Our fuels and lubricants marketing businesses have a global reach, supported by world-renowned brands, including *Exxon*, *Mobil*, and *Esso*. Our long-standing record of technology leadership underpins the innovative products and services that deliver superior performance for consumers and long-term value for shareholders.

Business Environment

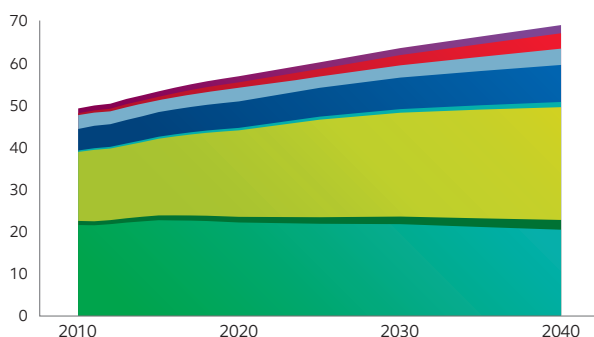
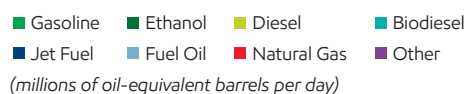
By 2040, demand for transportation fuel is expected to increase by 40 percent versus 2010. This increase will be driven by commercial transportation, primarily in developing countries. The resulting fuel mix will continue to shift from gasoline to diesel. In fact, global transportation demand for diesel is expected to increase by about 70 percent over the period, with almost half of the growth in Asia Pacific. At the same time, worldwide gasoline demand is expected to be essentially flat, as declining demand from fuel economy improvements in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries is offset by growth in developing nations. Stricter emissions standards will lower demand for high-sulfur fuel oil as the marine sector shifts to cleaner fuels over the coming decade. Natural gas is likely to grow in use as a transportation fuel, particularly for heavy-duty vehicles and marine vessels, due to its low emissions and cost competitiveness relative to liquid fuels in many parts of the world.

Lubricant demand is also expected to grow on increased industrial activity, particularly in Asia. Within the high-value synthetic lubricants sector where ExxonMobil has a leading market position, demand is expected to grow by 5 percent per year.

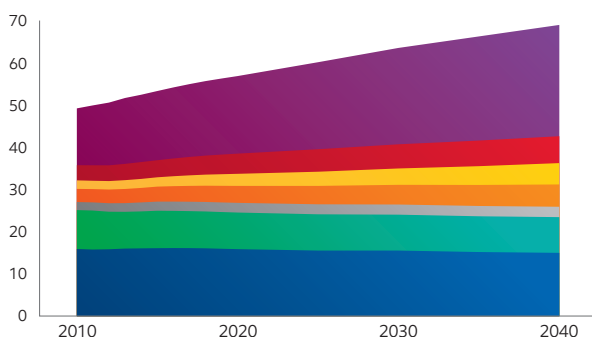
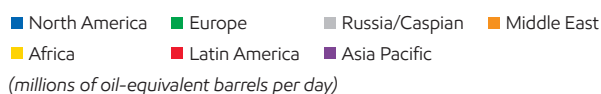
The addition of new refining capacity is currently outpacing global demand growth, resulting in challenging business environments in Europe and Asia Pacific. At the same time, the increase in crude oil and natural gas production in the United States and Canada is resulting in a shift in crude oil and product trade flows. Refineries in North America are benefiting from improved access to cost-competitive feedstock and energy supplies, allowing them to meet domestic product needs and economically export to markets throughout the Atlantic Basin. With our integrated business model, world-class assets, and feedstock flexibility, we are able to outperform competition across the cycle.

Transportation Fuel Demand

By Fuel Type



By Region



Source: ExxonMobil, 2015 *The Outlook for Energy: A View to 2040*

Chemical

2014 Results & Highlights

- Achieved best-ever safety performance
- Delivered earnings of \$4.3 billion and return on average capital employed of 19.4 percent, averaging 23.5 percent over the past 10 years
- Sold 24.2 million tonnes of prime products, including record sales of metallocene products that provide value-added performance advantages for our customers
- Invested \$2.7 billion, with selective investments in specialty business growth, advantaged feedstock capture, high-return efficiency projects, and low-cost capacity debottlenecks
- Started construction of a major expansion at our Texas facilities, including a new world-scale ethane steam cracker and polyethylene lines to meet rapidly growing demand for premium polymers
- Progressed construction of a 400-thousand-tonnes-per-year specialty elastomers project in Saudi Arabia with our joint venture partner to supply a broad range of synthetic rubber and related products to meet growing demand in the Middle East and Asia
- Started construction on a new 230-thousand-tonnes-per-year specialty polymers plant in Singapore to meet growing demand for synthetic rubber and adhesives in Asia
- Commissioned a world-scale manufacturing facility in Baytown, Texas, to produce synthetic basestocks for automotive and industrial applications

Strategies

- Consistently deliver best-in-class operational performance
- Focus on commodity and specialty businesses that capitalize on our core competencies
- Build proprietary technology positions
- Capture full benefits of integration across ExxonMobil operations
- Selectively invest in advantaged projects

Chemical Statistical Recap	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Earnings (millions of dollars)	4,315	3,828	3,898	4,383	4,913
Prime product sales ⁽¹⁾ (thousands of tonnes)	24,235	24,063	24,157	25,006	25,891
Average capital employed ⁽¹⁾ (millions of dollars)	22,197	20,665	20,148	19,798	18,680
Return on average capital employed ⁽¹⁾ (percent)	19.4	18.5	19.3	22.1	26.3
Capital expenditures ⁽¹⁾ (millions of dollars)	2,741	1,832	1,418	1,450	2,215

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

Business Overview

ExxonMobil Chemical is one of the largest chemical companies in the world. Our unique portfolio of commodity and specialty businesses generates annual sales of more than 24 million tonnes of prime products. We have world-scale manufacturing facilities in all major regions, and our products serve as the building blocks for a wide variety of everyday consumer and industrial products.

We process feedstocks from ExxonMobil's Upstream and Downstream operations, supplemented with market sources, to manufacture chemical products for higher-value end uses. We focus on product lines that capitalize on scale and technology advantages, building on our strengths in advantaged feedstocks, lower-cost processes, and premium products. As a result, we have strong positions in the markets we serve and generate industry-leading returns throughout the business cycle.

Business Environment

Worldwide chemical demand growth remained strong in 2014, supported by growth of the broader economy. Over the next decade, we expect global demand to grow by 50 percent, or about 4 percent per year, at a faster pace than energy demand and GDP.

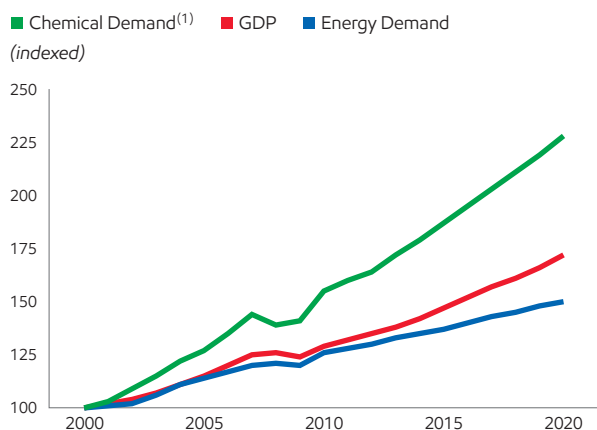
Nearly two-thirds of the increased demand is expected to be in Asia Pacific with rising prosperity and a growing middle class. A related factor is urbanization. As middle-class consumers seek higher standards of living and move to larger cities, they are projected to purchase more packaged goods, appliances, cars, and clothing, many of which are manufactured from the chemicals produced by ExxonMobil.

While chemical demand growth is mainly driven by developing economies, supply growth is mostly coming from regions with advantaged feedstock. Today, that region is North America. Unconventional natural gas development has brought significant benefits to domestic chemical producers by providing both lower-cost feedstock and energy.

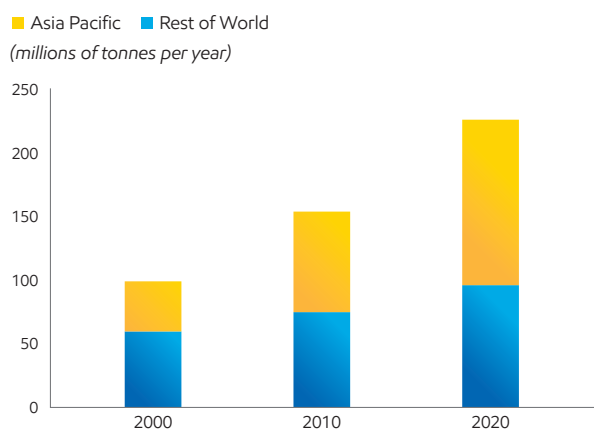
For decades, chemical markets have been supplied from within the region, but global trade is increasing. Ten years ago, the volume of chemicals traded between regions totaled about 5 percent of global production capacity. Today, it has grown to about 10 percent, and by 2020, it will approach 20 percent. ExxonMobil projects that by 2025, North America could double its exports of polyethylene, polypropylene, and paraxylene, the three highest-volume petrochemical products.

ExxonMobil Chemical is well positioned to meet the needs of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and other growth markets through our world-scale facilities, and commercial and technical resources around the globe. While the relative attractiveness of feedstocks changes over time, our feed flexibility, global supply capability, and integration across ExxonMobil's operations allow us to adapt to changing market conditions and consistently outperform competition.

Global Industry Demand Growth



Global Chemical Industry Demand⁽¹⁾



Sources: ExxonMobil, 2015 *The Outlook for Energy: A View to 2040*; IHS Chemical; and ExxonMobil estimates.

(1) Includes polyethylene, polypropylene, and paraxylene.



PHOTO: Students in AP Environmental Science class at Arlington Heights High School in Fort Worth, Texas. With support from ExxonMobil, the school is participating in the National Math and Science Initiative's College Readiness Program, which is dramatically improving student performance in math and science in high schools across the country.

Corporate Citizenship

ExxonMobil's approach to corporate citizenship aligns directly with our business objectives. We work each day to provide the energy needed to sustain and improve standards of living throughout the world in a safe, ethical, environmentally, and socially responsible manner. By focusing on creating long-term benefits in the communities where we operate, we are contributing to society's broader sustainability objectives, creating a more stable business environment and improved quality of life.

Protecting the Environment

Our corporate *Protect Tomorrow. Today.* expectations serve as the foundation for our efforts, which are guided by a scientific understanding of the environmental impacts and the related risks of our operations, as well as the social and economic needs of the communities in which we do business. Our approach to environmental protection begins with a thorough understanding of local environmental, socioeconomic, and health surroundings. We continue to make strides in improving biodiversity and ecosystem services, reducing emissions and spills, and protecting the environment in the areas where we operate.

Managing Climate Change Risks

Society continues to face the dual challenge of expanding energy supplies to support economic growth and improve living standards, while simultaneously addressing the societal and environmental risks posed by rising greenhouse gas emissions and climate change.

As we seek to increase production of oil and gas to meet growing global energy demand, we continue to take steps to improve efficiency, reduce emissions, and contribute to effective long-term solutions to manage climate change risks. In the near term, we are working to increase energy efficiency while reducing flaring, venting, and fugitive emissions in our operations. In the medium term, we are deploying proven technologies, such as cogeneration and, where technically and economically feasible, carbon capture and sequestration. Longer term, we are conducting research to progress breakthrough, game-changing technologies.

Promoting Safety

Safety is more than just a priority at ExxonMobil – it is a core value and an integral part of our culture. Protecting the safety and health of our workforce is fundamental to our business. We are relentless in our pursuit of safety so every employee returns home from work each day safe and healthy. This commitment also extends to our contractors and members of the communities where we operate. We will never stop working toward our goal of *Nobody Gets Hurt*.

Highlight: Education Initiative

We invest in education programs that focus on inspiring students to pursue careers in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM), and support teacher development and training. This initiative has a direct impact on our business, as scientists and engineers are critical to addressing the energy challenges of today and tomorrow. Over the past 15 years, we have contributed more than \$1 billion for education programs around the world, with \$95 million in 2014 alone.

In 2007, ExxonMobil joined with other companies and foundations to initiate a national public-private partnership to meet the STEM challenge in the United States: the National Math and Science Initiative (NMSI). NMSI's College Readiness Program provides training for teachers to help students master *AP (Advanced Placement)* courses in math, science, and English. Based on College Board data, the first-year increase in qualifying math, science, and English exam scores among NMSI partner schools is 68 percent, or 10 times the national average of 6.8 percent.

We also support education initiatives in several countries around the world. For example, ExxonMobil Egypt recently partnered with Misr El-Kheir Foundation, a nongovernmental organization in Egypt, and the Ministry of Education on a three-year initiative to create a new STEM education program at the Advanced Technical Industries School of Suez.

Corporate Citizenship, continued

Regardless of an employee's job function, all of us have a common responsibility in every assignment we undertake: identifying, assessing, and managing the risks associated with our operations. This disciplined approach is guided by our Operations Integrity Management System and its risk management processes. It is embedded in our everyday work activities at all levels and we strive for continuous improvement. In 2014, we achieved best-ever safety performance. We are proud to be an industry leader in safety culture and performance.

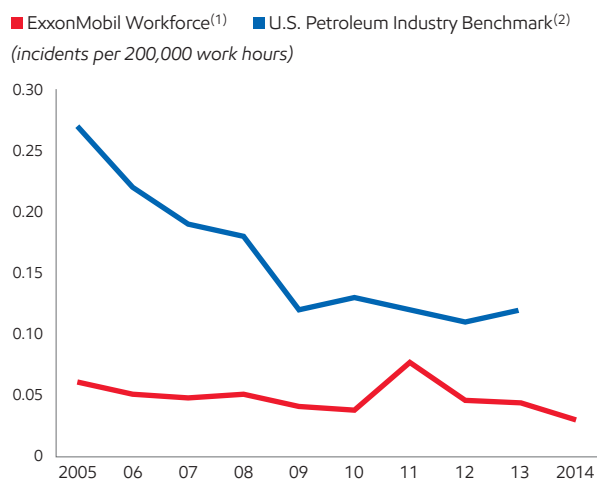
Community and Social Impact

The sustainability of our business depends on how well we manage socioeconomic impacts and address the interests of the communities in which we work. Proactively identifying, avoiding, and managing potential impacts, while also enhancing community benefits, is integral to completing projects successfully and developing long-term, positive relationships.

Our strategic community investments complement our business and are aligned with a country's economic and social goals. We participate in public-private partnerships and ongoing stakeholder engagement to improve social and economic conditions. We focus the majority of our spending on our signature, corporate-led initiatives to improve education, combat malaria, and advance economic opportunities for women. In 2014, we contributed \$279 million to communities around the world.

Safety Performance

Lost-Time Injuries and Illnesses Rate



(1) Employees and contractors. Includes XTO Energy Inc. data beginning in 2011.

(2) Workforce safety data from participating American Petroleum Institute companies (2014 industry data not available at time of publication).

Highlight: Responsible Production in Papua New Guinea

When we enter a new country, we work to establish meaningful relationships with local government and community leaders to ensure both the communities and the company benefit mutually from our presence. Our operations in Papua New Guinea (PNG) currently include gas production wells and a processing plant in the Highlands, liquefied natural gas (LNG) production and shipping facilities on the South Coast, and about 450 miles of pipeline. Our approach to environmental management, community engagement, and local economic development enabled us to start LNG production in April 2014, ahead of schedule.

Among our many efforts in PNG, community engagement is an ongoing priority. By the start of production, we had consulted with more than 190,000 attendees in approximately 8,700 community meetings. We also trained our employees and contractors on technical and safety topics. A strong focus on safe work allowed us to achieve an exceptional safety record in 2014, with more than 23 million work hours without a lost-time incident across all ExxonMobil PNG Upstream operations. As we continue to operate in PNG, we will remain committed to being a responsible partner.

PHOTO: Improving the quality and availability of educational resources is a priority for ExxonMobil in Papua New Guinea. We have invested more than \$6 million in education programs.



Financial Information



Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders of Exxon Mobil Corporation:

We have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Consolidated Balance Sheets of Exxon Mobil Corporation and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related Consolidated Statements of Income, Comprehensive Income, Changes in Equity and Cash Flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014, and in our report dated February 25, 2015, we expressed an unqualified opinion thereon. The consolidated financial statements referred to above (not presented herein) appear in ExxonMobil's 2014 Financial Statements and Supplemental Information booklet.

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Dallas, Texas
February 25, 2015

Summary of Accounting Policies and Practices

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A variety of claims have been made against ExxonMobil and certain of its consolidated subsidiaries in a number of pending lawsuits and tax disputes. For further information on litigation and tax contingencies, see Notes 16 and 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in ExxonMobil's 2014 Financial Statements and Supplemental Information booklet.

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

Further information on the Corporation's accounting policies, estimates, and practices can be found in ExxonMobil's 2014 Financial Statements and Supplemental Information booklet (Critical Accounting Estimates and Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

Financial Information, continued

Financial Highlights

(millions of dollars, unless noted)

	2014	2013	2012
Net income attributable to ExxonMobil	32,520	32,580	44,880
Cash flow from operations and asset sales ⁽¹⁾	49,151	47,621	63,825
Capital and exploration expenditures ⁽¹⁾	38,537	42,489	39,799
Research and development costs	971	1,044	1,042
Total debt at year end	29,121	22,699	11,581
Average capital employed ⁽¹⁾	203,110	191,575	179,094
Market valuation at year end	388,398	438,684	389,680
Regular employees at year end (thousands)	75.3	75.0	76.9

Key Financial Ratios

	2014	2013	2012
Return on average capital employed ⁽¹⁾ (percent)	16.2	17.2	25.4
Earnings to average ExxonMobil share of equity (percent)	18.7	19.2	28.0
Debt to capital ⁽²⁾ (percent)	13.9	11.2	6.3
Net debt to capital ⁽³⁾ (percent)	11.9	9.1	1.2
Current assets to current liabilities (times)	0.82	0.83	1.01
Fixed-charge coverage (times)	46.9	55.7	62.4

Dividend and Shareholder Return Information

	2014	2013	2012
Dividends per common share (dollars)	2.70	2.46	2.18
Dividends per share growth (annual percent)	9.8	12.8	17.8
Number of common shares outstanding (millions)			
Average	4,282	4,419	4,628
Average – assuming dilution	4,282	4,419	4,628
Year end	4,201	4,335	4,502
Total shareholder return⁽¹⁾ (annual percent)	(6.0)	20.1	4.7
Common stock purchases (millions of dollars)	13,183	15,998	21,068
Market quotations for common stock (dollars)			
High	104.76	101.74	93.67
Low	86.19	84.79	77.13
Average daily close	97.27	90.51	86.53
Year-end close	92.45	101.20	86.55

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

(2) Debt includes short-term and long-term debt. Capital includes short-term and long-term debt and total equity.

(3) Debt net of cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash.

Summary Statement of Income

(millions of dollars)

	2014	2013	2012
Revenues and Other Income			
Sales and other operating revenue ⁽¹⁾	394,105	420,836	451,509
Income from equity affiliates	13,323	13,927	15,010
Other income	4,511	3,492	14,162
Total revenues and other income	411,939	438,255	480,681
Costs and Other Deductions			
Crude oil and product purchases	225,972	244,156	263,535
Production and manufacturing expenses	40,859	40,525	38,521
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	12,598	12,877	13,877
Depreciation and depletion	17,297	17,182	15,888
Exploration expenses, including dry holes	1,669	1,976	1,840
Interest expense	286	9	327
Sales-based taxes ⁽¹⁾	29,342	30,589	32,409
Other taxes and duties	32,286	33,230	35,558
Total costs and other deductions	360,309	380,544	401,955
Income before income taxes	51,630	57,711	78,726
Income taxes	18,015	24,263	31,045
Net income including noncontrolling interests	33,615	33,448	47,681
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	1,095	868	2,801
Net income attributable to ExxonMobil	32,520	32,580	44,880
Earnings per common share (dollars)	7.60	7.37	9.70
Earnings per common share – assuming dilution (dollars)	7.60	7.37	9.70

(1) Sales and other operating revenue includes sales-based taxes of \$29,342 million for 2014, \$30,589 million for 2013, and \$32,409 million for 2012.

The information in the Summary Statement of Income (for 2012 to 2014), the Summary Balance Sheet (for 2013 and 2014), and the Summary Statement of Cash Flows (for 2012 to 2014), shown on pages 41 through 43, corresponds to the information in the Consolidated Statement of Income, the Consolidated Balance Sheet, and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows in ExxonMobil's 2014 Financial Statements and Supplemental Information booklet. See also Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and other information in ExxonMobil's 2014 Financial Statements and Supplemental Information booklet.

Financial Information, continued

Summary Balance Sheet at Year End

(millions of dollars)

(millions of dollars)	2014	2013
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,616	4,644
Cash and cash equivalents – restricted	42	269
Notes and accounts receivable, less estimated doubtful amounts	28,009	33,152
Inventories		
Crude oil, products and merchandise	12,384	12,117
Materials and supplies	4,294	4,018
Other current assets	3,565	5,108
Total current assets	52,910	59,308
Investments, advances and long-term receivables	35,239	36,328
Property, plant and equipment, at cost, less accumulated depreciation and depletion	252,668	243,650
Other assets, including intangibles, net	8,676	7,522
Total assets	349,493	346,808
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Notes and loans payable	17,468	15,808
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	42,227	48,085
Income taxes payable	4,938	7,831
Total current liabilities	64,633	71,724
Long-term debt	11,653	6,891
Postretirement benefits reserves	25,802	20,646
Deferred income tax liabilities	39,230	40,530
Long-term obligations to equity companies	5,325	4,742
Other long-term obligations	21,786	21,780
Total liabilities	168,429	166,313
Commitments and contingencies	See footnote 1	
Equity		
Common stock without par value	10,792	10,077
Earnings reinvested	408,384	387,432
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(18,957)	(10,725)
Common stock held in treasury	(225,820)	(212,781)
ExxonMobil share of equity	174,399	174,003
Noncontrolling interests	6,665	6,492
Total equity	181,064	180,495
Total liabilities and equity	349,493	346,808

(1) For more information, please refer to Note 16 in ExxonMobil's 2014 Financial Statements and Supplemental Information booklet.

The information in the Summary Statement of Income (for 2012 to 2014), the Summary Balance Sheet (for 2013 and 2014), and the Summary Statement of Cash Flows (for 2012 to 2014), shown on pages 41 through 43, corresponds to the information in the Consolidated Statement of Income, the Consolidated Balance Sheet, and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows in ExxonMobil's 2014 Financial Statements and Supplemental Information booklet. See also Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and other information in ExxonMobil's 2014 Financial Statements and Supplemental Information booklet.

Summary Statement of Cash Flows

(millions of dollars)

	2014	2013	2012
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net income including noncontrolling interests	33,615	33,448	47,681
Adjustments for noncash transactions			
Depreciation and depletion	17,297	17,182	15,888
Deferred income tax charges/(credits)	1,540	754	3,142
Postretirement benefits expense in excess of/(less than) net payments	524	2,291	(315)
Other long-term obligation provisions in excess of/(less than) payments	1,404	(2,566)	1,643
Dividends received greater than/(less than) equity in current earnings of equity companies	(358)	3	(1,157)
Changes in operational working capital, excluding cash and debt			
Reduction/(increase) – Notes and accounts receivable	3,118	(305)	(1,082)
– Inventories	(1,343)	(1,812)	(1,873)
– Other current assets	(68)	(105)	(42)
Increase/(reduction) – Accounts and other payables	(6,639)	(2,498)	3,624
Net (gain) on asset sales	(3,151)	(1,828)	(13,018)
All other items – net	(823)	350	1,679
Net cash provided by operating activities	45,116	44,914	56,170
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(32,952)	(33,669)	(34,271)
Proceeds associated with sales of subsidiaries, property, plant and equipment, and sales and returns of investments	4,035	2,707	7,655
Decrease/(increase) in restricted cash and cash equivalents	227	72	63
Additional investments and advances	(1,631)	(4,435)	(598)
Collection of advances	3,346	1,124	1,550
Net cash used in investing activities	(26,975)	(34,201)	(25,601)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Additions to long-term debt	5,731	345	995
Reductions in long-term debt	(69)	(13)	(147)
Additions to short-term debt	–	16	958
Reductions in short-term debt	(745)	(756)	(4,488)
Additions/(reductions) in debt with three months or less maturity	2,049	12,012	(226)
Cash dividends to ExxonMobil shareholders	(11,568)	(10,875)	(10,092)
Cash dividends to noncontrolling interests	(248)	(304)	(327)
Changes in noncontrolling interests	–	(1)	204
Tax benefits related to stock-based awards	115	48	130
Common stock acquired	(13,183)	(15,998)	(21,068)
Common stock sold	30	50	193
Net cash used in financing activities	(17,888)	(15,476)	(33,868)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash	(281)	(175)	217
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(28)	(4,938)	(3,082)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	4,644	9,582	12,664
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	4,616	4,644	9,582

The information in the Summary Statement of Income (for 2012 to 2014), the Summary Balance Sheet (for 2013 and 2014), and the Summary Statement of Cash Flows (for 2012 to 2014), shown on pages 41 through 43, corresponds to the information in the Consolidated Statement of Income, the Consolidated Balance Sheet, and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows in ExxonMobil's 2014 Financial Statements and Supplemental Information booklet. See also Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and other information in ExxonMobil's 2014 Financial Statements and Supplemental Information booklet.

Frequently Used Terms

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

Total Shareholder Return • Measures the change in value of an investment in stock over a specified period of time, assuming dividend reinvestment. We calculate shareholder return over a particular measurement period by: dividing (1) the sum of (a) the cumulative value of dividends received during the measurement period, assuming reinvestment, plus (b) the difference between the stock price at the end and 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 assets acquired in nonmonetary exchanges (effective 2013) and 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.

Proved Reserves • Proved reserve figures in this publication are determined in accordance with current SEC definitions. In statements covering reserve replacement for years prior to 2009, reserves were determined using the price and cost assumptions we used in managing the business, not the historical prices used in SEC definitions. The pre-2009 reserves also included oil sands and equity company reserves which at the time were excluded from SEC reserves.

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

Resources, Resource Base, and Recoverable Resources • Along with similar terms used in this report, these refer 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.

Prime Product Sales • Prime product sales are total product sales excluding carbon black oil and sulfur. Prime product sales include ExxonMobil's share of equity company volumes and finished-product transfers to the Downstream.

Exploration Resource Addition Cost	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Exploration portion of Upstream Capex (<i>millions of dollars</i>)	3,689	7,155	4,740	5,464	4,121
Exploration resource additions (<i>millions of oil-equivalent barrels</i>)	2,942	5,703	3,734	3,906	4,725
Exploration resource addition cost per OEB (<i>dollars</i>)	1.25	1.25	1.27	1.40	0.87

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 nonmonetary portion of asset exchanges is excluded in 2014, and the impact of the XTO Energy Inc. merger transaction is excluded in 2010.

Return on Average Capital Employed (ROCE)	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
(<i>millions of dollars</i>)					
Net income attributable to ExxonMobil	32,520	32,580	44,880	41,060	30,460
Financing costs (after tax)					
Gross third-party debt	(140)	(163)	(401)	(153)	(803)
ExxonMobil share of equity companies	(256)	(239)	(257)	(219)	(333)
All other financing costs – net	(68)	83	100	116	35
Total financing costs	(464)	(319)	(558)	(256)	(1,101)
Earnings excluding financing costs	32,984	32,899	45,438	41,316	31,561
Average capital employed	203,110	191,575	179,094	170,721	145,217
Return on average capital employed – corporate total	16.2%	17.2%	25.4%	24.2%	21.7%

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

Capital Employed at Year End	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>					
Business Uses: Asset and Liability Perspective					
Total assets	349,493	346,808	333,795	331,052	302,510
Less liabilities and noncontrolling interests share of assets and liabilities					
Total current liabilities excluding notes and loans payable	(47,165)	(55,916)	(60,486)	(69,794)	(59,846)
Total long-term liabilities excluding long-term debt	(92,143)	(87,698)	(90,068)	(83,481)	(74,971)
Noncontrolling interests share of assets and liabilities	(9,099)	(8,935)	(6,235)	(7,314)	(6,532)
Add ExxonMobil share of debt-financed equity company net assets	4,766	6,109	5,775	4,943	4,875
Total capital employed	205,852	200,368	182,781	175,406	166,036
Total Corporate Sources: Debt and Equity Perspective					
Notes and loans payable	17,468	15,808	3,653	7,711	2,787
Long-term debt	11,653	6,891	7,928	9,322	12,227
ExxonMobil share of equity	174,399	174,003	165,863	154,396	146,839
Less noncontrolling interests share of total debt	(2,434)	(2,443)	(438)	(966)	(692)
Add ExxonMobil share of equity company debt	4,766	6,109	5,775	4,943	4,875
Total capital employed	205,852	200,368	182,781	175,406	166,036

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.

Free Cash Flow	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>					
Net cash provided by operating activities	45,116	44,914	56,170	55,345	48,413
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(32,952)	(33,669)	(34,271)	(30,975)	(26,871)
Proceeds associated with sales of subsidiaries, property, plant and equipment, and sales and returns of investments	4,035	2,707	7,655	11,133	3,261
Additional investments and advances	(1,631)	(4,435)	(598)	(3,586)	(1,239)
Collection of advances	3,346	1,124	1,550	1,119	1,133
Free cash flow	17,914	10,641	30,506	33,036	24,697

Free cash flow is cash flow from operations and asset sales less additions to property, plant and equipment, and additional investments and advances, plus collection of advances. This measure is useful when evaluating cash available for financing activities, including shareholder distributions, after investment in the business.

