ExxonMobil

2016 Financial & Operating Review

COVER PHOTO: **ExxonMobil's PNG LNG venture supplies liquefied natural gas to key Asian markets. Since start-up in 2014, production at PNG LNG has reached levels 20-percent higher than the facility's original design capacity.**

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; 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.

Definitions of "resources" and "resource base," as well as certain financial and operating measures and other terms used in this report, are contained in the section titled "Frequently Used Terms" on pages 90 through 93. In the case of financial measures, such as "Return on Average Capital Employed" and "Cash Flow from Operations and Asset Sales," the definitions also include information required by SEC Regulation G.

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

Prior years' data have been reclassified in certain cases to conform to the 2016 presentation basis.

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

2016 Financial & Operating Summary

Our 2016 results demonstrate the value of our long-term strategies and our relentless focus on business fundamentals. We achieved strong safety and environmental performance, and our integrated businesses generated solid cash flow to support both our investment program and industry-leading shareholder distributions. We maintain a long-term view of the industry and continue to selectively develop a broad portfolio of attractive opportunities across the energy value chain. These investments, along with our ongoing drive to reduce costs and improve efficiency, position us to continue to deliver long-term shareholder value.

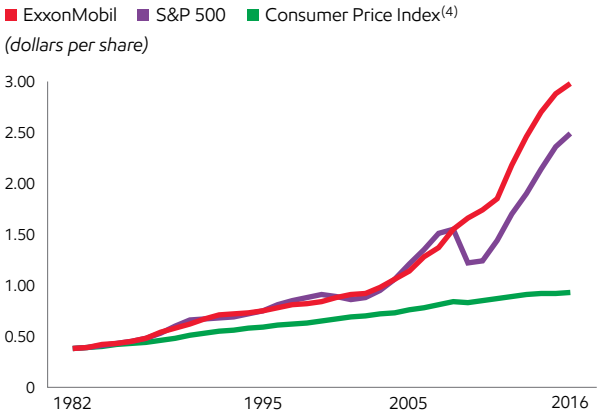
Financial Highlights

(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	196	170,055	0.1	14,542
Downstream	4,201	21,804	19.3	2,462
Chemical	4,615	24,844	18.6	2,207
Corporate and Financing	(1,172)	(4,477)	N.A.	93
Total	**7,840**	**212,226**	**3.9**	**19,304**

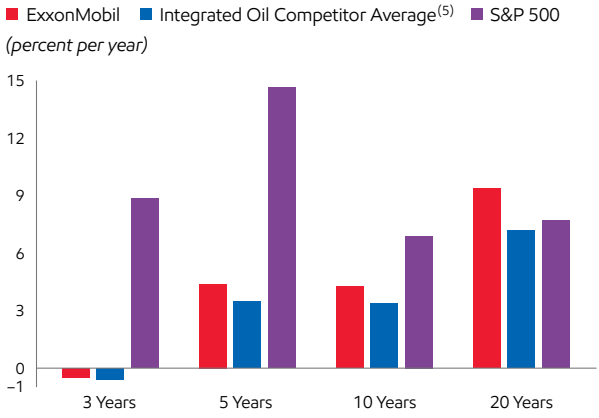
Operating Highlights

Liquids production *(net, thousands of barrels per day)*	2,365
Natural gas production available for sale *(net, millions of cubic feet per day)*	10,127
Oil-equivalent production[2] *(net, thousands of oil-equivalent barrels per day)*	4,053
Refinery throughput *(thousands of barrels per day)*	4,269
Petroleum product sales *(thousands of barrels per day)*	5,482
Chemical prime product sales[1] *(thousands of tonnes)*	24,925

34th Consecutive Year of Dividend Growth[3]



Total Shareholder Returns[1]



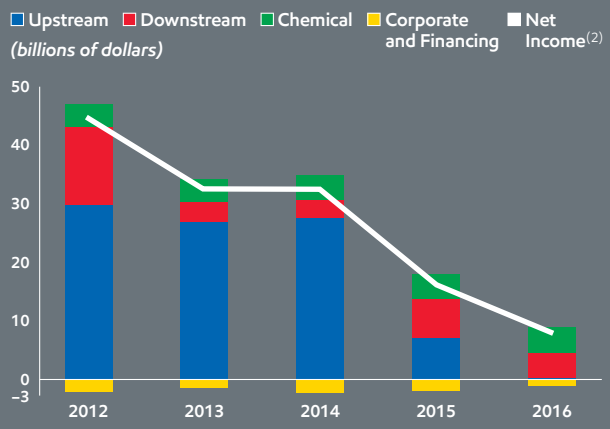
(1) See Frequently Used Terms on pages 90 through 93.
(2) Natural gas converted to oil-equivalent at 6 million cubic feet per 1 thousand barrels.
(3) S&P 500 and CPI indexed to 1982 Exxon dividend.
(4) CPI based on historical yearly average from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
(5) BP, Chevron, Royal Dutch Shell, and Total. Competitor data estimated on a consistent basis with ExxonMobil and based on public information.

2016 Financial & Operating Summary

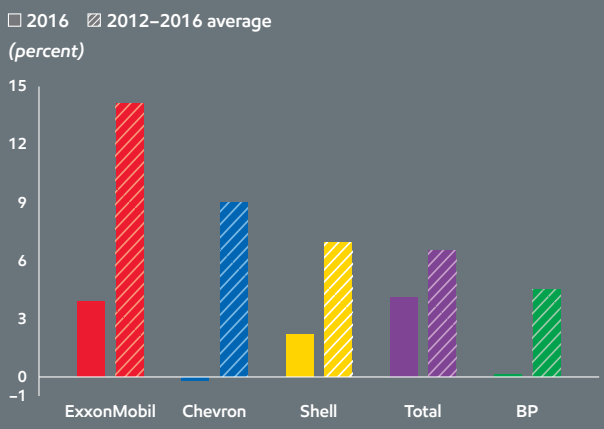
Results & Highlights

- Strong environmental results and best-ever safety performance
- Earnings of $7.8 billion and return on average capital employed[1] of 3.9 percent
- Cash flow from operations and asset sales[1] of $26.4 billion, demonstrating the resilience of the integrated business
- Annual dividends per share increased 3.5 percent in 2016, the 34th consecutive year of per-share dividend increases
- Total shareholder distributions[1] of $12.5 billion
- Capital and exploration expenditures[1] of $19.3 billion
- Completed five major Upstream projects with working interest production capacity of almost 250 thousand oil-equivalent barrels per day, including projects in Australia, Kazakhstan, and the United States
- Made significant oil discoveries offshore Nigeria and Guyana, and a significant gas discovery onshore Papua New Guinea
- Captured more than 6 million net exploration acres
- Advanced construction of world-scale specialty polymers facilities in Singapore that will produce halobutyl rubber and performance resins
- Progressed construction of a new hydrocracker project at our refinery in Rotterdam, Netherlands, which will use proprietary technology to produce ultra-low sulfur diesel and premium Group II lube basestocks
- Approved projects to increase low-sulfur gasoline and polyethylene production at our integrated site in Beaumont, Texas
- Approved the expansion of our facility in Wales, United Kingdom, to increase production of *Santoprene* high-performance elastomers

Functional Earnings and Net Income



Return on Average Capital Employed[1][3]



(1) See Frequently Used Terms on pages 90 through 93.
(2) Net income attributable to ExxonMobil.
(3) Competitor data estimated on a consistent basis with ExxonMobil and based on public information.

Creating Value Through the Cycle

Operational Excellence Operating safely, reliably, and in an environmentally responsible manner is fundamental to our ability to create long-term value. We rigorously deploy proven management systems at all of our facilities, continuously enhancing operational integrity and effective risk management. In 2016, we achieved our best-ever safety performance, underscoring our unwavering commitment to ensure that *Nobody Gets Hurt*.

Upstream We produced 4.1 million oil-equivalent barrels per day in 2016, bolstered by five major project start-ups. These new projects will contribute about 250 thousand oil-equivalent barrels per day of working interest production capacity once fully ramped up. These include projects in Australia, Kazakhstan, and the United States across liquefied natural gas, conventional, and deepwater developments. We continue to add attractive opportunities to our resource base, with significant discoveries in Guyana, Nigeria, and Papua New Guinea.
We are also advancing our large inventory of short-cycle opportunities, primarily in the United States in the Permian and Bakken, where we have added attractive acreage and continue to develop and deploy technology, enhance efficiency, and reduce costs. Looking ahead, the size and diversity of our project inventory, along with our financial strength, provide the flexibility to advance the most attractive investments. Several long-cycle project start-ups are anticipated in 2017 and 2018 in Angola, Canada, Qatar, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates, contributing about 340 thousand oil-equivalent barrels per day of working interest production capacity.

Downstream and Chemical Our results in Downstream and Chemical highlight the value of our integrated business model. We continue to grow value through our advantaged manufacturing assets and differentiated portfolio of brands and products. We are selectively investing in projects across our fuels, lubricants, and chemical businesses, with specific emphasis on improving feedstock flexibility, increasing higher-value products, enhancing operational efficiency, improving logistics capabilities, and optimizing marketing channels.
In 2016, our investments focused on integrated sites, which benefit from economies of scale, common infrastructure and shared services, and the flexibility to optimize operations to capture the highest value from every molecule. We progressed construction of a new delayed coker unit at the Antwerp Refinery in Belgium. In addition, we announced the expansion of our polyethylene plant in Beaumont, Texas, which will leverage supply advantages expected from our new world-class ethane cracker currently under construction in Baytown, Texas. The new Beaumont facility will manufacture high-performance polyethylene products to meet growing global demand for plastics.

ExxonMobil is dedicated to creating long-term shareholder value as we continue to provide leadership to meet the world's greatest energy challenges, including climate change. We are driven to supply the energy needed to support global development while managing the environmental impact of our operations. This means optimizing our operations across the value chain and pushing the frontiers of science and technology to develop new products and processes, while maintaining the highest standards of operational excellence. We achieve success through capital discipline, excellence in execution, and a relentless focus on business fundamentals. These strengths served ExxonMobil well in 2016 and keep us uniquely positioned to create value through the cycle.

Darren Woods, Chairman and CEO

Operational Excellence

Maximizing shareholder value requires that we focus relentlessly on operational excellence and effective risk management. ExxonMobil's highly skilled and dedicated workforce rigorously employs proven management systems in all work processes and at all levels. These systems enable us to continuously improve our personnel safety, process safety, security, health, and environmental performance.

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

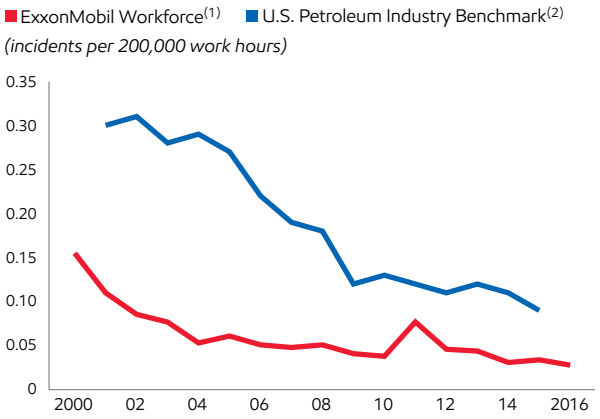
ExxonMobil is committed to conducting business in a manner that is compatible with both the environmental and economic needs of the communities in which we operate, while protecting the safety, security, and health of our employees, contractors, and the public. Operational excellence is the foundation for everything we do.

The safety, security, and health of our workforce are fundamental to the company's success. We aim to ensure each employee and contractor comes home from work each day safe and in good health. As a result, we have significantly reduced injuries over the long term, with lost-time injuries and illnesses 80-percent lower since 2000. We will never stop working toward our goal of *Nobody Gets Hurt*.

Strong environmental management is crucial for our business and for society. Our *Protect Tomorrow. Today* expectations underscore our dedication to improving environmental performance, including reducing emissions and increasing energy efficiency.

Safety Performance

Lost-Time Injuries and Illnesses Rate



(1) Employees and contractors. Includes XTO Energy Inc. data beginning in 2011.
(2) Workforce safety data from participating American Petroleum Institute companies not available for 2000 and industry data for 2016 not available at time of publication.

Culture of Excellence

Achieving strong performance begins with leadership. Personal leadership drives our culture of excellence and the behaviors that sustain high operational standards. We are proud of this culture, which is reflected in our employees' daily accomplishments around the globe. Our culture has been built over decades by men and women dedicated to doing the right things in the right way. This culture also extends to our contractors as we partner and share our vision with them.

Highlight: OIMS Execution

At ExxonMobil, risk management means:

Know the major hazards

Identify major facility-specific hazards

Understand the safeguards

Implement multiple controls, including facilities, systems, and people, to mitigate risks

Maintain and verify performance

Assess and discuss effectiveness of safeguards

PHOTO: OIMS is applied at all locations, including at our Mont Belvieu polyethylene expansion project.

Structured Approach

ExxonMobil's Operations Integrity Management System (OIMS) is the cornerstone of our approach to managing safety, security, health, and environmental risks, as well as to achieving excellence in performance. The OIMS framework includes 11 elements. Each element contains an underlying principle and set of expectations. Application of OIMS is required across all of ExxonMobil, with particular emphasis on facility design, construction, operations, and decommissioning. Management is responsible for ensuring appropriate systems satisfying the OIMS framework are in place, and compliance testing is performed on a regular basis. OIMS also supports our efforts to meet or exceed applicable regulations and relevant industry standards. Our management systems provide a disciplined process for continuous improvement and implementation of best practices.

ExxonMobil employees, such as those at our Singapore integrated site, are trained to operate our facilities using OIMS.

Everything we do contains an element of risk, whether technical, operational, environmental, or financial. We identify the hazards inherent in our businesses, look to understand the associated consequences, and implement safeguards to eliminate or mitigate them to an acceptable level. We focus our efforts on understanding the root cause and potential consequence of each injury, spill, or process safety event. We also assess the effectiveness of our safeguards, including equipment, procedures, personnel training, and execution discipline. We gain insight from actual, near-miss, or potential events and then share learnings across our business. Through analysis of actual or potential events, including industry events, we aim to prevent all incidents, especially those with potentially significant consequences.

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

Implemented by our highly competent workforce, OIMS helps us do our jobs in a safe, responsible, and efficient manner; sustain ongoing continuous improvement; and ultimately achieve operational excellence.

Highlight: OIMS Framework

ExxonMobil's OIMS framework provides a disciplined and structured approach to operational excellence.

Upstream: Capturing Attractive Opportunities

ExxonMobil pursues quality exploration opportunities and development projects to grow high-value production capacity around the globe. By leveraging proprietary technology and focusing on project execution, we achieve lower unit cost of installed capacity. We also maximize the productivity of our existing operations and capture unique opportunities for capital-efficient expansion. This approach enables us to deliver increased shareholder value.

Strategic Exploration

ExxonMobil's exploration program pursues a diverse set of high-quality resource opportunities. We are focused on exploring in areas with high resource potential, such as Guyana, Mozambique, Cyprus, and deepwater offshore Newfoundland and Labrador. We are also focused on areas near our current operations, where discoveries can leverage existing infrastructure, including Papua New Guinea, West Africa, and the Gulf of Mexico.

Recognizing the opportunity presented by current market conditions, we are investing in large-scale seismic acquisition programs. In 2016, we participated in more than 24,000 square miles of 3D seismic surveys covering diverse geological basins around the world, including in Eastern Canada, Mexico, Guyana, Ireland, South Africa, and Mozambique. This data enables us to evaluate recently captured acreage and identify new prospective exploratory drilling locations. Proprietary research in advanced seismic imaging and high-performance computing enhances our ability to extract maximum value from seismic data. Recent large-scale discoveries in Guyana and Nigeria demonstrate the success of these efforts.

Guyana

ExxonMobil holds a 45-percent operating interest in the 6.6-million-acre Stabroek deepwater block offshore Guyana. Leveraging 3D seismic technology, ExxonMobil drilled multiple wells in the Liza prospect, ultimately making a world-class discovery with recoverable resource in excess of 1 billion oil-equivalent barrels. Engineering efforts are under way for an initial 100-thousand-barrel-per-day development, which will include subsea wells tied back to a floating production, storage, and offloading (FPSO) vessel. Building on this success, we made a second significant oil discovery in 2016 with the Payara-1 well, located 10 miles northwest of Liza-1. ExxonMobil has also acquired interests in the adjacent Canje and Kaieteur ultra-deepwater blocks, adding almost 2.2 million net acres to our position in the country. We are committed to exploring these additional areas in a timely manner and have completed the acquisition of more than 6,500 square miles of 3D seismic data over the blocks.

The Stena Carron drillship successfully appraised the Liza prospect, confirming recoverable resource in excess of 1 billion oil-equivalent barrels.

Nigeria

ExxonMobil has a long history of success in Nigeria, most recently completing development drilling at the Erha North Phase 2 project in 2016, which connected three drill centers to the existing Erha FPSO vessel. In 2016, the Owowo-3 well, located approximately 56 miles offshore Nigeria, discovered significant oil resources. This discovery builds on the successful Owowo-2 well drilled in 2012. The results from these wells confirm an oil discovery between 500 million and 1 billion barrels. ExxonMobil is evaluating options to develop this discovery using capital-efficient tie-backs to existing FPSO ullage in surrounding developments. Learning curve benefits from the recent Erha North Phase 2 project will help ExxonMobil and our partners effectively develop this attractive new resource.

Highlight: Improving Subsurface Imaging with Full Wavefield Inversion

ExxonMobil continues to leverage and enhance its next-generation subsurface imaging technology, Full Wavefield Inversion (FWI), to significantly improve subsurface imaging, prediction, and resource characterization. FWI applies sophisticated algorithms that utilize the full seismic wave and maximize the power of high-performance computing to help us quickly evaluate and pursue profitable opportunities. Over the past two years, ExxonMobil's FWI workflow has become three times faster through increased workflow efficiency and integration of key imaging technologies. The integration of the FWI platform and velocity model building has significantly improved our ability to image the reservoir, helping to optimize the placement of a successful exploration well at Owowo in Nigeria and other planned development wells. ExxonMobil's investment in state-of-the-art seismic acquisition and imaging technologies continues to extend our competitive advantage and enable the delivery of attractive resources.

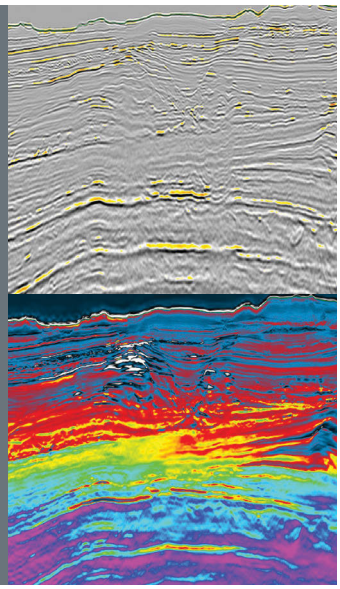


PHOTO: Conventional (top) versus FWI (bottom) pre-drill predictions from recent wells in the Romanian Black Sea.

Papua New Guinea LNG

ExxonMobil is one of the leading operators in Papua New Guinea (PNG). The success of our PNG LNG plant demonstrates the company's commitment to operational excellence. As a result of debottlenecking and other reliability efforts, we recently reached production equivalent of 8.3 million tonnes per year, a 20-percent increase over the facility's original design capacity. An independent benchmarking study has shown that PNG LNG is considered among best-in-class for reliability.

In 2016, to build on our strong position in PNG, ExxonMobil signed an agreement to acquire InterOil Corporation. The transaction offers ExxonMobil the potential to capture significant synergies from participation in both PNG LNG and the proposed Papua LNG project. Upon closing in early 2017, the acquisition added more than 3 million net exploration acres across six licenses to ExxonMobil's position. This includes resource in the Antelope field, the anchor for the proposed Papua LNG project.

Further acreage additions in 2016 and early 2017 added about 5.3 million net acres in the Gulf of Papua. A multi-year exploration program is ongoing, leveraging more than 45 miles of 2D seismic data acquired during 2016. We made a new gas discovery with the Muruk 1 well, which will support additional future developments in PNG. Planning is also under way to acquire additional seismic data and identify future exploration drilling opportunities.

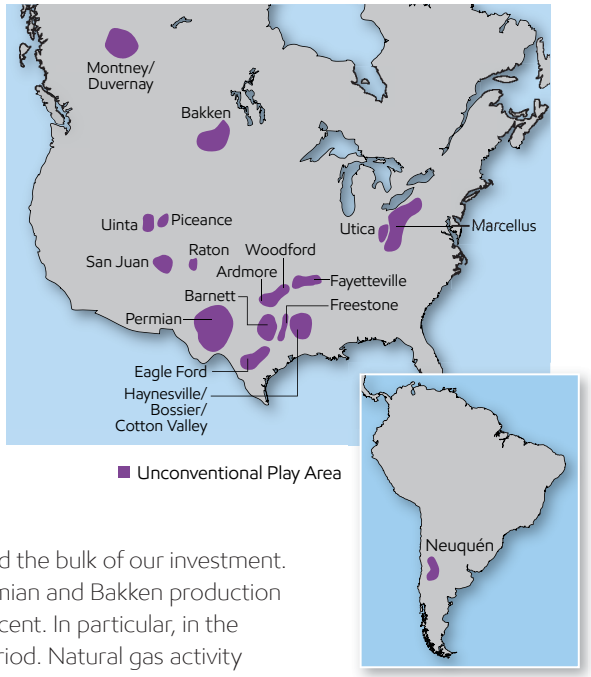
Upstream: Advancing Unconventional Developments

ExxonMobil's success in unconventional development is underpinned by our expertise in drilling, completing, and operating horizontal wells in shale, tight oil, and other unconventional reservoirs. Our quality acreage position, which contains the largest unconventional resource base in the industry, is enhanced by high-impact technologies from our world-class research organization. These competitive strengths enable us to reduce development costs, improve recovery, and grow profits. Our current focus is on liquids-rich plays, primarily in the Permian Basin, Bakken Formation, and Argentina.

Advantaged Position

Covering more than 11 million net acres[1], our diverse asset base includes operations in 14 U.S. states, Western Canada, and Argentina; interests in more than 55,000 producing oil and natural gas wells[1]; and material holdings in virtually every major unconventional play.

Benefiting from expertise built from completing more than 5,000 horizontal wells since Barnett operations began in 2004, we operate about 80 percent of our U.S. unconventional assets, facilitating optimum development. We have a robust and deep inventory of more than 24,000 unconventional oil and gas wells that deliver a greater-than-10-percent rate of return at $60 per barrel oil and $3 per thousand cubic feet of gas. Additionally, we have the ability to quickly adjust activity levels based on market conditions.



Over the past few years, ExxonMobil has generated significant growth from liquids-rich plays, where we have focused the bulk of our investment. For example, since 2014, we have increased gross operated Permian and Bakken production by about 60 thousand barrels of oil per day, or more than 50 percent. In particular, in the Permian, production has increased 70 percent over the same period. Natural gas activity is focused in the Utica and Haynesville plays where we operate joint venture projects with attractive terms. In the Utica, 2016 production increased five-fold over 2015 levels, reaching 250 million cubic feet of gas per day by year end.

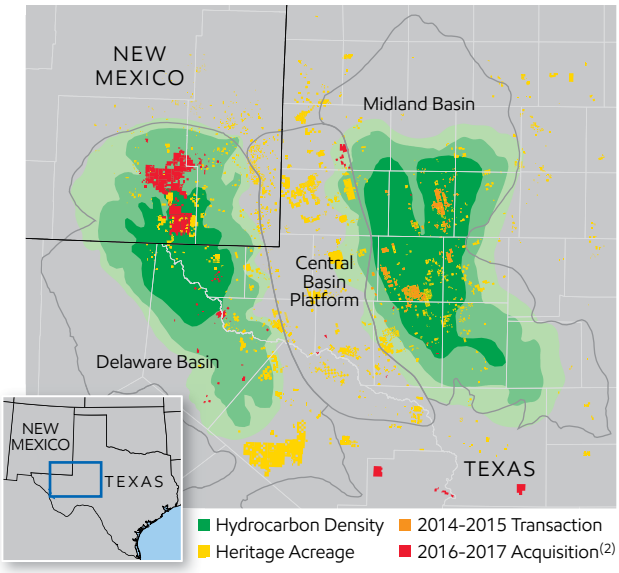
ExxonMobil continues to enhance our acreage position through trades, farm-ins, and acquisitions. Since 2014, we have completed six transactions in the Permian Basin targeting quality acreage in the Midland and Delaware basins.

