



ExxonMobil

Taking on the world's toughest energy challenges.™

2008 Summary
Annual Report

CONTENTS

To Our Shareholders	2-3
Meeting the Challenges	4-13
The Outlook for Energy	14-15
Business Overview / Financial Highlights	16-17
<i>Upstream</i>	18-25
<i>Downstream</i>	26-31
<i>Chemical</i>	32-35
Financial Summary	36-43
Frequently Used Terms	44-45
Directors, Officers, and Affiliated Companies	46-47
Investor Information	48
General Information	Inside Back Cover

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

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

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

"Factors Affecting Future Results" and "Frequently Used Terms" are also posted on our Web site and are updated from time to time.

Prior years' data have been reclassified in certain cases to conform to the 2008 presentation basis.

Meeting the world's fundamental and growing need for energy is a massive undertaking.

Today our industry faces the dual challenges of providing the energy needed for **meeting demand** growth while at the same time **reducing our environmental impact**. Technological innovation will be critical in solving these challenges.

It is vital that we find solutions because energy is required for economic growth, which lifts the standard of living for people all over the world. At the same time, we need to address concerns about rising greenhouse gas emissions.

Taking on the world's toughest energy challenges.

Every day, employees at ExxonMobil are committed to the pursuit of **operational excellence**.

We do this by delivering safe, reliable operations, improving energy efficiency, and maintaining strong business controls.

We believe that **maximizing the value** of resources – through disciplined investments, developing breakthrough technologies, improving processes, and integrated operations – generates the most benefit for resource owners, society, and our shareholders.

Our long-term success also depends on **promoting the development** of our employees and the communities in which we operate, as well as helping to prepare today's students to take on tomorrow's challenges.

For over 125 years ExxonMobil has maintained its commitment to taking on the world's toughest energy challenges while delivering superior financial results to our shareholders.

The ExxonMobil logo, featuring the word "Exxon" in a red, stylized font with a slanted 'x', followed by "Mobil" in a bold, red, sans-serif font.

To Our Shareholders

2008 was another outstanding year for ExxonMobil. We delivered \$45 billion in net income, a record for the Corporation, with each of our businesses – Upstream, Downstream, and Chemical – achieving strong earnings performance. Return on average capital employed was 34 percent, and cash flow from operations and asset sales was nearly \$66 billion. These results reflect the strength of our straightforward business model and long-term perspective in a highly competitive global industry.

The Corporation distributed a total of \$40 billion to our shareholders in 2008, an increase of \$4 billion from 2007, through dividends and share purchases to reduce shares outstanding. Over the past five years, we have distributed a total of over \$146 billion to our shareholders, including a 58-percent increase in our annual dividend.

We recognize the uncertain economic environment that has developed. Highly volatile commodity prices, the global credit crisis, and the impacts of economic slowdown have created challenging conditions affecting businesses and consumers worldwide. At the same time, access to global energy resources remains difficult in some countries where policy and regulatory changes have limited resource development.

Despite these challenges, our capital and exploration expenditures were \$26 billion in 2008. Over the next five years, we plan to invest record amounts, more than \$125 billion, to develop new technology, deliver new Upstream projects, increase our refining capacity, and grow our Chemical business.

In 2008 ExxonMobil continued to lead the industry in workforce safety performance. We also recorded zero marine spills from company-operated marine vessels, contributing to a greater than 60-percent reduction in total spills greater than one barrel for the company since 2001. These accomplishments are evidence of the commitment, training, and performance of our workforce throughout our worldwide operations.

Eight major Upstream projects started up in 2008, including multiple new fields in Angola and developments in Nigeria and Malaysia. These projects not only deliver new supplies of crude oil and natural gas to the world, but also deliver significant value for resource owners and for our shareholders. The effective development and execution of complex, long-term projects is a competitive advantage for ExxonMobil.

In our Downstream and Chemical businesses, we have continued to improve efficiency and increase the capacity of our facilities. We are applying our operational expertise to world-class investment opportunities such as the Singapore petrochemical project, which when completed, will be part of our largest integrated chemical and refining site. This project, along with our partnership in China's first fully integrated, world-scale refining and petrochemical project in Fujian Province, will help meet long-term demand growth in Asia.

Meeting the projected increase in energy demand is an enormous challenge. The world is expected to need about 30 percent more energy in 2030 than it does today, driven by continued economic growth in developing countries. Oil and natural gas will continue to meet the majority of that demand as indispensable parts of a diverse portfolio of energy sources and suppliers. To meet this demand, it is essential that we develop all economically viable energy sources while at the same time reducing environmental impact.

ExxonMobil has a steadfast commitment to the business principles that have proven successful for over 125 years. Our business approach – effective long-term risk management, disciplined capital investment, enduring business controls, and an unwavering commitment to safe and reliable operations – sets us apart from industry competition and allows us to continue to grow long-term shareholder value.

Pursuing an integrated set of solutions is vital to meeting growing demand. ExxonMobil is actively exploring for new resources in challenging locations and is committed to the development of technological advancements that will be required to develop those resources. We are also strengthening our partnerships with resource owners and governments. In addition ExxonMobil is improving energy efficiency and taking effective steps to curb emissions in our operations.

Our ability to develop, apply, and deploy innovative technology will remain a key competitive advantage. Our investments in research and development, totaling more than \$3.7 billion over the past five years, are fueled by the talent of ExxonMobil's nearly 15,000 scientists and engineers. ExxonMobil is on the cutting edge of advancing new energy technologies – both in our core business areas and in new, energy-saving innovations.



We are pioneering new technologies for finding, developing, producing, refining, and delivering energy while improving efficiency, reducing environmental impact, and enhancing safety. For example technological breakthroughs allow us to map undersea reservoirs, drill horizontally under arctic oceans, and develop new battery component technologies for hybrid and electric cars, enabling ExxonMobil to help meet the world's energy needs.

The people we employ are at the core of ExxonMobil's achievements. Our success is driven by the dedication of these talented men and women who are committed not only to the results they deliver, but also to upholding the ethical standards we demonstrate every day in our business operations around the world.

Our commitment to being a good corporate citizen is an extension of our ethical standards. Protecting our employees, supporting local communities, and safeguarding the environment are principles of corporate citizenship that we believe are a priceless asset.

ExxonMobil's National Content strategy extends our citizenship commitment to the host nations where we operate. We strive to promote economic development by employing and training a local workforce, using local suppliers of goods and services, and investing in infrastructure projects to support education and healthcare.

We reflect on the year's successes knowing that significant challenges remain in the future. I am confident that ExxonMobil's competitive advantages position us well to meet these challenges. We will continue to deliver superior performance through disciplined investment, the strength of our functional organization, our ongoing commitment to technology, and maintaining our focus on safety and operational excellence.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Rex W. Tillerson". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Rex W. Tillerson
Chairman and CEO

ExxonMobil is making massive investments globally to develop new and affordable supplies of energy.

The Kizomba C development in Angola Block 15 utilizes two floating production, storage, and offloading (FPSO) vessels and 36 subsea wells, making it the largest subsea development we operate. Total oil and natural gas production in 2008 from our worldwide developments was over 3.9 million oil-equivalent barrels per day, helping to meet the world's growing demand for energy.





meeting demand.

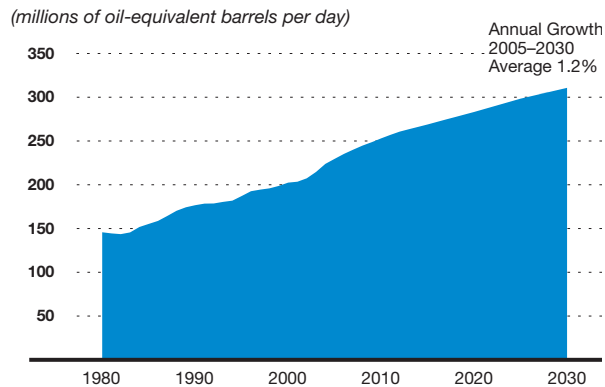
Finding and developing new supplies and products to bring to market

The world's need for reliable, affordable energy supplies is growing. Meeting this challenge will require substantial investments, access to resources, and new technologies to unlock these resources from increasingly challenging locations.

By 2030 global energy demand is expected to increase by about 30 percent from today's level, even assuming significant gains in energy efficiency. Oil and natural gas will remain the world's primary energy sources, meeting close to 60 percent of the demand.

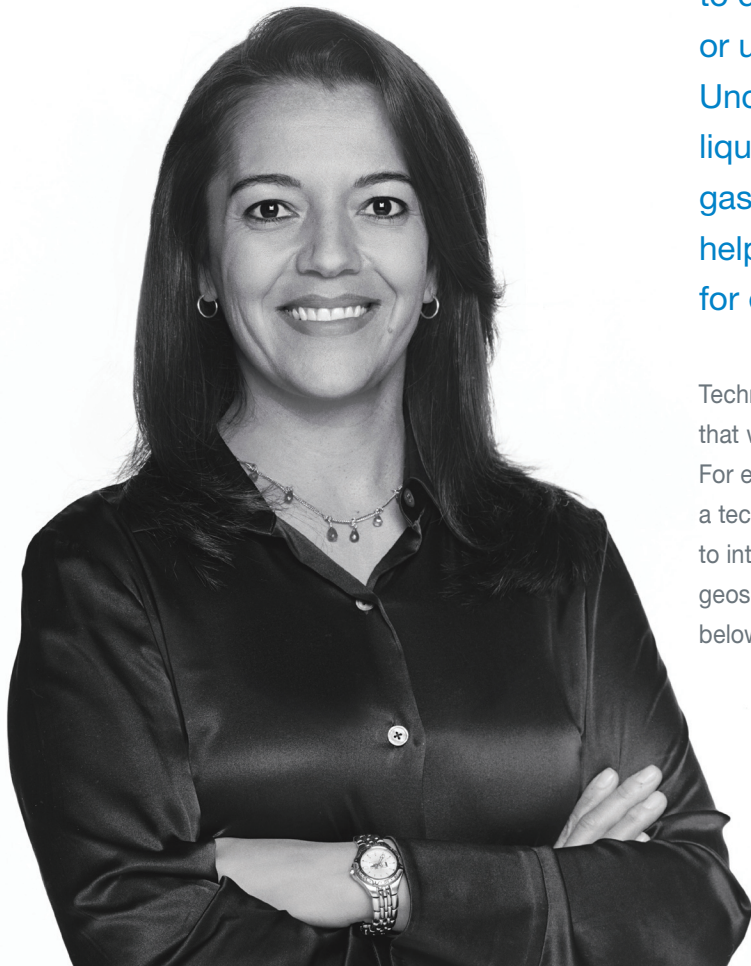
ExxonMobil plans to invest more than \$125 billion over the next five years developing future energy supplies and investing in the communities in which we operate, while at the same time reducing the environmental impact of what we do.

Worldwide Energy Demand



ExxonMobil's scientists and engineers are creating innovative technologies to develop otherwise inaccessible or uneconomic hydrocarbons. Unconventional resources such as liquefied natural gas, tight gas, shale gas, and heavy oil will be needed to help meet the world's growing demand for energy.

Technology is crucial to supplying more of the energy that we need with less impact on the environment. For example ExxonMobil's researchers have developed a technology called *R³M*. This technology allows us to interpret the earth's electromagnetic waves to help geoscientists find crude oil and natural gas hidden far below the surface.



Improving energy efficiency and minimizing environmental impacts

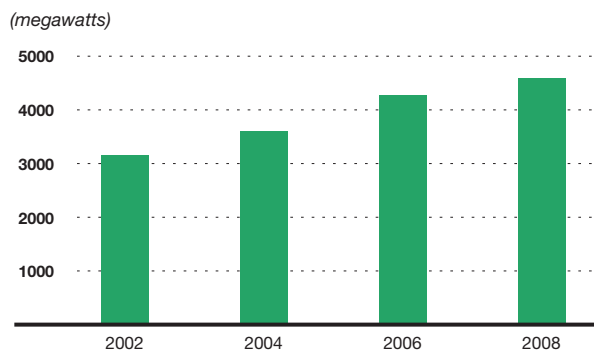
Since 2004 ExxonMobil has invested more than \$1.5 billion to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve energy efficiency.

Through our Global Energy Management System and investments in cogeneration, the simultaneous production of electricity and steam, we continue to make our operations more efficient, while at the same time reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

We have developed technologies such as a new lithium-ion battery separator film for use in hybrid and electric vehicles, as well as advanced engine oils, lightweight plastics, and tire materials that are already helping improve vehicle fuel economy.

ExxonMobil is also working with vehicle and engine manufacturers on advanced engines that could improve fuel economy by up to 30 percent, investing in a technology for separating CO₂ from natural gas to enable carbon capture and storage, and supporting breakthrough research into ways to make alternative energy sources like solar and biofuels more available and affordable.

Cogeneration Capacity⁽¹⁾



(1) Capacity in which ExxonMobil has an interest.

reducing impact.

Balancing the need for energy and economic growth while addressing environmental risks is a key challenge for society. Energy has to be used in the most efficient way to meet the needs of a growing world, but also to minimize the impact on the environment.



Our commitment to environmental responsibility starts with high standards for environmental management. Using an in-depth scientific understanding of the environmental impact of our activities, we work to improve energy efficiency, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and protect environmentally sensitive areas where we operate.

We continue to improve our environmental performance. In 2008 ExxonMobil achieved zero spills from company-operated and long-term chartered marine vessels. Every day our employees strive to improve our operating performance and to reduce incidents with environmental impact to zero.



ExxonMobil's commitment to providing safe and reliable products while ensuring our facilities achieve operational excellence has remained unwavering for decades.

It takes vision and commitment to remain the world's leading producer of petroleum and petrochemical products.

Mobil 1, the world's leading synthetic motor oil, helps to protect our customers' engines and improve fuel economy.



Fully Synthetic
Mobil
1
5W-30
Motor Oil
946mL/1U.S. Qt
FOR GASOLINE ENGINES

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3

operational excellence.

Safely and reliably producing oil, natural gas, and hydrocarbon products

Ensuring the safety and reliability of our operations is fundamental to our business success and a critical challenge that ExxonMobil takes on every day.

We continue to believe that an unrelenting emphasis on safe operations by our employees and contractors delivers superior business results.

We have developed a wide range of management and operating systems that ensure consistency of our operations and aid in the development and implementation of global best practices. Our company-wide Operations Integrity Management System (OIMS) provides a structured, global approach to managing risk throughout our worldwide operations.