Cash Flow From Operations and Asset Sales	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>					
Net cash provided by operating activities	45,116	44,914	56,170	55,345	48,413
Proceeds associated with sales of subsidiaries, property, plant and equipment, and sales and returns of investments	4,035	2,707	7,655	11,133	3,261
Cash flow from operations and asset sales	49,151	47,621	63,825	66,478	51,674

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

Distributions to Shareholders	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>					
Dividends paid to ExxonMobil shareholders	11,568	10,875	10,092	9,020	8,498
Cost of shares purchased to reduce shares outstanding	12,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	11,200
Distributions to ExxonMobil shareholders	23,568	25,875	30,092	29,020	19,698
Memo: Gross cost of shares purchased to offset shares issued under benefit plans and programs	1,183	998	1,068	2,055	1,893

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.

Board of Directors, Officers, and Affiliated Companies*


William W. George

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

Steven S Reinemund

Executive in Residence, Wake Forest University; Retired Executive Chairman of the Board, PepsiCo (consumer food products)

Jay S. Fishman

Presiding Director; Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, The Travelers Companies (property and casualty insurance)

Michael J. Boskin

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

Kenneth C. Frazier

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

Henrietta H. Fore

Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Holsman International (manufacturing, consulting, and investments)

Standing Committees of the Board

Audit Committee

L.R. Faulkner (Chair), P. Brabeck-Letmathe, U.M. Burns, W.W. George

Board Affairs Committee

K.C. Frazier (Chair), H.H. Fore, S.J. Palmisano, S.S. Reinemund, W.C. Weldon

Compensation Committee

S.J. Palmisano (Chair), M.J. Boskin, J.S. Fishman, W.C. Weldon

Finance Committee

R.W. Tillerson (Chair), P. Brabeck-Letmathe, U.M. Burns, L.R. Faulkner, W.W. George

Public Issues and Contributions Committee

S.S. Reinemund (Chair), M.J. Boskin, J.S. Fishman, H.H. Fore, K.C. Frazier

Executive Committee

R.W. Tillerson (Chair), M.J. Boskin, W.W. George, S.J. Palmisano, S.S. Reinemund

Functional and Service Organizations

Upstream

R.J. Cleveland *President, XTO Energy Inc.⁽¹⁾*

N.W. Duffin *President, ExxonMobil Development Company⁽¹⁾*

R.S. Franklin *President, ExxonMobil Gas & Power Marketing Company⁽¹⁾*

S.M. Greenlee *President, ExxonMobil Exploration Company⁽¹⁾*

S.N. Ortwein *President, ExxonMobil Upstream Research Company*

T.R. Walters *President, ExxonMobil Production Company⁽¹⁾*

Downstream

A.J. Kelly *President, ExxonMobil Fuels, Lubricants & Specialties Marketing Company⁽¹⁾*

D.G. Wascom *President, ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Company⁽¹⁾*

T.J. Wojnar, Jr. *President, ExxonMobil Research and Engineering Company*

Chemical

N.A. Chapman *President, ExxonMobil Chemical Company⁽¹⁾*

Other

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


Rex W. Tillerson

*Chairman of the Board
and Chief Executive
Officer*

Larry R. Faulkner

*President Emeritus,
The University of
Texas at Austin;
Former President,
Houston Endowment
(charitable foundation)*

Ursula M. Burns

*Chairman of the Board
and Chief Executive
Officer, Xerox Corporation
(business process and IT
outsourcing, document
technology and solutions)*

**Peter Brabeck-
Letmathe**

*Chairman of the
Board, Nestlé
(nutrition, health
and wellness)*

William C. Weldon

*Former Chairman
of the Board,
Johnson & Johnson
(pharmaceuticals)*

Samuel J. Palmisano

*Former Chairman of
the Board, International
Business Machines
Corporation (computer
hardware, software,
business consulting,
and IT services)*

Officers

R.W. Tillerson Chairman of the Board⁽¹⁾

M.W. Albers Senior Vice President⁽¹⁾

M.J. Dolan Senior Vice President⁽¹⁾

A.P. Swiger Senior Vice President⁽¹⁾

J.P. Williams, Jr. Senior Vice President⁽¹⁾

D.W. Woods Senior Vice President⁽¹⁾

S.J. Balagia Vice President and General Counsel⁽¹⁾

N.A. Chapman Vice President⁽¹⁾

K.P. Cohen Vice President – Public and
Government Affairs

W.M. Colton Vice President – Corporate
Strategic Planning⁽¹⁾

B.W. Corson Vice President and President –
ExxonMobil Upstream Ventures⁽¹⁾

T.M. Fariello Vice President – Washington Office

M.A. Farrant Vice President – Human Resources

R.S. Franklin Vice President⁽¹⁾

S.M. Greenlee Vice President⁽¹⁾

A.J. Kelly Vice President⁽¹⁾

L.M. Lachenmyer Vice President – Safety, Security,
Health & Environment

D.S. Rosenthal Vice President and Controller⁽¹⁾

R.N. Schleckser Vice President and Treasurer⁽¹⁾

J.M. Spellings, Jr. Vice President and General
Tax Counsel⁽¹⁾

T.R. Walters Vice President⁽¹⁾

D.G. Wascom Vice President⁽¹⁾

J.J. Woodbury Vice President – Investor Relations
and Secretary⁽¹⁾

* As of March 1, 2015

(1) Required to file reports under Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Investor Information

Shareholder Services

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

ExxonMobil Shareholder Services

P.O. Box 30170
College Station, TX 77842-3170

1-800-252-1800

(Within the United States and Canada)

1-781-575-2058

(Outside the United States and Canada)

An automated voice-response system is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Service representatives are available Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time and Saturday 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time.

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

Stock Purchase and Dividend Reinvestment Plan

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

Dividend Direct Deposit

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

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

Included in this *Summary Annual Report* are financial and operating highlights and summary financial statements. For complete financial statements, including notes, please refer to ExxonMobil's 2014 Financial Statements and Supplemental Information booklet included in the *Summary Annual Report* mailing. The Financial Statements and Supplemental Information booklet also includes Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. The "Investors" section of ExxonMobil's website (exxonmobil.com) contains the Proxy Statement and other company publications, including ExxonMobil's *Financial & Operating Review*. These publications provide additional detail about the company's global operations.

The following are trademarks, service marks, or proprietary process names of Exxon Mobil Corporation or one of its affiliates: *ExxonMobil*, *Esso*, *Exxon*, *Mobil*, *Mobil 1*, *Mobil Delvac 1*, *Mobil SHC*, *Fast Drill*, *XFrac*, *Energy lives here*, and *Protect Tomorrow. Today*.

The following third-party trademarks or service marks referenced in the text of the report are owned by the entities indicated: AP and Advanced Placement (College Entrance Examination Board) and PWC + Design (The Trustees of the PWC Business Trust).

Corporate Governance

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

Electronic Delivery of Documents

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

- Annual Meeting Materials
- Tax Documents
- Account Statements

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

Eliminate Annual Report Mailings

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

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

ExxonMobil Publications

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

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

General Information

Corporate Headquarters

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

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

Shareholder Relations

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

Market Information

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

Annual Meeting

The 2015 Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at
9:30 a.m. Central Time on Wednesday, May 27, 2015, at:

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

An audio webcast with a slide presentation will be provided
on the Internet at exxonmobil.com. Information about the
webcast will be available one week prior to the event.

ExxonMobil

ExxonMobil on the Internet

A quick, easy way to get information about ExxonMobil

ExxonMobil publications and important shareholder
information are available on the Internet
at exxonmobil.com:

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



Exxon Mobil Corporation
Corporate Headquarters
5959 Las Colinas Blvd.
Irving, Texas 75039-2298
exxonmobil.com



2014

**Financial Statements and
Supplemental Information**

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

FINANCIAL SECTION

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BUSINESS PROFILE

Financial	Earnings After Income Taxes		Average Capital Employed		Return on Average Capital Employed		Capital and Exploration Expenditures	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>				<i>(percent)</i>		<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	
Upstream								
United States	5,197	4,191	62,403	59,898	8.3	7.0	9,401	9,145
Non-U.S.	22,351	22,650	102,562	93,071	21.8	24.3	23,326	29,086
Total	27,548	26,841	164,965	152,969	16.7	17.5	32,727	38,231
Downstream								
United States	1,618	2,199	6,070	4,757	26.7	46.2	1,310	951
Non-U.S.	1,427	1,250	17,907	19,673	8.0	6.4	1,724	1,462
Total	3,045	3,449	23,977	24,430	12.7	14.1	3,034	2,413
Chemical								
United States	2,804	2,755	6,121	4,872	45.8	56.5	1,690	963
Non-U.S.	1,511	1,073	16,076	15,793	9.4	6.8	1,051	869
Total	4,315	3,828	22,197	20,665	19.4	18.5	2,741	1,832
Corporate and financing	(2,388)	(1,538)	(8,029)	(6,489)	-	-	35	13
Total	32,520	32,580	203,110	191,575	16.2	17.2	38,537	42,489

See Frequently Used Terms for a definition and calculation of capital employed and return on average capital employed.

Operating	2014	2013		2014	2013
	<i>(thousands of barrels daily)</i>			<i>(thousands of barrels daily)</i>	
Net liquids production			Refinery throughput		
United States	454	431	United States	1,809	1,819
Non-U.S.	1,657	1,771	Non-U.S.	2,667	2,766
Total	2,111	2,202	Total	4,476	4,585
	<i>(millions of cubic feet daily)</i>			<i>(thousands of barrels daily)</i>	
Natural gas production available for sale			Petroleum product sales		
United States	3,404	3,545	United States	2,655	2,609
Non-U.S.	7,741	8,291	Non-U.S.	3,220	3,278
Total	11,145	11,836	Total	5,875	5,887
	<i>(thousands of oil-equivalent barrels daily)</i>			<i>(thousands of metric tons)</i>	
Oil-equivalent production (1)	3,969	4,175	Chemical prime product sales (2)		
			United States	9,528	9,679
			Non-U.S.	14,707	14,384
			Total	24,235	24,063

(1) Gas converted to oil-equivalent at 6 million cubic feet = 1 thousand barrels.

(2) Prime product sales are total product sales excluding carbon black oil and sulfur. Prime product sales include ExxonMobil's share of equity company volumes and finished-product transfers to the Downstream.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
	<i>(millions of dollars, except per share amounts)</i>				
Sales and other operating revenue <i>(1)</i>	394,105	420,836	451,509	467,029	370,125
Earnings					
Upstream	27,548	26,841	29,895	34,439	24,097
Downstream	3,045	3,449	13,190	4,459	3,567
Chemical	4,315	3,828	3,898	4,383	4,913
Corporate and financing	(2,388)	(1,538)	(2,103)	(2,221)	(2,117)
Net income attributable to ExxonMobil	32,520	32,580	44,880	41,060	30,460
Earnings per common share	7.60	7.37	9.70	8.43	6.24
Earnings per common share – assuming dilution	7.60	7.37	9.70	8.42	6.22
Cash dividends per common share	2.70	2.46	2.18	1.85	1.74
Earnings to average ExxonMobil share of equity (percent)	18.7	19.2	28.0	27.3	23.7
Working capital	(11,723)	(12,416)	321	(4,542)	(3,649)
Ratio of current assets to current liabilities (times)	0.82	0.83	1.01	0.94	0.94
Additions to property, plant and equipment	34,256	37,741	35,179	33,638	74,156
Property, plant and equipment, less allowances	252,668	243,650	226,949	214,664	199,548
Total assets	349,493	346,808	333,795	331,052	302,510
Exploration expenses, including dry holes	1,669	1,976	1,840	2,081	2,144
Research and development costs	971	1,044	1,042	1,044	1,012
Long-term debt	11,653	6,891	7,928	9,322	12,227
Total debt	29,121	22,699	11,581	17,033	15,014
Fixed-charge coverage ratio (times)	46.9	55.7	62.4	53.4	42.2
Debt to capital (percent)	13.9	11.2	6.3	9.6	9.0
Net debt to capital (percent) <i>(2)</i>	11.9	9.1	1.2	2.6	4.5
ExxonMobil share of equity at year-end	174,399	174,003	165,863	154,396	146,839
ExxonMobil share of equity per common share	41.51	40.14	36.84	32.61	29.48
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (millions)	4,282	4,419	4,628	4,870	4,885
Number of regular employees at year-end (thousands) <i>(3)</i>	75.3	75.0	76.9	82.1	83.6
CORS employees not included above (thousands) <i>(4)</i>	8.4	9.8	11.1	17.0	20.1

(1) Sales and other operating revenue includes sales-based taxes of \$29,342 million for 2014, \$30,589 million for 2013, \$32,409 million for 2012, \$33,503 million for 2011 and \$28,547 million for 2010.

(2) Debt net of cash, excluding restricted cash.

(3) Regular employees are defined as active executive, management, professional, technical and wage employees who work full time or part time for the Corporation and are covered by the Corporation's benefit plans and programs.

(4) CORS employees are employees of company-operated retail sites.

FREQUENTLY USED TERMS

Listed below are definitions of several of ExxonMobil's key business and financial performance measures. These definitions are provided to facilitate understanding of the terms and their calculation.

Cash Flow From Operations and Asset Sales

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 Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. This cash flow reflects 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.

Cash flow from operations and asset sales	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		
Net cash provided by operating activities	45,116	44,914	56,170
Proceeds associated with sales of subsidiaries, property, plant and equipment, and sales and returns of investments	4,035	2,707	7,655
Cash flow from operations and asset sales	49,151	47,621	63,825

Capital Employed

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.

Capital employed	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		
Business uses: asset and liability perspective			
Total assets	349,493	346,808	333,795
Less liabilities and noncontrolling interests share of assets and liabilities			
Total current liabilities excluding notes and loans payable	(47,165)	(55,916)	(60,486)
Total long-term liabilities excluding long-term debt	(92,143)	(87,698)	(90,068)
Noncontrolling interests share of assets and liabilities	(9,099)	(8,935)	(6,235)
Add ExxonMobil share of debt-financed equity company net assets	4,766	6,109	5,775
Total capital employed	205,852	200,368	182,781
Total corporate sources: debt and equity perspective			
Notes and loans payable	17,468	15,808	3,653
Long-term debt	11,653	6,891	7,928
ExxonMobil share of equity	174,399	174,003	165,863
Less noncontrolling interests share of total debt	(2,434)	(2,443)	(438)
Add ExxonMobil share of equity company debt	4,766	6,109	5,775
Total capital employed	205,852	200,368	182,781

FREQUENTLY USED TERMS

Return on Average Capital Employed

Return on average capital employed (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.

Return on average capital employed	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		
Net income attributable to ExxonMobil	32,520	32,580	44,880
Financing costs (after tax)			
Gross third-party debt	(140)	(163)	(401)
ExxonMobil share of equity companies	(256)	(239)	(257)
All other financing costs – net	(68)	83	100
Total financing costs	(464)	(319)	(558)
Earnings excluding financing costs	32,984	32,899	45,438
Average capital employed	203,110	191,575	179,094
Return on average capital employed – corporate total	16.2%	17.2%	25.4%

QUARTERLY INFORMATION

	2014					2013				
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Year	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Year
Volumes										
Production of crude oil and natural gas liquids, synthetic oil and bitumen	2,148	2,048	2,065	2,182	2,111	2,193	2,182	2,199	2,235	2,202
					(thousands of barrels daily)					
Refinery throughput	4,509	4,454	4,591	4,349	4,476	4,576	4,466	4,847	4,452	4,585
Petroleum product sales	5,817	5,841	5,999	5,845	5,875	5,755	5,765	6,031	5,994	5,887
Natural gas production available for sale	12,016	10,750	10,595	11,234	11,145	13,213	11,354	10,914	11,887	11,836
					(millions of cubic feet daily)					
Oil-equivalent production (1)	4,151	3,840	3,831	4,054	3,969	4,395	4,074	4,018	4,216	4,175
					(thousands of oil-equivalent barrels daily)					
Chemical prime product sales	6,128	6,139	6,249	5,719	24,235	5,910	5,831	6,245	6,077	24,063
					(thousands of metric tons)					
Summarized financial data										
Sales and other operating revenue (2)(3)	101,312	105,719	103,206	83,868	394,105	103,378	103,050	108,390	106,018	420,836
Gross profit (4)	29,166	28,746	28,825	23,240	109,977	30,083	28,689	30,300	29,901	118,973
Net income attributable to ExxonMobil	9,100	8,780	8,070	6,570	32,520	9,500	6,860	7,870	8,350	32,580
Per share data										
Earnings per common share (5)	2.10	2.05	1.89	1.56	7.60	2.12	1.55	1.79	1.91	7.37
Earnings per common share – assuming dilution (5)	2.10	2.05	1.89	1.56	7.60	2.12	1.55	1.79	1.91	7.37
Dividends per common share	0.63	0.69	0.69	0.69	2.70	0.57	0.63	0.63	0.63	2.46
Common stock prices										
High	101.22	104.61	104.76	97.20	104.76	91.93	93.50	95.49	101.74	101.74
Low	89.25	96.24	93.62	86.19	86.19	86.59	85.02	85.61	84.79	84.79

(1) Gas converted to oil-equivalent at 6 million cubic feet = 1 thousand barrels.

(2) Amounts in first three quarters of 2014 have been reclassified.

(3) Includes amounts for sales-based taxes.

(4) Gross profit equals sales and other operating revenue less estimated costs associated with products sold.

(5) Computed using the average number of shares outstanding during each period. The sum of the four quarters may not add to the full year.

The price range of ExxonMobil common stock is as reported on the composite tape of the several U.S. exchanges where ExxonMobil common stock is traded. The principal market where ExxonMobil common stock (XOM) is traded is the New York Stock Exchange, although the stock is traded on other exchanges in and outside the United States.

There were 433,941 registered shareholders of ExxonMobil common stock at December 31, 2014. At January 31, 2015, the registered shareholders of ExxonMobil common stock numbered 432,983.

On January 28, 2015, the Corporation declared a \$0.69 dividend per common share, payable March 10, 2015.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FUNCTIONAL EARNINGS	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(millions of dollars, except per share amounts)</i>		
Earnings (U.S. GAAP)			
Upstream			
United States	5,197	4,191	3,925
Non-U.S.	22,351	22,650	25,970
Downstream			
United States	1,618	2,199	3,575
Non-U.S.	1,427	1,250	9,615
Chemical			
United States	2,804	2,755	2,220
Non-U.S.	1,511	1,073	1,678
Corporate and financing	(2,388)	(1,538)	(2,103)
Net income attributable to ExxonMobil (U.S. GAAP)	<u>32,520</u>	<u>32,580</u>	<u>44,880</u>
Earnings per common share	7.60	7.37	9.70
Earnings per common share – assuming dilution	7.60	7.37	9.70

References in this discussion to total corporate earnings mean net income attributable to ExxonMobil (U.S. GAAP) from the consolidated income statement. Unless otherwise indicated, references to earnings, Upstream, Downstream, Chemical and Corporate and Financing segment earnings, and earnings per share are ExxonMobil's share after excluding amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements in this discussion regarding expectations, plans and future events or conditions are forward-looking statements. Actual future results, including demand growth and energy source mix; capacity increases; production growth and mix; rates of field decline; financing sources; the resolution of contingencies and uncertain tax positions; environmental and capital expenditures; could differ materially depending on a number of factors, such as changes in the supply of and demand for crude oil, natural gas, and petroleum and petrochemical products; the outcome of commercial negotiations; political or regulatory events, and other factors discussed herein and in Item 1A. Risk Factors of ExxonMobil's 2014 Form 10-K.

The term "project" as used in this report can refer to a variety of different activities and does not necessarily have the same meaning as in any government payment transparency reports.

OVERVIEW

The following discussion and analysis of ExxonMobil's financial results, as well as the accompanying financial statements and related notes to consolidated financial statements to which they refer, are the responsibility of the management of Exxon Mobil Corporation. The Corporation's accounting and financial reporting fairly reflect its straightforward business model involving the extracting, manufacturing and marketing of hydrocarbons and hydrocarbon-based products. The Corporation's business model involves the production (or purchase), manufacture and sale of physical products, and all commercial activities are directly in support of the underlying physical movement of goods.

ExxonMobil, with its resource base, financial strength, disciplined investment approach and technology portfolio, is well-positioned to participate in substantial investments to develop new energy supplies. While commodity prices are volatile on a short-term basis and depend on supply and demand, ExxonMobil's investment decisions are based on our long-term business outlook, using a disciplined approach in selecting and pursuing the most attractive investment opportunities. The corporate plan is a fundamental annual management process that is the basis for setting near-term operating and capital objectives in addition to providing the longer-term economic assumptions used for investment evaluation purposes. Volumes are based on individual field production profiles, which are also updated annually. Price ranges for crude oil, natural gas, refined products, and chemical products are based on corporate plan assumptions developed annually by major region and are utilized for investment evaluation purposes. Potential investment opportunities are evaluated over a wide range of economic scenarios to establish the resiliency of each opportunity. Once investments are made, a reappraisal process is completed to ensure relevant lessons are learned and improvements are incorporated into future projects.

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Long-Term Business Outlook

By 2040, the world's population is projected to grow to approximately 9 billion people, or about 2 billion more than in 2010. Coincident with this population increase, the Corporation expects worldwide economic growth to average close to 3 percent per year. As economies and populations grow, and as living standards improve for billions of people, the need for energy will continue to rise. Even with significant efficiency gains, global energy demand is projected to rise by about 35 percent from 2010 to 2040. This demand increase is expected to be concentrated in developing countries (i.e., those that are not member nations of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development).

As expanding prosperity drives global energy demand higher, increasing use of energy-efficient and lower-emission fuels, technologies and practices will continue to help significantly reduce energy consumption and emissions per unit of economic output over time. Substantial efficiency gains are likely in all key aspects of the world's economy through 2040, affecting energy requirements for transportation, power generation, industrial applications, and residential and commercial needs.

Energy for transportation – including cars, trucks, ships, trains and airplanes – is expected to increase by about 40 percent from 2010 to 2040. The growth in transportation energy demand is likely to account for approximately 60 percent of the growth in liquid fuels demand worldwide over this period. Nearly all the world's transportation fleets will continue to run on liquid fuels, which are abundant, widely available, easy to transport, and provide a large quantity of energy in small volumes.

Demand for electricity around the world is likely to increase approximately 85 percent by 2040, led by growth in developing countries. Consistent with this projection, power generation is expected to remain the largest and fastest-growing major segment of global energy demand. Meeting the expected growth in power demand will require a diverse set of energy sources. Natural gas demand is likely to grow most significantly and become the leading source of generated electricity by 2040, reflecting the efficiency of gas-fired power plants. Today, coal has the largest fuel share in the power sector, but its share is likely to decline significantly by 2040 as policies are gradually adopted to reduce environmental impacts including those related to local air quality and greenhouse gas emissions. Nuclear power and renewables, led by hydropower and wind, are also expected to grow significantly over the period.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Liquid fuels provide the largest share of global energy supplies today due to their broad-based availability, affordability and ease of transportation, distribution and storage to meet consumer needs. By 2040, global demand for liquid fuels is expected to grow to approximately 115 million barrels of oil-equivalent per day, an increase of almost 30 percent from 2010. Globally, crude production from traditional conventional sources will likely decrease slightly through 2040, with significant development activity mostly offsetting natural declines from these fields. However, this decrease is expected to be more than offset by rising production from a variety of emerging supply sources – including tight oil, deepwater, oil sands, natural gas liquids and biofuels. The world's resource base is sufficient to meet projected demand through 2040 as technology advances continue to expand the availability of economic supply options. However, access to resources and timely investments will remain critical to meeting global needs with reliable, affordable supplies.

Natural gas is a versatile fuel, suitable for a wide variety of applications, and is expected to be the fastest growing major fuel source through 2040. Global demand is expected to rise about 65 percent from 2010 to 2040, with about half of that increase in the Asia Pacific region. Helping meet these needs will be significant growth in supplies of unconventional gas – the natural gas found in shale and other rock formations that was once considered uneconomic to produce. About two-thirds of the growth in natural gas supplies is expected to be from unconventional sources, which will account for close to 35 percent of global gas supplies by 2040. The worldwide liquefied natural gas (LNG) market is expected to more than triple by 2040, stimulated by growing natural gas demand.

The world's energy mix is highly diverse and will remain so through 2040. Oil is expected to remain the largest source of energy with its share remaining close to one-third in 2040. Coal is currently the second largest source of energy, but it is likely to lose that position to natural gas in the 2025-2030 timeframe. The share of natural gas is expected to exceed 25 percent by 2040, while the share of coal falls to less than 20 percent. Nuclear power is projected to grow significantly, as many nations expand nuclear capacity to address rising electricity needs as well as energy security and environmental issues. Total renewable energy is likely to reach about 15 percent of total energy by 2040, with biomass, hydro and geothermal contributing a combined share of more than 10 percent. Total energy supplied from wind, solar and biofuels is expected to increase close to 450 percent from 2010 to 2040, when they will be approaching 4 percent of world energy.

The Corporation anticipates that the world's available oil and gas resource base will grow not only from new discoveries, but also from reserve increases in previously discovered fields. Technology will underpin these increases. The cost to develop and supply these resources will be significant. According to the International Energy Agency, the investment required to meet total oil and gas energy needs worldwide over the period 2014-2040 will be about \$28 trillion (measured in 2013 dollars) or more than \$1 trillion per year on average.

International accords and underlying regional and national regulations covering greenhouse gas emissions are evolving with uncertain timing and outcome, making it difficult to predict their business impact. ExxonMobil includes estimates of potential costs related to possible public policies covering energy-related greenhouse gas emissions in its long-term *Outlook for Energy*, which is used as a foundation for assessing the business environment and in its investment evaluations.

The information provided in the Long-Term Business Outlook includes ExxonMobil's internal estimates and forecasts based upon internal data and analyses as well as publicly available information from external sources including the International Energy Agency.

Upstream

ExxonMobil continues to maintain a diverse portfolio of exploration and development opportunities, which enables the Corporation to be selective, maximizing shareholder value and mitigating political and technical risks. ExxonMobil's fundamental Upstream business strategies guide our global exploration, development, production, and gas and power marketing activities. These strategies include capturing material and accretive opportunities to continually high-grade the resource portfolio, exercising a disciplined approach to investing and cost management, developing and applying high-impact technologies, pursuing productivity and efficiency gains, growing profitable oil and gas production, and capitalizing on growing natural gas and power markets. These strategies are underpinned by a relentless focus on operational excellence, commitment to innovative technologies, development of our employees, and investment in the communities within which we operate.

As future development projects and drilling activities bring new production online, the Corporation expects a shift in the geographic mix and in the type of opportunities from which volumes are produced. Oil equivalent production from North America is expected to increase over the next several years based on current capital activity plans, contributing over a third of total production. Further, the proportion of our global production from resource types utilizing specialized technologies such as arctic, deepwater, and unconventional drilling and production systems, as well as LNG, is also expected to grow, becoming a slight majority of production in the next few years. We do not anticipate that the expected change in the geographic mix of production volumes, and in the types of opportunities from which volumes will be produced, will have a material impact on the

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

nature and the extent of the risks disclosed in Item 1A. Risk Factors of ExxonMobil's 2014 Form 10-K, or result in a material change in our level of unit operating expenses.

The Corporation's overall volume capacity outlook, based on projects coming onstream as anticipated, is for production capacity to grow over the next few years. However, actual volumes will vary from year to year due to the timing of individual project start-ups and other capital activities, operational outages, reservoir performance, performance of enhanced oil recovery projects, regulatory changes, the impact of fiscal and commercial terms, asset sales, weather events, price effects on production sharing contracts and other factors described in Item 1A. Risk Factors of ExxonMobil's 2014 Form 10-K. Enhanced oil recovery projects extract hydrocarbons from reservoirs in excess of that which may be produced through primary recovery, i.e., through pressure depletion or natural aquifer support. They include the injection of water, gases or chemicals into a reservoir to produce hydrocarbons otherwise unobtainable.

The markets for crude oil and natural gas have a history of significant price volatility. After some years of relatively stable prices, the end of 2014 saw crude prices drop to levels not seen since 2009. ExxonMobil believes prices over the long term will continue to be driven by market supply and demand, with the demand side largely being a function of global economic growth. To manage the risks associated with price, ExxonMobil evaluates annual plans and all investments across a wide range of price scenarios. The Corporation's assessment is that its operations will continue to be successful in a variety of market conditions. This is the outcome of disciplined investment, cost management, and asset enhancement programs.

Downstream

ExxonMobil's Downstream is a large, diversified business with refining, logistics, and marketing complexes around the world. The Corporation has a presence in mature markets in North America and Europe, as well as in the growing Asia Pacific region. ExxonMobil's fundamental Downstream business strategies position the company to deliver long-term growth in shareholder value that is superior to competition across a range of market conditions. These strategies include targeting best-in-class operations in all aspects of the business, maximizing value from advanced technologies, capitalizing on integration across ExxonMobil businesses, selectively investing for resilient, advantaged returns, operating efficiently and effectively, and providing quality, valued products and services to customers.