Expanding Further in the Permian

In January 2017, ExxonMobil announced it will double its resource position in the Permian Basin through the acquisition of a group of privately owned companies. This strategic transaction will add an estimated 3.4 billion barrels of oil-equivalent resource in the highly prolific, oil-prone section of New Mexico's Delaware Basin, increasing ExxonMobil's aggregate resource position in the Permian to 6 billion oil-equivalent barrels. Assets of the acquired companies include about 275,000 acres of leasehold and production of more than 18 thousand net oil-equivalent barrels per day, about 70 percent of which is liquids. This transaction is expected to close in early 2017.

> Since 2014, we have reduced unit development costs by 72 percent in our Midland horizontal program.

The majority of the acquired acreage, approximately 227,000 acres, is in the Delaware Basin. The highly contiguous nature of the acreage will allow ExxonMobil to capitalize on its operational expertise by developing this new resource with some of the longest lateral wells in the play. This approach will reduce development costs and increase reserve capture. Our total Permian horizontal inventory now stands at more than 4,500 wells, with approximately 2,000 of these wells able to generate returns in excess of 30 percent at $40 per barrel oil.



Impact of Technology

Working with operations, ExxonMobil's Upstream Research Company leverages creativity, deep technical knowledge, and strong operational expertise to develop groundbreaking technologies in drilling, completions, and operations that enhance the value of our unconventional business. For example, we are advancing full-physics modeling and next-generation completion designs for unconventional stimulation in order to drill fewer wells and improve recovery. In production operations, we are progressing new artificial lift technologies to improve the economics of marginal gas wells and we are deploying a laptop smart application to wirelessly monitor and control wellhead activity, making our field operations more efficient.

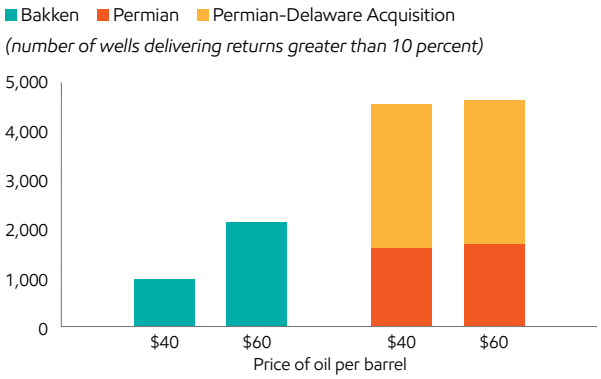
Reducing Costs and Increasing Operational Efficiency

ExxonMobil maintains a relentless focus on reducing costs and improving efficiency. In the Permian, for example, we have doubled footage drilled per day since 2014 in our horizontal Wolfcamp wells and reduced per-foot drilling costs by 71 percent. We are also improving recovery by implementing longer lateral well lengths and optimizing completion designs. Coupled with drilling and completion cost reductions, this has enabled us to decrease unit development costs by 72 percent since 2014. We have successfully reduced cash field expenses in the Permian horizontal program to approximately $5 per barrel[3], a 46-percent reduction since 2014.

Leveraging Capabilities Globally

Leveraging its operational expertise, ExxonMobil is assessing unconventional resource development opportunities in Argentina. Targeting prolific resource potential in the Vaca Muerta reservoir, we have working interest in the Neuquén Basin totaling approximately 330,000 net acres. In 2016, drilling and facilities work began on a five-well pilot project in the Bajo del Choique/La Invernada block, which represents the first phase of activity under the recently approved 35-year Unconventional Exploitation Concession. We also received approval for a three-well pilot program on the Pampa de las Yeguas Block, which will commence following the Bajo del Choique/La Invernada pilot.

Attractive Inventory in the Permian and Bakken



ExxonMobil's deep inventory of high-quality oil and gas opportunities would take decades to develop even in a fast-paced environment. In a lower-price environment, most of these wells still generate attractive returns, a testament to the strength of the portfolio.

(1) Consists of all XTO Energy Inc. acres and wells, including conventional.
(2) Includes pending Permian-Delaware Acquisition.
(3) Represents costs associated with field operations and the maintenance of wells and excludes energy and production taxes.

Downstream: Strengthening the Portfolio

Investments across the value chain continue to strengthen ExxonMobil's portfolio of refineries and other advantaged manufacturing assets. We continue to increase our feedstock and logistics flexibility, upgrade the value of hydrocarbon molecules we process in our system, and expand volumes of specialty products. Our ability to generate attractive returns across the business cycle is driven by our disciplined investment program, our unrelenting focus on safe and reliable operations, and our unwavering commitment to world-class brands and products.

Proven Approach

ExxonMobil's Downstream segment is meeting our customers' growing need for transportation fuels, lubricants, and specialties. The segment is generating solid cash flow to support shareholder distributions and investments in the business. We are consistently focused on operational excellence, leveraging our global scale and maximizing integration across our businesses to optimize costs and maximize returns. As a result, cash operating costs in our refinery network remain well below the industry average. We also continue to optimize the portfolio. We divested smaller, less-competitive facilities and redeployed resources and capital to our larger, more efficient sites that are integrated with chemical and lubricant manufacturing. Since 2005, these steps have reduced our refining capacity by more than 1.4 million barrels per day.

In 2016, we progressed construction of a hydrocracker project in Rotterdam, Netherlands, to produce premium Group II lube basestocks and ultra-low sulfur diesel.

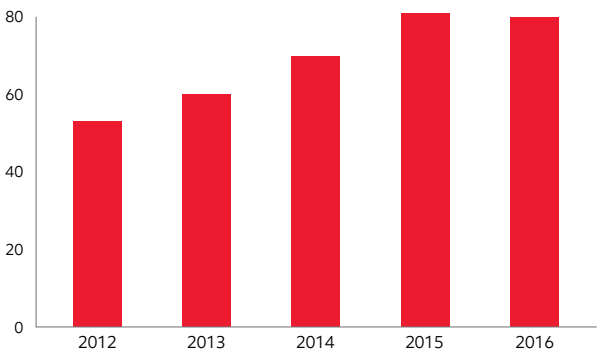
Increasing Feedstock Flexibility and Logistics Capabilities

In the Downstream business, we invest in both technologies and facilities to ensure flexibility to process the highest-margin feedstocks available. Around the world, our refineries have the flexibility to run a wide variety of crude oils, while integration with lubricant and chemical manufacturing allows us to optimize across a broad range of products. In North America, ExxonMobil combines more than 700 thousand barrels per day of mid-continent refining capacity, the largest in the industry, with more than 1.4 million barrels per day of capacity in the Gulf Coast. Our refineries benefit from advantaged North American crude oil supply from both shale and Canadian oil sands. We have increased our capability to process domestic crude oils from approximately 50 percent of refinery inputs in 2012 to about 80 percent in 2016. To further build on this advantage, we recently completed a project at our Beaumont Refinery to expand domestic light crude oil processing and improve product yields in a highly energy-efficient manner.

We are also leveraging strategic midstream assets, such as pipelines and terminals, to access advantaged feedstocks and expand product outlets. Our joint venture with Energy Transfer Partners, which includes pipelines and terminals, will improve access to crude oils from the Permian and Ardmore basins for our U.S. Gulf Coast refineries. In addition, an extension of the Wolverine Pipeline in Michigan will provide additional product outlets for our Joliet Refinery.

ExxonMobil North America Domestic Crude Processing(1)

(percent of total throughput)



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

Upgrading Molecule Value

ExxonMobil is focused on maximizing the value of refinery production. Selective investments are under way at key sites to upgrade lower-value products into higher-value fuels, lubricants, and chemical feedstocks. At the Antwerp Refinery in Belgium, we are constructing a 50-thousand-barrel-per-day delayed coker, with start-up planned in 2017. The new facility will upgrade lower-value bunker

fuel oil into higher-value, ultra-low sulfur diesel. At the Rotterdam Refinery in the Netherlands, we are using proprietary technology to reconfigure the hydrocracker unit to upgrade lower-value vacuum gas oil into higher-value products, including premium lube basestocks and ultra-low sulfur diesel. When complete in 2018, this project will make ExxonMobil the first large-scale producer of Group II lube basestocks in Europe. Along with recently completed expansions at our Baytown, Texas, and Singapore refineries, the project will further enhance our global offer and position as the largest lube basestock producer in the world.

With the completion of a project to increase sulfur-handling capacity in 2016, the Baton Rouge Refinery has greater feedstock flexibility, which reduces costs and improves profitability.

Increasing Specialty Products

To further capture profitable growth in specialty products, we are expanding our high-value lubricants business. ExxonMobil is adding *Mobil 1* lubricant blending facilities at the Singapore Lubricants Plant to meet growing Asian demand. When the project is complete in 2017, Singapore will be the only *Mobil 1* production facility in the Asia Pacific region and will be one of six locations globally producing *Mobil 1*. The new facility will employ innovative manufacturing technologies, demonstrating our commitment to bringing premium products to market. Leveraging the benefits of integration, the plant is strategically located next to ExxonMobil's refining and petrochemical complex in Singapore and adds to the company's growing lubricants and specialties production capacity. Separately, we recently completed investments in lubricants blending and synthetic basestock facilities in Port Allen and Baton Rouge, Louisiana, enhancing our position as a leading supplier of aviation lubricants. These investments included a new, state-of-the-art jet oil manufacturing facility to blend, package, and distribute all *Mobil Jet* oil products.

Global Marketing

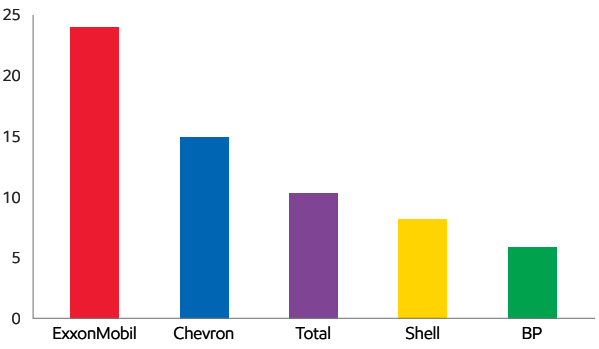
ExxonMobil markets fuels and lubricants around the globe, leveraging our world-class brands, high-value sales channels, and competitive product offerings. Our broad product portfolio and trusted brands represent quality and reliability. In addition, commitment to technology allows us to continue to bring new, high-performance products to market, further grow our brands, and deliver value to our customers. A key example is the *Synergy* fuels program, which launched better-performing gasoline and diesel fuels and strengthened branding at *Exxon*, *Mobil*, and *Esso* retail sites in many markets around the world.

Positioned for Success

Our global presence in crude oil supply, refining, logistics, and marketing allows us to maximize the value of every molecule we produce as industry conditions change and opportunities shift along the value chain. Capturing the highest value for our products, combined with an unwavering focus on operational excellence, disciplined cost management, selective investments, and portfolio optimization, generates superior shareholder returns.

Downstream Return on Average Capital Employed[1][2]

(10-year average, 2007–2016, percent)



(1) See Frequently Used Terms on pages 90 through 93.
(2) Competitor data estimated on a consistent basis with ExxonMobil and based on public information. Due to data availability, Downstream and Chemical are combined beginning with 2012 for Total and in all years for BP and Chevron.

Chemical: Enhancing Value Through Strategic Investments

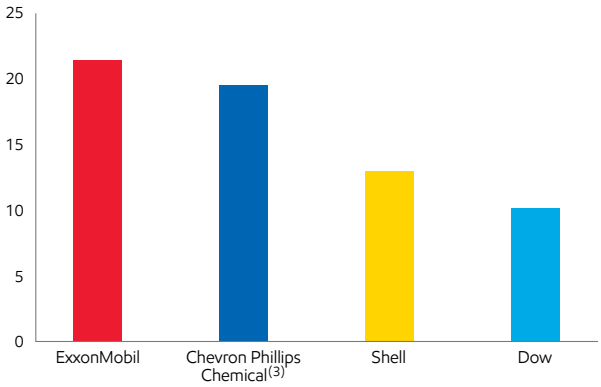
ExxonMobil's Chemical business is strategically investing to capture advantaged feedstocks and increase performance product capacity to supply growing markets worldwide. Using our ability to efficiently produce high-volume commodity chemicals, we continue to add performance and specialty products to our platform. Our refineries and chemical manufacturing sites use advanced technologies to provide benefits to our customers while delivering industry-leading value to our shareholders. ExxonMobil's Chemical business leads the industry in return on capital employed across the cycle.

Building on Strength

ExxonMobil's portfolio of manufacturing assets is geographically diverse, highly integrated with our refining network, and yields a wide range of products. This provides the flexibility to shift our mix of feedstock supply and production as market conditions change. Our strength in operational excellence, efficiency, and process technology allows us to use a higher percentage of advantaged feeds than our competition. We have the ability to process a diverse slate of both gas and liquid feeds, including ethane, refinery gas, and a variety of heavy liquids. For example, by leveraging proprietary technologies, our world-class steam cracker in Singapore can process an unprecedented range of feedstocks, from light gases to heavy liquids, including crude oil. The ability to process crude oil directly into chemicals provides a unique cost advantage over naphtha feedstock, which is the industry standard in Asia. We are building on this strength with a research program focused on developing performance products, deploying lower-cost processes, and processing advantaged feedstocks.

Chemical Return on Average Capital Employed[(1)(2)]

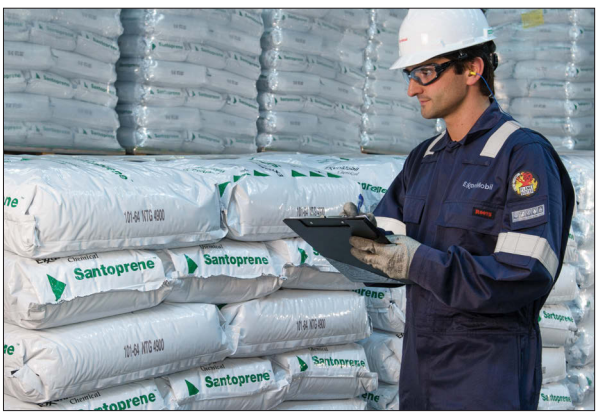
(10-year average, 2007–2016, percent)



(1) Competitor data estimated on a consistent basis with ExxonMobil and based on public information. Chemical segment only for Royal Dutch Shell. Dow Chemical shown on a corporate total basis.
(2) See Frequently Used Terms on pages 90 through 93.
(3) Chevron Phillips Chemical data based on public information available through 2015, estimated on a consistent basis with ExxonMobil.

Selective Investments

As the largest major chemical manufacturer and natural gas producer in the United States, we are progressing projects that unlock value from our unique integration by expanding lower-cost manufacturing of performance products. In Texas, we are constructing a new world-scale steam cracker at our Baytown petrochemical complex that will use advantaged ethane feedstock. We are also building two polyethylene production trains at our Mont Belvieu Plastics Plant to upgrade ethylene produced at Baytown into performance products. When complete, this expansion will be ExxonMobil's largest-ever chemical investment in the United States. It is designed to be one of the world's most competitive new petrochemical projects through its scale, integration with existing manufacturing facilities, and production of performance metallocene polyethylene. In 2016, we announced a companion investment in Beaumont, Texas, that will further increase metallocene polyethylene capacity.



At our specialties plant in Newport, Wales, we are expanding production of *Santoprene* high-performance elastomers used in automotive, industrial, and consumer applications. Leveraging integration, ExxonMobil's *Vistalon* synthetic rubber is a critical raw material in *Santoprene* elastomers. With start-up planned for

ExxonMobil's *Santoprene* elastomers perform like vulcanized rubber and process like plastic for applications in diverse markets.

2017, ExxonMobil's global capacity to manufacture *Santoprene* will increase by 25 percent, further strengthening our leadership position and reflecting our continued commitment to help customers around the world manufacture high-performance products that require both flexibility and durability.

At our Singapore site, we are investing in world-scale specialty polymers facilities to produce halobutyl rubber and performance resins for adhesive applications. The project will utilize proprietary technologies and benefit from the site's feed-flexible steam crackers, integration within the large complex, and supply-chain access to Asian markets. This addition will add 140 thousand tonnes per year of halobutyl rubber capacity, enhancing our position as a major supplier to the global tire industry. The hydrocarbon resin unit, with a capacity of 90 thousand tonnes per year, will be the world's largest and will help meet long-term demand growth for hot-melt adhesives.

Our chemical products are used to make a wide variety of everyday items, including packaging, plastics, diapers, and nonwoven fabrics.

Supplying Global Growth

Demand growth for chemical products is expected to continue to outpace GDP growth by nearly 20 percent per year. More than 80 percent of the increased demand is expected to come from developing economies, particularly in Asia, where the middle class is expanding, urbanization is increasing, and the need for sustainable products is growing. These trends are driving increased demand for chemical products serving large end-use segments such as packaging, automotive, consumer goods, and construction.

Demand for chemical products that reduce environmental impact, support economic growth, and improve quality of life for the rapidly growing global population continues to increase in scale and importance. In developing countries, it is estimated that up to 50 percent of food is wasted due to inadequate means of protection, preservation, and transportation to market. Flexible plastic packaging can help preserve food, significantly extend shelf life, and provide solutions to help address the sustainability challenges of feeding a growing population. In addition, plastic packaging is convenient, lighter in weight, and saves retail shelf storage space compared to rigid alternatives. In general, going from rigid to re-sealable packages leads to a 40-percent reduction in overall packaging cost as well as lower environmental impact.

As the world's economic center of gravity shifts to these developing regions, increased global trade will be required to meet demand. ExxonMobil is well positioned to meet the needs of Asia Pacific, Africa, Latin America, and other growth markets through our world-scale facilities, global supply chain, strategic investments, and commercial and technical resources around the world. Our flexibility and integration allow us to adapt to changing market conditions and outperform competition.

At our Singapore complex, we are expanding halobutyl rubber and performance resins capacity.

Global Operations

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

Cold Lake, Canada

Joliet, United States

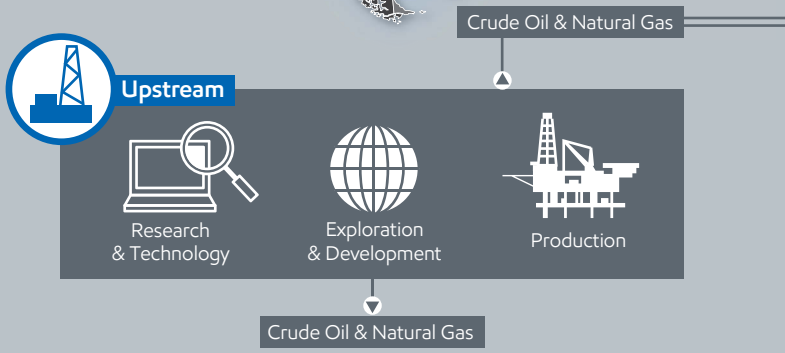
Upstream Our Upstream business encompasses attractive exploration opportunities across all development types and geographies, an industry-leading resource base, a portfolio of world-class projects, and a diverse set of profitable producing assets. We have an active exploration or production presence in 39 countries.

Downstream We are one of the world's largest integrated refiners and manufacturers of lube basestocks, as well as a leading marketer of petroleum products and finished lubricants. ExxonMobil's Downstream portfolio includes refining facilities in 14 countries. Our high-quality products and brands, combined with a strong global refining and distribution network, position us as a premier supplier around the world.

Chemical ExxonMobil Chemical is one of the largest chemical companies in the world with a unique portfolio of commodity and specialty products. We manufacture high-quality chemical products in 16 countries. With a major presence in Asia Pacific, we are well positioned to competitively supply chemical demand growth in the region.

Business Integration

ExxonMobil's integration distinguishes us from our competition. It provides unique manufacturing flexibility to maximize value as market demand changes. Our businesses work together across the value chain to share knowledge, insights, and best practices. This collaboration leads to better-informed decisions, more efficient operations, and higher-quality investments, delivering unique value.