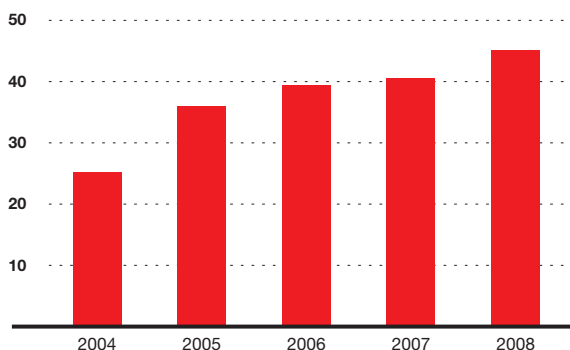
maximizing value.

Maximizing resource and asset value

To meet future energy demand, ExxonMobil must invest with a time horizon that is measured in decades rather than months or years. This requires a disciplined, consistent approach to investments and the capability to select and deliver projects that are robust in a variety of business environments.

Record Earnings in 2008
Net Income

(billions of dollars)



We have a proven track record of successful partnerships with host nations and of maximizing the value of their natural resources. We achieve this by leveraging and integrating the capabilities of our functional businesses, developing and deploying leading-edge technologies, applying unrivaled expertise in project management, and demonstrating our commitment to local communities and the environment.

We believe that investments that maximize resource and asset value will also grow long-term value for host nations and our shareholders.

Developing the next generation of scientists and engineers

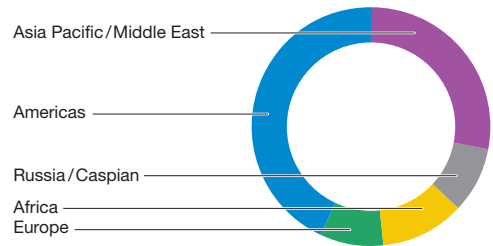
ExxonMobil has a world-class resource base of 72 billion oil-equivalent barrels, the largest in our industry. This resource base is diverse both geographically and by resource type, and underpins our long-term growth.

Just as we make financial investments with a long-term perspective, we recognize that the challenge of developing tomorrow's energy supplies will require the nurturing of a new generation of skilled scientists and engineers.

We continue to invest substantially in education programs to attract young people to math and science subjects. We also work to provide teachers with the support needed to maximize student achievement and encourage interest in math and science-related careers. In 2008 we invested more than \$70 million in education programs worldwide.

Resource Base by Geographic Region

(percent, oil-equivalent barrels)



promoting development.

Our long-term focus means that we need a steady stream of scientists and engineers with new ideas and a passion for innovation to solve tomorrow's challenges. It is one reason we are committed to supporting improvements in math and science education.



Our approach to development stretches beyond education. For example, through a program called National Content, we strategically plan how the growth of our own in-country business delivers sustainable benefits to local economies. National Content covers three areas – workforce development, supplier development, and strategic community programs.

Our major community programs include direct involvement in the fight against malaria in Africa, where we support advocacy programs, on-the-ground treatment and prevention projects, and research for new drugs and vaccines. In addition, through our *Educating Women and Girls Initiative*, we seek to reduce the barriers to progress for women and girls and support programs that train and empower women to be catalysts for social and economic development in their communities.





ExxonMobil Chemical's manufacturing facilities produce the base materials found in products used by millions of consumers every day. The Kawasaki Chemical Plant in Japan is part of ExxonMobil's global integrated manufacturing network. More than 90 percent of the chemical capacity we own and operate worldwide is integrated with our large refining facilities or natural gas processing plants, allowing us to optimize operations, increase efficiency, and reduce energy consumption.

The Outlook for Energy – A View to 2030

Energy – in all its forms – is critical to economic growth, development, and social welfare. Meeting the projected increase in energy demand to support growing populations and expanding economies poses many challenges, and will require an integrated set of solutions.

To help us prepare for the future energy marketplace, each year ExxonMobil develops *The Outlook for Energy*, a broad, in-depth look at the long-term global trends for energy demand and supply, and their impact on carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. The results of this comprehensive study provide a foundation for ExxonMobil’s business planning and are shared publicly to help build understanding of the world’s energy needs and challenges.

The Link Between Economic Growth and Energy

Energy and economic growth have long been entwined: The availability of energy supports long-term economic and social progress; economic growth drives increased energy usage.

Despite current economic conditions, global economic output, as measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP), is expected to increase by close to 3 percent on average annually through 2030.

Importantly the global economy is becoming more energy efficient. From 1980 to 2005, “energy intensity” – the amount of energy used per unit of economic output – improved by 1 percent per year on average. Going forward to 2030, we expect the rate of improvement will be 70-percent faster than in the past.

Even with significant energy intensity improvements, global energy demand is expected to increase approximately 35 percent from 2005 to 2030. The majority of new energy demand will come from Asia Pacific, reflecting strong

economic growth. Oil, natural gas, and coal will remain the predominant energy sources through 2030, but renewable sources such as wind, solar, and biofuels will increase rapidly.

Transportation Demand Driven by Developing Economies

Transportation provides perhaps the most visible use of energy. Moving people and goods requires tremendous amounts of energy worldwide, and that will not change in the foreseeable future. In fact energy demand for transportation is expected to increase by 40 percent from 2005 to 2030.

The global growth in transportation demand will be met primarily by oil, which is expected to provide almost 95 percent of all transportation fuel in 2030.

Electricity Demand Increases Need for Power Generation

As economies grow and access increases, global demand for electricity is projected to increase 75 percent by 2030 versus 2005.

Consistent with this projection, energy for power generation is expected to remain the largest and fastest growing segment of global demand, driven in large part by strong growth in Asia Pacific.

Meeting the expected worldwide growth in power demand will require a diverse set of energy sources. Today coal is dominant and will retain the largest share globally through 2030; however, natural gas, nuclear, and renewables will all gain market share.

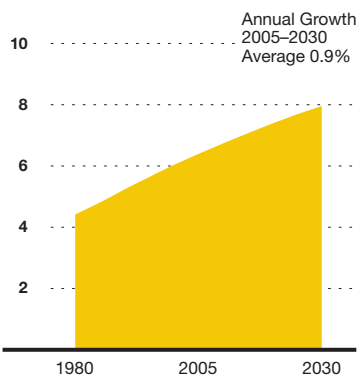
Worldwide Liquids Demand

Liquid fuels derived from oil, condensates, and natural gas liquids provide the largest share of energy supply today, due to their affordability, wide availability, and ease of transport. By 2030, global demand for liquids is expected to grow to approximately 108 million oil-equivalent barrels per day or close to 30 percent more than in 2005.

Worldwide Economics and Energy

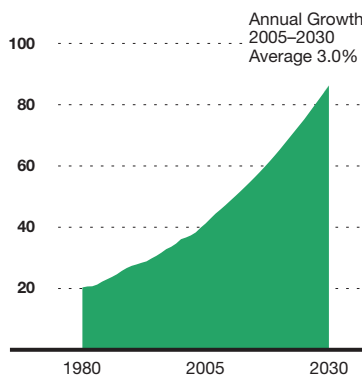
Population

(billions of people)



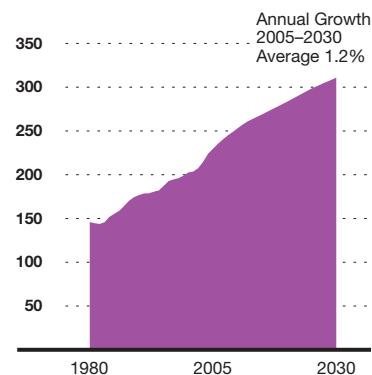
Gross Domestic Product

(trillions of dollars, 2005 dollars)

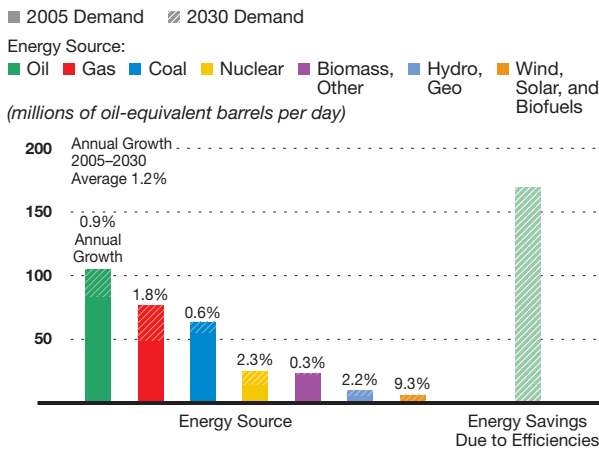


Energy Demand

(millions of oil-equivalent barrels per day)



Growth in Global Energy Demand



This demand will be met by a wide variety of sources. Conventional non-OPEC crude and condensate production is expected to remain relatively flat through 2030. However, growth is expected from a number of supply sources, including oil sands, natural gas liquids, and biofuels, as well as crude oil from OPEC countries. While the world's resource base is sufficient to meet projected demand, access to resources and timely investments will remain critical to meeting global needs.

LNG Import Market Will Grow

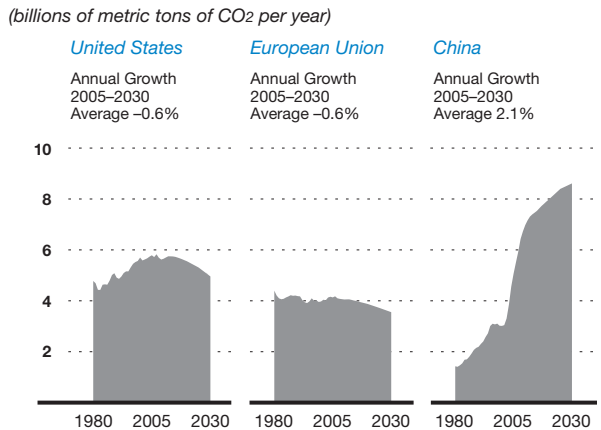
Increases in natural gas demand in major markets will require new sources of supply. Unconventional natural gas resources (e.g., tight gas, shale gas, coalbed methane) will contribute more significantly to supplies over time, enabled by technology advances. In addition new technologies are spurring development of a global market for liquefied natural gas (LNG), which is expected to more than triple in volume from 2005 to 2030 and help meet growing demand in North America, Europe, and Asia Pacific.

Global Energy in Perspective

Viewed globally, it is clear that the world's energy mix is highly diverse. Today, oil, natural gas, and coal provide approximately 80 percent of world energy. By 2030, oil will remain the largest source of energy supply at close to 35 percent. Natural gas will grow the fastest of the fossil fuels and will overtake coal as the second-largest energy source. Nuclear power will increase significantly, surpassing coal in terms of absolute growth and becoming the fourth-largest fuel source. Hydro and geothermal will also grow, but they are limited by the availability of natural sites. Wind, solar, and biofuels will increase about 9 percent per year on average, the highest growth rate of all fuels.

In developing this *Outlook*, we assume significant efficiency improvements over time. Compared to 2005 energy-intensity levels, these improvements translate to energy savings of approximately 170 million oil-equivalent barrels per day by

Energy-Related CO₂ Outlook by Region



2030 – about double the corresponding growth in demand. Achieving these gains will be critical to helping meet global energy challenges.

Growing Energy Demand and CO₂ Emissions

The outlook for energy-related CO₂ emissions is linked directly to projections of the amount and type of energy required. Looking globally we do not expect CO₂ emissions to peak by 2030. While the United States and other developed countries will reduce emissions, the economic growth and associated energy needs of developing countries will drive global CO₂ levels higher. This highlights the challenge ahead for the world – how to continue to provide the energy necessary to bring billions of people up the economic ladder while mitigating the growth of CO₂ emissions.

Conclusion

This *Outlook* makes clear that the world's energy challenges are formidable. We believe that meeting these global energy challenges requires an integrated set of solutions that includes:

- Moderating demand through new technologies that improve energy efficiency in our vehicles, homes, and businesses.
- Expanding access to all economically viable energy sources – oil, natural gas, coal, nuclear, and alternative and renewable sources such as wind, solar, and biofuels.
- Mitigating the risks of climate change through technologies that advance energy efficiency, enable widespread use of renewables, and capture and store CO₂ emissions.

Looking to 2030 and beyond, we realize that the scale of our global challenge is enormous, but so, too, is our commitment to succeed and our capacity to innovate. ExxonMobil is confident that by pursuing this integrated set of solutions – while working with governments to create reliable policy and investment environments for these solutions to thrive – the world can achieve both energy and environmental security to support growing economic prosperity.

Business Overview

UPSTREAM

DOWNSTREAM

CHEMICAL

2008 was another outstanding year for ExxonMobil. We delivered \$45 billion in net income, a record for the Corporation, with each of our businesses – Upstream, Downstream, and Chemical – achieving strong earnings performance. Return on average capital employed was 34 percent and cash flow from operations and asset sales was nearly \$66 billion. These results reflect the strength of our straightforward business model and long-term perspective in a highly competitive global industry.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
<i>(millions of dollars, unless noted)</i>					
Sales and other operating revenue ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	459,579	390,328	365,467	358,955	291,252
Net income	45,220	40,610	39,500	36,130	25,330
Cash flow from operations and asset sales ⁽³⁾	65,710	56,206	52,366	54,174	43,305
Capital and exploration expenditures ⁽³⁾	26,143	20,853	19,855	17,699	14,885
Cash dividends to ExxonMobil shareholders	8,058	7,621	7,628	7,185	6,896
Common stock purchases <i>(gross)</i>	35,734	31,822	29,558	18,221	9,951
Research and development costs	847	814	733	712	649
Cash and cash equivalents at year end ⁽⁴⁾	31,437	33,981	28,244	28,671	18,531
Total assets at year end	228,052	242,082	219,015	208,335	195,256
Total debt at year end	9,425	9,566	8,347	7,991	8,293
Shareholders' equity at year end	112,965	121,762	113,844	111,186	101,756
Average capital employed ⁽³⁾	129,683	128,760	122,573	116,961	107,339
Share price at year end <i>(dollars)</i>	79.83	93.69	76.63	56.17	51.26
Market valuation at year end	397,239	504,220	438,990	344,491	328,128
Regular employees at year end <i>(thousands)</i>	79.9	80.8	82.1	83.7	85.9

KEY FINANCIAL RATIOS	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Net income per common share <i>(dollars)</i>	8.78	7.36	6.68	5.76	3.91
Net income per common share – assuming dilution <i>(dollars)</i>	8.69	7.28	6.62	5.71	3.89
Return on average capital employed ⁽³⁾ <i>(percent)</i>	34.2	31.8	32.2	31.3	23.8
Net income to average shareholders' equity <i>(percent)</i>	38.5	34.5	35.1	33.9	26.4
Debt to capital ⁽⁵⁾ <i>(percent)</i>	7.4	7.1	6.6	6.5	7.3
Net debt to capital ⁽⁶⁾ <i>(percent)</i>	(23.0)	(24.0)	(20.4)	(22.0)	(10.7)
Ratio of current assets to current liabilities <i>(times)</i>	1.47	1.47	1.55	1.58	1.40
Fixed charge coverage <i>(times)</i>	52.2	49.9	46.3	50.2	36.1

(1) Sales and other operating revenue includes sales-based taxes of \$34,508 million for 2008, \$31,728 million for 2007, \$30,381 million for 2006, \$30,742 million for 2005, and \$27,263 million for 2004.