ExxonMobil has an ownership interest in 30 refineries, located in 17 countries, with distillation capacity of 5.2 million barrels per day and lubricant basestock manufacturing capacity of 131 thousand barrels per day. ExxonMobil's fuels and lubes marketing businesses have significant global reach, with multiple channels to market serving a diverse customer base. Our portfolio of world-renowned brands includes *Exxon*, *Mobil*, *Esso* and *Mobil 1*.

The downstream industry environment remains challenging. Demand weakness and overcapacity in the refining sector will continue to increase competitive pressure. In the near term, we see variability in refining margins, with some regions seeing weaker margins as new capacity additions outpace global demand. In North America, lower raw material and energy cost driven by increasing crude oil and natural gas production has strengthened refining margins over the past few years.

Refining margins are largely driven by differences in commodity prices and are a function of the difference between what a refinery pays for its raw materials (primarily crude oil) and the market prices for the range of products produced (primarily gasoline, heating oil, diesel oil, jet fuel and fuel oil). Crude oil and many products are widely traded with published prices, including those quoted on multiple exchanges around the world (e.g., New York Mercantile Exchange and Intercontinental Exchange). Prices for these commodities are determined by the global marketplace and are influenced by many factors, including global and regional supply/demand balances, inventory levels, industry refinery operations, import/export balances, currency fluctuations, seasonal demand, weather and political climate.

ExxonMobil's long-term outlook is that industry refining margins will remain subject to intense competition as, in the near term, new capacity additions outpace the growth in global demand. Additionally, as described in more detail in Item 1A. Risk Factors of ExxonMobil's 2014 Form 10-K, proposed carbon policy and other climate-related regulations in many countries, as well as the continued growth in biofuels mandates, could have negative impacts on the refining business. ExxonMobil's integration across the value chain, from refining to marketing, enhances overall value in both fuels and lubricants businesses.

In the retail fuels marketing business, competition has caused inflation-adjusted margins to decline. In 2014, ExxonMobil expanded its branded retail site network in the U.S. and progressed the multi-year transition of the direct served (i.e., dealer, company-operated) retail network in portions of Europe to a more capital-efficient branded distributor model. ExxonMobil is increasing investment in its fuels brands and developing multiple programs that will enhance the value of its consumer retail offer. The company's lubricants business continues to grow, leveraging world-class brands and integration with industry-leading basestock refining capability. ExxonMobil remains a market leader in the high-value synthetic lubricants sector where competition is increasing.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Downstream portfolio is continually evaluated during all parts of the business cycle, and numerous asset divestments have been made over the past decade. When investing in the Downstream, ExxonMobil remains focused on selective and resilient projects. These investments capitalize on the Corporation's world-class scale and integration, demonstrated efficiency, advanced technology and respected brands, enabling ExxonMobil to take advantage of attractive emerging growth opportunities around the globe. In 2014, the company commissioned the clean fuels project at the joint Saudi Aramco and ExxonMobil SAMREF Refinery in Yanbu, Saudi Arabia, to produce low sulfur gasoline and ultra-low sulfur diesel. Construction started on a new delayed coker unit at the refinery in Antwerp, Belgium, to upgrade low-value bunker fuel into high-value diesel products. The company also completed an expansion of lube basestock capacity at the refinery in Singapore, and neared completion on a lube basestock expansion in Baytown, Texas. A finished lubricant plant expansion in Tianjin, China, was completed and additional lubricant plant expansions in China, Singapore, Finland, and the U.S. are underway to support demand growth for finished lubricants and greases in key markets.

Chemical

Worldwide petrochemical demand continued to improve in 2014, led by growing demand from Asia Pacific manufacturers of industrial and consumer products. North America continued to benefit from abundant supplies of natural gas and gas liquids, providing both low-cost feedstock and energy savings. Specialty product margins declined reflecting significant new industry capacity.

ExxonMobil sustained its competitive advantage through continued operational excellence, investment and cost discipline, a balanced portfolio of products, integration with refining and upstream operations, all underpinned by proprietary technology.

In 2014, ExxonMobil began construction of a major expansion at our Texas facilities, including a new world-scale ethane cracker and polyethylene lines, to capitalize on low-cost feedstock and energy supplies in North America and meet rapidly growing demand for premium polymers. Construction of new halobutyl rubber and hydrocarbon resin units also started in Singapore to further extend our specialty product capacity in Asia. At the joint venture facility in Al-Jubail, Saudi Arabia, construction continued on the specialty elastomers project that is expected to start-up in 2015.

REVIEW OF 2014 AND 2013 RESULTS

	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		
Earnings (U.S. GAAP)			
Net income attributable to ExxonMobil (U.S. GAAP)	32,520	32,580	44,880
Upstream			
	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		
Upstream			
United States	5,197	4,191	3,925
Non-U.S.	22,351	22,650	25,970
Total	27,548	26,841	29,895

2014

Upstream earnings were \$27,548 million, up \$707 million from 2013. Lower prices decreased earnings by \$2.0 billion. Favorable volume effects increased earnings by \$510 million. All other items, primarily asset sales and favorable U.S. deferred income tax items, increased earnings by \$2.2 billion. On an oil-equivalent basis, production of 4.0 million barrels per day was down 4.9 percent compared to 2013. Excluding the impact of the expiry of the Abu Dhabi onshore concession, production decreased 1.7 percent. Liquids production of 2.1 million barrels per day decreased 91,000 barrels per day compared to 2013. The Abu Dhabi onshore concession expiry reduced volumes by 135,000 barrels per day. Excluding this impact, liquids production was up 2 percent, driven by project ramp-up and work programs. Natural gas production of 11.1 billion cubic feet per day decreased 691 million cubic feet per day from 2013, as expected U.S. field decline and lower European demand were partially offset by project ramp-up and work programs. Earnings from U.S. Upstream operations were \$5,197 million, up \$1,006 million from 2013. Earnings outside the U.S. were \$22,351 million, down \$299 million from the prior year.

2013

Upstream earnings were \$26,841 million, down \$3,054 million from 2012. Higher gas realizations, partially offset by lower liquids realizations, increased earnings by \$390 million. Production volume and mix effects decreased earnings by \$910 million.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

All other items, including lower net gains from asset sales, mainly in Angola, and higher expenses, reduced earnings by \$2.5 billion. On an oil-equivalent basis, production was down 1.5 percent compared to 2012. Excluding the impacts of entitlement volumes, OPEC quota effects and divestments, production was essentially flat. Liquids production of 2.2 million barrels per day increased 17,000 barrels per day compared with 2012. Excluding the impacts of entitlement volumes, OPEC quota effects and divestments, liquids production was up 1.6 percent, as project ramp-up and lower downtime were partially offset by field decline. Natural gas production of 11.8 billion cubic feet per day decreased 486 million cubic feet per day from 2012. Excluding the impacts of entitlement volumes and divestments, natural gas production was down 1.5 percent, as field decline was partially offset by higher demand, lower downtime, and project ramp-up. Earnings from U.S. Upstream operations for 2013 were \$4,191 million, up \$266 million from 2012. Earnings outside the U.S. were \$22,650 million, down \$3,320 million from the prior year.

Upstream Additional Information

	2014	2013
	<i>(thousands of barrels daily)</i>	
Volumes Reconciliation (Oil-equivalent production)(1)		
Prior year	4,175	4,239
Entitlements - Net Interest	(4)	(38)
Entitlements - Price / Spend / Other	(43)	(9)
Quotas	-	3
Divestments	(31)	(26)
United Arab Emirates Onshore Concession Expiry	(135)	-
Growth / Other	7	6
Current Year	3,969	4,175

(1) Gas converted to oil-equivalent at 6 million cubic feet = 1 thousand barrels.

Listed below are descriptions of ExxonMobil's volumes reconciliation factors which are provided to facilitate understanding of the terms.

Entitlements - Net Interest are changes to ExxonMobil's share of production volumes caused by non-operational changes to volume-determining factors. These factors consist of net interest changes specified in Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) which typically occur when cumulative investment returns or production volumes achieve defined thresholds, changes in equity upon achieving pay-out in partner investment carry situations, equity redeterminations as specified in venture agreements, or as a result of the termination or expiry of a concession. Once a net interest change has occurred, it typically will not be reversed by subsequent events, such as lower crude oil prices.

Entitlements - Price, Spend and Other are changes to ExxonMobil's share of production volumes resulting from temporary changes to non-operational volume-determining factors. These factors include changes in oil and gas prices or spending levels from one period to another. 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. For example, at higher prices, fewer barrels are required for ExxonMobil to recover its costs. These effects generally vary from period to period with field spending patterns or market prices for oil and natural gas. Such factors can also include other temporary changes in net interest as dictated by specific provisions in production agreements.

Quotas are changes in ExxonMobil's allowable production arising from production constraints imposed by countries which are members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Volumes reported in this category would have been readily producible in the absence of the quota.

Divestments are reductions in ExxonMobil's production arising from commercial arrangements to fully or partially reduce equity in a field or asset in exchange for financial or other economic consideration.

Growth and Other factors comprise all other operational and non-operational factors not covered by the above definitions that may affect volumes attributable to ExxonMobil. Such factors include, but are not limited to, production enhancements from project and work program activities, acquisitions including additions from asset exchanges, downtime, market demand, natural field decline, and any fiscal or commercial terms that do not affect entitlements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Downstream

	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		
Downstream			
United States	1,618	2,199	3,575
Non-U.S.	1,427	1,250	9,615
Total	3,045	3,449	13,190

2014

Downstream earnings of \$3,045 million decreased \$404 million from 2013. Lower margins decreased earnings by \$230 million. Volume and mix effects increased earnings by \$480 million. All other items, primarily unfavorable foreign exchange and tax impacts, partially offset by lower expenses, decreased earnings by \$650 million. Petroleum product sales of 5.9 million barrels per day were in line with 2013. U.S. Downstream earnings were \$1,618 million, a decrease of \$581 million from 2013. Non-U.S. Downstream earnings were \$1,427 million, up \$177 million from the prior year.

2013

Downstream earnings of \$3,449 million decreased \$9,741 million from 2012 driven by the absence of the \$5.3 billion gain associated with the Japan restructuring. Lower margins, mainly refining, decreased earnings by \$2.9 billion. Volume and mix effects decreased earnings by \$310 million. All other items, including higher operating expenses, unfavorable foreign exchange impacts, and lower divestments, decreased earnings by \$1.2 billion. Petroleum product sales of 5.9 million barrels per day decreased 287,000 barrels per day from 2012. U.S. Downstream earnings were \$2,199 million, down \$1,376 million from 2012. Non-U.S. Downstream earnings were \$1,250 million, a decrease of \$8,365 million from the prior year.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Chemical

	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		
Chemical			
United States	2,804	2,755	2,220
Non-U.S.	1,511	1,073	1,678
Total	4,315	3,828	3,898

2014

Chemical earnings of \$4,315 million increased \$487 million from 2013. Higher commodity-driven margins increased earnings by \$520 million, while volume and mix effects increased earnings by \$100 million. All other items, primarily higher planned expenses, decreased earnings by \$130 million. Prime product sales of 24.2 million metric tons were up 172,000 tons from 2013, driven by increased Singapore production. U.S. Chemical earnings were \$2,804 million, up \$49 million from 2013. Non-U.S. Chemical earnings were \$1,511 million, \$438 million higher than the prior year.

2013

Chemical earnings of \$3,828 million were \$70 million lower than 2012. The absence of the gain associated with the Japan restructuring decreased earnings by \$630 million. Higher margins increased earnings by \$480 million, while volume and mix effects increased earnings by \$80 million. Prime product sales of 24.1 million metric tons were down 94,000 tons from 2012. U.S. Chemical earnings were \$2,755 million, up \$535 million from 2012. Non-U.S. Chemical earnings were \$1,073 million, \$605 million lower than the prior year.

Corporate and Financing

	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		
Corporate and financing	(2,388)	(1,538)	(2,103)

2014

Corporate and financing expenses were \$2,388 million in 2014, up \$850 million from 2013 due primarily to tax-related items.

2013

Corporate and financing expenses were \$1,538 million, down \$565 million from 2012, as favorable tax impacts were partially offset by the absence of the Japan restructuring gain.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Sources and Uses of Cash

	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		
Net cash provided by/(used in)			
Operating activities	45,116	44,914	56,170
Investing activities	(26,975)	(34,201)	(25,601)
Financing activities	(17,888)	(15,476)	(33,868)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(281)	(175)	217
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(28)	(4,938)	(3,082)
		(December 31)	
Cash and cash equivalents	4,616	4,644	9,582
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	42	269	341
Total cash and cash equivalents	4,658	4,913	9,923

Total cash and cash equivalents were \$4.7 billion at the end of 2014, \$0.3 billion lower than the prior year. The major sources of funds in 2014 were net income including noncontrolling interests of \$33.6 billion, the adjustment for the noncash provision of \$17.3 billion for depreciation and depletion, a net debt increase of \$7.0 billion and collection of advances of \$3.3 billion. The major uses of funds included spending for additions to property, plant and equipment of \$33.0 billion, the purchase of shares of ExxonMobil stock of \$13.2 billion, dividends to shareholders of \$11.6 billion and a change in working capital, excluding cash and debt, of \$4.9 billion. Included in total cash and cash equivalents at year-end 2014 was \$42 million of restricted cash.

Total cash and cash equivalents were \$4.9 billion at the end of 2013, \$5.0 billion lower than the prior year. The major sources of funds in 2013 were net income including noncontrolling interests of \$33.4 billion, the adjustment for the noncash provision of \$17.2 billion for depreciation and depletion, and a net debt increase of \$11.6 billion. The major uses of funds included spending for additions to property, plant and equipment of \$33.7 billion, the purchase of ExxonMobil stock of \$16.0 billion, dividends to shareholders of \$10.9 billion and a change in working capital, excluding cash and debt, of \$4.7 billion. Included in total cash and cash equivalents at year-end 2013 was \$0.3 billion of restricted cash. For additional details, see the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

The Corporation has access to significant capacity of long-term and short-term liquidity. Internally generated funds are expected to cover the majority of financial requirements, supplemented by long-term and short-term debt. On December 31, 2014, the Corporation had unused committed short-term lines of credit of \$6.3 billion and unused committed long-term lines of credit of \$0.5 billion. Cash that may be temporarily available as surplus to the Corporation's immediate needs is carefully managed through counterparty quality and investment guidelines to ensure it is secure and readily available to meet the Corporation's cash requirements and to optimize returns.

To support cash flows in future periods the Corporation will need to continually find and develop new fields, and continue to develop and apply new technologies and recovery processes to existing fields, in order to maintain or increase production. After a period of production at plateau rates, it is the nature of oil and gas fields eventually to produce at declining rates for the remainder of their economic life. Averaged over all the Corporation's existing oil and gas fields and without new projects, ExxonMobil's production is expected to decline at an average of approximately 3 percent per year over the next few years. Decline rates can vary widely by individual field due to a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the type of reservoir, fluid properties, recovery mechanisms, work activity, and age of the field. Furthermore, the Corporation's net interest in production for individual fields can vary with price and the impact of fiscal and commercial terms.

The Corporation has long been successful at offsetting the effects of natural field decline through disciplined investments in quality opportunities and project execution. Over the last decade, this has resulted in net annual additions to proved reserves that have exceeded the amount produced. Projects are in progress or planned to increase production capacity. However, these volume increases are subject to a variety of risks including project start-up timing, operational outages, reservoir performance, the impact of fiscal and commercial terms, crude oil and natural gas prices, weather events, and regulatory changes. The Corporation's cash flows are also highly dependent on crude oil and natural gas prices. Please refer to Item 1A. Risk Factors of ExxonMobil's 2014 Form 10-K for a more complete discussion of risks.

The Corporation's financial strength enables it to make large, long-term capital expenditures. Capital and exploration expenditures in 2014 were \$38.5 billion, reflecting the Corporation's continued active investment program. The Corporation anticipates an average investment profile of about \$34 billion per year for the next few years. Actual spending could vary depending on the progress of individual projects and property acquisitions. The Corporation has a large and diverse portfolio of

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

development projects and exploration opportunities, which helps mitigate the overall political and technical risks of the Corporation's Upstream segment and associated cash flow. Further, due to its financial strength, debt capacity and diverse portfolio of opportunities, the risk associated with failure or delay of any single project would not have a significant impact on the Corporation's liquidity or ability to generate sufficient cash flows for operations and its fixed commitments. The purchase and sale of oil and gas properties have not had a significant impact on the amount or timing of cash flows from operating activities.

Cash Flow from Operating Activities

2014

Cash provided by operating activities totaled \$45.1 billion in 2014, \$0.2 billion higher than 2013. The major source of funds was net income including noncontrolling interests of \$33.6 billion, an increase of \$0.2 billion. The noncash provision for depreciation and depletion was \$17.3 billion, up \$0.1 billion from the prior year. The adjustment for net gains on asset sales was \$3.2 billion compared to an adjustment of \$1.8 billion in 2013. Changes in operational working capital, excluding cash and debt, decreased cash in 2014 by \$4.9 billion.

2013

Cash provided by operating activities totaled \$44.9 billion in 2013, \$11.3 billion lower than 2012. The major source of funds was net income including noncontrolling interests of \$33.4 billion, a decrease of \$14.2 billion. The noncash provision of \$17.2 billion for depreciation and depletion was higher than 2012. The adjustment for net gains on asset sales was \$1.8 billion compared to an adjustment of \$13.0 billion in 2012. Changes in operational working capital, excluding cash and debt, decreased cash in 2013 by \$4.7 billion.

Cash Flow from Investing Activities

2014

Cash used in investment activities netted to \$27.0 billion in 2014, \$7.2 billion lower than 2013. Spending for property, plant and equipment of \$33.0 billion decreased \$0.7 billion from 2013. Proceeds associated with sales of subsidiaries, property, plant and equipment, and sales and returns of investments of \$4.0 billion compared to \$2.7 billion in 2013. Additional investments and advances were \$2.8 billion lower in 2014, while collection of advances was \$2.2 billion higher in 2014.

2013

Cash used in investment activities netted to \$34.2 billion in 2013, \$8.6 billion higher than 2012. Spending for property, plant and equipment of \$33.7 billion decreased \$0.6 billion from 2012. Proceeds associated with sales of subsidiaries, property, plant and equipment, and sales and returns of investments of \$2.7 billion compared to \$7.7 billion in 2012. Additional investments and advances were \$3.8 billion higher in 2013.

Cash Flow from Financing Activities

2014

Cash used in financing activities was \$17.9 billion in 2014, \$2.4 billion higher than 2013. Dividend payments on common shares increased to \$2.70 per share from \$2.46 per share and totaled \$11.6 billion, a pay-out of 36 percent of net income. During the first quarter of 2014, the Corporation issued \$5.5 billion of long-term debt. Total debt increased \$6.4 billion to \$29.1 billion at year-end.

ExxonMobil share of equity increased \$0.4 billion to \$174.4 billion. The addition to equity for earnings was \$32.5 billion. This was offset by reductions for distributions to ExxonMobil shareholders of \$23.6 billion, composed of \$11.6 billion in dividends and \$12.0 billion of share purchases of ExxonMobil stock to reduce shares outstanding. Foreign exchange translation effects of \$5.1 billion for the stronger U.S. currency and a \$3.1 billion change in the funded status of the postretirement benefits reserves also reduced equity.

During 2014, Exxon Mobil Corporation purchased 136 million shares of its common stock for the treasury at a gross cost of \$13.2 billion. These purchases were to reduce the number of shares outstanding and to offset shares issued in conjunction with company benefit plans and programs. Shares outstanding were reduced by 3.1 percent from 4,335 million to 4,201 million at the end of 2014. Purchases were made in both the open market and through negotiated transactions. Purchases may be increased, decreased or discontinued at any time without prior notice.

2013

Cash used in financing activities was \$15.5 billion in 2013, \$18.4 billion lower than 2012. Dividend payments on common shares increased to \$2.46 per share from \$2.18 per share and totaled \$10.9 billion, a pay-out of 33 percent of net income. Total debt increased \$11.1 billion to \$22.7 billion at year-end.

ExxonMobil share of equity increased \$8.1 billion to \$174.0 billion. The addition to equity for earnings of \$32.6 billion was partially offset by reductions for distributions to ExxonMobil shareholders of \$10.9 billion of dividends and \$15.0 billion of purchases of shares of ExxonMobil stock to reduce shares outstanding.

During 2013, Exxon Mobil Corporation purchased 177 million shares of its common stock for the treasury at a gross cost of \$16.0 billion. These purchases were to reduce the number of shares outstanding and to offset shares issued in conjunction with company benefit plans and programs. Shares outstanding were reduced by 3.7 percent from 4,502 million to 4,335 million at the end of 2013. Purchases were made in both the open market and through negotiated transactions.

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Commitments

Set forth below is information about the outstanding commitments of the Corporation's consolidated subsidiaries at December 31, 2014. It combines data from the Consolidated Balance Sheet and from individual notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Commitments	Note Reference Number	Payments Due by Period			Total
		2015	2016- 2019	2020 and Beyond	
		(millions of dollars)			
Long-term debt (1)	14	-	6,755	4,898	11,653
– Due in one year (2)	6	770	-	-	770
Asset retirement obligations (3)	9	1,055	2,763	9,606	13,424
Pension and other postretirement obligations (4)	17	1,524	4,346	20,664	26,534
Operating leases (5)	11	2,034	2,883	1,296	6,213
Unconditional purchase obligations (6)	16	150	608	337	1,095
Take-or-pay obligations (7)		2,973	10,671	14,065	27,709
Firm capital commitments (8)		16,065	7,893	1,643	25,601

This table excludes commodity purchase obligations (volumetric commitments but no fixed or minimum price) which are resold shortly after purchase, either in an active, highly liquid market or under long-term, unconditional sales contracts with similar pricing terms. Examples include long-term, noncancelable LNG and natural gas purchase commitments and commitments to purchase refinery products at market prices. Inclusion of such commitments would not be meaningful in assessing liquidity and cash flow, because these purchases will be offset in the same periods by cash received from the related sales transactions. The table also excludes unrecognized tax benefits totaling \$9.0 billion as of December 31, 2014, because the Corporation is unable to make reasonably reliable estimates of the timing of cash settlements with the respective taxing authorities. Further details on the unrecognized tax benefits can be found in Note 19, Income, Sales-Based and Other Taxes.

Notes:

- (1) Includes capitalized lease obligations of \$375 million.
- (2) The amount due in one year is included in notes and loans payable of \$17,468 million.
- (3) The fair value of asset retirement obligations, primarily upstream asset removal costs at the completion of field life.
- (4) The amount by which the benefit obligations exceeded the fair value of fund assets for certain U.S. and non-U.S. pension and other postretirement plans at year end. The payments by period include expected contributions to funded pension plans in 2015 and estimated benefit payments for unfunded plans in all years.
- (5) Minimum commitments for operating leases, shown on an undiscounted basis, cover drilling equipment, tankers, service stations and other properties.
- (6) Unconditional purchase obligations (UPOs) are those long-term commitments that are noncancelable or cancelable only under certain conditions, and that third parties have used to secure financing for the facilities that will provide the contracted goods or services. The undiscounted obligations of \$1,095 million mainly pertain to pipeline throughput agreements and include \$433 million of obligations to equity companies.
- (7) Take-or-pay obligations are noncancelable, long-term commitments for goods and services other than UPOs. The undiscounted obligations of \$27,709 million mainly pertain to pipeline, manufacturing supply and terminal agreements.
- (8) Firm commitments related to capital projects, shown on an undiscounted basis, totaled approximately \$25.6 billion. These commitments were primarily associated with Upstream projects outside the U.S., of which \$13.9 billion was associated with projects in Africa, Canada, Australia, United Arab Emirates, Malaysia and Kazakhstan. The Corporation expects to fund the majority of these projects with internally generated funds, supplemented by long-term and short-term debt.

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Guarantees

The Corporation and certain of its consolidated subsidiaries were contingently liable at December 31, 2014, for guarantees relating to notes, loans and performance under contracts (Note 16). Where guarantees for environmental remediation and other similar matters do not include a stated cap, the amounts reflect management's estimate of the maximum potential exposure. These guarantees are not reasonably likely to have a material effect on the Corporation's financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

Financial Strength

On December 31, 2014, the Corporation's unused short-term committed lines of credit totaled approximately \$6.3 billion (Note 6) and unused long-term committed lines of credit totaled approximately \$0.5 billion (Note 14). The table below shows the Corporation's fixed-charge coverage and consolidated debt-to-capital ratios. The data demonstrate the Corporation's creditworthiness.

	2014	2013	2012
Fixed-charge coverage ratio (times)	46.9	55.7	62.4
Debt to capital (percent)	13.9	11.2	6.3
Net debt to capital (percent)	11.9	9.1	1.2

Management views the Corporation's financial strength, as evidenced by the above financial ratios and other similar measures, to be a competitive advantage of strategic importance. The Corporation's sound financial position gives it the opportunity to access the world's capital markets in the full range of market conditions, and enables the Corporation to take on large, long-term capital commitments in the pursuit of maximizing shareholder value.

Litigation and Other Contingencies

As discussed in Note 16, a variety of claims have been made against ExxonMobil and certain of its consolidated subsidiaries in a number of pending lawsuits. Based on a consideration of all relevant facts and circumstances, the Corporation does not believe the ultimate outcome of any currently pending lawsuit against ExxonMobil will have a material adverse effect upon the Corporation's operations, financial condition, or financial statements taken as a whole. There are no events or uncertainties beyond those already included in reported financial information that would indicate a material change in future operating results or financial condition. Refer to Note 16 for additional information on legal proceedings and other contingencies.

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CAPITAL AND EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES

	2014			2013		
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	Total	U.S.	Non-U.S.	Total
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>					
Upstream (1)	9,401	23,326	32,727	9,145	29,086	38,231
Downstream	1,310	1,724	3,034	951	1,462	2,413
Chemical	1,690	1,051	2,741	963	869	1,832
Other	35	-	35	13	-	13
Total	12,436	26,101	38,537	11,072	31,417	42,489

(1) Exploration expenses included.

Capital and exploration expenditures in 2014 were \$38.5 billion, down 9 percent from 2013 due primarily to the absence of the \$3.1 billion Celtic Exploration Ltd. acquisition in 2013. The Corporation anticipates an average investment profile of about \$34 billion per year for the next few years. Actual spending could vary depending on the progress of individual projects and property acquisitions.

Upstream spending of \$32.7 billion in 2014 was down 14 percent from 2013, reflecting the absence of \$4.2 billion of property acquisition costs in 2013. Investments in 2014 included projects in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, U.S. onshore drilling, exploration in Russia and continued progress on world-class projects in Canada and Australia. The majority of expenditures are on development projects, which typically take two to four years from the time of recording proved undeveloped reserves to the start of production. The percentage of proved developed reserves was 65 percent of total proved reserves at year-end 2014, and has been over 60 percent for the last ten years, indicating that proved reserves are consistently moved from undeveloped to developed status.

Capital investments in the Downstream totaled \$3.0 billion in 2014, an increase of \$0.6 billion from 2013, mainly reflecting higher spending on crude oil transportation infrastructure. The Chemical capital expenditures of \$2.7 billion increased \$0.9 billion from 2013 with higher investments in the U.S.

TAXES

	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		
Income taxes	18,015	24,263	31,045
Effective income tax rate	41%	48%	44%
Sales-based taxes	29,342	30,589	32,409
All other taxes and duties	35,515	36,396	38,857
Total	82,872	91,248	102,311

2014

Income, sales-based and all other taxes and duties totaled \$82.9 billion in 2014, a decrease of \$8.4 billion or 9 percent from 2013. Income tax expense, both current and deferred, was \$18.0 billion, \$6.2 billion lower than 2013, as a result of a lower effective tax rate. The effective tax rate was 41 percent compared to 48 percent in the prior year due primarily to impacts related to the Corporation's asset management program and favorable U.S. deferred tax items. Sales-based and all other taxes and duties of \$64.9 billion in 2014 decreased \$2.1 billion.

2013

Income, sales-based and all other taxes and duties totaled \$91.2 billion in 2013, a decrease of \$11.1 billion or 11 percent from 2012. Income tax expense, both current and deferred, was \$24.3 billion, \$6.8 billion lower than 2012, with the impact of lower earnings partially offset by the higher effective tax rate. The effective tax rate was 48 percent compared to 44 percent in the prior year due to the absence of favorable tax impacts on divestments. Sales-based and all other taxes and duties of \$67.0 billion in 2013 decreased \$4.3 billion reflecting the 2012 Japan restructuring.

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

Environmental Expenditures

	2014	2013
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	
Capital expenditures	2,666	2,474
Other expenditures	3,522	3,538
Total	6,188	6,012

Throughout ExxonMobil's businesses, new and ongoing measures are taken to prevent and minimize the impact of our operations on air, water and ground. These include a significant investment in refining infrastructure and technology to manufacture clean fuels, as well as projects to monitor and reduce nitrogen oxide, sulfur oxide and greenhouse gas emissions, and expenditures for asset retirement obligations. Using definitions and guidelines established by the American Petroleum Institute, ExxonMobil's 2014 worldwide environmental expenditures for all such preventative and remediation steps, including ExxonMobil's share of equity company expenditures, were about \$6.2 billion. The total cost for such activities is expected to remain in this range in 2015 and 2016 (with capital expenditures approximately 40 percent of the total).