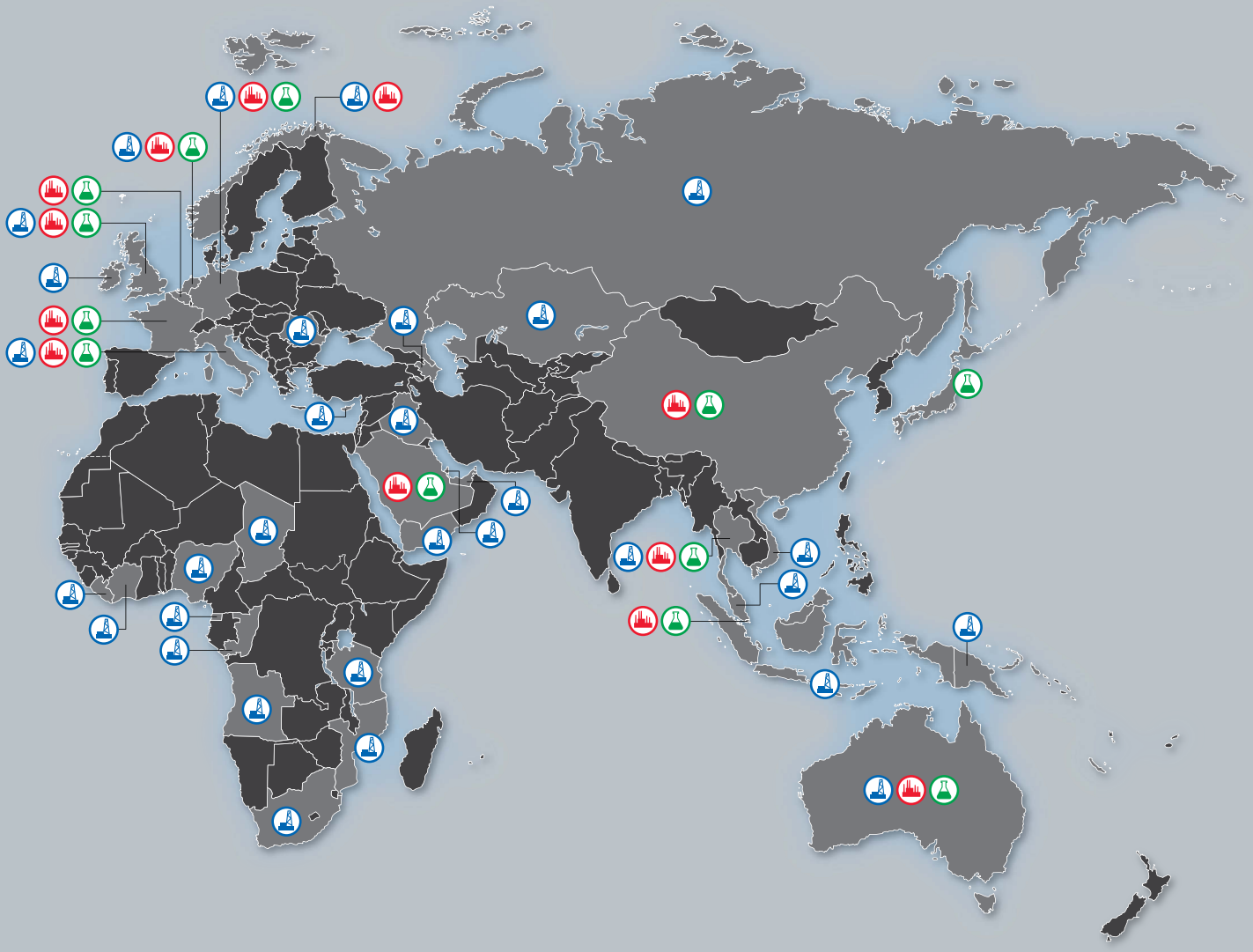
Locations as of December 31, 2016

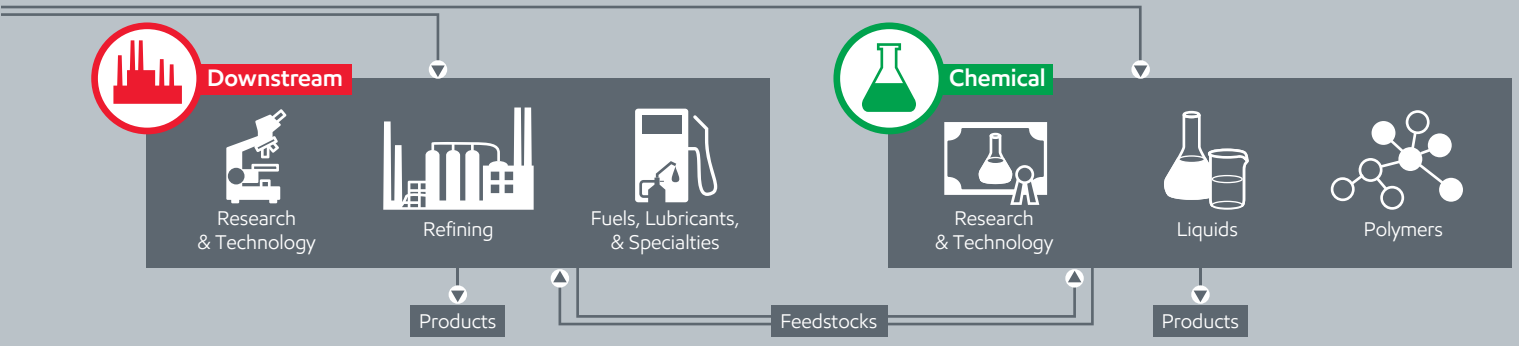
Fawley, United Kingdom

Al-Jubail, Saudi Arabia

Xiamen, China

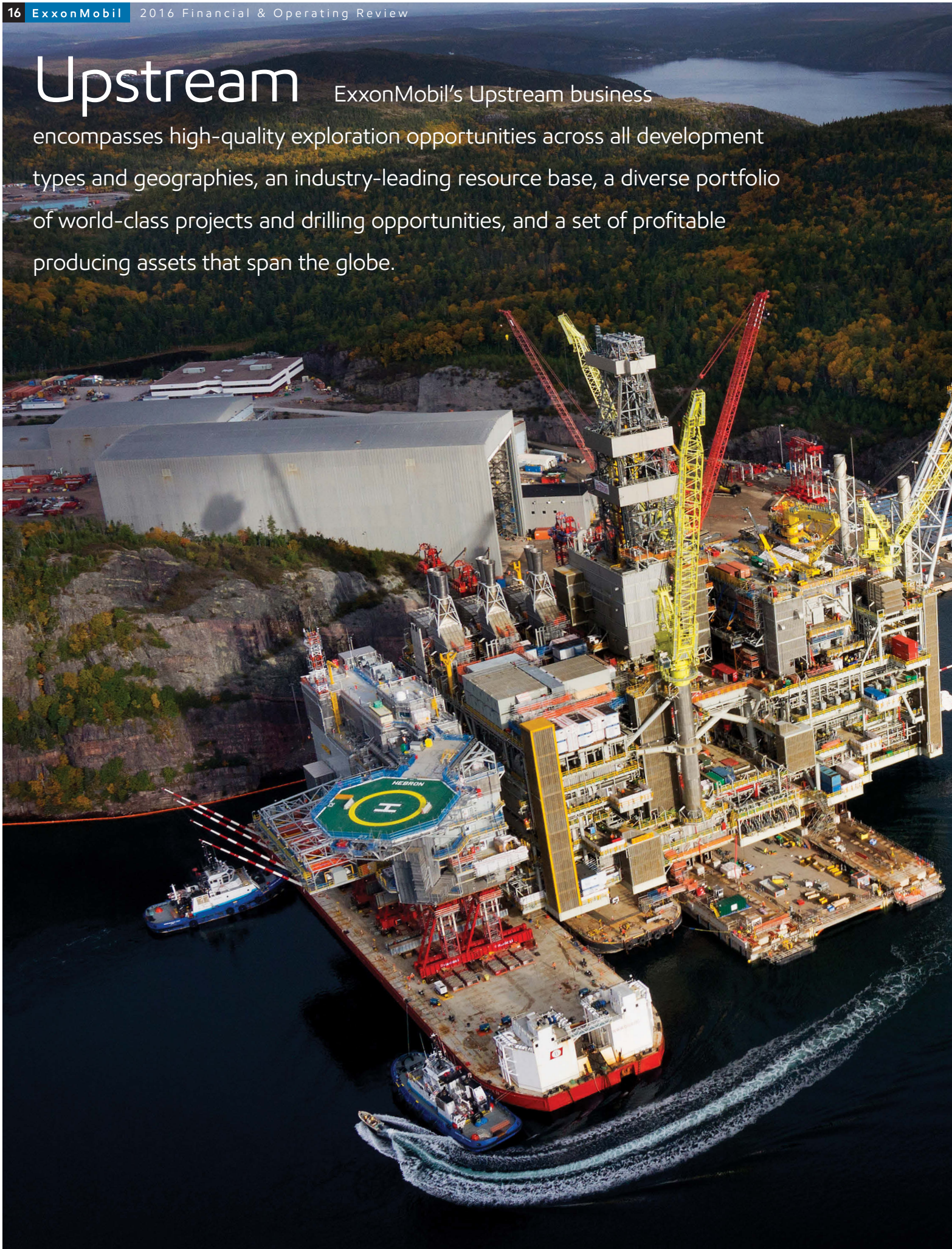
Banyu Urip, Indonesia

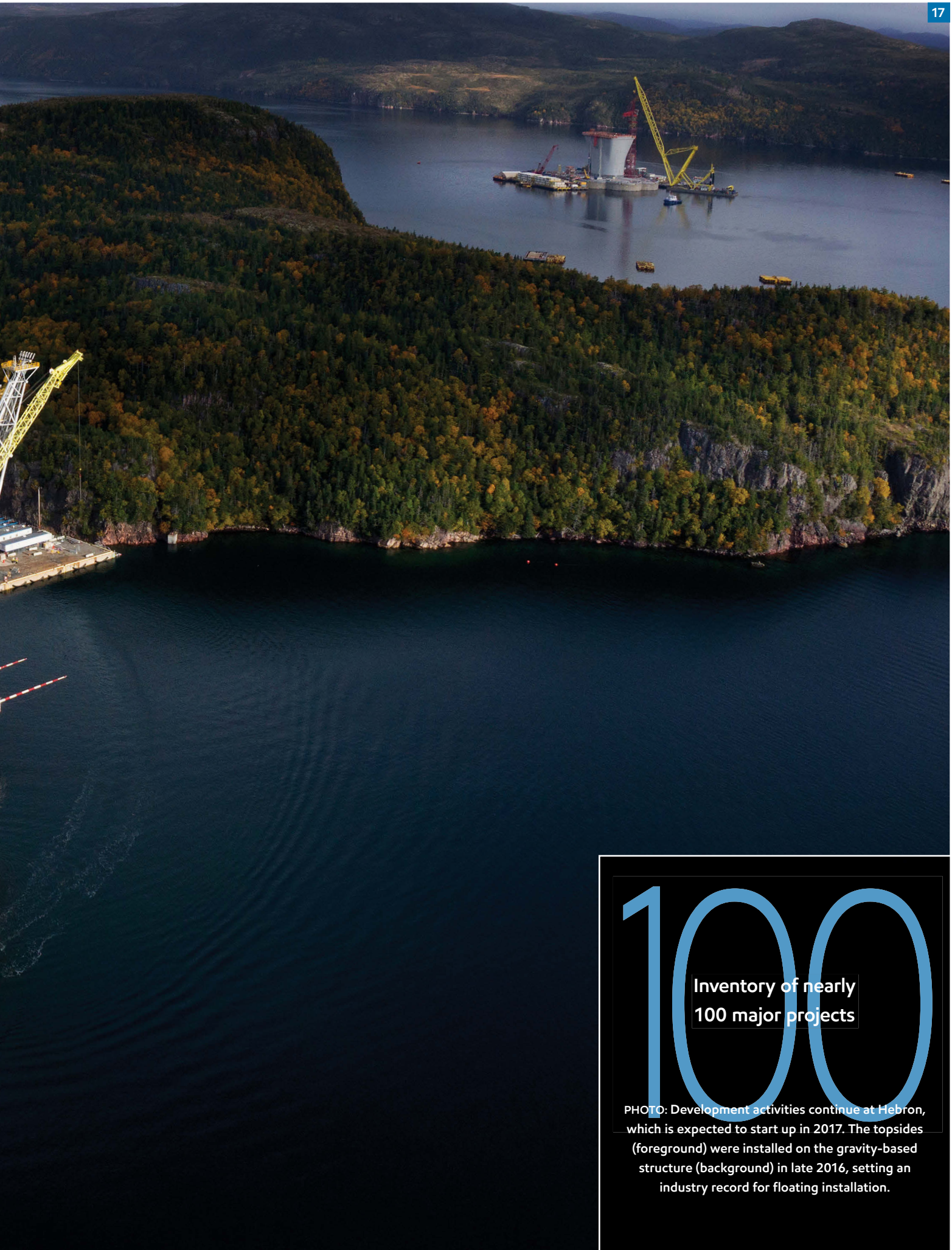




Upstream

ExxonMobil's Upstream business encompasses high-quality exploration opportunities across all development types and geographies, an industry-leading resource base, a diverse portfolio of world-class projects and drilling opportunities, and a set of profitable producing assets that span the globe.





100

Inventory of nearly 100 major projects

PHOTO: Development activities continue at Hebron, which is expected to start up in 2017. The topsides (foreground) were installed on the gravity-based structure (background) in late 2016, setting an industry record for floating installation.

Upstream

2016 Results & Highlights

- Achieved strong safety and operational performance
- Delivered earnings of $0.2 billion and return on average capital employed of 0.1 percent, averaging 22.8 percent over the past 10 years
- Added nearly 2.5 billion net oil-equivalent barrels of new resource and maintained a total resource base of 91 billion oil-equivalent barrels
- Signed agreements that added 229 million net oil-equivalent barrels to the resource base
- Completed five major Upstream projects, contributing about 250 thousand oil-equivalent barrels per day of working interest production capacity, including projects in Australia, Kazakhstan, and the United States
- Confirmed recoverable resource greater than 1 billion barrels at Liza in Guyana, and awarded the contract for front-end engineering and design of a floating production, storage, and offloading (FPSO) vessel
- Made significant oil discoveries at Owowo offshore Nigeria and Payara offshore Guyana, and a significant gas discovery at Muruk onshore Papua New Guinea
- Captured more than 6 million net exploration acres

Strategies

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

Upstream Statistical Recap

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Earnings *(millions of dollars)*	**196**	7,101	27,548	26,841	29,895
Liquids production *(net, thousands of barrels per day)*	**2,365**	2,345	2,111	2,202	2,185
Natural gas production available for sale *(net, millions of cubic feet per day)*	**10,127**	10,515	11,145	11,836	12,322
Oil-equivalent production[1] *(net, thousands of barrels per day)*	**4,053**	4,097	3,969	4,175	4,239
Proved reserves replacement ratio[2][3] *(percent)*	**–**	69	111	106	124
Resource additions[2] *(millions of oil-equivalent barrels)*	**2,453**	1,378	3,206	6,595	4,012
Average capital employed[2] *(millions of dollars)*	**170,055**	169,954	164,965	152,969	139,442
Return on average capital employed[2] *(percent)*	**0.1**	4.2	16.7	17.5	21.4
Capital and exploration expenditures[2] *(millions of dollars)*	**14,542**	25,407	32,727	38,231	36,084

(1) Natural gas converted to oil-equivalent at 6 million cubic feet per 1 thousand barrels.
(2) See Frequently Used Terms on pages 90 through 93.
(3) Proved reserves exclude asset sales.
Note: Unless otherwise stated, production rates, project capacities, and acreage values referred to on pages 16 through 47 are gross.

Business Overview

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

We maintain a large, diverse portfolio of opportunities that facilitate selective and profitable long-term value growth. We create value by progressing attractive opportunities while maintaining capital discipline. Proven project management systems incorporate best practices developed from our experience of rigorously managing a global project portfolio from the initial discovery phase to production start-up.

Technology is vital to increasing shareholder value. We have a long-standing commitment to apply research and technology to find, develop, and produce lower-cost oil and gas in an environmentally responsible manner. We benefit from an integrated model where technological advances in the Upstream, Downstream, and Chemical businesses are used to generate opportunities across the value chain.

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

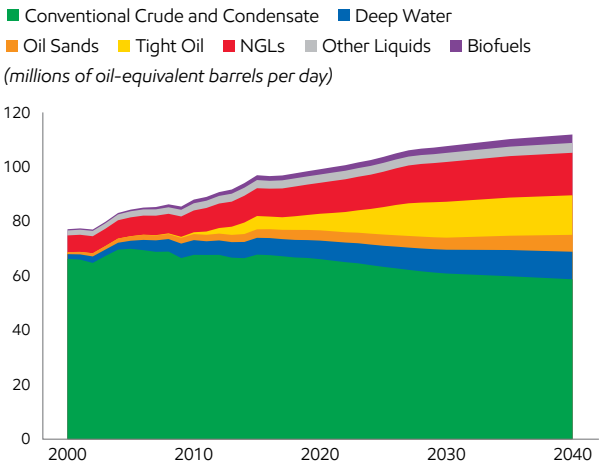
Our Upstream strategies, supported by a relentless focus on effective risk management and safety, are designed to generate industry-leading shareholder value over the long term.

Business Environment

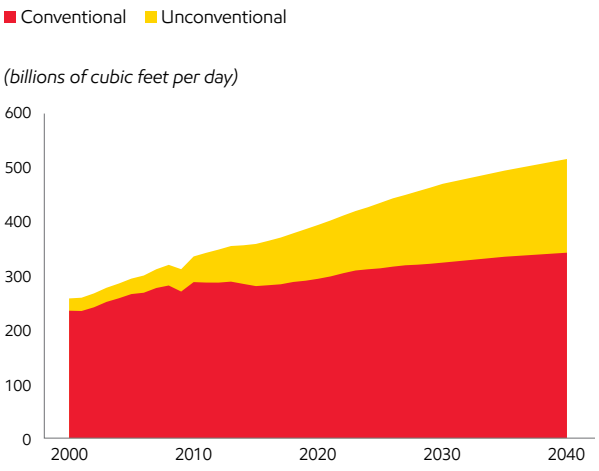
Meeting the world's growing demand for energy presents a tremendous challenge that requires a long-term view, significant investment, and continued innovation.

Over the coming decades, energy sources will continue to evolve and diversify, driven by changes in technology, consumer needs, and public policies. Crude oil is projected to remain the single biggest source of energy, while natural gas will play an increasingly important role in meeting global energy needs. Demand for oil is expected to rise by approximately 20 percent from 2015 to 2040, led by increased commercial transportation activity and petrochemicals. As a result of advances in technology, a growing share of this demand will be met by sources such as deep water, tight oil, and oil sands. As a component of supply, natural gas will be the fastest-growing major energy source through 2040. Global demand for natural gas is expected to rise by close to 45 percent from 2015 to 2040. Gas supplies from unconventional sources are projected to account for about 60 percent of that growth. In addition, liquefied natural gas volumes are expected to be about 2.5 times higher by 2040.

Global Liquids Supply by Type



Global Natural Gas Supply by Type



Source: ExxonMobil, *2017 The Outlook for Energy: A View to 2040*

Global Upstream Portfolio

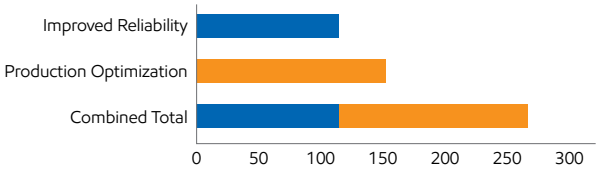
ExxonMobil's quality portfolio, investment discipline, and operational excellence have delivered industry-leading results over the long term. We have a globally diverse inventory of nearly 100 projects spanning all development types. We continue to advance opportunities that provide attractive returns. Once an asset begins producing, we maximize value by improving reliability, reducing costs, and increasing recovery.

Production Volumes

Total net oil-equivalent production of 4.1 million barrels per day was in line with our plans. Net daily liquids production was up 20 thousand barrels per day, or nearly 1 percent, driven by project start-ups and work programs, offset by field decline and several externally driven downtime events. Net natural gas production was down 3.7 percent due to field decline, regulatory restrictions in the Netherlands, asset management activities, and lower entitlements, partly offset by new project volumes, work programs, and higher demand.

Maximizing the Value of Installed Capacity

(thousands of oil-equivalent barrels per day added over past five years)



We remain committed to maximizing the value of installed capacity. Our focus on enhancing base volumes through reservoir management, production optimization, and facility debottlenecking has added 152 thousand oil-equivalent barrels per day of net production over the past five years. Activity in 2017 will focus on production ramp-up at Gorgon and Kashagan, and continued global drilling programs. In addition, several projects are scheduled to be completed in 2017 and 2018, including Angola Block 32 Kaombo, Barzan, Hebron, Sakhalin-1 Odoptu Stage 2, and Upper Zakum 750. We also plan to continue developing 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 plays and are progressing them at a measured pace.

The forward-looking projections of production volumes in this document reflect our best assumptions regarding technical, commercial, and regulatory aspects of existing operations and new projects. Factors that could impact actual volumes include project start-up timing, regulatory changes, quotas, changes in market conditions, asset sales, and entitlement volume effects.

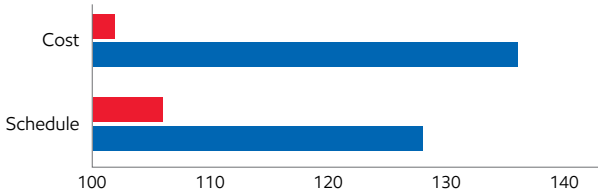
Major Developments

ExxonMobil participated in the completion of five major projects in 2016, and we plan to start up five additional projects by year-end 2018. We also continued to invest in short-cycle opportunities in U.S. liquids-rich plays, generating significant volumes from our operations in the Permian Basin and Bakken Formation.

Comparison of 2012–2016 Project Start-Ups

ExxonMobil Operated ExxonMobil Projects Operated by Others

(percent, actual vs. planned)



Gorgon Jansz ▪ (ExxonMobil interest, 25 percent) Located in Western Australia, the co-venturer-operated Gorgon Jansz project commenced production in 2016. The project utilizes subsea infrastructure for offshore production and transportation of natural gas and natural gas liquids. Onshore facilities include three 5.2-million-tonnes-per-year liquefied natural gas (LNG) trains and a 280-million-cubic-foot-per-day domestic gas plant located on Barrow Island. The development is expected to produce 15.6 million tonnes of LNG annually and also includes the world's largest carbon capture and storage project. In 2016, production commenced from the first and second LNG trains.

Kashagan Phase 1 ▪ (ExxonMobil interest, 17 percent) As a participant in the North Caspian Sea Production Sharing Agreement, ExxonMobil and our partners completed Phase 1 of the Kashagan development located offshore in the Caspian Sea. The current phase includes an offshore production and separation hub on an artificial island, several drilling islands, and an onshore processing plant. Production at Kashagan resumed in October 2016. The facility has since achieved production rates of 140 thousand barrels per day and is expected to reach production capacity of 370 thousand barrels per day once associated gas injection begins.

Major Project Start-Ups[1]

		Facility Capacity (Gross)		ExxonMobil Working Interest (%)	
		Liquids (KBD)	Gas (MCFD)		
2012-2016 (Actual)					
Angola	Cravo-Lirio-Orquidea-Violeta (CLOV)	160	–	20	●
	Kizomba Satellites Phase 1	100	–	40	■
	Kizomba Satellites Phase 2	85	–	40	■
Australia	Gorgon Jansz	20	2,765	25	●
	Kipper Tuna	15	175	40	■
	Turrum	20	200	50	■
Canada	Cold Lake Nabiye Expansion	50	–	100	■
	Hibernia Southern Extension	80	–	28	■
	Kearl Initial Development	110	–	100	■
	Kearl Expansion	110	–	100	■
	Syncrude Aurora North Mine Sustaining Project	215	–	25	▲
	Syncrude Mildred Lake Mine Sustaining Project	180	–	25	▲
Indonesia	Banyu Urip	185	15	45	■
Kazakhstan	Kashagan Phase 1[2]	370	450	17	▲
Malaysia	Damar Gas	5	200	50	■
	Telok	–	430	50	■
Nigeria	Erha North Phase 2	80	–	56	■
	Satellite Field Development Phase 1	70	–	40	■
	Usan	180	–	30	■
Norway	Aasgard Subsea Compression	40	415	14	●
Papua New Guinea	PNG LNG	30	1,100	33	■
Russia	Sakhalin-1 Arkutun-Dagi	90	–	30	■
U.S.	Hadrian South	5	300	47	■
	Heidelberg	80	80	9	●
	Julia Phase 1	30	–	50	■
	Lucius	100	150	23	●
	Point Thomson Initial Production System	10	200	62	■
2017-2018 (Projected)					
Angola	AB32 Kaombo Split Hub	250	–	15	●
Canada	Hebron	150	–	35	■
Qatar	Barzan	90	1,400	7	▲
Russia	Sakhalin-1 Odoptu Stage 2	65	–	30	■
U.A.E.	Upper Zakum 750	750	–	28	▲

		Facility Capacity (Gross)		ExxonMobil Working Interest (%)	
		Liquids (KBD)	Gas (MCFD)		
2019+ (Projected)					
Australia	Gorgon Area Expansion	10	915	25	●
	Scarborough	–	1,030	50	■
Canada	Firebag	380	–	70	■
	Steam-Assisted Gravity Drainage (SAGD)	350+	–	63-100	■
	Syncrude Aurora South Phases 1 and 2	210	–	25	▲
	Syncrude Mildred Lake Extension	210	–	25	▲
	West Coast Canada (WCC) LNG	–	1,600	100	■
Guyana	Liza Phase 1	100	–	45	■
	Liza Phase 2	130	–	45	■
Indonesia	Cepu Gas	5	180	41	●
	Natuna[3]	–	1,100	35	■
Iraq	West Qurna I	1,600	–	33	▲
Kazakhstan	Kashagan Future Phases	1,260	–	17	▲
	Tengiz Expansion	655	–	25	●
Nigeria	Bonga North	200	–	20	●
	Bonga Southwest	200	–	16	●
	Bosi	140	315	56	■
	Owowo West	180	–	27	■
	Satellite Field Development Phase 2	30	–	40	■
	Usan Future Phases	50	–	30	■
Papua New Guinea	PNG Elk-Antelope[4]	20	1,350	28	■
	PNG Future	10	570	33	■
Romania	Neptun Deep	–	630	50	■
Russia	Sakhalin-1 Future Phases	–	800	30	■
Tanzania	Tanzania Block 2	–	1,000	35	●
U.S.	Alaska LNG[5]	60	3,500	36	▲
	Golden Pass Products LNG Export	–	2,500	30	▲
	Julia Phase 2	30	–	50	■
Vietnam	Ca Voi Xanh	3	375	64	■

KBD = Thousand barrels per day
MCFD = Million cubic feet per day

■ ExxonMobil Operated ● Co-Venturer Operated ▲ 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) Operations were suspended in 2013 and resumed in 2016.
(3) Working interest pending final agreements.
(4) Transaction expected to close in 2017.
(5) ExxonMobil is supporting the State of Alaska as it progresses Alaska LNG.

Global Upstream Portfolio, continued

Point Thomson Initial Production System, ExxonMobil's first operated development on Alaska's North Slope, started up on schedule in April 2016.

U.S. Onshore ▪ Approximately 350 new wells were brought to sales, mainly across the Permian and Bakken areas, during 2016. Our operating efficiency continues to improve. In the horizontal program in the Permian Basin, we have reduced cash field expenses to approximately $5 per barrel[(1)], a 46-percent reduction since 2014.

Heidelberg ▪ (ExxonMobil interest, 9 percent) Heidelberg is a subsea tieback to the co-venturer-operated Heidelberg production facility and is located approximately 140 miles offshore in the Gulf of Mexico in water about 5,300 feet deep. Heidelberg began production in January 2016 and is producing approximately 20 thousand barrels of liquids per day and 6 million cubic feet of gas per day from four wells. One additional well is expected to come online in early 2017.

