ExxonMobil

2017 Financial & Operating Review

COVER PHOTO: Stephanie Sota walks through the Mont Belvieu, Texas, plastics plant, where we recently completed a major expansion of our polyethylene production lines as part of our North American Growth initiative.

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

We use non-GAAP concepts and financial measures throughout this publication. These measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies. Definitions of certain financial and operating measures and other terms used in this report – such as "resources" and "resource base" – are contained in the section titled "Frequently used terms" on pages 102 through 105. In the case of non-GAAP financial measures, such as "Return on Average Capital Employed" and "Cash Flow from Operations and Asset Sales," the definitions also include any reconciliation or other information required by SEC Regulation G. "Factors Affecting Future Results" and "Frequently Used Terms" are also available on the "Investors" section of our website.

As used in this publication, the term "industry" refers to publicly traded international energy companies, and "return(s)" (unless referring to ROCE) mean discounted cash flow returns based on current company estimates. The term "project" can refer to a variety of different activities and does not necessarily have the same meaning as in any government payment transparency reports.

Unless otherwise specified, data shown is for 2017. Prior years' data have been reclassified in certain cases to conform to the 2017 presentation basis.

Energy is essential to improving people's quality of life.

Essential to economies. Essential to mobility. Essential to improving health and education. ExxonMobil has a responsibility to provide affordable, reliable energy.

It's a responsibility we take seriously. But we can't stop there.

There's a dual challenge facing our industry: meeting growing demand for energy, while at the same time reducing environmental impacts – including the risks of climate change. It's a challenge our industry must help solve.

ExxonMobil is committed to doing our part.

ExxonMobil's long-term strategies and our unwavering commitment to the highest standards of integrity underpin everything we do. The company's core business strategies provide the framework for the organization to deliver on its commitments and create shareholder value throughout the commodity price cycle.

safety

Fewest-ever recordable injuries in 2017

$8+ billion

invested in lower-emissions energy solutions since 2000

550 quarts

of *Mobil 1* motor oil are sold every minute

35

years of continued dividend growth for shareholders

technology

Awarded more than 3,300 patents over the past decade

In 2017, ExxonMobil drilled wells totaling more than

1,000 miles

58 million drivers fuel their vehicles at *Exxon*, *Mobil*, or *Esso* stations every month

jobs – we employ nearly **70,000 people**

To our shareholders

Winning in today's energy business takes a company positioned to succeed throughout the commodity price cycle. A company able to capture value across the supply chain. One driven to keep its technological edge. A company that operates safely and responsibly, taking care of people and the environment, and addressing the risks of climate change.

Yours is that company. ExxonMobil is in a prime position to generate strong returns and remain the industry leader, leveraging our strengths and outperforming our competition in growing shareholder value.

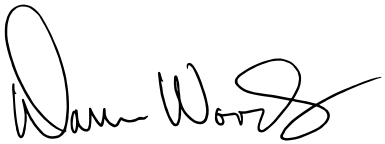
We're investing in advantaged projects to grow our world-class portfolio. Through exploration and strategic acquisitions, we've captured our highest-quality inventory since the Exxon and Mobil merger, including high-impact projects in Guyana and Brazil. In Papua New Guinea and Mozambique, we're adding new low-cost supplies of future LNG. We're also ramping up unconventional production in the U.S. Permian Basin. In our Downstream, we're using our proprietary technology to produce higher-value products. And in our Chemical business, we're investing in capacity and manufacturing new products to meet the needs of growing economies around the world. ExxonMobil is investing for high-value growth.

Integration enables us to capture efficiencies, apply technologies, and create value that our competitors can't. For example, we're connecting our oil and natural gas production in the U.S. Permian Basin with our Gulf Coast refineries and chemical plants, which are producing higher-value fuels and chemicals at a cost below our competition. Our midstream facilities, including a strategic terminal we acquired, ensure our operations remain synchronized and avoid value leakage along the supply chain. The whole of ExxonMobil is worth more than the sum of our parts.

ExxonMobil is uniquely committed to innovation. We employ more than 19,000 scientists and engineers, and we invest more than $1 billion annually in research and development. Our innovations in seismic imaging and advanced reservoir modeling enable us to see and capture high-quality opportunities before others can. Our Downstream investments to produce cleaner, higher-value products are benefiting from unique, proprietary catalysts and processes that drive project returns well above industry norms. Innovative products pioneered in our Chemical business are enabling a growing global middle class to enjoy a higher quality of life. Our innovation is delivering value to our customers, our communities, and you, our shareholders.

Our technology investments are also building a foundation for the future – creating long-term value for society. ExxonMobil is a long-standing leader in the discovery of scalable technologies. This includes research in algae biofuels and carbon capture and storage, where we're making important advances. We've also invested more than $8 billion since 2000 in lower-emissions energy solutions. Innovation underpins our growth – now and in the future.

Your company continues to drive value across our global operations. We're developing exciting, world-class opportunities while meeting the challenge of changing market conditions head-on. I'm proud of our people and confident in their abilities to deliver industry-leading performance. And I'm grateful for the confidence you've put in ExxonMobil.



Darren Woods, Chairman and CEO

2017 results and highlights

$19.7 billion in earnings

$33.2 billion in cash flow from operations and asset sales

9% return on average capital employed

4.0 million net oil-equivalent barrels per day of production

5.5 million barrels per day of petroleum product sales

25.4 million tonnes of chemical product sales

Financial highlights

(millions of dollars, unless noted)	Earnings after income taxes	Average capital employed[1]	Return on average capital employed[1] (%)	Capital and exploration expenditures[1]
Upstream	13,355	174,674	7.6	16,695
Downstream	5,597	22,514	24.9	2,524
Chemical	4,518	27,516	16.4	3,771
Corporate and Financing	(3,760)	(2,073)	N.A.	90
Total	19,710	222,631	9.0	23,080

Operating highlights

Liquids production *(net, thousands of barrels per day)*	2,283
Natural gas production available for sale *(net, millions of cubic feet per day)*	10,211
Oil-equivalent production[2] *(net, thousands of oil-equivalent barrels per day)*	3,985
Refinery throughput *(thousands of barrels per day)*	4,291
Petroleum product sales[3] *(thousands of barrels per day)*	5,530
Chemical prime product sales[3] *(thousands of tonnes)*	25,420

(1) See Frequently used terms on pages 102 through 105.
(2) Natural gas converted to oil-equivalent at 6 million cubic feet per 1,000 barrels.
(3) Sales data reported net of purchases/sales contracts with the same counterparty.
Note: Unless otherwise stated, production rates, project capacities, and acreage values are gross.

Strategies

- Innovative technologies drive success
- Disciplined investments in advantaged, world-class portfolio
- Integration captures value across businesses
- Operational excellence maximizes asset value
- Financial strength provides unmatched flexibility

Business overview

ExxonMobil is the world's largest publicly traded international oil and gas company. We have been an industry leader for more than 135 years. The quality, size, and diversity of our integrated portfolio are evident across all three of our global business segments: Upstream, Downstream, and Chemical.

The integration of these three segments provides a distinct competitive advantage, offering unmatched opportunities to grow shareholder value across business lines. With a commitment to operational excellence, disciplined investment, and technology development, we are maximizing the value of every molecule from the wellhead to the customer.

Business environment

ExxonMobil's *Outlook for Energy* anticipates significant changes through 2040 to boost living standards and accelerate decarbonization of the world's energy system to help address the risks of climate change.

By 2040, the world's population is expected to reach 9.2 billion people. Over that period, the world's economy will likely double, helping billions of people join the middle class.

Energy-efficiency improvements will help curb the growth in global energy demand to about 25 percent over the period to 2040. Efficiency gains, along with changes in the energy mix, will also help reduce the carbon intensity of global GDP by nearly 45 percent, as nuclear and renewables, led by solar and wind, contribute nearly 40 percent of incremental energy supplies to meet demand growth.

Natural gas will grow the most of any energy type; oil will continue to play a leading role in the world's energy mix, even as electric cars become more prevalent. The International Energy Agency estimates cumulative oil and natural gas investment needs may reach approximately $21 trillion between 2017 and 2040.

Innovating to drive our success

"Every day, I come to work and have the opportunity to research new ideas that one day could make a real difference. Innovation is who we are and what we do."

Sona Joseph, research analyst, Upstream Research Company

Every **$1** invested in our research portfolio will generate an expected value of **$5+**

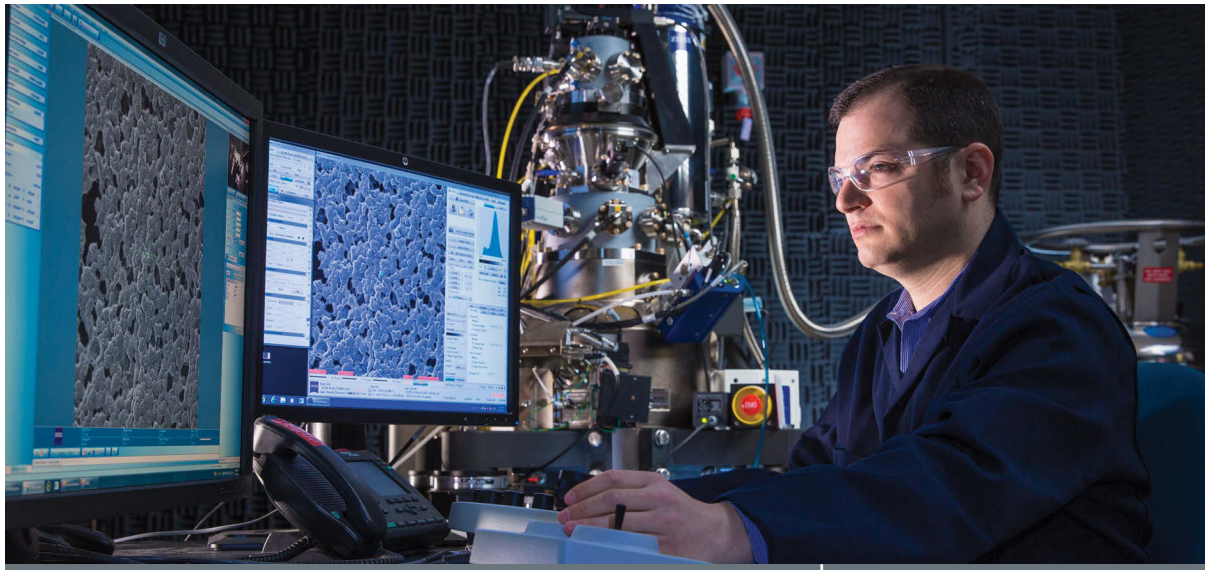
Each year, we generate about **$350 million** through our technology license and usage fees

35+ years of ongoing climate-related research & technology funding

Innovating to drive our success

Technology is the foundation of ExxonMobil's business and a key enabler to grow shareholder value. Our ongoing commitment to innovation, along with our proprietary technologies, provides a unique competitive advantage that reduces costs, improves efficiencies, creates new high-value products, and maximizes our return on projects.

Our focus on innovation is not new: For more than 135 years, we have pioneered the science that enables innovative technologies such as the lithium ion battery, high-octane gasoline, 3D seismic imaging, and many others. These transformational discoveries changed our industry and the world, helping make modern society possible.



$1 billion invested annually in our worldwide research and development programs

Since 2008, ExxonMobil scientists and engineers have received more than 3,300 patents in the United States alone.

Improving operational performance

Our research programs are improving performance by reducing costs, enhancing output, and minimizing environmental impacts. For example, we have developed technologies that reduce corrosion by enabling the dehydration of natural gas inside pipes rather than in costly towers. These technologies are expected to reduce near-term offshore project costs by more than $750 million. We also recently developed a high-manganese "super steel" for our Kearl mining operations that will likely save hundreds of millions of dollars over the life of the asset.

In partnership with the Georgia Institute of Technology, we are exploring the use of reverse osmosis through synthetic molecular membranes to reduce the amount of energy required in our manufacturing operations. If brought to scale, this breakthrough could reduce the industry's annual CO_2 emissions by a level equivalent to the annual energy-related emissions of about 5 million U.S. homes, and reduce global energy costs by up to $2 billion a year.

Partnerships with more than 175 universities over past 10 years

ExxonMobil employs more than 19,000 scientists and engineers

Our investments in proprietary technologies will enable Downstream project returns of greater than 20 percent.

Advancing energy sources and products

In the Upstream, our capabilities in subsurface definition and development are enabling us to find more oil and natural gas, and then recover more from the reservoirs we find. Working with the National Center for Supercomputing Applications, for example, we developed proprietary software that quadruples the number of processors used to model complex oil and natural gas reservoirs, improving exploration and production results. Thanks to this innovation, we can simulate how hydrocarbons flow through the subsurface and plan where to drill new production wells in record time. Analysis that took weeks can now be completed in a single day.

In addition, our proprietary seismic imaging technology helps us see opportunities in the subsurface that others cannot. We successfully used this technology on recent discoveries in the Black Sea and offshore Guyana.

In the Downstream, technology is enabling us to expand our product offerings to meet today's market demands. For example, in Rotterdam, we are building a new, best-in-class hydrocracking unit that will use proprietary technology to create high-value, ultra-low-sulfur fuels and lube basestocks. This is just one example of our investments in new proprietary technologies – roughly $12 billion of projects that are expected to yield returns of more than 20 percent.

Our Chemical business also benefits from research and development, particularly in the area of innovative product development. For example, we developed and commercialized a polypropylene product that enables packaging manufacturers to produce rigid packages (such as plastic food containers) that have thinner walls, without sacrificing toughness. This reduces package weight and cost, and uses less material.

We are also working to identify advanced biofuels – a promising technology with the potential to increase energy supplies and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. We announced a breakthrough in our research with Synthetic Genomics, Inc., involving modification of an algae strain that doubled its oil content without significantly inhibiting the strain's growth – a key milestone in potential scalability of the technology.

ExxonMobil employs more than

2,300 PhDs

Highlight: Capturing carbon dioxide

Since 40 percent of global energy-related carbon emissions come from power generation, we are researching scalable and affordable carbon capture technologies that can benefit power plants and other large industrial facilities.

Capturing carbon dioxide using today's technology is complex, costly, and can reduce the power output by up to 20 percent. ExxonMobil is working with FuelCell Energy, Inc. to reduce CO_2 emissions from natural gas power plants by as much as 90 percent using fuel cells, which create power instead of using it.

ExxonMobil and FuelCell Energy, Inc. are piloting fuel cell technology for carbon capture.

Growing shareholder value
with a world-class portfolio

"The company's dedication to safety, people, and the environment is so far beyond what most people think. That focus really sets us apart from our competition."

Mike Dach, assistant production foreman, Permian Basin

⊕ 9.8 billion oil-equivalent barrels of resource additions worldwide

New investments delivering:

>100,000
barrels per day capacity for high-value fuels and lube basestocks

>200,000
barrels per day of additional Upstream production capacity

500,000
tonnes increase in chemical manufacturing

Growing shareholder value with a world-class portfolio

ExxonMobil sees opportunity in a rapidly changing energy landscape. We are making advantaged investments across our world-class portfolio of businesses.

Our focus on leading-edge technologies, coupled with industry-leading financial capacity, has enabled us to develop our best investment portfolio in decades. These investments leverage our integrated businesses and world-class operations to capitalize on opportunities across the entire value chain.

High-impact new opportunities

In the Upstream, ExxonMobil is pursuing high-quality exploration and production projects. In Guyana, for example, we hold more than 11 million acres offshore, where we have made six discoveries to date. We have identified additional leads, and exploration and development activities will continue throughout 2018.

In Brazil, we acquired interest in the more-than-2-billion-barrel Carcara field. We also captured 10 exploration blocks in bid round 14, including acreage with significant potential in the pre-salt play, one of the fastest-growing deepwater plays in the world. Exploration and development activities are planned to begin in 2018.

In the United States, we are one of the most active operators in the Permian Basin in West Texas and eastern New Mexico. In 2017, we added nearly 275,000 net acres to our position in the Permian Basin through a series of acquisitions and acreage trades, bringing our total Permian resource base to more than 9 billion oil-equivalent barrels. Our Permian position now delivers lower-cost production, which is available as feedstock to our U.S. Gulf Coast refineries and chemical plants.

Our successful exploration campaign offshore Guyana continued through 2017, with six discoveries to date.

$50 billion
investment in the United States over the next five years

Our Upstream growth opportunities are geographically diverse and will yield attractive returns, even in a low-price environment. We achieve this by applying industry-leading capabilities, key technologies, and proprietary practices that improve drilling performance, reduce field development costs, and deliver operational efficiencies.

Our growth opportunities will yield attractive returns, even in a low-price environment.

Capitalizing on LNG expertise

Our global LNG position is unmatched in the industry. We have interest in 17 LNG trains around the world, with net interest capacity of 22 million tonnes annually.

We enhanced our leading LNG position with two major deals in 2017. Our acquisition of InterOil Corporation provides access to multiple discovered fields and additional exploration acreage in Papua New Guinea. These high-quality assets, coupled with growing resource discoveries on existing acreage, provide a foundation for a low-cost, multi-train expansion of existing LNG facilities.

Our entry into the deepwater Area 4 block offshore Mozambique, containing an estimated 85 trillion gross cubic feet of natural gas in-place, was also completed in 2017. This resource will support an ExxonMobil-led, multi-train LNG development, with potential capacity ultimately exceeding 40 million tonnes per year.

Extracting additional value

In the Downstream, we are investing in technology and facilities to produce higher-value products to meet the growing demand for enhanced fuels and premium lubricants. Capturing a larger share of these growing markets enables us to realize higher overall margins from our existing sites.

In 2018, our new coker unit at the Antwerp refinery in Belgium will begin upgrading high-sulfur fuel oil into various forms of cleaner-burning diesel and distillates.

In Rotterdam, a new hydrocracking unit – using our proprietary technology to produce high-value, ultra-low-sulfur fuels and Group II lube basestocks – will also begin operating in 2018. Furthermore, we announced an expansion at our Singapore refinery to produce the company's *EHC* Group II basestocks, which are used across a range of industries. Completion is anticipated in 2019.

We are also enhancing our ability to handle light crude from the Permian at our refineries in Baton Rouge and Baytown.

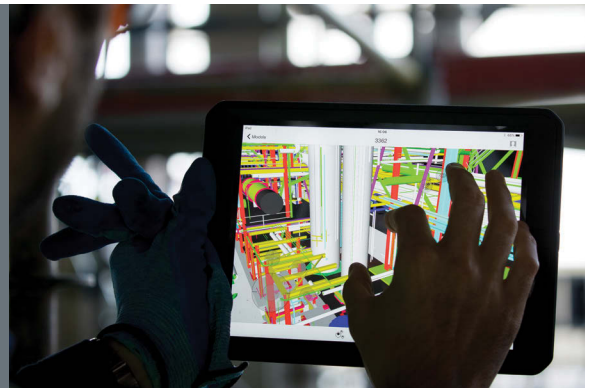
Investing to meet chemical demand

Global demand for chemicals continues to create opportunities for value growth. To meet that demand, we are investing more than $10 billion over the next five years in both new and expanded facilities on the U.S. Gulf Coast, leveraging logistically advantaged oil and natural gas to create the chemical building blocks for end products used around the world.

At our Singapore chemical complex, we are expanding capacity with our recent acquisition of Jurong Aromatics. We are starting up new facilities that will manufacture higher-performance products. These enhancements to our complex enable us to better serve the major growth market in the Asia Pacific region.

Highlight: Optimizing concept selection

Our concept selection process creates development plans that pair the right facility with the right concept to drive down unit cost. We employ this process on all of our projects with the aim to maximize value over a development's life cycle.



Leveraging integration to grow value across businesses

"We make sure every molecule in a barrel of crude is used. Our integrated model means we can get the absolute most out of everything we process. Seeing all along the value chain helps us respond to changes in consumer demands."

Sarah Loh, cat light ends contact engineer, Baton Rouge refinery

~80% of global refining capacity is fully integrated with chemical or lube basestock manufacturing

650,000

barrels per day of refined products upgraded at integrated sites

More than 50% of Downstream earnings come from lubricants and chemical integration

Leveraging integration to grow value across businesses

ExxonMobil's integrated approach proves the adage, "The whole is more than the sum of its parts."

Our Upstream, Downstream, and Chemical businesses work together to create additional value by sharing knowledge, technology, expertise, and best practices across business lines. This collaboration leads to better-informed decisions, more efficient operations, and greater flexibility in responding to changing market conditions.

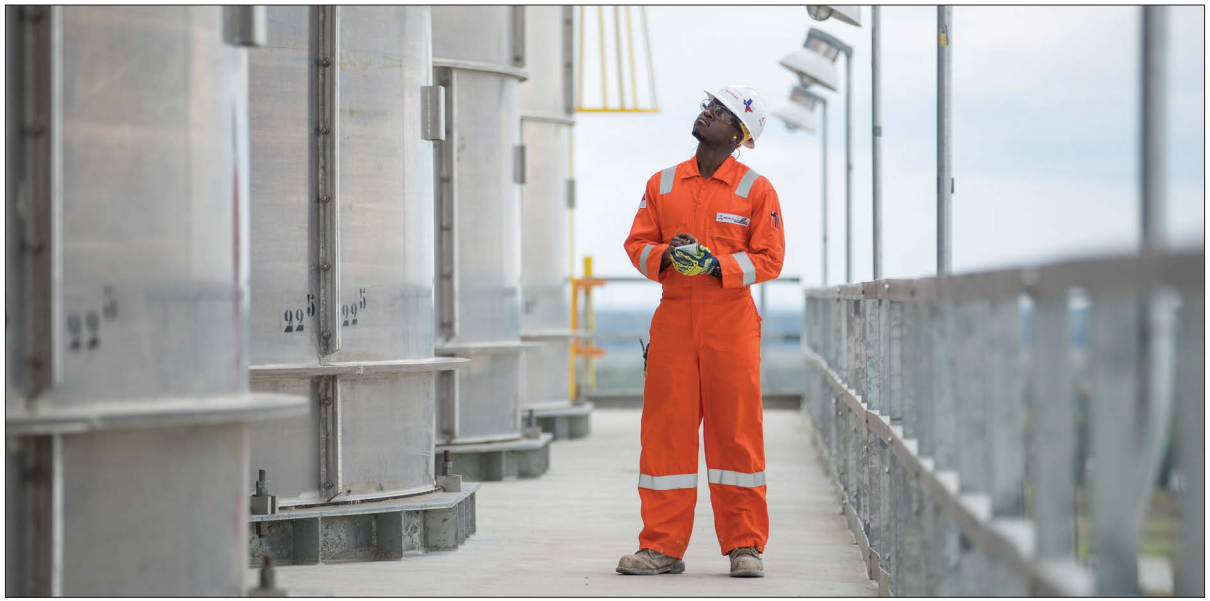
Portfolio spans the value chain

Our U.S. operations demonstrate how integration drives value. Our Upstream businesses produce oil and natural gas in the Permian and other basins. These volumes are transported via our midstream assets to our refineries and chemical complexes along the Gulf Coast and in the Midwest. From there, they are upgraded to higher-value fuels, products, and feedstocks through the fuels, lubricants, and chemical value chains.

By maximizing integration across the full value chain, we are also able to capture incremental value at transfer points or when short-term market opportunities develop. We can take advantage of logistics flexibility to ensure no value is lost to third parties. Simply put, we are uniquely positioned in industry, capturing an additional $700 million of earnings per year through integration.

We also leverage our global knowledge and expertise to inform investment decisions in each business line. For example, insights from our Upstream teams helped guide expansion plans and project designs for our U.S. Gulf Coast chemical facilities – growth supported by the integration with our rapidly growing production in the Permian.

>35,000
employees collaborate at our cross-functional sites worldwide



Our world-class workforce effectively manages the complexity of our advantaged manufacturing facilities.

Integration at ExxonMobil is a competitive advantage that enables us to improve returns by responding quickly to changing market conditions. This level of flexibility is difficult to replicate.

Growing value and capturing savings

Nearly 80 percent of our refining capacity is integrated with chemical or lubricant manufacturing facilities. At these sites, we capture savings by sharing resources, using interconnected facilities, and coordinating operating practices. Integration also increases margins by allowing us to direct feedstocks to the highest-value products.

ExxonMobil leverages project management expertise across all businesses, employing innovative technologies, supporting capital efficiency, and driving best practices.

Our collaborative approach increases margins by lowering the cost of our feedstocks and growing the value of our products. For example, at our Baytown manufacturing complex, lubricants and chemical integration contributes more than 70 percent of earnings.

Another example is at our integrated facility in Singapore, where we have a state-of-the-art steam cracker that produces chemicals directly from crude oil – an industry first. We can also process a range of liquid and natural gas feedstocks at the site, optimizing them for maximum value. In response to growing Asian demand for premium products, we recently added world-scale *Mobil 1* lubricant blending facilities.

136 cross-functional sites located **in 39 countries around the world**

At the LaBarge natural gas field, extensive Downstream experience has been applied to implement a multi-variable control system at the Shute Creek treating facility, increasing production and improving the purity of products. Multivariable control allows the plant to run closer to capacity and specification limits by optimizing across several operational parameters simultaneously.

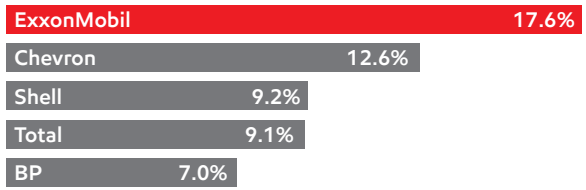
Shared knowledge and capabilities

At our proposed joint venture project with SABIC near Corpus Christi, Texas, we are planning to use an approach our Upstream has implemented with great success in several projects around the world. We are constructing portions of the new facility at other locations and bringing them on site fully built. This process significantly speeds up construction, while also reducing costs by more than $1 billion.

This type of cross-functional sharing enables our project management professionals to influence and learn from large, complex projects, while further strengthening our capabilities and providing flexibility for support of future activities. It also supports standardization and efficiency, ensuring best practices are broadly shared.

Our Houston campus brings together nearly 10,000 of our employees, fostering improved collaboration, creativity, and innovation, and accelerating the discovery of new resources, technologies, and products.

10-year average return on average capital employed[1][2]



(1) See Frequently used terms on pages 102 through 105.
(2) Competitor data estimated on a consistent basis with ExxonMobil and based on public information.

Highlight: Finding opportunities to grow

One benefit of our integration strategy is the ability to capitalize on business opportunities by expanding existing sites, rather than building new ones. This results in significant cost savings and lowers our environmental impact. For example, on the U.S. Gulf Coast, we are expanding manufacturing of high-value products at our existing sites, with a savings of more than $1 billion compared to new construction.

Maximizing asset value
through operational excellence

Leading **safety** performance

>20% **Downstream and Chemical reliability improvement since 2015**

30% more efficient execution of complex Upstream projects vs. competitor average

"ExxonMobil is like a family – and in this environment, it's critical that everyone is looking out for one another to ensure that every job is done safely, each and every day."

Sean Phillips, utilities technician, Mont Belvieu plastics plant


ExxonMobil

Maximizing asset value through operational excellence

Innovation enables us to invest in high-quality opportunities to enhance our asset portfolio. Integration helps us maximize returns across the Upstream, Downstream, and Chemical businesses. Our relentless focus on operational excellence enables us to get the most out of each and every facility, every hour, every day.