(2) Sales and other operating revenue includes \$30,810 million for 2005 and \$25,289 million for 2004 for purchases/sales contracts with the same counterparty. Associated costs were included in Crude oil and product purchases. Effective January 1, 2006, these purchases/sales were recorded on a net basis with no resulting impact on net income.

(3) See Frequently Used Terms on pages 44 through 45.

(4) Excluding restricted cash of \$4,604 million in 2006, 2005, and 2004.

(5) Debt includes short- and long-term debt. Capital includes short- and long-term debt, shareholders' equity, and minority interests.

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

BUSINESS MODEL

ExxonMobil has a consistent and straightforward business model that combines our long-term perspective, disciplined approach to capital investment, and focus on operational excellence to grow shareholder value. We identify, develop, and execute projects using global best practices that ensure project returns will be resilient across a range of economic scenarios. We operate our facilities using proven management systems to achieve operational excellence. As a result, we consistently generate more income from a highly efficient capital base, as demonstrated by our superior return on average capital employed. We deliver industry-leading financial and operating results that grow long-term shareholder value.

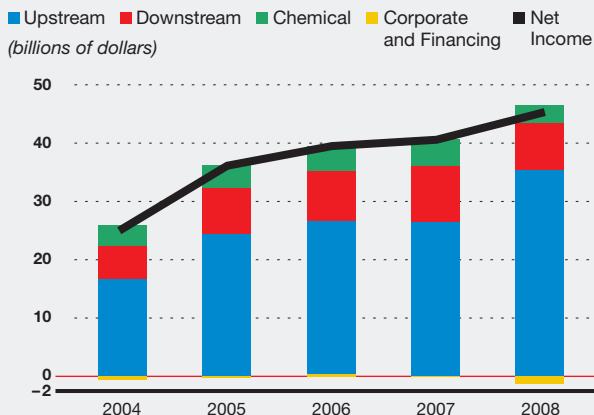


ExxonMobil’s superior performance demonstrates the strength of our long-term business model.

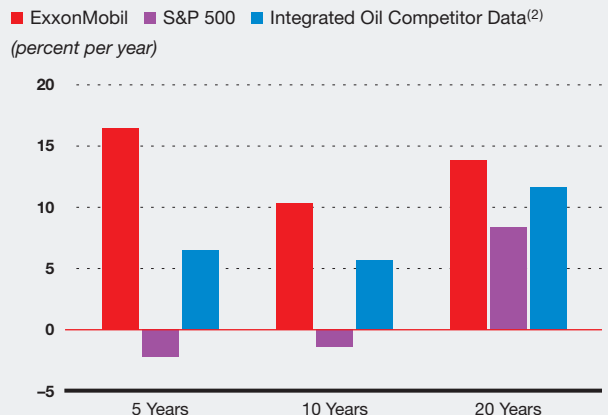
Superior 2008 Results

- Workforce safety performance continues to lead industry.
- Record earnings of \$45.2 billion, with strong performance in each of our business functions.
- Annual dividend per share growth of 13 percent versus 2007, the 26th consecutive year of dividend per share increases.
- Total shareholder distributions of \$40.1 billion, an increase of \$4.4 billion versus 2007.
- Industry-leading return on average capital employed of 34 percent.
- Start-up of eight major Upstream projects.
- Total liquids production and natural gas production available for sale of 3.9 million oil-equivalent barrels per day.
- Replaced 103 percent of production with proved oil and gas reserve additions of 1.5 billion oil-equivalent barrels, including asset sales and excluding year-end price/cost effects.

Record Earnings in 2008
Functional Earnings and Net Income



Total Shareholder Returns⁽¹⁾



(1) Reflects data through December 31, 2008.
(2) Royal Dutch Shell, BP, and Chevron values are calculated on a consistent basis with ExxonMobil, based on public information.

Upstream

Exploration, Development, Production, and Gas & Power Marketing

UPSTREAM STRATEGIES

ExxonMobil's fundamental Upstream strategies guide our global exploration, development, production, and gas and power marketing activities:

- Identify and pursue all attractive exploration opportunities
- Invest in projects that deliver superior returns
- Maximize profitability of existing oil and gas production
- Capitalize 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 in which we operate. ExxonMobil's ability to integrate and execute these strategies consistently delivers superior long-term value.

The Adriatic LNG terminal, the world's first offshore liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal, left its construction site in Algeciras, Spain, on August 30, 2008, for the 1700 nautical mile trip to its final destination, offshore Porto Levante, Italy. The terminal is now on station undergoing commissioning and will have the capacity to supply 10 percent of Italy's natural gas market.



2008 Results and Highlights

Industry-leading workforce safety performance.

Earnings were a record \$35.4 billion.

Upstream return on average capital employed was 54 percent, and has averaged 44 percent over the past five years.

Earnings per oil-equivalent barrel were \$24.67, exceeding those of our competitors.

Total liquids production and natural gas production available for sale was 3.9 million oil-equivalent barrels per day, the highest among our competitors.

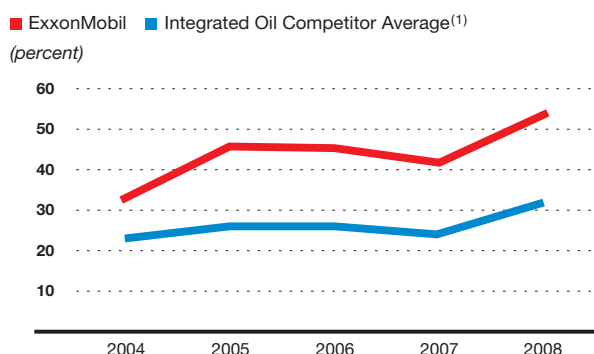
Replaced 103 percent of production with proved oil and gas reserve additions of 1.5 billion oil-equivalent barrels, including asset sales and excluding year-end price/cost effects.

Resource base additions totaled 2.2 billion oil-equivalent barrels. ExxonMobil's resource base now stands at 72 billion oil-equivalent barrels.

Finding and resource-acquisition costs were \$1.32 per oil-equivalent barrel.

Upstream capital and exploration spending was \$19.7 billion, driven by an active exploration program, selective investment in a strong portfolio of development projects, and continued investment to enhance the value of existing assets.

Upstream Return on Average Capital Employed



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

UPSTREAM COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES

Portfolio Quality • The quality, size, and diversity of ExxonMobil's resource base and project inventory underpin a strong long-term outlook.

Global Integration • The global functional Upstream companies work with the Downstream and Chemical businesses to identify and deliver integrated solutions that maximize resource value.

Discipline and Consistency • We explore, develop, produce, and market using globally deployed management systems that ensure consistent application of the highest technical, operational, and commercial standards.

Value Maximization • From optimum development concept selection continuing through mid- and late-life investments to increase reservoir recovery, ExxonMobil maximizes resource value over the life of each asset.

Long-Term Perspective • Consistent, selective capital investment and focused technology development ensure robust investments over the long term.

UPSTREAM STATISTICAL RECAP	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Earnings (<i>millions of dollars</i>)	35,402	26,497	26,230	24,349	16,675
Liquids production (<i>thousands of barrels per day</i>)	2,405	2,616	2,681	2,523	2,571
Natural gas production available for sale (<i>millions of cubic feet per day</i>)	9,095	9,384	9,334	9,251	9,864
Oil-equivalent production (<i>thousands of barrels per day</i>)	3,921	4,180	4,237	4,065	4,215
Proved reserves replacement ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ (<i>percent</i>)	110	132	129	129	125
Resource additions ⁽²⁾ (<i>millions of oil-equivalent barrels</i>)	2,230	2,010	4,270	4,365	2,940
Average capital employed ⁽²⁾ (<i>millions of dollars</i>)	66,064	63,565	57,871	53,261	50,642
Return on average capital employed ⁽²⁾ (<i>percent</i>)	53.6	41.7	45.3	45.7	32.9
Capital and exploration expenditures ⁽²⁾ (<i>millions of dollars</i>)	19,734	15,724	16,231	14,470	11,715

(1) Excluding asset sales, the 2007 Venezuela expropriation, and year-end price/cost effects.

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

Identify and Pursue All Attractive Exploration Opportunities

ExxonMobil's exploration strategy is to identify, evaluate, pursue, and capture the highest-quality opportunities around the world. ExxonMobil's net exploration acreage totaled 73 million acres in 33 countries at year-end 2008. This geographically and geologically diverse, high-quality portfolio balances risk and reward to deliver both production and resource growth.

Growing the Resource Base

The success of our approach is demonstrated by the addition of an average of 3.2 billion oil-equivalent barrels to the resource base per year over the past five years. The result is a resource base of 72 billion oil-equivalent barrels. The timing of large resource additions varies from year to year and can lead to fluctuations in finding and resource-acquisition costs. Finding and resource-acquisition costs have averaged \$0.66 per oil-equivalent barrel over the past five years.

Disciplined Approach to Proved Reserves

All reserves additions and revisions follow a rigorous and structured management review process that is stewarded by a team of experienced reserves experts with global responsibility. ExxonMobil has added 8.6 billion oil-equivalent barrels to proved reserves over the past five years, replacing 110 percent of production. Total proved reserves of 22.8 billion oil-equivalent barrels at year-end 2008 would yield 15 years of production at current levels.

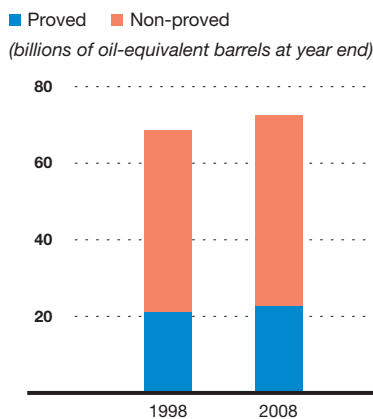
2008 Key Exploration Captures

- Awarded and acquired interest in 76,000 acres in the Horn River Basin, Canada
- Acquired equity in 184,300 acres in the Mako Trough in southeast Hungary
- Awarded the 406,500-acre Gunting Block onshore and offshore East Java, Indonesia
- Awarded equity in two exploration licenses totaling 778,700 acres in the Porcupine Basin offshore Ireland
- Acquired equity in an oil prospecting license totaling 229,000 acres in the deep water offshore Nigeria
- Awarded equity in a 2.5-million-acre deepwater block offshore Libya
- Awarded equity in a 1.8-million-acre block in the Black Sea offshore Romania
- Acquired equity in 17,500 acres in the Piceance Basin, Colorado
- Awarded six leases totaling 19,400 acres in the Pennsylvania State Forest Lease Sale
- Awarded 14 blocks in the Gulf of Mexico Central Sale 206 and 128 blocks in the Gulf of Mexico Western Sale 207

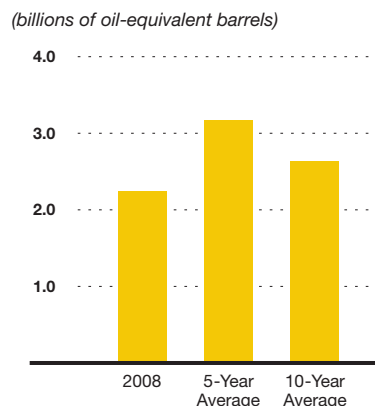


The West Polaris drillship spud the first exploration well on the ExxonMobil-operated BM-S-22 Block, offshore Brazil in October 2008.

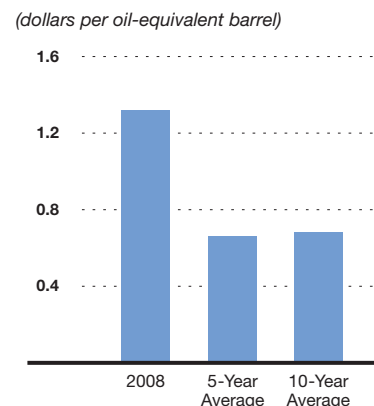
Resource Base⁽¹⁾



Resource Additions and Acquisitions⁽¹⁾



Finding and Resource-Acquisition Costs⁽¹⁾



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

Invest in Projects that Deliver Superior Returns

ExxonMobil continues to focus on disciplined investment decisions and industry-leading project execution to deliver superior returns from Upstream projects.

As project scale and complexity increase across the industry, the challenge to bring new energy supplies to market on time and within budget is growing. ExxonMobil's project management systems leverage global best practices from previous projects to provide a disciplined and consistent approach to the diverse execution challenges around the world.

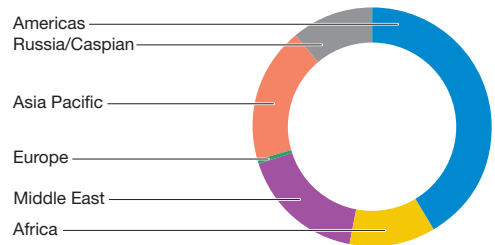
Superior project execution begins with selecting the design and operating concept that will be robust through a range of uncertainties and that will deliver maximum value over the life of the asset. It requires a commitment to and investment in technology to develop innovative solutions that lower costs, increase reliability, and deliver profitable volumes. ExxonMobil spends a great deal of time on execution planning to minimize cost and schedule risks during the execution phase of major projects.

The combination of our global processes, proprietary technology, and project management expertise results in industry-leading project execution performance.

ExxonMobil has a large portfolio of project opportunities that is both global and diverse. Many of these developments are located in challenging environments and include deepwater, heavy oil/oil sands, unconventional gas, arctic, liquefied natural gas (LNG), and acid/sour gas projects. With a portfolio

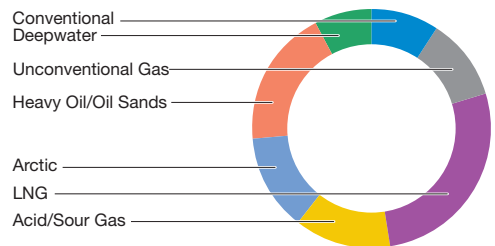
Resources in Projects by Geographic Region

(percent, oil-equivalent barrels)



Resources in Projects by Project Type

(percent, oil-equivalent barrels)



of more than 120 projects expected to develop over 24 billion oil-equivalent barrels (net), ExxonMobil selectively funds those projects that deliver robust financial performance and maximize profitable volumes growth over a wide range of economic conditions.