Environmental Liabilities

The Corporation accrues environmental liabilities when it is probable that obligations have been incurred and the amounts can be reasonably estimated. This policy applies to assets or businesses currently owned or previously disposed. ExxonMobil has accrued liabilities for probable environmental remediation obligations at various sites, including multiparty sites where the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has identified ExxonMobil as one of the potentially responsible parties. The involvement of other financially responsible companies at these multiparty sites could mitigate ExxonMobil's actual joint and several liability exposure. At present, no individual site is expected to have losses material to ExxonMobil's operations or financial condition. Consolidated company provisions made in 2014 for environmental liabilities were \$780 million (\$321 million in 2013) and the balance sheet reflects accumulated liabilities of \$1,066 million as of December 31, 2014, and \$773 million as of December 31, 2013.

MARKET RISKS, INFLATION AND OTHER UNCERTAINTIES

Worldwide Average Realizations (1)	2014	2013	2012
Crude oil and NGL (\$/barrel)	87.42	97.48	100.29
Natural gas (\$/kcf)	4.68	4.60	3.90

(1) Consolidated subsidiaries.

Crude oil, natural gas, petroleum product and chemical prices have fluctuated in response to changing market forces. The impacts of these price fluctuations on earnings from Upstream, Downstream and Chemical operations have varied. In the Upstream, a \$1 per barrel change in the weighted-average realized price of oil would have approximately a \$350 million annual after-tax effect on Upstream consolidated plus equity company earnings. Similarly, a \$0.10 per kcf change in the worldwide average gas realization would have approximately a \$175 million annual after-tax effect on Upstream consolidated plus equity company earnings. For any given period, the extent of actual benefit or detriment will be dependent on the price movements of individual types of crude oil, taxes and other government take impacts, price adjustment lags in long-term gas contracts, and crude and gas production volumes. Accordingly, changes in benchmark prices for crude oil and natural gas only provide broad indicators of changes in the earnings experienced in any particular period.

In the very competitive downstream and chemical environments, earnings are primarily determined by margin capture rather than absolute price levels of products sold. Refining margins are a function of the difference between what a refiner pays for its raw materials (primarily crude oil) and the market prices for the range of products produced. These prices in turn depend on global and regional supply/demand balances, inventory levels, refinery operations, import/export balances and weather.

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The global energy markets can give rise to extended periods in which market conditions are adverse to one or more of the Corporation's businesses. Such conditions, along with the capital-intensive nature of the industry and very long lead times associated with many of our projects, underscore the importance of maintaining a strong financial position. Management views the Corporation's financial strength as a competitive advantage.

In general, segment results are not dependent on the ability to sell and/or purchase products to/from other segments. Instead, where such sales take place, they are the result of efficiencies and competitive advantages of integrated refinery/chemical complexes. Additionally, intersegment sales are at market-based prices. The products bought and sold between segments can also be acquired in worldwide markets that have substantial liquidity, capacity and transportation capabilities. About 35 percent of the Corporation's intersegment sales represent Upstream production sold to the Downstream. Other intersegment sales include those between refineries and chemical plants related to raw materials, feedstocks and finished products.

Although price levels of crude oil and natural gas may rise or fall significantly over the short to medium term due to political events, OPEC actions and other factors, industry economics over the long term will continue to be driven by market supply and demand. Accordingly, the Corporation evaluates the viability of all of its investments over a broad range of future prices. The Corporation's assessment is that its operations will continue to be successful in a variety of market conditions. This is the outcome of disciplined investment and asset management programs.

The Corporation has an active asset management program in which underperforming assets are either improved to acceptable levels or considered for divestment. The asset management program includes a disciplined, regular review to ensure that all assets are contributing to the Corporation's strategic objectives. The result is an efficient capital base, and the Corporation has seldom had to write down the carrying value of assets, even during periods of low commodity prices.

Risk Management

The Corporation's size, strong capital structure, geographic diversity and the complementary nature of the Upstream, Downstream and Chemical businesses reduce the Corporation's enterprise-wide risk from changes in interest rates, currency rates and commodity prices. As a result, the Corporation makes limited use of derivative instruments to mitigate the impact of such changes. With respect to derivatives activities, the Corporation believes that there are no material market or credit risks to the Corporation's financial position, results of operations or liquidity as a result of the derivatives described in Note 13. The Corporation does not engage in speculative derivative activities or derivative trading activities nor does it use derivatives with leveraged features. Credit risk associated with the Corporation's derivative position is mitigated by several factors, including the use of derivative clearing exchanges and the quality of and financial limits placed on derivative counterparties. The Corporation maintains a system of controls that includes the authorization, reporting and monitoring of derivative activity.

The Corporation is exposed to changes in interest rates, primarily on its short-term debt and the portion of long-term debt that carries floating interest rates. The impact of a 100-basis-point change in interest rates affecting the Corporation's debt would not be material to earnings, cash flow or fair value. The Corporation has access to significant capacity of long-term and short-term liquidity. Internally generated funds are expected to cover the majority of financial requirements, supplemented by long-term and short-term debt. Some joint-venture partners are dependent on the credit markets, and their funding ability may impact the development pace of joint-venture projects.

The Corporation conducts business in many foreign currencies and is subject to exchange rate risk on cash flows related to sales, expenses, financing and investment transactions. The impacts of fluctuations in exchange rates on ExxonMobil's geographically and functionally diverse operations are varied and often offsetting in amount. The Corporation makes limited use of currency exchange contracts to mitigate the impact of changes in currency values, and exposures related to the Corporation's limited use of the currency exchange contracts are not material.

Inflation and Other Uncertainties

The general rate of inflation in many major countries of operation has remained moderate over the past few years, and the associated impact on non-energy costs has generally been mitigated by cost reductions from efficiency and productivity improvements. Increased demand for certain services and materials has resulted in higher operating and capital costs in recent years. The Corporation works to minimize costs in all commodity price environments through its economies of scale in global procurement and its efficient project management practices.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued a new standard, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. The standard establishes a single revenue recognition model for all contracts with customers, eliminates industry specific requirements, and expands disclosure requirements. The standard is required to be adopted beginning January 1, 2017. ExxonMobil is evaluating the standard and its effect on the Corporation's financial statements.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Corporation's accounting and financial reporting fairly reflect its straightforward business model involving the extracting, refining and marketing of hydrocarbons and hydrocarbon-based products. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. The Corporation's accounting policies are summarized in Note 1.

Oil and Gas Reserves

Evaluations of oil and gas reserves are important to the effective management of upstream assets. They are an integral part of investment decisions about oil and gas properties such as whether development should proceed. Oil and gas reserve quantities are also used as the basis to calculate unit-of-production depreciation rates and to evaluate impairment.

Oil and gas reserves include both proved and unproved reserves. Proved oil and gas reserves are those quantities of oil and gas which, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be economically producible. Unproved reserves are those with less than reasonable certainty of recoverability and include probable reserves. Probable reserves are reserves that are more likely to be recovered than not.

The estimation of proved reserves is an ongoing process based on rigorous technical evaluations, commercial and market assessment, and detailed analysis of well information such as flow rates and reservoir pressure declines. The estimation of proved reserves is controlled by the Corporation through long-standing approval guidelines. Reserve changes are made within a well-established, disciplined process driven by senior level geoscience and engineering professionals, assisted by the Reserves Technical Oversight group which has significant technical experience, culminating in reviews with and approval by senior management. Notably, the Corporation does not use specific quantitative reserve targets to determine compensation. Key features of the reserve estimation process are covered in Disclosure of Reserves in Item 2 of ExxonMobil's 2014 Form 10-K.

Although the Corporation is reasonably certain that proved reserves will be produced, the timing and amount recovered can be affected by a number of factors including completion of development projects, reservoir performance, regulatory approvals and significant changes in long-term oil and gas price levels.

Proved reserves can be further subdivided into developed and undeveloped reserves. The percentage of proved developed reserves was 65 percent of total proved reserves at year-end 2014 (including both consolidated and equity company reserves), and has been over 60 percent for the last ten years, indicating that proved reserves are consistently moved from undeveloped to developed status.

Revisions can include upward or downward changes in previously estimated volumes of proved reserves for existing fields due to the evaluation or re-evaluation of (1) already available geologic, reservoir or production data, (2) new geologic, reservoir or production data or (3) changes in prices and year-end costs that are used in the estimation of reserves. Revisions can also result from significant changes in development strategy or production equipment/facility capacity.

Impact of Oil and Gas Reserves on Depreciation. The calculation of unit-of-production depreciation is a critical accounting estimate that measures the depreciation of upstream assets. It is the ratio of actual volumes produced to total proved reserves or proved developed reserves (those proved reserves recoverable through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods), applied to the asset cost. The volumes produced and asset cost are known and, while proved reserves have a high probability of recoverability, they are based on estimates that are subject to some variability. While the revisions the Corporation has made in the past are an indicator of variability, they have had a very small impact on the unit-of-production rates because they have been small compared to the large reserves base.

Impact of Oil and Gas Reserves and Prices on Testing for Impairment. Proved oil and gas properties held and used by the Corporation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets.

The Corporation estimates the future undiscounted cash flows of the affected properties to judge the recoverability of carrying amounts. Impairment analyses are generally based on proved reserves. Where probable reserves exist, an appropriately risk-

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adjusted amount of these reserves may be included in the impairment evaluation. An asset group would be impaired if its undiscounted cash flows were less than the asset's carrying value. Impairments are measured by the amount by which the carrying value exceeds fair value.

Significant unproved properties are assessed for impairment individually, and valuation allowances against the capitalized costs are recorded based on the estimated economic chance of success and the length of time that the Corporation expects to hold the properties. Properties that are not individually significant are aggregated by groups and amortized based on development risk and average holding period.

The Corporation performs asset valuation analyses on an ongoing basis as a part of its asset management program. These analyses assist the Corporation in assessing whether the carrying amounts of any of its assets may not be recoverable. In addition to estimating oil and gas reserve volumes in conducting these analyses, it is also necessary to estimate future oil and gas prices. Potential trigger events for impairment evaluation include a significant decrease in current and projected reserve volumes, an accumulation of project costs significantly in excess of the amount originally expected, and current period operating losses combined with a history and forecast of operating or cash flow losses.

In general, the Corporation does not view temporarily low prices or margins as a trigger event for conducting the impairment tests. The markets for crude oil and natural gas have a history of significant price volatility. Although prices will occasionally drop significantly, industry prices over the long term will continue to be driven by market supply and demand. On the supply side, industry production from mature fields is declining, but this is being offset by production from new discoveries and field developments. OPEC production policies also have an impact on world oil supplies. The demand side is largely a function of global economic growth. The relative growth/decline in supply versus demand will determine industry prices over the long term, and these cannot be accurately predicted.

Accordingly, any impairment tests that the Corporation performs make use of the Corporation's price assumptions developed in the annual planning and budgeting process for the crude oil and natural gas markets, petroleum products and chemicals. These are the same price assumptions that are used for capital investment decisions. Volumes are based on field production profiles, which are updated annually. Cash flow estimates for impairment testing exclude the effects of derivative instruments.

Supplemental information regarding oil and gas results of operations, capitalized costs and reserves is provided following the notes to consolidated financial statements. Future prices used for any impairment tests will vary from the ones used in the supplemental oil and gas disclosure and could be lower or higher for any given year.

Asset Retirement Obligations

The Corporation incurs retirement obligations for certain assets. The fair values of these obligations are recorded as liabilities on a discounted basis, which is typically at the time the assets are installed. In the estimation of fair value, the Corporation uses assumptions and judgments regarding such factors as the existence of a legal obligation for an asset retirement obligation; technical assessments of the assets; estimated amounts and timing of settlements; discount rates; and inflation rates. Asset retirement obligations are disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements.

Suspended Exploratory Well Costs

The Corporation continues capitalization of exploratory well costs when the well has found a sufficient quantity of reserves to justify its completion as a producing well and the Corporation is making sufficient progress assessing the reserves and the economic and operating viability of the project. Exploratory well costs not meeting these criteria are charged to expense. The facts and circumstances that support continued capitalization of suspended wells at year-end are disclosed in Note 10 to the financial statements.

Consolidations

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of those subsidiaries that the Corporation controls. They also include the Corporation's share of the undivided interest in certain upstream assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Amounts representing the Corporation's interest in the underlying net assets of other significant entities that it does not control, but over which it exercises significant influence, are accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

Investments in companies that are partially owned by the Corporation are integral to the Corporation's operations. In some cases they serve to balance worldwide risks, and in others they provide the only available means of entry into a particular market or area of interest. The other parties who also have an equity interest in these companies are either independent third parties or host governments that share in the business results according to their ownership. The Corporation does not invest in these companies in order to remove liabilities from its balance sheet. In fact, the Corporation has long been on record supporting an

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

alternative accounting method that would require each investor to consolidate its share of all assets and liabilities in these partially-owned companies rather than only its interest in net equity. This method of accounting for investments in partially-owned companies is not permitted by U.S. GAAP except where the investments are in the direct ownership of a share of upstream assets and liabilities. However, for purposes of calculating return on average capital employed, which is not covered by U.S. GAAP standards, the Corporation includes its share of debt of these partially-owned companies in the determination of average capital employed.

Pension Benefits

The Corporation and its affiliates sponsor about 100 defined benefit (pension) plans in over 40 countries. The Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits footnote (Note 17) provides details on pension obligations, fund assets and pension expense.

Some of these plans (primarily non-U.S.) provide pension benefits that are paid directly by their sponsoring affiliates out of corporate cash flow rather than a separate pension fund. Book reserves are established for these plans because tax conventions and regulatory practices do not encourage advance funding. The portion of the pension cost attributable to employee service is expensed as services are rendered. The portion attributable to the increase in pension obligations due to the passage of time is expensed over the term of the obligations, which ends when all benefits are paid. The primary difference in pension expense for unfunded versus funded plans is that pension expense for funded plans also includes a credit for the expected long-term return on fund assets.

For funded plans, including those in the U.S., pension obligations are financed in advance through segregated assets or insurance arrangements. These plans are managed in compliance with the requirements of governmental authorities and meet or exceed required funding levels as measured by relevant actuarial and government standards at the mandated measurement dates. In determining liabilities and required contributions, these standards often require approaches and assumptions that differ from those used for accounting purposes.

The Corporation will continue to make contributions to these funded plans as necessary. All defined-benefit pension obligations, regardless of the funding status of the underlying plans, are fully supported by the financial strength of the Corporation or the respective sponsoring affiliate.

Pension accounting requires explicit assumptions regarding, among others, the long-term expected earnings rate on fund assets, the discount rate for the benefit obligations and the long-term rate for future salary increases. Pension assumptions are reviewed annually by outside actuaries and senior management. These assumptions are adjusted as appropriate to reflect changes in market rates and outlook. The long-term expected earnings rate on U.S. pension plan assets in 2014 was 7.25 percent. The 10-year and 20-year actual returns on U.S. pension plan assets were 7 percent and 10 percent, respectively. The Corporation establishes the long-term expected rate of return by developing a forward-looking, long-term return assumption for each pension fund asset class, taking into account factors such as the expected real return for the specific asset class and inflation. A single, long-term rate of return is then calculated as the weighted average of the target asset allocation percentages and the long-term return assumption for each asset class. A worldwide reduction of 0.5 percent in the long-term rate of return on assets would increase annual pension expense by approximately \$170 million before tax.

Differences between actual returns on fund assets and the long-term expected return are not recognized in pension expense in the year that the difference occurs. Such differences are deferred, along with other actuarial gains and losses, and are amortized into pension expense over the expected remaining service life of employees.

Litigation Contingencies

A variety of claims have been made against the Corporation and certain of its consolidated subsidiaries in a number of pending lawsuits. Management has regular litigation reviews, including updates from corporate and outside counsel, to assess the need for accounting recognition or disclosure of these contingencies. The status of significant claims is summarized in Note 16.

The Corporation accrues an undiscounted liability for those contingencies where the incurrence of a loss is probable, and the amount can be reasonably estimated. These amounts are not reduced by amounts that may be recovered under insurance or claims against third parties, but undiscounted receivables from insurers or other third parties may be accrued separately. The Corporation revises such accruals in light of new information. For contingencies where an unfavorable outcome is reasonably possible and which are significant, the Corporation discloses the nature of the contingency and, where feasible, an estimate of the possible loss. For purposes of our litigation contingency disclosures, "significant" includes material matters as well as other items which management believes should be disclosed.

Management judgment is required related to contingent liabilities and the outcome of litigation because both are difficult to predict. However, the Corporation has been successful in defending litigation in the past. Payments have not had a material

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

adverse effect on operations or financial condition. In the Corporation's experience, large claims often do not result in large awards. Large awards are often reversed or substantially reduced as a result of appeal or settlement.

Tax Contingencies

The Corporation is subject to income taxation in many jurisdictions around the world. Significant management judgment is required in the accounting for income tax contingencies and tax disputes because the outcomes are often difficult to predict.

The benefits of uncertain tax positions that the Corporation has taken or expects to take in its income tax returns are recognized in the financial statements if management concludes that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained with the tax authorities. For a position that is likely to be sustained, the benefit recognized in the financial statements is measured at the largest amount that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized. A reserve is established for the difference between a position taken or expected to be taken in an income tax return and the amount recognized in the financial statements. The Corporation's unrecognized tax benefits and a description of open tax years are summarized in Note 19.

Foreign Currency Translation

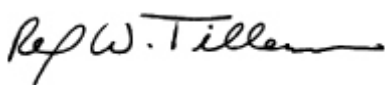
The method of translating the foreign currency financial statements of the Corporation's international subsidiaries into U.S. dollars is prescribed by GAAP. Under these principles, it is necessary to select the functional currency of these subsidiaries. The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the subsidiary operates. Management selects the functional currency after evaluating this economic environment.

Factors considered by management when determining the functional currency for a subsidiary include the currency used for cash flows related to individual assets and liabilities; the responsiveness of sales prices to changes in exchange rates; the history of inflation in the country; whether sales are into local markets or exported; the currency used to acquire raw materials, labor, services and supplies; sources of financing; and significance of intercompany transactions.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management, including the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer, Principal Financial Officer, and Principal Accounting Officer, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over the Corporation's financial reporting. Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that Exxon Mobil Corporation's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2014.

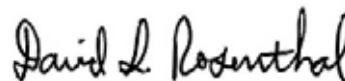
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, audited the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, as stated in their report included in the Financial Section of this report.



Rex W. Tillerson
Chief Executive Officer



Andrew P. Swiger
Senior Vice President
(Principal Financial Officer)



David S. Rosenthal
Vice President and Controller
(Principal Accounting Officer)



To the Shareholders of Exxon Mobil Corporation:

In our opinion, the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets and the related Consolidated Statements of Income, Comprehensive Income, Changes in Equity and Cash Flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Exxon Mobil Corporation and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Corporation maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Corporation's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

PriceWaterhouseCoopers

Dallas, Texas
February 25, 2015

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

	Note Reference Number	2014	2013	2012
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>				
Revenues and other income				
Sales and other operating revenue (1)		394,105	420,836	451,509
Income from equity affiliates	7	13,323	13,927	15,010
Other income		4,511	3,492	14,162
Total revenues and other income		411,939	438,255	480,681
Costs and other deductions				
Crude oil and product purchases		225,972	244,156	263,535
Production and manufacturing expenses		40,859	40,525	38,521
Selling, general and administrative expenses		12,598	12,877	13,877
Depreciation and depletion		17,297	17,182	15,888
Exploration expenses, including dry holes		1,669	1,976	1,840
Interest expense		286	9	327
Sales-based taxes (1)	19	29,342	30,589	32,409
Other taxes and duties	19	32,286	33,230	35,558
Total costs and other deductions		360,309	380,544	401,955
Income before income taxes		51,630	57,711	78,726
Income taxes	19	18,015	24,263	31,045
Net income including noncontrolling interests		33,615	33,448	47,681
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests		1,095	868	2,801
Net income attributable to ExxonMobil		32,520	32,580	44,880
Earnings per common share (dollars)	12	7.60	7.37	9.70
Earnings per common share - assuming dilution (dollars)	12	7.60	7.37	9.70

(1) Sales and other operating revenue includes sales-based taxes of \$29,342 million for 2014, \$30,589 million for 2013 and \$32,409 million for 2012.

The information in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements is an integral part of these statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		
Net income including noncontrolling interests	33,615	33,448	47,681
Other comprehensive income (net of income taxes)			
Foreign exchange translation adjustment	(5,847)	(3,620)	920
Adjustment for foreign exchange translation (gain)/loss included in net income	152	(23)	(4,352)
Postretirement benefits reserves adjustment (excluding amortization)	(4,262)	3,174	(3,574)
Amortization and settlement of postretirement benefits reserves adjustment included in net periodic benefit costs	1,111	1,820	2,395
Unrealized change in fair value of stock investments	(63)	-	-
Realized (gain)/loss from stock investments included in net income	3	-	-
Total other comprehensive income	(8,906)	1,351	(4,611)
Comprehensive income including noncontrolling interests	24,709	34,799	43,070
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	421	760	1,251
Comprehensive income attributable to ExxonMobil	24,288	34,039	41,819

The information in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements is an integral part of these statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	Note Reference Number	Dec. 31 2014	Dec. 31 2013
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>			
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		4,616	4,644
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted		42	269
Notes and accounts receivable, less estimated doubtful amounts	6	28,009	33,152
Inventories			
Crude oil, products and merchandise	3	12,384	12,117
Materials and supplies		4,294	4,018
Other current assets		3,565	5,108
Total current assets		52,910	59,308
Investments, advances and long-term receivables	8	35,239	36,328
Property, plant and equipment, at cost, less accumulated depreciation and depletion	9	252,668	243,650
Other assets, including intangibles, net		8,676	7,522
Total assets		349,493	346,808
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Notes and loans payable	6	17,468	15,808
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	6	42,227	48,085
Income taxes payable		4,938	7,831
Total current liabilities		64,633	71,724
Long-term debt	14	11,653	6,891
Postretirement benefits reserves	17	25,802	20,646
Deferred income tax liabilities	19	39,230	40,530
Long-term obligations to equity companies		5,325	4,742
Other long-term obligations		21,786	21,780
Total liabilities		168,429	166,313
Commitments and contingencies	16		
Equity			
Common stock without par value			
(9,000 million shares authorized, 8,019 million shares issued)		10,792	10,077
Earnings reinvested		408,384	387,432
Accumulated other comprehensive income		(18,957)	(10,725)
Common stock held in treasury			
(3,818 million shares in 2014 and 3,684 million shares in 2013)		(225,820)	(212,781)
ExxonMobil share of equity		174,399	174,003
Noncontrolling interests		6,665	6,492
Total equity		181,064	180,495
Total liabilities and equity		349,493	346,808

The information in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements is an integral part of these statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Note Reference Number	2014	2013	2012
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>				
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net income including noncontrolling interests		33,615	33,448	47,681
Adjustments for noncash transactions				
Depreciation and depletion		17,297	17,182	15,888
Deferred income tax charges/(credits)		1,540	754	3,142
Postretirement benefits expense				
in excess of/(less than) net payments		524	2,291	(315)
Other long-term obligation provisions				
in excess of/(less than) payments		1,404	(2,566)	1,643
Dividends received greater than/(less than) equity in current earnings of equity companies		(358)	3	(1,157)
Changes in operational working capital, excluding cash and debt				
Reduction/(increase) - Notes and accounts receivable		3,118	(305)	(1,082)
- Inventories		(1,343)	(1,812)	(1,873)
- Other current assets		(68)	(105)	(42)
Increase/(reduction) - Accounts and other payables		(6,639)	(2,498)	3,624
Net (gain) on asset sales	5	(3,151)	(1,828)	(13,018)
All other items - net		(823)	350	1,679
Net cash provided by operating activities		45,116	44,914	56,170
Cash flows from investing activities				
Additions to property, plant and equipment		(32,952)	(33,669)	(34,271)
Proceeds associated with sales of subsidiaries, property, plant and equipment, and sales and returns of investments	5	4,035	2,707	7,655
Decrease/(increase) in restricted cash and cash equivalents		227	72	63
Additional investments and advances		(1,631)	(4,435)	(598)
Collection of advances		3,346	1,124	1,550
Net cash used in investing activities		(26,975)	(34,201)	(25,601)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Additions to long-term debt		5,731	345	995
Reductions in long-term debt		(69)	(13)	(147)
Additions to short-term debt		-	16	958
Reductions in short-term debt		(745)	(756)	(4,488)
Additions/(reductions) in debt with three months or less maturity		2,049	12,012	(226)
Cash dividends to ExxonMobil shareholders		(11,568)	(10,875)	(10,092)
Cash dividends to noncontrolling interests		(248)	(304)	(327)
Changes in noncontrolling interests		-	(1)	204
Tax benefits related to stock-based awards		115	48	130
Common stock acquired		(13,183)	(15,998)	(21,068)
Common stock sold		30	50	193
Net cash used in financing activities		(17,888)	(15,476)	(33,868)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash		(281)	(175)	217
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(28)	(4,938)	(3,082)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		4,644	9,582	12,664
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		4,616	4,644	9,582

The information in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements is an integral part of these statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	ExxonMobil Share of Equity						
	Common Stock	Earnings Reinvested	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Common Stock Held in Treasury	ExxonMobil Share of Equity	Non- controlling Interests	Total Equity
	(millions of dollars)						
Balance as of December 31, 2011	9,512	330,939	(9,123)	(176,932)	154,396	6,348	160,744
Amortization of stock-based awards	806	-	-	-	806	-	806
Tax benefits related to stock-based awards	178	-	-	-	178	-	178
Other	(843)	-	-	-	(843)	(1,441)	(2,284)
Net income for the year	-	44,880	-	-	44,880	2,801	47,681
Dividends - common shares	-	(10,092)	-	-	(10,092)	(327)	(10,419)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(3,061)	-	(3,061)	(1,550)	(4,611)
Acquisitions, at cost	-	-	-	(21,068)	(21,068)	(34)	(21,102)
Dispositions	-	-	-	667	667	-	667
Balance as of December 31, 2012	9,653	365,727	(12,184)	(197,333)	165,863	5,797	171,660
Amortization of stock-based awards	761	-	-	-	761	-	761
Tax benefits related to stock-based awards	162	-	-	-	162	-	162
Other	(499)	-	-	-	(499)	240	(259)
Net income for the year	-	32,580	-	-	32,580	868	33,448
Dividends - common shares	-	(10,875)	-	-	(10,875)	(304)	(11,179)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	1,459	-	1,459	(108)	1,351
Acquisitions, at cost	-	-	-	(15,998)	(15,998)	(1)	(15,999)
Dispositions	-	-	-	550	550	-	550
Balance as of December 31, 2013	10,077	387,432	(10,725)	(212,781)	174,003	6,492	180,495
Amortization of stock-based awards	780	-	-	-	780	-	780
Tax benefits related to stock-based awards	49	-	-	-	49	-	49
Other	(114)	-	-	-	(114)	-	(114)
Net income for the year	-	32,520	-	-	32,520	1,095	33,615
Dividends - common shares	-	(11,568)	-	-	(11,568)	(248)	(11,816)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(8,232)	-	(8,232)	(674)	(8,906)
Acquisitions, at cost	-	-	-	(13,183)	(13,183)	-	(13,183)
Dispositions	-	-	-	144	144	-	144
Balance as of December 31, 2014	10,792	408,384	(18,957)	(225,820)	174,399	6,665	181,064

Common Stock Share Activity	Issued	Held in	Outstanding
		Treasury	
(millions of shares)			
Balance as of December 31, 2011	8,019	(3,285)	4,734
Acquisitions	-	(244)	(244)
Dispositions	-	12	12
Balance as of December 31, 2012	8,019	(3,517)	4,502
Acquisitions	-	(177)	(177)
Dispositions	-	10	10
Balance as of December 31, 2013	8,019	(3,684)	4,335
Acquisitions	-	(136)	(136)
Dispositions	-	2	2
Balance as of December 31, 2014	8,019	(3,818)	4,201

The information in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements is an integral part of these statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying consolidated financial statements and the supporting and supplemental material are the responsibility of the management of Exxon Mobil Corporation.

The Corporation's principal business is energy, involving the worldwide exploration, production, transportation and sale of crude oil and natural gas (Upstream) and the manufacture, transportation and sale of petroleum products (Downstream). The Corporation is also a major worldwide manufacturer and marketer of petrochemicals (Chemical).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) requires management to make estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Prior years' data has been reclassified in certain cases to conform to the 2014 presentation basis.

1. Summary of Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation. The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of subsidiaries the Corporation controls. They also include the Corporation's share of the undivided interest in certain upstream assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses.

Amounts representing the Corporation's interest in entities that it does not control, but over which it exercises significant influence, are included in "Investments, advances and long-term receivables." The Corporation's share of the net income of these companies is included in the Consolidated Statement of Income caption "Income from equity affiliates."

Majority ownership is normally the indicator of control that is the basis on which subsidiaries are consolidated. However, certain factors may indicate that a majority-owned investment is not controlled and therefore should be accounted for using the equity method of accounting. These factors occur where the minority shareholders are granted by law or by contract substantive participating rights. These include the right to approve operating policies, expense budgets, financing and investment plans, and management compensation and succession plans.

The Corporation's share of the cumulative foreign exchange translation adjustment for equity method investments is reported in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income.

Evidence of loss in value that might indicate impairment of investments in companies accounted for on the equity method is assessed to determine if such evidence represents a loss in value of the Corporation's investment that is other than temporary. Examples of key indicators include a history of operating losses, negative earnings and cash flow outlook, significant downward revisions to oil and gas reserves, and the financial condition and prospects for the investee's business segment or geographic region. If evidence of an other than temporary loss in fair value below carrying amount is determined, an impairment is recognized. In the absence of market prices for the investment, discounted cash flows are used to assess fair value.