Safety is good business

A safe company is a well-run company. Achieving safe and environmentally responsible operations across a global enterprise requires a significant commitment from everyone at all levels of the organization. Success in safety is the result of a disciplined, rigorous approach, which also helps drive more reliable operations and improves financial results.

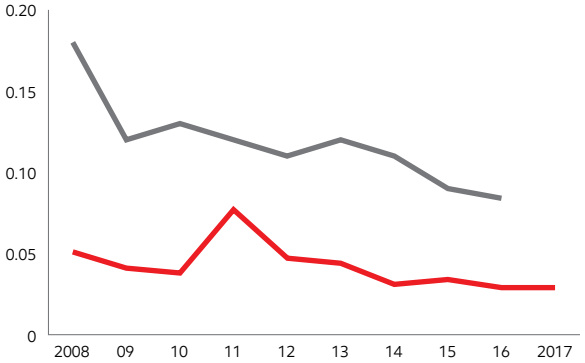
In 2017, we had the fewest recordable injuries in our company's history. Our focus on identifying and eliminating high-potential-consequence events is making a difference. We also continued to achieve outstanding process safety performance, driven by a cross-functional initiative that brought together expertise from all parts of our businesses to build a unique, integrated approach to process safety.

Safety and operations integrity

Lost-time injuries and illnesses rate:

■ ExxonMobil workforce(1) ■ U.S. petroleum industry benchmark(2)

(incidents per 200,000 work hours)



(1) Employees and contractors. Includes XTO Energy Inc. data beginning in 2011.
(2) Workforce safety data from participating American Petroleum Institute companies (2017 industry data not available at time of publication).

Our employees' efforts to maximize facility capacity and improve reliability have increased the capacity of the PNG LNG facility more than 20 percent and made it one of the most reliable plants in the world.

Nobody Gets Hurt

Workers are empowered to take action immediately

We deploy innovative techniques and technologies, many proven in the most challenging conditions and circumstances, to drive improvements.

Our operational guidelines enable field personnel to better understand the most critical safeguards and focus their efforts accordingly. Thanks to this strategy, we have sustained fewer operational upsets and releases to the environment, and we continued to exhibit strong process safety performance in 2017.

Maximizing capacity and minimizing downtime

We apply the same attention, focus, and commitment to reliability as we do safety. In fact, the two go hand in hand. Fewer reliability upsets reduces the potential for safety incidents. Reliability is also a key driver to profitability. Maximizing asset uptime and productivity leads to improved output and higher margins.

For example, introducing a multivariable control system – a technology originally used in our Downstream operations – and removing bottlenecks at our PNG LNG facilities have enabled us to increase production 20 percent above the original facility capacity.

Our Upstream, Downstream, and Chemical businesses are among the industry leaders in reliability.

Project development and execution excellence

Our project management skills – safely staying on time and on budget – are a major competitive advantage, especially in complex environments. We use proven systems and processes to guide the planning, design, and execution of projects, enabling us to reduce costs and cycle times.

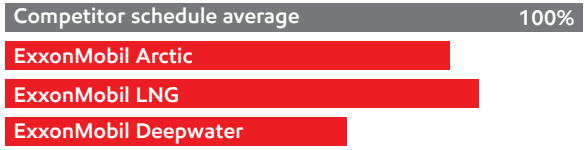
One example is the use of phased developments that help us capture value sooner and apply learning-curve benefits as we advance additional phases of projects.

Premier execution of challenging, complex projects

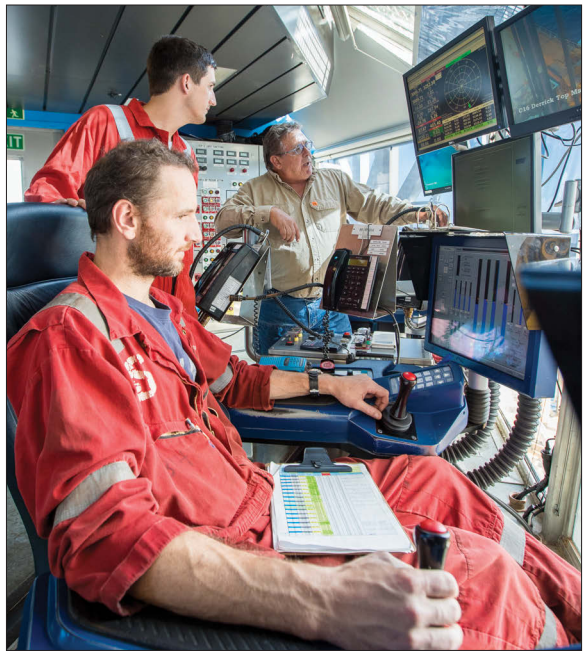
(leading efficiency of major ExxonMobil start-ups over past 15 years)

Development cost per oil-equivalent barrel

Schedule (full funding to start-up)



Source: ExxonMobil and Wood Mackenzie



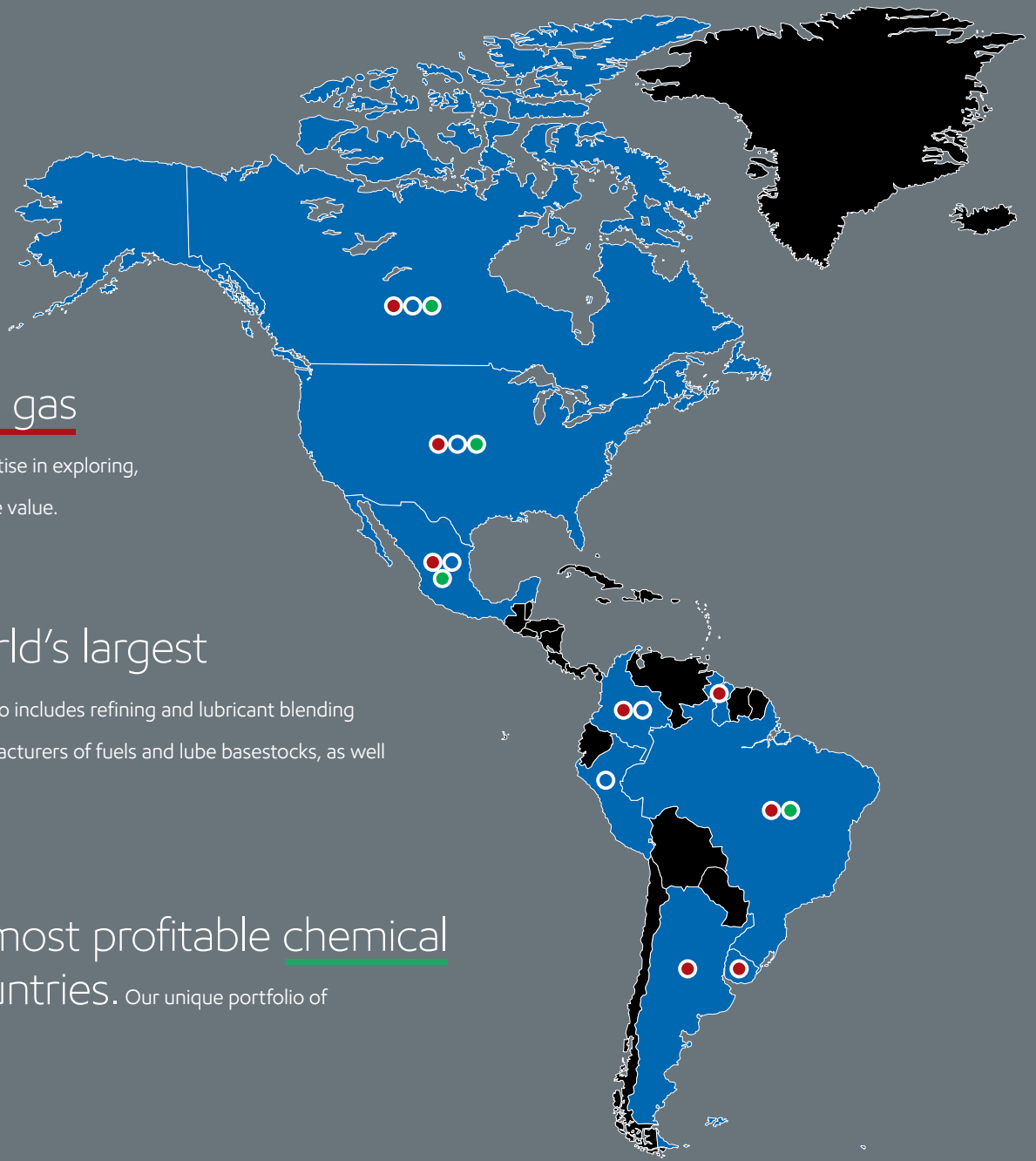
Employees and contractors collaborate to ensure *Nobody Gets Hurt* during drilling operations.

Another example is leveraging existing infrastructure whenever possible, such as using subsea tie-backs to existing platforms to reduce costs, as we do off the coast of West Africa.

Finally, we deploy innovative techniques and technologies, many proven in the most challenging conditions and circumstances. We leverage our project management experience across all businesses to ensure the best people are leading our efforts, and transferring their knowledge and skills to others in the organization.

Global operations

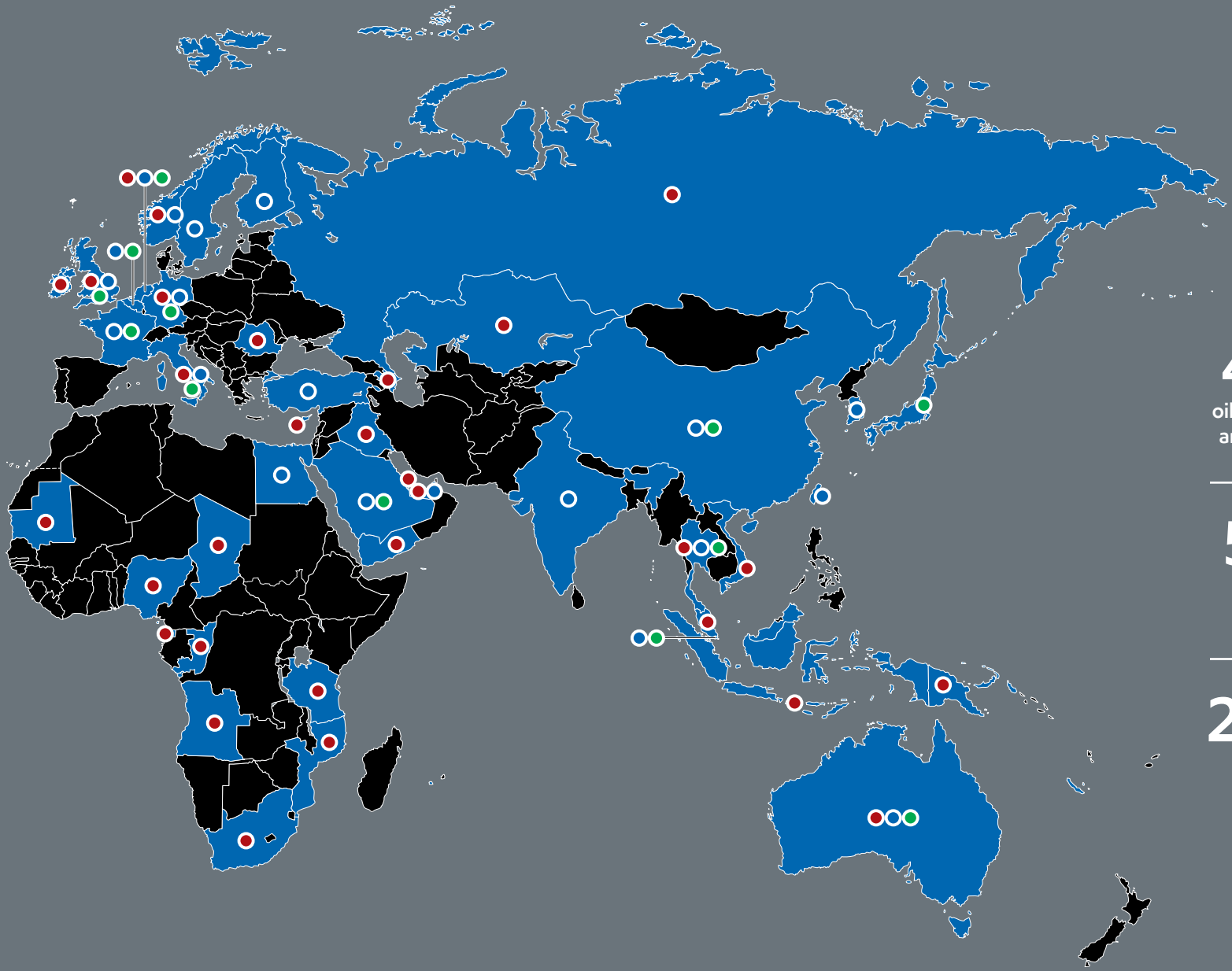
As the world's largest publicly held international oil and gas company, ExxonMobil has a diverse portfolio of high-quality projects and opportunities across our Upstream, Downstream, and Chemical businesses.



Upstream: We have an active oil and gas presence in 38 countries. We use our unique expertise in exploring, developing, marketing, and producing global hydrocarbon resources to maximize value.

Downstream: We are one of the world's largest fuels and lubricants businesses. Our portfolio includes refining and lubricant blending facilities in 25 countries. We are one of the largest integrated refiners and manufacturers of fuels and lube basestocks, as well as a leading manufacturer of petroleum products and finished lubricants.

Chemical: ExxonMobil is one of the most profitable chemical companies, with operations in 16 countries. Our unique portfolio of high-performance products delivers strong returns across the business cycle.



4.0 million
oil-equivalent barrels of net oil and gas production per day[1]

5.5 million
barrels of petroleum product sales per day[2]

25.4 million
tonnes of chemical prime product sales[2]

Countries with ExxonMobil operations Upstream Downstream Chemical

Locations as of December 31, 2017

(1) Natural gas converted to oil-equivalent barrels using 6 million cubic feet per 1,000 barrels.

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

Upstream

$13.4 billion
in earnings

2.8 Boeb
proved reserve additions[1]

More than
20% annual growth
in net tight-oil production since 2010

9.8 billion
oil-equivalent barrels of resource base additions

Major project start-ups added
>200,000 barrels
per day of production capacity

53 million
new exploration acres captured

"We're excited about the potential of the liquids-rich Permian. It's a low-cost resource, and we've built an outstanding position in the basin. Thanks to our strategically located midstream assets and the proximity of our refineries along the U.S. Gulf Coast, we're poised for growth and set up to maximize our return on investment for years to come."

Sara Ortwein, president
XTO Energy Inc.

Upstream statistical recap

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Earnings *(millions of dollars)*	**13,355**	196	7,101	27,548	26,841
Liquids production *(net, thousands of barrels per day)*	**2,283**	2,365	2,345	2,111	2,202
Natural gas production available for sale *(net, millions of cubic feet per day)*	**10,211**	10,127	10,515	11,145	11,836
Oil-equivalent production[2] *(net, thousands of barrels per day)*	**3,985**	4,053	4,097	3,969	4,175
Proved reserves replacement ratio[1][3] *(percent)*	**189**	–	69	111	106
Resource additions[3] *(millions of oil-equivalent barrels)*	**9,763**	2,453	1,378	3,206	6,595
Average capital employed[3] *(millions of dollars)*	**174,674**	170,055	169,954	164,965	152,969
Return on average capital employed[3] *(percent)*	**7.6**	0.1	4.2	16.7	17.5
Capital and exploration expenditures[3] *(millions of dollars)*	**16,695**	14,542	25,407	32,727	38,231

(1) Proved reserves exclude asset sales.
(2) Natural gas converted to oil-equivalent at 6 million cubic feet per 1,000 barrels.
(3) See Frequently used terms on pages 102 through 105.
Note: Unless otherwise stated, production rates, project capacities, and acreage values are gross.

Strategies

- Enhance industry-leading portfolio
- Deliver lowest-cost-of-supply projects
- Grow tight-liquids production to more than 800 Koebd net by 2025

Business overview

Our Upstream business is a global leader in exploration, development, production, natural gas marketing, and energy research.

We maintain a large, diverse portfolio of opportunities to provide profitable long-term value growth. Between a highly successful exploration program and recent strategic acquisitions, we added 9.8 billion oil-equivalent barrels to our resource base in 2017. We plan to grow our tight-oil production in the U.S. Permian Basin fivefold. We also plan to grow our business in Brazil, with both exploration and development activities planned to start in 2018. We also have LNG that is among the lowest cost in the industry, with developing projects in Mozambique and Papua New Guinea.

Our capital discipline and proven project management systems – incorporating best practices from across our global operations – enable us to create and drive value. From the initial discovery phase through production start-up, we benefit from our extensive multidisciplinary teamwork, industry-leading technology, rigorous management practices, and proven operational expertise.

Business environment

Meeting the world's growing demand for energy presents a tremendous challenge that requires a long-term view, significant investment, and continued innovation. Global demand for oil is expected to rise by about 20 percent from 2016 to 2040, continuing to be the primary source of energy for transportation and as a feedstock for chemicals. Demand for natural gas is expected to grow nearly 40 percent over the same period, led by increasing use to help meet rising electricity demand with lower-emission fuels.

To meet this demand, increased supplies of both oil and natural gas will be needed, much of which will come from unconventional reservoirs. We expect global LNG volumes to more than double by 2040, mainly to supply the Asian and European markets. Our focus is on improving our long-term profitability by investing in low-cost-of-supply, higher-margin barrels, maximizing the value of our current capacity, and reducing costs through productivity and efficiency gains.

Increase Upstream earnings by...

1. increasing Permian tight-oil production fivefold to nearly 600 Koebd net by 2025
2. rapidly progressing three near-term developments in Guyana to deliver ~450 Koebd production by 2025
3. starting up new LNG projects in Mozambique and PNG, with potential to add more than 20 Mta of capacity by 2025

Downstream

$5.6 billion in earnings

130% increase in synthetic lubricants sales in the past decade

2 market entries with branded sales in Mexico and Indonesia

20,000 miles between oil changes using ***Mobil 1 Annual Protection*** synthetic lubricant

25% return on average capital employed

2018 start-ups projected to add 100,000 barrels per day of upgraded products

"Our integrated Fuels & Lubricants organization provides high-value products and services to our customers – backed by our world-class manufacturing and supply chain – which lead the industry in efficiency. Our commitment to innovation, technology, brand, and sustainability continues to deliver greater value for our customers and shareholders."

Bryan Milton, president
ExxonMobil Fuels & Lubricants Company

Downstream statistical recap

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Earnings *(millions of dollars)*	**5,597**	4,201	6,557	3,045	3,449
Refinery throughput *(thousands of barrels per day)*	**4,291**	4,269	4,432	4,476	4,585
Petroleum product sales[1] *(thousands of barrels per day)*	**5,530**	5,482	5,754	5,875	5,887
Average capital employed[2] *(millions of dollars)*	**22,514**	21,804	23,253	23,977	24,430
Return on average capital employed[2] *(percent)*	**24.9**	19.3	28.2	12.7	14.1
Capital expenditures[2] *(millions of dollars)*	**2,524**	2,462	2,613	3,034	2,413

(1) Petroleum product sales data reported net of purchases/sales contracts with the same counterparty.
(2) See Frequently used terms on pages 102 through 105.

Strategies

- Maintain best-in-class operational excellence
- Provide high-quality products and services to our customers
- Capitalize on integration and maximize value from technology

Business overview

Our Downstream business is one of the world's largest refiners and lubricants manufacturers. Our 22 refineries – 17 of which are co-located with chemical or lubricant facilities – enable us to manufacture higher-value fuels, lubricants, and chemical products more efficiently than our competitors.

We are highgrading our product slate to maximize the value of every molecule. Our long-standing record of technology leadership underpins the development of the products our customers demand.

Our integrated business model across the entire value chain enables us to benefit from lower-cost feedstocks than our competitors. Our proprietary process and catalyst technologies help convert those feedstocks into the fuels and lubricants marketed under our world-renowned *Exxon, Mobil, Mobil 1,* and *Esso* brands. That full value-chain integration is expected to generate an additional $1 billion in the U.S. Permian alone.

Business environment

By 2040, demand for transportation fuel is expected to increase by nearly 30 percent, driven by commercial transportation in developing countries. Demand for diesel fuel is expected to increase by more than 30 percent, while worldwide gasoline demand is expected to level off, as declining demand for light-duty transportation fuel in developed countries is offset by growth in developing nations.

Lubricant demand is also expected to grow, particularly in Asia. Within the high-value synthetic lubricants sector, where we have a leading market position, demand is expected to outpace industry growth significantly.

We selectively invest in sites and value chains that generate the highest returns. Our integrated business model, world-class assets, and feedstock flexibility have positioned us to be a market leader across the business cycle.

Increase Downstream earnings by...

1. upgrading 200 Kbd of fuel oil to higher-quality distillates, lube basestocks, and chemicals by 2025
2. growing our industry-leading lube basestock and synthetic lubricant businesses by 2025
3. capturing full value-chain benefits of our Permian and U.S. Gulf Coast facilities by 2025

Chemical

$4.5 billion
in earnings

1.3 million
tonnes of new polyethylene capacity at Mont Belvieu, Texas

$3.8 billion
investment in specialty businesses and advantaged feed

6.8 million
tonnes of performance products sales

16%
return on average capital employed

3.5 million tonnes
Singapore aromatics capacity post-Jurong Aromatics acquisition

"We're accelerating our investments to capitalize on chemical demand growth, much of which is coming from Asia. We will be adding new facilities in North America and Asia with a focus on manufacturing the sustainable performance products our customers want. Our aggressive growth program will leverage the strength of the Corporation in executing large-scale capital projects."

John Verity, president
ExxonMobil Chemical Company

Chemical statistical recap

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Earnings *(millions of dollars)*	**4,518**	4,615	4,418	4,315	3,828
Prime product sales[1] *(thousands of tonnes)*	**25,420**	24,925	24,713	24,235	24,063
Average capital employed[2] *(millions of dollars)*	**27,516**	24,844	23,750	22,197	20,665
Return on average capital employed[2] *(percent)*	**16.4**	18.6	18.6	19.4	18.5
Capital expenditures[2] *(millions of dollars)*	**3,771**	2,207	2,843	2,741	1,832

(1) Prime product sales data reported net of purchases/sales contracts with the same counterparty.
(2) See Frequently used terms on pages 102 through 105.

Strategies

- Strengthen existing businesses and integrated complexes
- Leverage unique competitive position for performance products growth
- Embed sustainability leadership into business

Business overview

Our Chemical business is one of the largest, most successful chemical companies in the world. Investment in technology and new capacity enables us to capitalize on growing chemical demand worldwide.

We are investing in two world-class steam crackers on the U.S. Gulf Coast. We are expanding our capacity in Singapore to meet the needs of growing economies in Asia. Leveraging our strength in technology, we are highgrading our product portfolio to focus on high-performance, high-margin products.

We process feedstock from our Upstream and Downstream operations, and from third parties, with world-scale manufacturing facilities strategically located around the globe. We focus on product lines that benefit from our scale and technology advantages, resulting in lower costs. We have a strong market position in every business line, particularly in high-performance products, and are well positioned to generate attractive returns throughout the business cycle.

Business environment

Global chemical demand has doubled since 2000, well above economic and energy demand. Over the next two to three decades, we expect this demand to continue to grow at about 4 percent annually.

Nearly three-quarters of that increased demand will be in Asia. Rising prosperity and a growing middle class in the region will drive expanded purchases of packaged goods, appliances, cars, and other consumable items, many of which are manufactured from the chemicals we produce.

We are committed to helping our customers reduce their impact on the environment. We are leading the way in the development of advanced polymer materials that make cars lighter and more fuel efficient, and improving plastic packaging that reduces the energy needed to ship goods around the world.

Increase Chemical earnings by...

1. starting up 13 new facilities
   and increasing production by
   10 million tonnes per year by 2025

2. aggressively growing sales of
   high-value performance products by
   50% by 2025

3. expanding technology portfolio
   with a focus on sustainability leadership
   by 2025

ExxonMobil's **Upstream** business comprises world-class assets, an industry-leading resource base, and high-quality exploration opportunities.

ExxonMobil has been an industry leader in deepwater development projects for more than two decades. Sara Cruz is a production operator at the Kizomba B FPSO vessel in Block 15 offshore Angola, where we have produced more than 2 billion oil-equivalent barrels to date.


Esso

Global Upstream portfolio

ExxonMobil's high-quality portfolio, investment discipline, and operational excellence have delivered industry-leading results for decades. We have a globally diverse inventory of nearly 100 projects spanning all development types. We continue to advance these opportunities selectively, focusing on those that provide the most attractive returns. For producing assets, we maximize value by focusing on reliability, cost reductions, and improved recovery.

Production volumes

We produced 4 million net oil-equivalent barrels per day in 2017.

We continue to focus our portfolio on higher-margin barrels. In 2017, our total production was 57 percent liquids and 43 percent natural gas. Our successful exploration activities, strategic acquisitions, and new project developments will further strengthen the portfolio to drive future value growth.

Kashagan Phase 1 includes an offshore production and separation hub on an artificial island, several drilling islands, and an onshore processing plant.

Total net production of 4 million oil-equivalent barrels per day exceeds competition.

Key activities to bring on new volumes in 2018 include ramp-ups at Odoptu Stage 2, Upper Zakum, and Hebron; continued global drilling programs; and start-up of Angola Block 32 Kaombo. We also plan aggressive development of our large, liquids-rich unconventional resources in the United States, with a focus on the Permian Basin and Bakken formation. We have a deep inventory of opportunities in these tight-oil plays that yield attractive returns at prices below $40 per barrel.