Qatargas II Train 4 is the world's largest LNG train with production capacity of 7.8 million tons per year. First LNG is expected in early 2009.



Major Development Projects

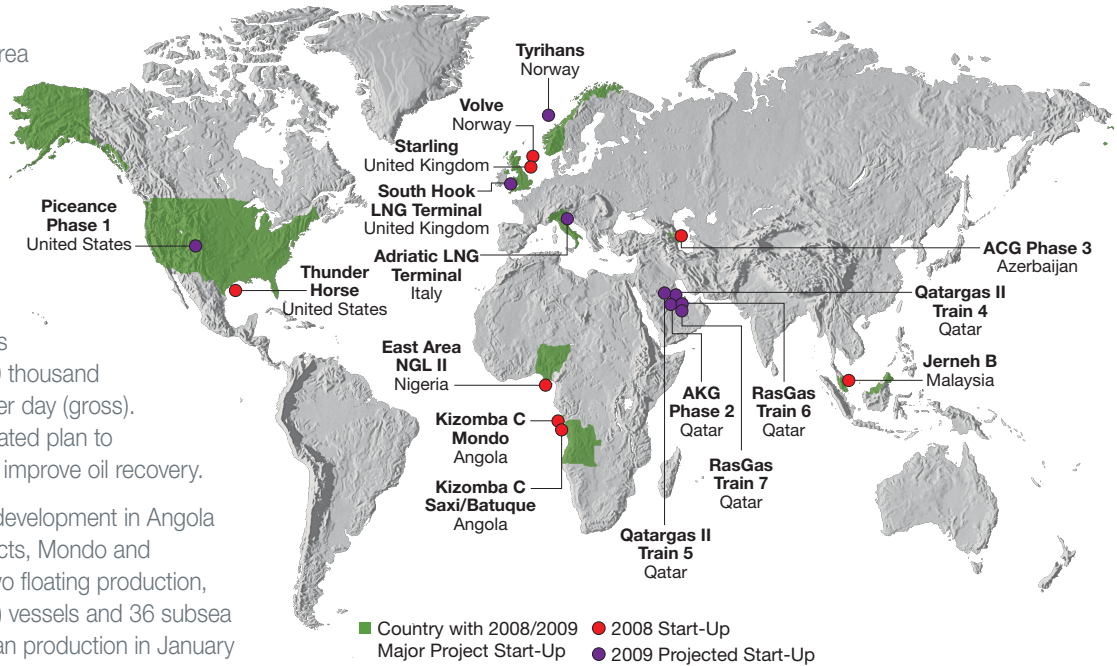
ExxonMobil participated in eight major project start-ups in 2008, with nine more anticipated in 2009. Beyond 2009 an additional 44 major projects are in various stages of project planning and execution.

2008 Project Start-Ups

East Area NGL II • The East Area natural gas liquids (NGL) II project in Nigeria began production in March 2008. The project is expected to recover about 300 million barrels of natural gas liquids (gross) from associated gas produced from the East Area fields. At its peak, the project is expected to produce about 50 thousand barrels of natural gas liquids per day (gross). The project is part of an integrated plan to significantly reduce flaring and improve oil recovery.

Kizomba C • The Kizomba C development in Angola Block 15 consists of two projects, Mondo and Saxi/Batuque, and includes two floating production, storage, and offloading (FPSO) vessels and 36 subsea wells. The Mondo project began production in January 2008, after the FPSO vessel and subsea production facilities were completed and commissioned. The Saxi/Batuque project commenced production in July 2008, completing the second phase of the development for Kizomba C. Together these projects are expected to recover approximately 600 million barrels of oil (gross) and produce 200 thousand barrels of oil per day at peak (gross).

Starling • In the North Sea offshore the United Kingdom, start-up of production from the co-venturer-operated Starling gas condensate field began in January 2008. The development will consist of up to three wells and is expected to recover almost 40 million oil-equivalent barrels (gross).



Volve • The Volve project offshore Norway began production in February 2008 as an eight-well development. The project is expected to recover nearly 70 million oil-equivalent barrels with a gross production capacity of 50 thousand barrels per day of liquids and 30 million cubic feet per day of gas.

Jerneh B • Natural gas production began in April 2008 from the offshore Jerneh B platform in Malaysia. At its peak, this development is expected to produce 150 million cubic feet per day (gross), bringing total production for the Jerneh field to 500 million cubic feet per day (gross).

ACG Phase 3 • The Azeri-Chirag-Gunashli (ACG) Phase 3 project, which developed the Deep Water Gunashli field offshore Azerbaijan, started production in April 2008. Production is expected to increase as additional wells are brought online and is projected to ultimately reach approximately 300 thousand barrels of oil per day (gross).

Thunder Horse • The Thunder Horse project in the Gulf of Mexico, offshore the United States, began oil production in 2008. The facility is designed for peak gross production of 250 thousand barrels of oil per day and 200 million cubic feet of natural gas per day.



The East Area NGL II project includes extraction and fractionation facilities to recover natural gas liquids from gas gathered from the East Area fields offshore Nigeria.



Construction is nearly complete on the 7.8-million-tons-per-year RasGas liquefied natural gas (LNG) Trains 6 and 7 in Qatar.

Other Projects Progressing

Qatargas II Trains 4 and 5 • Qatargas II Train 4 is expected to start up in early 2009 as the largest LNG train in the world with an annual capacity of 7.8 million tons. Construction continues on Qatargas II Train 5, which also will have an annual capacity of 7.8 million tons. Start-up is expected in 2009. Shipments are planned primarily to the U.K. gas market through the South Hook LNG regasification terminal, which is expected to receive its first cargo in early 2009.

RasGas Trains 6 and 7 • Two 7.8-million-tons-per-year LNG trains owned by Ras Laffan Liquefied Natural Gas Company (3), a joint venture between Qatar Petroleum and ExxonMobil, are under construction with start-up planned in 2009. Train 6 is planned to supply the U.S. market, while Train 7 is expected to primarily supply Asia and other markets worldwide.

Adriatic LNG Terminal • The Adriatic LNG terminal, installed at its final destination offshore Porto Levante, Italy, in September 2008, is the world's first fixed offshore LNG storage and regasification terminal. The terminal is capable of delivering up to 775 million cubic feet of gas per day to

the Italian market. Commissioning activities are progressing, with start-up scheduled in 2009.

Kearl Oil Sands • The Kearl Oil Sands project is expected to develop a world-class resource in northern Alberta exceeding 4 billion barrels. The planned three-phase development will be an open-pit mining operation with the first phase producing approximately 110 thousand barrels of bitumen per day (gross). Detailed design, equipment procurement, and initial site preparation activities have begun for the first phase.

Papua New Guinea (PNG) LNG • The Gas Agreement for the PNG LNG project was signed in 2008 by the State of Papua New Guinea and the project's joint venture participants. After achieving this milestone, the project began front-end engineering and design. The project is planned to develop the Hides, Angore, and Juha fields to supply feed gas for a 6.3-million-tons-per-year LNG facility located 12 miles northwest of Port Moresby.

Gorgon Jansz • Engineering and execution planning continued to progress during 2008 for the Gorgon Jansz LNG project, offshore Western Australia. The project includes parallel development of the Gorgon and deepwater Jansz gas fields, and installation of a 15-million-tons-per-year LNG facility on Barrow Island.

Banyu Urip • The Banyu Urip development in the Cepu Contract Area onshore Java is planned to have 49 wells, an onshore central processing facility, and a 60-mile pipeline to transport the processed oil to a floating storage and offloading vessel. The full development is expected to produce 165 thousand barrels of oil per day (gross). Land acquisition and major contract tendering activities are under way for the full project. The project includes an early oil phase with capacity to produce up to 20 thousand barrels of oil per day (gross).

The South Hook LNG regasification terminal will have the capacity to supply up to 2 billion cubic feet of gas per day into the U.K. natural gas grid.



Maximize Profitability of Existing Oil and Gas Production

ExxonMobil applies the most cost-effective technology and operations management systems to all assets to maximize the commercial recovery of hydrocarbons.

ExxonMobil leverages its global functional organization to manage oil and gas assets through rapid technology transfer and best practices application. Our organizational structure and consistent processes enable the company to define priorities on a worldwide basis and to deploy resources when and where they are needed, drawing on an experienced, dedicated, and diverse workforce of exceptional quality.

We place significant focus on managing and optimizing base performance and continuously generating opportunities to maximize the value of our assets. High-quality reservoir management and rigorous depletion planning ensure optimum long-term field performance and enhance production from existing wells. We continually invest in our asset base to enhance resource recovery, maximize profitability, and extend field life. New production volumes are generated through drilling new wells, workovers, and implementing secondary or tertiary recovery programs.

ExxonMobil is recognized as an industry leader in the application of cost-effective technologies for enhanced oil recovery. These include using water or gas injection, heavy oil steamflooding, and sour gas injection techniques to increase reservoir recovery.

Production is maximized through a disciplined focus on operational integrity and by leveraging global best practices to improve facility reliability. For instance, maintenance activities are rigorously planned and executed resulting in optimized schedules and higher uptime.

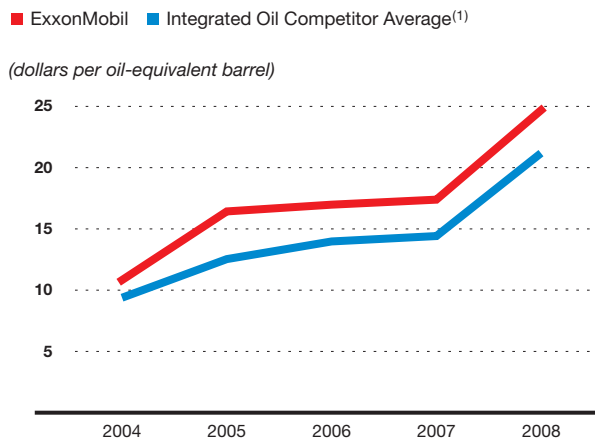


The Harmony Platform, producing since 1993, is located in the Santa Ynez Unit, 20 miles west of Santa Barbara, California, on the outer continental shelf in the Pacific Ocean.

All of these activities are performed with a structured focus on cost management and capital discipline in combination with a steadfast commitment to operational excellence. Operations integrity is fundamental to our success and is a top priority. Within the Operations Integrity Management System (OIMS), integrity management processes address all aspects of the business and define the global standards for safe and environmentally sound operations.

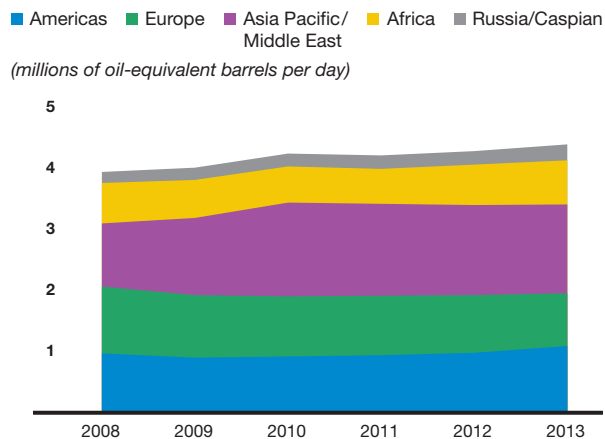
The asset base is continuously under review to ensure that every asset is contributing to our strategic objectives to the maximum extent possible. ExxonMobil consistently delivers higher earnings per barrel than our competitors. This is a direct reflection of our commitment to investment discipline, superior execution, and ability to maximize resource recovery.

Upstream Earnings per Barrel



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

Production Outlook by Geographic Region



Capitalize on Growing Natural Gas and Power Markets

ExxonMobil's expertise in integrating advanced technologies across the natural gas value chain, supported by a network of commercial experts with knowledge of global energy markets, provides a significant competitive advantage.

In the North American natural gas market, demand is projected to grow about 1 percent per year on average to 2030, and with domestic supply from existing fields declining, continued investments and new discoveries are required. To increase supply, ExxonMobil is expanding the development of tight gas resources in the Piceance Basin in Colorado. We also have a leading position in gas resources in the Mackenzie Delta region of northern Canada and on the North Slope of Alaska, and have acquired acreage in the Horn River Basin in western Canada. Liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports will also play an increasingly important role. ExxonMobil is participating in building the Golden Pass LNG regasification terminal on the U.S. Gulf Coast, with a planned capacity of about 2 billion cubic feet per day. ExxonMobil is also seeking regulatory approval for a new LNG regasification terminal, BlueOcean Energy, 20 miles off the coast of New Jersey.

ExxonMobil is a leading natural gas producer in Europe through ownership in many key assets in the Netherlands, Germany, and the North Sea. Local production in Europe is anticipated to begin declining in the next few years. To help meet the need for new supplies, LNG will play an increasing role. The South Hook LNG terminal in Milford Haven, Wales, and the Adriatic LNG terminal offshore Italy, both developed by ExxonMobil and its partners, are expected to be operational in 2009. These terminals will have a combined



The Mozah is one of the world's largest LNG carriers. The Q-Max class LNG carriers were designed to economically ship LNG to global markets.

capacity of nearly 3 billion cubic feet of gas per day. ExxonMobil has also acquired a strong acreage position in unconventional gas in Europe to help meet future demand.

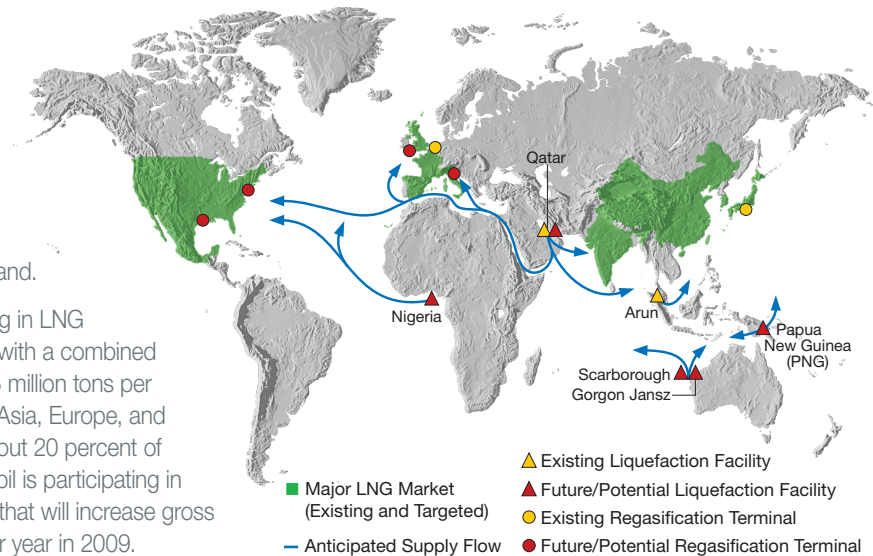
Asia Pacific natural gas demand is expected to grow faster than any other region of the world at about 3.7 percent per year through 2030. ExxonMobil-interest LNG operations in Indonesia and Qatar are major exporters to Japan, South Korea, India, and Taiwan. ExxonMobil is also among the largest suppliers of pipeline gas to markets in Australia and Malaysia, and provides pipeline gas supplies to markets in Thailand, far east Russia, and Qatar. Additional pipeline and LNG opportunities are being progressed in the Middle East, Australia, Indonesia, Russia, Papua New Guinea, and West Africa.