Revenue Recognition. The Corporation generally sells crude oil, natural gas and petroleum and chemical products under short-term agreements at prevailing market prices. In some cases (e.g., natural gas), products may be sold under long-term agreements, with periodic price adjustments. Revenues are recognized when the products are delivered, which occurs when the customer has taken title and has assumed the risks and rewards of ownership, prices are fixed or determinable and collectibility is reasonably assured.

Revenues from the production of natural gas properties in which the Corporation has an interest with other producers are recognized on the basis of the Corporation's net working interest. Differences between actual production and net working interest volumes are not significant.

Purchases and sales of inventory with the same counterparty that are entered into in contemplation of one another are combined and recorded as exchanges measured at the book value of the item sold.

Sales-Based Taxes. The Corporation reports sales, excise and value-added taxes on sales transactions on a gross basis in the Consolidated Statement of Income (included in both revenues and costs).

Derivative Instruments. The Corporation makes limited use of derivative instruments. The Corporation does not engage in speculative derivative activities or derivative trading activities, nor does it use derivatives with leveraged features. When the Corporation does enter into derivative transactions, it is to offset exposures associated with interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and hydrocarbon prices that arise from existing assets, liabilities and forecasted transactions.

The gains and losses resulting from changes in the fair value of derivatives are recorded in income. In some cases, the Corporation designates derivatives as fair value hedges, in which case the gains and losses are offset in income by the gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the underlying hedged item.

Fair Value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. Hierarchy Levels 1, 2 and 3 are terms for the priority of inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. Hierarchy Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Hierarchy

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability. Hierarchy Level 3 inputs are inputs that are not observable in the market.

Inventories. Crude oil, products and merchandise inventories are carried at the lower of current market value or cost (generally determined under the last-in, first-out method – LIFO). Inventory costs include expenditures and other charges (including depreciation) directly and indirectly incurred in bringing the inventory to its existing condition and location. Selling expenses and general and administrative expenses are reported as period costs and excluded from inventory cost. Inventories of materials and supplies are valued at cost or less.

Property, Plant and Equipment. Depreciation, depletion and amortization, based on cost less estimated salvage value of the asset, are primarily determined under either the unit-of-production method or the straight-line method, which is based on estimated asset service life taking obsolescence into consideration. Maintenance and repairs, including planned major maintenance, are expensed as incurred. Major renewals and improvements are capitalized and the assets replaced are retired.

The Corporation uses the “successful efforts” method to account for its exploration and production activities. Under this method, costs are accumulated on a field-by-field basis. Costs incurred to purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire a property (whether unproved or proved) are capitalized when incurred. Exploratory well costs are carried as an asset when the well has found a sufficient quantity of reserves to justify its completion as a producing well and where the Corporation is making sufficient progress assessing the reserves and the economic and operating viability of the project. Exploratory well costs not meeting these criteria are charged to expense. Other exploratory expenditures, including geophysical costs and annual lease rentals, are expensed as incurred. Development costs including costs of productive wells and development dry holes are capitalized.

Acquisition costs of proved properties are amortized using a unit-of-production method, computed on the basis of total proved oil and gas reserves. Capitalized exploratory drilling and development costs associated with productive depletable extractive properties are amortized using unit-of-production rates based on the amount of proved developed reserves of oil, gas and other minerals that are estimated to be recoverable from existing facilities using current operating methods. Under the unit-of-production method, oil and gas volumes are considered produced once they have been measured through meters at custody transfer or sales transaction points at the outlet valve on the lease or field storage tank.

Production involves lifting the oil and gas to the surface and gathering, treating, field processing and field storage of the oil and gas. The production function normally terminates at the outlet valve on the lease or field production storage tank. Production costs are those incurred to operate and maintain the Corporation’s wells and related equipment and facilities and are expensed as incurred. They become part of the cost of oil and gas produced. These costs, sometimes referred to as lifting costs, include such items as labor costs to operate the wells and related equipment; repair and maintenance costs on the wells and equipment; materials, supplies and energy costs required to operate the wells and related equipment; and administrative expenses related to the production activity.

Proved oil and gas properties held and used by the Corporation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets.

The Corporation estimates the future undiscounted cash flows of the affected properties to judge the recoverability of carrying amounts. Cash flows used in impairment evaluations are developed using annually updated corporate plan investment evaluation assumptions for crude oil and natural gas commodity prices, refining and chemical margins and foreign currency exchange rates. Annual volumes are based on field production profiles, which are also updated annually. Prices for other petroleum and chemical products are based on corporate plan assumptions developed annually by major region and also for investment evaluation purposes. Cash flow estimates for impairment testing exclude derivative instruments.

Impairment analyses are generally based on proved reserves. Where probable reserves exist, an appropriately risk-adjusted amount of these reserves may be included in the impairment evaluation. An asset group would be impaired if the undiscounted cash flows were less than its carrying value. Impairments are measured by the amount the carrying value exceeds fair value.

Significant unproved properties are assessed for impairment individually, and valuation allowances against the capitalized costs are recorded based on the estimated economic chance of success and the length of time that the Corporation expects to hold the properties. Properties that are not individually significant are aggregated by groups and amortized based on development risk and average holding period. The valuation allowances are reviewed at least annually.

Gains on sales of proved and unproved properties are only recognized when there is neither uncertainty about the recovery of costs applicable to any interest retained nor any substantial obligation for future performance by the Corporation.

Losses on properties sold are recognized when incurred or when the properties are held for sale and the fair value of the properties is less than the carrying value.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Interest costs incurred to finance expenditures during the construction phase of multiyear projects are capitalized as part of the historical cost of acquiring the constructed assets. The project construction phase commences with the development of the detailed engineering design and ends when the constructed assets are ready for their intended use. Capitalized interest costs are included in property, plant and equipment and are depreciated over the service life of the related assets.

Asset Retirement Obligations and Environmental Liabilities. The Corporation incurs retirement obligations for certain assets. The fair values of these obligations are recorded as liabilities on a discounted basis, which is typically at the time the assets are installed. The costs associated with these liabilities are capitalized as part of the related assets and depreciated. Over time, the liabilities are accreted for the change in their present value.

Liabilities for environmental costs are recorded when it is probable that obligations have been incurred and the amounts can be reasonably estimated. These liabilities are not reduced by possible recoveries from third parties and projected cash expenditures are not discounted.

Foreign Currency Translation. The Corporation selects the functional reporting currency for its international subsidiaries based on the currency of the primary economic environment in which each subsidiary operates.

Downstream and Chemical operations primarily use the local currency. However, the U.S. dollar is used in countries with a history of high inflation (primarily in Latin America) and Singapore, which predominantly sells into the U.S. dollar export market. Upstream operations which are relatively self-contained and integrated within a particular country, such as Canada, the United Kingdom, Norway and continental Europe, use the local currency. Some Upstream operations, primarily in Asia and Africa, use the U.S. dollar because they predominantly sell crude and natural gas production into U.S. dollar-denominated markets.

For all operations, gains or losses from remeasuring foreign currency transactions into the functional currency are included in income.

Stock-Based Payments. The Corporation awards stock-based compensation to employees in the form of restricted stock and restricted stock units. Compensation expense is measured by the price of the stock at the date of grant and is recognized in income over the requisite service period.

2. Accounting Changes

The Corporation did not adopt authoritative guidance in 2014 that had a material impact on the Corporation's financial statements.

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued a new standard, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. The standard establishes a single revenue recognition model for all contracts with customers, eliminates industry specific requirements, and expands disclosure requirements. The standard is required to be adopted beginning January 1, 2017. ExxonMobil is evaluating the standard and its effect on the Corporation's financial statements.

3. Miscellaneous Financial Information

Research and development expenses totaled \$971 million in 2014, \$1,044 million in 2013 and \$1,042 million in 2012.

Net income included before-tax aggregate foreign exchange transaction losses of \$225 million, and gains of \$155 million and \$159 million in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

In 2014, 2013 and 2012, net income included gains of \$187 million, \$282 million and \$328 million, respectively, attributable to the combined effects of LIFO inventory accumulations and drawdowns. The aggregate replacement cost of inventories was estimated to exceed their LIFO carrying values by \$10.6 billion and \$21.2 billion at December 31, 2014, and 2013, respectively.

Crude oil, products and merchandise as of year-end 2014 and 2013 consist of the following:

	2014	2013
	(billions of dollars)	
Petroleum products	4.1	3.9
Crude oil	4.6	4.7
Chemical products	2.9	2.9
Gas/other	0.8	0.6
Total	12.4	12.1

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. Other Comprehensive Income Information

ExxonMobil Share of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Cumulative Foreign Exchange Translation Adjustment	Post-retirement Benefits Reserves Adjustment	Unrealized Change in Stock Investments	Total
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>			
Balance as of December 31, 2011	4,168	(13,291)	-	(9,123)
Current period change excluding amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	842	(3,402)	-	(2,560)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(2,600)	2,099	-	(501)
Total change in accumulated other comprehensive income	(1,758)	(1,303)	-	(3,061)
Balance as of December 31, 2012	2,410	(14,594)	-	(12,184)
Balance as of December 31, 2012	2,410	(14,594)	-	(12,184)
Current period change excluding amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(3,233)	2,963	-	(270)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(23)	1,752	-	1,729
Total change in accumulated other comprehensive income	(3,256)	4,715	-	1,459
Balance as of December 31, 2013	(846)	(9,879)	-	(10,725)
Balance as of December 31, 2013	(846)	(9,879)	-	(10,725)
Current period change excluding amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(5,258)	(4,132)	(63)	(9,453)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	152	1,066	3	1,221
Total change in accumulated other comprehensive income	(5,106)	(3,066)	(60)	(8,232)
Balance as of December 31, 2014	(5,952)	(12,945)	(60)	(18,957)

Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income - Before-tax Income/(Expense)

	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		
Foreign exchange translation gain/(loss) included in net income (Statement of Income line: Other income)	(152)	23	4,352
Amortization and settlement of postretirement benefits reserves adjustment included in net periodic benefit costs (1)	(1,571)	(2,616)	(3,621)
Realized change in fair value of stock investments included in net income (Statement of Income line: Other income)	(5)	-	-

(1) These accumulated other comprehensive income components are included in the computation of net periodic pension cost. (See Note 17 – Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits for additional details.)

Income Tax (Expense)/Credit For Components of Other Comprehensive Income

	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		
Foreign exchange translation adjustment	292	218	(236)
Postretirement benefits reserves adjustment (excluding amortization)	2,009	(1,540)	1,619
Amortization and settlement of postretirement benefits reserves adjustment included in net periodic benefit costs	(460)	(796)	(1,226)
Unrealized change in fair value of stock investments	34	-	-
Realized change in fair value of stock investments included in net income	(2)	-	-
Total	1,873	(2,118)	157

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. Cash Flow Information

The Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows provides information about changes in cash and cash equivalents. Highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less when acquired are classified as cash equivalents.

For 2014, the “Net (gain) on asset sales” on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows includes before-tax gains from the sale of Hong Kong power operations, additional proceeds related to the 2013 sale of a partial interest in Iraq, the sale of Downstream affiliates in the Caribbean and the sale or exchange of Upstream properties in the U.S., Canada, and Malaysia. For 2013, the amount includes before-tax gains from the sale of a partial interest in Iraq, the sale of Downstream affiliates in the Caribbean and the sale of service stations. For 2012, the amount includes before-tax gains related to the Japan restructuring, the sale of an Upstream property in Angola, exchanges of Upstream properties, the sale of U.S. service stations and the sale of Downstream affiliates in Malaysia and Switzerland. These gains are reported in “Other income” on the Consolidated Statement of Income.

In 2014, ExxonMobil completed asset exchanges, primarily non-cash transactions, of approximately \$1.2 billion. This amount is not included in the “Sales of subsidiaries, investments, and property, plant and equipment” or the “Additions to property, plant and equipment” lines on the Statement of Cash Flows.

In 2012, the Corporation’s interest in a cost company was redeemed. As part of the redemption, a variable note due in 2035 issued by Mobil Services (Bahamas) Ltd. was assigned to a consolidated ExxonMobil affiliate. This note is no longer classified as third party long-term debt. This assignment did not result in a “Reduction in long-term debt” on the Statement of Cash Flows.

In 2012, ExxonMobil completed asset exchanges, primarily noncash transactions, of approximately \$1 billion. This amount is not included in the “Sales of subsidiaries, investments, and property, plant and equipment” or the “Additions to property, plant and equipment” lines on the Statement of Cash Flows.

	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		
Cash payments for interest	380	426	555
Cash payments for income taxes	18,085	25,066	24,349

6. Additional Working Capital Information

	Dec. 31 2014	Dec. 31 2013
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	
Notes and accounts receivable		
Trade, less reserves of \$113 million and \$112 million	18,541	25,993
Other, less reserves of \$48 million and \$28 million	9,468	7,159
Total	<u>28,009</u>	<u>33,152</u>
Notes and loans payable		
Bank loans	473	723
Commercial paper	16,225	14,051
Long-term debt due within one year	770	1,034
Total	<u>17,468</u>	<u>15,808</u>
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		
Trade payables	25,286	30,920
Payables to equity companies	6,589	6,587
Accrued taxes other than income taxes	3,290	3,883
Other	7,062	6,695
Total	<u>42,227</u>	<u>48,085</u>

The Corporation has short-term committed lines of credit of \$6.3 billion which were unused as of December 31, 2014. These lines are available for general corporate purposes.

The weighted-average interest rate on short-term borrowings outstanding was 0.3 percent and 0.4 percent at December 31, 2014, and 2013, respectively.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. Equity Company Information

The summarized financial information below includes amounts related to certain less-than-majority-owned companies and majority-owned subsidiaries where minority shareholders possess the right to participate in significant management decisions (see Note 1). These companies are primarily engaged in oil and gas exploration and production, natural gas marketing, and refining operations in North America; natural gas exploration, production and distribution, and downstream operations in Europe; and exploration, production, liquefied natural gas (LNG) operations, refining operations, petrochemical manufacturing, and fuel sales in Asia. Also included are several refining, petrochemical manufacturing, and marketing ventures.

The Corporation's ownership in these ventures is in the form of shares in corporate joint ventures as well as interests in partnerships. Differences between the company's carrying value of an equity investment and its underlying equity in the net assets of the affiliate are assigned to the extent practicable to specific assets and liabilities based on the company's analysis of the factors giving rise to the difference. The amortization of this difference, as appropriate, is included in "income from equity affiliates."

The share of total equity company revenues from sales to ExxonMobil consolidated companies was 14 percent, 13 percent and 16 percent in the years 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

In 2013 and 2014, the Corporation and Rosneft established various entities to conduct exploration and research activities. Periods of disproportionate funding will result in the Corporation recognizing, during the early phases of the projects, an investment that is larger than its equity share in these entities. These joint ventures are considered Variable Interest Entities. However, since the Corporation is not the primary beneficiary of these entities, the joint ventures are reported as equity companies. In 2014, the European Union and United States imposed sanctions relating to the Russian energy sector. In compliance with the sanctions and all general and specific licenses, prohibited activities involving offshore Russia in the Black Sea, Arctic regions, and onshore western Siberia have been wound down. The Corporation's maximum exposure to loss from these joint ventures as of December 31, 2014, is \$1.0 billion.

Equity Company Financial Summary	2014		2013		2012	
	Total	ExxonMobil Share	Total	ExxonMobil Share	Total	ExxonMobil Share
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>						
Total revenues	183,708	55,855	236,161	68,084	224,953	67,572
Income before income taxes	65,549	19,014	69,454	19,999	69,411	20,882
Income taxes	20,520	5,684	21,618	6,069	20,703	5,868
Income from equity affiliates	45,029	13,330	47,836	13,930	48,708	15,014
Current assets	49,905	16,802	62,398	19,545	59,612	18,483
Long-term assets	110,754	33,619	116,450	35,695	111,131	33,798
Total assets	160,659	50,421	178,848	55,240	170,743	52,281
Current liabilities	37,333	11,472	54,550	15,243	49,698	14,265
Long-term liabilities	66,231	19,470	68,857	20,873	68,855	19,715
Net assets	57,095	19,479	55,441	19,124	52,190	18,301

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A list of significant equity companies as of December 31, 2014, together with the Corporation's percentage ownership interest, is detailed below:

	Percentage Ownership Interest
Upstream	
Aera Energy LLC	48
BEB Erdgas und Erdoel GmbH & Co. KG	50
Cameroon Oil Transportation Company S.A.	41
Cross Timbers Energy, LLC	50
Golden Pass LNG Terminal LLC	18
Karmorneftegaz Holding SARL	33
Marine Well Containment Company LLC	10
Nederlandse Aardolie Maatschappij B.V.	50
Qatar Liquefied Gas Company Limited	10
Qatar Liquefied Gas Company Limited (2)	24
Ras Laffan Liquefied Natural Gas Company Limited	25
Ras Laffan Liquefied Natural Gas Company Limited (II)	31
Ras Laffan Liquefied Natural Gas Company Limited (3)	30
South Hook LNG Terminal Company Limited	24
Tengizchevroil, LLP	25
Terminale GNL Adriatico S.r.l.	71
Downstream	
Chalmette Refining, LLC	50
Fujian Refining & Petrochemical Co. Ltd.	25
Saudi Aramco Mobil Refinery Company Ltd.	50
Chemical	
Al-Jubail Petrochemical Company	50
Infineum Holdings B.V.	50
Infineum USA L.P.	50
Saudi Yanbu Petrochemical Co.	50

8. Investments, Advances and Long-Term Receivables

	Dec. 31, 2014	Dec. 31, 2013
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	
Companies carried at equity in underlying assets		
Investments	20,017	19,619
Advances	9,818	10,476
Total equity company investments and advances	29,835	30,095
Companies carried at cost or less and stock investments carried at fair value	526	115
Long-term receivables and miscellaneous investments at cost or less, net of reserves of \$2,662 million and \$2,938 million	4,878	6,118
Total	35,239	36,328

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. Property, Plant and Equipment and Asset Retirement Obligations

Property, Plant and Equipment	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Cost	Net	Cost	Net
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>			
Upstream	347,170	205,308	336,359	197,554
Downstream	53,327	22,639	54,456	23,219
Chemical	30,717	14,918	29,487	13,965
Other	15,575	9,803	14,215	8,912
Total	446,789	252,668	434,517	243,650

In the Upstream segment, depreciation is generally on a unit-of-production basis, so depreciable life will vary by field. In the Downstream segment, investments in refinery and lubes basestock manufacturing facilities are generally depreciated on a straight-line basis over a 25-year life and service station buildings and fixed improvements over a 20-year life. In the Chemical segment, investments in process equipment are generally depreciated on a straight-line basis over a 20-year life.

Accumulated depreciation and depletion totaled \$194,121 million at the end of 2014 and \$190,867 million at the end of 2013. Interest capitalized in 2014, 2013 and 2012 was \$344 million, \$309 million and \$506 million, respectively.

Asset Retirement Obligations

The Corporation incurs retirement obligations for certain assets. The fair values of these obligations are recorded as liabilities on a discounted basis, which is typically at the time the assets are installed. In the estimation of fair value, the Corporation uses assumptions and judgments regarding such factors as the existence of a legal obligation for an asset retirement obligation; technical assessments of the assets; estimated amounts and timing of settlements; discount rates; and inflation rates. Asset retirement obligations incurred in the current period were Level 3 fair value measurements. The costs associated with these liabilities are capitalized as part of the related assets and depreciated as the reserves are produced. Over time, the liabilities are accreted for the change in their present value.

Asset retirement obligations for downstream and chemical facilities generally become firm at the time the facilities are permanently shut down and dismantled. These obligations may include the costs of asset disposal and additional soil remediation. However, these sites have indeterminate lives based on plans for continued operations and as such, the fair value of the conditional legal obligations cannot be measured, since it is impossible to estimate the future settlement dates of such obligations.

The following table summarizes the activity in the liability for asset retirement obligations:

	2014	2013
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	
Beginning balance	12,988	11,973
Accretion expense and other provisions	871	785
Reduction due to property sales	(151)	(97)
Payments made	(724)	(664)
Liabilities incurred	122	603
Foreign currency translation	(908)	(344)
Revisions	1,226	732
Ending balance	13,424	12,988

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. Accounting for Suspended Exploratory Well Costs

The Corporation continues capitalization of exploratory well costs when the well has found a sufficient quantity of reserves to justify its completion as a producing well and the Corporation is making sufficient progress assessing the reserves and the economic and operating viability of the project. The term “project” as used in this report can refer to a variety of different activities and does not necessarily have the same meaning as in any government payment transparency reports.

The following two tables provide details of the changes in the balance of suspended exploratory well costs as well as an aging summary of those costs.

Change in capitalized suspended exploratory well costs:

	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		
Balance beginning at January 1	2,707	2,679	2,881
Additions pending the determination of proved reserves	1,095	293	868
Charged to expense	(28)	(52)	(95)
Reclassifications to wells, facilities and equipment based on the determination of proved reserves	(160)	(107)	(631)
Divestments/Other	(27)	(106)	(344)
Ending balance at December 31	3,587	2,707	2,679
Ending balance attributed to equity companies included above	645	13	3

Period end capitalized suspended exploratory well costs:

	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		
Capitalized for a period of one year or less	1,095	293	866
Capitalized for a period of between one and five years	1,659	1,705	1,176
Capitalized for a period of between five and ten years	544	470	401
Capitalized for a period of greater than ten years	289	239	236
Capitalized for a period greater than one year - subtotal	2,492	2,414	1,813
Total	3,587	2,707	2,679

Exploration activity often involves drilling multiple wells, over a number of years, to fully evaluate a project. The table below provides a numerical breakdown of the number of projects with suspended exploratory well costs which had their first capitalized well drilled in the preceding 12 months and those that have had exploratory well costs capitalized for a period greater than 12 months.

	2014	2013	2012
Number of projects with first capitalized well drilled in the preceding 12 months	8	8	10
Number of projects that have exploratory well costs capitalized for a period of greater than 12 months	53	50	45
Total	61	58	55

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Of the 53 projects that have exploratory well costs capitalized for a period greater than 12 months as of December 31, 2014, 15 projects have drilling in the preceding 12 months or exploratory activity planned in the next two years, while the remaining 38 projects are those with completed exploratory activity progressing toward development. The table below provides additional detail for those 38 projects, which total \$1,035 million.

Country/Project	Dec. 31, 2014	Years Wells Drilled	Comment
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>			
Angola			
- Kaombo Split Hub Phase 2	20	2005 - 2006	Evaluating development plan to tie into planned production facilities.
- Perpetua-Zinia-Acacia	15	2008 - 2009	Oil field near Pazflor development, awaiting capacity in existing/planned infrastructure.
Australia			
- East Pilchard	8	2001	Gas field near Kipper/Tuna development, awaiting capacity in existing/planned infrastructure.
- SE Longtom	12	2010	Gas field near Tuna development, awaiting capacity in existing/planned infrastructure.
- SE Remora	38	2010	Gas field near Marlin development, awaiting capacity in existing/planned infrastructure.
Indonesia			
- Alas Tua West	16	2010	Evaluating development plan to tie into planned production facilities.
- Cepu Gas	28	2008 - 2011	Development activity under way, while continuing commercial discussions with the government.
- Kedung Keris	11	2011	Evaluating development plan to tie into planned production facilities.
- Natuna	118	1981 - 1983	Development activity under way, while continuing discussions with the government on contract terms pursuant to executed Heads of Agreement.
Kazakhstan			
- Kairan	53	2004 - 2007	Evaluating commercialization and field development alternatives, while continuing discussions with the government regarding the development plan.
Malaysia			
- Besar	18	1992 - 2010	Gas field off the east coast of Malaysia; progressing development plan.
- Bindu	2	1995	Awaiting capacity in existing/planned infrastructure.
Nigeria			
- Bolia	15	2002 - 2006	Evaluating development plan, while continuing discussions with the government regarding regional hub strategy.
- Bosi	79	2002 - 2006	Development activity under way, while continuing discussions with the government regarding development plan.
- Bosi Central	16	2006	Development activity under way, while continuing discussions with the government regarding development plan.
- Erha Northeast	26	2008	Evaluating development plan for tieback to existing production facilities.
- Owowo	50	2009 - 2012	Continuing discussions with the government regarding contract terms.
- Pegi	32	2009	Awaiting capacity in existing/planned infrastructure.
- Satellite Field Development Phase 2	12	2013	Evaluating development plan to tie into planned production facilities.
- Other (4 projects)	14	2002	Evaluating and pursuing development of several additional discoveries.
Norway			
- Gamma	15	2008 - 2009	Evaluating development plan for tieback to existing production facilities.
- Lavrans	18	1995 - 1999	Evaluating development plan, awaiting capacity in existing Kristin production facility.
- Other (7 projects)	29	2008 - 2013	Evaluating development plans, including potential for tieback to existing production facilities.
Papua New Guinea			
- Juha	28	2007	Progressing development plans to tie into existing LNG facilities.
- P'nyang	58	2012	Evaluating development alternatives to tie into existing/planned infrastructure.
Republic of Congo			
- Mer Tres Profonde Sud	56	2000 - 2007	Evaluating development alternatives, while continuing discussions with the government regarding development plan.
United Kingdom			
- Phyllis	8	2004	Evaluating development plan for tieback to existing production facilities.
United States			
- Hadrian North	209	2010 - 2013	Evaluating development plan to tie into existing production facilities.
- Tip Top	31	2009	Evaluating development concept and requisite facility upgrades.
Total 2014 (38 projects)	1,035		

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. Leased Facilities

At December 31, 2014, the Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries held noncancelable operating charters and leases covering drilling equipment, tankers, service stations and other properties with minimum undiscounted lease commitments totaling \$6,213 million as indicated in the table. Estimated related rental income from noncancelable subleases is \$70 million.

	Lease Payments Under Minimum Commitments	Related Sublease Rental Income
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	
2015	2,034	31
2016	1,379	7
2017	774	6
2018	418	3
2019	312	3
2020 and beyond	1,296	20
Total	6,213	70

Net rental cost under both cancelable and noncancelable operating leases incurred during 2014, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		
Rental cost	4,077	3,841	3,851
Less sublease rental income	52	44	44
Net rental cost	4,025	3,797	3,807

12. Earnings Per Share

	2014	2013	2012
Earnings per common share			
Net income attributable to ExxonMobil <i>(millions of dollars)</i>	32,520	32,580	44,880
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding <i>(millions of shares)</i>	4,282	4,419	4,628
Earnings per common share <i>(dollars) (1)</i>	7.60	7.37	9.70
Dividends paid per common share <i>(dollars)</i>	2.70	2.46	2.18

(1) The earnings per common share and earnings per common share - assuming dilution are the same in each period shown.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13. Financial Instruments and Derivatives

Financial Instruments. The fair value of financial instruments is determined by reference to observable market data and other valuation techniques as appropriate. The only category of financial instruments where the difference between fair value and recorded book value is notable is long-term debt. The estimated fair value of total long-term debt, excluding capitalized lease obligations, was \$11.7 billion and \$6.8 billion at December 31, 2014, and 2013, respectively, as compared to recorded book values of \$11.3 billion and \$6.5 billion at December 31, 2014, and 2013, respectively. The increase in the estimated fair value and book value of long-term debt reflects the Corporation's issuance of \$5,500 million of long-term debt in the first quarter of 2014.

The fair value of long-term debt by hierarchy level at December 31, 2014, is: Level 1 \$11,036 million; Level 2 \$561 million; and Level 3 \$63 million.

Derivative Instruments. The Corporation's size, strong capital structure, geographic diversity and the complementary nature of the Upstream, Downstream and Chemical businesses reduce the Corporation's enterprise-wide risk from changes in interest rates, currency rates and commodity prices. As a result, the Corporation makes limited use of derivatives to mitigate the impact of such changes. The Corporation does not engage in speculative derivative activities or derivative trading activities nor does it use derivatives with leveraged features. When the Corporation does enter into derivative transactions, it is to offset exposures associated with interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and hydrocarbon prices that arise from existing assets, liabilities and forecasted transactions.

The estimated fair value of derivative instruments outstanding and recorded on the balance sheet was a net asset of \$75 million at year-end 2014 and a net asset of \$1 million at year-end 2013. Assets and liabilities associated with derivatives are usually recorded either in "Other current assets" or "Accounts payable and accrued liabilities."

The Corporation's fair value measurement of its derivative instruments use either Level 1 or Level 2 inputs.

The Corporation recognized a before-tax gain or (loss) related to derivative instruments of \$110 million, \$(7) million and \$(23) million during 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Income statement effects associated with derivatives are usually recorded either in "Sales and other operating revenue" or "Crude oil and product purchases."

The Corporation believes there are no material market or credit risks to the Corporation's financial position, results of operations or liquidity as a result of the derivative activities described above.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

14. Long-Term Debt

At December 31, 2014, long-term debt consisted of \$11,341 million due in U.S. dollars and \$312 million representing the U.S. dollar equivalent at year-end exchange rates of amounts payable in foreign currencies. These amounts exclude that portion of long-term debt, totaling \$770 million, which matures within one year and is included in current liabilities. The increase in the book value of long-term debt reflects the Corporation's issuance of \$5,500 million of long-term debt in the first quarter of 2014. The amounts of long-term debt maturing in each of the four years after December 31, 2015, in millions of dollars, are: 2016 – \$537; 2017 – \$2,993; 2018 – \$872; and 2019 – \$2,353. At December 31, 2014, the Corporation's unused long-term credit lines were \$0.5 billion.