179 Kbd
produced in Kashagan offshore production and separation hub

Major project start-ups[1]

		Facility capacity (gross)		ExxonMobil working interest (%)	
		Liquids (Kbd)	Gas (Mcfd)		
2012–2017 (Actual)					
Angola	Cravo-Lirio-Orquidea-Violeta (CLOV)	160	–	20	C
	Kizomba Satellites Phase 1	100	–	40	E
	Kizomba Satellites Phase 2	85	–	40	E
Australia	Gorgon Jansz	20	2,765	25	C
	Kipper Tuna	15	175	40	E
	Turrum	20	200	50	E
Canada	Cold Lake Nabiye Expansion	50	–	100	E
	Hebron	150	–	35	E
	Hibernia Southern Extension	80	–	28	E
	Kearl Expansion	110	–	100	E
	Kearl Initial Development	110	–	100	E
	Syncrude Aurora North Mine Sustaining Project	215	–	25	J
	Syncrude Mildred Lake Mine Sustaining Project	180	–	25	J
Indonesia	Banyu Urip	205	15	45	E
Kazakhstan	Kashagan Phase 1	370	450	17	J
Malaysia	Damar Gas	5	200	50	E
	Telok	–	430	50	E
Nigeria	Erha North Phase 2	80	–	56	E
	Satellite Field Development Phase 1	70	–	40	E
	Usan	180	–	30	E
Norway	Aasgard Subsea Compression	40	415	14	C
PNG	PNG LNG	35	1,150	33	E
Russia	Sakhalin-1 Arkutun-Dagi	130	–	30	E
	Sakhalin-1 Odoptu Stage 2	65	–	30	E
U.S.	Hadrian South	5	300	47	E
	Heidelberg	80	80	9	C
	Julia Phase 1	30	–	50	E
	Lucius	100	150	23	C
	Point Thomson Initial Production System	10	200	62	E

		Facility capacity (gross)		ExxonMobil working interest (%)	
		Liquids (Kbd)	Gas (Mcfd)		
2018+ (Projected)					
Angola	AB32 Kaombo Split Hub	250	–	15	C
Australia	Gorgon Future Phases	20	2,700	25	C
Brazil	North Carcara	TBD	TBD	40	C
	BM-S-8[2]	TBD	TBD	37	C
Canada	Firebag	380	–	70	E
	Steam-Assisted Gravity Drainage (SAGD)	350+	–	63-100	E
	Syncrude Aurora South Phases 1 and 2	210	–	25	J
	Syncrude Mildred Lake Mine Extension	210	–	25	J
	West Coast Canada LNG	–	1,600	100	E
Guyana	Liza Phase 1	120	–	45	E
	Liza/Payara Future Phases	320+	–	45	E
Iraq	West Qurna I	1,600	–	34	J
Kazakhstan	Kashagan Future Phases	1,260	–	17	J
	Tengiz Expansion	655	–	25	C
Mozambique	Coral	5	575	25	C
	Mamba Phased Development	40	6,500+	25	E
Nigeria	Bonga North	200	–	20	C
	Bonga Southwest	150	–	16	C
	Bosi	140	315	56	E
	Owowo West	180	–	27	E
	Satellite Field Development Phase 2	30	–	40	E
	Usan Future Phases	50	–	30	E
Norway	Snorre Expansion Project	110	240	17	C
PNG	PNG Papua	20	1,350	28	E
	PNG Future	10	570	33	E
Qatar	Barzan	90	1,400	7	J
Romania	Neptun Deep	–	630	50	E
Russia	Sakhalin-1 Future Phases	–	800	30	E
Tanzania	Tanzania Block 2	–	1,000	35	C
U.A.E.	Upper Zakum 1MBD[3]	250	–	28	J
	Upper Zakum 750	750	–	28	J
U.K.	Penguins Redevelopment	35	120	50	J
U.S.	Golden Pass LNG Export	–	2,500	30	J
	Permian Basin[4]	500+	700+	87-93	E
	Point Thomson Expansion	60	920	62	E
Vietnam	Ca Voi Xanh	3	375	64	E

Kbd = Thousand barrels per day **Mcfd** = Million cubic feet per day

Operators: **E** = ExxonMobil operated **C** = Co-venturer operated **J** = Joint operations

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

(2) Targeting close of BM-S-8 farm-in by mid-2018.

(3) Facility capacity incremental to Upper Zakum 750, resulting in 1 million barrels per day combined facility capacity.

(4) Net production expected in 2025.

Upstream opportunity captures

Integration of technical and commercial expertise enables ExxonMobil to identify and capture the highest-quality opportunities via strategic acquisitions and an active exploration program.

Discovered resource opportunity captures

ExxonMobil completed acquisition of multiple discovered resources, adding 8.8 billion low-cost-of-supply oil-equivalent barrels to our global portfolio.

We tripled our Permian Basin resource, primarily via the acquisition of certain entities from the Bass family of Fort Worth, Texas, and expanded our strong position in Papua New Guinea through the acquisition of InterOil Corporation. We also established a new position in the Brazil pre-salt and acquired an indirect equity interest in the natural gas-rich Area 4 block in Mozambique.

Exploration opportunity captures

We continue to focus on new opportunity generation throughout the business cycle. In 2017, we captured the strongest portfolio of exploration opportunities since the Exxon and Mobil merger, adding 20 opportunities in 12 countries, totaling nearly 53 million acres. ExxonMobil operates the majority of these newly captured licenses, positioning us to leverage our project development capabilities on potential discoveries.

Actively capturing new opportunities to fuel future growth

2017 discovered resource opportunity captures

Country	Captures	Resource (Boeb)	Resource type
Brazil	Interest acquired in Carcara field*	0.4	Deep water
Canada	Duvernay acquisition and trade	0.1	Unconventional
Mozambique	25 percent indirect interest in Area 4 block	1.7	LNG
Papua New Guinea	InterOil Corporation acquisition	0.6	LNG
United States	Permian: certain entities from the Bass family of Fort Worth, Texas, and other trades and acquisitions	6.0	Unconventional

2017 exploration opportunity captures

Country	Captures	Acres (thousands)	Working interest (%)	
Australia	1 block offshore, Gippsland Basin (VIC/P70)	514	100	**E**
Brazil	6 blocks offshore, 14th Round – Campos Basin	889	50	**C**
	2 blocks offshore, 14th Round – Campos Basin	355	100	**E**
	2 blocks offshore, 14th Round – Sergipe-Alagoas Basin	373	50	**E**
Cyprus	1 block offshore, 3rd Round (Block 10)	636	60	**E**
Equatorial Guinea	1 block offshore (EG 06)	40	80	**E**
Guyana	1 block offshore (Kaieteur)	3,349	50	**E**
Malaysia	3 blocks offshore	4,518	50	**E**
Mauritania	3 blocks offshore (C-14, C-17, C-22)	8,365	90	**E**
Mexico	1 block offshore, Round 1.4 (Block 2)	736	50	**C**
Papua New Guinea	1 block onshore, Western Highlands (PPL 507)	189	50	**E**
	2 blocks onshore, Western Highlands	1,388	40-50	**C**
	1 block onshore, Eastern Foldbelt (PRL 15)	189	37	**C**
	5 blocks onshore, Eastern Foldbelt	3,791	87-100	**E**
	2 blocks offshore, Gulf of Papua	3,073	40	**E**
South Africa	1 block offshore (Transkei-Algoa)	11,327	40	**E**
	1 block offshore (Deepwater Durban)	12,396	100	**E**
United Kingdom	14 blocks offshore, 29th Round	547	65	**E**
United States	7 blocks offshore, Lease Sale 249 – Gulf of Mexico	40	100	**E**
	18 blocks offshore, Lease Sale 247 – Gulf of Mexico	104	100	**E**

Operators: **E** = ExxonMobil operated **C** = Co-venturer operated

* Resource for North Carcara only; targeting close of BM-S-8 farm-in by mid-2018.

Global Upstream captures

(1) Targeting close of BM-S-8 farm-in by mid-2018.

53 million exploration acres captured

Nearly **9 billion** oil-equivalent **barrels of discovered resources acquired**

14 countries with new captures

Resources and reserves

Resources

In addition to the 8.8 billion oil-equivalent barrels from strategic acquisitions, ExxonMobil also added nearly 1 billion oil-equivalent barrels through successful exploration, bringing our total resource base additions to 9.8 billion oil-equivalent barrels. This is almost four times larger than resources added in 2016 and represents the largest single-year increase since the XTO acquisition. These resource additions upgrade our portfolio with low-cost-of-supply opportunities that can be rapidly developed to provide profitable volumes growth.

After adjusting for production, asset sales, and revisions to existing fields, our resource base now totals approximately 97 billion oil-equivalent barrels.

The size and diversity of our global resource base – the largest held by a publicly traded international oil and gas company – provides us with investment flexibility to profitably develop new supplies of energy to meet future demand. Over the past five years, we have had more commercial discoveries than our competition.

Permian Basin net production exceeded 160,000 oil-equivalent barrels per day in 2017. We are continuing to grow, increasing to 30 drilling rigs by year-end 2018.

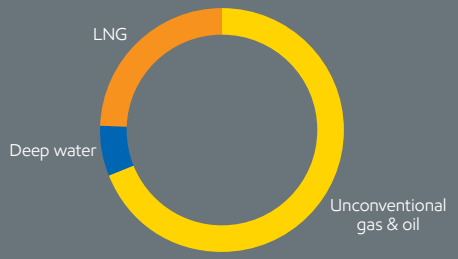
Resource base changes[1]

(billions of oil-equivalent barrels)	**2017**	5-year average
Resource additions	**9.8**	4.7
Revisions to existing fields	**(2.2)**	(0.8)
Production	**(1.5)**	(1.5)
Asset sales	**(0.5)**	(0.5)
Net change versus year-end 2016	**5.6**	1.9

Resource additions [1]

(percent, oil-equivalent barrels added)

By development type



(1) See Frequently used terms on pages 102 through 105.

9.8 billion oil-equivalent barrels of resource additions in 2017 anticipated to yield **800 Koebd** net new production by 2025

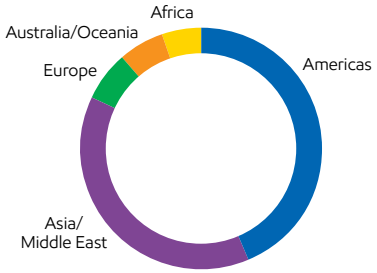
Proved reserves

Our proved oil and natural gas reserves total approximately 21 billion oil-equivalent barrels, accounting for 22 percent of our resource base. These reserves represent a diverse portfolio distributed across geographic regions and development types, with liquids comprising almost 57 percent, up from 53 percent in 2016. Proved developed reserves, or reserves with installed production facilities, account for 66 percent of the proved reserves base. Our average reserves life is about 14 years at current production rates. Based on currently anticipated production schedules, we estimate that by 2040, the vast majority of our current proved reserves will have been produced.

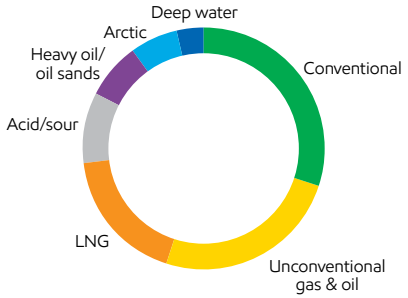
Proved reserves distribution[1]

(percent, oil-equivalent barrels)

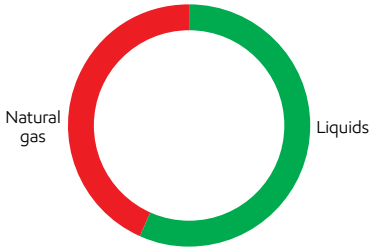
By geographic region



By development type



By hydrocarbon type



(1) See Frequently used terms on pages 102 through 105.

Proved reserves additions in 2017 replaced 183% of production.

Proved reserves additions in 2017 replaced approximately 183 percent of production, including a 277 percent liquids reserves replacement ratio. We added approximately 1.8 billion oil-equivalent barrels of proved reserves associated with project and drilling activities, field performance, acquisitions, and sales. As a result of higher crude oil and natural gas prices relative to 2016, about 900 million additional oil-equivalent barrels in North America qualified as proved reserves under SEC guidelines, due primarily to the extension of the economic field life.

Looking forward, we will continue to develop the most profitable resource opportunities as we progress our inventory of nearly 100 projects. Our development planning organization collaborates with our technology organization to create innovative concepts that maximize value from our development projects.

Average reserves life

~14 years

Worldwide operations

Americas

Our Americas portfolio includes unconventional oil and natural gas, deepwater developments, conventional fields, and oil sands projects. Operations in the Americas accounted for 36 percent of our global net oil and natural gas production.

Americas 2017 highlights

- Started up the 150 Kbd Hebron project
- More than tripled our unconventional resource in the Permian Basin
- Final investment decision to proceed with Liza Phase 1
- Expanded Upstream position in Brazil via exploration and discovered resource captures

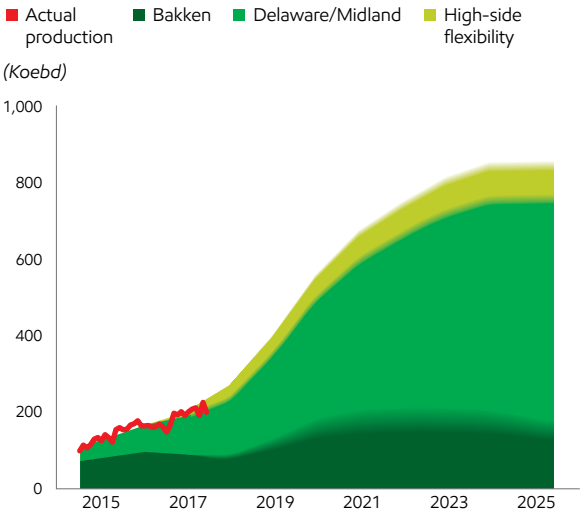
United States

With a focus on technological improvements, operational efficiency, and high-quality drilling programs, we are enhancing the profitability of our producing fields. In addition, we continue to grow our position in tight-oil plays, including the Permian and Bakken, where we have more than 10 billion oil-equivalent barrels of combined resource.

Permian Basin ▪ ExxonMobil is a leading producer and leaseholder across the Permian, with strong positions in the Midland Basin, Central Basin Platform, and most recently, the Delaware Basin. At year-end 2017, we operated 21 drilling rigs in the Permian, up from 10 the previous year. Net Permian production averaged 129,000 barrels of liquids per day and 200 million cubic feet of natural gas per day, an increase of more than 20 percent since 2016.

Several strategic transactions in 2017 added approximately 275,000 net acres across the Permian Basin, largely in the Delaware Basin, growing our overall Permian position to nearly 1.8 million net acres across the prolific stack of multiple formations. This extensive and highly contiguous position gives us decades of low-risk resource to produce and the ability to optimize development.

Net production, Bakken and Delaware/Midland basins



In the Permian, since early 2014, we have successfully doubled our footage drilled per day on horizontal wells. During that same period, we have reduced our per-foot drilling costs by about 70 percent. Longer-lateral wells, made possible by our contiguous acreage position, and larger completions will enable us to increase ultimate recoveries and reduce development cost per barrel.

Our goal for the Permian is to create a flagship development with premier profitability, safety, and environmental performance. Concurrent with increasing drilling, completion, and production activity, we are expanding midstream infrastructure to avoid logistical bottlenecks that other operators may encounter and to feed our manufacturing sites along the U.S. Gulf Coast.

Bakken ▪ The Bakken remains one of our most active unconventional programs, with net production volumes averaging 80,000 barrels of liquids per day and more than 90 million cubic feet of natural gas per day.

ExxonMobil engineers will leverage unique technologies to drill and complete multiple 15,000-foot horizontal wells in the Permian Basin.

162,000 oil-equivalent barrels per day net production from Permian

Worldwide operations, continued

ExxonMobil has successfully completed four 3-mile-lateral wells in the Bakken.

We hold approximately 570,000 net acres of high-quality resource in the Bakken and brought more than 90 wells online in 2017. We successfully drilled and completed four 3-mile-lateral wells in 2017, reducing the cost per lateral foot drilled by 19 percent. Best practices are being incorporated elsewhere in the Bakken – as well as in the Permian – to increase recovery and profitability.

200+ **Permian and Bakken wells to sales in 2017**

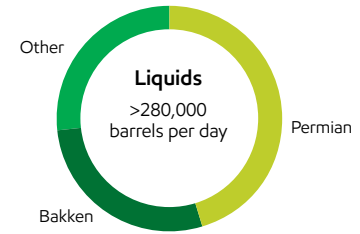
ExxonMobil operated three drilling rigs in the Bakken at the end of 2017.

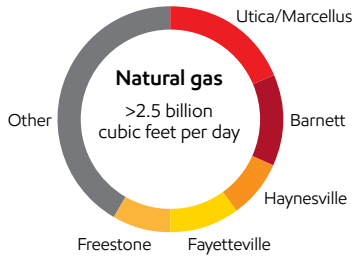
Other unconventional liquids plays ▪ ExxonMobil has attractive positions in other U.S. liquids plays, including the Ardmore and Marietta of Oklahoma, and the Eagle Ford of Texas. ExxonMobil brought more than 20 wells online in these areas in 2017, producing approximately 30,000 net barrels of liquids per day in total.

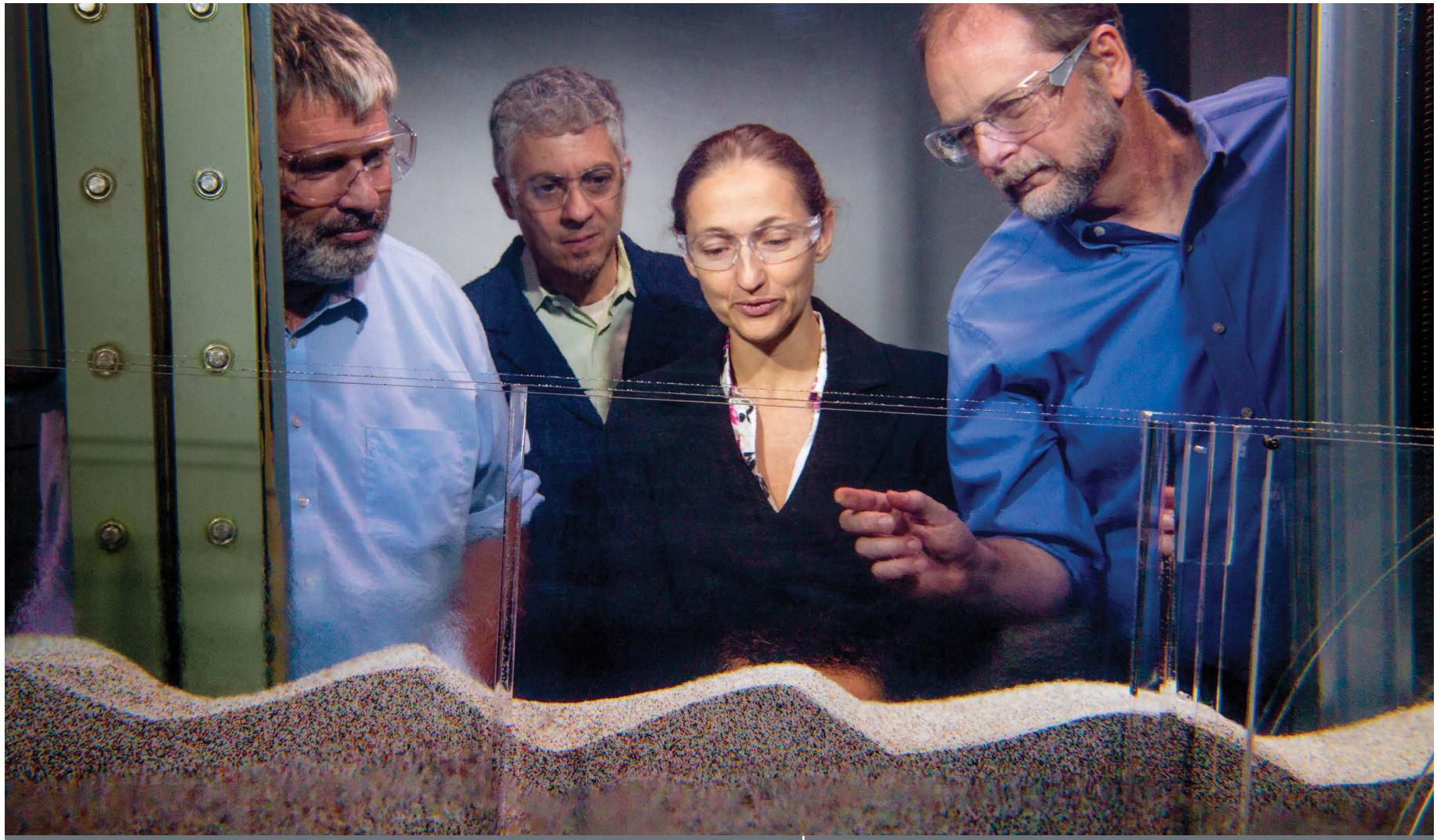
Unconventional gas plays ▪ We have a diverse portfolio across most major U.S. unconventional gas plays, with strong positions in low-cost-of-supply plays like the Haynesville in East Texas and the Utica and Marcellus in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Combined average net production from the Utica, Marcellus, and Haynesville was more than 675 million cubic feet of natural gas per day in 2017, an increase of approximately 20 percent since 2015.

U.S. net unconventional production, by play

(percent, 2017)







Upstream Research Company geoscientists study the physics behind the deposition of sedimentary rocks. Observations from these physical models are used to predict how hydrocarbons flow through the subsurface.

>3,300 patents granted
over the past decade in the United States alone

Worldwide operations, continued

Brazil

In 2017, ExxonMobil established a strong Upstream position in Brazil, through the addition of discovered resources and high-quality exploration acreage, including opportunities in the pre-salt play.

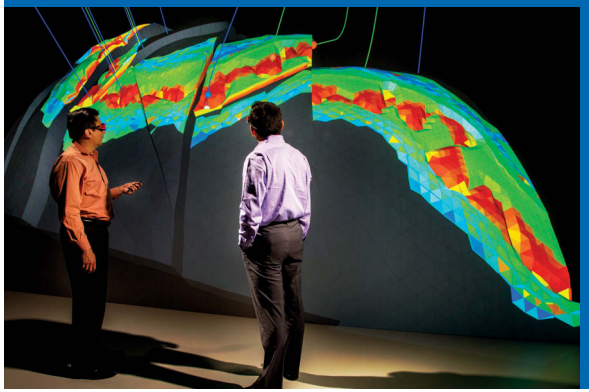
We significantly increased our exploration position in Brazil's Round 14, winning 10 of 13 offshore blocks. We also reached an agreement to acquire equity interest and operatorship in two additional blocks in the same area.

In October, along with our partners, we captured the North Carcara block, containing a portion of the Carcara pre-salt field, with an estimated full-field recoverable resource of more than 2 billion high-quality oil-equivalent barrels. Concurrently, we completed a farm-in agreement to purchase interest in the BM-S-8 block, containing the remainder of the discovered, undeveloped Carcara field. The farm-in to BM-S-8 is expected to close in the first half of 2018 and, with the North Carcara block, provides a material position in a large, deepwater oil development.

3.2 billion oil-equivalent barrels discovered in Guyana

Technology: Advanced modeling and simulation accelerate development

A key to maximizing the value of oil and natural gas developments is to model and accurately predict how hydrocarbon reservoirs will perform throughout their lifetimes. Reservoir models and simulations guide decisions on well placement, facility design, and operational strategies to minimize financial and environmental risk. More than 65 years after ExxonMobil researchers developed the industry's first digital reservoir simulator, our advanced reservoir modeling and simulation technologies enable our geoscientists and engineers to more effectively assess multiple scenarios simultaneously and predict reservoir performance to make better investment decisions. In 2017, computational breakthroughs led to unprecedented capabilities. We have used these capabilities to optimize well placement and design at Arkutun-Dagi, reducing costs and increasing our return on investment. These technologies are also being used to accelerate unconventional resource developments.



Guyana

We continued our exploration success in Guyana, adding further value to our growing portfolio in the country. We made our sixth significant offshore oil discovery, testing a new play concept for the Stabroek block with the Ranger-1 well. This discovery adds to previous world-class discoveries at Liza, Payara, Snoek, Liza Deep, and Turbot, which are estimated to total more than 3.2 billion recoverable oil-equivalent barrels. Additional exploration drilling is planned on the Stabroek block for 2018, including additional drilling at the Ranger and Turbot discoveries.

In June, we announced the final investment decision for the first phase of the world-class Liza development, which includes a floating production, storage, and offloading (FPSO) vessel designed to produce up to 120,000 barrels of oil per day. Production is expected to begin by 2020, fewer than five years after discovery, which is four years faster than the industry average.

Development planning is progressing for subsequent phases in the greater Liza area. The regulatory process is under way for the Phase 2 FPSO vessel, with capacity up to 220,000 barrels per day and start-up in 2022. Phase 3 will follow closely. These first three phases will develop approximately 2 billion oil-equivalent barrels of the 3.2 billion oil-equivalent barrels discovered to date. Additional phases are being defined to develop the remaining resource.

Equivalent to approximately 2,000 Gulf of Mexico lease blocks, our Guyana position spans 11.5 million acres. This sizable position, along with our six discoveries since 2015, provides significant growth potential in Guyana. This year, we acquired an additional 7,000 square kilometers of seismic data over the Stabroek and Kaieteur blocks.

30,000 km^2

of 3D seismic data acquisition since July 2015 – enough to cover Belgium

Worldwide operations, continued

150,000 barrels per day of production capacity

The Hebron project started up on schedule in November 2017. A subsea fiber optic cable connects the platform to an onshore support center in St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador, which enables activities such as remote facility surveillance and optimization.

Canada

Through our wholly owned affiliate, ExxonMobil Canada, and majority-owned affiliate, Imperial Oil Limited (IOL, ExxonMobil interest, 69.6 percent), ExxonMobil has one of the largest resource positions in Canada and a significant portfolio of major projects, both onshore and offshore.

Hebron ▪ The ExxonMobil-operated Hebron project, located on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland and Labrador, achieved first oil on schedule, in November 2017. The project is expected to produce more than 700 million gross barrels of oil, and initial production volumes are exceeding expectations. A fiber optic cable connects the 750,000-tonne platform to an onshore control center 430 miles away, enabling a cost-efficient, remote staffing model for operations and maintenance. We also see the potential for additional digital optimization opportunities over the life of the development.

Kearl ▪ In 2017, Kearl-mined bitumen averaged 178,000 barrels per day (ExxonMobil and IOL). Several known reliability issues have been addressed, which is expected to result in a production increase to approximately 200,000 barrels per day in 2018. Plans are progressing to increase annual production by an additional 40,000 barrels per day by 2020 through the installation of additional crushing capacity.

700 million barrels of recoverable oil are expected at Hebron

Cold Lake has produced 1.5 billion barrels to date, with more than 30 years of production remaining.

Heavy oil: in-situ resources ▪ The Cold Lake heavy-oil field produced 132,000 net barrels of oil per day (ExxonMobil and IOL). Cold Lake is one of the largest thermal in-situ, heavy-oil projects in the world, with 1.5 billion barrels produced to date and more than 30 years of production remaining. Since the inception of the Cold Lake development, continuous improvements and advances in technology have more than doubled the expected recovery from the initial commercial development area. Experimental pilots in the Cold Lake field have proven the benefits of new technologies to enhance ultimate recovery and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In 2017, we progressed regulatory filings for further expansion at Cold Lake using pilot-proven technology.

ExxonMobil and IOL continue to evaluate heavy-oil acreage in the Athabasca and Cold Lake regions, including Aspen, Clarke Creek, Corner, Cold Lake Expansion, and Clyden. In 2017, we progressed regulatory filings for Aspen with the Alberta Energy Regulator. The potential Aspen development would use Solvent-Assisted Steam-Assisted Gravity Drainage (SA-SAGD) technology that could be up to 25 percent more capital efficient, and cost-competitive in a low-cost environment. In addition, this technology drives about a 25 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions compared to traditional SAGD projects.

Technology: Maximizing profitable volumes

ExxonMobil strives to optimize every well, every facility, and every asset – every day. Continued developments in surveillance and optimization technologies help minimize downtime events and maximize profitable volumes. Our technologies help compare high-end reservoir predictions with real-time data to make better decisions. Surveillance workflows automatically alert operations engineers, recommending actions to improve production in real time. In one example, automated systems identified an opportunity for material uplift at our Cold Lake asset. In another, automated systems identified a 3 percent production uplift and eight workover opportunities at the Hoover field in the Gulf of Mexico.

Worldwide operations, continued

Asia/Middle East

In Asia and the Middle East, ExxonMobil is participating in the development of some of the world's largest oil and natural gas projects. Our Asia and Middle East operations accounted for 33 percent of our global net oil and natural gas production.