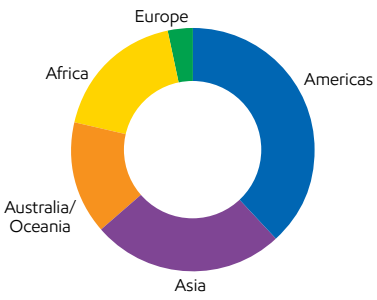
Julia Phase 1 ▪ (ExxonMobil interest, 50 percent) Julia is a subsea tieback to the co-venturer-operated Jack-St. Malo production facility and is located 265 miles offshore in the Gulf of Mexico. Julia began production in April 2016 and is producing 15 thousand barrels of liquids per day from two wells. Additional wells are expected to come online in 2017. Julia is located in water 7,100 feet deep and is ExxonMobil's first application of subsea technology that can withstand pressures up to 15,000 pounds per square inch.

Point Thomson IPS ▪ (ExxonMobil interest, 62 percent) The Point Thomson Initial Production System (IPS) is ExxonMobil's first operated development on the Alaska North Slope. The project consists of a high-pressure production and gas injection system, three drillwells, and a 22-mile export pipeline. Point Thomson IPS started up on schedule in April 2016 and added 10 thousand barrels per day of gross condensate capacity.

Upstream Projects

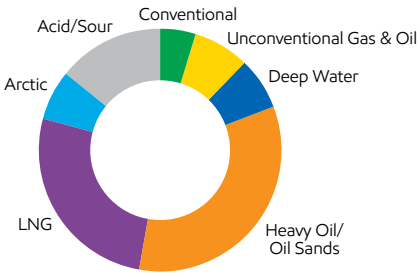
By Geographic Region

(percent, number of projects)



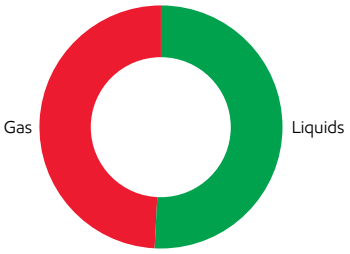
By Development Type

(percent, oil-equivalent barrels)



By Hydrocarbon Type

(percent, oil-equivalent barrels)



(1) Represents costs associated with field operations and the maintenance of wells and excludes energy and production taxes.

Upstream Opportunity Capture

Integration of technical expertise and advanced research capabilities enables ExxonMobil to identify and selectively capture the highest-quality resources. The depth and breadth of our worldwide experience as explorers, developers, producers, and technological innovators position us favorably as a partner of choice for resource owners and other organizations.

2016 Opportunity Captures

In 2016, we added 10 new opportunities spanning conventional and unconventional plays to build on our industry-leading resource base. At year-end 2016, our exploration acreage totaled nearly 93 million net acres in 30 countries.

Canada ▪ In 2016, ExxonMobil was awarded three licenses offshore Eastern Canada as part of the 2015 Newfoundland and Labrador tender, increasing our position by approximately 652,000 net acres. ExxonMobil added to that position by acquiring interest in exploration licenses EL1123B and EL1142, adding more than 302,000 net acres. ExxonMobil continues to evaluate opportunities in the Atlantic Canada region.

Guyana ▪ In early 2016, ExxonMobil acquired a 35-percent interest in the Canje Block offshore Guyana totaling 525,000 net acres. Additionally, in early 2017, we were awarded a 50-percent interest in and operatorship of the offshore deepwater Kaieteur Block, adding approximately 1.7 million net acres. Both captures are adjacent to the highly prospective ExxonMobil-operated Stabroek Block.

Papua New Guinea ▪ ExxonMobil is expanding its position in PNG's Eastern Fold Belt with the acquisition of InterOil Corporation in early 2017. Assets include the Elk-Antelope, Triceratops, and Raptor fields. ExxonMobil was awarded operatorship and 100-percent interest in PPL 569. This capture adds more than 4.1 million net acres in the emerging offshore play. In 2017, ExxonMobil acquired a 40-percent interest and operatorship in blocks PPL 374 and PPL 375. This will add an additional 1.2 million net acres.

Uruguay ▪ ExxonMobil acquired a 17.5-percent, non-operating interest in Block 13, capturing 327,000 net acres.

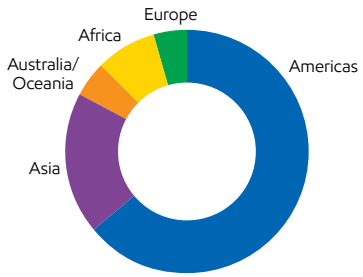
U.S. Offshore ▪ ExxonMobil was awarded seven Outer Continental Shelf blocks in Lease Sales WGOM 248 and CGOM 241, and acquired 100-percent interest in Block GC 320, adding to our acreage position in the Gulf of Mexico by a combined 46,100 net acres.

U.S. Onshore ▪ In 2016, ExxonMobil executed one agreement to obtain approximately 3,000 contiguous net acres of deep rights to stacked reservoirs in the Delaware Basin. ExxonMobil has executed six agreements in the Midland and Delaware basins since January 2014, increasing our position to more than 775,000 net acres.

Resource Base Distribution(1)

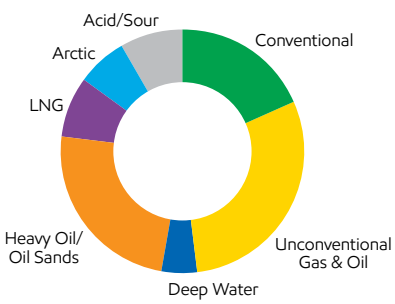
By Geographic Region

(percent, oil-equivalent barrels)



By Development Type

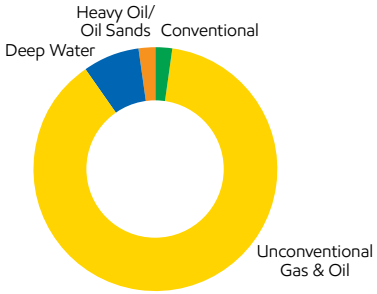
(percent, oil-equivalent barrels)



Resource Additions/Acquisitions(1)

By Development Type

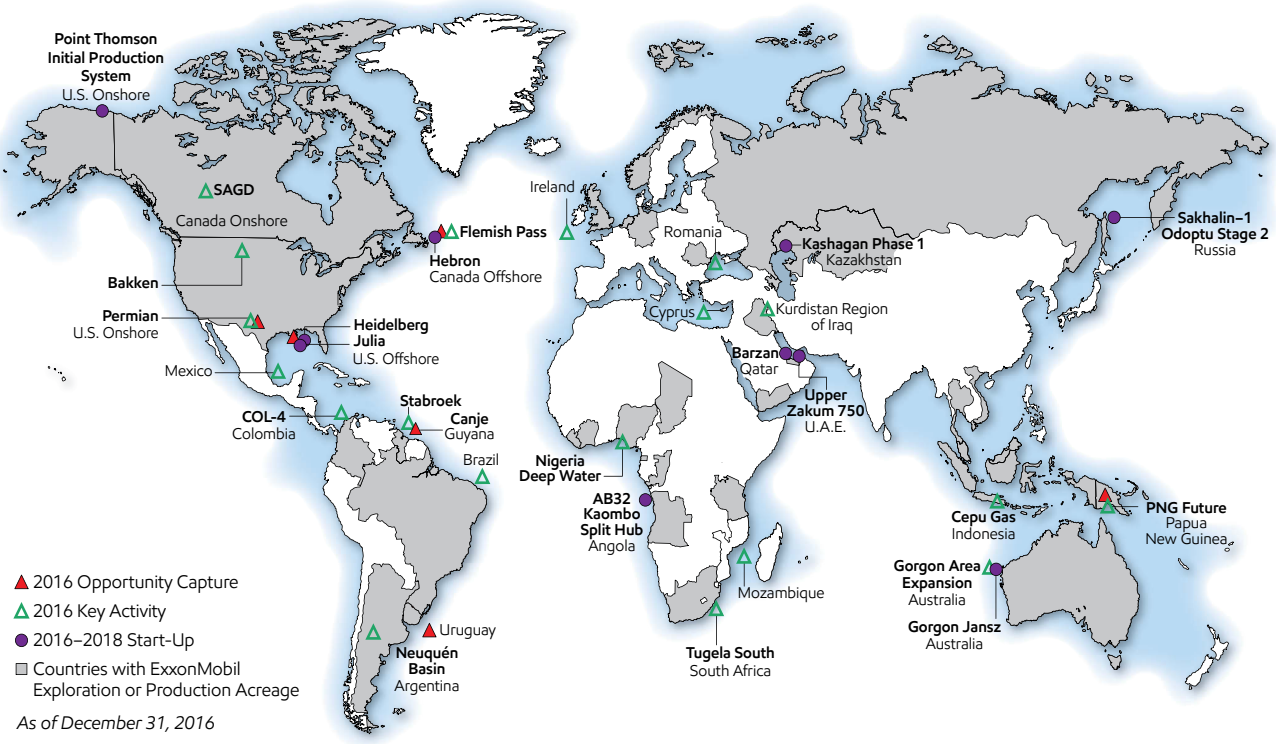
(percent, oil-equivalent barrels added)



(1) See Frequently Used Terms on pages 90 through 93.

Upstream Opportunity Capture, continued

Global Upstream Portfolio



As of December 31, 2016

Resources

In 2016, we continued to build our diverse global portfolio of resources and reserves by adding nearly 2.5 billion oil-equivalent barrels. After adjusting for production, asset sales, and revisions to existing fields, the resource base totals approximately 91 billion oil-equivalent barrels. The size and diversity of ExxonMobil's global resource base – the largest held by a publicly traded oil and gas company – provide us with unequaled investment flexibility to profitably develop new supplies of energy to meet future demand.

Resource Base Changes[1]

(billions of oil-equivalent barrels)	**2016**	5-Year Average
Resource Additions/Acquisitions	**2.5**	3.5
Revisions to Existing Fields	**(0.7)**	(0.6)
Production	**(1.5)**	(1.5)
Asset Sales	**(0.3)**	(0.6)
Net change versus year-end 2015	**0.0**	0.8

(1) See Frequently Used Terms on pages 90 through 93.

We continue to increase the quality of our resource base through successful exploration drilling, capture of discovered undeveloped resources, strategic acquisitions, and increased recovery from existing fields. In 2016, resources were added in Argentina, Canada, Guyana, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Romania, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Our exploration drilling program is focused on lower-cost opportunities with projected profitability that is accretive to discovered assets in the existing portfolio. Additions from exploration drilling averaged approximately 2.1 billion oil-equivalent barrels per year over the last decade.

We assess our resource base annually to include new discoveries and changes in estimates for existing resources. Changes may result from additional drilling, revisions to recovery estimates, application of new technologies, or ongoing rigorous geoscience and engineering evaluations. Resource base volumes are adjusted downward for volumes produced during the year and resources associated with asset divestments. Adjustments may also occur with changes to fiscal regimes, equity, or depletion plans.

The largest components of ExxonMobil's resource base remain conventional oil and gas, unconventional oil and gas, and heavy oil/oil sands resources, which comprise 72 percent of the total. LNG and deepwater developments account for about 13 percent of the total resource base. The remaining 15 percent consists of Arctic and acid/sour gas resources.

Proved Reserves

Proved reserve estimates are the result of a rigorous and structured management review process, coordinated by a team of experienced reserve experts. Our proved oil and gas reserves are about 20 billion oil-equivalent barrels, which equates to 22 percent of our resource base. These reserves represent a diverse portfolio distributed across geographic regions and development types, with liquids comprising almost 53 percent. Proved developed reserves, or reserves with installed production facilities, account for 69 percent of the proved reserves base. Our average reserves life of 13 years at current production rates gives us financial flexibility and development optionality in this challenging environment.

The Sakhalin-1 Yastreb rig holds the world record for horizontal drilling length, reaching 39,798 feet with the Chayvo Z40 well.

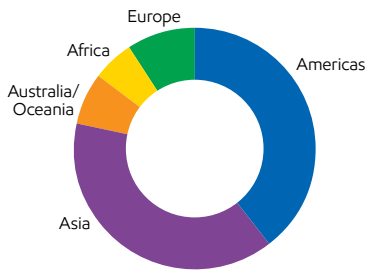
After adjusting for production in 2016, proved reserves were reduced by 14 percent. We added approximately 1 billion oil-equivalent barrels of proved reserves associated with project and drilling activities, field performance, and acquisitions. More than offsetting these adds, certain quantities of oil and gas, most significantly Kearl bitumen operations in Canada, did not meet the SEC definition of proved reserves as a result of low crude oil and natural gas prices, particularly in the first quarter of 2016. Among the factors that would result in these amounts being recognized again as proved reserves at some point in the future are a recovery in average price levels, a further decline in costs, and/or operating efficiencies. We do not expect the downward revision of reported proved reserves under SEC definitions to affect the operation of the underlying projects or to alter our outlook for future production volumes.

ExxonMobil has a successful track record of proved reserves replacement over the long term. Over the past 10 years, we replaced 82 percent of the reserves we produced, including the impact of asset sales. In total, we added 12.8 billion barrels to proved reserves, of which 59 percent was liquids, while producing 15.7 billion oil-equivalent barrels. Looking forward, we will continue to selectively develop our industry-leading resource base as we progress our inventory of nearly 100 projects.

Proved Reserves Distribution[1]

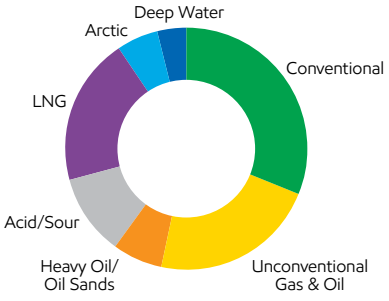
By Geographic Region

(percent, oil-equivalent barrels)



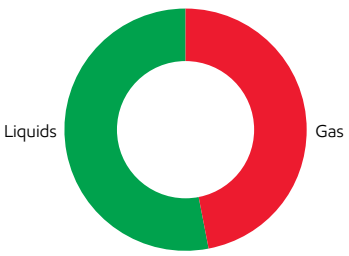
By Development Type

(percent, oil-equivalent barrels)



By Hydrocarbon Type

(percent, oil-equivalent barrels)



(1) See Frequently Used Terms on pages 90 through 93.

Worldwide Upstream Operations

ExxonMobil has an active exploration or production presence in 39 countries and production operations in 24 countries.

The Americas

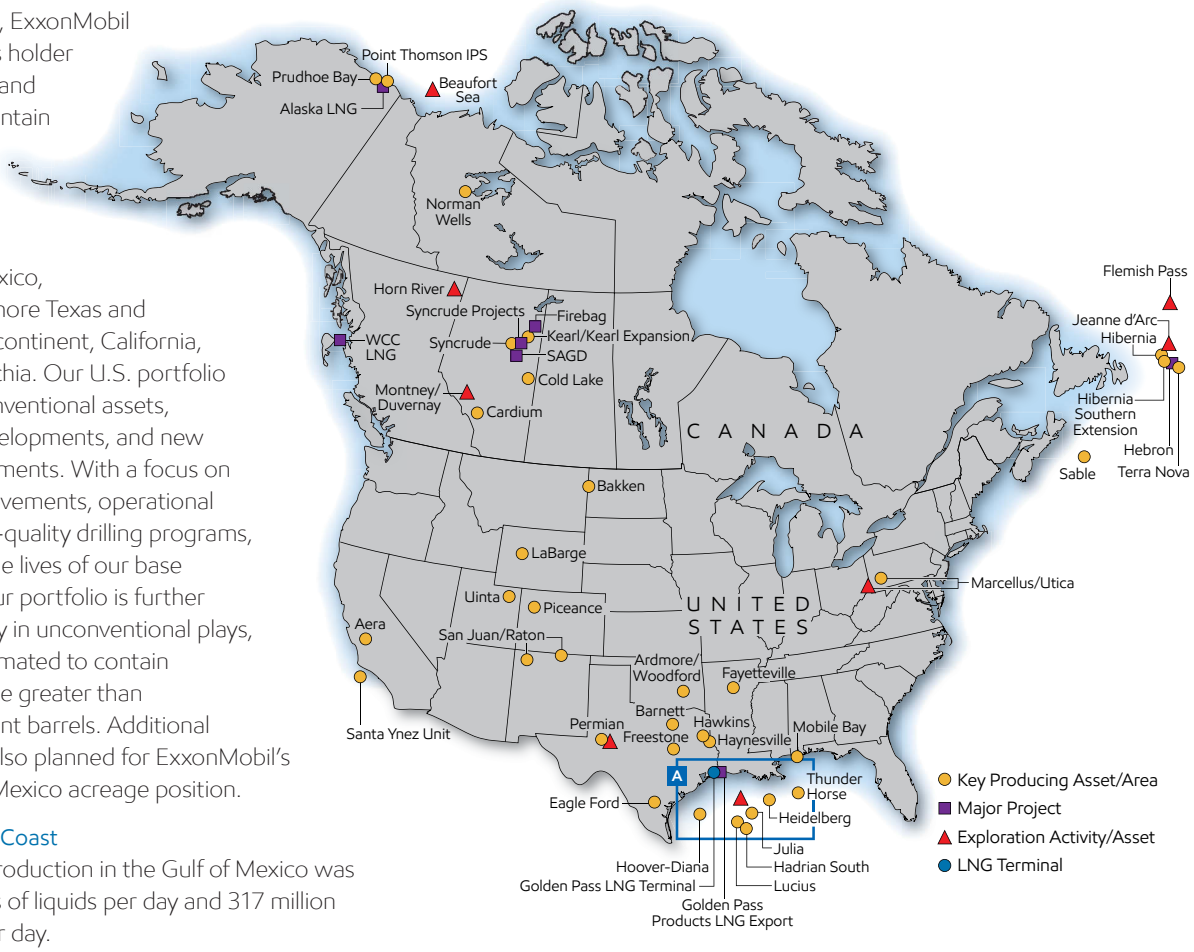
Our Americas portfolio includes conventional onshore fields, ultra-deepwater developments, numerous unconventional oil and gas opportunities, as well as oil sands and heavy oil plays. Operations in the Americas accounted for 36 percent of net oil-equivalent production.

Americas Highlights

	2016	2015	2014
Earnings *(billions of dollars)*	**(5.2)**	(1.9)	7.1
Proved Reserves *(oil-equivalent barrels, billion)*	**7.9**	12.2	12.7
Acreage *(gross acres, million)*	**51.1**	48.0	46.0
Net Liquids Production *(million barrels per day)*	**0.9**	0.9	0.8
Net Gas Available for Sale *(billion cubic feet per day)*	**3.3**	3.4	3.7

United States

In the United States, ExxonMobil is a leading reserves holder and producer of oil and natural gas. We maintain a significant position in all major producing regions, including offshore Gulf of Mexico, the Gulf Coast, onshore Texas and Louisiana, the mid-continent, California, Alaska, and Appalachia. Our U.S. portfolio includes mature conventional assets, unconventional developments, and new deepwater developments. With a focus on technological improvements, operational efficiency, and high-quality drilling programs, we are extending the lives of our base producing fields. Our portfolio is further enhanced by activity in unconventional plays, 10 of which are estimated to contain recoverable resource greater than 1 billion oil-equivalent barrels. Additional developments are also planned for ExxonMobil's deepwater Gulf of Mexico acreage position.

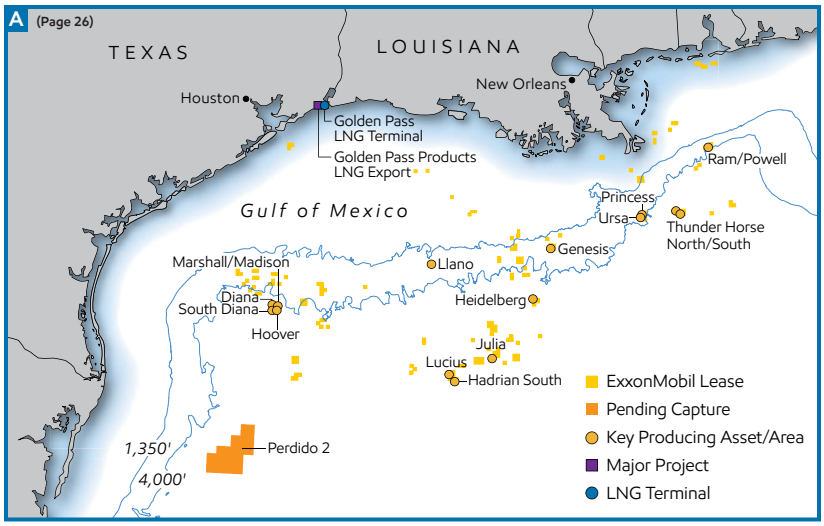


Gulf of Mexico/Gulf Coast

2016 net average production in the Gulf of Mexico was 73 thousand barrels of liquids per day and 317 million cubic feet of gas per day.

Deep Water ▪ In the Gulf of Mexico, we operate the Hoover platform, which is located in more than 4,800 feet of water and produces oil and gas from the Hoover field and several subsea tiebacks. In addition, we are a partner in seven deepwater fields, including the co-venturer-operated Thunder Horse field (ExxonMobil interest, 25 percent), and the Ursa/Princess fields (ExxonMobil interest, 16 percent). Activity also continues in the Keathley Canyon (KC) area. We participate in the co-venturer-operated Lucius development (ExxonMobil interest, 23 percent) and operate the Hadrian South development (ExxonMobil interest, 47 percent) as a subsea tieback to the Lucius platform. Also in this area, ExxonMobil and our co-venture partners continue to assess commercial options for development of the Hadrian North oil discovery (ExxonMobil interest, 50 percent), which is situated in blocks KC-918 and KC-919.

The Julia Phase 1 project (ExxonMobil interest, 50 percent) in the Walker Ridge (WR) area is a subsea tieback to the co-venturer-operated Jack-St. Malo host facility on block WR-718. Julia began production in April 2016 and is producing approximately 15 thousand barrels of liquids per day from two wells. Additional wells are expected to come online in 2017.



ExxonMobil was awarded five Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) blocks in Lease Sale 241 and two OCS blocks in Lease Sale 248 in 2016. We also captured 100-percent interest in Block GC 320. We continue to evaluate our substantial exploration portfolio in the Gulf of Mexico with investments in advanced seismic data to further enhance our understanding of the subsurface.

Conventional ▪ Offshore Alabama, the Mobile Bay development contributed net production of 118 million cubic feet of gas per day during 2016. There are 295 billion net cubic feet of remaining proved reserves in this area, and we continue to cost-effectively produce from this resource.

LNG ▪ Golden Pass Products LLC, a joint venture between ExxonMobil and Qatar Petroleum, is seeking federal authorization to add LNG export capability at the existing Golden Pass LNG terminal to export up to 15.6 million tonnes per year of LNG. This world-class LNG export project is designed to provide optionality to allow for the import or export of natural gas in response to market conditions. The project received approval to export to any country that has a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the United States in 2012 and is awaiting approval to export to non-FTA countries. Front-end engineering and design was completed in 2015 and the project continued to progress regulatory permits in 2016. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued the Final Environmental Impact Statement in July 2016 and the Final Order in December 2016.

U.S. Onshore Texas and Louisiana

ExxonMobil is a leading producer in Texas and Louisiana with strong positions in all of the states' major conventional and unconventional plays, including the Permian Basin. In 2016, onshore net production in Texas and Louisiana averaged 131 thousand barrels of liquids per day and 1.3 billion cubic feet of gas per day.

Conventional ▪ In the Permian Basin, ExxonMobil is a leading producer and leaseholder, holding 1.5 million net acres, including acreage in the Central Basin Platform. We operated one conventional drilling rig in 2016, and we completed wells across multiple fields, including Means, Goldsmith, Fullerton, Cornell, and Prentice. Approximately 47 workover rigs were also active in the Permian, increasing production

ExxonMobil and its joint venture partner continue to progress regulatory approvals for the proposed Golden Pass LNG export facility at Sabine Pass, Texas.

Worldwide Upstream Operations, continued

by completing in additional zones with fracture stimulation treatments. We are optimizing development and expanding infrastructure to facilitate production growth, including expansion of water-handling and gas-processing capacity.