Summarized long-term debt at year-end 2014 and 2013 are shown in the table below:

	2014	2013
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	
Exxon Mobil Corporation		
0.921% notes due 2017	1,500	-
Floating-rate notes due 2017 (1)	750	-
1.819% notes due 2019	1,750	-
Floating-rate notes due 2019 (2)	500	-
3.176% notes due 2024	1,000	-
XTO Energy Inc. (3)		
5.000% senior notes due 2015	-	132
5.300% senior notes due 2015	-	243
5.650% senior notes due 2016	207	212
6.250% senior notes due 2017	477	489
5.500% senior notes due 2018	383	389
6.500% senior notes due 2018	474	485
6.100% senior notes due 2036	199	200
6.750% senior notes due 2037	309	312
6.375% senior notes due 2038	236	238
Mobil Producing Nigeria Unlimited (4)		
Variable notes due 2015-2019	399	742
Esso (Thailand) Public Company Ltd. (5)		
Variable notes due 2015-2019	121	177
Mobil Corporation		
8.625% debentures due 2021	249	249
Industrial revenue bonds due 2015-2051 (6)	2,611	2,527
Other U.S. dollar obligations (7)	104	112
Other foreign currency obligations	9	9
Capitalized lease obligations (8)	375	375
Total long-term debt	<u>11,653</u>	<u>6,891</u>

(1) Average effective interest rate of 0.3% in 2014.

(2) Average effective interest rate of 0.4% in 2014.

(3) Includes premiums of \$219 million in 2014 and \$271 million in 2013.

(4) Average effective interest rate of 4.5% in 2014 and 4.6% in 2013.

(5) Average effective interest rate of 2.4% in 2014 and 3.3% in 2013.

(6) Average effective interest rate of 0.03% in 2014 and 0.06% in 2013.

(7) Average effective interest rate of 4.2% in 2014 and 4.4% in 2013.

(8) Average imputed interest rate of 7.0% in 2014 and 7.8% in 2013.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15. Incentive Program

The 2003 Incentive Program provides for grants of stock options, stock appreciation rights (SARs), restricted stock and other forms of award. Awards may be granted to eligible employees of the Corporation and those affiliates at least 50 percent owned. Outstanding awards are subject to certain forfeiture provisions contained in the program or award instrument. Options and SARs may be granted at prices not less than 100 percent of market value on the date of grant and have a maximum life of 10 years. The maximum number of shares of stock that may be issued under the 2003 Incentive Program is 220 million. Awards that are forfeited, expire or are settled in cash, do not count against this maximum limit. The 2003 Incentive Program does not have a specified term. New awards may be made until the available shares are depleted, unless the Board terminates the plan early. At the end of 2014, remaining shares available for award under the 2003 Incentive Program were 108 million.

Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units. Awards totaling 9,775 thousand, 9,729 thousand, and 10,017 thousand of restricted (nonvested) common stock and restricted (nonvested) common stock units were granted in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Compensation expense for these awards is based on the price of the stock at the date of grant and is recognized in income over the requisite service period. Shares for these awards are issued to employees from treasury stock. The units that are settled in cash are recorded as liabilities and their changes in fair value are recognized over the vesting period. During the applicable restricted periods, the shares and units may not be sold or transferred and are subject to forfeiture. The majority of the awards have graded vesting periods, with 50 percent of the shares and units in each award vesting after three years and the remaining 50 percent vesting after seven years. Awards granted to a small number of senior executives have vesting periods of five years for 50 percent of the award and of 10 years or retirement, whichever occurs later, for the remaining 50 percent of the award.

The Corporation has purchased shares in the open market and through negotiated transactions to offset shares issued in conjunction with benefit plans and programs. Purchases may be discontinued at any time without prior notice.

The following tables summarize information about restricted stock and restricted stock units for the year ended December 31, 2014.

	2014	
	Shares	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value per Share
Restricted stock and units outstanding	(thousands)	(dollars)
Issued and outstanding at January 1	45,207	78.29
2013 award issued in 2014	9,705	94.47
Vested	(10,286)	79.89
Forfeited	(187)	78.89
Issued and outstanding at December 31	44,439	81.45

Value of restricted stock and units	2014	2013	2012
Grant price (dollars)	95.20	94.47	87.24
Value at date of grant:	(millions of dollars)		
Restricted stock and units settled in stock	858	843	797
Units settled in cash	73	76	77
Total value	931	919	874

As of December 31, 2014, there was \$2,339 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to the nonvested restricted awards. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 4.5 years. The compensation cost charged against income for the restricted stock and restricted stock units was \$831 million, \$854 million and \$854 million for 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The income tax benefit recognized in income related to this compensation expense was \$76 million, \$78 million and \$79 million for the same periods, respectively. The fair value of shares and units vested in 2014, 2013 and 2012 was \$946 million, \$1,040 million and \$926 million, respectively. Cash payments of \$73 million, \$67 million and \$66 million for vested restricted stock units settled in cash were made in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16. Litigation and Other Contingencies

Litigation. A variety of claims have been made against ExxonMobil and certain of its consolidated subsidiaries in a number of pending lawsuits. Management has regular litigation reviews, including updates from corporate and outside counsel, to assess the need for accounting recognition or disclosure of these contingencies. The Corporation accrues an undiscounted liability for those contingencies where the incurrence of a loss is probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. If a range of amounts can be reasonably estimated and no amount within the range is a better estimate than any other amount, then the minimum of the range is accrued. The Corporation does not record liabilities when the likelihood that the liability has been incurred is probable but the amount cannot be reasonably estimated or when the liability is believed to be only reasonably possible or remote. For contingencies where an unfavorable outcome is reasonably possible and which are significant, the Corporation discloses the nature of the contingency and, where feasible, an estimate of the possible loss. For purposes of our contingency disclosures, “significant” includes material matters as well as other matters which management believes should be disclosed. ExxonMobil will continue to defend itself vigorously in these matters. Based on a consideration of all relevant facts and circumstances, the Corporation does not believe the ultimate outcome of any currently pending lawsuit against ExxonMobil will have a material adverse effect upon the Corporation’s operations, financial condition, or financial statements taken as a whole.

Other Contingencies. The Corporation and certain of its consolidated subsidiaries were contingently liable at December 31, 2014, for guarantees relating to notes, loans and performance under contracts. Where guarantees for environmental remediation and other similar matters do not include a stated cap, the amounts reflect management’s estimate of the maximum potential exposure.

	Dec. 31, 2014		
	Equity Company Obligations (1)	Other Third-Party Obligations	Total
	(millions of dollars)		
Guarantees			
Debt-related	3,506	41	3,547
Other	2,920	3,982	6,902
Total	6,426	4,023	10,449

(1) ExxonMobil share.

The debt-related guarantees shown above include a \$3.4 billion completion guarantee provided to lenders in support of the project financing for the Papua New Guinea Liquefied Natural Gas project. On February 4, 2015, the obligations under this guarantee were terminated per the terms of the loan agreement.

Additionally, the Corporation and its affiliates have numerous long-term sales and purchase commitments in their various business activities, all of which are expected to be fulfilled with no adverse consequences material to the Corporation’s operations or financial condition. Unconditional purchase obligations as defined by accounting standards are those long-term commitments that are noncancelable or cancelable only under certain conditions, and that third parties have used to secure financing for the facilities that will provide the contracted goods or services.

	Payments Due by Period			
	2015	2016- 2019	2020 and Beyond	Total
(millions of dollars)				

Unconditional purchase obligations (1)	150	608	337	1,095
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(1) Undiscounted obligations of \$1,095 million mainly pertain to pipeline throughput agreements and include \$433 million of obligations to equity companies. The present value of these commitments, which excludes imputed interest of \$168 million, totaled \$927 million.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In accordance with a nationalization decree issued by Venezuela's president in February 2007, by May 1, 2007, a subsidiary of the Venezuelan National Oil Company (PdVSA) assumed the operatorship of the Cerro Negro Heavy Oil Project. This Project had been operated and owned by ExxonMobil affiliates holding a 41.67 percent ownership interest in the Project. The decree also required conversion of the Cerro Negro Project into a "mixed enterprise" and an increase in PdVSA's or one of its affiliate's ownership interest in the Project, with the stipulation that if ExxonMobil refused to accept the terms for the formation of the mixed enterprise within a specified period of time, the government would "directly assume the activities" carried out by the joint venture. ExxonMobil refused to accede to the terms proffered by the government, and on June 27, 2007, the government expropriated ExxonMobil's 41.67 percent interest in the Cerro Negro Project.

On September 6, 2007, affiliates of ExxonMobil filed a Request for Arbitration with the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) invoking ICSID jurisdiction under Venezuela's Investment Law and the Netherlands-Venezuela Bilateral Investment Treaty. The ICSID Tribunal issued a decision on June 10, 2010, finding that it had jurisdiction to proceed on the basis of the Netherlands-Venezuela Bilateral Investment Treaty. On October 9, 2014, the ICSID Tribunal issued its final award finding in favor of the ExxonMobil affiliates and awarding \$1.6 billion as of the date of expropriation, June 27, 2007, and interest from that date at 3.25% compounded annually until the date of payment in full. The Tribunal also noted that one of the Cerro Negro Project agreements provides a mechanism to prevent double recovery between the ICSID award and all or part of an earlier award of \$908 million to an ExxonMobil affiliate, Mobil Cerro Negro, Ltd., against PdVSA and a PdVSA affiliate, PdVSA CN, in an arbitration under the rules of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). Following the favorable ICSID decision in the fourth quarter of 2014, ExxonMobil recognized earnings of \$269 million, net of the remaining asset value, for the proceeds received from the earlier ICC award.

Judgment was entered on the ICSID award by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on October 10, 2014. A motion to vacate that judgment on procedural grounds was filed by the Republic of Venezuela on October 14, 2014, which was denied by the court. Thereafter, the Republic of Venezuela filed a motion to modify the judgment by reducing the rate of interest to be paid on the ICSID award from the entry of the court's judgment, until the date of payment.

On October 23, 2014, the Republic of Venezuela filed with ICSID an application to revise the ICSID award such that it requires repayment of the value of the ICC award to PdVSA at the same time as payment is made to the ExxonMobil affiliates for the ICSID award and that provision be made for interest on the amount to be repaid. Thereafter, pursuant to ICSID arbitration rules, the ICSID award was stayed pending further action of the Tribunal. On October 27, 2014, ExxonMobil filed a response with ICSID that contests the application for revision of that award on both factual and jurisdictional grounds. On February 2, 2015, the Republic of Venezuela filed an application to annul the ICSID award. The application alleges that, in issuing the ICSID award, the Tribunal exceeded its powers, failed to state reasons on which the ICSID award was based, and departed from a fundamental rule of procedure. Upon registration of the application with ICSID on February 9, 2015, a further stay of the ICSID award was entered.

The federal court in New York has stayed its judgment until such time as the stays of the ICSID award entered following the Government of Venezuela's filing of its two applications have been lifted. The net impact of these matters on the Corporation's consolidated financial results cannot be reasonably estimated. Regardless, the Corporation does not expect the resolution to have a material effect upon the Corporation's operations or financial condition.

An affiliate of ExxonMobil is one of the Contractors under a Production Sharing Contract (PSC) with the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) covering the Erha block located in the offshore waters of Nigeria. ExxonMobil's affiliate is the operator of the block and owns a 56.25 percent interest under the PSC. The Contractors are in dispute with NNPC regarding NNPC's lifting of crude oil in excess of its entitlement under the terms of the PSC. In accordance with the terms of the PSC, the Contractors initiated arbitration in Abuja, Nigeria, under the Nigerian Arbitration and Conciliation Act. On October 24, 2011, a three-member arbitral Tribunal issued an award upholding the Contractors' position in all material respects and awarding damages to the Contractors jointly in an amount of approximately \$1.8 billion plus \$234 million in accrued interest. The Contractors petitioned a Nigerian federal court for enforcement of the award, and NNPC petitioned the same court to have the award set aside. On May 22, 2012, the court set aside the award. The Contractors have appealed that judgment. In June 2013, the Contractors filed a lawsuit against NNPC in the Nigerian federal high court in order to preserve their ability to seek enforcement of the PSC in the courts if necessary. In October 2014, the Contractors filed suit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to enforce, if necessary, the arbitration award against NNPC assets residing within that jurisdiction. At this time, the net impact of this matter on the Corporation's consolidated financial results cannot be reasonably estimated. However, regardless of the outcome of enforcement proceedings, the Corporation does not expect the proceedings to have a material effect upon the Corporation's operations or financial condition.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

17. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits

The benefit obligations and plan assets associated with the Corporation's principal benefit plans are measured on December 31.

	Pension Benefits				Other Postretirement Benefits	
	U.S.		Non-U.S.			
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
	<i>(percent)</i>					
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at December 31						
Discount rate	4.00	5.00	3.10	4.30	4.00	5.00
Long-term rate of compensation increase	5.75	5.75	5.30	5.40	5.75	5.75
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>					
Change in benefit obligation						
Benefit obligation at January 1	17,304	19,779	27,357	28,670	7,868	9,058
Service cost	677	801	590	697	140	176
Interest cost	807	749	1,138	1,076	383	352
Actuarial loss/(gain)	3,192	(1,520)	4,929	(1,454)	1,522	(1,267)
Benefits paid (1) (2)	(1,427)	(2,520)	(1,366)	(1,311)	(525)	(511)
Foreign exchange rate changes	-	-	(2,540)	(284)	(48)	(43)
Amendments, divestments and other	(24)	15	(61)	(37)	96	103
Benefit obligation at December 31	20,529	17,304	30,047	27,357	9,436	7,868
Accumulated benefit obligation at December 31	16,385	13,989	26,318	23,949	-	-

(1) Benefit payments for funded and unfunded plans.

(2) For 2014 and 2013, other postretirement benefits paid are net of \$21 million and \$20 million of Medicare subsidy receipts, respectively.

For selection of the discount rate for U.S. plans, several sources of information are considered, including interest rate market indicators and the discount rate determined by use of a yield curve based on high-quality, noncallable bonds with cash flows that match estimated outflows for benefit payments. For major non-U.S. plans, the discount rate is determined by using bond portfolios with an average maturity approximating that of the liabilities or spot yield curves, both of which are constructed using high-quality, local-currency-denominated bonds.

The measurement of the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation assumes a health care cost trend rate of 4.5 percent in 2016 and subsequent years. A one-percentage-point increase in the health care cost trend rate would increase service and interest cost by \$91 million and the postretirement benefit obligation by \$1,070 million. A one-percentage-point decrease in the health care cost trend rate would decrease service and interest cost by \$69 million and the postretirement benefit obligation by \$844 million.

	Pension Benefits				Other Postretirement Benefits	
	U.S.		Non-U.S.			
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>					
Change in plan assets						
Fair value at January 1	11,190	12,632	19,283	18,090	620	581
Actual return on plan assets	1,497	617	3,153	1,604	41	64
Foreign exchange rate changes	-	-	(1,738)	(270)	-	-
Company contribution	1,476	101	554	919	31	35
Benefits paid (1)	(1,248)	(2,171)	(912)	(869)	(224)	(60)
Other	-	11	(245)	(191)	-	-
Fair value at December 31	12,915	11,190	20,095	19,283	468	620

(1) Benefit payments for funded plans.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The funding levels of all qualified pension plans are in compliance with standards set by applicable law or regulation. As shown in the table below, certain smaller U.S. pension plans and a number of non-U.S. pension plans are not funded because local tax conventions and regulatory practices do not encourage funding of these plans. All defined benefit pension obligations, regardless of the funding status of the underlying plans, are fully supported by the financial strength of the Corporation or the respective sponsoring affiliate.

	Pension Benefits			
	U.S.		Non-U.S.	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>			
Assets in excess of/(less than) benefit obligation				
Balance at December 31				
Funded plans	(4,590)	(3,547)	(2,113)	(941)
Unfunded plans	(3,024)	(2,567)	(7,839)	(7,133)
Total	(7,614)	(6,114)	(9,952)	(8,074)

The authoritative guidance for defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans requires an employer to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan as an asset or liability in its statement of financial position and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur through other comprehensive income.

	Pension Benefits				Other Postretirement	
	U.S.		Non-U.S.		Benefits	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>					
Assets in excess of/(less than) benefit obligation						
Balance at December 31 <i>(1)</i>	(7,614)	(6,114)	(9,952)	(8,074)	(8,968)	(7,248)
Amounts recorded in the consolidated balance sheet consist of:						
Other assets	-	1	302	201	-	-
Current liabilities	(340)	(275)	(325)	(358)	(369)	(359)
Postretirement benefits reserves	(7,274)	(5,840)	(9,929)	(7,917)	(8,599)	(6,889)
Total recorded	(7,614)	(6,114)	(9,952)	(8,074)	(8,968)	(7,248)
Amounts recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income consist of:						
Net actuarial loss/(gain)	6,589	4,780	9,642	7,943	2,997	1,603
Prior service cost	27	60	429	665	51	65
Total recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income	6,616	4,840	10,071	8,608	3,048	1,668

(1) Fair value of assets less benefit obligation shown on the preceding page.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The long-term expected rate of return on funded assets shown below is established for each benefit plan by developing a forward-looking, long-term return assumption for each asset class, taking into account factors such as the expected real return for the specific asset class and inflation. A single, long-term rate of return is then calculated as the weighted average of the target asset allocation percentages and the long-term return assumption for each asset class.

	Pension Benefits						Other Postretirement Benefits		
	U.S.			Non-U.S.					
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for years ended December 31					(percent)				
Discount rate	5.00	4.00	5.00	4.30	3.80	4.00	5.00	4.00	5.00
Long-term rate of return on funded assets	7.25	7.25	7.25	6.30	6.40	6.60	7.25	7.25	7.25
Long-term rate of compensation increase	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.40	5.50	5.40	5.75	5.75	5.75
Components of net periodic benefit cost					(millions of dollars)				
Service cost	677	801	665	590	697	648	140	176	134
Interest cost	807	749	820	1,138	1,076	1,145	383	352	380
Expected return on plan assets	(799)	(835)	(789)	(1,193)	(1,128)	(1,109)	(37)	(41)	(38)
Amortization of actuarial loss/(gain)	409	646	576	628	852	844	116	228	170
Amortization of prior service cost	8	7	7	120	117	117	14	21	34
Net pension enhancement and curtailment/settlement cost (1)	276	723	333	-	22	1,540	-	-	-
Net periodic benefit cost	1,378	2,091	1,612	1,283	1,636	3,185	616	736	680

(1) Non-U.S. net pension enhancement and curtailment/settlement cost for 2012 includes \$1,420 million (on a consolidated-company, before-tax basis) of accumulated other comprehensive income for the postretirement benefit reserves adjustment that was recycled into earnings and included in the Japan restructuring gain reported in "Other income".

Changes in amounts recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income:

Net actuarial loss/(gain)	2,494	(1,302)	1,885	2,969	(1,938)	1,906	1,518	(1,290)	1,008
Amortization of actuarial (loss)/gain	(685)	(1,369)	(909)	(628)	(874)	(2,384)	(116)	(228)	(170)
Prior service cost/(credit)	(25)	-	-	(70)	30	71	-	-	-
Amortization of prior service (cost)/credit	(8)	(7)	(7)	(120)	(117)	(117)	(14)	(21)	(34)
Foreign exchange rate changes	-	-	-	(688)	(155)	271	(8)	(10)	3
Total recorded in other comprehensive income	1,776	(2,678)	969	1,463	(3,054)	(253)	1,380	(1,549)	807
Total recorded in net periodic benefit cost and other comprehensive income, before tax	3,154	(587)	2,581	2,746	(1,418)	2,932	1,996	(813)	1,487

Costs for defined contribution plans were \$393 million, \$392 million and \$382 million in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A summary of the change in accumulated other comprehensive income is shown in the table below:

	Total Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits		
	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		
(Charge)/credit to other comprehensive income, before tax			
U.S. pension	(1,776)	2,678	(969)
Non-U.S. pension	(1,463)	3,054	253
Other postretirement benefits	(1,380)	1,549	(807)
Total (charge)/credit to other comprehensive income, before tax	(4,619)	7,281	(1,523)
(Charge)/credit to income tax (see Note 4)	1,549	(2,336)	393
(Charge)/credit to investment in equity companies	(81)	49	(49)
(Charge)/credit to other comprehensive income including noncontrolling interests, after tax	(3,151)	4,994	(1,179)
Charge/(credit) to equity of noncontrolling interests	85	(279)	(124)
(Charge)/credit to other comprehensive income attributable to ExxonMobil	(3,066)	4,715	(1,303)

The Corporation's investment strategy for benefit plan assets reflects a long-term view, a careful assessment of the risks inherent in various asset classes and broad diversification to reduce the risk of the portfolio. The benefit plan assets are primarily invested in passive equity and fixed income index funds to diversify risk while minimizing costs. The equity funds hold ExxonMobil stock only to the extent necessary to replicate the relevant equity index. The fixed income funds are largely invested in high-quality corporate and government debt securities.

Studies are periodically conducted to establish the preferred target asset allocation percentages. The target asset allocation for the U.S. benefit plans and for the non-U.S. plans in aggregate is 40 percent equity securities and 60 percent debt securities. The equity targets for the U.S. and non-U.S. plans include an allocation to private equity partnerships that primarily focus on early-stage venture capital of 5 percent and 3 percent, respectively.

The fair value measurement levels are accounting terms that refer to different methods of valuing assets. The terms do not represent the relative risk or credit quality of an investment.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The 2014 fair value of the benefit plan assets, including the level within the fair value hierarchy, is shown in the tables below:

	U.S. Pension				Non-U.S. Pension			
	Fair Value Measurement at December 31, 2014, Using:				Fair Value Measurement at December 31, 2014, Using:			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>								
Asset category:								
Equity securities								
U.S.	-	2,331 ⁽¹⁾	-	2,331	-	3,284 ⁽¹⁾	-	3,284
Non-U.S.	-	2,144 ⁽¹⁾	-	2,144	229 ⁽²⁾	3,776 ⁽¹⁾	-	4,005
Private equity	-	-	562 ⁽³⁾	562	-	-	535 ⁽³⁾	535
Debt securities								
Corporate	-	4,841 ⁽⁴⁾	-	4,841	-	2,686 ⁽⁴⁾	-	2,686
Government	-	2,890 ⁽⁴⁾	-	2,890	249 ⁽⁵⁾	9,050 ⁽⁴⁾	-	9,299
Asset-backed	-	5 ⁽⁴⁾	-	5	-	146 ⁽⁴⁾	-	146
Real estate funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	57 ⁽⁶⁾	57
Cash	-	131 ⁽⁷⁾	-	131	25	31 ⁽⁸⁾	-	56
Total at fair value	-	12,342	562	12,904	503	18,973	592	20,068
Insurance contracts at contract value				11				27
Total plan assets				<u>12,915</u>				<u>20,095</u>

- (1) For U.S. and non-U.S. equity securities held in the form of fund units that are redeemable at the measurement date, the unit value is treated as a Level 2 input. The fair value of the securities owned by the funds is based on observable quoted prices on active exchanges, which are Level 1 inputs.
- (2) For non-U.S. equity securities held in separate accounts, fair value is based on observable quoted prices on active exchanges.
- (3) For private equity, fair value is generally established by using revenue or earnings multiples or other relevant market data including Initial Public Offerings.
- (4) For corporate, government and asset-backed debt securities, fair value is based on observable inputs of comparable market transactions.
- (5) For corporate and government debt securities that are traded on active exchanges, fair value is based on observable quoted prices.
- (6) For real estate funds, fair value is based on appraised values developed using comparable market transactions.
- (7) For cash balances held in the form of short-term fund units that are redeemable at the measurement date, the fair value is treated as a Level 2 input.
- (8) For cash balances that are subject to withdrawal penalties or other adjustments, the fair value is treated as a Level 2 input.

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	Other Postretirement			
	Fair Value Measurement			Total
	at December 31, 2014, Using:			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>			
Asset category:				
Equity securities				
U.S.	-	106 ⁽¹⁾	-	106
Non-U.S.	-	75 ⁽¹⁾	-	75
Private equity	-	-	2 ⁽²⁾	2
Debt securities				
Corporate	-	103 ⁽³⁾	-	103
Government	-	171 ⁽³⁾	-	171
Asset-backed	-	9 ⁽³⁾	-	9
Cash	-	2	-	2
Total at fair value	-	466	2	468

- (1) For U.S. and non-U.S. equity securities held in the form of fund units that are redeemable at the measurement date, the unit value is treated as a Level 2 input. The fair value of the securities owned by the funds is based on observable quoted prices on active exchanges, which are Level 1 inputs.
- (2) For private equity, fair value is generally established by using revenue or earnings multiples or other relevant market data including Initial Public Offerings.
- (3) For corporate, government and asset-backed debt securities, fair value is based on observable inputs of comparable market transactions.

The change in the fair value in 2014 of Level 3 assets that use significant unobservable inputs to measure fair value is shown in the table below:

	2014			
	Pension			Other Postretirement
	U.S.	Non-U.S.		
	Private Equity	Private Equity	Real Estate	Private Equity
	(millions of dollars)			
Fair value at January 1	523	502	136	9
Net realized gains/(losses)	2	23	(17)	-
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	89	31	8	-
Net purchases/(sales)	(52)	(21)	(70)	(7)
Fair value at December 31	562	535	57	2

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The 2013 fair value of the benefit plan assets, including the level within the fair value hierarchy, is shown in the tables below:

	U.S. Pension				Non-U.S. Pension			
	Fair Value Measurement at December 31, 2013, Using:				Fair Value Measurement at December 31, 2013, Using:			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
(millions of dollars)								
Asset category:								
Equity securities								
U.S.	-	2,514 ⁽¹⁾	-	2,514	-	3,046 ⁽¹⁾	-	3,046
Non-U.S.	-	2,622 ⁽¹⁾	-	2,622	294 ⁽²⁾	5,608 ⁽¹⁾	-	5,902
Private equity	-	-	523 ⁽³⁾	523	-	-	502 ⁽³⁾	502
Debt securities								
Corporate	-	3,430 ⁽⁴⁾	-	3,430	-	2,125 ⁽⁴⁾	-	2,125
Government	-	2,056 ⁽⁴⁾	-	2,056	272 ⁽⁵⁾	7,100 ⁽⁴⁾	-	7,372
Asset-backed	-	6 ⁽⁴⁾	-	6	-	103 ⁽⁴⁾	-	103
Real estate funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	136 ⁽⁶⁾	136
Cash	-	27 ⁽⁷⁾	-	27	57	20 ⁽⁸⁾	-	77
Total at fair value	-	10,655	523	11,178	623	18,002	638	19,263
Insurance contracts at contract value				12				20
Total plan assets				<u>11,190</u>				<u>19,283</u>

(1) For U.S. and non-U.S. equity securities held in the form of fund units that are redeemable at the measurement date, the unit value is treated as a Level 2 input. The fair value of the securities owned by the funds is based on observable quoted prices on active exchanges, which are Level 1 inputs.

(2) For non-U.S. equity securities held in separate accounts, fair value is based on observable quoted prices on active exchanges.

(3) For private equity, fair value is generally established by using revenue or earnings multiples or other relevant market data including Initial Public Offerings.

(4) For corporate, government and asset-backed debt securities, fair value is based on observable inputs of comparable market transactions.

(5) For corporate and government debt securities that are traded on active exchanges, fair value is based on observable quoted prices.

(6) For real estate funds, fair value is based on appraised values developed using comparable market transactions.

(7) For cash balances held in the form of short-term fund units that are redeemable at the measurement date, the fair value is treated as a Level 2 input.

(8) For cash balances that are subject to withdrawal penalties or other adjustments, the fair value is treated as a Level 2 input.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Other Postretirement			
	Fair Value Measurement			
	at December 31, 2013, Using:			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
	(millions of dollars)			
Asset category:				
Equity securities				
U.S.	-	157 ⁽¹⁾	-	157
Non-U.S.	-	149 ⁽¹⁾	-	149
Private equity	-	-	9 ⁽²⁾	9
Debt securities				
Corporate	-	129 ⁽³⁾	-	129
Government	-	168 ⁽³⁾	-	168
Asset-backed	-	4 ⁽³⁾	-	4
Cash	-	4	-	4
Total at fair value	-	611	9	620

- (1) For U.S. and non-U.S. equity securities held in the form of fund units that are redeemable at the measurement date, the unit value is treated as a Level 2 input. The fair value of the securities owned by the funds is based on observable quoted prices on active exchanges, which are Level 1 inputs.
- (2) For private equity, fair value is generally established by using revenue or earnings multiples or other relevant market data including Initial Public Offerings.
- (3) For corporate, government and asset-backed debt securities, fair value is based on observable inputs of comparable market transactions.