Asia/Middle East 2017 highlights

- Produced 62 million tonnes of LNG with Qatar Petroleum
- Secured a 10-year license extension for Upper Zakum, with plans to grow production capacity to 1 Mbd
- Increased Kazakhstan net production by 32 Kbd
- Started up a 50 Kbd facility at Iraq's West Qurna I field
- Increased Indonesia's Banyu Urip production to more than 200 Kbd, 20 percent above planned development basis

Kazakhstan

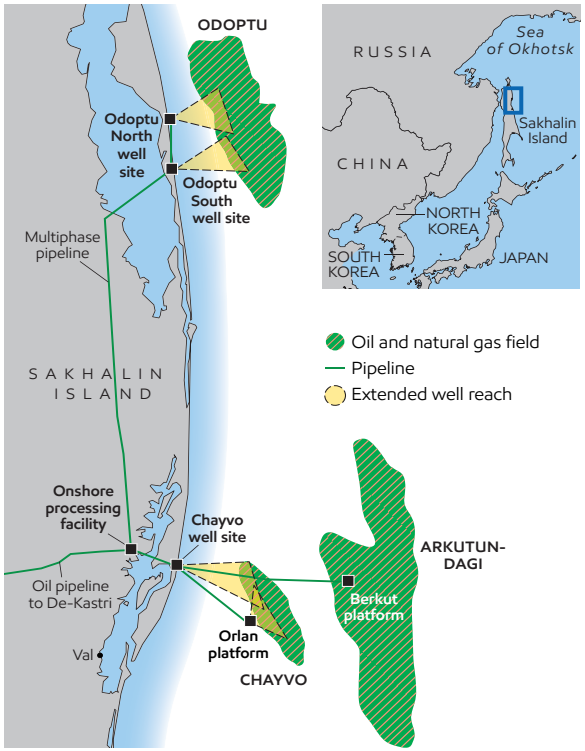
Kashagan ▪ As a participant in the North Caspian Sea Production Sharing Agreement, we continue to work with our partners to advance a multiphased development of the Kashagan field, located in the Caspian Sea. After restarting production in September 2016, the project produced up to 290,000 barrels of oil per day in 2017. Ramp-up activities are continuing. Future phases of development are in the planning stage.

Tengiz ▪ We participate in the Tengizchevroil joint venture, which includes a production license area encompassing the Tengiz field, the nearby Koralev field, and associated facilities. In 2017, our share of production from these fields averaged 165,000 barrels of liquids per day and 174 million cubic feet of natural gas per day. This joint venture is continuing construction on a mega-project to expand overall capacity by as much as 260,000 barrels of oil per day and extend existing production rates as reservoir pressure declines.

Russia

We operate the Sakhalin-1 project, which includes the Chayvo, Odoptu, and Arkutun-Dagi fields. A phased project development approach has leveraged past experience to improve efficiency, enhance performance, and continue to expand operating limits. In 2017, Sakhalin-1 set another production record of more than 275,000 barrels of oil per day. Sakhalin-1 also holds the record for nine of the 10 longest extended-reach wells in the world, including the 15-kilometer world-record well drilled in 2017.

Sakhalin-1's most recent development, Odoptu Stage 2, adds a second well site for extended-reach drilling, increases production capacity, and enables secondary recovery through natural gas and water injection. During the summers of 2016 and 2017, 30 new modules were safely delivered and installed. The modules included



Odoptu Stage 2 started up on schedule in December 2017. The project expands on our long operating history in Sakhalin and is expected to develop nearly 300 million gross barrels of additional oil resource.

ExxonMobil world records for extended-reach drilling *(measured depth in kilometers)*

15 km
extended-reach drilling record set in 2017

Worldwide operations, continued

a new drilling rig and equipment for utilities, natural gas processing, water injection, and water treatment. Through continuity of the project management team and key contractors, the project captured significant efficiencies, contributing to savings of more than $1 billion.

Since the start-up of Sakhalin-1 in 2005, more than 715 million barrels of oil have been produced and exported to global markets. In addition, approximately 770 billion cubic feet of natural gas have been supplied to domestic Russian customers. We continue to pursue development options for Sakhalin-1 natural gas resources.

We continue to comply with all sanctions applicable to our affiliates' investments in the Russian Federation.

>60 million
tonnes of annual LNG capacity in Qatar ventures

Qatar

Qatar contributes more than one-quarter of the world's LNG, primarily from the North Field, part of the world's largest non-associated natural gas field. Among international oil companies, we hold the largest stake in Qatar's upstream, with participation in the Ras Laffan and Qatargas LNG joint ventures, as well as natural gas projects Al Khaleej and Barzan. Production from these strategic joint ventures exceeded 60 million tonnes of LNG in 2017.

Al Khaleej Gas (AKG) supplies up to 2 billion cubic feet of natural gas per day to the local market. Barzan will add up to 1.4 billion cubic feet of natural gas per day, primarily to meet Qatar's rapidly growing infrastructure and industry requirements.

United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.)

The U.A.E. is home to Upper Zakum, one of the world's largest oil fields, covering more than 1,150 square kilometers. At year-end 2017, production capacity exceeded 750,000 barrels of oil per day. In association with our joint venture partners, we are applying advanced reservoir simulation and extended-reach drilling technology. Eight drilling rigs are operating from the four artificial islands, and facility module fabrication and installation on the islands are complete. Initial production is flowing from all four islands.

Together with our joint venture partners, we have committed to increase Upper Zakum production capacity to 1 million barrels per day by 2024. Under this agreement, a 10-year license extension has been granted, extending the concession to 2051.

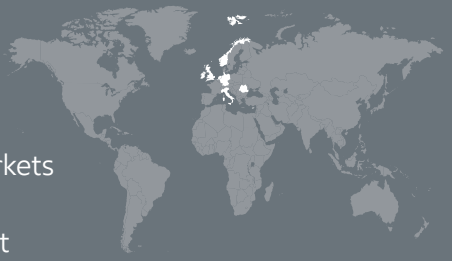
Installation of all modules on Upper Zakum's artificial islands was completed in 2017. Initial production is flowing from all four islands.

Europe

ExxonMobil continues to progress exploration activities and development projects in Europe. We are increasing recovery from our existing investments through targeted work programs and implementing new technology in several projects.

Europe 2017 highlights

- Captured Cyprus offshore Block 10
- Generated significant cash flow with divestment of operated assets in Norway
- Supplied nearly 4 Bcfd of natural gas to European markets via pipeline gas and LNG
- Completed concept selection for Neptun Deep project offshore Romania



Cyprus

In April 2017, ExxonMobil, along with partner Qatar Petroleum, signed an exploration and production sharing contract with the government of the Republic of Cyprus for offshore exploration in Block 10. We completed the acquisition of more than 5,500 square kilometers of 3D seismic data; technical and commercial evaluations are ongoing. We intend to begin exploration drilling in 2018.

Highlight: LNG joint ventures with Qatar

ExxonMobil supplies natural gas to the European market through LNG from our joint ventures with Qatar Petroleum. We jointly own receiving terminals in Italy and the United Kingdom.

The Adriatic LNG Terminal is located offshore Italy. It is the world's first gravity-based offshore LNG terminal. In 2017, 77 cargoes were offloaded.

Norway

We divested portions of our mature upstream business to Point Resources AS in 2017. We retain a large presence in Norway through significant equity participation in 20 partner-operated offshore fields, with net production of 102,000 barrels of liquids and 397 million cubic feet of natural gas per day.

Romania

As operator of the Neptun Deep license in the Black Sea, we recently selected a development concept and completed associated early engineering and construction planning. The concept leverages our *cMIST* proprietary technology, which dehydrates natural gas inside pipes instead of in costly towers. Detailed engineering, contracting, and commercial viability studies will continue in 2018.

Worldwide operations, continued

Africa

ExxonMobil's Africa operations accounted for 11 percent of our 2017 global net oil and natural gas production. We recently captured significant acreage with deepwater potential offshore Mauritania and South Africa. ExxonMobil holds interests in 22 deepwater blocks in Africa, totaling about 37 million acres.

Africa 2017 highlights

- Acquired 25 percent interest in Mozambique Area 4
- Progressing polymer-enhanced oil recovery in Chad
- Developing infrastructure to supply natural gas to the domestic power market in Nigeria
- Commenced acquisition of fourth 4D seismic survey offshore Equatorial Guinea

Mozambique

In December, ExxonMobil completed a transaction to acquire 25 percent indirect interest in the natural gas-rich deepwater Area 4 block offshore Mozambique, including operatorship of the future onshore LNG trains and related facilities. This strategic capture provides access to an estimated 85 trillion cubic feet of natural gas in-place, at a cost of supply that is among the lowest for new LNG projects.

Also, together with Rosneft, we advanced exploration and production contracts for offshore blocks A5-B, Z5-C, and Z5-D, which were awarded as part of Mozambique's fifth licensing round.

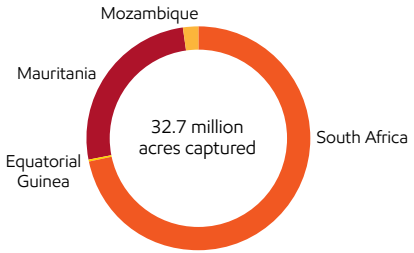
Entry into Mozambique strengthens our position in the global LNG market by providing access to significant discovered resources and undiscovered potential with a low cost of supply.

Angola

We produce 153,000 net barrels per day in Angola, with eight floating production, storage, and offloading (FPSO) vessels positioned across 1 million acres. Our three deepwater blocks hold 5 billion gross barrels of resource. With start-up anticipated in 2018, the Block 32 Kaombo Split Hub will use two FPSO vessels to recover approximately 600 million gross barrels of oil.

New acreage captures in Africa

(percent, 2017)



Technology: Enhanced oil recovery in Chad

ExxonMobil is one of the leading oil producers in Chad, with average net production of 16,000 barrels of oil per day in 2017. ExxonMobil continues to support Chad resource development by progressing Polymer Enhanced Oil Recovery, which has the potential to play a significant role in maximizing reserves, recovery, and asset profitability. The polymer increases the viscosity of water, allowing it to push the heavier oil through the reservoir and increase ultimate recovery.

Highlight: Nigeria at-a-glance

ExxonMobil continues to develop our offshore Nigeria interests. We operate the deepwater Erha, Erha North, and Usan fields and produce from co-venturer-operated fields. We also operate a shallow-water joint venture with the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation offshore Nigeria.

106 operated platforms

~1,500 kilometers of operated pipelines

2 FPSOs and **1 FSO** (operated)

225,000 net barrels per day production in 2017

3 million acres

12 billion gross barrels of liquids resources

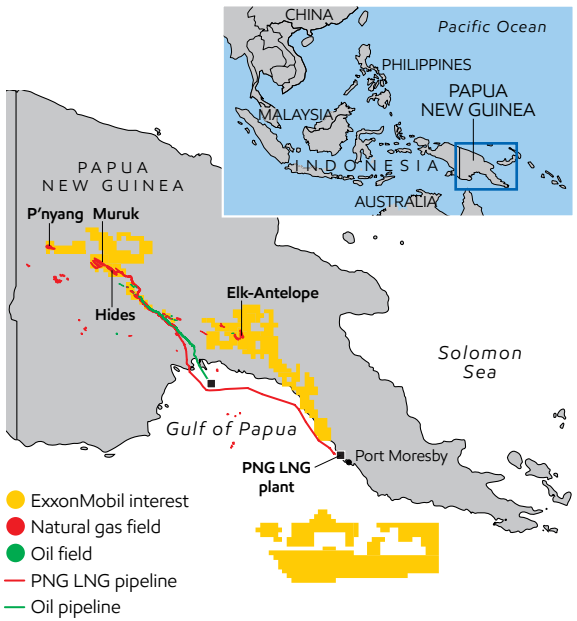
Worldwide operations, continued

Australia/Oceania

ExxonMobil is one of the leading oil and natural gas producers in the Australia/Oceania region. In 2017, net production averaged 54,000 barrels of liquids and 1.3 billion cubic feet of natural gas per day.

Papua New Guinea (PNG)

The ExxonMobil-operated PNG LNG project recently reached the production equivalent of 8.3 million tonnes per year, a 20 percent increase over the facility's original design. It is considered among the world's most reliable LNG facilities.



Australia/Oceania 2017 highlights

- Completed acquisition of InterOil Corporation, increasing PNG resource base to 8 Tcf of natural gas
- Started up Longford gas conditioning plant and Kipper field; record production of 400 Mcfd at Gippsland
- Capable of exceeding 16 Mta of LNG at Gorgon Jansz

In 2017, we completed the acquisition of InterOil Corporation, enabling us to expand on our already-strong position in PNG. This acquisition provides us with access to multiple discovered resources, including Elk and Antelope. We plan to leverage our existing infrastructure at the PNG LNG plant to capture synergies and further reduce costs for these developments.

We also expanded our exploration position in PNG, capturing 11 exploration blocks. Our total PNG position is approximately 13.8 million acres. In 2017, we drilled the Muruk-1 well and sidetracks, making a new natural gas discovery near the Hides field. A second Muruk well is planned in 2018.

PNG LNG production
20% above
original facility design

Australia

Gippsland Basin ▪ ExxonMobil operates the Gippsland Basin Joint Venture and Kipper Unit Joint Venture, with 23 offshore installations and associated onshore plants in Victoria. The Longford gas conditioning plant and Kipper field production started up in the first quarter of 2017. The new plant processes higher CO_2-content natural gas from the Kipper, Tuna, and Turrum fields. In May 2017, we acquired 100 percent working interest and operatorship in the VIC/P70 exploration license and plan to begin exploration drilling in 2018.

Gorgon Jansz ▪ All three LNG trains and domestic natural gas sales of the co-venturer-operated project are now running, with our focus transitioning from construction to steady-state operations. Current emphasis is on preparing for the next investment phases of the project, including additional drilling, compression, and satellite field development to maintain plateau production rates.

ExxonMobil delivered its first equity LNG cargo to Singapore in 2017. The Gorgon Jansz LNG facility that produced this cargo now has all three LNG liquefaction trains in operation. We continue to expand our customer base across Asia to meet the region's growing demand for LNG.

723 LNG cargoes

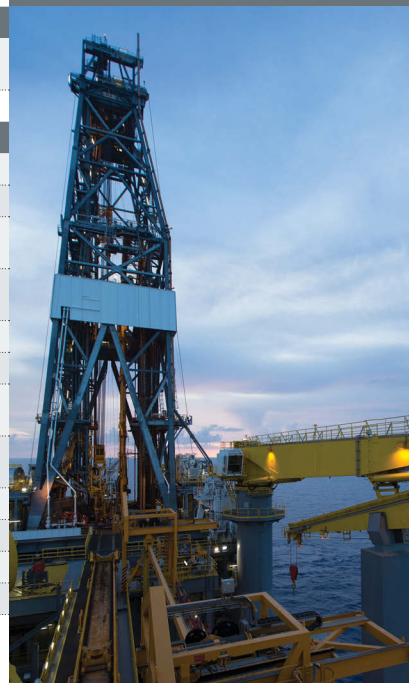
delivered from ExxonMobil projects to Asia in 2017

Upstream portfolio

North America

	Working interest (%)	
Canada		
Beaufort Sea	50	EL476 and EL477 cover 500,000 net acres. In 2017, the federal government initiated a consultation process to discuss the interests of existing license holders.
Cold Lake	100	One of the largest thermal in-situ, heavy-oil projects in the world. Net production approximately 132 Kbd.
Greater Flemish Pass	33-100	Evaluating potential in eight blocks offshore eastern Canada, totaling 1.7 million net acres.
Hebron	35	Started up 150 Kbd capacity platform on schedule in November 2017. Successfully drilled two wells to date.
Hibernia	33	Net production 16 Kbd. Celebrated 20th anniversary of first oil in 2017.
Hibernia Southern Extension	28	Subsea tie-back to the existing Hibernia platform. Drilling program completed in 2017. Net production 16 Kbd.
Horn River	100	Hold approximately 230,000 net acres. No longer pursuing development.
Kearl	100	Net mined bitumen 174 Kbd.
Montney and Duvernay	50-100*	Acquired more than 6,000 acres in the Duvernay and brought nine wells online across both plays in 2017.
Norman Wells	100	Actively supporting efforts to restore production following November 2016 outage of the Enbridge export pipeline.
Sable	60	Net production 52 Mcfd gas and 2 Kbd associated natural gas liquids. Commenced decommissioning program.
SA-SAGD	63-100	Continued to evaluate oil sands acreage in the Athabasca and Cold Lake regions, including Aspen, Clarke Creek, Corner, Cold Lake Expansion, and Clyden.
Syncrude	25	Oil sands mining operation producing synthetic crude, averaging 57,000 net barrels per day in 2017.
West Coast Canada LNG	100	Continued project assessment for a proposed LNG export facility in British Columbia.
Mexico		
Perdido Block 2	50	Captured one deepwater block in Tender Round 1.4. This capture marks ExxonMobil's first upstream activity in Mexico.
United States		
Aera Energy LLC	48	Eight fields and about 10,000 wells producing 53,000 net barrels per day in California.
Alaska Gas	--	We remain committed to developing North Slope gas under mutually acceptable commercial terms.
Appalachia	85-95*	More than 500,000 net acres across the Marcellus and Utica dry gas plays. Net production more than 475 Mcfd in 2017.
Bakken	40-80*	Average net production from the Bakken was 80 Kbd liquids and more than 90 Mcfd gas in 2017, one of our most active unconventional programs.
Eagle Ford	50-100*	More than 100,000 net acres across the liquids-rich and dry gas fairways of the Eagle Ford shale play.
GA 209	100	Located in 60 feet of water with two production platforms. Net production 2 Kbd.
Golden Pass Products LNG Export	30	Joint venture with Qatar Petroleum to add up to 15.6 Mta LNG export capability at the existing terminal.
Gulf of Mexico Exploration	50-100	Acquired 25 new licenses, including 11 blocks in Green Canyon, one block in Desoto Canyon, six blocks in Garden Banks, six blocks in Mississippi Canyon, and one in East Breaks.
Hadrian South	47	ExxonMobil-operated subsea tie-back to the Lucius platform with net production 84 Mcfd.
Haynesville	50-100*	More than 200,000 net acres across the Haynesville shale play. Net gas production more than 200 Mcfd.
Hoover	67-100	Produces oil and natural gas from the Hoover field and several subsea tie-backs. Net production 4 Kbd.
Julia Phase 1	50	Subsea tie-back to the Jack-St. Malo host facility, with net production 6 Kbd.

1.4 million
net oil-equivalent barrels per day of production in North America



*Representative range of working interest for acreage that is developed or planned for development.

North America, continued	**Working interest (%)**	
LaBarge	100	One of the world's largest helium recovery and physical solvent gas-sweetening plants.
Lucius	23	Deepwater Gulf of Mexico with net production 16 Koebd. Reached agreement with co-venture partners to unitize the Hadrian North resource with the Anadarko-operated Lucius unit.
Mobile Bay	63-100	Net production 102 Mcfd. 300 billion cubic feet of remaining proved reserves.
Other Lower 48 Dry Gas	15-100*	More than 1 million net acres across the Barnett, Fayetteville, Freestone, and Rockies dry gas plays. Net production more than 1 Bcfd.
Other Lower 48 Liquids	75-80*	More than 250,000 net acres across the Arkoma, Ardmore, and Marietta Woodford shale plays. Net liquids production more than 25 Kbd.
Permian	87-93*	Acquired certain entities from the Bass family of Fort Worth, Texas, and made other acquisitions and trades, increasing our position to nearly 1.8 million net acres.
Point Thomson	62	Net production 3 Kbd. Evaluating opportunities to expand facility capacity.
Prudhoe Bay	36	Onshore Alaska North Slope. Net production 89 Kbd.
Santa Ynez	100	Supporting efforts to restore production operations resulting from outage of the Plains All American Pipeline.
Thunder Horse	25	Deepwater Gulf of Mexico with net production 36 Koebd.
Ursa/Princess	16	Deepwater Gulf of Mexico with net production 12 Koebd.

South America

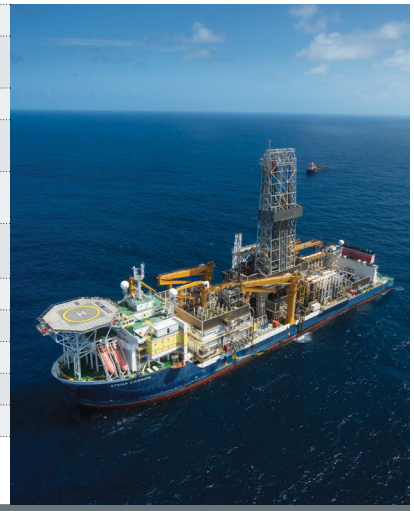
Argentina		
Onshore	42-90	Drilled five operated wells in the highly prospective Vaca Muerta shale in 2017.

Brazil		
Campos	100	Won two deepwater blocks, totaling 355,000 net acres.
Campos	50	Won six deepwater blocks, totaling more than 440,000 net acres.
North Carcara	40	Won the North Carcara block in the Santos Basin. 31,000 net acres.
BM-S-8	37†	Farming-in to BM-S-8 block, which contains a portion of the Carcara field.
Potiguar and Ceara	35/50	Operating interest in two deepwater blocks. 161,000 net acres. Completed seismic operations in 2016.
Sergipe-Alagoas Round 14	50	Won operating interest in two deepwater blocks, totaling more than 185,000 net acres.
Sergipe-Alagoas	--	Farming-in to two additional blocks targeting close in 2018.

Colombia		
COL-4	33	Continue to evaluate Technical Evaluation Agreement.
Onshore	50-70	Three exploration blocks and one Technical Evaluation Agreement in a tight liquids play.

Guyana		
Canje	35	525,000 net acres adjacent to the Stabroek block.
Kaieteur	50	Captured approximately 1.7 million net acres adjacent to Stabroek block.
Stabroek	45	Final investment decision in June 2017 to proceed with the Liza Phase 1 development, with production expected by 2020. In 2017, three discoveries at the Snoek, Turbot, and Ranger prospects; six oil discoveries to date.

*Representative range of working interest for acreage that is developed or planned for development.
†Targeting close of BM-S-8 farm-in by mid-2018.



7.7 million
net acres under exploration in South America

Upstream portfolio, continued

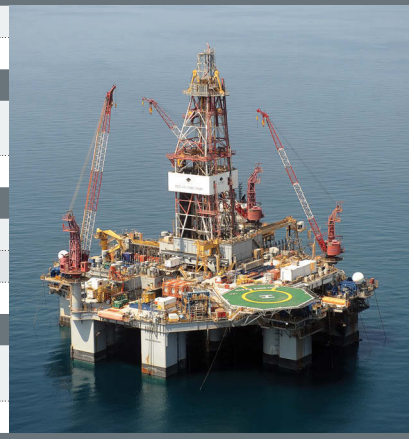
Europe

	Working interest (%)	
Cyprus		
Block 10	60	Signed an exploration and production sharing contract. Exploration drilling to begin in 2018.
Germany		
Onshore	3-100	Net production 299 Mcfd. Subsidiaries hold 1.9 million net exploration acres.
Ireland		
Porcupine Basin	50	Progressing conversion of six License Options into Frontier Exploration Licenses.
Italy		
Adriatic LNG Terminal	71	The world's first fixed offshore LNG storage and regasification terminal received 77 cargoes in 2017.
Netherlands		
Groningen	30-50	Production from Groningen is currently restricted by a production limit of 21.6 Bcm per year. Net production from the Netherlands 952 Mcfd.
Norway		
Operated assets		Sold the operated portion of Upstream business to Point Resources AS.
Operated by Others	6-40	Several fields in the North Sea. Net production 102 Kbd and 397 Mcfd.
Romania		
Neptun Deep	50	Selected development concept and completed early engineering. Detailed engineering, contracting, commercial viability studies, and discussions with the government will continue into 2018.
Ukraine		
Skifska	--	Production sharing contract negotiations are currently in force majeure.
United Kingdom		
North Sea	3-50	About 40 producing fields in the North Sea, with net production 35 Kbd and 289 Mcfd.
Rockall	65	Captured 14 blocks for exploration in the 29th Round.
South Hook LNG	24	LNG regasification terminal supplies gas to the United Kingdom's natural gas grid. Received 32 cargoes in 2017.
SEGAL gas plant	50	Extracts natural gas liquids to provide feedstock for our onshore ethylene plant in Fife, Scotland.

Africa

Angola		
Block 15	40	Produced 2.1 billion barrels of oil to date. Net production 70 Kbd.
Block 17	20	Net production 83 Kbd.
Block 32	15	Total resource exceeding 1 billion oil-equivalent barrels. The Kaombo Split Hub project with start-up anticipated in 2018 is expected to produce about 600 million gross barrels of oil.

~4 billion
cubic feet of natural gas per day delivered (conventional and LNG imports)



27 million
net acres under exploration in Africa

Africa, continued	Working interest (%)	
Chad		
Onshore	40	Net production 16 Kbd.
Equatorial Guinea		
Zafiro	71	Net production 29 Kbd.
EG 06	80	Block evaluation is ongoing.
Mauritania		
C-14, C-17, C-22	90	Signed production sharing contracts for three deepwater blocks.
Mozambique		
A5-B, Z5-C, Z5-D	--	Advanced negotiations of exploration and production contracts for offshore blocks awarded as part of fifth licensing round.
Area 4	25	Acquired interest in a deepwater block containing an estimated 85 trillion cubic feet of natural gas in-place. Planned for LNG development.
Nigeria		
OML 67, 68, 70, 104	40-51	Joint Venture with NNPC encompassing 70 discovered fields with ongoing activities to maximize recovery. Net production 120 Kbd.
OML 118	20	Net production 24 Kbd from Bonga Main through Bonga FPSO. Evaluating plans for Bonga North and Bonga SW to develop additional 1.6 billion barrels of oil using FPSOs.
OML 133	56	Net production 53 Kbd from Erha and Erha North subsea wells to the Erha FPSO. Concept selection ongoing for Bosi. Phase 1 is expected to develop more than 600 million barrels of oil.
OML 135, 145	20	Continuing to evaluate block potential and development options.
OML 138	30	Net production 27 Kbd through the Usan FPSO. Currently evaluating development options for discoveries made at Ukot South and assessing additional potential on the block.
OML 139; OPL 223	27	Successful exploration wells drilled in 2012 and 2016. Preparing for submission of Field Development Plan in 2018. Expected recovery is between 500 million and 1 billion barrels of oil.
OPL 247	100	Seismic reprocessing completed in 2017. Evaluation of exploration potential continues.
Republic of Congo		
Mer Tres Profonde Sud	30	Five discoveries, totaling approximately 400 million oil-equivalent barrels. Continue to evaluate development options.
South Africa		
Transkei-Algoa and Deepwater Durban	40/100	Acquired exploration rights to Transkei-Algoa and Deepwater Durban blocks.
Tugela South	40	More than 1,800 square kilometers of 3D seismic data acquired in 2016. Evaluation of the block is under way.
Tanzania		
Block 2	35	Advancing development planning and commercial discussions with the operator for a potential joint LNG plant with other nearby blocks.