Unconventional ▪ In 2016, unconventional development in the Permian Basin remained a key focus. One strategic transaction added approximately 3,000 acres in the Delaware Basin, supplementing our already strong unconventional Permian position across the Wolfcamp, Spraberry, and Bone Springs formations. At year-end 2016, we operated nine unconventional rigs in the Permian. Our net production grew 45 percent during 2016. In the prolific Wolfcamp formation in the Midland Basin, we have increased ultimate recoveries while substantially reducing drilling and completion costs.

The Teague Gas Plant processes gas from our operations in the Freestone Trend in East Texas.

ExxonMobil holds 222,000 net acres in the Haynesville/Bossier Shale of East Texas and Louisiana, where we continue to capture benefits from drilling and completion improvements. We operated two rigs in 2016 in our core acreage in East Texas.

We continue to develop and maintain our leasehold of 190,000 net acres in the Barnett Shale play in North Texas. In the Freestone tight gas trend, where ExxonMobil holds 265,000 net acres, we remain focused on operating efficiently and making disciplined investments to offset decline.

Mid-Continent

ExxonMobil produces oil and gas throughout the mid-continent states, including Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Utah, and Wyoming. Average net production from this area was 134 thousand barrels of liquids per day and 1.1 billion cubic feet of gas per day in 2016.

Conventional ▪ The LaBarge development (ExxonMobil interest, 100 percent) in Wyoming comprises the Madison, Tip Top, and Hogsback fields, along with the Shute Creek Gas Plant. It includes one of the world's largest helium recovery and physical solvent gas-sweetening plants. The LaBarge facilities processed an average of 632 million cubic feet of inlet gas per day in 2016, and completed a planned maintenance shutdown in the third quarter of 2016.

Unconventional ▪ The Bakken remained one of our most active unconventional programs in 2016, with production volumes again reaching all-time highs. ExxonMobil currently holds 570,000 net acres of high-quality resource in this play. We operated three drilling rigs in 2016 and net production in the Bakken increased 18 percent.

In 2016, we continued drilling at a measured pace in the liquids-rich Woodford Shale in the Ardmore and Marietta basins of southern Oklahoma. We operated one rig on our 281,000 net acres. We continue to advance infrastructure projects to optimize production from this area.

Appalachia

ExxonMobil holds 492,000 net acres in the Marcellus Shale across Pennsylvania and West Virginia. We also hold 33,000 net acres in the promising Utica Shale in Ohio. Our cryogenic plant in Butler County, Pennsylvania, continues to enhance returns from our Marcellus production by capturing natural gas liquids. Average net production from this area was 418 million cubic feet of gas per day in 2016.

California

ExxonMobil has a 48-percent equity share in Aera Energy LLC's operations, which comprise eight fields and about 11,000 wells that produce 56 thousand net barrels per day of a mixture of heavy and conventional oil.

The Santa Ynez Unit (SYU) development (ExxonMobil interest, 100 percent) consists of three platforms located 5 miles offshore Santa Barbara and a processing plant in Las Flores Canyon. Prior to the Plains All American Pipeline outage in May 2015, net production averaged 23 thousand barrels of liquids per day and 24 million cubic feet of gas per day. We are actively supporting efforts to restore production operations.

Alaska

ExxonMobil is the largest holder of discovered natural gas resources on the North Slope of Alaska. Average net production from Alaska was 92 thousand barrels of oil per day in 2016, driven by our 36-percent non-operating interest in the Prudhoe Bay Unit. The initial development phase of the Point Thomson project (ExxonMobil interest, 62 percent) started up in April 2016 and is designed to produce up to 10 thousand barrels per day of gross condensate.

Efforts continued in 2016 on development of North Slope gas resources. ExxonMobil, as lead party for Alaska LNG, along with the State of Alaska and co-venturers, completed pre-front-end engineering and design work in 2016 to further optimize design and reduce the project's construction costs. In addition, 12 draft Resource Reports were filed to fulfill the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's environmental pre-filing process for Section 3 of the Natural Gas Act. At the end of 2016, ExxonMobil handed over project deliverables to the Alaska Gasline Development Corporation, as the state's representative, to progress the project. ExxonMobil remains committed to developing North Slope gas under mutually acceptable commercial and fiscal terms.

Canada

ExxonMobil is one of the leading oil and gas producers in Canada through our wholly owned affiliate, ExxonMobil Canada, and majority-owned affiliate, Imperial Oil (ExxonMobil interest, 69.6 percent). Through these entities, we have one of the largest resource positions in the country and a significant portfolio of major projects, both onshore and offshore.

Offshore Canada Operations

Hebron ▪ The Hebron project (ExxonMobil interest, 35 percent) is an ExxonMobil-operated oil development located in 300 feet of water offshore Newfoundland and Labrador. The gravity-based structure (GBS) with topsides facilities and drill rig will have a capacity of 150 thousand barrels per day once operational. In 2016, fabrication and construction of the topsides modules and concrete gravity-based structure were completed. The topsides modules were integrated at a construction site in Newfoundland and Labrador, then were towed to a deepwater site where they were installed on the gravity-based structure. This 50,000-tonne floatover set a new industry record for the heaviest marine floatover operation. The integrated facility will be towed to its offshore location with production commencing in late 2017.

Hibernia ▪ The Hibernia field (ExxonMobil interest, 33 percent) offshore Newfoundland and Labrador is operated by Hibernia Management and Development Company Ltd. Hibernia's net production averaged 21 thousand barrels of oil per day in 2016 and it produced its one billionth barrel. The Hibernia Southern Extension project (ExxonMobil interest, 28 percent) is a subsea tieback to the existing Hibernia platform, which accesses recoverable resources of approximately 160 million barrels of oil. The project started up in 2014, and drilling and completion operations are ongoing. Continued ramp-up of oil production through the year resulted in average net production of 12 thousand barrels of oil per day.

The Hibernia Unit Ben Nevis-Avalon (BNA) project (ExxonMobil interest, 28 percent) is another subsea tieback to the existing Hibernia platform. The project captured synergies with the Hibernia Southern Extension project through common design and excavated drill center. Subsea drilling and completion operations commenced in 2016, with oil production expected to begin in 2017.

Sable ▪ The ExxonMobil-operated Sable Offshore Energy project (combined ExxonMobil and Imperial Oil interest, 60 percent) in Nova Scotia comprises five producing fields. Net production in 2016 averaged 61 million cubic feet of gas per day and 2 thousand barrels of associated natural gas liquids per day.

In December 2016, the Hebron project set a new industry record executing the heaviest marine floatover and topsides installation operation ever.

Worldwide Upstream Operations, continued

Terra Nova ▪ The co-venturer-operated Terra Nova development (ExxonMobil interest, 19 percent) averaged 5 thousand net barrels of oil production per day in 2016. Located in 300 feet of water, Terra Nova consists of a unique, harsh-environment-equipped floating production, storage, and offloading (FPSO) vessel. In 2016, the co-venturers approved a 15-month workover and drilling program that will commence in the second half of 2017 and is expected to capture 29 million gross barrels of oil.

Greater Flemish Pass ▪ In 2015, ExxonMobil acquired 1,675 square miles of 3D seismic data over our operated EL1135 (ExxonMobil interest, 40 percent) block. Currently, technical work is under way on EL1135 to further determine its prospectivity. ExxonMobil also operates EL1136 (ExxonMobil interest, 33 percent) and EL1137 (ExxonMobil interest, 100 percent).

In 2016, ExxonMobil was awarded three blocks totaling approximately 652,000 net acres. The company also acquired a 35-percent interest in EL1123B and a 33-percent interest in EL1142, increasing its acreage position by more than 302,000 net acres. ExxonMobil obtained more than 2,100 square miles of 3D seismic data over EL1140, EL1141, and EL1142.

Beaufort Sea ▪ ExxonMobil and Imperial Oil, the operator, have a combined 50-percent interest in EL476 and EL477 in the Beaufort Sea covering 500,000 net acres. In 2016, we continued to work closely with regulators, both federal and territorial, to progress plans for future exploration drilling.

Onshore Canada Operations

Cold Lake ▪ In 2016, the Cold Lake heavy oil field in Alberta (Imperial Oil interest, 100 percent) achieved production of 138 thousand net barrels of oil per day. Cold Lake is one of the largest thermal in situ heavy oil projects in the world. It has more than 4,300 wells directionally drilled from multiple satellite pads tied back to central facilities, which reduce surface land requirements. Cyclic steam stimulation is used to recover bitumen, and recovery is increased through the use of leading-edge thermal technologies. Since the inception of the Cold Lake project, continuous improvements and advances in technology have allowed us to more than double the expected recovery from the initial commercial development area. Experimental pilots are progressing to test the long-term impacts of solvent-based recovery technologies to further enhance ultimate recovery and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, both for Cold Lake and future heavy oil opportunities.

Kearl ▪ The Kearl oil sands development (combined ExxonMobil and Imperial Oil interest, 100 percent) has an estimated ultimate recovery of more than 4 billion barrels. Production of mined bitumen averaged 167 thousand net barrels per day in 2016. The Kearl Expansion Project was completed and started up in June 2015, increasing production capacity by 110 thousand barrels of bitumen per day.

Technology: Subsurface Expertise Continues to Deliver Value

ExxonMobil's analytical and simulation expertise has been a key enabler of our joint venture partnership at Upper Zakum (see page 45). Laboratory analyses of the total carbonate pore system have delivered a step-change in our understanding of fluid flow in lower-permeability carbonates, supporting continued efforts to increase recovery factors and optimize field development. Record-breaking high-angle extended-reach wells have been enabled by proprietary technology, while drilling performance has been improved through various technical contributions and applied proprietary technologies. Continuing to capitalize on this success, ExxonMobil's Drilling Advisory System, which integrates complex physics with data analytics to provide real-time optimization, was piloted in 2016 at Upper Zakum, showing great promise for future wells. Finally, advanced computational models and physical experiments have led to stimulation designs that remove and bypass formation damage, maximize production, and ensure contribution from the entire length of the completion. ExxonMobil's ability to work alongside our partners and demonstrate measurable improvements resulted in the successful drilling of the U.A.E.'s longest well and deployment of the world's longest 6⅝-inch well liner.

PHOTO: **ExxonMobil scientists study the physics of carbonate stimulation.**

Montney and Duvernay ▪ ExxonMobil continued to delineate our 658,000 net acres in the liquids-rich Montney and Duvernay plays. We operated one rig on these plays in 2016.

Steam-Assisted Gravity Drainage (SAGD) ▪ ExxonMobil and Imperial Oil continue to evaluate oil sands acreage in the Athabasca and Cold Lake regions, including Aspen, Clarke Creek, Corner, Cold Lake Expansion, and Clyden. In 2016, front-end engineering and design was completed for Aspen, and regulatory filings were progressed with the Alberta Energy Regulator. Technology that utilizes solvents as part of the steam injection process to improve bitumen production and recovery has been incorporated into the SAGD development concept.

The Syncrude oil sands mining operation produces synthetic crude oil.

Syncrude ▪ The Syncrude oil sands mining operation (Imperial Oil interest, 25 percent) produced synthetic crude averaging 67 thousand net barrels per day in 2016. The operation achieved best-ever performance in the second half of the year, producing 87 thousand net barrels per day. We are progressing several projects to sustain production as we continue to evaluate future developments.

West Coast Canada (WCC) LNG ▪ ExxonMobil and Imperial Oil continued project assessment and planning for a proposed LNG project in Prince Rupert, British Columbia. Through our jointly owned affiliate WCC LNG Ltd., ExxonMobil and Imperial Oil received Governor-in-Council approval in October 2016 for an export license from the National Energy Board to export up to 30 million tonnes of LNG per year for 40 years. Engineering and environmental studies continued in 2016, supporting design optimizations and regulatory activity for the project.

Horn River ▪ In the Horn River Basin, located in northeast British Columbia (combined ExxonMobil and Imperial Oil interest, 100 percent), we currently hold approximately 230,000 net acres, making us one of the largest landholders in the basin. In 2015, we completed the Horn River Production Pilot, and, in 2016, incorporated subsurface and execution learnings into an updated development basis.

Mexico

In December 2016, an ExxonMobil consortium was declared the high bidder on Perdido sub-Basin Block 2 in the Mexico Deepwater Tender Round 1. Contract signing is expected in 2017. The capture, which totals approximately 367,000 net acres, will mark ExxonMobil's first upstream activity in Mexico.

South America

Argentina

In Argentina, ExxonMobil holds a 51-percent interest in the Chihuidos concession. During 2016, we sold net daily gas production of 22 million cubic feet to local markets.

ExxonMobil also continued an exploration drilling and well-testing campaign in the highly prospective Vaca Muerta shale formation in the Neuquén Basin, where we hold approximately 330,000 net acres. In addition to continued activity across the basin and commencing drilling and facilities work on the Bajo del Choique/La Invernada pilot, we also received approval to begin a pilot program on the Pampa de las Yeguas Block. This Pampa de las Yeguas program includes drilling three wells with associated tie-in facilities.

Brazil

ExxonMobil holds an operating interest in two deepwater blocks offshore Brazil, totaling more than 161,000 net acres. We completed seismic operations on the blocks in February 2016.

Worldwide Upstream Operations, continued

Colombia

ExxonMobil has an interest in four Colombian onshore blocks in a tight liquids play. Offshore Colombia, the COL-4 Technical Evaluation Agreement (ExxonMobil interest, 33 percent) covers approximately 889,000 net acres in deep water. Operations to gather seismic data were completed in 2016.

Guyana

ExxonMobil holds a 45-percent operating interest in the 3-million-net-acre Stabroek deepwater block offshore Guyana. In 2016, the Liza-2 and Liza-3 appraisal wells confirmed recoverable resource in excess of 1 billion oil-equivalent barrels. In August 2016, ExxonMobil commenced environmental permitting for the Liza Phase 1 development. The initial project will consist of subsea development wells and a 100-thousand-barrel-per-day floating production, storage, and offloading (FPSO) vessel. We have awarded the contract for front-end engineering and design of the FPSO vessel. In December, we made a second significant oil discovery at Payara, 10 miles from Liza-1, and are evaluating options for commercialization.

ExxonMobil acquired a 35-percent operating interest in the Canje Block offshore Guyana, totaling 525,000 net acres. The Canje Block is adjacent to the Stabroek Block. As part of our commitment to timely evaluation of the block's potential, we completed a proprietary 3D seismic survey in 2016, benefiting from favorable market conditions.

In early 2017, ExxonMobil acquired a 50-percent interest and operatorship in the Kaieteur Block offshore Guyana, capturing approximately 1.7 million net acres. ExxonMobil will be the operator. The Kaieteur Block is to the north, adjacent to the Stabroek and Canje blocks, approximately 150 miles offshore in ultra-deep water.

Uruguay

ExxonMobil acquired a 35-percent interest in deepwater Block 14 in 2015, and a 17.5-percent interest in deepwater Block 13 in 2016, capturing a total of 906,000 net acres.

Venezuela

The Cerro Negro and La Ceiba assets were expropriated without compensation by Venezuela in June 2007. ExxonMobil affiliates filed a request for arbitration with the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). In October 2014, ICSID issued an award of $1.6 billion. Venezuela is challenging the award, and the matter remains pending.

Highlight: Optimizing Asset Performance

ExxonMobil continues to focus on maximizing production and minimizing downtime events at our existing assets. To enable more of these types of opportunities, we are integrating high-end physics with new data analytics techniques through enhanced production surveillance and optimization workflows. These workflows allow for real-time comparisons of what the physics predicts is possible versus what is actually happening in the field. During the last year, we have applied these techniques to optimize production volumes and improve gas lift efficiency at our Serpentina and Jade operations in Equatorial Guinea and at Hoover in the Gulf of Mexico. For these assets, we have identified opportunities to increase production by up to 7 percent. These applications have helped advance the development of a common platform to extend the benefits throughout the portfolio.

PHOTO: Workers conduct surveillance in an operations control room.

Europe

ExxonMobil is one of Europe's largest producers of oil and gas. Key assets include North Sea oil and natural gas production operations, as well as onshore natural gas production in the Netherlands and Germany. In 2016, European operations accounted for 14 percent of ExxonMobil's net oil and natural gas production.

Europe Highlights

	2016	2015	2014
Earnings *(billions of dollars)*	**0.8**	1.8	2.6
Proved Reserves *(oil-equivalent barrels, billion)*	**1.8**	1.9	2.1
Acreage *(gross acres, million)*	**14.7**	17.6	18.3
Net Liquids Production *(million barrels per day)*	**0.2**	0.2	0.2
Net Gas Available for Sale *(billion cubic feet per day)*	**2.2**	2.3	2.8

ExxonMobil continues to progress exploration activities and development projects in Europe. We are increasing recovery from existing producing assets through work programs and the implementation of new technology. In Norway, work program drilling has added significant production at the Balder field. In the Romanian sector of the Black Sea, we completed a drilling campaign that evaluated additional resource potential near our Domino gas discovery. Additionally, ExxonMobil provides natural gas supply to the European market through LNG from our joint ventures with Qatar Petroleum, including use of jointly owned receiving terminals in Italy and the United Kingdom.

Cyprus

In December 2016, ExxonMobil and Qatar Petroleum were jointly awarded the right to negotiate an exploration and production contract for offshore Block 10 as part of Cyprus' third offshore licensing round. Negotiations with the Cypriot government are ongoing. Once completed, ExxonMobil will be the operator.

Germany

ExxonMobil is Germany's largest natural gas producer, with production from ExxonMobil-operated fields accounting for more than 60 percent of all natural gas produced in the country. In 2016, these fields generated average net production of 326 million cubic feet per day.

Our subsidiaries in Germany hold 2.3 million net acres of exploration acreage in Lower Saxony and North Rhine Westphalia. These contain potential shale gas, tight gas, tight liquids, and coal bed methane exploration plays. In 2016, new legislation was passed concerning unconventional pilot projects. We continue to monitor the regulatory environment.

Worldwide Upstream Operations, continued

Ireland

ExxonMobil acquired a 50-percent interest in six license options in the Porcupine Basin covering 952,000 net acres in deep water. 3D seismic data were acquired in 2016, with additional acquisition planned for 2017.

Italy

The Adriatic LNG Terminal (ExxonMobil interest, 71 percent), located 10 miles offshore Porto Levante in the northern Adriatic Sea, is the world's only fixed offshore LNG storage and regasification terminal. In 2016, 64 LNG cargoes were delivered, providing about 3.9 million tonnes of LNG to the Italian natural gas grid.

An LNG vessel from Qatar offloads at the offshore Adriatic LNG Terminal.

Netherlands

Nederlandse Aardolie Maatschappij (NAM), an ExxonMobil equity company with Shell (ExxonMobil interest, 50 percent), is the largest natural gas producer in the Netherlands. Gas is produced from more than 100 onshore and offshore fields. NAM utilizes underground storage facilities at Norg, Grijpskerk, and Alkmaar to help sustain natural gas deliveries.

Daily net production in the Netherlands averaged 1.1 billion cubic feet of gas in 2016. The majority of this production comes from the Groningen field (ExxonMobil interest, 30 percent), which is Europe's largest natural gas field. Groningen's offtake is restricted by a regulatory limit of 24 billion cubic meters per year.

Norway

ExxonMobil is among the largest oil and gas producers in Norway, with average net production in 2016 of 158 thousand barrels of liquids per day and 405 million cubic feet of gas per day. We operate several offshore producing fields, including Ringhorne (ExxonMobil interest, 100 percent), Ringhorne East (ExxonMobil interest, 77 percent), and Balder (ExxonMobil interest, 100 percent). In 2016, net production averaged 54 thousand oil-equivalent barrels per day for Balder and Ringhorne combined.

We recently completed a three-year drilling program at Balder, adding 42 million oil-equivalent barrels of proved reserves. This was following improvements in seismic imaging in the Balder and Ringhorne area. We are assessing the potential for further drilling at Balder and Ringhorne. We also drilled a successful well at Sigyn (ExxonMobil interest, 40 percent), adding 5 thousand net oil-equivalent barrels per day.

ExxonMobil also has significant equity participation in 20 partner-operated fields offshore Norway. In 2016, average net production from these fields yielded 103 thousand barrels of liquids per day and 388 million cubic feet of gas per day.

At Aasgard, the second train of the Aasgard Subsea Compression Project (ExxonMobil interest, 14 percent) started up in January 2016. This new compression technology will help to maximize recovery from the Mikkel and Midgard fields.

ExxonMobil is also actively participating in developing new projects, including Trestakk (ExxonMobil interest, 33 percent) and the Snorre Expansion Project (ExxonMobil interest, 17.5 percent), which together have recoverable resource of more than 53 million net oil-equivalent barrels.

ExxonMobil continues to evaluate future drilling opportunities in the Ringhorne area in Norway.

Romania

ExxonMobil has a 50-percent working interest in the Neptun Deep license covering approximately 932,000 net acres in the Black Sea. During 2016, ExxonMobil completed an exploration and appraisal well drilling program in the block. To optimize the commercial attractiveness of the project, we are assessing the potential application of *cMIST* technology and other cost reduction initiatives. Detailed development planning and economic viability studies will continue into 2017.

Ukraine

In August 2012, an ExxonMobil-led consortium won the tender for the Skifska offshore block in the Black Sea totaling 4.1 million gross acres. Due to the political situation in Ukraine, the negotiations to conclude the transaction remain in force majeure.

United Kingdom

ExxonMobil holds interests in about 40 producing fields in the North Sea, principally through a joint venture with Shell. In 2016, average net production from these fields was 40 thousand barrels of liquids per day and 307 million cubic feet of gas per day. Drilling activities are ongoing, primarily at Shearwater.

ExxonMobil Interest ▲ Exploration Activity/Asset
Major Project

ExxonMobil also holds a 50-percent interest in two co-venturer-operated exploration licenses consisting of 129,000 net acres in the North Sea. Seismic data interpretation is ongoing.

The South Hook LNG regasification terminal (ExxonMobil interest, 24 percent) located in Milford Haven, Wales, supplies gas to the United Kingdom's natural gas grid. In 2016, the South Hook LNG terminal received 58 LNG cargoes.

In addition, ExxonMobil has interests in several North Sea hydrocarbon transportation and processing systems, including the SEGAL gas plant at St. Fergus, where natural gas liquids are extracted to provide feedstock for our onshore ethylene plant in Fife, Scotland.

Technology: *cMIST* Technology: A Step-Change in Gas Treating

Traditional dehydration techniques use trayed or packed absorber towers to remove water from gas streams to mitigate the effects of hydrates and corrosion and to meet pipeline specifications. These techniques can often be costly in offshore and logistically challenged onshore applications due to their large size and weight. ExxonMobil invented and patented a process-intensification concept using a compact mass-transfer and in-line separation technology process known as *cMIST* technology to address these challenges. *cMIST* technology leverages an ExxonMobil-designed mixer that creates small-diameter liquid droplets with high surface area for absorption and adapts compact in-line separation technology for gas scrubbing. A field demonstration was successfully completed at our XTO operations in the Ardmore Basin, helping to establish it as the leading dehydration concept for our potential Neptun Deep development in Romania. *cMIST* technology is capable of reducing weight of dehydration equipment by 50 percent and associated costs by 20 percent, providing a step-change in capital efficiency for remote onshore, offshore, and subsea gas developments.

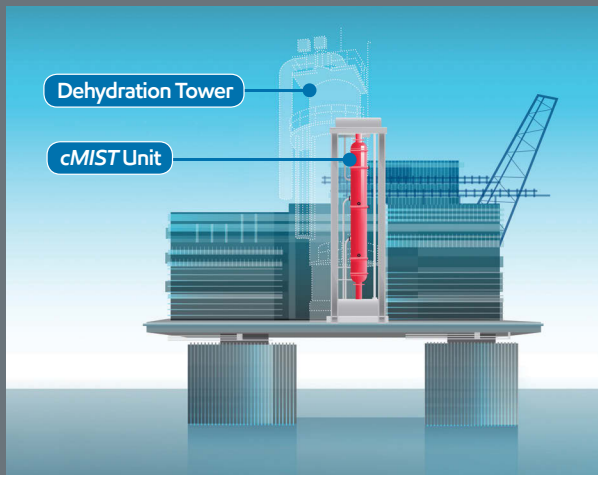


PHOTO: *cMIST* technology is a smaller, lighter gas-treating technology designed for use in offshore and logistically challenged onshore locations.