ExxonMobil also has interests in electric power generation facilities with total capacity of about 16,000 megawatts.

GLOBAL LNG

Global LNG demand is expected to grow about 4 percent per year through 2030, driven by demand in North America and Europe as well as Asia Pacific markets. By 2030 LNG demand is expected to represent about 15 percent of the world's gas demand.

ExxonMobil is currently participating in LNG operations in Qatar and Indonesia with a combined gross capacity of approximately 35 million tons per year, supplying LNG to markets in Asia, Europe, and North America. This represents about 20 percent of global industry capacity. ExxonMobil is participating in four additional LNG trains in Qatar that will increase gross capacity by over 30 million tons per year in 2009.



Downstream

Refining & Supply, Fuels Marketing, and Lubricants & Specialties

DOWNSTREAM STRATEGIES

ExxonMobil's Downstream encompasses a global portfolio of businesses including refining, supply, fuels marketing, and lubricants and specialties operations. Our consistent business strategies are key to achieving sustained, outstanding performance:

- **Maintain best-in-class operations, in all respects**
- **Provide quality, valued products and services to our customers**
- **Lead industry in efficiency and effectiveness**
- **Capitalize on integration with other ExxonMobil businesses**
- **Selectively invest for resilient, advantaged returns**
- **Maximize value from leading-edge technologies**

Our focus on execution of these strategies drives operational excellence, continuous margin improvement, increased cost efficiency, and disciplined capital management. As a result, the Downstream is well-positioned to deliver long-term growth in shareholder value.

ExxonMobil's refinery in Joliet, Illinois, is one of the newest in the United States and one of the most energy efficient. Our high-conversion refinery has a crude capacity of 240 thousand barrels per day.



2008 Results and Highlights

Best-ever lost-time injury rate for combined employee and contractor workforce.

Strong earnings of \$8.2 billion, generating a return on average capital employed of 32 percent.

Refinery throughput of 5.4 million barrels per day, comparable to 2007 excluding the impact of the Gulf Coast hurricanes and portfolio changes.

Petroleum product sales of 6.8 million barrels per day.

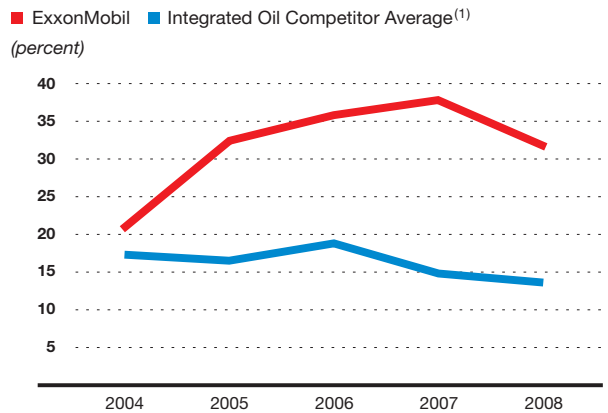
Increased raw material flexibility through the use of proprietary technology. Since 2004 we have run on average 125 crudes new to individual refineries every year.

Started up four new projects to produce lower-sulfur diesel and announced plans to invest more than \$1 billion in three refineries – Baytown, Texas; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; and Antwerp, Belgium – to further increase production of lower-sulfur diesel.

Began commissioning a new 125-megawatt cogeneration unit in our Antwerp, Belgium, refinery, with sufficient capacity to meet the refinery’s power requirements as well as the majority of the power needs of the other ExxonMobil manufacturing sites in Belgium.

Launched Mobil 1 Advanced Fuel Economy synthetic motor oil, designed to improve fuel economy, benefitting the environment.

Downstream Return on Average Capital Employed



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

DOWNSTREAM COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES

Portfolio Quality • We are the world’s largest global refiner, manufacturer of lube basestocks, and supplier/marketer of petroleum products. Our large, world-class facilities are located in major markets around the world.

Global Integration • Over 75 percent of our refining capacity is integrated with our lubes and/or chemical businesses. Our global functional organization facilitates efficient development and deployment of global best practices and new technologies.

Discipline and Consistency • Systematic processes and corresponding efficient execution have established us as an industry leader in operational excellence and cost effectiveness.

Value Maximization • Proprietary Molecule Management technology enables us to optimize raw material selection and processing, and maximize yields of higher-value products.

Long-Term Perspective • We maintain a disciplined capital approach focused on profitable and resilient investments that build our competitive advantage over time.

DOWNSTREAM STATISTICAL RECAP	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Earnings (millions of dollars)	8,151	9,573	8,454	7,992	5,706
Refinery throughput (thousands of barrels per day)	5,416	5,571	5,603	5,723	5,713
Petroleum product sales ⁽¹⁾ (thousands of barrels per day)	6,761	7,099	7,247	7,519	7,511
Average capital employed ⁽²⁾ (millions of dollars)	25,627	25,314	23,628	24,680	27,173
Return on average capital employed ⁽²⁾ (percent)	31.8	37.8	35.8	32.4	21.0
Capital expenditures (millions of dollars)	3,529	3,303	2,729	2,495	2,405

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

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

Refining & Supply

ExxonMobil Refining & Supply integrates a global network of reliable and efficient manufacturing plants, transportation systems, and distribution centers to provide fuels, lubricants, feedstocks, and other high-value products to our customers around the world.

Our global supply organization optimizes our network, including selection and placement of raw materials to our refineries, efficient supply of products to our customers, and placement of ExxonMobil's equity crude. Our proven business model is founded on continuous operations improvement, leveraging our global scale and integration across businesses to improve margins and deliver efficiencies. We are meeting the growing demand for high-quality products through selective investments that yield a competitive advantage.

Pursuing Operational Excellence

We strive for excellence in all aspects of our operations. Personnel and operations safety remain our top priorities. Our Operations Integrity Management System (OIMS) framework delivers common worldwide expectations that help ensure safe and reliable operations. We continue to enhance personnel safety through focus on human factors. We are also focused on improving operations safety by identifying and reducing risks inherent in our businesses, strengthening our systems and worker competencies, and upgrading our facilities. Our processes and their efficient execution have established ExxonMobil as an industry leader in operational excellence.

Leveraging Global Scale and Integration

ExxonMobil is the world's largest refiner, with the world's largest distillation, conversion, and lube basestock production capacity. We have a strong presence in mature markets around the world as well as a significant presence



Operators fine tune process conditions to maximize the yield of high-value products and minimize energy usage at our Baton Rouge, Louisiana, refinery.

in the high-growth Asia Pacific region. Our refineries are more than 60 percent larger than the industry average with more conversion capacity and more integration with chemical and lubes operations. These advantages provide us greater flexibility to optimize operations and produce higher-value products with lower feedstock and operating costs. In addition we use an integrated approach when developing new business opportunities, an example of which is our refining, petrochemical, and fuels marketing venture in Fujian Province, China.

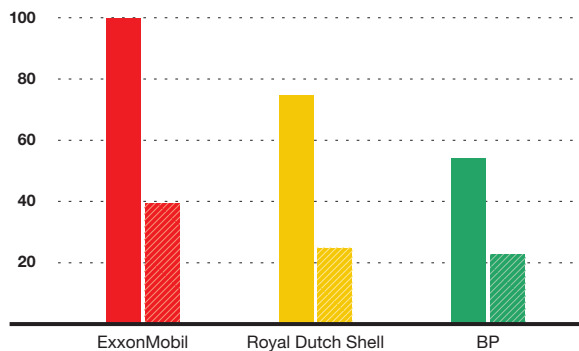
Maintaining Capital Discipline

We continue to take a disciplined and long-term approach to investments in order to meet the world's energy needs while sustaining industry-leading returns. Our capital investments include projects to meet new product quality requirements, reduce environmental impact, further upgrade safety systems, lower operating costs, produce higher-value products and chemical feedstocks, and process lower-cost raw materials.

Equity Capacity⁽¹⁾

■ Distillation ▨ Conversion⁽²⁾

(indexed)

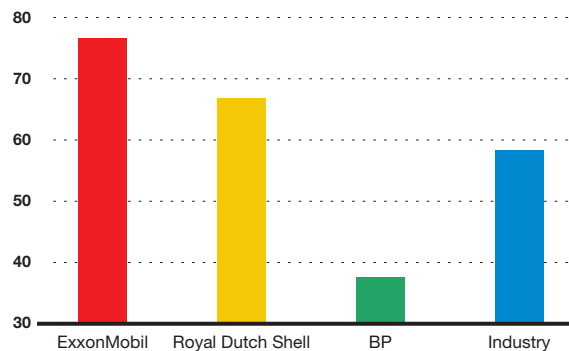


(1) Royal Dutch Shell and BP values calculated on a consistent basis with ExxonMobil, based on public information.

(2) Conversion capacity includes catalytic cracking, hydrocracking, and coking.

Refinery Integration with Chemicals or Lubes⁽¹⁾

(percent)



(1) Royal Dutch Shell, BP, and Industry values calculated on a consistent basis with ExxonMobil, based on public information.

In 2008 we completed construction and successfully started up several projects that produce lower-sulfur diesel fuel in Europe and North America. We also announced plans to invest more than \$1 billion in three refineries in Louisiana, Texas, and Belgium, which will allow us to increase lower-sulfur diesel fuel production at these sites by approximately 6 million gallons per day. When completed in 2010, this increased production will be equivalent to the diesel produced from about four average-size refineries.

Increasing Margin

Refining & Supply’s margin improvement efforts include activities in three areas: economically growing production, reducing raw material costs, and increasing product realizations.

We strive to maximize utilization of our existing refining capacity through focus on improving reliability, identifying and eliminating operating constraints, optimizing planned maintenance and intervals between planned downtimes, and expanding market outlets.

Through our long-term commitment to proprietary research and technology, we have developed innovative methods to reduce raw material costs. For example we have expanded the application of advanced molecular fingerprinting and modeling technologies that allow us to more precisely select and blend crudes with properties that will maximize yields and margins throughout our operating facilities.

In addition to improving raw material selection, our Molecule Management technology ensures the highest-value products are produced. Our processing models enable us to optimize both the entire manufacturing site as well as individual process unit operations on a real-time basis to increase the yields and blending of higher-value products.

Improving Operating Efficiency

The cash operating costs at our refineries worldwide are substantially below the industry average, as confirmed by external benchmarking. We achieve industry-leading cost

Along with our partners, ExxonMobil is progressing a joint venture project in Fujian Province, China, that will expand the size of the existing refinery from 80 thousand barrels per day to 240 thousand barrels per day. The new facilities are expected to start up in 2009.



New facilities to reduce diesel sulfur were installed at our Port-Jerome-Gravenchon refinery in France.

performance by leveraging our scale and integration as well as our leading-edge technologies to produce numerous efficiencies. We have been successful in developing energy and cost efficiencies that partially offset inflation as well as much of the increased expense associated with operations improvements and new process units.

Improved energy efficiency is a key contributor to our strong cost performance and we have consistently outpaced industry in this area. ExxonMobil’s proprietary Global Energy Management System (GEMS) focuses on opportunities that reduce the energy consumed at our refineries and chemical plants. Savings equal to 15 to 20 percent of the energy consumed at our manufacturing facilities have been identified to date using GEMS. Through 2008 we have captured nearly 60 percent of these savings.

We continue to make significant investments in cogeneration facilities. In 2008 we started commissioning a 125-megawatt cogeneration unit at our refinery in Antwerp, Belgium. Cogeneration requires substantially less energy than traditional methods of producing steam and power. In addition to reducing energy consumption, our GEMS improvements and cogeneration investments reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

We also capture cost savings through economies of scale. For example we use shared organizations to support operations at integrated refining and chemical sites, and continue to progress our global training initiative to improve overall workforce productivity. We are also implementing new maintenance technologies to improve workforce productivity and reduce costs.

Fuels Marketing

ExxonMobil Fuels Marketing creates long-term value by selling high-quality products and services daily to millions of customers across the globe, providing a secure, ratable, and profitable outlet for our refineries. Fuels Marketing continues to be well-positioned to successfully compete in a dynamic and competitive marketplace by focusing on key business fundamentals: superior safety and environmental performance; efficiency improvements from global scale and integration; disciplined portfolio restructuring and capital management; and, customer-focused marketing initiatives.

Leveraging a Broad Spectrum of Customer Channels

Retail • Our respected *Exxon*, *Mobil*, and *Esso* brands serve customers at nearly 29,000 service stations worldwide. Total fuels volume through our service station network represents about 50 percent of Fuels Marketing's sales. Drawing on our global retailing experience and extensive consumer and market research, Fuels Marketing offers innovative market-specific retail formats and products to meet our customers' needs and expectations.

Convenience, quality, and value are provided to our customers through our network of nearly 29,000 retail service stations.



Exxon, Mobil, and Esso branded retail sites provide fuel to about 7 million vehicles every day.

Industrial & Wholesale • As the second-largest sales channel in Fuels Marketing, Industrial & Wholesale serves a diverse portfolio of customers worldwide, including transportation fleets, power generation companies, the agriculture sector, manufacturers, and mining operations.

Aviation • With business at airports around the world, ExxonMobil Aviation plays an important role in the transportation of people and goods for commercial airlines, general aviation, and the military.

Marine • Operating in ports globally, ExxonMobil Marine provides fuel to help meet the needs of the shipping industry fleet, including bulk and container carriers, tankers, ferries, and cruise ships.

Integration and Operating Efficiencies

We continue to leverage integration with refining across our four Fuels Marketing business lines. Downstream Integrated Business Teams evaluate product placement alternatives in each market around the world, optimizing sales to higher-value channels.

Efficiency improvements continue to reduce operating expenses through the global application of innovative technologies and centralization of support activities, along with alignment and automation of work processes. The combined impact of our initiatives and portfolio highgrading activities offsets inflation and further reduces operating expenses.