5 major
development plans progressing for deepwater Nigeria

Upstream portfolio, continued

Asia/Middle East

	Working interest (%)	
Azerbaijan		
Azeri-Chirag-Gunashli	8	Net production 17 Kbd. Production Sharing Agreement extended an additional 25 years through 2049.
Indonesia		
Banyu Urip	45	Estimated to contain more than 500 million barrels of gross remaining resource. Producing more than 20 percent above the 165 Kbd Plan of Development basis, accounting for more than 25 percent of Indonesia's oil production. Net production 36 Kbd.
Cepu Gas	41	Exited the Jambaran and Tiung Biru development project.
East Natuna	35	Exited the Natuna Production Sharing Contract.
Kedung Keris	45	Kedung Keris project is expected to add 10 Kbd production by 2020.
Iraq		
Kurdistan Region	80	Three production sharing contracts. Submitted a Gas Field Holding Period application for the Pirmam block.
West Qurna I	34	431 Kbd production, an increase of about 204 Kbd compared to 2010 when ExxonMobil signed agreements with the Basra Oil Company to redevelop and expand production from the oil field.
Kazakhstan		
Caspian Pipeline Consortium	8	Pipeline transports equity production from Kazakhstan to Novorossiysk marine terminal on the Russian Black Sea.
Kalamkas	17	Progressing concept to develop about 300 Moeb through a purpose-built island with gas and water injection.
Kashagan	17	After restarting production in 2016, ramp-up activities continue, with future development phases in the planning stage. Net production 30 Kbd and 42 Mcfd.
Tengiz	25	Production license encompasses the Tengiz and Koralev fields, and associated facilities. Net production 165 Kbd and 174 Mcfd for Tengiz. Capacity expansion by up to 260 Kbd is under way.
Malaysia		
Offshore exploration	50	Signed production sharing contracts for offshore acreage. Acquired 3D seismic data to identify drilling prospects on the new blocks.
Offshore production	50	Operate 34 platforms and have interest in another six platforms.
Qatar		
Al Khaleej Gas	100	Supplies up to 2 billion cubic feet per day of natural gas to the local market.
Barzan	7	Will supply up to 1.4 billion cubic feet per day of natural gas, primarily to Qatar to meet its rapidly growing infrastructure and industry requirements. Development activities continued on the Barzan project.
Helium	7-22	Qatar is one of the world's largest helium producers, with current capacity of 2 billion cubic feet per year.
LNG Joint Ventures	10-30	LNG joint ventures with a total capacity of 62 Mta that supply LNG around the world. Also produces substantial volumes of associated condensate, liquefied petroleum gas, helium, and sulfur.
Russia		
Exploration Joint Ventures	--	In late 2017, decided to withdraw from these joint ventures.
Sakhalin-1	30	Net production 48 Kbd and 56 Mcfd. Started up Odoptu Phase 2 project in December 2017.

275,000
barrels per day; record production for Sakhalin-1

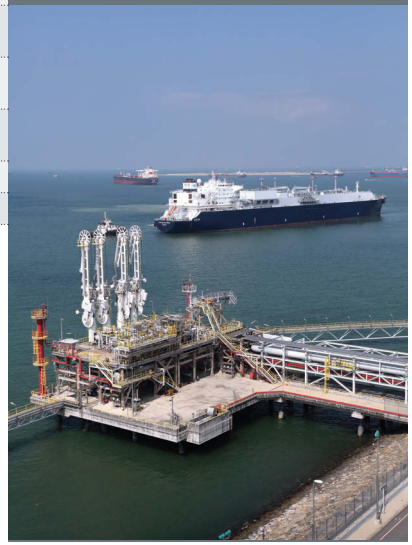
Asia/Middle East, continued

	Working interest (%)	
Thailand		
Nam Phong	80	Net production 6 Mcfd.
United Arab Emirates		
Upper Zakum	28	Production capacity now exceeds 750 Kbd. Signed agreements to increase production capacity to 1 million barrels of oil per day by 2024. Granted an extension for the Upper Zakum concession until 2051.
Vietnam		
Ca Voi Xanh	64	Commenced onshore and offshore site surveys, pre-FEED activities, and progressed commercial agreements.

Australia/Oceania

Australia		
Gippsland Basin	50	Operator of 23 offshore installations and associated onshore plants. Net production approximately 400 Mcfd.
Gorgon Jansz	25	All three LNG trains running with total capacity of 15.6 Mta. Domestic gas plant capacity of 280 Mcfd. Preparing for next investment phases to maintain plateau.
Kipper	32	Started up in 2017 with net production 19 Mcfd.
Longford gas conditioning plant	50	Started up in 2017 and processes up to 400 Mcfd higher-CO_2 gas for domestic market customers.
VIC/P70	100	Acquired in 2017. We plan to drill two exploration wells and continue evaluating the block's potential.
Papua New Guinea (PNG)		
Muruk	43	Drilled Muruk-1 and sidetracks in the Western Highlands. Planning to acquire additional data and drill Muruk-2 to delineate the extent of the hydrocarbon pool.
PNG LNG	33	Achieved 8.3 Mta LNG production, 20 percent over original capacity, and loaded more than 350 LNG cargoes to customers in Asia. Hides field continues to perform. Angore field anticipated start-up in 2019.
PRL 15, 39; PPL 474, 475, 476, 477	37-100	Acquired InterOil Corporation, which includes multiple discovered fields, including Elk and Antelope (PRL 15), and interest in five additional blocks. Commenced LNG facilities concept studies.
P'nyang	49	P'nyang South 2 appraisal well confirmed high-quality hydrocarbon-bearing reservoirs. Evaluation of the resource is under way.
PPL 374, 375	40	Captured via farm-in in 2017, adding 1.2 million net acres offshore Gulf of Papua.
PPL 507, 395, 545	40-50	Awarded exploration licenses in Western Highlands, adding more than 664,000 net acres.

>350
cargoes to Asia from PNG LNG since start-up




d'AMICO

ExxonMobil's **Downstream** business is one of the world's largest and most efficient refiners.

With scale, integration, and efficiency advantages, our co-located Singapore refinery and chemical complex, among the largest in the world, provides fuels, lubes, and chemical products throughout Asia.

Global Downstream portfolio

ExxonMobil delivers strong results across a range of market conditions. We are one of the world's largest fuel refiners and manufacturers of lube basestocks, and the industry leader in synthetic lubricant sales. The quality, scale, and diversity of our portfolio are competitive advantages.

Leadership across the entire value chain

Our relentless focus on operational excellence drives reliability and efficiencies across our manufacturing, logistics, and marketing operations. We improve our profitability by participating along the entire value chain and manufacturing a wide variety of valued products that meet our customers' needs.

Our average refining capacity exceeds the industry average by more than 75 percent. In addition, most of our refining capacity is fully integrated with chemical and lubricant facilities, enabling us to operate more efficiently than our competition. Our operating costs are approximately 15 percent lower than the industry average, due in part to our shared personnel, utilities, and infrastructure.

Integration also gives us the ability to maximize the value of every molecule. This flexibility helps us better respond to changes in consumer demand and market prices, converting the lowest-cost feedstocks into the highest-value refined or chemical products.

ExxonMobil's average refining capacity exceeds the industry average by more than 75%.

Our finished products all benefit from strong brands that are among the industry leaders in markets around the world. Our *Synergy*-branded gasoline sold at *Exxon*-, *Mobil*-, and *Esso*-branded service stations improves gas mileage for our customers. Our lubricants, including our *Mobil 1* synthetic motor oil, extend change frequency and engine life, reducing our customers' costs.

Building on our strengths

We continue to drive improvements and build on our strengths to compete more effectively and grow earnings. We have recently taken steps to streamline the Downstream organization, reducing overhead and improving market responsiveness – becoming more efficient and effective. We are entering new markets, capitalizing on commercial and digital opportunities, and progressing advantaged investments in our manufacturing facilities, products, and premier brands.

In 2018, a new coker unit at our Antwerp refinery will begin upgrading low-value fuel oil to higher-value clean fuels.

Major Downstream projects

2012–2017	Location	Capacity	Description
Canada	Edmonton	210 Kbd	Crude rail capacity
Norway	Slagen	10 Kbd	Vacuum tower – residuum upgrade
Saudi Arabia	Yanbu	58 Kbd	Hydrofiner – gasoline and diesel production
Singapore	Singapore	250 Kt/y	Cogeneration – emissions reduction
	Singapore	34 Kbd	Hydrofiner – diesel production
	Singapore	7 Kbd	Lube dewaxing – Group II basestocks production
	Singapore	545 Kb/y	Logistics – lubricant blending
United Kingdom	Fawley	11 Kbd	Hydrofiner – diesel production
United States	Baton Rouge	60 Kbd	Logistics – diesel exports
	Baton Rouge	18 Kbd	Hydrofiner – gasoline production
	Baton Rouge	96 Kt/y	Sulfur plant expansion
	Baytown	8 Kbd	Lube dewaxing – Group II basestocks production
	Beaumont	20 Kbd	Crude capacity expansion
	Port Allen	150 Kb/y	Logistics – lubricant blending
	Wolverine	90 Kbd	Logistics – capacity expansion

2018+ (Projected)			
Belgium	Antwerp	50 Kbd	Coker – residuum upgrade
Canada	Strathcona	18 Kt/y	Cogeneration – emissions reduction
Netherlands	Rotterdam	43 Kbd	Hydrocracker – Group II basestocks, diesel production
Singapore	Singapore	2 Kbd	Lube dewaxing – Group II basestocks production
	Singapore	500 Kb/y	Logistics – lubricant blending
	Singapore	3 Mb	Logistics expansion
	Singapore	85 Kbd	Lube and diesel production
United Kingdom	Fawley	25 Kbd	Hydrofiner – diesel production
United States	Baton Rouge	17 Kbd	Crude capacity expansion
	Baytown	9 Kbd	Jet fuel expansion
	Baytown	60 Kbd	Light crude capacity expansion
	Beaumont	45 Kbd	Hydrofiner – diesel and gasoline production
	Beaumont	250 Kbd	Light crude capacity expansion
	Gulf Coast	35 Kbd	Residuum upgrade

Kbd = thousand barrels per day
Kb/y = thousand barrels per year
Kt/y = thousand tons per year
Mb = million barrels

Highlight: Reducing project cost

Our capital project development and execution capabilities enable us to integrate new technologies and facilities into existing plants. Combining this with our proprietary design tools and expertise, we are able to deliver world-class projects at low costs with improved process safety, integrity, and reliability. For example, these capabilities helped us reduce costs in our Downstream portfolio by approximately $500 million in 2017 while improving product yields and operating performance.

Downstream value chains

Our integrated Downstream business is focused on making the highest-value products at the lowest cost in the industry. We leverage investments in technology, the strength of our brands, and the world-class capabilities of our people. Our fuels are sold in more than 35 countries, and *Mobil*-branded lubricants are sold in more than 130 countries.

Integrated fuels value chain

Our Downstream organization enables us to capture opportunities across the fuels value chain. We leverage our advanced manufacturing assets to produce high-quality products such as *Synergy*-brand gasoline, *Diesel Efficient*-brand diesel fuel, marine fuels, and aviation fuels. Focusing on the end-to-end business enables integrated team members from manufacturing, logistics, technology, marketing, and sales to optimize product placement into the highest-value markets.

We continue to expand our retail brand, with more than 20,000 stations globally.

Technology: Differentiated fuels and lubricants to meet evolving consumer needs

***Synergy Fuel Technology* products are now available at approximately 80 percent of our retail outlets around the world. *Synergy* fuels yield better gas mileage, reduce emissions, and improve engine responsiveness.**

In 2017, *Synergy* fuels and *Mobil* lubricants continued to evolve to meet the unique needs of markets around the globe. In *Formula 1* racing, for example, *Red Bull Racing* has attributed improvements in its team's performance to *Mobil 1* synthetic lubricants and ExxonMobil's *Synergy* racing fuels.

Members of the ExxonMobil motorsports technology team meet with *Red Bull Racing* driver Max Verstappen at the *Formula 1* U.S. Grand Prix.

Retail fuels

Our brands are sold through *Exxon*-, *Mobil*-, and *Esso*-branded stations. In 2017, we continued to expand our retail brand presence to more than 20,000 stations around the world. For instance, we entered the Mexican market in 2017, using fuel supplied by our U.S. Gulf Coast refineries. Over the next 10 years, we plan to invest about $300 million in Mexico in logistics, product inventories, and marketing.

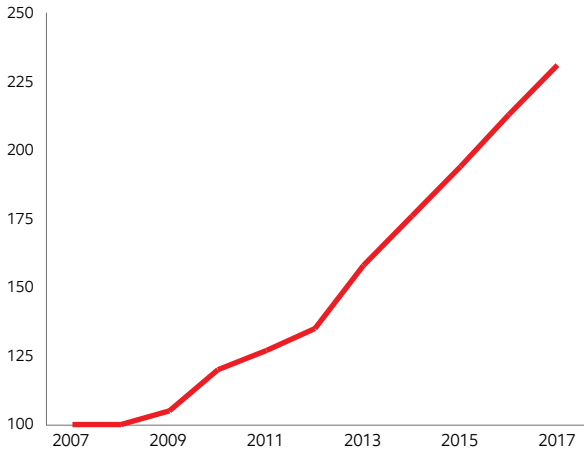
Commercial fuels

Our strong commercial fuels offering serves marine, aviation, road transportation, mining, and wholesale customers around the world. These customers value our supply reliability and product quality. Our innovative *Diesel Efficient* fuel is designed to help improve engine performance and mileage efficiency while reducing emissions. It is now offered at more than 330 retail sites, with plans to have it available at more than 3,000 additional sites by year-end 2018. In addition, our market entry into Indonesia will grow sales by leveraging advantaged manufacturing in Singapore.

Our leading brands achieved
record-high sales
of synthetic lubricants in 2017

Synthetic lubricants sales growth

(volume, indexed)



We continue to expand our *Synergy*-branded fuels program around the world, including at our first Mexico fuels location.

Integrated lubricants value chain

ExxonMobil is uniquely positioned across the lubricants value chain by offering a broad portfolio of basestocks, specialty products, and finished lubricants. As the world's largest manufacturer of lube basestocks, we supply many of the industry's other leading lubricant companies and third parties. In addition, we use a large share of our refinery and chemical production to meet our lubricants blending, packaging, and marketing needs.

We are a market leader in high-value synthetic lubricants, with record sales in 2017. Our focus continues to be on synthetics growth and investment in emerging markets. In China, marketing investments and expansion of blending and packaging capacity are supporting growth in traditional channels. We are also expanding distribution to smaller cities and growing sales through new channels, such as e-commerce, where the *Mobil* brand is one of the sales leaders on the Chinese web portal Alibaba.

Mobil 1 synthetic lubricant continues to be the global leader in the high-value synthetic passenger vehicle motor oil market. Our Aviation lubricants business is the world's leading supplier in the aviation industry with the only "nose-to-tail" product offer. In Marine, we offer a full range of products and services, including a global network of more than 700 ports. In the Commercial and Industrial sphere, we continue to help customers get the most out of their equipment with differentiated products.

Worldwide operations

Our refining assets around the world convert crude oil into transportation fuels, lube basestocks, and chemical plant feedstocks. Logistical assets, including pipelines, lubricant plants, and terminals, provide a competitive advantage by connecting manufacturing sites to low-cost raw material sources and profitable product outlets.

North America

ExxonMobil operates eight refineries across North America: five in the United States and three in Canada. Our North American refining capacity of 2.1 million barrels of crude oil per day represents 45 percent of our global total. Our integration capabilities at these manufacturing sites range from advantaged raw materials to product optionality with lubricants and chemicals. Earnings growth from Latin America and our new market entry in Mexico will be supported by our efficient U.S. Gulf Coast manufacturing sites.

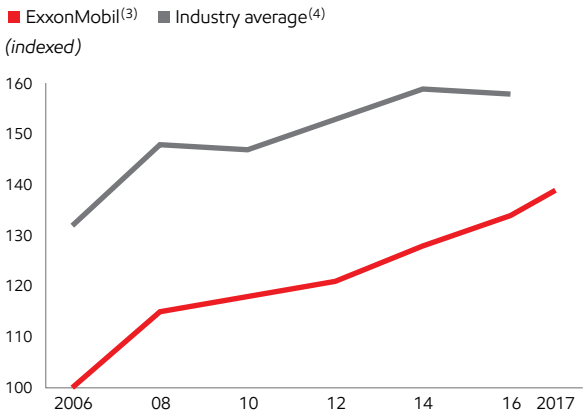
Baton Rouge, Louisiana ▪ The Baton Rouge refinery's scale and efficiency make it one of the most cost-competitive refineries in the industry. The refinery's profitability benefits from optimization opportunities across multiple value chains. The site produces clean fuels and high-value lube basestock blending components, and is co-located with chemical manufacturing.

Baytown, Texas ▪ The Baytown refinery processes crude oil sourced from around the world, including from domestic conventional and unconventional sources. The site has premium Group II lube basestock production and is co-located with chemical manufacturing.

Beaumont, Texas ▪ The Beaumont refinery is connected to multiple crude oil pipelines, providing us with the ability to process the most attractive crude oils. To improve its product slate, the site is expanding its ultra-low-sulfur diesel and gasoline capacity by 45,000 barrels per day in 2018.

Joliet, Illinois ▪ The Joliet refinery is one of the most energy efficient in the United States and is a key supplier of petroleum products to the Midwest.

Refinery unit cash operating expenses[1][2]



Source: Solomon Associates
(1) Solomon Associates fuels and lubes refining data available for even years only.
(2) Constant foreign exchange rates and energy price.
(3) Constant year-end 2017 portfolio.
(4) 2017 industry data not available. ExxonMobil data estimated.

Our midstream assets help connect our U.S. Gulf Coast sites to the resource-rich Permian Basin.

Strathcona, Alberta ▪ The Strathcona refinery produces a wide range of petroleum products, including gasoline, aviation fuel, diesel, heavy fuel oil, and asphalt.

Midstream operations

United States ▪ The logistics supporting feedstock and product deliveries for our manufacturing sites include pipelines, distribution terminals, salt-dome storage facilities, fuel tanker trucks, and lubricant blend plants. We continue to grow our midstream footprint in the resource-rich Permian Basin. Our joint venture with Energy Transfer Partners improves access to crude oil from the Permian and Ardmore Basins. The Wink, Texas, terminal acquisition supports our expanded presence in the Delaware Basin. With direct connections to our U.S. Gulf Coast manufacturing sites, these projects illustrate our integrated business model that is difficult for others to replicate.

Europe/Middle East

European operations represent about 35 percent of ExxonMobil's global refining capacity. Our integrated business approach enables us to optimize our operations and maximize value in a competitive marketplace. Refined products from our joint venture refinery in Yanbu, Saudi Arabia, also supply the European market.

Antwerp, Belgium ▪ The Antwerp refinery is our largest facility in Europe and is one of the most energy efficient in the world. It is fully integrated with our chemical business and is the largest hydrocarbon fluids manufacturing site in Europe. In 2018, a new delayed coker unit will start up, upgrading lower-value bunker fuel into higher-value, ultra-low-sulfur diesel.

Fawley, United Kingdom ▪ The Fawley refinery, near Southampton, is the largest in the United Kingdom, accounting for more than 20 percent of the country's refining capacity. The site also produces lube basestocks and provides feedstocks to our integrated chemical manufacturing plants in Europe.

+35% increase in premium lube basestocks at Rotterdam

Our integrated approach enables us to maximize value in the competitive European market.

The Rotterdam hydrocracker project will increase premium lube basestock production by 35 percent, and will produce ultra-low-sulfur diesel for the European market.

Rotterdam, Netherlands ▪ Our Rotterdam facility is a fully integrated refining and chemical complex. The high-conversion refinery has the processing capability to convert crude oil and other feedstocks into light-oil products and coke. Using proprietary technology to reconfigure the hydrocracker unit, new facilities being built at Rotterdam will enable the site to upgrade lower-value vacuum gas oil into greater volumes of higher-value, ultra-low-sulfur diesel and new production of premium Group II lube basestocks.

Worldwide operations, continued

Asia Pacific

Approximately 20 percent of ExxonMobil's global refining capacity is located in Asia Pacific, with facilities in Singapore, Thailand, Australia, and China.

Singapore cogeneration eliminates more than 250,000 tons of carbon dioxide emissions per year.

Singapore ▪ Optimization across the fuels, lubricants, and chemical businesses illustrates the value of our Singapore manufacturing complex. The refinery is among the largest lube basestock producers in the region, with a co-located lubricant blend plant for production of *Mobil 1* synthetic lubricant. A large, multibillion dollar project is in development to upgrade low-value fuel oil into premium products using proprietary technology. This will improve the site's refining profitability and strengthen chemical integration.

China ▪ The Fujian refining and petrochemical complex is a 268,000-barrel-per-day joint venture. This facility, which also has energy cogeneration capacity, is part of the downstream and chemical value chains operating in China to supply local customers.

Other ▪ In addition to our manufacturing complexes in Singapore and China, we have refining assets in Thailand and Australia. Like many of our other facilities around the globe, these sites benefit from integration with chemical manufacturing. Both facilities help provide clean fuels for their local markets and support our growth in Indonesia. The Sriracha refinery in Thailand also has energy cogeneration capacity.

Highlight: Global lube basestocks and finished lubricants

As the world's largest producer of lube basestocks, the major component of lubricating oils, we have six refineries and four chemical facilities that produce basestocks. With the 2018 start-up of the Rotterdam hydrocracker project, we will become the first large-scale producer of Group II lube basestocks in Europe.

Our refineries and chemical plants are an important source of supply for our world-scale finished lubricant plants, which are strategically located around the globe. We have recently completed an expansion at our lubricants plant in Singapore, which is the only plant producing *Mobil 1* synthetic lubricant in Asia.

Technology: Upgrading products in Singapore

The low-value, heavier portions of crude oil are often described as "bottom of the barrel." Today, these materials are predominantly used for asphalt, fuel oil, and high-sulfur marine fuels. With international marine regulations further restricting sulfur levels, we are developing and deploying proprietary technologies at our Singapore integrated complex that not only help us meet the new regulations, but provide us with a competitive advantage. We are converting these lower-value streams into higher-value products, such as high-quality lube basestocks and clean fuels. These proprietary technologies are underpinned by our extensive knowledge and expertise in integrated catalyst design and reactor engineering across our Downstream and Chemical organizations.

ExxonMobil **Chemical** is one of the most profitable chemical companies in the world.

Kasturi Mnomokan and Yong Shu Quan are employees at the Singapore chemical plant, one of ExxonMobil's largest integrated petrochemical complexes.

Worldwide operations

ExxonMobil Chemical has world-class manufacturing capacity around the globe, serving large and growing markets. Approximately 90 percent of our chemical capacity is integrated with refineries or natural gas processing plants, providing unique access to low-cost feedstocks. We are accelerating strategic investments by leveraging proprietary technologies to strengthen our leading position in high-performance product markets.

North America

Approximately 50 percent of our global capacity is located in North America, including a recent expansion along the U.S. Gulf Coast. We manufacture products across all of our business lines and supply growing markets around the world.

Baytown, Texas ▪ Our Baytown complex is one of the largest and most technologically advanced refining and petrochemical complexes in the world. A new ethane steam cracker will have capacity of up to 1.5 million tonnes per year and provide ethylene feedstock for nearby polyethylene units. Its mechanical construction is complete, and the cracker is expected to start up in mid-2018.

Mont Belvieu, Texas ▪ We recently began production on two new 650,000-tonnes-per-year polyethylene lines at the Mont Belvieu plastics plant as part of our North American Growth expansion initiative. Mont Belvieu has a plant capacity of 2.3 million tonnes per year, making it one of the largest polyethylene plants in the world. The majority of its production will be exported from the Port of Houston at a rate of more than 200 containers per day.

Beaumont, Texas ▪ Our integrated Beaumont facility includes a refinery and chemical, lubricants, and polyethylene plants. Construction of a new polyethylene unit will increase capacity by 65 percent to meet growing demand for high-performance plastics. Start-up is expected in 2019.

Expansion of our U.S. Gulf Coast chemical facilities will help us supply growing markets.

Technology: Open process automation

We are developing a standards-based, open, and secure process automation architecture with the flexibility to exchange data across a wide range of products from different vendors. This will help standardize and simplify manufacturing control systems. The control system technology currently used within the oil and natural gas industry is single-sourced, costly, and does not allow for customization. This transformative change we are leading will not only result in significant cost savings, but will inspire software and hardware innovation that will enable enhanced value generation from our manufacturing assets.

Our high-performance computing data centers enable researchers to explore and develop cutting-edge software applications, while enhancing the computational modeling capabilities used in developing solutions across the entire energy value chain.

Chemical product leadership

No. 1

- Polyethylene
- Differentiated PE
- Fluids/Plasticizers
- Adhesions
- Synthetics
- Butyl

No. 2

- Lube & Fuel additives
- EPDM
- Aromatics

San Patricio County, Texas ▪ ExxonMobil and SABIC recently signed an agreement for the next phase of a detailed study of our proposed Gulf Coast Growth Ventures project. We are now beginning to plan for front-end engineering and design work. If progressed, the complex will include an ethane steam cracker capable of producing 1.8 million tonnes of ethylene per year, a monoethylene glycol unit, and two polyethylene units.

Artist's rendition of proposed facility at San Patricio County, Texas.

Major Chemical projects

2012–2017	Location	Capacity (Kta)	Product
Saudi Arabia	Al-Jubail	400	Synthetic rubber; specialty elastomers
Singapore	Singapore	1,000	Ethylene
	Singapore	1,300	Polyethylene
	Singapore	500	Polypropylene
	Singapore	400	Benzene
	Singapore	130	Isononyl alcohol
	Singapore	90	Adhesion resin
United States	Mont Belvieu	1,300	Polyethylene
2018+			
Asia Pacific	TBD	1,000	Ethylene, derivatives
Singapore	Singapore	140	Butyl
United States	Baytown	1,550	Ethylene
	Beaumont	650	Polyethylene
	Gulf Coast	450	Polypropylene
	San Patricio	1,800	Ethylene
	San Patricio	600	Monoethylene glycol
	San Patricio	1,300	Polyethylene

Kta = Thousand tonnes per annum

Up close: *Vistamaxx* performance polymers

***Vistamaxx* performance polymers enable our customers to develop innovative solutions that can improve product performance, sustainability, and manufacturing efficiency, adding increased profitability across the value chain. Using ExxonMobil's proprietary technology, *Vistamaxx* products offer higher levels of elasticity, toughness, softness, flexibility, and sealability. These attributes contribute to sustainable benefits by reducing material use in everyday products.**

300% ***Vistamaxx* sales volume increase since 2012**

Worldwide operations, continued

Europe/Middle East

About 25 percent of ExxonMobil's global chemical capacity is located in Europe and the Middle East. Major facilities in Europe are integrated with large refineries, upstream facilities, and other chemical plants across the region. Together with our joint venture partner, SABIC, we have two chemical facilities in Saudi Arabia.

Fife, United Kingdom ▪ One of Europe's largest ethylene producers, with capacity of 830,000 tonnes of ethylene annually, the Fife facility recently celebrated 30 years of successful operations. Last year, Fife started importing ethane from North American shale gas via a new marine terminal at Grangemouth, Scotland, to complement North Sea feedstock. Ethylene produced at Fife supplies our plants in Antwerp and Meerhout, Belgium, where high-performance polyethylene accounts for a large share of production.

Fife is one of Europe's largest ethylene producers.

Technology: Developing innovative solutions

Combining advanced computing with our deep expertise in catalysis, materials, and process fundamentals, ExxonMobil researchers are developing innovative approaches to manufacture high-value products efficiently.

We are pursuing novel catalytic pathways and reactor designs to convert natural gas into clean fuels and chemicals, with fewer emissions, less capital, and a smaller footprint.

We are working with leading institutions to develop new classes of materials that can separate chemical building blocks more efficiently. For example, our efforts with Spain's Instituto de Tecnologia Quimica have resulted in the discovery of an innovative new material for separating ethane from ethylene, one of the most important industrial chemical building blocks. This breakthrough could reduce energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions by 25 percent.