Worldwide Upstream Operations, continued

Africa

ExxonMobil is one of Africa's leading oil producers. Our operations in Africa accounted for 12 percent of our 2016 net oil and natural gas production. In addition to producing activities, we have ongoing exploration activities. ExxonMobil holds interests in 19 deepwater blocks totaling about 5.2 million net acres.

Africa Highlights

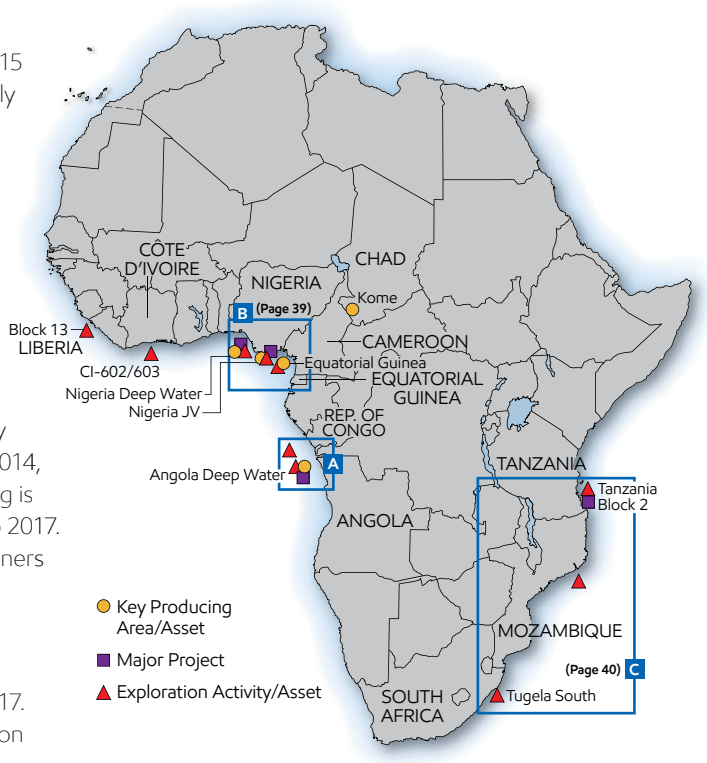
	2016	2015	2014
Earnings *(billions of dollars)*	**0.5**	0.9	3.7
Proved Reserves *(oil-equivalent barrels, billion)*	**1.1**	1.3	1.4
Acreage *(gross acres, million)*	**12.0**	13.1	24.4
Net Liquids Production *(million barrels per day)*	**0.5**	0.5	0.5
Net Gas Available for Sale *(billion cubic feet per day)*	**–**	–	–

Angola

We have interest in three deepwater blocks covering nearly 2 million gross acres in Angola. These blocks contain world-class development opportunities and have a gross recoverable resource potential of approximately 10 billion oil-equivalent barrels. Including production from the co-venturer-operated Block 17, our net production in Angola averaged 169 thousand barrels of oil per day in 2016.

Block 15 ▪ ExxonMobil has a 40-percent interest in Block 15 which has recoverable resource potential of approximately 4 billion gross oil-equivalent barrels. More than 2 billion barrels have been produced since 2003. Block 15 was Angola's second-highest-producing block in 2016, and facilities continue to operate with very high levels of reliability. Drilling continued with two rigs in 2016.

Block 15 development is focused on the Kizomba Satellites Phase 2 project, which includes subsea tiebacks to the Kizomba B and Mondo floating production, storage, and offloading (FPSO) vessels. The Phase 2 project is expected to recover approximately 190 million barrels of oil. Development drilling began in 2014, and production started ahead of schedule in 2015. Drilling is ongoing and wells will continue to be brought online into 2017. Through collaborative development efforts with our partners and major contractors, we continue to utilize the local workforce to enhance Angolan economic development and competitiveness.



Block 17 ▪ ExxonMobil has a 20-percent interest in Block 17. Through year-end 2016, 15 discoveries have been made on the block with a gross recoverable resource potential of approximately 5 billion oil-equivalent barrels.

Block 32 ▪ Project and development drilling activity has started on Block 32 where ExxonMobil has a 15-percent interest. To date, 13 discoveries have been announced with a total resource exceeding 1 billion oil-equivalent barrels. The first development planned for Block 32 is the Kaombo Split Hub project in the southeastern section of the block, which will use two FPSO vessels to produce about 600 million barrels of oil over the project's life. A final investment decision was made in 2014, and construction, drilling, and offshore installation activities are progressing. Start-up is anticipated in 2018. Development concept studies continue for the remaining discovered resources on the block.

Chad

ExxonMobil is one of the leading oil producers in Chad with average net production of 21 thousand barrels of oil per day in 2016. A workover rig was mobilized in early 2016 to conduct a campaign of down-hole pump replacements, primarily in the Kome, Miandoum, and Bolobo oil fields (ExxonMobil interest, 40 percent). ExxonMobil continues to support Chad resource development by progressing Polymer Enhanced Oil Recovery testing, which has the potential to play a significant role in maximizing reserves, recovery, and asset profitability.

The Kizomba A floating production, storage, and offloading (FPSO) vessel operates offshore Angola.

Côte d'Ivoire

ExxonMobil holds two frontier deepwater blocks, CI-602 and CI-603 (ExxonMobil interest, 90 percent). Evaluation of more than 1,500 square miles of 3D seismic data and more than 600 miles of 2D seismic data is under way.

Equatorial Guinea

ExxonMobil operates the Zafiro field in Equatorial Guinea (ExxonMobil interest, 71 percent) in water depths between 400 and 2,800 feet. The Zafiro field has produced more than 1 billion barrels in its 20 years of production. In 2016, net production averaged 31 thousand barrels of oil per day.

ExxonMobil holds an 80-percent interest in Block EG-06. Nearly 600 square miles of 3D seismic data were acquired on the block in 2015. Technical evaluation is under way.

Gabon

In 2016, ExxonMobil relinquished interests in the Arouwe block offshore Gabon.

Liberia

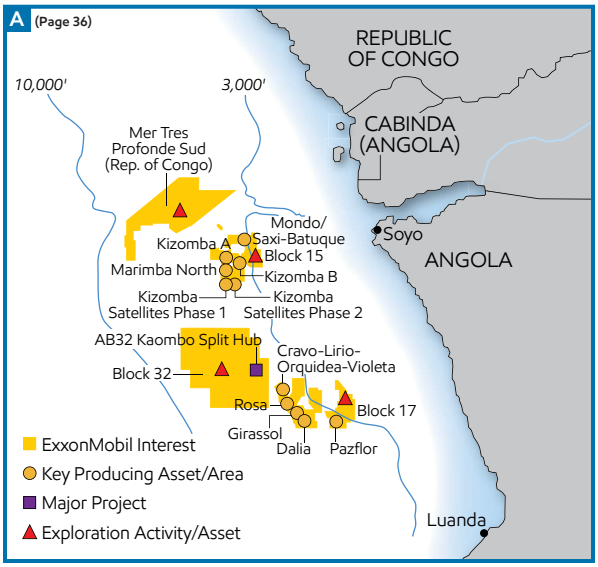
ExxonMobil holds an 83-percent interest in Liberia Block 13, covering approximately 520,000 net acres.

Mozambique

ExxonMobil, together with Rosneft, was jointly awarded the right to negotiate exploration and production rights to offshore blocks A5-B, Z5-C, and Z5-D as part of Mozambique's fifth licensing round. A5-B is 35 miles offshore in the Angoche area and Z5-C and Z5-D are 70 miles offshore in the Zambezi area. The companies have begun negotiations with the Government of the Republic of Mozambique and the Institute of National Petroleum on detailed terms of participation. Once completed, ExxonMobil will be the operator.

Nigeria

ExxonMobil continues to develop our interests offshore Nigeria. We operate the deepwater Erha, Erha North, and Usan fields and produce from co-venturer-operated fields.



Worldwide Upstream Operations, continued

We also operate a shallow-water joint venture with the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation offshore southeastern Nigeria (ExxonMobil interest, 40 percent for crude and condensate, 51 percent for natural gas liquids). In 2016, net production in Nigeria averaged 253 thousand barrels of liquids per day.

Nigeria – Deep Water

Erha/Erha North ▪ The Erha development (ExxonMobil interest, 56 percent) is located 60 miles offshore in 3,900 feet of water. The development consists of more than 30 subsea wells tied back to an FPSO vessel with a facility design capacity in excess of 200 thousand barrels per day.

The Erha North Phase 2 project (ExxonMobil interest, 56 percent) is a subsea tieback to the Erha FPSO vessel. The project further develops the currently producing Erha North field, with a peak production rate of approximately 80 thousand gross barrels of oil per day. The project started up ahead of schedule in September 2015. Development drilling was completed in June 2016.

Bonga North ▪ The Bonga North development (ExxonMobil interest, 20 percent) will include multiple subsea wells tied back to an FPSO vessel. It is expected to develop another 800 million oil-equivalent barrels.

Bonga Northwest ▪ Bonga Northwest (ExxonMobil interest, 20 percent) achieved start-up in 2014. The project will develop approximately 100 million barrels of oil using a subsea tieback to the existing Bonga FPSO vessel, which began production from the Bonga field in 2005.

Bonga Southwest ▪ The Bonga Southwest development (ExxonMobil interest, 16 percent) is planned as an FPSO vessel development with a dedicated gas export pipeline. The project is anticipated to develop approximately 800 million oil-equivalent barrels. Concept optimization is ongoing.

Highlight: Fit-for-Purpose Development

At ExxonMobil, we continue to leverage our project management and technology integration to improve capital efficiency in our Upstream business. In 2016, we reduced estimated capital expenditures by 30 percent for our near-term major projects with no impact on anticipated project volumes.

Our fit-for-purpose "Project Essentials" approach fully engages the talent and training of our global workforce, balancing the right concept with cost structure and efficient execution. For example, at our Neptun Deep development in Romania, we are examining concepts such as an unmanned offshore platform that may benefit from proprietary *cMIST* technology to enable offshore separation of produced water from the natural gas stream. This application eliminates the need for an onshore gas plant, significantly reducing the project cost and anticipated environmental footprint.

In Nigeria, this same approach has been applied to our Owowo development, where a subsea tieback development concept leveraging existing infrastructure has reduced proposed development cost by nearly 40 percent.

In Guyana, our phased development approach on the Stabroek Block for Liza Phase 1 will leverage a highly optimized conversion FPSO vessel. This approach will allow early production while development planning progresses for the second phase of Liza and other potential developments on the block.

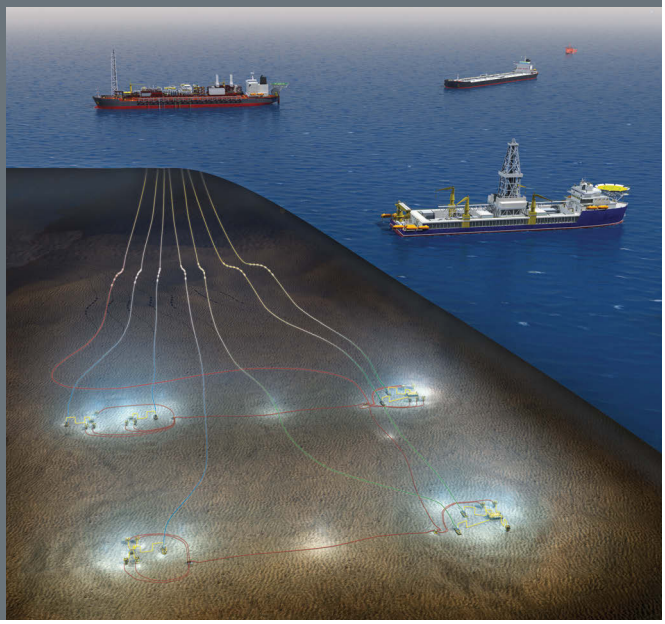
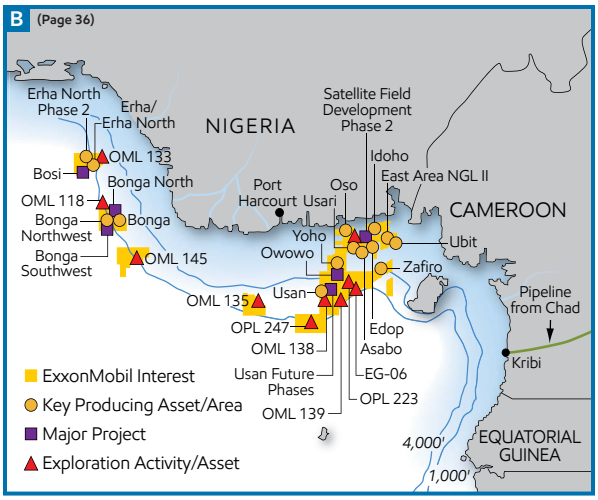


PHOTO: Development scoping for the FPSO vessel and associated facilities at Liza offshore Guyana.

Bosi ▪ The Bosi development (ExxonMobil interest, 56 percent) is planned as a spread-moored floating production unit with associated subsea wells that utilizes the Erha FPSO vessel for oil storage and offloading. The Bosi Phase 1 project is expected to develop more than 600 million barrels of oil. Concept selection is progressing in participation with the Nigerian government and our co-venture partner.



Usan ▪ Usan (ExxonMobil interest, 30 percent) is located 60 miles offshore Nigeria in 2,500 feet of water. Full development is designed to recover more than 300 million barrels of oil using subsea wells connected to a 180-thousand-barrel-per-day-capacity FPSO vessel.

OML 138 ▪ Discoveries have been made in the Ukot South area on OML 138 (ExxonMobil interest, 30 percent) located southeast of the Usan field. ExxonMobil is currently evaluating development options and assessing additional potential on the block.

OML 139 ▪ ExxonMobil signed a Production Sharing Contract (PSC) with the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation in 2015 (ExxonMobil interest, 27 percent). Evaluation of remaining exploration potential on the block continues.

OPL 223 ▪ We continue to evaluate the remaining exploration potential on the block (ExxonMobil interest, 27 percent).

Owowo ▪ Successful exploration wells were drilled in 2012 and 2016 in the Owowo field, spanning portions of ExxonMobil-operated OPL 223 and OML 139. Expected recovery from the Owowo field is between 500 million and 1 billion barrels of oil. Development planning is under way.

OPL 247 ▪ In 2015, ExxonMobil executed agreements with Heritage Oil and Gas Company Limited and Kenda Capital B.V. Nigeria Limited covering their interests in OPL 247. ExxonMobil also executed a PSC with the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation covering its interest in OPL 247. ExxonMobil operates the block. Evaluation of exploration potential continues.

The West Saturn rig drilled a successful exploration well at Owowo in Nigeria in 2016, confirming recoverable resource between 500 million and 1 billion barrels of oil.

Worldwide Upstream Operations, continued

Nigeria Shelf – Joint Venture

ExxonMobil's portfolio in the Nigerian shelf encompasses 70 discovered fields. We have ongoing activities to maximize recovery, including optimization of base operations and a series of platform upgrades. Technical evaluations continue in an effort to identify and prioritize drillwell opportunities in preparation for future drilling campaigns.

Satellite Field Development ▪ Execution of ExxonMobil's "design one, build multiple" approach for the Satellite Field Development project (ExxonMobil interest, 40 percent) is advancing. Phase 1 achieved first oil in October 2012 with the installation of three new platforms and drilling activities concluded in May 2014. Peak production from Phase 1 reached 70 thousand barrels of liquids per day, with recovery anticipated to exceed 120 million barrels of oil and natural gas liquids. In 2016, concept optimization studies progressed on Phase 2 of the Satellite Field Development, incorporating learnings from Phase 1.

Natural Gas Liquids ▪ Natural gas liquids are produced from the Oso Natural Gas Liquids project and the East Area Natural Gas Liquids II project (ExxonMobil interest, 51 percent). The projects are expected to recover around 670 million barrels of natural gas liquids and have reduced flaring since start-up in 2007.

Domestic Power Generation and Natural Gas Supply ▪ Development of a 530-megawatt power plant is under way. Engineering, procurement, and construction agreements have been advanced, and government approval is being progressed. The plant is a central component of an integrated plan to increase gas utilization and power generation capacity in Nigeria.

Republic of Congo

Five discoveries have been announced in the Mer Tres Profonde Sud block (ExxonMobil interest, 30 percent) with a total resource of approximately 400 million oil-equivalent barrels. We continue to evaluate development options.

South Africa

In 2016, more than 700 square miles of 3D seismic data were acquired over the Tugela South Block (ExxonMobil interest, 40 percent). Evaluation of the block is under way.

Tanzania

ExxonMobil holds a 35-percent interest in the Block 2 Tangawizi discovery. Operator Statoil and ExxonMobil are advancing development planning and commercial discussions for a potential joint LNG plant fed with resource from Block 2 and other nearby blocks.

Our Usan development offshore Nigeria utilizes subsea wells tied back to an FPSO vessel.

Asia

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

Asia Highlights

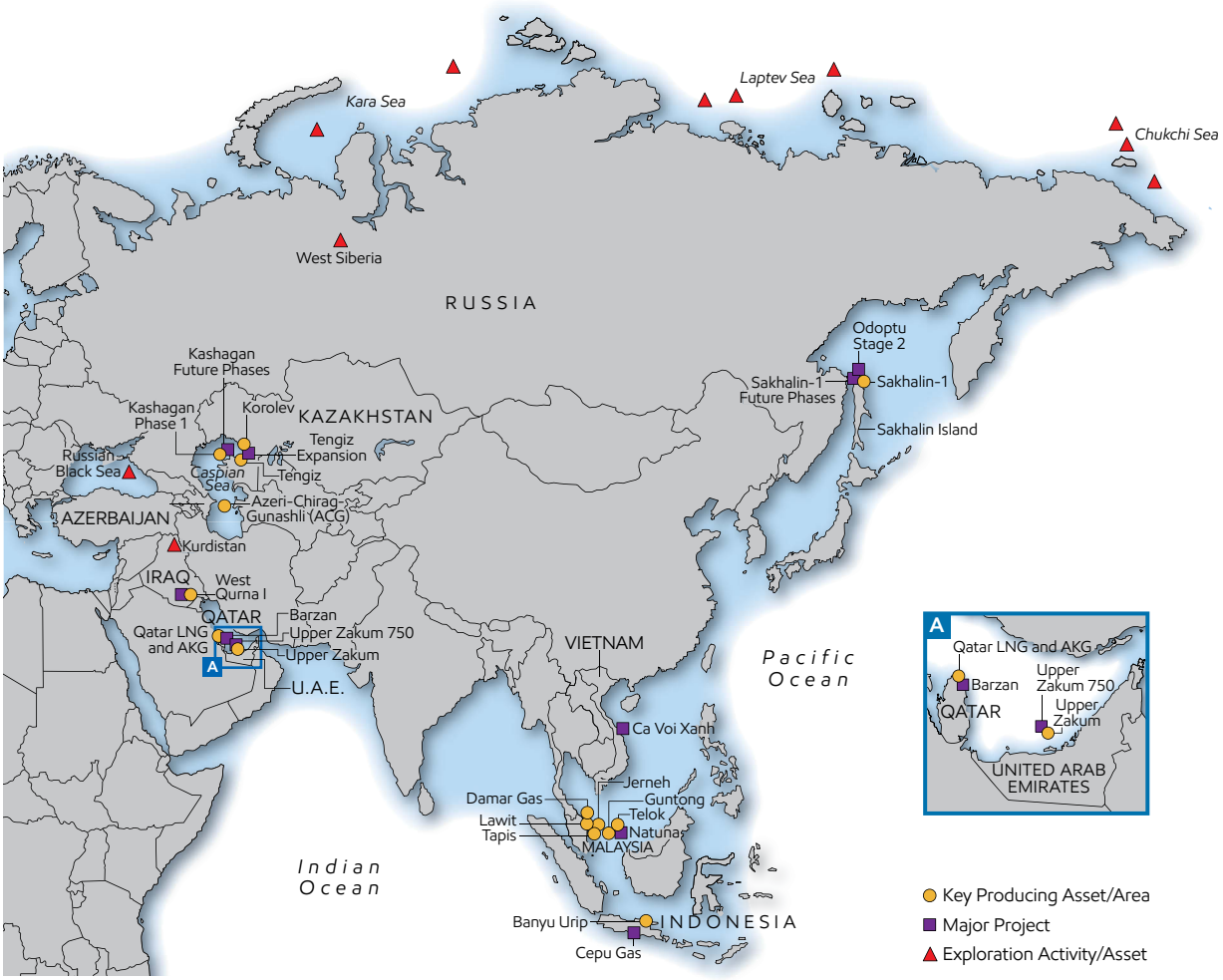
	2016	2015	2014
Earnings *(billions of dollars)*	**3.8**	5.7	13.2
Proved Reserves *(oil-equivalent barrels, billion)*	**7.8**	8.1	7.6
Acreage *(gross acres, million)*	**196.1**	200.6	211.0
Net Liquids Production *(million barrels per day)*	**0.7**	0.7	0.6
Net Gas Available for Sale *(billion cubic feet per day)*	**3.7**	4.1	4.1

Azerbaijan

The Azeri-Chirag-Gunashli (ACG) megafield (ExxonMobil interest, 8 percent) has produced more than 3 billion barrels of oil since starting up in 1997. In 2016, net production from ACG averaged 22 thousand barrels of oil per day. In December 2016, ExxonMobil, along with our partners in ACG, signed a Letter of Intent to extend the Production Sharing Agreement by an additional 25 years through 2049.

Indonesia

The Banyu Urip field is estimated to contain 729 million barrels of recoverable oil. The Banyu Urip project is the first development in the Cepu Block onshore Java (ExxonMobil interest, 45 percent). In early 2016, the project safely reached its planned production rate of 165 thousand barrels per day, representing approximately 20 percent of Indonesia's total annual oil production. Strong well performance and reliable facility operation have increased daily production to 185 thousand barrels. Net production in 2016 averaged 58 thousand barrels of liquids per day.



Worldwide Upstream Operations, continued

Also on the Cepu Block, ExxonMobil and partners are advancing the Cepu Gas project, a unitized development covering the Jambaran and Tiung Biru gas fields with PT Pertamina EP Cepu as the unit operator. In 2016, front-end engineering and design was completed, and commercial discussions continued.

The Plan of Development for the Kedung Keris field, located 10 miles from the Banyu Urip field on the Cepu Block, was approved in June 2016. The Kedung Keris field is expected to add 20 million barrels of recoverable crude oil, increasing Cepu Block production by approximately 10 thousand barrels of oil per day.

Discussions on the Natuna field continue with the Indonesian government under the terms of the current Principle of Agreement, signed in December 2015.

An oilfield worker collecting data at a West Qurna I wellhead.

Iraq

ExxonMobil signed agreements with the South Oil Company of the Iraqi Ministry of Oil in 2010 to redevelop and expand production from the West Qurna I oil field in southern Iraq (ExxonMobil interest, 33 percent). Located in one of Iraq's most prolific producing areas, the West Qurna I field redevelopment and expansion entails drilling, reservoir pressure support, development of undeveloped reservoirs, and construction of new production facilities and associated infrastructure.

Production from West Qurna I averaged 445 thousand barrels per day in 2016, an increase of about 220 thousand barrels of oil per day compared to 2010. We further increased reservoir pressure through continued water injection to support increasing production. We progressed field construction of additional facilities projects to expand wet crude oil treating capacity and increase crude oil tank storage. We started up a new 35-megawatt field power generation facility that runs on produced gas and a new 300-thousand-barrel-per-day water treatment and injection facility. Drilling activities continued under the two-rig, 30-well drilling program initiated in 2015 and will continue into 2018.

In the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, we have an 80-percent interest in three Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) covering approximately 159,000 net acres. During 2016, we completed seismic operations on one of our blocks and submitted an appraisal report for the Pirmam Block.

Kazakhstan

Kashagan ▪ As a participant in the North Caspian Sea Production Sharing Agreement (ExxonMobil interest, 17 percent), ExxonMobil is working with our partners to advance a multiphased development of the super-giant Kashagan field located in the Caspian Sea. Phase 1 includes an offshore production and separation hub on an artificial island, several drilling islands, and an onshore processing plant. Following a brief production period in 2013, operations were suspended due to a leak discovered in the onshore section of the gas pipeline. After an extensive technical investigation, a decision was made to replace both the oil and gas pipelines. Production, which recommenced in October 2016, is ramping up, reaching 140 thousand barrels per day in 2016, with an initial phase capacity of 370 thousand barrels of oil per day. Future phases of development are currently in the planning stage.