Disciplined Capital Management

The ExxonMobil capital management strategy combines selective investments and disciplined asset highgrading to optimize the profitability of our business. Retail investments are prioritized through a rigorous, disciplined, and globally consistent market-planning process using sophisticated tools and demographic models.

Our investment decisions are complemented by selective divestments that highgrade our asset base and optimize overall financial returns. In addition, our restructuring activities continue to enhance integration with our refining assets.

Lubricants & Specialties

ExxonMobil is a leading marketer of finished lubricants, asphalts, and specialty products, as well as the world's No. 1 supplier of lube basestocks. Our global brands identify ExxonMobil products that are sold around the world.

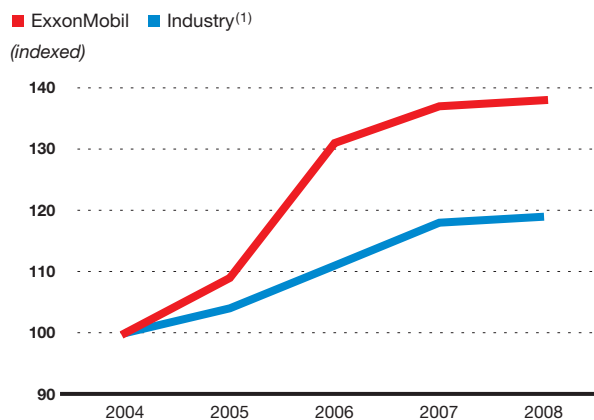
Mobil 1 and *Mobil SHC* lubricants are at the forefront of these brands. Major car and industrial equipment manufacturers trust us to deliver technically superior products that protect their customers' engines and machinery, enabling peak performance while improving energy efficiency. Our dedicated global organization and strong distribution network focus on delivering a reliable supply of high-quality lubricants and providing technical application expertise to customers around the world.

We produce high-quality basestocks through interests in 12 lube basestock refineries, with an average capacity per refinery that is twice as large as the industry average. Our finished lubricants are manufactured through a network of 31 blend plants.

Technology Leadership

ExxonMobil's lubricants are valued by our customers because of their quality, reliability, and technical properties developed through close relationships with original equipment manufacturers. Our products have demonstrated the ability to withstand the severest performance tests, including those of motorsports racing such as *Formula 1*, *NASCAR*, *Porsche SuperCup*, and the *American Le Mans* series. This technology leadership allows ExxonMobil to meet the needs of customers for automotive, industrial, commercial transportation, marine, and aviation applications around the world. Our products are also backed by a variety of technical services designed to provide customers with worry-free operations.

Synthetic Lubricants Growth



(1) ExxonMobil estimates based on available industry data and public information.



Our lube oil blend plant in Servburnu, Turkey, supplies Mobil 1 motor oil to the Eastern European market.

World-Class Brands

In the finished lubricants business, our global brands continue to grow their presence in premium segments. *Mobil 1*, our flagship engine oil, is the recommended choice of many of the world's most prestigious carmakers. No other motor oil holds as many engine specification approvals.

Strategic Global Alliances

Globally respected brands and industry-leading technology enable ExxonMobil to build enduring and successful strategic global alliances with automotive and industrial equipment manufacturers.

We enjoy strong relationships with global partners such as Caterpillar, General Motors, Mercedes-Benz, Peugeot, Porsche, and Toyota, with which we collaborate on developing innovative new lubricants. This approach leads to long-standing technology partnerships, such as our relationship with Porsche. Every new *Porsche* engine is filled with *Mobil 1* motor oil. Motorsports sponsorships, like those in *Formula 1* with the *Vodafone McLaren Mercedes* team, and *NASCAR* and *IRL* with Penske Racing, provide ideal environments for developing and demonstrating our high-performance lubricants.

Growth in Emerging Markets

As economies around the world develop and industrialize, they bring increased demand for high-quality industrial and automotive lubricants. Our strong global brands, proprietary technology, and low-cost, efficient, and reliable supply chain capability enable us to take advantage of these growth opportunities. For example in China and Singapore, we are progressing investments in blend plant expansions. In Russia we launched a new range of *Mobil 1* products.

Chemical

CHEMICAL STRATEGIES

ExxonMobil Chemical has delivered industry-leading performance through superior implementation of fundamental strategies that have been proven over numerous business cycles. We remain committed to these strategies through changing business environments:

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

These strategies reflect ExxonMobil's ongoing commitment to the petrochemical business. Together with our core business practices and focus on operations integrity, they remain the foundation for our business, and ultimately, our performance.

The Fife Ethylene Plant in the United Kingdom is one of Europe's largest and most modern steam crackers. It was the first plant specifically designed to use natural gas liquids from the North Sea as feedstock to produce ethylene.



2008 Results and Highlights

Industry-leading workforce safety was achieved through continued focus on operational excellence.

Earnings were \$3.0 billion, down 35 percent from the 2007 record. ExxonMobil continued to benefit from our global business portfolio, high degree of integration, and feedstock advantages. Earnings from our less-cyclical specialty businesses exceeded \$1 billion for the second consecutive year.

Return on average capital employed was 20 percent, down from 34 percent in 2007. ExxonMobil Chemical returns continued to exceed the average of our major chemical competitors. Over the last 10 years we achieved an average return of 18 percent while our competitors averaged 8 percent. It also marked the fifth consecutive year above a 20-percent return.

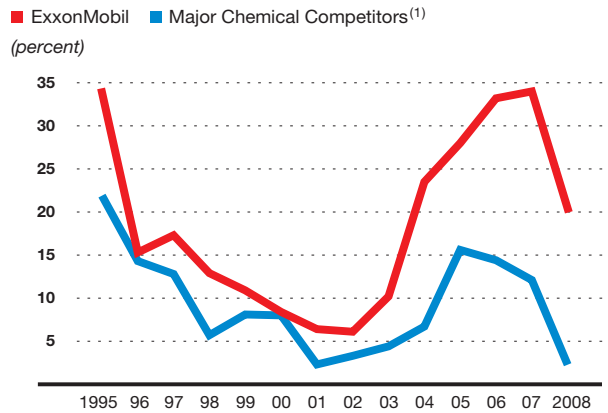
Prime product sales of 25 million tons were 9 percent lower than 2007, as lower global demand and broad supply chain inventory de-stocking in the second half of the year challenged sales.

Revenue was \$55 billion.

Chemical capital expenditures were \$2.8 billion, as construction progressed on world-scale growth projects in Fujian, China, and Singapore. We continued selective investment in specialty business growth and for high-return efficiency projects.

Chemical Outperformed Competition Across the Business Cycle

Return on Average Capital Employed



(1) Includes the chemical segments of Royal Dutch Shell, BP (through 2004), and Chevron, as well as Dow Chemical, the sole publicly traded chemical-only competitor with a significant portfolio overlap. Competitor values are estimated on a consistent basis with ExxonMobil, based on public information.

CHEMICAL COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES

Portfolio Quality • Our unique mix of Chemical businesses delivers superior performance relative to competition throughout the business cycle.

Global Integration • We continue to identify and capture synergies with the Upstream and Downstream. Benefits are derived from the physical integration of sites, feedstock integration, coordinated planning, global networks, shared services, and best-practice sharing.

Discipline and Consistency • Our consistent and relentless focus on all aspects of operational excellence has produced industry-leading practices and systems.

Value Maximization • Our proprietary technology has led to the successful implementation of lower-cost processes, faster sales growth of higher-value premium products, and increased sources of advantaged feedstocks.

Long-Term Perspective • We use a highly structured capital management approach to ensure that we invest in projects with feedstock, technology, and marketing advantages that can compete in the toughest market environments.

CHEMICAL STATISTICAL RECAP	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Earnings (millions of dollars)	2,957	4,563	4,382	3,943	3,428
Prime product sales ⁽¹⁾ (thousands of metric tons)	24,982	27,480	27,350	26,777	27,788
Average capital employed ⁽²⁾ (millions of dollars)	14,525	13,430	13,183	14,064	14,608
Return on average capital employed ⁽²⁾ (percent)	20.4	34.0	33.2	28.0	23.5
Capital expenditures (millions of dollars)	2,819	1,782	756	654	690

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

Chemical Strategies

Disciplined and consistent execution of our long-term strategies has translated into superior returns across the business cycle. These strategies have been tested and proven to be successful over decades, and effective implementation has strengthened ExxonMobil's position as one of the world's premier petrochemical companies.

Focus on Businesses that Capitalize on Core Competencies

ExxonMobil has developed a unique portfolio of commodity and specialty businesses over many years, built on proprietary technology and a high degree of raw material integration.

We hold leadership positions in some of the largest-volume and highest-growth petrochemical products in the world, including aromatics, olefins, and polyolefins.

We have also built leadership positions in a diverse set of less-cyclical specialty business lines, all of which rank first or second globally by market position.

Consistently Deliver Best-in-Class Performance

We maintain a consistent and relentless focus on operational excellence in every aspect of our business. Business practices and systems have been developed and continuously improved over many years to ensure uncompromising integrity of our operations and delivery of industry-leading performance.

Our disciplined approach to improve safety, reliability, productivity, and quality continues to increase the contribution of existing assets. Structured programs enable identification and capture of process efficiencies, improved operability, and the addition of increased capacity at significantly less than grassroots cost. For example, our energy consumed per unit of output has decreased, and our improvement rate in steam cracking energy efficiency has outpaced that of industry.



ExxonMobil Chemical's operations are highly integrated with refining complexes. The Baton Rouge Chemical Plant benefits from feedstock optimization and operational synergies with the Baton Rouge refinery.

Capture Full Benefits of Integration Across ExxonMobil Operations

ExxonMobil supplies the global chemical industry from a network of manufacturing sites around the world. More than 90 percent of the chemical capacity that we own and operate is integrated with our large refining complexes or natural gas processing plants.

The benefits derived from integration are a key differentiating factor that allows ExxonMobil to consistently outperform competition. Our manufacturing sites are designed and operated to take advantage of the flexibility and cost savings that result from physical integration. For example, through use of sophisticated computer models we can optimize feedstock and production plans on a real-time basis.

Businesses

Worldwide Rank
Based on Market Position

Commodities

Paraxylene.....	#1
Olefins.....	#2
Polyethylene.....	#2
Polypropylene.....	#5

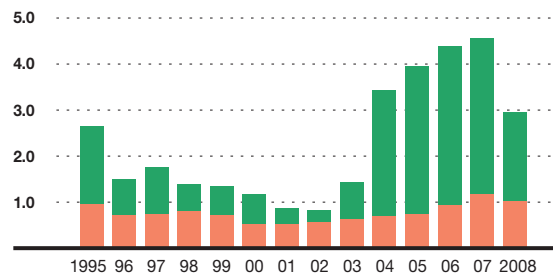
Specialties

Butyl Polymers.....	#1
Fluids.....	#1
Plasticizers/Oxo Alcohols.....	#1
Synthetics.....	#1
Oriented Polypropylene Films.....	#1
Adhesive Polymers.....	#1
Specialty Elastomers.....	#2
Petroleum Additives.....	#2

Differentiated Business Mix

Segment Earnings

Specialties (red) Commodities (green)
(billions of dollars)



Selectively Invest in Advantaged Projects

In 2008 we made significant progress on plans to meet demand growth in Asia as we increased construction activity on projects in China and Singapore.

Through 2015 we expect about 60 percent of global petrochemical demand growth will occur in Asia, with over one-third in China alone. To meet this growth, we are investing in projects in Asia and the Middle East with long-term competitive advantages, including integration with other operations, advantaged feedstocks, proprietary process and product technology, and market access.

- Construction continued on the integrated refining and petrochemical facility located in Quanzhou, Fujian Province, China. This project includes an 800-thousand-tons-per-year ethylene steam cracker and integrated polyethylene, polypropylene, and paraxylene units. Start-up is scheduled for 2009.
- Construction activity ramped up on a new world-scale petrochemical complex at our existing integrated refining and chemical facility in Singapore. This project includes a 1-million-tons-per-year ethylene steam cracker; polyethylene, polypropylene, specialty elastomer, and benzene units; and expansions to the existing oxo alcohol and paraxylene units. Project start-up is expected in 2011.
- Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC) and ExxonMobil signed a Heads of Agreement and are progressing detailed studies at our petrochemical joint ventures in Saudi Arabia, Kemya and Yanpet, to supply synthetic rubber, thermoplastic specialty polymers, and carbon black.
- We continue to progress studies in cooperation with Qatar Petroleum for a world-scale petrochemical complex in Ras Laffan Industrial City, Qatar. The ethylene steam cracker would utilize feedstock from gas development projects in Qatar's North Field, and the project would employ ExxonMobil's proprietary steam-cracking furnace and polyethylene technologies.

We also continued to invest for growth in our specialty businesses and to progress low-cost and high-return efficiency projects. We seek investment opportunities offering competitive advantages that support growth while achieving industry-leading returns across the business cycle.

Build Proprietary Technology Positions

Discovery, development, and deployment of industry-leading process and product technology is a source of competitive advantage for ExxonMobil. We focus significant research on the identification, development, and commercialization of lower-cost advantaged feedstocks, more efficient operating processes, and higher-value premium products.

APPROVED MAJOR PROJECTS

Commodities		Product	Capacity ⁽¹⁾ (metric tons per year)
2009	Fujian, China	Ethylene	200,000
		Paraxylene	175,000
		Polyethylene	200,000
		Polypropylene	100,000
	Rotterdam, the Netherlands	Benzene	20% increase
		Paraxylene	25% increase
2011	Singapore	Ethylene	1,000,000
		Polyethylene	1,300,000
		Polypropylene	500,000
		Benzene	340,000
		Paraxylene	80,000
Specialties			
2008	Baytown, Texas	Bromobutyl Rubber	60% increase
	Notre-Dame-de-Gravenchon, France	Adhesive Polymers	18,000
		Pensacola, Florida	Compounded Polymers
	Singapore	Hydrocarbon Fluids	130,000
2009	Gumi, South Korea	Specialty Films	2 lines
2011	Singapore	Oxo Alcohols	125,000
		Specialty Elastomers	300,000

(1) ExxonMobil equity share of capacity addition.

Battery separator film is a key component in lithium-ion batteries. New ExxonMobil film technology could help usher in a new generation of hybrid and electric vehicles.



Financial Summary

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 financial position of Exxon Mobil Corporation and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008, and 2007, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008, and in our report dated February 27, 2009, we expressed an unqualified opinion thereon. The consolidated financial statements referred to above (not presented herein) appear in Appendix A to the Proxy Statement for the 2009 annual meeting of shareholders of the Corporation.