The change in the fair value in 2013 of Level 3 assets that use significant unobservable inputs to measure fair value is shown in the table below:

	2013			
	Pension			Other
	U.S.	Non-U.S.		Postretirement
	Private Equity	Private Equity	Real Estate	Private Equity
	(millions of dollars)			
Fair value at January 1	489	448	293	7
Net realized gains/(losses)	(1)	11	(13)	-
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	86	57	10	3
Net purchases/(sales)	(51)	(14)	(154)	(1)
Fair value at December 31	523	502	136	9

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A summary of pension plans with an accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets is shown in the table below:

	Pension Benefits			
	U.S.		Non-U.S.	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>			
For <u>funded</u> pension plans with an accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets:				
Projected benefit obligation	17,505	14,737	5,031	891
Accumulated benefit obligation	14,493	12,342	4,590	689
Fair value of plan assets	12,915	11,189	3,890	611
For <u>unfunded</u> pension plans:				
Projected benefit obligation	3,024	2,567	7,839	7,133
Accumulated benefit obligation	1,892	1,647	6,573	6,070

	Pension Benefits		Other
	U.S.		Postretirement
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	Benefits
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		
Estimated 2015 amortization from accumulated other comprehensive income:			
Net actuarial loss/(gain) (1)		1,001	753
Prior service cost (2)		6	105

(1) The Corporation amortizes the net balance of actuarial losses/(gains) as a component of net periodic benefit cost over the average remaining service period of active plan participants.

(2) The Corporation amortizes prior service cost on a straight-line basis as permitted under authoritative guidance for defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans.

	Pension Benefits		Other Postretirement Benefits	
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	Gross	Medicare Subsidy Receipt
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	Gross	Medicare Subsidy Receipt
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>			
Contributions expected in 2015	-	560	-	-
Benefit payments expected in:				
2015	1,628	1,194	467	24
2016	1,554	1,213	479	25
2017	1,529	1,278	490	26
2018	1,445	1,298	499	28
2019	1,410	1,339	507	29
2020 - 2024	6,714	6,988	2,613	172

18. Disclosures about Segments and Related Information

The Upstream, Downstream and Chemical functions best define the operating segments of the business that are reported separately. The factors used to identify these reportable segments are based on the nature of the operations that are undertaken by each segment. The Upstream segment is organized and operates to explore for and produce crude oil and natural gas. The Downstream segment is organized and operates to manufacture and sell petroleum products. The Chemical segment is organized and operates to manufacture and sell petrochemicals. These segments are broadly understood across the petroleum and petrochemical industries.

These functions have been defined as the operating segments of the Corporation because they are the segments (1) that engage in business activities from which revenues are earned and expenses are incurred; (2) whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Corporation's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance; and (3) for which discrete financial information is available.

Earnings after income tax include transfers at estimated market prices.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In corporate and financing activities, interest revenue relates to interest earned on cash deposits and marketable securities. Interest expense includes non-debt-related interest expense of \$129 million and \$202 million in 2014 and 2012, respectively. For 2013, non-debt-related interest expense was a net credit of \$123 million, primarily reflecting the effect of credits from the favorable resolution of prior year tax positions.

	Upstream		Downstream		Chemical		Corporate and Financing	Corporate Total
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.		
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>							
As of December 31, 2014								
Earnings after income tax	5,197	22,351	1,618	1,427	2,804	1,511	(2,388)	32,520
Earnings of equity companies included above	1,235	10,859	29	82	186	1,377	(445)	13,323
Sales and other operating revenue <i>(1)</i>	14,826	22,336	118,771	199,976	15,115	23,063	18	394,105
Intersegment revenue	7,723	38,846	17,281	44,231	10,117	8,098	274	-
Depreciation and depletion expense	5,139	8,523	654	1,228	370	645	738	17,297
Interest revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	75
Interest expense	40	17	6	4	-	-	219	286
Income taxes	1,300	15,165	610	968	1,032	358	(1,418)	18,015
Additions to property, plant and equipment	9,098	19,225	1,050	1,356	1,564	564	1,399	34,256
Investments in equity companies	5,089	10,877	69	1,006	258	3,026	(308)	20,017
Total assets	92,555	161,033	18,371	33,299	8,798	18,449	16,988	349,493
As of December 31, 2013								
Earnings after income tax	4,191	22,650	2,199	1,250	2,755	1,073	(1,538)	32,580
Earnings of equity companies included above	1,576	11,627	(460)	22	189	1,422	(449)	13,927
Sales and other operating revenue <i>(1)</i>	13,712	25,349	123,802	218,904	15,295	23,753	21	420,836
Intersegment revenue	8,343	45,761	20,781	52,624	11,993	8,232	285	-
Depreciation and depletion expense	5,170	8,277	633	1,390	378	632	702	17,182
Interest revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	87
Interest expense	30	26	7	8	1	-	(63)	9
Income taxes	2,197	21,554	721	481	989	363	(2,042)	24,263
Additions to property, plant and equipment	7,480	26,075	616	1,072	840	272	1,386	37,741
Investments in equity companies	4,975	9,740	62	1,749	217	3,103	(227)	19,619
Total assets	88,698	157,465	19,261	40,661	7,816	19,659	13,248	346,808
As of December 31, 2012								
Earnings after income tax	3,925	25,970	3,575	9,615	2,220	1,678	(2,103)	44,880
Earnings of equity companies included above	1,759	11,900	6	387	183	1,267	(492)	15,010
Sales and other operating revenue <i>(1)</i>	11,039	27,673	125,088	248,959	14,723	24,003	24	451,509
Intersegment revenue	8,764	47,507	20,963	62,130	12,409	9,750	258	-
Depreciation and depletion expense	5,104	7,340	594	1,280	376	508	686	15,888
Interest revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	117
Interest expense	37	13	3	36	-	(1)	239	327
Income taxes	2,025	25,362	1,811	1,892	755	232	(1,032)	31,045
Additions to property, plant and equipment	9,697	21,769	480	1,153	338	659	1,083	35,179
Investments in equity companies	4,020	9,147	195	2,069	233	3,143	(277)	18,530
Total assets	86,146	140,848	18,451	40,956	7,238	18,886	21,270	333,795

(1) Sales and other operating revenue includes sales-based taxes of \$29,342 million for 2014, \$30,589 million for 2013 and \$32,409 million for 2012. See Note 1, Summary of Accounting Policies.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Geographic

Sales and other operating revenue (1)	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		
United States	148,713	152,820	150,865
Non-U.S.	245,392	268,016	300,644
Total	<u>394,105</u>	<u>420,836</u>	<u>451,509</u>

Significant non-U.S. revenue sources include:

Canada	36,072	35,924	34,325
United Kingdom	31,346	34,061	33,600
Belgium	20,953	20,973	23,567
Italy	18,880	19,273	18,228
France	17,639	18,444	19,601
Singapore	15,407	15,623	14,606
Germany	14,816	15,701	15,871

(1) Sales and other operating revenue includes sales-based taxes of \$29,342 million for 2014, \$30,589 million for 2013 and \$32,409 million for 2012. See Note 1, Summary of Accounting Policies.

Long-lived assets	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		
United States	104,000	98,271	94,336
Non-U.S.	148,668	145,379	132,613
Total	<u>252,668</u>	<u>243,650</u>	<u>226,949</u>

Significant non-U.S. long-lived assets include:

Canada	43,858	41,522	31,979
Australia	15,328	14,258	13,415
Nigeria	12,265	12,343	12,216
Singapore	9,620	9,570	9,700
Kazakhstan	9,138	8,530	7,785
Angola	9,057	8,262	8,238
Papua New Guinea	6,099	5,768	4,599
Norway	5,139	6,542	7,040

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

19. Income, Sales-Based and Other Taxes

	2014			2013			2012		
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	Total	U.S.	Non-U.S.	Total	U.S.	Non-U.S.	Total
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>									
Income tax expense									
Federal and non-U.S.									
Current	1,456	14,755	16,211	1,073	22,115	23,188	1,791	25,650	27,441
Deferred - net	900	1,398	2,298	(116)	757	641	1,097	1,816	2,913
U.S. tax on non-U.S. operations	5	-	5	37	-	37	89	-	89
Total federal and non-U.S.	2,361	16,153	18,514	994	22,872	23,866	2,977	27,466	30,443
State (1)	(499)	-	(499)	397	-	397	602	-	602
Total income tax expense	1,862	16,153	18,015	1,391	22,872	24,263	3,579	27,466	31,045
Sales-based taxes	6,310	23,032	29,342	5,992	24,597	30,589	5,785	26,624	32,409
All other taxes and duties									
Other taxes and duties	378	31,908	32,286	955	32,275	33,230	1,406	34,152	35,558
Included in production and manufacturing expenses	1,454	1,179	2,633	1,318	1,182	2,500	1,242	1,308	2,550
Included in SG&A expenses	155	441	596	150	516	666	154	595	749
Total other taxes and duties	1,987	33,528	35,515	2,423	33,973	36,396	2,802	36,055	38,857
Total	10,159	72,713	82,872	9,806	81,442	91,248	12,166	90,145	102,311

(1) In 2014, state taxes included a favorable adjustment of deferred taxes of approximately \$830 million.

All other taxes and duties include taxes reported in production and manufacturing and selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses. The above provisions for deferred income taxes include net credits of \$40 million in 2014 and \$310 million in 2013 and a net charge of \$244 million in 2012 for the effect of changes in tax laws and rates.

The reconciliation between income tax expense and a theoretical U.S. tax computed by applying a rate of 35 percent for 2014, 2013 and 2012 is as follows:

	2014	2013	2012
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>			
Income before income taxes			
United States	9,080	9,746	11,222
Non-U.S.	42,550	47,965	67,504
Total	51,630	57,711	78,726
Theoretical tax	18,071	20,199	27,554
Effect of equity method of accounting	(4,663)	(4,874)	(5,254)
Non-U.S. taxes in excess of theoretical U.S. tax	5,442	10,528	8,434
U.S. tax on non-U.S. operations	5	37	89
State taxes, net of federal tax benefit	(324)	258	391
Other	(516)	(1,885)	(169)
Total income tax expense	18,015	24,263	31,045
Effective tax rate calculation			
Income taxes	18,015	24,263	31,045
ExxonMobil share of equity company income taxes	5,678	6,061	5,859
Total income taxes	23,693	30,324	36,904
Net income including noncontrolling interests	33,615	33,448	47,681
Total income before taxes	57,308	63,772	84,585
Effective income tax rate	41%	48%	44%

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between the amount of assets and liabilities recognized for financial reporting purposes and such amounts recognized for tax purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities/(assets) are comprised of the following at December 31:

Tax effects of temporary differences for:	2014	2013
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	
Property, plant and equipment	51,643	50,884
Other liabilities	4,359	3,474
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>56,002</u>	<u>54,358</u>
Pension and other postretirement benefits	(8,140)	(6,573)
Asset retirement obligations	(6,162)	(6,083)
Tax loss carryforwards	(4,099)	(3,393)
Other assets	(6,446)	(6,246)
Total deferred tax assets	<u>(24,847)</u>	<u>(22,295)</u>
Asset valuation allowances	2,570	2,491
Net deferred tax liabilities	<u>33,725</u>	<u>34,554</u>

In 2014, asset valuation allowances of \$2,570 million increased by \$79 million and included additional net provisions of \$340 million and effects of foreign currency translation of \$(261) million.

Deferred income tax (assets) and liabilities are included in the balance sheet as shown below. Deferred income tax (assets) and liabilities are classified as current or long term consistent with the classification of the related temporary difference – separately by tax jurisdiction.

Balance sheet classification	2014	2013
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	
Other current assets	(2,001)	(3,575)
Other assets, including intangibles, net	(3,955)	(2,822)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	451	421
Deferred income tax liabilities	39,230	40,530
Net deferred tax liabilities	<u>33,725</u>	<u>34,554</u>

The Corporation had \$51 billion of indefinitely reinvested, undistributed earnings from subsidiary companies outside the U.S. Unrecognized deferred taxes on remittance of these funds are not expected to be material.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Unrecognized Tax Benefits. The Corporation is subject to income taxation in many jurisdictions around the world. Unrecognized tax benefits reflect the difference between positions taken or expected to be taken on income tax returns and the amounts recognized in the financial statements. The following table summarizes the movement in unrecognized tax benefits:

Gross unrecognized tax benefits	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		
Balance at January 1	7,838	7,663	4,922
Additions based on current year's tax positions	1,454	1,460	1,662
Additions for prior years' tax positions	448	464	2,559
Reductions for prior years' tax positions	(532)	(249)	(535)
Reductions due to lapse of the statute of limitations	(117)	(588)	(79)
Settlements with tax authorities	(43)	(849)	(855)
Foreign exchange effects/other	(62)	(63)	(11)
Balance at December 31	<u>8,986</u>	<u>7,838</u>	<u>7,663</u>

The gross unrecognized tax benefit balances shown above are predominantly related to tax positions that would reduce the Corporation's effective tax rate if the positions are favorably resolved. Unfavorable resolution of these tax positions generally would not increase the effective tax rate. The 2014, 2013 and 2012 changes in unrecognized tax benefits did not have a material effect on the Corporation's net income.

Resolution of these tax positions through negotiations with the relevant tax authorities or through litigation will take many years to complete. It is difficult to predict the timing of resolution for tax positions since such timing is not entirely within the control of the Corporation. It is reasonably possible that the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits could increase by up to 30 percent in the next 12 months, with no material impact on the Corporation's net income.

The following table summarizes the tax years that remain subject to examination by major tax jurisdiction:

Country of Operation	Open Tax Years
Abu Dhabi	2012 - 2014
Angola	2009 - 2014
Australia:	2000 - 2003
	2005
	2008 - 2014
Canada	2007 - 2014
Equatorial Guinea	2007 - 2014
Malaysia	2008 - 2014
Nigeria	2004 - 2014
Norway	2005 - 2014
Qatar	2008 - 2014
Russia	2011 - 2014
United Kingdom	2010 - 2014
United States	2006 - 2014

The Corporation classifies interest on income tax-related balances as interest expense or interest income and classifies tax-related penalties as operating expense.

The Corporation incurred \$42 million in interest expense on income tax reserves in 2014. For 2013, the Corporation's net interest expense was a credit of \$207 million, reflecting the effect of credits from the favorable resolution of prior year tax positions. The Corporation incurred \$46 million in interest expense in 2012. The related interest payable balances were \$205 million and \$156 million at December 31, 2014, and 2013, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES (unaudited)

The results of operations for producing activities shown below do not include earnings from other activities that ExxonMobil includes in the Upstream function, such as oil and gas transportation operations, LNG liquefaction and transportation operations, coal and power operations, technical service agreements, other nonoperating activities and adjustments for noncontrolling interests. These excluded amounts for both consolidated and equity companies totaled \$3,223 million in 2014, \$886 million in 2013, and \$2,832 million in 2012. Oil sands mining operations are included in the results of operations in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission and Financial Accounting Standards Board rules.

Results of Operations	United States	Canada/ South America	Europe	Africa	Asia	Australia/ Oceania	Total
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>						
Consolidated Subsidiaries							
2014 - Revenue							
Sales to third parties	9,453	2,841	4,608	1,943	4,383	1,374	24,602
Transfers	5,554	5,417	5,206	14,884	7,534	1,553	40,148
	15,007	8,258	9,814	16,827	11,917	2,927	64,750
Production costs excluding taxes	4,637	4,251	3,117	2,248	1,568	583	16,404
Exploration expenses	231	363	274	427	287	87	1,669
Depreciation and depletion	4,877	1,193	1,929	3,387	1,242	454	13,082
Taxes other than income	1,116	160	412	1,539	1,542	399	5,168
Related income tax	1,208	524	2,954	5,515	4,882	435	15,518
Results of producing activities for consolidated subsidiaries	2,938	1,767	1,128	3,711	2,396	969	12,909
Equity Companies							
2014 - Revenue							
Sales to third parties	1,239	-	4,923	-	20,028	-	26,190
Transfers	924	-	63	-	685	-	1,672
	2,163	-	4,986	-	20,713	-	27,862
Production costs excluding taxes	620	-	602	-	548	-	1,770
Exploration expenses	61	-	22	-	219	-	302
Depreciation and depletion	253	-	195	-	383	-	831
Taxes other than income	57	-	2,650	-	5,184	-	7,891
Related income tax	-	-	553	-	5,099	-	5,652
Results of producing activities for equity companies	1,172	-	964	-	9,280	-	11,416
Total results of operations	4,110	1,767	2,092	3,711	11,676	969	24,325

Results of Operations	United States	Canada/ South America	Europe	Africa	Asia	Australia/ Oceania	Total
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>							
Consolidated Subsidiaries							
2013 - Revenue							
Sales to third parties	8,371	2,252	5,649	3,079	5,427	730	25,508
Transfers	6,505	5,666	5,654	15,738	8,936	1,405	43,904
	14,876	7,918	11,303	18,817	14,363	2,135	69,412
Production costs excluding taxes	4,191	3,965	2,859	2,396	1,763	654	15,828
Exploration expenses	394	386	245	288	571	92	1,976
Depreciation and depletion	4,926	989	1,881	3,269	1,680	334	13,079
Taxes other than income	1,566	94	474	1,583	1,794	427	5,938
Related income tax	1,788	542	4,124	6,841	5,709	202	19,206
Results of producing activities for consolidated subsidiaries	2,011	1,942	1,720	4,440	2,846	426	13,385
Equity Companies							
2013 - Revenue							
Sales to third parties	1,320	-	6,768	-	21,463	-	29,551
Transfers	1,034	-	64	-	6,091	-	7,189
	2,354	-	6,832	-	27,554	-	36,740
Production costs excluding taxes	551	-	459	-	660	-	1,670
Exploration expenses	19	-	15	-	426	-	460
Depreciation and depletion	207	-	169	-	955	-	1,331
Taxes other than income	51	-	3,992	-	7,352	-	11,395
Related income tax	-	-	832	-	8,482	-	9,314
Results of producing activities for equity companies	1,526	-	1,365	-	9,679	-	12,570
Total results of operations	3,537	1,942	3,085	4,440	12,525	426	25,955
Consolidated Subsidiaries							
2012 - Revenue							
Sales to third parties	6,977	1,804	5,835	3,672	6,536	1,275	26,099
Transfers	6,996	5,457	6,366	16,905	9,241	932	45,897
	13,973	7,261	12,201	20,577	15,777	2,207	71,996
Production costs excluding taxes	4,044	3,079	2,443	2,395	1,606	488	14,055
Exploration expenses	391	292	274	234	513	136	1,840
Depreciation and depletion	4,862	848	1,559	2,879	1,785	264	12,197
Taxes other than income	1,963	89	513	1,702	2,248	446	6,961
Related income tax	1,561	720	5,413	8,091	6,616	281	22,682
Results of producing activities for consolidated subsidiaries	1,152	2,233	1,999	5,276	3,009	592	14,261
Equity Companies							
2012 - Revenue							
Sales to third parties	1,284	-	6,380	-	20,017	-	27,681
Transfers	1,108	-	67	-	5,693	-	6,868
	2,392	-	6,447	-	25,710	-	34,549
Production costs excluding taxes	467	-	369	-	484	-	1,320
Exploration expenses	9	-	17	-	-	-	26
Depreciation and depletion	176	-	152	-	676	-	1,004
Taxes other than income	42	-	3,569	-	6,658	-	10,269
Related income tax	-	-	894	-	8,234	-	9,128
Results of producing activities for equity companies	1,698	-	1,446	-	9,658	-	12,802
Total results of operations	2,850	2,233	3,445	5,276	12,667	592	27,063

Oil and Gas Exploration and Production Costs

The amounts shown for net capitalized costs of consolidated subsidiaries are \$12,856 million less at year-end 2014 and \$13,667 million less at year-end 2013 than the amounts reported as investments in property, plant and equipment for the Upstream in Note 9. This is due to the exclusion from capitalized costs of certain transportation and research assets and assets relating to LNG operations. Assets related to oil sands and oil shale mining operations are included in the capitalized costs in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board rules.

Capitalized Costs	United States	Canada/ South America	Europe	Africa	Asia	Australia/ Oceania	Total
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>							
Consolidated Subsidiaries							
As of December 31, 2014							
Property (acreage) costs - Proved	14,664	2,598	161	876	1,660	808	20,767
- Unproved	24,062	4,824	74	615	601	136	30,312
Total property costs	38,726	7,422	235	1,491	2,261	944	51,079
Producing assets	79,138	32,635	39,996	44,700	30,219	10,051	236,739
Incomplete construction	7,051	15,344	2,114	6,075	10,163	4,621	45,368
Total capitalized costs	124,915	55,401	42,345	52,266	42,643	15,616	333,186
Accumulated depreciation and depletion	43,031	15,197	32,608	27,995	17,273	4,630	140,734
Net capitalized costs for consolidated subsidiaries	81,884	40,204	9,737	24,271	25,370	10,986	192,452

Equity Companies

As of December 31, 2014

Property (acreage) costs - Proved	78	-	4	-	-	-	82
- Unproved	35	-	-	-	59	-	94
Total property costs	113	-	4	-	59	-	176
Producing assets	5,538	-	5,309	-	8,500	-	19,347
Incomplete construction	473	-	251	-	2,972	-	3,696
Total capitalized costs	6,124	-	5,564	-	11,531	-	23,219
Accumulated depreciation and depletion	1,872	-	4,205	-	5,095	-	11,172
Net capitalized costs for equity companies	4,252	-	1,359	-	6,436	-	12,047

Consolidated Subsidiaries

As of December 31, 2013

Property (acreage) costs - Proved	13,881	3,595	188	874	1,620	863	21,021
- Unproved	23,945	5,390	61	583	701	146	30,826
Total property costs	37,826	8,985	249	1,457	2,321	1,009	51,847
Producing assets	74,743	34,487	44,161	40,424	30,082	7,973	231,870
Incomplete construction	5,640	11,811	2,219	5,913	8,387	4,194	38,164
Total capitalized costs	118,209	55,283	46,629	47,794	40,790	13,176	321,881
Accumulated depreciation and depletion	39,505	16,827	35,108	24,570	17,455	4,529	137,994
Net capitalized costs for consolidated subsidiaries	78,704	38,456	11,521	23,224	23,335	8,647	183,887

Equity Companies

As of December 31, 2013

Property (acreage) costs - Proved	77	-	5	-	-	-	82
- Unproved	40	-	-	-	17	-	57
Total property costs	117	-	5	-	17	-	139
Producing assets	5,206	-	6,039	-	8,397	-	19,642
Incomplete construction	416	-	201	-	1,452	-	2,069
Total capitalized costs	5,739	-	6,245	-	9,866	-	21,850
Accumulated depreciation and depletion	1,646	-	4,778	-	4,706	-	11,130
Net capitalized costs for equity companies	4,093	-	1,467	-	5,160	-	10,720

Oil and Gas Exploration and Production Costs (continued)

The amounts reported as costs incurred include both capitalized costs and costs charged to expense during the year. Costs incurred also include new asset retirement obligations established in the current year, as well as increases or decreases to the asset retirement obligation resulting from changes in cost estimates or abandonment date. Total consolidated costs incurred in 2014 were \$29,115 million, down \$4,508 million from 2013, due primarily to lower property acquisition costs and development costs. In 2013 costs were \$33,623 million, up \$2,477 million from 2012, due primarily to higher property acquisition costs partially offset by lower exploration costs. Total equity company costs incurred in 2014 were \$2,677 million, up \$335 million from 2013, due primarily to exploration costs.

Costs Incurred in Property Acquisitions, Exploration and Development Activities	United States	Canada/ South America	Europe	Africa	Asia	Australia/ Oceania	Total
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>							
During 2014							
Consolidated Subsidiaries							
Property acquisition costs - Proved	80	-	-	-	41	-	121
- Unproved	1,253	3	19	34	-	-	1,309
Exploration costs	319	453	458	628	467	121	2,446
Development costs	7,540	6,877	1,390	4,255	3,321	1,856	25,239
Total costs incurred for consolidated subsidiaries	9,192	7,333	1,867	4,917	3,829	1,977	29,115
Equity Companies							
Property acquisition costs - Proved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Unproved	-	-	-	-	42	-	42
Exploration costs	17	-	45	-	964	-	1,026
Development costs	490	-	233	-	886	-	1,609
Total costs incurred for equity companies	507	-	278	-	1,892	-	2,677
During 2013							
Consolidated Subsidiaries							
Property acquisition costs - Proved	93	67	-	-	47	-	207
- Unproved	533	4,270	-	153	-	4	4,960
Exploration costs	557	485	277	361	598	111	2,389
Development costs	6,919	8,527	2,117	3,278	3,493	1,733	26,067
Total costs incurred for consolidated subsidiaries	8,102	13,349	2,394	3,792	4,138	1,848	33,623
Equity Companies							
Property acquisition costs - Proved	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
- Unproved	-	-	-	-	17	-	17
Exploration costs	60	-	29	-	494	-	583
Development costs	720	-	192	-	828	-	1,740
Total costs incurred for equity companies	782	-	221	-	1,339	-	2,342
During 2012							
Consolidated Subsidiaries							
Property acquisition costs - Proved	192	2	95	-	43	-	332
- Unproved	1,717	74	24	15	-	31	1,861
Exploration costs	601	405	454	520	554	248	2,782
Development costs	7,172	7,601	2,637	3,081	3,347	2,333	26,171
Total costs incurred for consolidated subsidiaries	9,682	8,082	3,210	3,616	3,944	2,612	31,146
Equity Companies							
Property acquisition costs - Proved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Unproved	14	-	-	-	-	-	14
Exploration costs	45	-	34	-	-	-	79
Development costs	504	-	156	-	651	-	1,311
Total costs incurred for equity companies	563	-	190	-	651	-	1,404

Oil and Gas Reserves

The following information describes changes during the years and balances of proved oil and gas reserves at year-end 2012, 2013, and 2014.

The definitions used are in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission's Rule 4-10 (a) of Regulation S-X.

Proved oil and gas reserves are those quantities of oil and gas, which, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be economically producible – from a given date forward, from known reservoirs, and under existing economic conditions, operating methods and government regulations – prior to the time at which contracts providing the right to operate expire, unless evidence indicates that renewal is reasonably certain. In some cases, substantial new investments in additional wells and related facilities will be required to recover these proved reserves.

In accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules, the year-end reserves volumes as well as the reserves change categories shown in the following tables were calculated using average prices during the 12-month period prior to the ending date of the period covered by the report, determined as an unweighted arithmetic average of the first-day-of-the-month price for each month within such period. These reserves quantities are also used in calculating unit-of-production depreciation rates and in calculating the standardized measure of discounted net cash flow.

Revisions can include upward or downward changes in previously estimated volumes of proved reserves for existing fields due to the evaluation or re-evaluation of (1) already available geologic, reservoir or production data, (2) new geologic, reservoir or production data or (3) changes in average prices and year-end costs that are used in the estimation of reserves. This category can also include significant changes in either development strategy or production equipment/facility capacity.

Proved reserves include 100 percent of each majority-owned affiliate's participation in proved reserves and ExxonMobil's ownership percentage of the proved reserves of equity companies, but exclude royalties and quantities due others. Gas reserves exclude the gaseous equivalent of liquids expected to be removed from the gas on leases, at field facilities and at gas processing plants. These liquids are included in net proved reserves of crude oil and natural gas liquids.

In the proved reserves tables, consolidated reserves and equity company reserves are reported separately. However, the Corporation does not view equity company reserves any differently than those from consolidated companies.

Reserves reported under production sharing and other nonconcessionary agreements are based on the economic interest as defined by the specific fiscal terms in the agreement. The production and reserves that we report for these types of arrangements typically vary inversely with oil and gas price changes. As oil and gas prices increase, the cash flow and value received by the company increase; however, the production volumes and reserves required to achieve this value will typically be lower because of the higher prices. When prices decrease, the opposite effect generally occurs. The percentage of total liquids and natural gas proved reserves (consolidated subsidiaries plus equity companies) at year-end 2014 that were associated with production sharing contract arrangements was 11 percent of liquids, 9 percent of natural gas and 10 percent on an oil-equivalent basis (gas converted to oil-equivalent at 6 billion cubic feet = 1 million barrels).

Net proved developed reserves are those volumes that are expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods or in which the cost of the required equipment is relatively minor compared to the cost of a new well. Net proved undeveloped reserves are those volumes that are expected to be recovered from new wells on undrilled acreage, or from existing wells where a relatively major expenditure is required for recompletion.

Crude oil and natural gas liquids and natural gas production quantities shown are the net volumes withdrawn from ExxonMobil's oil and gas reserves. The natural gas quantities differ from the quantities of gas delivered for sale by the producing function as reported in the Operating Summary due to volumes consumed or flared and inventory changes.

The changes, between 2013 year-end proved reserves and 2014 year-end proved reserves, primarily reflect the revisions, extensions and discoveries in Canada and the United States.

Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, Bitumen and Synthetic Oil Proved Reserves

	Crude Oil							Natural Gas			Total
								Liquids (1)	Bitumen	Synthetic Oil	
	United States	Canada/ S. Amer.	Europe	Africa	Asia	Australia/ Oceania		Worldwide	Canada/ S. Amer.	Canada/ S. Amer.	
(millions of barrels)											
Net proved developed and undeveloped reserves of consolidated subsidiaries											
January 1, 2012	1,660	118	317	1,463	1,721	170	5,449	905	3,106	653	10,113
Revisions	25	33	14	20	(10)	5	87	3	265	(29)	326
Improved recovery	6	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	7
Purchases	163	-	20	-	-	-	183	36	-	-	219
Sales	(15)	(1)	(8)	(58)	-	-	(82)	(4)	-	-	(86)
Extensions/discoveries	166	138	8	41	9	-	362	164	234	-	760
Production	(100)	(18)	(62)	(173)	(117)	(12)	(482)	(73)	(45)	(25)	(625)
December 31, 2012	1,905	270	289	1,293	1,604	163	5,524	1,031	3,560	599	10,714
Proportional interest in proved reserves of equity companies											
January 1, 2012	348	-	29	-	1,255	-	1,632	483	-	-	2,115
Revisions	(2)	-	1	-	131	-	130	15	-	-	145
Improved recovery	16	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	16
Purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extensions/discoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	(22)	-	(2)	-	(126)	-	(150)	(24)	-	-	(174)
December 31, 2012	340	-	28	-	1,260	-	1,628	474	-	-	2,102
Total liquids proved reserves at December 31, 2012	2,245	270	317	1,293	2,864	163	7,152	1,505	3,560	599	12,816
Net proved developed and undeveloped reserves of consolidated subsidiaries											
January 1, 2013	1,905	270	289	1,293	1,604	163	5,524	1,031	3,560	599	10,714
Revisions	21	20	13	13	411	3	481	(1)	124	4	608
Improved recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchases	15	15	-	-	-	-	30	27	-	-	57
Sales	(18)	-	-	-	-	-	(18)	(6)	-	-	(24)
Extensions/discoveries	188	-	-	52	262	-	502	39	-	-	541
Production	(103)	(21)	(57)	(165)	(114)	(11)	(471)	(67)	(54)	(24)	(616)
December 31, 2013	2,008	284	245	1,193	2,163	155	6,048	1,023	3,630	579	11,280
Proportional interest in proved reserves of equity companies											
January 1, 2013	340	-	28	-	1,260	-	1,628	474	-	-	2,102
Revisions	12	-	2	-	21	-	35	8	-	-	43
Improved recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extensions/discoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	(22)	-	(2)	-	(136)	-	(160)	(26)	-	-	(186)
December 31, 2013	330	-	28	-	1,145	-	1,503	456	-	-	1,959
Total liquids proved reserves at December 31, 2013	2,338	284	273	1,193	3,308	155	7,551	1,479	3,630	579	13,239

(See footnote on next page)

Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, Bitumen and Synthetic Oil Proved Reserves (continued)

	Crude Oil							Natural Gas			
	United States	Canada/ S. Amer.	Europe	Africa	Asia	Australia/ Oceania	Total	Liquids (1)	Bitumen	Synthetic Oil	Total
								Worldwide	S. Amer.	Canada/ S. Amer.	
	<i>(millions of barrels)</i>										
Net proved developed and undeveloped reserves of consolidated subsidiaries											
January 1, 2014	2,008	284	245	1,193	2,163	155	6,048	1,023	3,630	579	11,280
Revisions	37	23	9	42	42	-	153	59	669	(23)	858
Improved recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchases	42	-	-	-	-	-	42	11	-	-	53
Sales	(24)	(11)	-	-	(1)	-	(36)	(14)	-	-	(50)
Extensions/discoveries	156	5	-	38	35	-	234	79	-	-	313
Production	(111)	(19)	(55)	(171)	(107)	(14)	(477)	(66)	(66)	(22)	(631)
December 31, 2014	2,108	282	199	1,102	2,132	141	5,964	1,092	4,233	534	11,823
Proportional interest in proved reserves of equity companies											
January 1, 2014	330	-	28	-	1,145	-	1,503	456	-	-	1,959
Revisions	19	-	1	-	41	-	61	5	-	-	66
Improved recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchases	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extensions/discoveries	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Production	(23)	-	(2)	-	(86)	-	(111)	(26)	-	-	(137)
December 31, 2014	328	-	27	-	1,100	-	1,455	435	-	-	1,890
Total liquids proved reserves at December 31, 2014	2,436	282	226	1,102	3,232	141	7,419	1,527	4,233	534	13,713

(1) Includes total proved reserves attributable to Imperial Oil Limited of 9 million barrels in 2012, 11 million barrels in 2013 and 8 million barrels in 2014, as well as proved developed reserves of 9 million barrels in 2012, 9 million barrels in 2013 and 5 million barrels in 2014, and in addition, proved undeveloped reserves of 2 million barrels in 2013 and 3 million in 2014, in which there is a 30.4 percent noncontrolling interest.

Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, Bitumen and Synthetic Oil Proved Reserves (continued)

	Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids							Bitumen	Synthetic Oil	Total
	Canada/		Europe	Africa	Australia/		Canada/	Canada/		
	United	South			South	South				
	States	Amer. (1)			Amer. (2)	Amer. (3)				
<i>(millions of barrels)</i>										
Proved developed reserves, as of December 31, 2012										
Consolidated subsidiaries	1,489	124	268	1,004	1,080	116	4,081	543	599	5,223
Equity companies	264	-	28	-	1,423	-	1,715	-	-	1,715
Proved undeveloped reserves, as of December 31, 2012										
Consolidated subsidiaries	921	163	77	497	682	134	2,474	3,017	-	5,491
Equity companies	84	-	-	-	303	-	387	-	-	387
Total liquids proved reserves at December 31, 2012	2,758	287	373	1,501	3,488	250	8,657	3,560	599	12,816
Proved developed reserves, as of December 31, 2013										
Consolidated subsidiaries	1,469	126	249	945	1,663	105	4,557	1,810	579	6,946
Equity companies	268	-	27	-	1,292	-	1,587	-	-	1,587
Proved undeveloped reserves, as of December 31, 2013										
Consolidated subsidiaries	1,068	177	51	449	638	131	2,514	1,820	-	4,334
Equity companies	77	-	1	-	294	-	372	-	-	372
Total liquids proved reserves at December 31, 2013	2,882	303	328	1,394	3,887	236	9,030	3,630	579	13,239
Proved developed reserves, as of December 31, 2014										
Consolidated subsidiaries	1,502	111	205	894	1,615	112	4,439	2,122	534	7,095
Equity companies	269	-	26	-	1,188	-	1,483	-	-	1,483
Proved undeveloped reserves, as of December 31, 2014										
Consolidated subsidiaries	1,234	190	42	401	651	99	2,617	2,111	-	4,728
Equity companies	75	-	1	-	331	-	407	-	-	407
Total liquids proved reserves at December 31, 2014	3,080	301	274	1,295	3,785	211	8,946 ⁽⁴⁾	4,233	534	13,713

(1) Includes total proved reserves attributable to Imperial Oil Limited of 53 million barrels in 2012, 62 million barrels in 2013 and 46 million barrels in 2014, as well as proved developed reserves of 52 million barrels in 2012, 55 million barrels in 2013 and 36 million barrels in 2014, and in addition, proved undeveloped reserves of 1 million barrels in 2012, 7 million barrels in 2013 and 10 million barrels in 2014, in which there is a 30.4 percent noncontrolling interest.

(2) Includes total proved reserves attributable to Imperial Oil Limited of 2,841 million barrels in 2012, 2,867 million barrels in 2013 and 3,274 million barrels in 2014, as well as proved developed reserves of 543 million barrels in 2012, 1,417 million barrels in 2013 and 1,635 million barrels in 2014, and in addition, proved undeveloped reserves of 2,298 million barrels in 2012, 1,450 million barrels in 2013 and 1,639 million barrels in 2014, in which there is a 30.4 percent noncontrolling interest.

(3) Includes total proved reserves attributable to Imperial Oil Limited of 599 million barrels in 2012, 579 million barrels in 2013 and 534 million barrels in 2014, as well as proved developed reserves of 599 million barrels in 2012, 579 million barrels in 2013 and 534 million barrels in 2014, in which there is a 30.4 percent noncontrolling interest.

(4) See previous pages for natural gas liquids proved reserves attributable to consolidated subsidiaries and equity companies. For additional information on natural gas liquids proved reserves see Item 2. Properties in ExxonMobil's 2014 Form 10-K.

Natural Gas and Oil-Equivalent Proved Reserves

	Natural Gas							Oil-Equivalent Total All Products (2) <i>(millions of oil-equivalent barrels)</i>
	United States	Canada/ South Amer. (1)	Europe	Africa	Asia	Australia/ Oceania	Total	
	<i>(billions of cubic feet)</i>							
Net proved developed and undeveloped reserves of consolidated subsidiaries								
January 1, 2012	26,254	835	3,586	982	6,471	7,247	45,375	17,676
Revisions	(2,888)	168	168	2	(106)	465	(2,191)	(39)
Improved recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Purchases	503	-	6	-	-	-	509	304
Sales	(181)	(20)	(140)	(12)	-	-	(353)	(145)
Extensions/discoveries	4,045	95	184	-	59	-	4,383	1,490
Production	(1,518)	(153)	(555)	(43)	(579)	(144)	(2,992)	(1,124)
December 31, 2012	26,215	925	3,249	929	5,845	7,568	44,731	18,169
Proportional interest in proved reserves of equity companies								
January 1, 2012	112	-	10,169	-	20,566	-	30,847	7,256
Revisions	49	-	17	-	252	-	318	198
Improved recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extensions/discoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	(6)	-	(651)	-	(1,148)	-	(1,805)	(475)
December 31, 2012	155	-	9,535	-	19,670	-	29,360	6,995
Total proved reserves at December 31, 2012	26,370	925	12,784	929	25,515	7,568	74,091	25,164
Net proved developed and undeveloped reserves of consolidated subsidiaries								
January 1, 2013	26,215	925	3,249	929	5,845	7,568	44,731	18,169
Revisions	79	(56)	61	(22)	364	86	512	693
Improved recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchases	153	522	-	-	-	-	675	170
Sales	(106)	(8)	-	-	-	-	(114)	(43)
Extensions/discoveries	1,083	2	-	-	14	-	1,099	724
Production	(1,404)	(150)	(500)	(40)	(489)	(139)	(2,722)	(1,069)
December 31, 2013	26,020	1,235	2,810	867	5,734	7,515	44,181	18,644
Proportional interest in proved reserves of equity companies								
January 1, 2013	155	-	9,535	-	19,670	-	29,360	6,995
Revisions	135	-	58	-	9	-	202	77
Improved recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extensions/discoveries	1	-	8	-	-	-	9	2
Production	(10)	-	(717)	-	(1,165)	-	(1,892)	(502)
December 31, 2013	281	-	8,884	-	18,514	-	27,679	6,572
Total proved reserves at December 31, 2013	26,301	1,235	11,694	867	24,248	7,515	71,860	25,216

(See footnotes on next page)

Natural Gas and Oil-Equivalent Proved Reserves (continued)

	Natural Gas							Oil-Equivalent Total All Products (2) <i>(millions of oil- equivalent barrels)</i>
	United States	Canada/ South Amer. (1)	Europe	Africa	Asia	Australia/ Oceania	Total	
	<i>(billions of cubic feet)</i>							
Net proved developed and undeveloped reserves of consolidated subsidiaries								
January 1, 2014	26,020	1,235	2,810	867	5,734	7,515	44,181	18,644
Revisions	49	80	49	(21)	173	(38)	292	906
Improved recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchases	60	-	-	-	-	-	60	63
Sales	(314)	(48)	-	-	(3)	-	(365)	(111)
Extensions/discoveries	1,518	91	-	7	4	-	1,620	583
Production	(1,346)	(132)	(476)	(42)	(448)	(201)	(2,645)	(1,072)
December 31, 2014	25,987	1,226	2,383	811	5,460	7,276	43,143	19,013
Proportional interest in proved reserves of equity companies								
January 1, 2014	281	-	8,884	-	18,514	-	27,679	6,572
Revisions	5	-	117	-	110	-	232	105
Improved recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extensions/discoveries	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Production	(15)	-	(583)	-	(1,119)	-	(1,717)	(423)
December 31, 2014	272	-	8,418	-	17,505	-	26,195	6,256
Total proved reserves at December 31, 2014	26,259	1,226	10,801	811	22,965	7,276	69,338	25,269

(1) Includes total proved reserves attributable to Imperial Oil Limited of 488 billion cubic feet in 2012, 678 billion cubic feet in 2013 and 627 billion cubic feet in 2014, as well as proved developed reserves of 374 billion cubic feet in 2012, 368 billion cubic feet in 2013 and 300 billion cubic feet in 2014, and in addition, proved undeveloped reserves of 114 billion cubic feet in 2012, 310 billion cubic feet in 2013 and 327 billion cubic feet in 2014, in which there is a 30.4 percent noncontrolling interest.

(2) Natural gas is converted to oil-equivalent basis at six million cubic feet per one thousand barrels.

Natural Gas and Oil-Equivalent Proved Reserves (continued)

	Natural Gas							Oil-Equivalent Total All Products (2) <i>(millions of oil-equivalent barrels)</i>
	United States	Canada/ South Amer. (1)	Europe	Africa	Asia	Australia/ Oceania	Total	
	<i>(billions of cubic feet)</i>							
Proved developed reserves, as of December 31, 2012								
Consolidated subsidiaries	14,471	670	2,526	814	5,150	1,012	24,643	9,330
Equity companies	126	-	7,057	-	18,431	-	25,614	5,984
Proved undeveloped reserves, as of December 31, 2012								
Consolidated subsidiaries	11,744	255	723	115	695	6,556	20,088	8,839
Equity companies	29	-	2,478	-	1,239	-	3,746	1,011
Total proved reserves at December 31, 2012	26,370	925	12,784	929	25,515	7,568	74,091	25,164
Proved developed reserves, as of December 31, 2013								
Consolidated subsidiaries	14,655	664	2,189	779	5,241	969	24,497	11,029
Equity companies	197	-	6,852	-	17,288	-	24,337	5,643
Proved undeveloped reserves, as of December 31, 2013								
Consolidated subsidiaries	11,365	571	621	88	493	6,546	19,684	7,615
Equity companies	84	-	2,032	-	1,226	-	3,342	929
Total proved reserves at December 31, 2013	26,301	1,235	11,694	867	24,248	7,515	71,860	25,216
Proved developed reserves, as of December 31, 2014								
Consolidated subsidiaries	14,169	615	1,870	764	5,031	2,179	24,628	11,199
Equity companies	194	-	6,484	-	16,305	-	22,983	5,314
Proved undeveloped reserves, as of December 31, 2014								
Consolidated subsidiaries	11,818	611	513	47	429	5,097	18,515	7,814
Equity companies	78	-	1,934	-	1,200	-	3,212	942
Total proved reserves at December 31, 2014	26,259	1,226	10,801	811	22,965	7,276	69,338	25,269

(See footnotes on previous page)

Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Cash Flows

As required by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows is computed by applying first-day-of-the-month average prices, year-end costs and legislated tax rates and a discount factor of 10 percent to net proved reserves. The standardized measure includes costs for future dismantlement, abandonment and rehabilitation obligations. The Corporation believes the standardized measure does not provide a reliable estimate of the Corporation's expected future cash flows to be obtained from the development and production of its oil and gas properties or of the value of its proved oil and gas reserves. The standardized measure is prepared on the basis of certain prescribed assumptions including first-day-of-the-month average prices, which represent discrete points in time and therefore may cause significant variability in cash flows from year to year as prices change.

Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Cash Flows	United States	Canada/ South America (1)	Europe	Africa	Asia	Australia/ Oceania	Total
	(millions of dollars)						
Consolidated Subsidiaries							
As of December 31, 2012							
Future cash inflows from sales of oil and gas	250,382	293,910	66,769	160,261	192,491	104,334	1,068,147
Future production costs	109,325	101,299	17,277	33,398	42,816	26,132	330,247
Future development costs	37,504	44,518	16,505	13,363	13,083	11,435	136,408
Future income tax expenses	43,772	34,692	23,252	63,246	75,261	21,405	261,628
Future net cash flows	59,781	113,401	9,735	50,254	61,331	45,362	339,864
Effect of discounting net cash flows at 10%	36,578	82,629	2,097	18,091	35,310	27,610	202,315
Discounted future net cash flows	23,203	30,772	7,638	32,163	26,021	17,752	137,549
Equity Companies							
As of December 31, 2012							
Future cash inflows from sales of oil and gas	36,043	-	93,563	-	348,026	-	477,632
Future production costs	7,040	-	64,988	-	112,980	-	185,008
Future development costs	3,708	-	2,569	-	10,780	-	17,057
Future income tax expenses	-	-	9,937	-	78,539	-	88,476
Future net cash flows	25,295	-	16,069	-	145,727	-	187,091
Effect of discounting net cash flows at 10%	14,741	-	8,133	-	76,979	-	99,853
Discounted future net cash flows	10,554	-	7,936	-	68,748	-	87,238
Total consolidated and equity interests in standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows							
	33,757	30,772	15,574	32,163	94,769	17,752	224,787

(1) Includes discounted future net cash flows attributable to Imperial Oil Limited of \$24,690 million in 2012, in which there is a 30.4 percent noncontrolling interest.

Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Cash Flows (continued)	United	Canada/ South				Australia/ Oceania	
	States	America (1)	Europe	Africa	Asia		Total
	(millions of dollars)						
Consolidated Subsidiaries							
As of December 31, 2013							
Future cash inflows from sales of oil and gas	276,051	293,377	58,235	146,407	245,482	87,808	1,107,360
Future production costs	113,571	106,884	18,053	30,960	57,328	22,507	349,303
Future development costs	40,702	43,102	15,215	14,300	10,666	10,191	134,176
Future income tax expenses	50,144	31,901	17,186	53,766	117,989	16,953	287,939
Future net cash flows	71,634	111,490	7,781	47,381	59,499	38,157	335,942
Effect of discounting net cash flows at 10%	42,336	78,700	1,278	18,406	34,878	21,266	196,864
Discounted future net cash flows	29,298	32,790	6,503	28,975	24,621	16,891	139,078
Equity Companies							
As of December 31, 2013							
Future cash inflows from sales of oil and gas	34,957	-	82,539	-	324,666	-	442,162
Future production costs	8,231	-	60,518	-	107,656	-	176,405
Future development costs	3,675	-	2,994	-	8,756	-	15,425
Future income tax expenses	-	-	7,237	-	70,887	-	78,124
Future net cash flows	23,051	-	11,790	-	137,367	-	172,208
Effect of discounting net cash flows at 10%	12,994	-	5,549	-	72,798	-	91,341
Discounted future net cash flows	10,057	-	6,241	-	64,569	-	80,867
Total consolidated and equity interests in standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows							
	39,355	32,790	12,744	28,975	89,190	16,891	219,945
Consolidated Subsidiaries							
As of December 31, 2014							
Future cash inflows from sales of oil and gas	283,767	354,223	42,882	125,125	224,885	78,365	1,109,247
Future production costs	116,929	140,368	14,358	27,917	57,562	20,467	377,601
Future development costs	42,276	48,525	13,000	14,603	12,591	8,956	139,951
Future income tax expenses	49,807	36,787	10,651	44,977	102,581	15,050	259,853
Future net cash flows	74,755	128,543	4,873	37,628	52,151	33,892	331,842
Effect of discounting net cash flows at 10%	44,101	87,799	(52)	13,831	30,173	17,326	193,178
Discounted future net cash flows	30,654	40,744	4,925	23,797	21,978	16,566	138,664
Equity Companies							
As of December 31, 2014							
Future cash inflows from sales of oil and gas	31,924	-	71,031	-	286,124	-	389,079
Future production costs	8,895	-	50,826	-	99,193	-	158,914
Future development costs	3,386	-	2,761	-	11,260	-	17,407
Future income tax expenses	-	-	6,374	-	59,409	-	65,783
Future net cash flows	19,643	-	11,070	-	116,262	-	146,975
Effect of discounting net cash flows at 10%	10,970	-	5,534	-	61,550	-	78,054
Discounted future net cash flows	8,673	-	5,536	-	54,712	-	68,921
Total consolidated and equity interests in standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows							
	39,327	40,744	10,461	23,797	76,690	16,566	207,585

(1) Includes discounted future net cash flows attributable to Imperial Oil Limited of \$25,160 million in 2013 and \$30,189 million in 2014, in which there is a 30.4 percent noncontrolling interest.

Change in Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows Relating to Proved Oil and Gas Reserves

Consolidated and Equity Interests

2012

	Consolidated Subsidiaries	Share of Equity Method Investees	Total Consolidated and Equity Interests
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		
Discounted future net cash flows as of December 31, 2011	152,244	86,560	238,804
Value of reserves added during the year due to extensions, discoveries, improved recovery and net purchases less related costs	7,952	531	8,483
Changes in value of previous-year reserves due to:			
Sales and transfers of oil and gas produced during the year, net of production (lifting) costs	(51,752)	(23,022)	(74,774)
Development costs incurred during the year	24,596	1,186	25,782
Net change in prices, lifting and development costs	(31,382)	5,656	(25,726)
Revisions of previous reserves estimates	3,876	7,018	10,894
Accretion of discount	19,676	8,846	28,522
Net change in income taxes	12,339	463	12,802
Total change in the standardized measure during the year	(14,695)	678	(14,017)
Discounted future net cash flows as of December 31, 2012	137,549	87,238	224,787

Consolidated and Equity Interests

2013

	Consolidated Subsidiaries	Share of Equity Method Investees	Total Consolidated and Equity Interests
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		
Discounted future net cash flows as of December 31, 2012	137,549	87,238	224,787
Value of reserves added during the year due to extensions, discoveries, improved recovery and net purchases less related costs	11,928	48	11,976
Changes in value of previous-year reserves due to:			
Sales and transfers of oil and gas produced during the year, net of production (lifting) costs	(48,742)	(23,757)	(72,499)
Development costs incurred during the year	24,821	1,389	26,210
Net change in prices, lifting and development costs	(32,423)	(5,296)	(37,719)
Revisions of previous reserves estimates	24,353	4,960	29,313
Accretion of discount	20,596	9,830	30,426
Net change in income taxes	996	6,455	7,451
Total change in the standardized measure during the year	1,529	(6,371)	(4,842)
Discounted future net cash flows as of December 31, 2013	139,078	80,867	219,945

Change in Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows Relating to Proved Oil and Gas Reserves

Consolidated and Equity Interests (continued)

	2014		
	Consolidated Subsidiaries	Share of Equity Method Investees	Total Consolidated and Equity Interests
	<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		
Discounted future net cash flows as of December 31, 2013	139,078	80,867	219,945
Value of reserves added during the year due to extensions, discoveries, improved recovery and net purchases less related costs	3,497	94	3,591
Changes in value of previous-year reserves due to:			
Sales and transfers of oil and gas produced during the year, net of production (lifting) costs	(44,446)	(18,366)	(62,812)
Development costs incurred during the year	24,189	1,453	25,642
Net change in prices, lifting and development costs	(50,672)	(13,165)	(63,837)
Revisions of previous reserves estimates	35,072	3,298	38,370
Accretion of discount	20,098	8,987	29,085
Net change in income taxes	11,848	5,753	17,601
Total change in the standardized measure during the year	(414)	(11,946)	(12,360)
Discounted future net cash flows as of December 31, 2014	138,664	68,921	207,585

OPERATING SUMMARY (unaudited)

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Production of crude oil, natural gas liquids, bitumen and synthetic oil					
Net production	<i>(thousands of barrels daily)</i>				
United States	454	431	418	423	408
Canada/South America	301	280	251	252	263
Europe	184	190	207	270	335
Africa	489	469	487	508	628
Asia	624	784	772	808	730
Australia/Oceania	59	48	50	51	58
Worldwide	2,111	2,202	2,185	2,312	2,422
Natural gas production available for sale					
Net production	<i>(millions of cubic feet daily)</i>				
United States	3,404	3,545	3,822	3,917	2,596
Canada/South America	310	354	362	412	569
Europe	2,816	3,251	3,220	3,448	3,836
Africa	4	6	17	7	14
Asia	4,099	4,329	4,538	5,047	4,801
Australia/Oceania	512	351	363	331	332
Worldwide	11,145	11,836	12,322	13,162	12,148
Oil-equivalent production (1)	<i>(thousands of oil-equivalent barrels daily)</i>				
	3,969	4,175	4,239	4,506	4,447
Refinery throughput	<i>(thousands of barrels daily)</i>				
United States	1,809	1,819	1,816	1,784	1,753
Canada	394	426	435	430	444
Europe	1,454	1,400	1,504	1,528	1,538
Asia Pacific	628	779	998	1,180	1,249
Other Non-U.S.	191	161	261	292	269
Worldwide	4,476	4,585	5,014	5,214	5,253
Petroleum product sales (2)					
United States	2,655	2,609	2,569	2,530	2,511
Canada	496	464	453	455	450
Europe	1,555	1,497	1,571	1,596	1,611
Asia Pacific and other Eastern Hemisphere	1,085	1,206	1,381	1,556	1,562
Latin America	84	111	200	276	280
Worldwide	5,875	5,887	6,174	6,413	6,414
Gasoline, naphthas	2,452	2,418	2,489	2,541	2,611
Heating oils, kerosene, diesel oils	1,912	1,838	1,947	2,019	1,951
Aviation fuels	423	462	473	492	476
Heavy fuels	390	431	515	588	603
Specialty petroleum products	698	738	750	773	773
Worldwide	5,875	5,887	6,174	6,413	6,414
Chemical prime product sales (3)	<i>(thousands of metric tons)</i>				
United States	9,528	9,679	9,381	9,250	9,815
Non-U.S.	14,707	14,384	14,776	15,756	16,076
Worldwide	24,235	24,063	24,157	25,006	25,891

Operating statistics include 100 percent of operations of majority-owned subsidiaries; for other companies, crude production, gas, petroleum product and chemical prime product sales include ExxonMobil's ownership percentage and refining throughput includes quantities processed for ExxonMobil. Net production excludes royalties and quantities due others when produced, whether payment is made in kind or cash.

(1) Gas converted to oil-equivalent at 6 million cubic feet = 1 thousand barrels.

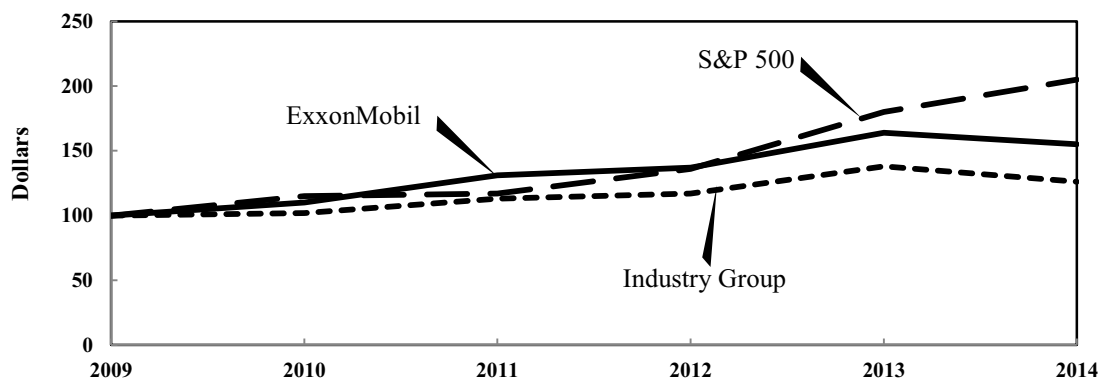
(2) Petroleum product sales data reported net of purchases/sales contracts with the same counterparty.

(3) Prime product sales are total product sales excluding carbon black oil and sulfur. Prime product sales include ExxonMobil's share of equity company volumes and finished-product transfers to the Downstream.

STOCK PERFORMANCE GRAPHS (unaudited)

Annual total returns to ExxonMobil shareholders were 5 percent in 2012, 20 percent in 2013, and -6 percent in 2014. Total returns mean share price increase plus dividends paid, with dividends reinvested. The graphs below show the relative investment performance of ExxonMobil common stock, the S&P 500, and an industry competitor group over the last five and 10 years. The industry competitor group consists of four other international integrated oil companies: BP, Chevron, Royal Dutch Shell, and Total.

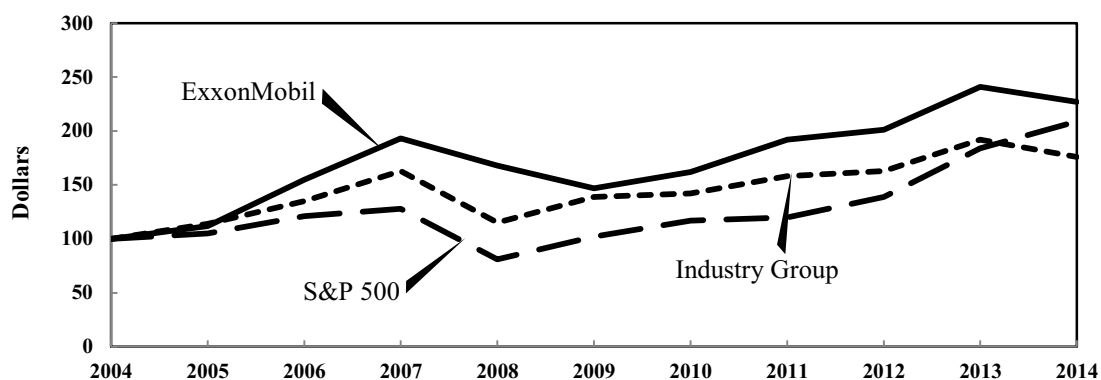
FIVE-YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURNS Value of \$100 Invested at Year-End 2009



Fiscal Years Ended December 31

ExxonMobil	100	110	131	137	164	155
S&P 500	100	115	117	136	180	205
Industry Group	100	102	113	117	138	126

TEN-YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURNS Value of \$100 Invested at Year-End 2004



Fiscal Years Ended December 31

ExxonMobil	100	112	155	193	168	147	162	192	201	241	227
S&P 500	100	105	121	128	81	102	117	120	139	184	209
Industry Group	100	114	135	163	115	139	142	158	163	192	176