D Island is located 40 miles offshore in the Caspian Sea and is the offshore hub for the Kashagan Phase I project, which resumed production in 2016.

Tengiz ▪ ExxonMobil participates in the Tengizchevroil (TCO) joint venture (ExxonMobil interest, 25 percent), which includes a production license area encompassing the super-giant Tengiz field, the nearby Korolev field, and an associated processing complex. The Tengiz field has produced more than 3 billion barrels of oil from a total gross resource of more than 6 billion barrels. In 2016, ExxonMobil's share of production from these fields averaged 160 thousand barrels of liquids per day and 170 million cubic feet of gas per day. A mega-project to expand overall capacity by as much as 265 thousand barrels of oil per day and extend existing production rates as reservoir pressure declines was fully funded during 2016. Detailed design and early works continued during the year, including construction of a new port to receive modules.

Caspian Pipeline Consortium ▪ The Caspian Pipeline Consortium (ExxonMobil interest, 7.5 percent) operates a pipeline that runs from the Tengiz field in Kazakhstan to the Novorossiysk marine terminal on the Russian Black Sea coast. The consortium is continuing construction on an expansion project that will increase system capacity from 600 thousand to 1.3 million barrels per day. Completion of the remaining phases of the expansion project is expected in 2017. The pipeline system represents the most attractive export option for Kazakh crude oil and will transport ExxonMobil equity production from the Tengiz and Kashagan fields.

Malaysia

ExxonMobil operates 35 platforms in 12 fields in Malaysia and is one of the country's major suppliers of crude oil and natural gas. Net production in 2016 averaged 30 thousand barrels of liquids and 330 million cubic feet of gas per day. ExxonMobil also has a working interest in another 10 platforms in five fields in the South China Sea.

ExxonMobil supplies approximately half of Peninsular Malaysia's natural gas demand. Drilling for the next development project, Besar, is expected to begin in 2017. Besar's peak capacity will be around 35 million net cubic feet of gas per day once fully ramped up.

The Tapis Enhanced Oil Recovery project (ExxonMobil interest, 50 percent) started up in September 2014 and is Malaysia's first large-scale, full-field offshore implementation of water-alternating-gas injection. The project will significantly rejuvenate and improve oil recovery from the Tapis field, which has been in production since 1978. The project achieved an early production buildup of approximately 2 thousand net barrels per day in 2016, as activities continue to progress to increase water and gas injection capacity.

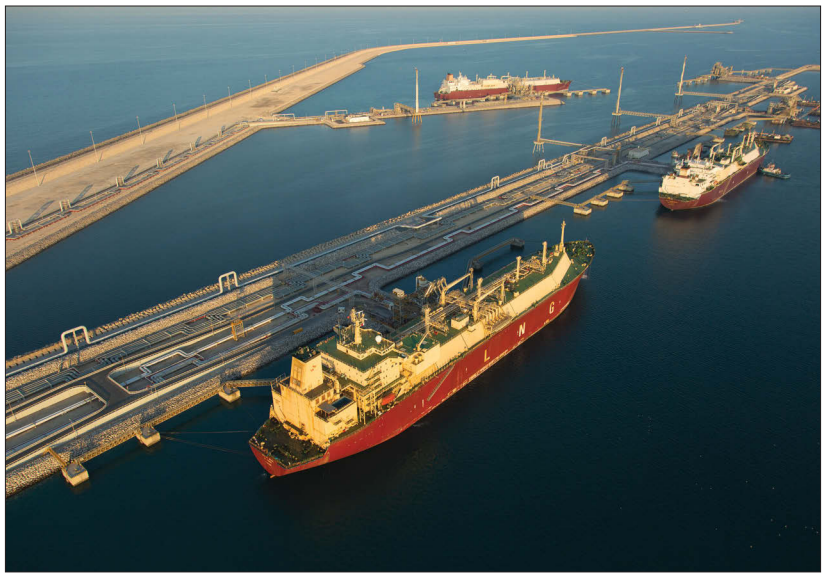
The Guntong Early Water-Alternating-Gas project completed drilling six wells in 2015 and 2016, with gas injection expected to start up in 2017.

Qatar

ExxonMobil participates in the RasGas and Qatargas LNG projects, the Al Khaleej and Barzan gas projects, as well as the Helium and Common Facilities projects, all of which are supplied by Qatar's North Field, the world's largest non-associated gas field. In 2016, production from ExxonMobil and Qatar Petroleum joint ventures exceeded 62 million tonnes of LNG that were reliably distributed to customers worldwide.

ExxonMobil and Qatar Petroleum also have joint interests outside of Qatar, including three LNG terminals located in Italy, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Al Khaleej Gas (AKG) ▪ The AKG Phase 1 and 2 project facilities are helping to meet growing domestic gas demand in Qatar. The combined capacity of these facilities is 2 billion cubic feet per day.



LNG vessels loading at the Qatar export terminal.

Worldwide Upstream Operations, continued

Ras Laffan Industrial City processes natural gas from Qatar's prolific North Field.

Barzan ▪ The Barzan project 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. Construction and commissioning activities progressed in 2016.

Qatargas ▪ ExxonMobil participates in the Qatargas 1 and Qatargas 2 joint ventures with interests ranging from 10 percent to 30 percent. Qatargas 1 consists of three trains with a total capacity of 9.9 million tonnes per year, supplying LNG primarily to Japan and Western Europe. Qatargas 2 consists of two 8-million-tonne-per-year trains. Deliveries of LNG from Qatargas 2 utilize a fleet of Q-Flex and Q-Max vessels, the world's largest LNG carriers. Qatargas operations also produce associated products including condensate, liquefied petroleum gas, helium, and sulfur.

RasGas ▪ RasGas is a joint venture between Qatar Petroleum and ExxonMobil, with 70-percent and 30-percent interests, respectively. RasGas operates a total of seven LNG trains with capacities ranging from 3.4 million to 7.8 million tonnes per year. Combined production capacity is 36.3 million tonnes per year. LNG from the seven trains is sold predominantly to the Asian and European markets. The joint venture also employs a fleet of LNG carriers, including Q-Flex and Q-Max vessels. In addition to LNG, RasGas also produces substantial volumes of associated products including condensate, liquefied petroleum gas, helium, and sulfur.

Helium ▪ Qatar is one of the world's largest helium producers, with current capacity of 2 billion cubic feet per year. The RasGas-operated Helium 3 project will increase capacity by an additional 400 million cubic feet per year by the end of 2018. ExxonMobil participation in Qatar Helium projects ranges from 7 percent to 22 percent.

Common Facilities ▪ Qatargas and RasGas also participate in common facilities for the storage and loading of LNG, condensate, liquefied petroleum gas, and sulfur on behalf of the Ras Laffan Industrial City joint venture companies. Sharing common facilities enables all participants to benefit from economies of scale.

Russia

ExxonMobil operates the Sakhalin-1 project (ExxonMobil interest, 30 percent), which comprises the Chayvo, Odoptu, and Arkutun-Dagi fields. The Sakhalin-1 project is being developed in phases and represents one of the largest foreign investments in Russia. Daily net production from Sakhalin-1 in 2016 averaged 49 thousand barrels of oil and 53 million cubic feet of natural gas. Since the start-up of Sakhalin-1 in 2005, more than 653 million barrels of oil have been produced and exported to world markets. In addition, approximately 692 billion cubic feet of gas have been supplied to domestic Russian customers.

Sakhalin-1 Chayvo and Odoptu ▪ Oil production and gas sales to far east Russia commenced in 2005 with production from the initial development phase of the Chayvo field. Exports of crude oil to international markets from the De-Kastri terminal started in 2006. Odoptu Stage 1 production started up in 2010.

Odoptu Stage 2 is a phased expansion that will add a well site and extended-reach wells, increase capacity, and enable secondary recovery through gas and water injection. As part of the phased approach, early gas injection was initiated in 2015, increasing oil production from the Odoptu field. In 2016, the new drilling rig and additional gas processing facility modules were successfully delivered, offloaded, and installed at the Odoptu site. Crude oil was introduced into the facilities in November 2016 and a second gas injection train started up in December 2016. Drill rig commissioning and fabrication of the remaining facilities modules are ongoing. New oil wells are expected to start up by year-end 2017.

Sakhalin-1 Arkutun-Dagi ▪ The Berkut platform, the largest offshore oil and gas installation in Russia, was installed at the Arkutun-Dagi field in 2014. Production began in January 2015. Daily production in 2016 averaged 45 thousand barrels of oil with peak production reaching 90 thousand barrels of oil per day late in the year. Implementation of new technology and improved operating efficiency resulted in a 30-percent reduction in drilling and completion costs from 2015 to 2016.

Sakhalin Future Phases ▪ ExxonMobil continues to pursue potential development options for Sakhalin-1 gas resources, including LNG exports, domestic sales, and export gas sales via pipeline.

ExxonMobil and Rosneft Strategic Cooperation Agreement ▪ The U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control granted a license in October 2016 permitting limited administrative actions. ExxonMobil continues to comply with all sanctions applicable to our affiliates' investments in the Russian Federation.

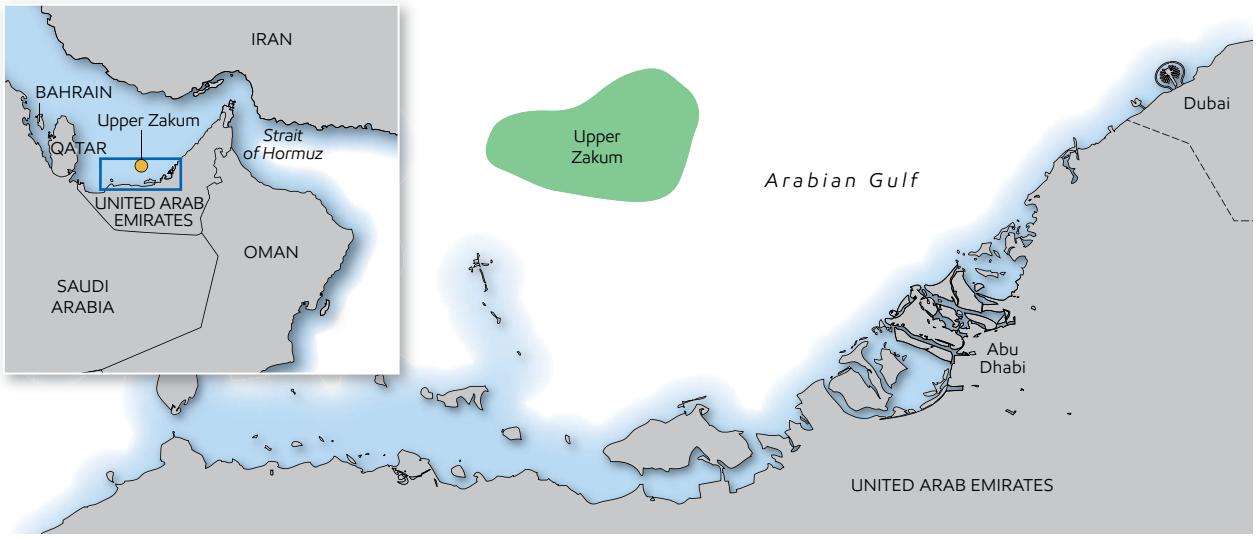
United Arab Emirates

Upper Zakum (ExxonMobil interest, 28 percent) is one of the world's largest oil fields, covering more than 450 square miles. At year-end 2016, production capacity exceeded 690 thousand barrels of oil per day. In association with our joint venture partners, we are applying advanced reservoir simulation and extended-reach drilling technology that will increase daily field production capacity to 750 thousand barrels of oil per day. Eight drilling rigs are operating from the four artificial islands. Island facility module fabrication was more than 80-percent complete at year end, with module installation on the islands more than 70-percent complete.

Together with our joint venture partners, ExxonMobil continues to evaluate the further development of Upper Zakum.

Vietnam

In 2016, we continued to advance resource and technical definition, commercial negotiation, and execution planning activities at our Ca Voi Xanh development. Government approval of the Outline Development Plan has been secured and key commercial heads of agreement have been executed.



Worldwide Upstream Operations, continued

Australia/Oceania

ExxonMobil is one of the leading oil and gas producers in the Australia/Oceania region. In 2016, net production averaged 56 thousand barrels of liquids and 887 million cubic feet of gas per day from the offshore Gippsland Basin, the Gorgon Jansz project, and the PNG LNG project.

Australia/Oceania Highlights

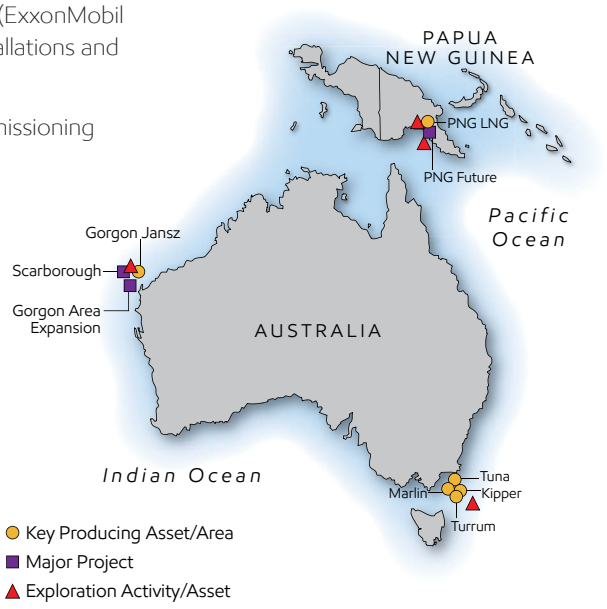
	2016	2015	2014
Earnings *(billions of dollars)*	**0.3**	0.5	0.9
Proved Reserves *(oil-equivalent barrels, billion)*	**1.4**	1.4	1.4
Acreage *(gross acres, million)*	**11.1**	7.8	8.8
Net Liquids Production *(million barrels per day)*	**0.1**	0.1	0.1
Net Gas Available for Sale *(billion cubic feet per day)*	**0.9**	0.7	0.5

Australia

Gippsland Basin ▪ ExxonMobil is the operator of the Gippsland Basin Joint Venture (ExxonMobil interest, 50 percent) and Kipper Unit Joint Venture (ExxonMobil interest, 32.5 percent), operating 23 offshore platforms and installations and associated onshore plants in Victoria, Australia.

The Longford Gas Conditioning Plant project commenced commissioning in late 2016 and will process higher-carbon-dioxide-content gas from the Kipper, Tuna, and Turrum fields. The treated gas will be mixed with other Gippsland Basin gas at the inlet of the existing Longford gas plants for liquids extraction and processing.

Gorgon Jansz ▪ The first two trains and the 280-million-cubic-feet-per-day domestic gas plant of the co-venturer-operated Gorgon Jansz LNG project (ExxonMobil interest, 25 percent) started up in 2016. During the year, ExxonMobil loaded seven LNG cargoes. The domestic gas facilities were commissioned with domestic gas sales commencing in December 2016. Final installation and commissioning work is well under way on the remaining facilities with production from the third LNG train and carbon capture and storage facilities expected to commence in 2017.



Gorgon Area Expansion ▪ Development planning work to evaluate the optimal development sequence and timing is ongoing.

Scarborough ▪ Engineering studies and execution planning to further define and optimize the Scarborough Floating LNG project (ExxonMobil interest, 50 percent) are ongoing, consistent with commitments in the Retention License extension.

I ExxonMobil loads its first cargo from Gorgon Jansz LNG.

Papua New Guinea (PNG)

ExxonMobil is the operator of the PNG LNG project (ExxonMobil interest, 33 percent) in Papua New Guinea. PNG LNG is considered among best-in-class for reliability and recently reached production equivalent of 8.3 million tonnes per year, a 20-percent increase over the facility's original capacity. To date, the project has safely produced more than 19 million tonnes of LNG and loaded 262 cargoes for delivery to customers in Asia.

The Hides field continues to perform well and underpins the PNG LNG project. Development of the Angore field, a future tie-in project, will bring additional resources online within the PNG LNG project. The successful Muruk 1 well, drilled in late 2016, targeted a prospect close to the Hides field that could enable further development.

In 2016, progress continued toward the award of a Petroleum Development License for the P'nyang field, which has the potential to provide long-term natural gas reserves to support future expansion.

ExxonMobil continued to grow its position in PNG in 2016 with the award of PPL 569, covering more than 4.1 million offshore acres. ExxonMobil is the operator with 100-percent interest. In 2017, we also captured a 40-percent operating interest in blocks PPL 374 and PPL 375, which will add a further 1.2 million net acres. Onshore, more than 45 miles of 2D seismic data were acquired in 2016 in the western Highlands. Planning is under way to acquire additional data in the area.

In 2016, we signed an agreement to acquire InterOil Corporation, enabling ExxonMobil to expand on our already strong position in PNG. Upon completion in early 2017, the acquisition gave ExxonMobil a 36-percent interest in PRL 15 prior to government back-in, which contains the Elk-Antelope field. The acquisition also affords ExxonMobil an equity position in the proposed second LNG project in PNG, and, therefore, the ability to capitalize on synergies with existing operations. In addition, the acquisition provides ExxonMobil a majority interest in six licenses that would add more than 3 million net exploration acres to ExxonMobil's PNG position.

ExxonMobil continues to work with the Government of Papua New Guinea to construct a 50-megawatt power station near Port Moresby.

Other operations in the country include participation in the only oil production project in PNG, which is operated by Oil Search Ltd.

Highlight: Optimizing Asset Performance

We continually work to maximize the value of our existing assets and infrastructure. At the Sakhalin-1 project (see page 45), located on Russia's Sakhalin Island, we continue our efforts to maximize asset reliability and production through improved understanding of reservoir and facility constraints. In 2015, gas compression and crude shipping pump controls were optimized to allow greater facility throughput. In 2016, we built on this success by optimizing our field-wide gas lift systems and upgrading vessel internals at the Chayvo Onshore Processing Facility to increase production capacity. These low-cost or no-cost optimizations have allowed us to achieve record gross throughput of nearly 295 thousand barrels per day, which is 30 thousand barrels per day above initial design capacity.

Sakhalin-1 Chayvo Onshore Processing Facility Production Growth

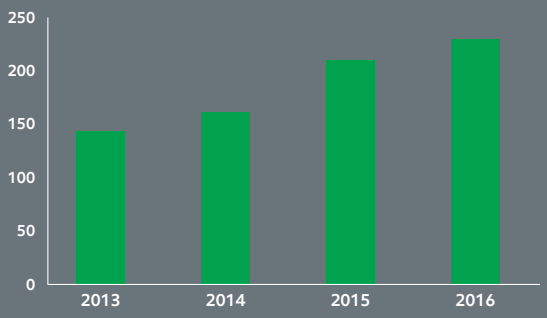


PHOTO: ExxonMobil is maximizing the value of its existing assets on Russia's Sakhalin Island.

Upstream Operating Statistics

Net Liquids Production[1] – *Including Oil Sands and Non-Consolidated Operations*

(thousands of barrels per day)	**2016**	2015	2014	2013	2012
United States					
Alaska	**92**	94	96	106	110
Lower 48	**402**	382	358	325	308
Total United States	**494**	476	454	431	418
Canada/South America	**430**	402	301	280	251
Total Americas	**924**	878	755	711	669
Europe					
United Kingdom	**40**	36	23	20	20
Norway	**158**	161	152	161	177
Other	**6**	7	9	9	10
Total Europe	**204**	204	184	190	207
Africa					
Nigeria	**253**	297	298	285	293
Angola	**169**	173	131	123	120
Equatorial Guinea	**31**	34	32	34	38
Other	**21**	25	28	27	36
Total Africa	**474**	529	489	469	487
Asia					
Malaysia	**30**	31	33	36	40
Middle East	**384**	398	381	545	548
Russia/Caspian	**234**	227	202	196	179
Other	**59**	28	8	7	5
Total Asia	**707**	684	624	784	772
Australia/Oceania	**56**	50	59	48	50
Total worldwide	**2,365**	2,345	2,111	2,202	2,185
Gas Plant Liquids Included Above					
United States	**89**	89	87	87	83
Non-U.S.	**163**	168	172	172	184
Total worldwide	**252**	257	259	259	267
Oil Sands and Non-Consolidated Volumes Included Above					
United States	**60**	64	65	63	63
Canada/South America – Bitumen	**304**	289	180	148	123
Canada/South America – Synthetic Oil	**67**	58	60	65	69
Europe	**2**	3	5	6	4
Asia	**297**	309	305	441	410
Total worldwide	**730**	723	615	723	669

(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)	**2016**	2015	2014	2013	2012
United States	**3,078**	3,147	3,404	3,545	3,822
Canada/South America	**239**	261	310	354	362
Total Americas	**3,317**	3,408	3,714	3,899	4,184
Europe					
Netherlands	**1,135**	1,237	1,658	2,035	1,841
United Kingdom	**307**	264	283	293	306
Norway	**405**	429	450	495	605
Germany	**326**	356	425	428	468
Total Europe	**2,173**	2,286	2,816	3,251	3,220
Africa	**7**	5	4	6	17
Asia					
Indonesia	**–**	43	79	110	131
Malaysia	**330**	348	339	363	376
Middle East	**3,168**	3,505	3,449	3,632	3,835
Russia/Caspian	**226**	224	214	207	177
Other	**19**	19	18	17	19
Total Asia	**3,743**	4,139	4,099	4,329	4,538
Australia/Oceania	**887**	677	512	351	363
Total worldwide	**10,127**	10,515	11,145	11,836	12,322
Non-Consolidated Natural Gas Volumes Included Above					
United States	**26**	31	30	15	3
Europe	**1,080**	1,176	1,590	1,957	1,774
Asia	**2,816**	3,059	3,032	3,149	3,093
Total worldwide	**3,922**	4,266	4,652	5,121	4,870

Natural Gas Sales[2]

(millions of cubic feet per day)	**2016**	2015	2014	2013	2012
United States	**3,843**	3,929	4,312	4,424	4,816
Canada/South America	**198**	217	276	377	407
Europe	**4,192**	4,473	4,847	5,474	5,727
Africa	**7**	5	4	6	17
Asia	**3,165**	3,395	3,461	3,706	3,865
Australia/Oceania	**837**	664	473	360	370
Total worldwide	**12,242**	12,683	13,373	14,347	15,202

(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.