As discussed in Note 18 to the consolidated financial statements, the Corporation changed its method of accounting for uncertainty in income taxes in 2007.

In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements (pages 37-40) is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated financial statements from which it has been derived.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "PriceWaterhouseCoopers LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Dallas, Texas
February 27, 2009

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 owned directly or indirectly with more than 50 percent of the voting rights held by the Corporation, and for which other shareholders do not possess the right to participate in significant management decisions. They also include the Corporation's share of the undivided interest in certain Upstream assets and liabilities. Amounts representing the Corporation's percentage interest in the net assets and net income of the less-than-majority-owned companies are included in "Investments, advances, and long-term receivables" on the Balance Sheet and "Income from equity affiliates" on the Income Statement.

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

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

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

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

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 shareholders' equity, net of deferred taxes.

A variety of claims have been made against ExxonMobil and certain of its consolidated subsidiaries in a number of pending lawsuits and tax disputes. For further information on litigation and tax contingencies, see Notes 15 and 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Appendix A of ExxonMobil's 2009 Proxy Statement.

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

Further information on the Corporation's accounting policies and practices can be found in Appendix A of ExxonMobil's 2009 Proxy Statement (Critical Accounting Policies and Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF INCOME

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	2008	2007	2006
Revenues and Other Income			
Sales and other operating revenue ⁽¹⁾	459,579	390,328	365,467
Income from equity affiliates	11,081	8,901	6,985
Other income ⁽²⁾	6,699	5,323	5,183
Total revenues and other income	477,359	404,552	377,635
Costs and Other Deductions			
Crude oil and product purchases	249,454	199,498	182,546
Production and manufacturing expenses	37,905	31,885	29,528
Selling, general and administrative expenses	15,873	14,890	14,273
Depreciation and depletion	12,379	12,250	11,416
Exploration expenses, including dry holes	1,451	1,469	1,181
Interest expense	673	400	654
Sales-based taxes ⁽¹⁾	34,508	31,728	30,381
Other taxes and duties	41,719	40,953	39,203
Income applicable to minority interests	1,647	1,005	1,051
Total costs and other deductions	395,609	334,078	310,233
Income before income taxes	81,750	70,474	67,402
Income taxes	36,530	29,864	27,902
Net income	45,220	40,610	39,500
Net Income per Common Share <i>(dollars)</i>	8.78	7.36	6.68
Net Income per Common Share – Assuming Dilution <i>(dollars)</i>	8.69	7.28	6.62

(1) Sales and other operating revenue includes sales-based taxes of \$34,508 million for 2008, \$31,728 million for 2007, and \$30,381 million for 2006.

(2) Other income for 2008 includes a \$62 million gain from the sale of a non-U.S. investment and a related \$143 million foreign exchange loss.

The information in the Summary Statement of Income (for 2006 to 2008), the Summary Balance Sheet (for 2007 and 2008), and the Summary Statement of Cash Flows (for 2006 to 2008), shown on pages 38 through 40, corresponds to the information in the Consolidated Statement of Income, Consolidated Balance Sheet, and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows in the financial statements of ExxonMobil's 2009 Proxy Statement. For complete consolidated financial statements, including notes, please refer to Appendix A of ExxonMobil's 2009 Proxy Statement. See also Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and other information in Appendix A of the 2009 Proxy Statement.

SUMMARY BALANCE SHEET AT YEAR END

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	2008	2007
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	31,437	33,981
Marketable securities	570	519
Notes and accounts receivable, less estimated doubtful amounts	24,702	36,450
Inventories		
Crude oil, products and merchandise	9,331	8,863
Materials and supplies	2,315	2,226
Other current assets	3,911	3,924
Total current assets	72,266	85,963
Investments, advances, and long-term receivables	28,556	28,194
Property, plant and equipment, at cost, less accumulated depreciation and depletion	121,346	120,869
Other assets, including intangibles, net	5,884	7,056
Total assets	228,052	242,082
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Notes and loans payable	2,400	2,383
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	36,643	45,275
Income taxes payable	10,057	10,654
Total current liabilities	49,100	58,312
Long-term debt	7,025	7,183
Postretirement benefits reserves	20,729	13,278
Deferred income tax liabilities	19,726	22,899
Other long-term obligations	13,949	14,366
Equity of minority interests	4,558	4,282
Total liabilities	115,087	120,320
Commitments and contingencies ⁽¹⁾		
Shareholders' Equity		
Common stock without par value	5,314	4,933
Earnings reinvested	265,680	228,518
Accumulated other comprehensive income		
Cumulative foreign exchange translation adjustment	1,146	7,972
Postretirement benefits reserves adjustment	(11,077)	(5,983)
Common stock held in treasury	(148,098)	(113,678)
Total shareholders' equity	112,965	121,762
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	228,052	242,082

(1) For more information, please refer to Appendix A, Note 15 of ExxonMobil's 2009 Proxy Statement.

The information in the Summary Statement of Income (for 2006 to 2008), the Summary Balance Sheet (for 2007 and 2008), and the Summary Statement of Cash Flows (for 2006 to 2008), shown on pages 38 through 40, corresponds to the information in the Consolidated Statement of Income, Consolidated Balance Sheet, and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows in the financial statements of ExxonMobil's 2009 Proxy Statement. For complete consolidated financial statements, including notes, please refer to Appendix A of ExxonMobil's 2009 Proxy Statement. See also Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and other information in Appendix A of the 2009 Proxy Statement.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	2008	2007	2006
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net income			
Accruing to ExxonMobil shareholders	45,220	40,610	39,500
Accruing to minority interests	1,647	1,005	1,051
Adjustments for noncash transactions			
Depreciation and depletion	12,379	12,250	11,416
Deferred income tax charges/(credits)	1,399	124	1,717
Postretirement benefits expense in excess of/(less than) payments	57	(1,314)	(1,787)
Other long-term obligation provisions in excess of/(less than) payments	(63)	1,065	(666)
Dividends received greater than/(less than) equity in current earnings of equity companies	921	(714)	(579)
Changes in operational working capital, excluding cash and debt			
Reduction/(increase) – Notes and accounts receivable	8,641	(5,441)	(181)
– Inventories	(1,285)	72	(1,057)
– Other current assets	(509)	280	(385)
Increase/(reduction) – Accounts and other payables	(5,415)	6,228	1,160
Net (gain) on asset sales	(3,757)	(2,217)	(1,531)
All other items – net	490	54	628
Net cash provided by operating activities	59,725	52,002	49,286
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(19,318)	(15,387)	(15,462)
Sales of subsidiaries, investments, and property, plant and equipment	5,985	4,204	3,080
Decrease in restricted cash and cash equivalents	–	4,604	–
Additional investments and advances	(2,495)	(3,038)	(2,604)
Collection of advances	574	391	756
Additions to marketable securities	(2,113)	(646)	–
Sales of marketable securities	1,868	144	–
Net cash used in investing activities	(15,499)	(9,728)	(14,230)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Additions to long-term debt	79	592	318
Reductions in long-term debt	(192)	(209)	(33)
Additions to short-term debt	1,067	1,211	334
Reductions in short-term debt	(1,624)	(809)	(451)
Additions/(reductions) in debt with three months or less maturity	143	(187)	(95)
Cash dividends to ExxonMobil shareholders	(8,058)	(7,621)	(7,628)
Cash dividends to minority interests	(375)	(289)	(239)
Changes in minority interests and sales/(purchases) of affiliate stock	(419)	(659)	(493)
Tax benefits related to stock-based awards	333	369	462
Common stock acquired	(35,734)	(31,822)	(29,558)
Common stock sold	753	1,079	1,173
Net cash used in financing activities	(44,027)	(38,345)	(36,210)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash	(2,743)	1,808	727
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(2,544)	5,737	(427)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	33,981	28,244	28,671
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	31,437	33,981	28,244

The information in the Summary Statement of Income (for 2006 to 2008), the Summary Balance Sheet (for 2007 and 2008), and the Summary Statement of Cash Flows (for 2006 to 2008), shown on pages 38 through 40, corresponds to the information in the Consolidated Statement of Income, Consolidated Balance Sheet, and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows in the financial statements of ExxonMobil's 2009 Proxy Statement. For complete consolidated financial statements, including notes, please refer to Appendix A of ExxonMobil's 2009 Proxy Statement. See also Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and other information in Appendix A of the 2009 Proxy Statement.

DIVIDEND AND SHAREHOLDER RETURN INFORMATION					
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Net income per common share (dollars)	8.78	7.36	6.68	5.76	3.91
Net income per common share – assuming dilution (dollars)	8.69	7.28	6.62	5.71	3.89
Dividends per common share (dollars)					
First quarter	0.35	0.32	0.32	0.27	0.25
Second quarter	0.40	0.35	0.32	0.29	0.27
Third quarter	0.40	0.35	0.32	0.29	0.27
Fourth quarter	0.40	0.35	0.32	0.29	0.27
Total	1.55	1.37	1.28	1.14	1.06
Dividends per share growth (annual percent)	13.1	7.0	12.3	7.5	8.2
Number of common shares outstanding (millions)					
Average	5,149	5,517	5,913	6,266	6,482
Average – assuming dilution	5,203	5,577	5,970	6,322	6,519
Year end	4,976	5,382	5,729	6,133	6,401
Cash dividends paid on common stock (millions of dollars)	8,058	7,621	7,628	7,185	6,896
Cash dividends paid to net income (percent)	18	19	19	20	27
Cash dividends paid to cash flow ⁽¹⁾ (percent)	13	15	15	15	17
Total return to shareholders (annual percent)	(13.2)	24.3	39.2	11.7	27.9
Market quotations for common stock (dollars)					
High	96.12	95.27	79.00	65.96	52.05
Low	56.51	69.02	56.42	49.25	39.91
Average daily close	82.68	83.23	65.35	58.24	45.29
Year-end close	79.83	93.69	76.63	56.17	51.26

(1) Net cash provided by operating activities.

RESERVES SUMMARY

Net Proved Developed and Undeveloped Reserves **2008** 2007 2006 2005 2004

Liquids, Including Oil Sands and Non-Consolidated Reserves⁽¹⁾ (millions of barrels at year end)**Net proved developed and undeveloped reserves**

United States	2,076	2,212	2,177	2,424	2,894
Canada/South America ⁽¹⁾	2,717	1,564	1,985	2,152	2,326
Europe	566	696	750	886	1,029
Africa	2,004	2,180	2,266	2,527	2,654
Asia Pacific/Middle East	2,967	2,976	2,765	1,908	1,688
Russia/Caspian	1,502	1,632	1,766	1,798	1,922
Total worldwide, excluding year-end price/cost effects	11,832	11,260	11,709	11,695	12,513
Year-end price/cost effects	174	(186)	(141)	(466)	(862)
Total worldwide	12,006	11,074	11,568	11,229	11,651

Natural Gas, Including Non-Consolidated Reserves (billions of cubic feet at year end)**Net proved developed and undeveloped reserves**

United States	12,847	13,255	10,231	11,362	10,578
Canada/South America	1,376	1,547	1,952	2,354	2,748
Europe	17,097	18,539	18,847	20,575	21,916
Africa	918	1,006	986	841	771
Asia Pacific/Middle East	31,149	32,143	31,878	26,662	19,938
Russia/Caspian	2,233	2,282	2,103	2,173	1,989
Total worldwide, excluding year-end price/cost effects	65,620	68,772	65,997	63,967	57,940
Year-end price/cost effects	259	(510)	1,563	2,940	2,422
Total worldwide	65,879	68,262	67,560	66,907	60,362
Reserves replacement ratio, excluding sales ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ (percent)	110	132	129	129	125
Reserves replacement ratio, including sales ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ (percent)	103	101	122	112	112
Reserves replacement ratio, including sales and year-end price/cost effects ⁽³⁾ (percent)	136	76	128	143	83

(1) ExxonMobil has significant interest in proven oil sands reserves in Canada. See Frequently Used Terms on pages 44 through 45 for the definition of liquids and natural gas proved reserves.

(2) Excluding year-end effects associated with using December 31 prices and costs.

(3) The term "sales" includes the impact of expropriation of proved reserves in Venezuela (462 million oil-equivalent barrels) in 2007.

BUSINESS PROFILE ⁽¹⁾												
	Earnings After Income Taxes			Capital and Exploration Expenditures			Average Capital Employed			Return on Average Capital Employed		
	2008	2007	2006	2008	2007	2006	2008	2007	2006	2008	2007	2006
<i>(millions of dollars, except as noted)</i>										<i>(percent)</i>		
Upstream												
United States	6,243	4,870	5,168	3,334	2,212	2,486	14,651	14,026	13,940	42.6	34.7	37.1
Non-U.S.	29,159	21,627	21,062	16,400	13,512	13,745	51,413	49,539	43,931	56.7	43.7	47.9
Total	35,402	26,497	26,230	19,734	15,724	16,231	66,064	63,565	57,871	53.6	41.7	45.3
Downstream												
United States	1,649	4,120	4,250	1,636	1,128	824	6,963	6,331	6,456	23.7	65.1	65.8
Non-U.S.	6,502	5,453	4,204	1,893	2,175	1,905	18,664	18,983	17,172	34.8	28.7	24.5
Total	8,151	9,573	8,454	3,529	3,303	2,729	25,627	25,314	23,628	31.8	37.8	35.8
Chemical												
United States	724	1,181	1,360	441	360	280	4,535	4,748	4,911	16.0	24.9	27.7
Non-U.S.	2,233	3,382	3,022	2,378	1,422	476	9,990	8,682	8,272	22.4	39.0	36.5
Total	2,957	4,563	4,382	2,819	1,782	756	14,525	13,430	13,183	20.4	34.0	33.2
Corporate and financing (1,290)	(23)	434		61	44	139	23,467	26,451	27,891	-	-	-
ExxonMobil total	45,220	40,610	39,500	26,143	20,853	19,855	129,683	128,760	122,573	34.2	31.8	32.2

(1) For definitions of selected financial performance measures, see Frequently Used Terms on pages 44 through 45.