We are also applying advanced computational modeling capabilities to simulate how catalysts and chemicals interact with one another. This is an effort to design more efficient processes and differentiated products for our customers.

Lab technicians at the European Technology Center in Brussels evaluate the quality of film produced on our state-of-the-art film lines.

Asia Pacific

Asia Pacific operations represent about 25 percent of ExxonMobil's global chemical capacity, with one of the world's largest integrated chemical complexes located in Singapore.

Singapore aromatics plant, Banyan facility ▪ In 2017, we acquired one of the world's largest aromatics facilities, located on Jurong Island in Singapore, adjacent to our largest integrated refining and petrochemical complex. This transaction was the largest Downstream and Chemical acquisition since the merger of Exxon and Mobil. The acquisition will strengthen both sites with operational and logistical synergies, and will increase production to more than 3.5 million tonnes per year, including 1.8 million tonnes of paraxylene and about 65,000 barrels per day of transportation fuels capacity.

Singapore adhesion plant ▪ With a production capacity of 90,000 tonnes per year, the world's largest adhesive polymers plant started up in December 2017. The facility nearly doubles our global high-performance resin capacity and will help meet growing long-term demand in the Asia Pacific market.

9 million tonnes
of chemical sales in Asia Pacific

Singapore butyl project ▪ Construction of a world-scale, 140,000-tonnes-per-year halobutyl rubber plant is complete and preparing for start-up in early 2018. The project leverages our integrated refinery and chemical complex and our existing supply chain in the fast-growing Asian markets.

ExxonMobil's Singapore facility is one of the world's largest integrated chemical complexes.

Technology: Shanghai Technology Center expansion

The multimillion-dollar expansion of the Shanghai Technology Center, one of four such facilities we operate around the world, is expected to be completed in April 2018.

The center will be equipped with advanced analytical and laboratory equipment, as well as commercial-scale processing equipment for blown film extrusion, injection molding, profile extrusion, and compounding. The expansion will add a state-of-the-art, seven-layer cast film line, a large multifunctional auditorium, and training rooms to support customer collaboration and growth.

ExxonMobil's lab technicians test film sample properties at the Shanghai Technology Center.

Chemical: sustainability solutions

We are one of the world's leading manufacturers of chemical products with outstanding sustainability value.

Our business strategies include an overarching commitment to sustainability, both in our operations and in the products we manufacture. Our focus is on providing sustainable solutions that make modern life possible today and in the future.

High-value agricultural solutions

New films using our metallocene-based polyethylene, when used in farming and greenhouses, have increased crop yields – up to 60 percent in some cases. These films improve moisture retention, control weeds, and manage temperatures to enable longer growing seasons and increase overall efficiency.

High-performance packaging solutions

We develop and manufacture high-performance products and provide technical expertise to customers to solve a variety of packaging challenges. Our newly introduced next-generation plastic, *Exceed XP* thermoplastic resin, together with *Exceed* and *Enable* metallocene-based polyethylene resins, deliver exceptional performance advantages to provide stronger, lighter, and lower-cost packaging solutions with reduced environmental impact.

Our products reduce automotive weight, which improves fuel economy.

Fuel-efficient automotive solutions

Our products play an important role in reducing automotive weight. For example, our high-performance polypropylene is a key component of lighter-weight dashboards and bumpers. Our ethylene propylene diene monomer (EPDM) rubber is used for underhood hoses and window and door seals. Our halobutyl rubber also helps tires maintain proper air pressure, resulting in improved fuel economy.

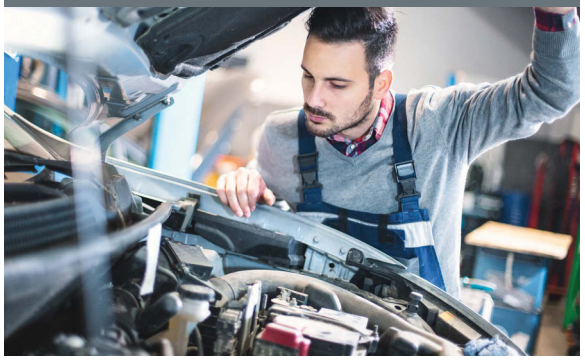
Today's plastics account for about 50 percent of the volume of a new car, but only 10 percent of the weight. This is important for sustainability, because every 10 percent reduction in weight improves fuel economy by nearly 7 percent.

As plastics continue to become more critical in the design and manufacturing of mileage-efficient, hybrid and electric vehicles, we expect significant demand growth for the innovative products we provide that support efficiency and sustainability.

Agricultural films

Packaging

Automotive applications



Financial information

Contents

Financial highlights

(millions of dollars, unless noted)	**2017**	2016	2015	2014	2013
Net income attributable to ExxonMobil	**19,710**	7,840	16,150	32,520	32,580
Cash flow from operations and asset sales[1]	**33,169**	26,357	32,733	49,151	47,621
Capital and exploration expenditures[1]	**23,080**	19,304	31,051	38,537	42,489
Research and development costs	**1,063**	1,058	1,008	971	1,044
Total debt at year end	**42,336**	42,762	38,687	29,121	22,699
Average capital employed[1]	**222,631**	212,226	208,755	203,110	191,575
Market valuation at year end	**354,561**	374,438	323,928	388,398	438,684
Regular employees at year end *(thousands)*	**69.6**	71.1	73.5	75.3	75.0

Key financial ratios

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Return on average capital employed[1] *(percent)*	**9.0**	3.9	7.9	16.2	17.2
Earnings to average ExxonMobil share of equity *(percent)*	**11.1**	4.6	9.4	18.7	19.2
Debt to capital[2] *(percent)*	**17.9**	19.7	18.0	13.9	11.2
Net debt to capital[3] *(percent)*	**16.8**	18.4	16.5	11.9	9.1
Current assets to current liabilities *(times)*	**0.82**	0.87	0.79	0.82	0.83
Fixed-charge coverage *(times)*	**13.2**	5.7	17.6	46.9	55.7

Dividend and shareholder return information

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Dividends per common share *(dollars)*	**3.06**	2.98	2.88	2.70	2.46
Dividends per share growth *(annual percent)*	**2.7**	3.5	6.7	9.8	12.8
Number of common shares outstanding *(millions)*					
Average	**4,256**	4,177	4,196	4,282	4,419
Average – assuming dilution	**4,256**	4,177	4,196	4,282	4,419
Year end	**4,239**	4,148	4,156	4,201	4,335
Total shareholder return[1] *(annual percent)*	**(3.8)**	19.8	(12.6)	(6.0)	20.1
Common stock acquired *(millions of dollars)*	**747**	977	4,039	13,183	15,998
Market quotations for common stock *(dollars)*					
High	**91.34**	95.55	93.45	104.76	101.74
Low	**76.05**	71.55	66.55	86.19	84.79
Average daily close	**81.86**	86.22	82.83	97.27	90.51
Year-end close	**83.64**	90.26	77.95	92.45	101.20

(1) See Frequently used terms on pages 102 through 105.
(2) Debt includes short-term and long-term debt. Capital includes short-term and long-term debt and total equity.
(3) Debt net of cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash.

Average capital employed[1][2] by business

(millions of dollars)	**2017**	2016	2015	2014	2013
Upstream					
United States	**64,896**	62,114	64,086	62,403	59,898
Non-U.S.	**109,778**	107,941	105,868	102,562	93,071
Total	**174,674**	170,055	169,954	164,965	152,969
Downstream					
United States	**7,936**	7,573	7,497	6,070	4,757
Non-U.S.	**14,578**	14,231	15,756	17,907	19,673
Total	**22,514**	21,804	23,253	23,977	24,430
Chemical					
United States	**10,672**	9,018	7,696	6,121	4,872
Non-U.S.	**16,844**	15,826	16,054	16,076	15,793
Total	**27,516**	24,844	23,750	22,197	20,665
Corporate and Financing	**(2,073)**	(4,477)	(8,202)	(8,029)	(6,489)
Corporate total	**222,631**	212,226	208,755	203,110	191,575
Average capital employed applicable to equity companies included above	**35,941**	34,190	34,248	35,403	35,234

Return on average capital employed[2] by business

(percent)	**2017**	2016	2015	2014	2013
Upstream					
United States	**10.2**	(6.7)	(1.7)	8.3	7.0
Non-U.S.	**6.1**	4.0	7.7	21.8	24.3
Total	**7.6**	0.1	4.2	16.7	17.5
Downstream					
United States	**24.5**	14.4	25.4	26.7	46.2
Non-U.S.	**25.0**	21.8	29.6	8.0	6.4
Total	**24.9**	19.3	28.2	12.7	14.1
Chemical					
United States	**20.5**	20.8	31.0	45.8	56.5
Non-U.S.	**13.8**	17.3	12.7	9.4	6.8
Total	**16.4**	18.6	18.6	19.4	18.5
Corporate and Financing	**N.A.**	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Corporate total	**9.0**	3.9	7.9	16.2	17.2

(1) Average capital employed is the average of beginning-of-year and end-of-year business segment capital employed, including ExxonMobil's share of amounts applicable to equity companies.
(2) See Frequently used terms on pages 102 through 105.

Capital and exploration expenditures[1]

(millions of dollars)	**2017**	2016	2015	2014	2013
Upstream					
Exploration					
United States	**527**	252	491	448	1,032
Non-U.S.	**5,744**	1,574	2,189	3,241	6,123
Total	**6,271**	1,826	2,680	3,689	7,155
Production[2]					
United States	**3,189**	3,266	7,331	8,953	8,113
Non-U.S.	**7,235**	9,450	15,396	20,085	22,826
Total	**10,424**	12,716	22,727	29,038	30,939
Power					
United States	**–**	–	–	–	–
Non-U.S.	**–**	–	–	–	137
Total	**–**	–	–	–	137
Total Upstream	**16,695**	14,542	25,407	32,727	38,231
Downstream					
Refining					
United States	**655**	675	830	967	651
Non-U.S.	**1,381**	1,337	1,153	1,042	1,046
Total	**2,036**	2,012	1,983	2,009	1,697
Marketing					
United States	**34**	27	142	285	159
Non-U.S.	**320**	286	421	682	413
Total	**354**	313	563	967	572
Pipeline/Marine					
United States	**134**	137	67	58	141
Non-U.S.	**–**	–	–	–	3
Total	**134**	137	67	58	144
Total Downstream	**2,524**	2,462	2,613	3,034	2,413
Chemical					
United States	**1,583**	1,553	1,945	1,690	963
Non-U.S.	**2,188**	654	898	1,051	869
Total Chemical	**3,771**	2,207	2,843	2,741	1,832
Other					
United States	**90**	93	188	35	13
Non-U.S.	**–**	–	–	–	–
Total other	**90**	93	188	35	13
Total capital and exploration expenditures	**23,080**	19,304	31,051	38,537	42,489

(1) See Frequently used terms on pages 102 through 105.
(2) Including related transportation.

Total capital and exploration expenditures[1] by geography

(millions of dollars)	**2017**	2016	2015	2014	2013
United States	**6,212**	6,003	10,994	12,436	11,072
Canada/Other Americas	**3,016**	2,762	5,269	8,191	12,838
Europe	**1,828**	2,088	2,572	2,851	3,045
Africa	**4,730**	2,295	3,679	4,187	4,220
Asia	**6,046**	4,684	5,426	7,330	6,734
Australia/Oceania	**1,248**	1,472	3,111	3,542	4,580
Total worldwide	**23,080**	19,304	31,051	38,537	42,489

Distribution of capital and exploration expenditures[1]

(millions of dollars)	**2017**	2016	2015	2014	2013
Consolidated companies' expenditures					
Capital expenditures	**18,754**	16,009	27,610	33,056	36,862
Exploration costs charged to expense					
United States	**161**	220	182	230	395
Non-U.S.	**1,626**	1,242	1,340	1,432	1,573
Depreciation on support equipment[2]	**3**	5	1	7	8
Total exploration expenses	**1,790**	1,467	1,523	1,669	1,976
Total consolidated companies' capital and exploration expenditures (excluding depreciation on support equipment)	**20,541**	17,471	29,132	34,718	38,830
ExxonMobil's share of non-consolidated companies' expenditures					
Capital expenditures	**1,660**	1,781	1,871	3,517	3,199
Exploration costs charged to expense[3]	**879**	52	48	302	460
Total non-consolidated companies' capital and exploration expenditures	**2,539**	1,833	1,919	3,819	3,659
Total capital and exploration expenditures	**23,080**	19,304	31,051	38,537	42,489

Functional earnings[4]

(millions of dollars)	**2017 quarters**								
Earnings (U.S. GAAP)	**First**	**Second**	**Third**	**Fourth**	**2017**	2016	2015	2014	2013
Upstream									
United States	**(18)**	**(183)**	**(238)**	**7,061**	**6,622**	(4,151)	(1,079)	5,197	4,191
Non-U.S.	**2,270**	**1,367**	**1,805**	**1,291**	**6,733**	4,347	8,180	22,351	22,650
Total	**2,252**	**1,184**	**1,567**	**8,352**	**13,355**	196	7,101	27,548	26,841
Downstream									
United States	**292**	**347**	**391**	**918**	**1,948**	1,094	1,901	1,618	2,199
Non-U.S.	**824**	**1,038**	**1,141**	**646**	**3,649**	3,107	4,656	1,427	1,250
Total	**1,116**	**1,385**	**1,532**	**1,564**	**5,597**	4,201	6,557	3,045	3,449
Chemical									
United States	**529**	**481**	**403**	**777**	**2,190**	1,876	2,386	2,804	2,755
Non-U.S.	**642**	**504**	**689**	**493**	**2,328**	2,739	2,032	1,511	1,073
Total	**1,171**	**985**	**1,092**	**1,270**	**4,518**	4,615	4,418	4,315	3,828
Corporate and Financing	**(529)**	**(204)**	**(221)**	**(2,806)**	**(3,760)**	(1,172)	(1,926)	(2,388)	(1,538)
Net income attributable to ExxonMobil (U.S. GAAP)	**4,010**	**3,350**	**3,970**	**8,380**	**19,710**	7,840	16,150	32,520	32,580

(1) See Frequently used terms on pages 102 through 105.
(2) Not included as part of total capital and exploration expenditures but included as part of Exploration expenses, including dry holes, in the Summary statement of income, page 83.
(3) Excludes equity company depreciation on support equipment.
(4) Net income attributable to ExxonMobil (U.S. GAAP) corresponds to the Summary statement of income on page 83. Unless indicated, references to earnings and Upstream, Downstream, Chemical, and Corporate and Financing segment earnings are ExxonMobil's share after excluding amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests.

Net investment in property, plant and equipment at year end

(millions of dollars)	**2017**	2016	2015	2014	2013
Upstream					
United States	**81,267**	78,294	85,070	83,456	80,176
Non-U.S.	**119,024**	117,610	118,752	121,852	117,378
Total	**200,291**	195,904	203,822	205,308	197,554
Downstream					
United States	**9,586**	9,662	9,879	10,314	9,955
Non-U.S.	**12,146**	10,926	11,451	12,325	13,264
Total	**21,732**	20,588	21,330	22,639	23,219
Chemical					
United States	**9,103**	8,070	6,855	5,345	4,179
Non-U.S.	**11,014**	9,331	9,392	9,573	9,786
Total	**20,117**	17,401	16,247	14,918	13,965
Other	**10,490**	10,331	10,206	9,803	8,912
Total net investment	**252,630**	244,224	251,605	252,668	243,650

Depreciation and depletion expenses

(millions of dollars)	**2017**	2016	2015	2014	2013
Upstream					
United States	**6,963**	9,626	5,301	5,139	5,170
Non-U.S.	**9,741**	9,550	9,227	8,523	8,277
Total	**16,704**	19,176	14,528	13,662	13,447
Downstream					
United States	**658**	628	664	654	633
Non-U.S.	**883**	889	1,003	1,228	1,390
Total	**1,541**	1,517	1,667	1,882	2,023
Chemical					
United States	**299**	275	375	370	378
Non-U.S.	**504**	477	654	645	632
Total	**803**	752	1,029	1,015	1,010
Other	**845**	863	824	738	702
Total depreciation and depletion expenses	**19,893**	22,308	18,048	17,297	17,182

Operating costs[1]

(millions of dollars)	**2017**	2016	2015	2014	2013
Production and manufacturing expenses	**34,128**	31,927	35,587	40,859	40,525
Selling, general and administrative	**10,956**	10,799	11,501	12,598	12,877
Depreciation and depletion	**19,893**	22,308	18,048	17,297	17,182
Exploration	**1,790**	1,467	1,523	1,669	1,976
Subtotal	**66,767**	66,501	66,659	72,423	72,560
ExxonMobil's share of equity company expenses	**9,016**	7,409	8,309	11,072	14,531
Total operating costs	**75,783**	73,910	74,968	83,495	87,091

(1) See Frequently used terms on pages 102 through 105.

Summary statement of income

(millions of dollars)	**2017**	2016	2015	2014	2013
Revenues and other income					
Sales and other operating revenue[1]	**237,162**	200,628	239,854	367,647	393,039
Income from equity affiliates	**5,380**	4,806	7,644	13,323	13,927
Other income	**1,821**	2,680	1,750	4,511	3,492
Total revenues and other income	**244,363**	208,114	249,248	385,481	410,458
Costs and other deductions					
Crude oil and product purchases	**128,217**	104,171	130,003	225,972	244,156
Production and manufacturing expenses	**34,128**	31,927	35,587	40,859	40,525
Selling, general and administrative expenses	**10,956**	10,799	11,501	12,598	12,877
Depreciation and depletion	**19,893**	22,308	18,048	17,297	17,182
Exploration expenses, including dry holes	**1,790**	1,467	1,523	1,669	1,976
Interest expense	**601**	453	311	286	9
Other taxes and duties	**30,104**	29,020	30,309	35,170	36,022
Total costs and other deductions	**225,689**	200,145	227,282	333,851	352,747
Income before income taxes	**18,674**	7,969	21,966	51,630	57,711
Income taxes	**(1,174)**	(406)	5,415	18,015	24,263
Net income including noncontrolling interests	**19,848**	8,375	16,551	33,615	33,448
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	**138**	535	401	1,095	868
Net income attributable to ExxonMobil	**19,710**	7,840	16,150	32,520	32,580
Earnings per common share *(dollars)*	**4.63**	1.88	3.85	7.60	7.37
Earnings per common share – assuming dilution *(dollars)*	**4.63**	1.88	3.85	7.60	7.37

(1) Effective December 31, 2017, the Corporation revised its accounting policy election related to the reporting of sales-based taxes. For more information, please refer to Note 2 in the Financial section of ExxonMobil's 2017 Form 10-K.

The information in the Summary statement of income (for 2015 to 2017), the Summary balance sheet (for 2016 and 2017), and the Summary statement of cash flows (for 2015 to 2017), shown on pages 83 through 85, corresponds to the information in the Consolidated statement of income, the Consolidated balance sheet, and the Consolidated statement of cash flows in the financial statements of ExxonMobil's 2017 Form 10-K. See also Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations and Other information in the Financial section of the 2017 Form 10-K.

Summary balance sheet at year end

(millions of dollars)	**2017**	2016	2015	2014	2013
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	**3,177**	3,657	3,705	4,616	4,644
Cash and cash equivalents – restricted	**–**	–	–	42	269
Notes and accounts receivable, less estimated doubtful amounts	**25,597**	21,394	19,875	28,009	33,152
Inventories					
Crude oil, products and merchandise	**12,871**	10,877	12,037	12,384	12,117
Materials and supplies	**4,121**	4,203	4,208	4,294	4,018
Other current assets	**1,368**	1,285	2,798	3,565	5,108
Total current assets	**47,134**	41,416	42,623	52,910	59,308
Investments, advances and long-term receivables	**39,160**	35,102	34,245	35,239	36,328
Property, plant and equipment, at cost, less accumulated depreciation and depletion	**252,630**	244,224	251,605	252,668	243,650
Other assets, including intangibles, net	**9,767**	9,572	8,285	8,676	7,522
Total assets	**348,691**	330,314	336,758	349,493	346,808
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Notes and loans payable	**17,930**	13,830	18,762	17,468	15,808
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**36,796**	31,193	32,412	42,227	48,085
Income taxes payable	**3,045**	2,615	2,802	4,938	7,831
Total current liabilities	**57,771**	47,638	53,976	64,633	71,724
Long-term debt	**24,406**	28,932	19,925	11,653	6,891
Postretirement benefits reserves	**21,132**	20,680	22,647	25,802	20,646
Deferred income tax liabilities	**26,893**	34,041	36,818	39,230	40,530
Long-term obligations to equity companies	**4,774**	5,124	5,417	5,325	4,742
Other long-term obligations	**19,215**	20,069	21,165	21,786	21,780
Total liabilities	**154,191**	156,484	159,948	168,429	166,313
Commitments and contingencies[1]					
Equity					
Common stock without par value	**14,656**	12,157	11,612	10,792	10,077
Earnings reinvested	**414,540**	407,831	412,444	408,384	387,432
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**(16,262)**	(22,239)	(23,511)	(18,957)	(10,725)
Common stock held in treasury	**(225,246)**	(230,424)	(229,734)	(225,820)	(212,781)
ExxonMobil share of equity	**187,688**	167,325	170,811	174,399	174,003
Noncontrolling interests	**6,812**	6,505	5,999	6,665	6,492
Total equity	**194,500**	173,830	176,810	181,064	180,495
Total liabilities and equity	**348,691**	330,314	336,758	349,493	346,808

(1) For more information, please refer to Note 16 in the Financial section of ExxonMobil's 2017 Form 10-K.

The information in the Summary statement of income (for 2015 to 2017), the Summary balance sheet (for 2016 and 2017), and the Summary statement of cash flows (for 2015 to 2017), shown on pages 83 through 85, corresponds to the information in the Consolidated statement of income, the Consolidated balance sheet, and the Consolidated statement of cash flows in the financial statements of ExxonMobil's 2017 Form 10-K. See also Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations and Other information in the Financial section of the 2017 Form 10-K.

Summary statement of cash flows

(millions of dollars)	**2017**	2016	2015	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities					
Net income including noncontrolling interests	**19,848**	8,375	16,551	33,615	33,448
Adjustments for noncash transactions					
Depreciation and depletion	**19,893**	22,308	18,048	17,297	17,182
Deferred income tax charges/(credits)	**(8,577)**	(4,386)	(1,832)	1,540	754
Postretirement benefits expense in excess of/(less than) net payments	**1,135**	(329)	2,153	524	2,291
Other long-term obligation provisions in excess of/(less than) payments	**(610)**	(19)	(380)	1,404	(2,566)
Dividends received greater than/(less than) equity in current earnings of equity companies	**131**	(579)	(691)	(358)	3
Changes in operational working capital, excluding cash and debt					
Reduction/(increase) – Notes and accounts receivable	**(3,954)**	(2,090)	4,692	3,118	(305)
– Inventories	**(1,682)**	(388)	(379)	(1,343)	(1,812)
– Other current assets	**(117)**	171	45	(68)	(105)
Increase/(reduction) – Accounts and other payables	**5,104**	915	(7,471)	(6,639)	(2,498)
Net (gain) on asset sales	**(334)**	(1,682)	(226)	(3,151)	(1,828)
All other items – net	**(771)**	(214)	(166)	(823)	350
Net cash provided by operating activities	**30,066**	22,082	30,344	45,116	44,914
Cash flows from investing activities					
Additions to property, plant and equipment	**(15,402)**	(16,163)	(26,490)	(32,952)	(33,669)
Proceeds associated with sales of subsidiaries, property, plant and equipment, and sales and returns of investments	**3,103**	4,275	2,389	4,035	2,707
Decrease/(increase) in restricted cash and cash equivalents	**–**	–	42	227	72
Additional investments and advances	**(5,507)**	(1,417)	(607)	(1,631)	(4,435)
Other investing activities including collection of advances	**2,076**	902	842	3,346	1,124
Net cash used in investing activities	**(15,730)**	(12,403)	(23,824)	(26,975)	(34,201)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Additions to long-term debt	**60**	12,066	8,028	5,731	345
Reductions in long-term debt	**–**	–	(26)	(69)	(13)
Additions to short-term debt	**1,735**	–	–	–	16
Reductions in short-term debt	**(5,024)**	(314)	(506)	(745)	(756)
Additions/(reductions) in commercial paper, and debt with three months or less maturity	**2,181**	(7,459)	1,759	2,049	12,012
Cash dividends to ExxonMobil shareholders	**(13,001)**	(12,453)	(12,090)	(11,568)	(10,875)
Cash dividends to noncontrolling interests	**(184)**	(162)	(170)	(248)	(304)
Changes in noncontrolling interests	**(150)**	–	–	–	(1)
Tax benefits related to stock-based awards	**–**	–	2	115	48
Common stock acquired	**(747)**	(977)	(4,039)	(13,183)	(15,998)
Common stock sold	**–**	6	5	30	50
Net cash used in financing activities	**(15,130)**	(9,293)	(7,037)	(17,888)	(15,476)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash	**314**	(434)	(394)	(281)	(175)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(480)**	(48)	(911)	(28)	(4,938)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**3,657**	3,705	4,616	4,644	9,582
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**3,177**	3,657	3,705	4,616	4,644

The information in the Summary statement of income (for 2015 to 2017), the Summary balance sheet (for 2016 and 2017), and the Summary statement of cash flows (for 2015 to 2017), shown on pages 83 through 85, corresponds to the information in the Consolidated statement of income, the Consolidated balance sheet, and the Consolidated statement of cash flows in the financial statements of ExxonMobil's 2017 Form 10-K. See also Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations and Other information in the Financial section of the 2017 Form 10-K.

Oil and gas exploration and production earnings

The revenue, cost, and earnings data are shown both on a total dollar and a unit basis, and are inclusive of non-consolidated and Canadian oil sands operations.