VOLUMES SUMMARY					
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Net production of crude oil and natural gas liquids					
<i>(thousands of barrels daily)</i>					
United States	367	392	414	477	557
Non-U.S.	2,038	2,224	2,267	2,046	2,014
Total worldwide	2,405	2,616	2,681	2,523	2,571
Net natural gas production available for sale					
<i>(millions of cubic feet daily)</i>					
United States	1,246	1,468	1,625	1,739	1,947
Non-U.S.	7,849	7,916	7,709	7,512	7,917
Total worldwide	9,095	9,384	9,334	9,251	9,864
Oil-equivalent production ⁽²⁾					
<i>(thousands of oil-equivalent barrels daily)</i>					
	3,921	4,180	4,237	4,065	4,215
Refinery throughput					
<i>(thousands of barrels daily)</i>					
United States	1,702	1,746	1,760	1,794	1,850
Non-U.S.	3,714	3,825	3,843	3,929	3,863
Total worldwide	5,416	5,571	5,603	5,723	5,713
Petroleum product sales ⁽³⁾					
United States	2,540	2,717	2,729	2,822	2,872
Non-U.S.	4,221	4,382	4,518	4,697	5,338
Purchases/sales with same counterparty included above	-	-	-	-	(699)
Total worldwide	6,761	7,099	7,247	7,519	7,511
Gasoline, naphthas	2,654	2,850	2,866	2,957	3,301
Heating oils, kerosene, diesel	2,096	2,094	2,191	2,230	2,517
Aviation fuels	607	641	651	676	698
Heavy fuels	636	715	682	689	659
Specialty products	768	799	857	967	1,035
Purchases/sales with same counterparty included above	-	-	-	-	(699)
Total worldwide	6,761	7,099	7,247	7,519	7,511
Chemical prime product sales					
<i>(thousands of metric tons)</i>					
United States	9,526	10,855	10,703	10,369	11,521
Non-U.S.	15,456	16,625	16,647	16,408	16,267
Total worldwide	24,982	27,480	27,350	26,777	27,788

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

(3) 2008, 2007, 2006, and 2005 petroleum product sales data is reported net of purchases/sales with the same counterparty.

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.

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

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	2008	2007	2006
Net cash provided by operating activities	59,725	52,002	49,286
Sales of subsidiaries, investments and property, plant, and equipment	5,985	4,204	3,080
Cash flow from operations and asset sales	65,710	56,206	52,366

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 shareholders' 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.

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	2008	2007	2006
Business Uses: Asset and Liability Perspective			
Total assets	228,052	242,082	219,015
Less liabilities and minority share of assets and liabilities			
Total current liabilities excluding notes and loans payable	(46,700)	(55,929)	(47,115)
Total long-term liabilities excluding long-term debt and equity of minority interests	(54,404)	(50,543)	(45,905)
Minority share of assets and liabilities	(6,044)	(5,332)	(4,948)
Add ExxonMobil share of debt-financed equity-company net assets	4,798	3,386	2,808
Total capital employed	125,702	133,664	123,855

Total Corporate Sources: Debt and Equity Perspective

Notes and loans payable	2,400	2,383	1,702
Long-term debt	7,025	7,183	6,645
Shareholders' equity	112,965	121,762	113,844
Less minority share of total debt	(1,486)	(1,050)	(1,144)
Add ExxonMobil share of equity-company debt	4,798	3,386	2,808
Total capital employed	125,702	133,664	123,855

CAPITAL AND EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES (Capex)

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

RETURN ON AVERAGE CAPITAL EMPLOYED (ROCE)

Return on average capital employed 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 definition of capital employed, and exclude the cost of financing. The Corporation's total ROCE is net income 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.

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	2008	2007	2006
Net income	45,220	40,610	39,500
Financing costs (after tax)			
Gross third-party debt	(343)	(339)	(264)
ExxonMobil share of equity companies	(325)	(204)	(156)
All other financing costs – net	1,485	268	499
Total financing costs	817	(275)	79
Earnings excluding financing costs	44,403	40,885	39,421
Average capital employed	129,683	128,760	122,573
Return on average capital employed – corporate total	34.2%	31.8%	32.2%

LIQUIDS AND NATURAL GAS PROVED RESERVES

In this report, we use the term “proved reserves” to mean quantities of oil and gas that ExxonMobil has determined to be reasonably certain of recovery under existing economic and operating conditions on the basis of our long-standing, rigorous management review process. We book proved reserves when we have made significant funding commitments for the related projects. In this report, we aggregate proved reserves of consolidated and equity companies, excluding royalties and quantities due others, since ExxonMobil does not view these reserves differently from a management perspective. To reflect management's view of ExxonMobil's total liquids reserves, proved reserves in this report also include oil sands reserves from the Canadian Syncrude and Kearn operations, which are reported separately as mining reserves in our Form 10-K and proxy statement. Oil sands reserves included in this report totaled 1,871 million barrels at year-end 2008, 694 million barrels at year-end 2007, 718 million barrels at year-end 2006, 738 million barrels at year-end 2005, and 757 million barrels at year-end 2004. For our own management purposes and as discussed in this report, we determine proved reserves based on price and cost assumptions that are consistent with those used to make investment decisions. Therefore, the proved reserves in this report are not directly comparable to the data reported in our Form 10-K and proxy statement. Based on regulatory guidance, ExxonMobil began in 2004 to state our results in the Form 10-K and proxy statement to reflect the impacts on proved reserves of utilizing December 31 liquids and natural gas prices (“year-end price/cost effects”). On this basis, year-end proved reserves, including year-end price/cost effects totaled 23.0 billion oil-equivalent barrels in 2008, 22.5 billion oil-equivalent barrels in 2007, 22.8 billion oil-equivalent barrels in 2006, 22.4 billion oil-equivalent barrels in 2005, and 21.7 billion oil-equivalent barrels in 2004. Excluding year-end price/cost effects, 2008 proved reserves totaled 22.8 billion oil-equivalent barrels, 2007 proved reserves totaled 22.7 billion oil-equivalent barrels, 2006 proved reserves totaled 22.7 billion oil-equivalent barrels, 2005 proved reserves totaled 22.4 billion oil-equivalent barrels, while 2004 proved reserves totaled 22.2 billion oil-equivalent barrels.

RESOURCES, RESOURCE BASE, AND RECOVERABLE RESOURCES

Resources, resource base, recoverable oil, recoverable hydrocarbons, recoverable resources, and similar terms used in this report are the total remaining estimated quantities of oil and gas that are expected to be ultimately recoverable. In addition to proved reserves, 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.

PROVED RESERVES REPLACEMENT RATIO

Proved reserves replacement ratio is a performance measure that is calculated using proved oil-equivalent reserves additions divided by oil-equivalent production. Both proved reserves additions and production include amounts applicable to equity companies. The ratio usually reported by ExxonMobil excludes year-end price/cost effects, and includes Canadian oil sands mining operations in both additions and production volumes. See the definition of “liquids and natural gas proved reserves” above.

FINDING AND RESOURCE-ACQUISITION COSTS

Finding and resource-acquisition costs per oil-equivalent barrel is a performance measure that is calculated using the Exploration portion of Upstream capital and exploration expenditures and proved property acquisition costs divided by resource additions (in oil-equivalent barrels). ExxonMobil refers to new discoveries and acquisitions of discovered resources as resource additions. In addition to proved reserves, 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.

	2008	2007	2006
Exploration portion of Upstream capital and exploration expenditures <i>(millions of dollars)</i>	2,871	1,909	2,044
Proved property acquisition costs <i>(millions of dollars)</i>	61	37	234
Total exploration and proved property acquisition costs <i>(millions of dollars)</i>	2,932	1,946	2,278
Resource additions <i>(millions of oil-equivalent barrels)</i>	2,230	2,010	4,270
Finding and resource-acquisition costs per oil-equivalent barrel <i>(dollars)</i>	1.32	0.97	0.53

Directors, Officers, and Affiliated Companies*

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

Audit Committee

J.R. Houghton (Chair), M.J. Boskin, L.R. Faulkner, S.S. Reinemund

Board Affairs Committee

W.V. Shipley (Chair), W.W. George, M.C. Nelson, S.J. Palmisano

Compensation Committee

W.W. George (Chair), R.C. King, S.J. Palmisano, E.E. Whitacre, Jr.

Finance Committee

R.W. Tillerson (Chair), M.J. Boskin, L.R. Faulkner, J.R. Houghton, S.S. Reinemund

Public Issues and Contributions Committee

R.C. King (Chair), M.C. Nelson, W.V. Shipley, E.E. Whitacre, Jr.

Executive Committee

R.W. Tillerson (Chair), M.J. Boskin, J.R. Houghton, R.C. King, M.C. Nelson

FUNCTIONAL AND SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

Upstream

S.M. Cassiani President, ExxonMobil Upstream Research Company

A.T. Cejka President, ExxonMobil Exploration Company⁽¹⁾

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

R.M. Kruger President, ExxonMobil Production Company⁽¹⁾

A.P. Swiger President, ExxonMobil Gas & Power Marketing Company⁽¹⁾

Downstream

H.R. Cramer President, ExxonMobil Fuels Marketing Company⁽¹⁾

A.J. Kelly President, ExxonMobil Lubricants & Petroleum Specialties Company⁽¹⁾

R.V. Pisarczyk President, ExxonMobil Research and Engineering Company

S.J. Glass, Jr. President, ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Company⁽¹⁾

Chemical

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

Other

N.A. Chapman President, ExxonMobil Global Services Company

B.H. March Chairman of the Board, Imperial Oil Limited

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Edward E. Whitacre, Jr.

Chairman Emeritus, AT&T (telecommunications)

Walter V. Shipley

Retired Chairman of the Board, The Chase Manhattan Corporation and The Chase Manhattan Bank (banking and finance)

James R. Houghton

Chairman of the Board Emeritus, Corning Incorporated (communications, advanced materials, and display products)

Reatha Clark King

Former Chairman, Board of Trustees, General Mills Foundation, the philanthropic foundation of General Mills, Inc. (consumer food products)

Rex W. Tillerson

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer



OFFICERS

- R.W. Tillerson** *Chairman of the Board⁽¹⁾*
- M.W. Albers** *Senior Vice President⁽¹⁾*
- M.J. Dolan** *Senior Vice President⁽¹⁾*
- D.D. Humphreys** *Senior Vice President and Treasurer⁽¹⁾*
- L.J. Cavanaugh** *Vice President – Human Resources*
- A.T. Cejka** *Vice President⁽¹⁾*
- K.P. Cohen** *Vice President – Public Affairs*
- H.R. Cramer** *Vice President⁽¹⁾*
- S.J. Glass, Jr.** *Vice President⁽¹⁾*
- A.J. Kelly** *Vice President⁽¹⁾*
- R.M. Kruger** *Vice President⁽¹⁾*
- S.R. LaSala** *Vice President and General Tax Counsel⁽¹⁾*
- R.A. Luxbacher** *General Manager – Corporate Planning*
- C.W. Matthews** *Vice President and General Counsel⁽¹⁾*
- P.T. Mulva** *Vice President and Controller⁽¹⁾*
- R.D. Nelson** *Vice President – Washington Office*
- S.D. Pryor** *Vice President⁽¹⁾*
- D.S. Rosenthal** *Vice President – Investor Relations and Secretary⁽¹⁾*
- S.K. Stuewer** *Vice President – Safety, Health and Environment*
- A.P. Swiger** *Vice President⁽¹⁾*

* As of year-end 2008
 (1) Required to file reports under Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

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

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

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

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

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

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



Investor Information

ExxonMobil offers its shareholders a wide range of services and several ways to access important company information.

Shareholder Services

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

ExxonMobil Shareholder Services

P.O. Box 43078
Providence, RI 02940-3078

1-800-252-1800

(Within the continental U.S. and Canada)

1-781-575-2058

(Outside the continental U.S. and Canada)

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

Registered shareholders can access information about their ExxonMobil stock accounts via the Internet at www.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 www.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 www.computershare.com/exxonmobil or call or write ExxonMobil Shareholder Services for an authorization form.

Corporate Governance

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

ExxonMobil Publications

The publications listed below, all of which, when published, can be found on the Internet at exxonmobil.com, are available without charge to shareholders. Requests for printed copies should be directed to ExxonMobil Shareholder Services.

- *2008 Summary Annual Report*
- *2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K*
- *2008 Financial and Operating Review*, a report on ExxonMobil's businesses, strategies, and results
- *2008 Corporate Citizenship Report*
- *The Outlook for Energy*
- *The Lamp*, a shareholder magazine with news and features about ExxonMobil's worldwide activities

Electronic Delivery of Documents

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

- Summary Annual Report
- Proxy Statement
- Tax Documents
- Account Statements

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

Eliminate Annual Report Mailings

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

Executive Certifications

ExxonMobil has included, as Exhibits 31 and 32 to its 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, certificates of the chief executive officer, principal financial officer, and principal accounting officer of the Corporation regarding the quality of the Corporation's public disclosure. The Corporation has also submitted to the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) a certificate of the CEO certifying that he is not aware of any violation by the Corporation of NYSE corporate governance listing standards.

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

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 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 9:00 a.m. Central Time on Wednesday, May 27, 2009, at:

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

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

ExxonMobil

Included in this *Summary Annual Report* are financial and operating highlights and summary financial statements. For complete financial statements, including notes, please refer to the Proxy Statement for ExxonMobil's 2009 Annual Meeting. The Proxy Statement also includes Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. The Investors section of ExxonMobil's Web site (exxonmobil.com), contains the Proxy Statement and other company publications, including ExxonMobil's *Financial and Operating Review*. These publications provide additional detail about the company's global operations.

Exxon Mobil Corporation has numerous affiliates, many with names that include *ExxonMobil*, *Exxon*, *Mobil*, and *Esso*. For convenience and simplicity, those terms and terms such as Corporation, company, our, we, and its are sometimes used as abbreviated references to specific affiliates or affiliate groups. Abbreviated references describing global or regional operational organizations, and global or regional business lines are also sometimes used for convenience and simplicity. Similarly, ExxonMobil has business relationships with thousands of customers, suppliers, governments, and others. For convenience and simplicity, words such as venture, joint venture, partnership, co-venturer, and partner are used to indicate business and other relationships involving common activities and interests, and those words may not indicate precise legal relationships. The following are trademarks, service marks, or proprietary process names of Exxon Mobil Corporation or one of its affiliates: *Esso*, *Exxon*, *Mobil*, *Mobil 1*, *Mobil 1 SHC*, *R3M*, and *Taking on the World's Toughest Energy Challenges*. The following third-party trademarks or service marks, referenced in the text of the report are owned by the entities indicated: *American Le Mans* (Automobile Club de l'Ouest, A.C.O.), *Formula 1* (Formula One Licensing B.V.), *IRL* (Indianapolis Motor Speedway Corporation), *Mercedes* (Daimler AG), *McLaren* (McLaren Racing Limited), *NASCAR* (National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing, Inc.), *Porsche*, *Porsche Supercup* (Dr. Ing. H.c.F. Porsche AG), *Toyota* (Toyota Motor Corporation), and *Vodafone* (Vodafone Group Plc).



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