	Total revenues and costs, including non-consolidated interests and oil sands							Revenues and costs per unit of sales or production[1]			
	United States	Canada/ Other Americas	Europe	Africa	Asia	Australia/ Oceania	**Total**	United States	Canada/ Other Americas	Outside Americas	**Worldwide**
2017	*(millions of dollars)*							*(dollars per unit of sales)*			
Revenue											
Liquids	**7,927**	**5,211**	**3,252**	**8,761**	**12,784**	**918**	**38,853**	**42.62**	**35.32**	**50.92**	**46.33**
Natural gas	**2,176**	**162**	**3,677**	**3**	**5,054**	**2,015**	**13,087**	**2.03**	**2.03**	**4.17**	**3.51**
								(dollars per barrel of net oil-equivalent production)			
Total revenue	**10,103**	**5,373**	**6,929**	**8,764**	**17,838**	**2,933**	**51,940**	**27.58**	**32.85**	**39.44**	**35.71**
Less costs:											
Production costs, excluding taxes	**4,253**	**3,833**	**1,994**	**2,064**	**1,954**	**626**	**14,724**	**11.61**	**23.44**	**7.18**	**10.12**
Depreciation and depletion	**7,009**	**2,005**	**1,221**	**2,957**	**2,259**	**913**	**16,364**	**19.13**	**12.26**	**7.95**	**11.25**
Exploration expenses	**163**	**647**	**107**	**311**	**1,372**	**82**	**2,682**	**0.44**	**3.96**	**2.02**	**1.84**
Taxes other than income	**717**	**97**	**825**	**559**	**3,808**	**311**	**6,317**	**1.97**	**0.58**	**5.96**	**4.35**
Related income tax	**(8,066)**	**(180)**	**1,847**	**1,911**	**4,072**	**316**	**(100)**	**(22.02)**	**(1.10)**	**8.81**	**(0.07)**
Results of producing activities	**6,027**	**(1,029)**	**935**	**962**	**4,373**	**685**	**11,953**	**16.45**	**(6.29)**	**7.52**	**8.22**
Other earnings[2]	**621**	**(38)**	**543**	**(2)**	**155**	**149**	**1,428**	**1.70**	**(0.23)**	**0.92**	**0.98**
Total earnings, excluding power and coal	**6,648**	**(1,067)**	**1,478**	**960**	**4,528**	**834**	**13,381**	**18.15**	**(6.52)**	**8.44**	**9.20**
Power and coal	**(26)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(26)**				
Total earnings	**6,622**	**(1,067)**	**1,478**	**960**	**4,528**	**834**	**13,355**	**18.08**	**(6.52)**	**8.44**	**9.18**
								Unit earnings excluding NCI volumes[3]			**9.45**
2016	*(millions of dollars)*							*(dollars per unit of sales)*			
Revenue											
Liquids	5,979	4,013	2,818	7,200	9,858	728	**30,596**	33.03	25.46	39.61	**35.63**
Natural gas	1,618	150	3,357	3	4,232	1,123	**10,483**	1.44	1.71	3.50	**2.83**
								(dollars per barrel of net oil-equivalent production)			
Total revenue	7,597	4,163	6,175	7,203	14,090	1,851	**41,079**	20.62	24.12	31.11	**27.69**
Less costs:											
Production costs, excluding taxes	4,117	3,651	2,323	2,216	1,835	531	**14,673**	11.18	21.16	7.33	**9.89**
Depreciation and depletion	9,635	1,601	1,821	3,573	2,050	532	**19,212**	26.15	9.28	8.46	**12.95**
Exploration expenses	220	572	130	292	226	84	**1,524**	0.60	3.31	0.78	**1.03**
Taxes other than income	522	165	800	762	3,077	209	**5,535**	1.41	0.95	5.14	**3.73**
Related income tax	(2,543)	(688)	632	(149)	3,239	167	**658**	(6.90)	(3.99)	4.13	**0.44**
Results of producing activities	(4,354)	(1,138)	469	509	3,663	328	**(523)**	(11.82)	(6.59)	5.27	**(0.35)**
Other earnings[2]	211	137	351	(8)	95	(59)	**727**	0.57	0.79	0.40	**0.49**
Total earnings, excluding power and coal	(4,143)	(1,001)	820	501	3,758	269	**204**	(11.25)	(5.80)	5.67	**0.14**
Power and coal	(8)	–	–	–	–	–	**(8)**				
Total earnings	(4,151)	(1,001)	820	501	3,758	269	**196**	(11.27)	(5.80)	5.67	**0.13**
								Unit earnings excluding NCI volumes[3]			**0.14**

(1) The per-unit data are divided into two sections: (a) revenue per unit of sales from ExxonMobil's own production; and (b) operating costs and earnings per unit of net oil-equivalent production. Units for crude oil and natural gas liquids are barrels, while units for natural gas are thousands of cubic feet. The volumes of crude oil and natural gas liquids production and net natural gas production available for sale used in this calculation are shown on pages 90 and 91. The volumes of natural gas were converted to oil-equivalent barrels based on a conversion factor of 6,000 cubic feet per barrel.

(2) Includes earnings related to transportation operations, LNG liquefaction and transportation operations, sale of third-party purchases, technical services agreements, other nonoperating activities, and adjustments for noncontrolling interests.

(3) Calculation based on total earnings (net income attributable to ExxonMobil) divided by net oil-equivalent production less noncontrolling interest (NCI) volumes.

	Total revenues and costs, including non-consolidated interests and oil sands							Revenues and costs per unit of sales or production[1]			
	United States	Canada/ Other Americas	Europe	Africa	Asia	Australia/ Oceania	**Total**	United States	Canada/ Other Americas	Outside Americas	**Worldwide**
2015	*(millions of dollars)*							*(dollars per unit of sales)*			
Revenue											
Liquids	6,557	4,445	3,397	9,407	11,388	749	**35,943**	37.79	30.70	47.25	**42.48**
Natural gas	1,897	169	5,314	3	7,306	1,267	**15,956**	1.65	1.78	5.35	**4.16**
								(dollars per barrel of net oil-equivalent production)			
Total revenue	8,454	4,614	8,711	9,410	18,694	2,016	**51,899**	23.15	28.36	40.12	**34.70**
Less costs:											
Production costs, excluding taxes	4,806	3,690	2,797	1,993	1,984	527	**15,797**	13.16	22.68	7.54	**10.56**
Depreciation and depletion	5,325	1,315	1,787	3,874	2,026	392	**14,719**	14.58	8.08	8.35	**9.84**
Exploration expenses	194	473	208	319	272	108	**1,574**	0.53	2.91	0.94	**1.05**
Taxes other than income	677	111	1,458	734	3,903	171	**7,054**	1.86	0.69	6.47	**4.72**
Related income tax	(976)	(79)	1,070	1,556	4,676	238	**6,485**	(2.67)	(0.49)	7.79	**4.34**
Results of producing activities	(1,572)	(896)	1,391	934	5,833	580	**6,270**	(4.31)	(5.51)	9.03	**4.19**
Other earnings[2]	501	80	443	(30)	(124)	(31)	**839**	1.38	0.49	0.26	**0.56**
Total earnings, excluding power and coal	(1,071)	(816)	1,834	904	5,709	549	**7,109**	(2.93)	(5.02)	9.29	**4.75**
Power and coal	(8)	–	–	–	–	–	**(8)**				
Total earnings	(1,079)	(816)	1,834	904	5,709	549	**7,101**	(2.95)	(5.02)	9.29	**4.75**
								Unit earnings excluding NCI volumes[3]			**4.89**
2014	*(millions of dollars)*							*(dollars per unit of sales)*			
Revenue											
Liquids	12,678	7,810	6,337	16,823	20,120	1,829	**65,597**	76.52	71.98	91.38	**85.43**
Natural gas	4,492	448	8,463	4	12,510	1,098	**27,015**	3.62	3.96	8.14	**6.64**
								(dollars per barrel of net oil-equivalent production)			
Total revenue	17,170	8,258	14,800	16,827	32,630	2,927	**92,612**	46.06	64.16	70.94	**63.94**
Less costs:											
Production costs, excluding taxes	5,257	4,251	3,719	2,248	2,116	583	**18,174**	14.10	33.03	9.15	**12.55**
Depreciation and depletion	5,130	1,193	2,124	3,387	1,625	454	**13,913**	13.76	9.27	8.01	**9.61**
Exploration expenses	292	363	296	427	506	87	**1,971**	0.78	2.82	1.39	**1.36**
Taxes other than income	1,173	160	3,062	1,539	6,726	399	**13,059**	3.15	1.24	12.38	**9.01**
Related income tax	1,208	524	3,507	5,515	9,981	435	**21,170**	3.24	4.07	20.53	**14.62**
Results of producing activities	4,110	1,767	2,092	3,711	11,676	969	**24,325**	11.03	13.73	19.48	**16.79**
Other earnings[2]	1,094	145	524	(19)	177	(51)	**1,870**	2.93	1.12	0.67	**1.29**
Total earnings, excluding power and coal	5,204	1,912	2,616	3,692	11,853	918	**26,195**	13.96	14.85	20.15	**18.08**
Power and coal	(7)	–	–	–	1,360	–	**1,353**				
Total earnings	5,197	1,912	2,616	3,692	13,213	918	**27,548**	13.94	14.85	21.58	**19.02**
								Unit earnings excluding NCI volumes[3]			**19.47**

See footnotes on page 86.

Oil and gas exploration and production earnings, continued

	Total revenues and costs, including non-consolidated interests and oil sands							Revenues and costs per unit of sales or production[1]			
2013	United States	Canada/ Other Americas	Europe	Africa	Asia	Australia/ Oceania	**Total**	United States	Canada/ Other Americas	Outside Americas	**Worldwide**
	(millions of dollars)							*(dollars per unit of sales)*			
Revenue											
Liquids	13,350	7,558	6,751	18,811	28,440	1,596	**76,506**	84.87	75.28	101.92	**95.25**
Natural gas	3,880	360	11,384	6	13,477	539	**29,646**	3.00	2.80	8.77	**6.86**
								(dollars per barrel of net oil-equivalent production)			
Total revenue	17,230	7,918	18,135	18,817	41,917	2,135	**106,152**	46.20	63.93	78.86	**69.66**
Less costs:											
Production costs, excluding taxes	4,742	3,965	3,318	2,396	2,423	654	**17,498**	12.72	32.02	8.56	**11.48**
Depreciation and depletion	5,133	989	2,050	3,269	2,635	334	**14,410**	13.76	7.99	8.07	**9.46**
Exploration expenses	413	386	260	288	997	92	**2,436**	1.11	3.12	1.59	**1.60**
Taxes other than income	1,617	94	4,466	1,583	9,146	427	**17,333**	4.33	0.74	15.21	**11.37**
Related income tax	1,788	542	4,956	6,841	14,191	202	**28,520**	4.79	4.38	25.50	**18.72**
Results of producing activities	3,537	1,942	3,085	4,440	12,525	426	**25,955**	9.49	15.68	19.93	**17.03**
Other earnings[2]	662	(495)	302	59	234	(118)	**644**	1.77	(4.00)	0.47	**0.42**
Total earnings, excluding power and coal	4,199	1,447	3,387	4,499	12,759	308	**26,599**	11.26	11.68	20.40	**17.45**
Power and coal	(8)	–	–	–	250	–	**242**				
Total earnings	4,191	1,447	3,387	4,499	13,009	308	**26,841**	11.23	11.68	20.64	**17.61**
										Unit earnings excluding NCI volumes[3]	**18.03**

See footnotes on page 86.

Number of net wells drilled annually[1]

	Productive					Dry					Total				
(net wells drilled)	**2017**	2016	2015	2014	2013	**2017**	2016	2015	2014	2013	**2017**	2016	2015	2014	2013
Exploratory[2]	**6**	5	7	11	16	**3**	2	5	7	8	**9**	7	12	18	24
Development	**498**	503	1,189	1,315	1,373	**5**	4	9	11	8	**503**	507	1,198	1,326	1,381
Total	**504**	508	1,196	1,326	1,389	**8**	6	14	18	16	**512**	514	1,210	1,344	1,405

Net acreage at year end[3]

	Undeveloped					Developed				
(thousands of net acres)	**2017**	2016	2015	2014	2013	**2017**	2016	2015	2014	2013
United States	**3,566**	3,718	4,450	5,012	4,843	**9,234**	9,167	9,536	9,575	10,302
Canada/Other Americas	**13,410**	10,569	10,113	12,250	9,232	**2,328**	2,146	2,122	2,242	2,041
Europe	**3,647**	3,393	5,444	5,636	6,585	**2,652**	2,767	2,808	2,862	2,867
Africa	**26,854**	4,979	5,306	15,020	13,446	**866**	866	866	815	780
Asia	**66,313**	64,498	67,592	76,648	25,331	**741**	717	717	707	1,197
Australia/Oceania	**11,125**	5,497	1,902	2,013	1,991	**1,068**	1,005	781	758	758
Total worldwide	**124,915**	92,654	94,807	116,579	61,428	**16,889**	16,668	16,830	16,959	17,945

(1) A regional breakout of this data is included on pages 11 and 12 of ExxonMobil's 2017 Form 10-K.
(2) These include near-field and appraisal wells classified as exploratory for SEC reporting.
(3) Includes non-consolidated interests and Canadian oil sands operations.

Costs incurred in property acquisitions, exploration, and development activities[1]

(millions of dollars)	United States	Canada/ Other Americas	Europe	Africa	Asia	Australia/ Oceania	Total worldwide
During 2017							
Property acquisition costs	**6,255**	**1,009**	**35**	**3,540**	**583**	**2,601**	**14,023**
Exploration costs	**191**	**702**	**112**	**696**	**314**	**509**	**2,524**
Development costs	**3,889**	**877**	**2**	**820**	**3,251**	**266**	**9,105**
Total costs	**10,335**	**2,588**	**149**	**5,056**	**4,148**	**3,376**	**25,652**
During 2016							
Property acquisition costs	171	28	–	–	71	–	270
Exploration costs	146	689	192	321	219	133	1,700
Development costs	3,160	1,396	626	1,866	3,357	406	10,811
Total costs	3,477	2,113	818	2,187	3,647	539	12,781
During 2015							
Property acquisition costs	311	39	–	93	32	2	477
Exploration costs	204	621	452	425	386	157	2,245
Development costs	7,185	3,764	1,582	3,149	3,947	1,002	20,629
Total costs	7,700	4,424	2,034	3,667	4,365	1,161	23,351
During 2014							
Property acquisition costs	1,333	3	19	34	83	–	1,472
Exploration costs	336	453	503	628	1,431	121	3,472
Development costs	8,030	6,877	1,623	4,255	4,207	1,856	26,848
Total costs	9,699	7,333	2,145	4,917	5,721	1,977	31,792
During 2013							
Property acquisition costs	628	4,337	–	153	64	4	5,186
Exploration costs	617	485	306	361	1,092	111	2,972
Development costs	7,639	8,527	2,309	3,278	4,321	1,733	27,807
Total costs	8,884	13,349	2,615	3,792	5,477	1,848	35,965

Net capitalized costs at year end[1]

(millions of dollars)	United States	Canada/ Other Americas	Europe	Africa	Asia	Australia/ Oceania	Total worldwide
2017	**83,534**	**39,453**	**6,344**	**23,621**	**35,731**	**13,204**	**201,887**
2016	80,755	37,074	8,181	21,937	35,083	10,324	193,354
2015	87,791	36,159	9,884	23,677	33,749	10,262	201,522
2014	86,136	40,204	11,096	24,271	31,806	10,986	204,499
2013	82,797	38,456	12,988	23,224	28,495	8,647	194,607

(1) Includes non-consolidated interests and Canadian oil sands operations.

Net liquids production[1] – *including oil sands and non-consolidated operations*

(thousands of barrels per day)	**2017**	2016	2015	2014	2013
United States					
Alaska	**94**	92	94	96	106
Lower 48	**420**	402	382	358	325
Total United States	**514**	494	476	454	431
Canada/Other Americas	**412**	430	402	301	280
Total Americas	**926**	924	878	755	711
Europe					
United Kingdom	**35**	40	36	23	20
Norway	**139**	158	161	152	161
Other	**8**	6	7	9	9
Total Europe	**182**	204	204	184	190
Africa					
Nigeria	**225**	253	297	298	285
Angola	**153**	169	173	131	123
Equatorial Guinea	**29**	31	34	32	34
Other	**16**	21	25	28	27
Total Africa	**423**	474	529	489	469
Asia					
Malaysia	**25**	30	31	33	36
Middle East	**377**	384	398	381	545
Russia/Caspian	**260**	234	227	202	196
Other	**36**	59	28	8	7
Total Asia	**698**	707	684	624	784
Australia/Oceania	**54**	56	50	59	48
Total worldwide	**2,283**	2,365	2,345	2,111	2,202
Gas plant liquids included above					
United States	**98**	89	89	87	87
Non-U.S.	**157**	163	168	172	172
Total worldwide	**255**	252	257	259	259
Oil sands and non-consolidated volumes included above					
United States	**57**	60	64	65	63
Canada/Other Americas – bitumen	**305**	304	289	180	148
Canada/Other Americas – synthetic oil	**57**	67	58	60	65
Europe	**4**	2	3	5	6
Asia	**299**	297	309	305	441
Total worldwide	**722**	730	723	615	723

(1) Net liquids production quantities are the volumes of crude oil and natural gas liquids withdrawn from ExxonMobil's oil and gas reserves, excluding royalties and quantities due to others when produced, and are based on the volumes delivered from the lease or at the point measured for royalty and/or severance tax purposes. Volumes include 100 percent of the production of majority-owned affiliates, including liquids production from oil sands operations in Canada and ExxonMobil's ownership of the production by companies owned 50 percent or less.

Net natural gas production available for sale[1] – *including non-consolidated operations*

(millions of cubic feet per day)

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
United States	**2,936**	3,078	3,147	3,404	3,545
Canada/Other Americas	**218**	239	261	310	354
Total Americas	**3,154**	3,317	3,408	3,714	3,899
Europe					
Netherlands	**952**	1,135	1,237	1,658	2,035
United Kingdom	**289**	307	264	283	293
Norway	**408**	405	429	450	495
Germany	**299**	326	356	425	428
Total Europe	**1,948**	2,173	2,286	2,816	3,251
Africa	**5**	7	5	4	6
Asia					
Indonesia	**–**	–	43	79	110
Malaysia	**283**	330	348	339	363
Middle East	**3,225**	3,168	3,505	3,449	3,632
Russia/Caspian	**273**	226	224	214	207
Other	**13**	19	19	18	17
Total Asia	**3,794**	3,743	4,139	4,099	4,329
Australia/Oceania	**1,310**	887	677	512	351
Total worldwide	**10,211**	10,127	10,515	11,145	11,836
Non-consolidated natural gas volumes included above					
United States	**26**	26	31	30	15
Europe	**902**	1,080	1,176	1,590	1,957
Asia	**2,888**	2,816	3,059	3,032	3,149
Total worldwide	**3,816**	3,922	4,266	4,652	5,121

Natural gas sales[2]

(millions of cubic feet per day)

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
United States	**3,793**	3,843	3,929	4,312	4,424
Canada/Other Americas	**181**	198	217	276	377
Europe	**3,520**	4,192	4,473	4,847	5,474
Africa	**5**	7	5	4	6
Asia	**3,253**	3,165	3,395	3,461	3,706
Australia/Oceania	**1,200**	837	664	473	360
Total worldwide	**11,952**	12,242	12,683	13,373	14,347

(1) Net natural gas available for sale quantities are the volumes withdrawn from ExxonMobil's natural gas reserves, excluding royalties and volumes due to others when produced and excluding gas purchased from others, gas consumed in producing operations, field processing plant losses, volumes used for gas lift, gas injection and cycling operations, quantities flared, and volume shrinkage due to the removal of condensate or natural gas liquids fractions.

(2) Natural gas sales include 100 percent of the sales of ExxonMobil and majority-owned affiliates and ExxonMobil's ownership of sales by companies owned 50 percent or less. Numbers include sales of gas purchased from third parties.

Proved oil and gas reserves[1]

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Liquids, including oil sands and non-consolidated reserves *(millions of barrels at year end)*					
Net proved developed and undeveloped reserves					
United States	**3,912**	3,189	3,313	3,080	2,882
Canada/Other Americas	**1,914**	1,521	5,416	5,068	4,512
Europe	**164**	223	251	274	328
Africa	**819**	1,005	1,130	1,295	1,394
Asia	**5,058**	4,440	4,424	3,785	3,887
Australia/Oceania	**162**	179	190	211	236
Total worldwide	**12,029**	10,557	14,724	13,713	13,239
Proportional interest in oil sands and non-consolidated reserves included above					
United States	**256**	246	267	344	345
Canada/Other Americas – bitumen[2]	**1,012**	701	4,560	4,233	3,630
Canada/Other Americas – synthetic oil[2]	**473**	564	581	534	579
Europe	**15**	17	25	27	28
Africa	**6**	–	–	–	–
Asia	**1,450**	1,557	1,478	1,519	1,586
Net proved developed reserves included above					
United States	**1,697**	1,527	1,655	1,771	1,737
Canada/Other Americas	**1,222**	1,087	4,790	2,767	2,515
Europe	**133**	186	217	231	276
Africa	**676**	836	900	894	945
Asia	**3,201**	2,972	2,858	2,803	2,955
Australia/Oceania	**131**	105	107	112	105
Total worldwide	**7,060**	6,713	10,527	8,578	8,533
Natural gas, including non-consolidated reserves *(billions of cubic feet at year end)*					
Net proved developed and undeveloped reserves					
United States	**19,256**	17,997	19,600	26,259	26,301
Canada/Other Americas	**1,372**	940	1,127	1,226	1,235
Europe	**7,532**	9,283	9,859	10,801	11,694
Africa	**1,509**	771	793	811	867
Asia	**18,588**	20,155	21,790	22,965	24,248
Australia/Oceania	**6,894**	7,357	7,041	7,276	7,515
Total worldwide	**55,151**	56,503	60,210	69,338	71,860
Proportional interest in non-consolidated reserves included above					
United States	**223**	211	220	272	281
Europe	**6,164**	7,624	7,903	8,418	8,884
Africa	**914**	–	–	–	–
Asia	**14,248**	15,234	16,461	17,505	18,514
Net proved developed reserves included above					
United States	**12,803**	12,071	13,509	14,363	14,852
Canada/Other Americas	**512**	478	552	615	664
Europe	**6,130**	7,277	7,739	8,354	9,041
Africa	**584**	728	750	764	779
Asia	**16,928**	18,599	20,150	21,336	22,529
Australia/Oceania	**4,420**	3,071	1,962	2,179	969
Total worldwide	**41,377**	42,224	44,662	47,611	48,834

See footnotes on page 93.

Proved oil and gas reserves[1], continued

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Oil equivalent, including oil sands and non-consolidated reserves *(millions of barrels at year end)*					
Net proved developed and undeveloped reserves					
United States	**7,122**	6,188	6,580	7,456	7,266
Canada/Other Americas	**2,142**	1,678	5,604	5,272	4,718
Europe	**1,420**	1,770	1,895	2,074	2,277
Africa	**1,070**	1,133	1,262	1,430	1,539
Asia	**8,156**	7,800	8,055	7,613	7,928
Australia/Oceania	**1,311**	1,405	1,363	1,424	1,488
Total worldwide	**21,221**	19,974	24,759	25,269	25,216

2017 reserves changes by region[1]

	Crude oil and natural gas liquids							Bitumen	Synthetic oil	
	United States	Canada/ Other Americas	Europe	Africa	Asia	Australia/ Oceania	**Total**	Canada/ Other Americas	Canada/ Other Americas	**Liquids total**
Liquids *(millions of barrels)*										
Revisions	116	22	50	(42)	488	3	**637**	416	(70)	983
Improved recovery	–	–	–	2	–	–	**2**	6	–	8
Extensions/discoveries	215	162	–	3	384	–	**764**	–	–	764
Purchases	590	7	–	6	–	–	**603**	–	–	603
Sales	(12)	–	(43)	–	–	–	**(55)**	–	–	(55)
Total additions	909	191	7	(31)	872	3	**1,951**	422	(70)	2,303
Production	186	18	66	155	254	20	**699**	111	21	831
Net change	723	173	(59)	(186)	618	(17)	**1,252**	311	(91)	1,472
Reserves replacement ratio, excluding sales *(percent)*	495	1,061	76	–	343	15	**287**	380	–	284
Reserves replacement ratio, including sales *(percent)*	489	1,061	11	–	343	15	**279**	380	–	277
Natural gas *(billions of cubic feet)*										
Revisions	674	206	(995)	(135)	(129)	33	**(345)**			
Improved recovery	–	1	–	–	–	–	**1**			
Extensions/discoveries	956	269	–	–	13	–	**1,238**			
Purchases	982	56	–	914	–	–	**1,952**			
Sales	(172)	(1)	(17)	–	–	–	**(190)**			
Total additions	2,440	531	(1,012)	779	(115)	33	**(2,656)**			
Production	1,181	99	739	41	1,452	496	**4,008**			
Net change	1,259	432	(1,751)	738	(1,567)	(463)	**(1,352)**			
Reserves replacement ratio, excluding sales *(percent)*	221	537	–	1,900	–	7	**71**			
Reserves replacement ratio, including sales *(percent)*	207	536	–	1,900	–	7	**66**			

(1) ExxonMobil reserves determined in accordance with current SEC definitions. Proved reserves as defined by the SEC are based on the average of the market prices on the first day of each calendar month during the year and include mining and equity company reserves. See Frequently used terms on pages 102 through 105.

(2) Proved reserves classified as bitumen are associated with the Cold Lake and Kearl projects in Canada. Proved reserves classified as synthetic oil are associated with the Syncrude project in Canada. Cold Lake uses in-situ methods, and hydrocarbons are produced from wells drilled into the subsurface. Syncrude is an oil sands mining project that includes an upgrader that converts the mined hydrocarbons into a higher-gravity crude oil. Kearl is an oil sands mining project that does not incorporate an upgrader.

Proved oil and gas reserves replacement – by type[1]

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	Average 2013-2017
Liquids *(millions of barrels)*						
Revisions	**983**	(3,641)	476	924	651	**(121)**
Improved recovery	**8**	–	2	–	–	**2**
Extensions/discoveries	**764**	254	1,188	314	541	**612**
Purchases	**603**	111	211	54	57	**207**
Sales	**(55)**	(28)	(13)	(50)	(24)	**(34)**
Total additions	**2,303**	(3,304)	1,864	1,242	1,225	**666**
Production	**831**	863	853	768	802	**823**
Reserves replacement ratio, excluding sales *(percent)*	**284**	–	220	168	156	**85**
Reserves replacement ratio, including sales *(percent)*	**277**	–	219	162	153	**81**
Natural gas *(billions of cubic feet)*						
Revisions	**(345)**	(1,008)	(6,359)	524	714	**(1,295)**
Improved recovery	**1**	–	–	–	–	**–**
Extensions/discoveries	**1,238**	1,201	1,303	1,621	1,108	**1,294**
Purchases	**1,952**	148	212	60	675	**609**
Sales	**(190)**	(59)	(159)	(365)	(114)	**(177)**
Total additions	**2,656**	282	(5,003)	1,840	2,383	**432**
Production	**4,008**	3,989	4,125	4,362	4,614	**4,220**
Reserves replacement ratio, excluding sales *(percent)*	**71**	9	–	51	54	**14**
Reserves replacement ratio, including sales *(percent)*	**66**	7	–	42	52	**10**
Oil equivalent *(millions of barrels)*						
Revisions	**925**	(3,809)	(584)	1,011	770	**(337)**
Improved recovery	**8**	–	2	–	–	**2**
Extensions/discoveries	**970**	454	1,405	584	726	**828**
Purchases	**929**	135	246	64	170	**309**
Sales	**(87)**	(38)	(39)	(111)	(43)	**(64)**
Total additions	**2,745**	(3,258)	1,030	1,548	1,623	**738**
Production	**1,498**	1,527	1,540	1,495	1,571	**1,526**
Reserves replacement ratio, excluding sales *(percent)*	**189**	–	69	111	106	**52**
Reserves replacement ratio, including sales *(percent)*	**183**	–	67	104	103	**48**

(1) ExxonMobil reserves determined in accordance with current SEC definitions. Proved reserves as defined by the SEC are based on the average of the market prices on the first day of each calendar month during the year and include mining and equity company reserves. See Frequently used terms on pages 102 through 105.

Proved oil and gas reserves replacement – by geography[1]

(million barrels of oil or billion cubic feet of gas, unless noted)	**2017**	2016	2015	2014	2013	**Average 2013-2017**
Non-U.S.						
E&P costs *(millions of dollars)*	**15,317**	9,304	15,651	22,093	27,081	**17,889**
Liquids reserves additions	**1,394**	(3,358)	1,461	881	946	**265**
Liquids production	**645**	685	683	605	647	**653**
Gas reserves additions	**216**	649	387	521	1,038	**562**
Gas production	**2,827**	2,753	2,856	3,001	3,200	**2,927**
Oil-equivalent reserves additions, excluding sales	**1,476**	(3,240)	1,554	991	1,121	**380**
Oil-equivalent reserves additions, including sales	**1,429**	(3,251)	1,525	967	1,120	**358**
Oil-equivalent production	**1,115**	1,143	1,159	1,105	1,180	**1,140**
Reserves replacement ratio, excluding sales *(percent)*	**132**	–	134	90	95	**33**
Reserves replacement ratio, including sales *(percent)*	**128**	–	132	88	95	**31**
Reserves replacement costs[2] *(dollars per barrel)*	**10.38**	–	10.07	22.29	24.16	**47.03**
United States						
E&P costs *(millions of dollars)*	**10,335**	3,477	7,700	9,699	8,884	**8,019**
Liquids reserves additions	**909**	54	403	361	279	**401**
Liquids production	**186**	178	170	163	155	**170**
Gas reserves additions	**2,440**	(367)	(5,390)	1,319	1,345	**(131)**
Gas production	**1,181**	1,236	1,269	1,361	1,414	**1,292**
Oil-equivalent reserves additions, excluding sales	**1,356**	20	(485)	668	545	**421**
Oil-equivalent reserves additions, including sales	**1,316**	(7)	(495)	581	503	**380**
Oil-equivalent production	**383**	384	381	390	391	**386**
Reserves replacement ratio, excluding sales *(percent)*	**354**	5	–	171	139	**109**
Reserves replacement ratio, including sales *(percent)*	**344**	–	–	149	129	**98**
Reserves replacement costs[2] *(dollars per barrel)*	**7.62**	173.85	–	14.52	16.30	**19.06**
Worldwide						
E&P costs *(millions of dollars)*	**25,652**	12,781	23,351	31,792	35,965	**25,908**
Liquids reserves additions	**2,303**	(3,304)	1,864	1,242	1,225	**666**
Liquids production	**831**	863	853	768	802	**823**
Gas reserves additions	**2,656**	282	(5,003)	1,840	2,383	**432**
Gas production	**4,008**	3,989	4,125	4,362	4,614	**4,220**
Oil-equivalent reserves additions, excluding sales	**2,832**	(3,220)	1,069	1,659	1,666	**801**
Oil-equivalent reserves additions, including sales	**2,745**	(3,258)	1,030	1,548	1,623	**738**
Oil-equivalent production	**1,498**	1,527	1,540	1,495	1,571	**1,526**
Reserves replacement ratio, excluding sales *(percent)*	**189**	–	69	111	106	**52**
Reserves replacement ratio, including sales *(percent)*	**183**	–	67	104	103	**48**
Reserves replacement costs[2] *(dollars per barrel)*	**9.06**	–	21.84	19.16	21.59	**32.34**

(1) ExxonMobil reserves determined in accordance with current SEC definitions. Proved reserves as defined by the SEC are based on the average of the market prices on the first day of each calendar month during the year and include mining and equity company reserves. See Frequently used terms on pages 102 through 105.

(2) Calculation based on exploration and production costs divided by oil-equivalent reserves additions. All values exclude the impact of asset sales, i.e., reserves sold and proceeds received.

Throughput, capacity, and utilization[1]

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Refinery throughput[2] *(thousands of barrels per day)*					
United States	**1,508**	1,591	1,709	1,809	1,819
Canada	**383**	363	386	394	426
Europe	**1,510**	1,417	1,496	1,454	1,400
Asia Pacific	**690**	708	647	628	779
Middle East/Other	**200**	190	194	191	161
Total worldwide	**4,291**	4,269	4,432	4,476	4,585
Average refining capacity[3] *(thousands of barrels per day)*					
United States	**1,725**	1,789	1,935	1,951	1,951
Canada	**423**	422	421	421	485
Europe	**1,657**	1,655	1,651	1,646	1,644
Asia Pacific	**909**	905	904	925	1,059
Middle East/Other	**200**	200	200	201	202
Total worldwide	**4,914**	4,971	5,111	5,144	5,341
Utilization of refining capacity *(percent)*					
United States	**87**	89	88	93	93
Canada	**91**	86	92	94	88
Europe	**91**	86	91	88	85
Asia Pacific	**76**	78	72	68	74
Middle East/Other	**100**	95	97	95	80
Total worldwide	**87**	86	87	87	86

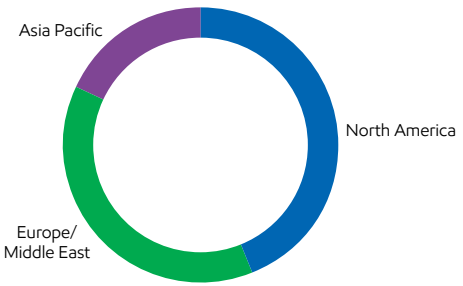
(1) Excludes refineries owned through cost companies in Japan and New Zealand, as well as the Laffan refinery in Qatar, for which results are reported in the Upstream segment.

(2) Refinery throughput includes 100 percent of crude oil and feedstocks sent directly to atmospheric distillation units in operations of ExxonMobil and majority-owned subsidiaries. For companies owned 50 percent or less, throughput includes the greater of either crude and feedstocks processed for ExxonMobil or ExxonMobil's equity interest in raw material inputs.

(3) Refining capacity is the stream-day capability to process inputs to atmospheric distillation units under normal operating conditions, less the impact of shutdowns for regular repair and maintenance activities, averaged over an extended period of time. These annual averages include partial-year impacts for capacity additions or deletions during the year. Any idle capacity that cannot be made operable in a month or less has been excluded. Capacity volumes include 100 percent of the capacity of refinery facilities managed by ExxonMobil or majority-owned subsidiaries. At facilities of companies owned 50 percent or less, the greater of either that portion of capacity normally available to ExxonMobil or ExxonMobil's equity interest is included.

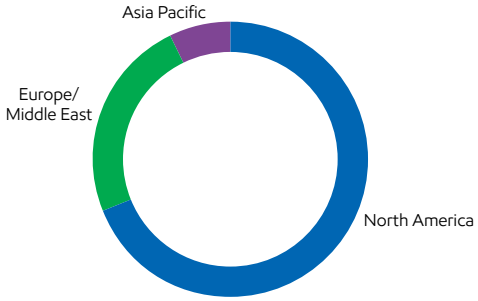
Distillation capacity by region

(percent, year-end 2017)



Conversion capacity by region

(percent, year-end 2017)



Refining capacity at year-end 2017[1]

(thousands of barrels per day)

			Capacity at 100%					
		ExxonMobil share[2]	Atmospheric distillation	Catalytic cracking	Hydrocracking	Residuum conversion[3]	Lubricants[4]	ExxonMobil interest %
United States								
Joliet	Illinois ■ ●	236	236	94	–	55	–	100
Baton Rouge	Louisiana ■ ●	503	503	231	25	117	16	100
Billings	Montana ●	60	60	21	6	10	–	100
Baytown	Texas ■ ●	561	561	209	27	90	28	100
Beaumont	Texas ■ ●	366	366	110	62	46	–	100
Total United States		1,726	1,726	665	120	318	44	
Canada								
Strathcona	Alberta	191	191	65	–	–	–	69.6
Nanticoke	Ontario ▲	113	113	48	–	–	–	69.6
Sarnia	Ontario ■ ●	119	119	30	19	25	–	69.6
Total Canada		423	423	143	19	25	–	
Europe								
Antwerp	Belgium ■ ●	307	307	35	–	–	–	100
Fos-sur-Mer	France ● ▲	133	133	31	–	–	–	82.9
Gravenchon	France ■ ●	239	239	42	–	–	13	82.9
Karlsruhe	Germany ● ▲	78	310	86	–	30	–	25
Augusta	Italy ● ▲	198	198	50	–	–	15	100
Trecate	Italy ● ▲	132	132	35	–	–	–	74.8
Rotterdam	Netherlands ■ ●	192	192	–	52	41	–	100
Slagen	Norway	116	116	–	–	32	–	100
Fawley	United Kingdom ■ ●	262	262	89	–	37	9	100
Total Europe		1,657	1,889	368	52	140	37	
Asia Pacific								
Altona	Australia ▲	86	86	28	–	–	–	100
Fujian	China ■ ●	67	268	45	47	10	–	25
Jurong/PAC	Singapore ■ ●	592	592	–	34	48	44	100
Sriracha	Thailand ■ ●	167	167	41	–	–	–	66
Total Asia Pacific		912	1,113	114	81	58	44	
Middle East								
Yanbu	Saudi Arabia	200	400	96	–	51	–	50
Total worldwide		4,918	5,551	1,386	272	592	125	

■ Integrated refinery and chemical complex ● Cogeneration capacity ▲ Refineries with some chemical production

(1) Excludes cost-company refinery in New Zealand, as well as the Laffan refinery in Qatar, for which results are reported in the Upstream segment. Capacity data is based on 100 percent of rated refinery process unit stream-day capacities under normal operating conditions, less the impact of shutdowns for regular repair and maintenance activities, averaged over an extended period of time.

(2) ExxonMobil share reflects 100 percent of atmospheric distillation capacity in operations of ExxonMobil and majority-owned subsidiaries. For companies owned 50 percent or less, ExxonMobil share is the greater of ExxonMobil's interest or that portion of distillation capacity normally available to ExxonMobil.

(3) Includes thermal cracking, visbreaking, coking, and hydrorefining processes.

(4) Lube capacity based on dewaxed oil production.

Petroleum product sales[1][2] by geographic area

(thousands of barrels per day)	**2017**	2016	2015	2014	2013
United States					
Motor gasoline, naphthas	**1,292**	1,338	1,439	1,493	1,467
Heating oils, kerosene, diesel oils	**469**	470	582	632	570
Aviation fuels	**138**	152	174	168	195
Heavy fuels	**62**	55	71	81	90
Lubricants, specialty, and other petroleum products	**229**	235	255	281	287
Total United States	**2,190**	2,250	2,521	2,655	2,609
Canada					
Motor gasoline, naphthas	**256**	260	246	243	222
Heating oils, kerosene, diesel oils	**141**	135	134	143	124
Aviation fuels	**37**	36	37	37	37
Heavy fuels	**18**	16	16	21	28
Lubricants, specialty, and other petroleum products	**47**	44	55	52	53
Total Canada	**499**	491	488	496	464
Europe					
Motor gasoline, naphthas	**416**	384	401	434	414
Heating oils, kerosene, diesel oils	**811**	774	787	761	712
Aviation fuels	**77**	81	81	96	98
Heavy fuels	**122**	115	116	110	129
Lubricants, specialty, and other petroleum products	**171**	165	157	154	144
Total Europe	**1,597**	1,519	1,542	1,555	1,497
Asia Pacific					
Motor gasoline, naphthas	**172**	162	159	159	193
Heating oils, kerosene, diesel oils	**252**	241	266	244	295
Aviation fuels	**92**	88	83	79	82
Heavy fuels	**142**	149	147	141	159
Lubricants, specialty, and other petroleum products	**99**	101	91	98	149
Total Asia Pacific	**757**	741	746	721	878

Petroleum product sales by geographic area, continued on page 99

(1) Petroleum product sales include 100 percent of the sales of ExxonMobil and majority-owned subsidiaries and the ExxonMobil interest in sales by equity companies owned 50 percent or less.
(2) Petroleum product sales data reported net of purchases/sales contracts with the same counterparty.

Petroleum product sales[1] by geographic area, continued

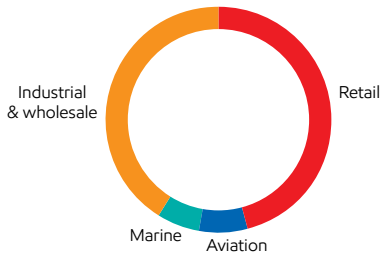
(thousands of barrels per day)	**2017**	2016	2015	2014	2013
Latin America					
Motor gasoline, naphthas	**35**	35	32	30	36
Heating oils, kerosene, diesel oils	**31**	33	32	34	40
Aviation fuels	**1**	2	1	7	18
Heavy fuels	**2**	2	3	3	6
Lubricants, specialty, and other petroleum products	**11**	10	11	10	11
Total Latin America	**80**	82	79	84	111
Middle East/Africa					
Motor gasoline, naphthas	**91**	91	86	93	86
Heating oils, kerosene, diesel oils	**146**	119	123	98	97
Aviation fuels	**37**	40	37	36	32
Heavy fuels	**25**	33	24	34	19
Lubricants, specialty, and other petroleum products	**108**	116	108	103	94
Total Middle East/Africa	**407**	399	378	364	328
Worldwide					
Motor gasoline, naphthas	**2,262**	2,270	2,363	2,452	2,418
Heating oils, kerosene, diesel oils	**1,850**	1,772	1,924	1,912	1,838
Aviation fuels	**382**	399	413	423	462
Heavy fuels	**371**	370	377	390	431
Lubricants, specialty, and other petroleum products	**665**	671	677	698	738
Total worldwide	**5,530**	5,482	5,754	5,875	5,887

Retail sites

(number of sites at year end)	**2017**	2016	2015	2014	2013
Worldwide					
Owned/leased	**2,672**	3,214	3,938	4,754	5,072
Distributors/resellers	**18,290**	17,569	16,313	15,463	14,482
Total worldwide	**20,962**	20,783	20,251	20,217	19,554

Global fuels marketing sales[2]

(percent, 2017)



(1) See footnotes on page 98.
(2) Fuels marketing petroleum product sales are to retail sites as well as to commercial and wholesale accounts.

Large/integrated production complex capacity at year-end 2017[1][2]

(millions of tonnes per year)	Ethylene	Polyethylene	Polypropylene	Paraxylene	Additional products
North America					
Baton Rouge, Louisiana	1.1	1.3	0.4	–	P B E A F O S
Baytown, Texas	2.3	–	0.7	0.6	P B F S
Beaumont, Texas	0.9	1.0	–	0.3	P S
Mont Belvieu, Texas	–	2.3	–	–	
Sarnia, Ontario	0.3	0.5	–	–	P F O
Europe					
Antwerp, Belgium	–	0.4	–	–	F O
Fawley, United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	B F O
Fife, United Kingdom	0.4	–	–	–	
Gravenchon, France	0.4	0.4	0.3	–	P E A O S Z
Meerhout, Belgium	–	0.5	–	–	
Rotterdam, Netherlands	–	–	–	0.7	O
Middle East					
Al-Jubail, Saudi Arabia	0.6	0.7	–	–	B E
Yanbu, Saudi Arabia	1.0	0.7	0.2	–	P G
Asia Pacific					
Fujian, China	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	P G
Singapore	1.9	1.9	0.9	1.8	P E F O Z
Sriracha, Thailand	–	–	–	0.5	F
Total worldwide	9.2	9.9	2.7	4.1	

P *Propylene* **B** *Butyl* **E** *Specialty elastomers* **A** *Adhesive polymers* **F** *Fluids* **O** *Oxo* **S** *Synthetics* **Z** *Petroleum additives* **G** *Glycol*

(1) Based on size or breadth of product slate.
(2) Capacity reflects 100 percent for operations of ExxonMobil and majority-owned subsidiaries. For companies owned 50 percent or less, capacity is ExxonMobil's interest.

Other manufacturing locations at year-end 2017[1]

Location	Product
North America	
Bayway, New Jersey	●
Pensacola, Florida	▲
Latin America	
Guadalajara, Mexico	●
Paulinia, Brazil	●
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	●

Location	Product
Europe	
Augusta, Italy	■
Berre, France	●
Cologne, Germany	▲ ●
Fos-sur-Mer, France	■
Karlsruhe, Germany	■
Newport, United Kingdom	▲
Trecate, Italy	●
Vado Ligure, Italy	●

Location	Product
Asia Pacific	
Altona, Australia	■
Jinshan, China	▲
Kashima, Japan	▲
Kawasaki, Japan	▲
Panyu, China	●
Zhangjiagang, China	●

■ Olefins/aromatics
▲ Polymers
● Other chemicals

(1) Includes joint venture plants.

Volumes[1]

Includes ExxonMobil's share of equity companies but excludes cost companies	**2017**	2016	2015	2014	2013
Worldwide production volumes *(thousands of tonnes)*					
Ethylene	**8,479**	8,594	8,167	7,846	7,586
Polyethylene	**7,814**	7,698	7,465	7,279	6,906
Polypropylene	**2,448**	2,401	2,330	2,213	2,040
Paraxylene	**2,754**	2,533	2,443	2,418	2,668
Prime product sales volumes[2] by region *(thousands of tonnes)*					
Americas	**10,177**	10,501	10,632	10,498	10,675
Europe/Middle East/Africa	**6,511**	6,466	6,367	5,795	6,165
Asia Pacific	**8,732**	7,958	7,714	7,942	7,223
Total worldwide	**25,420**	24,925	24,713	24,235	24,063
Prime product sales volumes[2] by business *(thousands of tonnes)*					
Specialties	**5,296**	5,186	5,060	5,092	5,090
Commodities	**20,124**	19,739	19,653	19,143	18,973
Total	**25,420**	24,925	24,713	24,235	24,063

(1) Excludes volumes from cost companies in Japan.
(2) Prime product sales data reported net of purchases/sales contracts 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. In the case of financial measures that we believe constitute "non-GAAP financial measures" under Securities and Exchange Commission Regulation G, we provide a reconciliation to the most comparable Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) measure and other information required by that rule.

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

Capital and exploration expenditures (Capex) ▪ Represents the combined total of additions at cost to property, plant and equipment, and exploration expenses on a before-tax basis from the Summary statement of income. ExxonMobil's Capex includes its share of similar costs for equity companies. Capex excludes assets acquired in nonmonetary exchanges (effective 2013), the value of ExxonMobil shares used to acquire assets, and depreciation on the cost of exploration support equipment and facilities recorded to property, plant and equipment when acquired. While ExxonMobil's management is responsible for all investments and elements of net income, particular focus is placed on managing the controllable aspects of this group of expenditures.

Heavy oil and oil sands ▪ Heavy oil, for the purpose of this report, includes heavy oil, extra heavy oil, and bitumen, as defined by the World Petroleum Congress in 1987 based on American Petroleum Institute (API) gravity and viscosity at reservoir conditions. Heavy oil has an API gravity between 10 and 22.3 degrees. The API gravity of extra heavy oil and bitumen is less than 10 degrees. Extra heavy oil has a viscosity less than 10,000 centipoise, whereas the viscosity of bitumen is greater than 10,000 centipoise. The term "oil sands" is used to indicate heavy oil (generally bitumen) that is recovered in a mining operation.

Proved reserves ▪ Proved reserve figures in this publication are determined in accordance with SEC definitions in effect at the end of each applicable year. In statements covering reserve replacement for years prior to 2009, reserves include oil sands and equity company reserves, which at the time were excluded from SEC reserves.

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

Resources, resource base, and recoverable resources ▪ Along with similar terms used in this report, these refer to the total remaining estimated quantities of oil and natural gas that are expected to be ultimately recoverable. ExxonMobil refers to new discoveries and acquisitions of discovered resources as resource additions. The resource base includes quantities of oil and natural gas that are not yet classified as proved reserves, but that are expected to be ultimately moved into the proved reserves category and produced in the future. The term "resource base" is not intended to correspond to SEC definitions such as "probable" or "possible" reserves. The term "in-place" refers to those quantities of oil and natural gas estimated to be contained in known accumulations and includes recoverable and unrecoverable amounts.

Proved reserves replacement costs	**2017**	2016	2015	2014	2013
Costs incurred *(millions of dollars)*					
Property acquisition costs	**14,023**	270	477	1,472	5,186
Exploration costs	**2,524**	1,700	2,245	3,472	2,972
Development costs	**9,105**	10,811	20,629	26,848	27,807
Total costs incurred	**25,652**	12,781	23,351	31,792	35,965
Proved oil-equivalent reserves additions *(millions of barrels)*					
Revisions	**925**	(3,809)	(584)	1,011	770
Improved recovery	**8**	–	2	–	–
Extensions/discoveries	**970**	454	1,405	584	726
Purchases	**929**	135	246	64	170
Total oil-equivalent reserves additions	**2,832**	(3,220)	1,069	1,659	1,666
Proved reserves replacement costs *(dollars per barrel)*	**9.06**	–	21.84	19.16	21.59

Proved reserves replacement costs per oil-equivalent barrel is a performance measure ratio and includes costs incurred in property acquisition and exploration, plus costs incurred in development activities, divided by proved oil-equivalent reserves additions, excluding sales. ExxonMobil reports these costs based on proved reserves in accordance with current SEC definitions. See "Proved reserves" above.

Exploration resource addition cost	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Exploration portion of Upstream Capex *(millions of dollars)*	**6,271**	1,826	2,680	3,689	7,155
Exploration resource additions *(millions of oil-equivalent barrels)*	**3,375**	2,318	1,138	2,942	5,703
Exploration resource addition cost per OEB *(dollars)*	**1.86**	0.79	2.36	1.25	1.25

Exploration resource addition cost per oil-equivalent barrel is a performance measure that is calculated using the Exploration portion of Upstream capital and exploration expenditures (Capex) divided by exploration resource additions (in oil-equivalent barrels – OEB). ExxonMobil refers to new discoveries, and the non-proved portion of discovered resources that were acquired, as exploration resource additions. Exploration resource additions include quantities of oil and natural gas that are not yet classified as proved reserves, but which ExxonMobil believes will likely be moved into the proved reserves category and produced in the future. The impact of the nonmonetary portion of asset exchanges is excluded in 2014, 2016, and 2017.

Cash flow from operations and asset sales	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
(millions of dollars)					
Net cash provided by operating activities	**30,066**	22,082	30,344	45,116	44,914
Proceeds associated with sales of subsidiaries, property, plant and equipment, and sales and returns of investments	**3,103**	4,275	2,389	4,035	2,707
Cash flow from operations and asset sales	**33,169**	26,357	32,733	49,151	47,621

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

Operating costs	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
(millions of dollars)					
Reconciliation of operating costs					
From ExxonMobil's Consolidated statement of income					
Total costs and other deductions	**225,689**	200,145	227,282	333,851	352,747
Less:					
Crude oil and product purchases	**128,217**	104,171	130,003	225,972	244,156
Interest expense	**601**	453	311	286	9
Other taxes and duties	**30,104**	29,020	30,309	35,170	36,022
Subtotal	**66,767**	66,501	66,659	72,423	72,560
ExxonMobil's share of equity company expenses	**9,016**	7,409	8,309	11,072	14,531
Total operating costs	**75,783**	73,910	74,968	83,495	87,091
Components of operating costs					
From ExxonMobil's Consolidated statement of income					
Production and manufacturing expenses	**34,128**	31,927	35,587	40,859	40,525
Selling, general and administrative expenses	**10,956**	10,799	11,501	12,598	12,877
Depreciation and depletion	**19,893**	22,308	18,048	17,297	17,182
Exploration expenses, including dry holes	**1,790**	1,467	1,523	1,669	1,976
Subtotal	**66,767**	66,501	66,659	72,423	72,560
ExxonMobil's share of equity company expenses	**9,016**	7,409	8,309	11,072	14,531
Total operating costs	**75,783**	73,910	74,968	83,495	87,091

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

Frequently used terms, continued

Free cash flow

(millions of dollars)	**2017**	2016	2015	2014	2013
Net cash provided by operating activities	**30,066**	22,082	30,344	45,116	44,914
Additions to property, plant and equipment	**(15,402)**	(16,163)	(26,490)	(32,952)	(33,669)
Proceeds associated with sales of subsidiaries, property, plant and equipment, and sales and returns of investments	**3,103**	4,275	2,389	4,035	2,707
Additional investments and advances	**(5,507)**	(1,417)	(607)	(1,631)	(4,435)
Other investing activities including collection of advances	**2,076**	902	842	3,346	1,124
Free cash flow	**14,336**	9,679	6,478	17,914	10,641

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

Distributions to shareholders

(millions of dollars)	**2017**	2016	2015	2014	2013
Dividends paid to ExxonMobil shareholders	**13,001**	12,453	12,090	11,568	10,875
Cost of shares acquired to reduce shares outstanding	**–**	–	3,000	12,000	15,000
Distributions to ExxonMobil shareholders	**13,001**	12,453	15,090	23,568	25,875
Memo: Gross cost of shares acquired to offset shares or units settled in shares issued under benefit plans and programs	**747**	977	1,039	1,183	998

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

Capital employed at year end

(millions of dollars)	**2017**	2016	2015	2014	2013
Business uses: asset and liability perspective					
Total assets	**348,691**	330,314	336,758	349,493	346,808
Less liabilities and noncontrolling interests share of assets and liabilities					
Total current liabilities excluding notes and loans payable	**(39,841)**	(33,808)	(35,214)	(47,165)	(55,916)
Total long-term liabilities excluding long-term debt	**(72,014)**	(79,914)	(86,047)	(92,143)	(87,698)
Noncontrolling interests share of assets and liabilities	**(8,298)**	(8,031)	(8,286)	(9,099)	(8,935)
Add ExxonMobil share of debt-financed equity company net assets	**3,929**	4,233	4,447	4,766	6,109
Total capital employed	**232,467**	212,794	211,658	205,852	200,368
Total corporate sources: debt and equity perspective					
Notes and loans payable	**17,930**	13,830	18,762	17,468	15,808
Long-term debt	**24,406**	28,932	19,925	11,653	6,891
ExxonMobil share of equity	**187,688**	167,325	170,811	174,399	174,003
Less noncontrolling interests share of total debt	**(1,486)**	(1,526)	(2,287)	(2,434)	(2,443)
Add ExxonMobil share of equity company debt	**3,929**	4,233	4,447	4,766	6,109
Total capital employed	**232,467**	212,794	211,658	205,852	200,368

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

Return on average capital employed (ROCE)	**2017**	2016	2015	2014	2013
(millions of dollars)					
Net income attributable to ExxonMobil	**19,710**	7,840	16,150	32,520	32,580
Financing costs (after tax)					
Gross third-party debt	**(709)**	(683)	(362)	(140)	(163)
ExxonMobil share of equity companies	**(204)**	(225)	(170)	(256)	(239)
All other financing costs – net	**515**	423	88	(68)	83
Total financing costs	**(398)**	(485)	(444)	(464)	(319)
Earnings excluding financing costs	**20,108**	8,325	16,594	32,984	32,899
Average capital employed	**222,631**	212,226	208,755	203,110	191,575
Return on average capital employed – corporate total	**9.0%**	3.9%	7.9%	16.2%	17.2%

ROCE is a performance measure ratio. From the perspective of the business segments, ROCE is annual business segment earnings divided by average business segment capital employed (average of beginning and end-of-year amounts). These segment earnings include ExxonMobil's share of segment earnings of equity companies, consistent with our capital employed definition, and exclude the cost of financing. The Corporation's total ROCE is net income attributable to ExxonMobil, excluding the after-tax cost of financing, divided by total corporate average capital employed. The Corporation has consistently applied its ROCE definition for many years and views it as the best measure of historical capital productivity in our capital-intensive, long-term industry, both to evaluate management's performance and to demonstrate to shareholders that capital has been used wisely over the long term. Additional measures, which are more cash-flow based, are used to make investment decisions.
See page 4 for segment information relevant to ROCE.

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Data tables

Corporate financial tables

Business tables

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

General information

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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 2018 Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 9:30 a.m. Central Time on Wednesday, May 30, 2018, at:

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

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

ExxonMobil on the Internet

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