Upstream Operating Statistics, continued

Number of Net Wells Drilled Annually[1]

(net wells drilled)	**2016**	2015	2014	2013	2012
Productive					
Exploratory[2]	**5**	7	11	16	16
Development	**503**	1,189	1,315	1,373	1,310
Total	**508**	1,196	1,326	1,389	1,326
Dry					
Exploratory[2]	**2**	5	7	8	8
Development	**4**	9	11	8	8
Total	**6**	14	18	16	16
Net Wells Drilled					
Exploratory[2]	**7**	12	18	24	24
Development	**507**	1,198	1,326	1,381	1,318
Total	**514**	1,210	1,344	1,405	1,342

Net Acreage at Year End[3]

(thousands of net acres)	**2016**	2015	2014	2013	2012
Undeveloped					
United States	**3,718**	4,450	5,012	4,843	5,185
Canada/South America	**10,569**	10,113	12,250	9,232	8,700
Europe	**3,393**	5,444	5,636	6,585	16,123
Africa	**4,979**	5,306	15,020	13,446	7,707
Asia	**64,498**	67,592	76,648	25,331	20,244
Australia/Oceania	**5,497**	1,902	2,013	1,991	1,991
Total worldwide	**92,654**	94,807	116,579	61,428	59,950
Developed					
United States	**9,167**	9,536	9,575	10,302	10,366
Canada/South America	**2,146**	2,122	2,242	2,041	1,940
Europe	**2,767**	2,808	2,862	2,867	2,872
Africa	**866**	866	815	780	780
Asia	**717**	717	707	1,197	1,165
Australia/Oceania	**1,005**	781	758	758	719
Total worldwide	**16,668**	16,830	16,959	17,945	17,842

Net Capitalized Costs at Year End[3]

(millions of dollars)	**2016**	2015	2014	2013	2012
United States	**80,755**	87,791	86,136	82,797	80,135
Canada/South America	**37,074**	36,159	40,204	38,456	28,683
Europe	**8,181**	9,884	11,096	12,988	13,042
Africa	**21,937**	23,677	24,271	23,224	23,010
Asia	**35,083**	33,749	31,806	28,495	26,852
Australia/Oceania	**10,324**	10,262	10,986	8,647	9,230
Total worldwide	**193,354**	201,522	204,499	194,607	180,952

(1) A regional breakout of this data is included on pages 11 and 12 of ExxonMobil's 2016 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)	Property Acquisition Costs	Exploration Costs	Development Costs	Total Costs
During 2016				
United States	**171**	**146**	**3,160**	**3,477**
Canada/South America	**28**	**689**	**1,396**	**2,113**
Europe	**–**	**192**	**626**	**818**
Africa	**–**	**321**	**1,866**	**2,187**
Asia	**71**	**219**	**3,357**	**3,647**
Australia/Oceania	**–**	**133**	**406**	**539**
Total worldwide	**270**	**1,700**	**10,811**	**12,781**
During 2015				
United States	311	204	7,185	7,700
Canada/South America	39	621	3,764	4,424
Europe	–	452	1,582	2,034
Africa	93	425	3,149	3,667
Asia	32	386	3,947	4,365
Australia/Oceania	2	157	1,002	1,161
Total worldwide	477	2,245	20,629	23,351
During 2014				
United States	1,333	336	8,030	9,699
Canada/South America	3	453	6,877	7,333
Europe	19	503	1,623	2,145
Africa	34	628	4,255	4,917
Asia	83	1,431	4,207	5,721
Australia/Oceania	–	121	1,856	1,977
Total worldwide	1,472	3,472	26,848	31,792
During 2013				
United States	628	617	7,639	8,884
Canada/South America	4,337	485	8,527	13,349
Europe	–	306	2,309	2,615
Africa	153	361	3,278	3,792
Asia	64	1,092	4,321	5,477
Australia/Oceania	4	111	1,733	1,848
Total worldwide	5,186	2,972	27,807	35,965
During 2012				
United States	1,923	646	7,676	10,245
Canada/South America	76	405	7,601	8,082
Europe	119	488	2,793	3,400
Africa	15	520	3,081	3,616
Asia	43	554	3,998	4,595
Australia/Oceania	31	248	2,333	2,612
Total worldwide	2,207	2,861	27,482	32,550

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

Upstream Operating Statistics, continued

Proved Oil and Gas Reserves[1]

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Liquids, Including Oil Sands and Non-Consolidated Reserves *(millions of barrels at year end)*					
Net proved developed and undeveloped reserves					
United States	**3,189**	3,313	3,080	2,882	2,758
Canada/South America	**1,521**	5,416	5,068	4,512	4,446
Europe	**223**	251	274	328	373
Africa	**1,005**	1,130	1,295	1,394	1,501
Asia	**4,440**	4,424	3,785	3,887	3,488
Australia/Oceania	**179**	190	211	236	250
Total worldwide	**10,557**	14,724	13,713	13,239	12,816
Proportional interest in oil sands and non-consolidated reserves included above					
United States	**246**	267	344	345	348
Canada/South America *(bitumen)*[2]	**701**	4,560	4,233	3,630	3,560
Canada/South America *(synthetic oil)*[2]	**564**	581	534	579	599
Europe	**17**	25	27	28	28
Asia	**1,557**	1,478	1,519	1,586	1,726
Net proved developed reserves included above					
United States	**1,527**	1,655	1,771	1,737	1,753
Canada/South America	**1,087**	4,790	2,767	2,515	1,266
Europe	**186**	217	231	276	296
Africa	**836**	900	894	945	1,004
Asia	**2,972**	2,858	2,803	2,955	2,503
Australia/Oceania	**105**	107	112	105	116
Total worldwide	**6,713**	10,527	8,578	8,533	6,938
Natural Gas, Including Non-Consolidated Reserves *(billions of cubic feet at year end)*					
Net proved developed and undeveloped reserves					
United States	**17,997**	19,600	26,259	26,301	26,370
Canada/South America	**940**	1,127	1,226	1,235	925
Europe	**9,283**	9,859	10,801	11,694	12,784
Africa	**771**	793	811	867	929
Asia	**20,155**	21,790	22,965	24,248	25,515
Australia/Oceania	**7,357**	7,041	7,276	7,515	7,568
Total worldwide	**56,503**	60,210	69,338	71,860	74,091
Proportional interest in non-consolidated reserves included above					
United States	**211**	220	272	281	155
Europe	**7,624**	7,903	8,418	8,884	9,535
Asia	**15,234**	16,461	17,505	18,514	19,670
Net proved developed reserves included above					
United States	**12,071**	13,509	14,363	14,852	14,597
Canada/South America	**478**	552	615	664	670
Europe	**7,277**	7,739	8,354	9,041	9,583
Africa	**728**	750	764	779	814
Asia	**18,599**	20,150	21,336	22,529	23,581
Australia/Oceania	**3,071**	1,962	2,179	969	1,012
Total worldwide	**42,224**	44,662	47,611	48,834	50,257

(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 90 through 93.

(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[1]

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Oil Equivalent, Including Oil Sands and Non-Consolidated Reserves *(millions of barrels at year end)*					
Net proved developed and undeveloped reserves					
United States	**6,188**	6,580	7,456	7,266	7,153
Canada/South America	**1,678**	5,604	5,272	4,718	4,600
Europe	**1,770**	1,895	2,074	2,277	2,504
Africa	**1,133**	1,262	1,430	1,539	1,656
Asia	**7,800**	8,055	7,613	7,928	7,740
Australia/Oceania	**1,405**	1,363	1,424	1,488	1,511
Total worldwide	**19,974**	24,759	25,269	25,216	25,164

Proved Oil and Gas Reserves Replacement[1]

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	Average 2012-2016
Liquids *(millions of barrels)*						
Revisions	**(3,641)**	476	924	651	471	**(224)**
Improved recovery	**–**	2	–	–	23	**5**
Extensions/discoveries	**254**	1,188	314	541	760	**611**
Purchases	**111**	211	54	57	219	**130**
Sales	**(28)**	(13)	(50)	(24)	(86)	**(40)**
Total additions	**(3,304)**	1,864	1,242	1,225	1,387	**483**
Production	**863**	853	768	802	799	**817**
Reserves replacement ratio, excluding sales *(percent)*	**–**	220	168	156	184	**64**
Reserves replacement ratio, including sales *(percent)*	**–**	219	162	153	174	**59**
Natural Gas *(billions of cubic feet)*						
Revisions	**(1,008)**	(6,359)	524	714	(1,873)	**(1,600)**
Improved recovery	**–**	–	–	–	–	**–**
Extensions/discoveries	**1,201**	1,303	1,621	1,108	4,383	**1,923**
Purchases	**148**	212	60	675	509	**321**
Sales	**(59)**	(159)	(365)	(114)	(353)	**(210)**
Total additions	**282**	(5,003)	1,840	2,383	2,666	**434**
Production	**3,989**	4,125	4,362	4,614	4,797	**4,377**
Reserves replacement ratio, excluding sales *(percent)*	**9**	–	51	54	63	**15**
Reserves replacement ratio, including sales *(percent)*	**7**	–	42	52	56	**10**
Oil Equivalent *(millions of barrels)*						
Revisions	**(3,809)**	(584)	1,011	770	159	**(491)**
Improved recovery	**–**	2	–	–	23	**5**
Extensions/discoveries	**454**	1,405	584	726	1,490	**932**
Purchases	**135**	246	64	170	304	**184**
Sales	**(38)**	(39)	(111)	(43)	(145)	**(75)**
Total additions	**(3,258)**	1,030	1,548	1,623	1,831	**555**
Production	**1,527**	1,540	1,495	1,571	1,599	**1,546**
Reserves replacement ratio, excluding sales *(percent)*	**–**	69	111	106	124	**41**
Reserves replacement ratio, including sales *(percent)*	**–**	67	104	103	115	**36**

(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 90 through 93.

Upstream Operating Statistics, continued

2016 Reserves Changes by Region[1]

	Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids							Bitumen	Synthetic Oil	
	United States	Canada/ South America	Europe	Africa	Asia	Australia/ Oceania	**Total**	Canada/ South America	Canada/ South America	**Liquids Total**
Liquids *(millions of barrels)*										
Revisions	(275)	4	38	48	275	9	**99**	(3,748)	8	**(3,641)**
Improved recovery	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**	–	–	**–**
Extensions/discoveries	238	4	12	–	–	–	**254**	–	–	**254**
Purchases	111	–	–	–	–	–	**111**	–	–	**111**
Sales	(20)	(5)	(3)	–	–	–	**(28)**	–	–	**(28)**
Total additions	54	3	47	48	275	9	**436**	(3,748)	8	**(3,304)**
Production	178	22	75	173	259	20	**727**	111	25	**863**
Net change	(124)	(19)	(28)	(125)	16	(11)	**(291)**	(3,859)	(17)	**(4,167)**
Reserves replacement ratio, excluding sales *(percent)*	42	36	67	28	106	45	**64**	–	32	**–**
Reserves replacement ratio, including sales *(percent)*	30	14	63	28	106	45	**60**	–	32	**–**
Natural Gas *(billions of cubic feet)*										
Revisions	(1,626)	(102)	240	21	(199)	658	**(1,008)**			
Improved recovery	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**			
Extensions/discoveries	1,156	34	11	–	–	–	**1,201**			
Purchases	148	–	–	–	–	–	**148**			
Sales	(45)	(12)	(2)	–	–	–	**(59)**			
Total additions	(367)	(80)	249	21	(199)	658	**282**			
Production	1,236	107	825	43	1,436	342	**3,989**			
Net change	(1,603)	(187)	(576)	(22)	(1,635)	316	**(3,707)**			
Reserves replacement ratio, excluding sales *(percent)*	–	–	30	49	–	192	**9**			
Reserves replacement ratio, including sales *(percent)*	–	–	30	49	–	192	**7**			

(1) See Frequently Used Terms on pages 90 through 93.

Proved Oil and Gas Reserves Replacement[1]

(million barrels of oil or billion cubic feet of gas, unless noted)	**2016**	2015	2014	2013	2012	**Average 2012-2016**
Non-U.S.						
E&P costs *(millions of dollars)*	**9,304**	15,651	22,093	27,081	22,305	**19,287**
Liquids reserves additions	**(3,358)**	1,461	881	946	849	**156**
Liquids production	**685**	683	605	647	647	**653**
Gas reserves additions	**649**	387	521	1,038	1,138	**747**
Gas production	**2,753**	2,856	3,001	3,200	3,273	**3,017**
Oil-equivalent reserves additions, excluding sales	**(3,240)**	1,554	991	1,121	1,135	**312**
Oil-equivalent reserves additions, including sales	**(3,251)**	1,525	967	1,120	1,038	**280**
Oil-equivalent production	**1,143**	1,159	1,105	1,180	1,193	**1,156**
Reserves replacement ratio, excluding sales *(percent)*	**–**	134	90	95	95	**27**
Reserves replacement ratio, including sales *(percent)*	**–**	132	88	95	87	**24**
Reserves replacement costs[2] *(dollars per barrel)*	**–**	10.07	22.29	24.16	19.65	**61.82**
United States						
E&P costs *(millions of dollars)*	**3,477**	7,700	9,699	8,884	10,245	**8,001**
Liquids reserves additions	**54**	403	361	279	538	**327**
Liquids production	**178**	170	163	155	152	**164**
Gas reserves additions	**(367)**	(5,390)	1,319	1,345	1,528	**(313)**
Gas production	**1,236**	1,269	1,361	1,414	1,524	**1,361**
Oil-equivalent reserves additions, excluding sales	**20**	(485)	668	545	841	**318**
Oil-equivalent reserves additions, including sales	**(7)**	(495)	581	503	793	**275**
Oil-equivalent production	**384**	381	390	391	406	**390**
Reserves replacement ratio, excluding sales *(percent)*	**5**	–	171	139	207	**81**
Reserves replacement ratio, including sales *(percent)*	**–**	–	149	129	195	**70**
Reserves replacement costs[2] *(dollars per barrel)*	**173.85**	–	14.52	16.30	12.18	**25.16**
Worldwide						
E&P costs *(millions of dollars)*	**12,781**	23,351	31,792	35,965	32,550	**27,288**
Liquids reserves additions	**(3,304)**	1,864	1,242	1,225	1,387	**483**
Liquids production	**863**	853	768	802	799	**817**
Gas reserves additions	**282**	(5,003)	1,840	2,383	2,666	**434**
Gas production	**3,989**	4,125	4,362	4,614	4,797	**4,377**
Oil-equivalent reserves additions, excluding sales	**(3,220)**	1,069	1,659	1,666	1,976	**630**
Oil-equivalent reserves additions, including sales	**(3,258)**	1,030	1,548	1,623	1,831	**555**
Oil-equivalent production	**1,527**	1,540	1,495	1,571	1,599	**1,546**
Reserves replacement ratio, excluding sales *(percent)*	**–**	69	111	106	124	**41**
Reserves replacement ratio, including sales *(percent)*	**–**	67	104	103	115	**36**
Reserves replacement costs[2] *(dollars per barrel)*	**–**	21.84	19.16	21.59	16.47	**43.31**

(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 90 through 93.

(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.

Upstream Operating Statistics, continued

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/ South America	Europe	Africa	Asia	Australia/ Oceania	**Total**	United States	Canada/ South America	Outside Americas	**Worldwide**
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**
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**

(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 48 and 49. The volumes of natural gas were converted to oil-equivalent barrels based on a conversion factor of 6 thousand 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.

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]			
	United States	Canada/ South America	Europe	Africa	Asia	Australia/ Oceania	**Total**	United States	Canada/ South America	Outside Americas	**Worldwide**
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**
2013			*(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**
2012			*(millions of dollars)*						*(dollars per unit of sales)*		
Revenue											
Liquids	13,362	6,997	7,652	20,560	28,798	1,624	**78,993**	87.43	75.90	104.66	**98.10**
Natural gas	3,003	264	10,996	17	12,689	583	**27,552**	2.15	1.98	8.15	**6.11**
								(dollars per barrel of net oil-equivalent production)			
Total revenue	16,365	7,261	18,648	20,577	41,487	2,207	**106,545**	42.39	63.54	78.89	**68.68**
Less costs:											
Production costs, excluding taxes	4,511	3,079	2,812	2,395	2,090	488	**15,375**	11.68	26.94	7.41	**9.91**
Depreciation and depletion	5,038	848	1,711	2,879	2,461	264	**13,201**	13.05	7.42	6.96	**8.51**
Exploration expenses	400	292	291	234	513	136	**1,866**	1.04	2.56	1.12	**1.20**
Taxes other than income	2,005	89	4,082	1,702	8,906	446	**17,230**	5.20	0.78	14.39	**11.12**
Related income tax	1,561	720	6,307	8,091	14,850	281	**31,810**	4.04	6.30	28.10	**20.50**
Results of producing activities	2,850	2,233	3,445	5,276	12,667	592	**27,063**	7.38	19.54	20.91	**17.44**
Other earnings[2]	1,084	(703)	526	1,943	(200)	(59)	**2,591**	2.81	(6.15)	2.11	**1.68**
Total earnings, excluding power and coal	3,934	1,530	3,971	7,219	12,467	533	**29,654**	10.19	13.39	23.02	**19.12**
Power and coal	(9)	–	–	–	250	–	**241**				
Total earnings	3,925	1,530	3,971	7,219	12,717	533	**29,895**	10.17	13.39	23.26	**19.27**
										Unit Earnings Excluding NCI Volumes[3]	**19.75**

See footnotes on page 56.

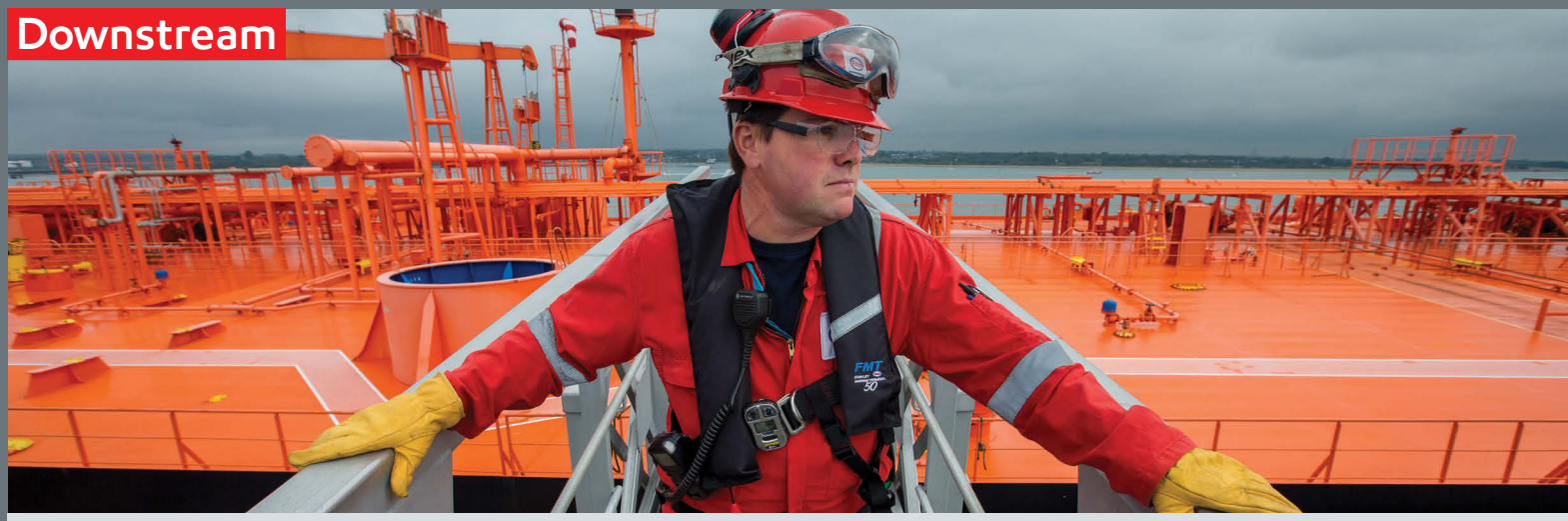
Downstream

ExxonMobil is one of the world's largest integrated refiners and manufacturers of lube basestocks. We are also a leading marketer of petroleum products and finished lubricants.

24% average Downstream return on capital employed over the past 10 years

PHOTO: At the Rotterdam Refinery in the Netherlands, ExxonMobil is progressing construction of a hydrocracker project to produce ultra-low sulfur diesel and premium Group II lube basestocks.

Downstream



2016 Results & Highlights

- Achieved record safety results and improved environmental performance
- Delivered earnings of $4.2 billion and return on average capital employed of 19.3 percent, averaging 24 percent over the past 10 years
- Invested $2.5 billion, focused on higher-value products, feedstock flexibility, logistics, and energy efficiency
- Achieved record sales of our industry-leading synthetic lubricants, including *Mobil 1*
- Strengthened the branded retail site network and progressed conversion to a branded wholesaler model across Europe and Canada
- Progressed construction of a new delayed coker unit at our refinery in Antwerp, Belgium, that will convert lower-value fuel oil into higher-value diesel products, and a new hydrocracker project at our refinery in Rotterdam, Netherlands, that will utilize proprietary technology to produce ultra-low sulfur diesel and premium Group II lube basestocks
- Doubled the capacity of our lubricants plant in Taicang, China, improving our ability to supply premium lubricant products to meet long-term demand growth in China
- Commissioned a new, state-of-the-art aviation lubricants blending, packaging, and distribution facility in Port Allen, Louisiana
- Approved funding to expand production of ultra-low sulfur fuels at our refinery in Beaumont, Texas, by deploying proprietary technology to remove sulfur while minimizing octane loss

Strategies

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

Downstream Statistical Recap	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Earnings *(millions of dollars)*	**4,201**	6,557	3,045	3,449	13,190
Refinery throughput *(thousands of barrels per day)*	**4,269**	4,432	4,476	4,585	5,014
Petroleum product sales[1] *(thousands of barrels per day)*	**5,482**	5,754	5,875	5,887	6,174
Average capital employed[2] *(millions of dollars)*	**21,804**	23,253	23,977	24,430	24,031
Return on average capital employed[2] *(percent)*	**19.3**	28.2	12.7	14.1	54.9
Capital expenditures[2] *(millions of dollars)*	**2,462**	2,613	3,034	2,413	2,262

(1) Petroleum product sales data reported net of purchases/sales contracts with the same counterparty.
(2) See Frequently Used Terms on pages 90 through 93.

Business Overview

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

ExxonMobil's operating results reflect 22 refineries with distillation capacity of more than 4.9 million barrels per day and lube basestock capacity of 126 thousand barrels per day. Our business model leads the industry with more than 80 percent of our refining capacity integrated with chemical or lube basestock manufacturing facilities, providing unique optimization capabilities across the entire value chain.

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

Business Environment

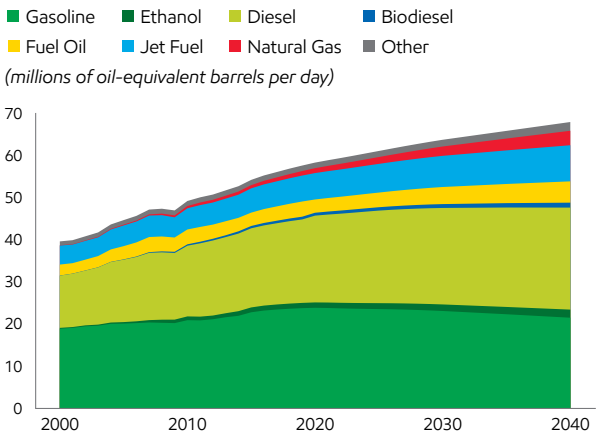
By 2040, demand for transportation fuel is expected to increase by 25 percent versus 2015. This increase will be driven by commercial transportation, primarily in developing countries. The resulting fuel mix will continue to shift from gasoline to diesel. In fact, global transportation demand for diesel is expected to increase by more than 30 percent over the period, with more than half of the growth in Asia Pacific. At the same time, worldwide gasoline demand is expected to be essentially flat, as declining demand from fuel economy improvements in developed countries is offset by growth in developing nations. Stricter emissions standards will reduce demand for high-sulfur fuel oil as the marine sector shifts to cleaner fuels over the coming decade. Natural gas is likely to increase its penetration as a transportation fuel, particularly for heavy-duty vehicles and marine vessels, where its characteristics as a lower-emission fuel may provide significant benefits.

Lubricant demand is also expected to grow with increased economic activity, particularly in Asia Pacific. Within the high-value synthetic lubricants sector, where ExxonMobil has a leading market position, demand is expected to significantly outpace industry growth.

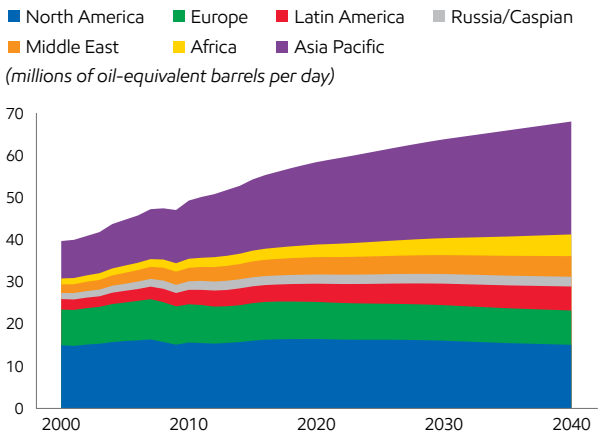
Refining margins can vary significantly across regions. Refineries in North America have benefited from cost-competitive feedstock and energy supplies. European refining remains challenged due to site configurations and declining demand, while Asia Pacific has the highest demand growth. In all regions, ExxonMobil is selectively investing in advantaged sites and value chains to improve long-term competitiveness. Regardless of the industry environment, our integrated business model, world-class assets, and feedstock flexibility position us to be a market leader across the business cycle.

Transportation Fuel Demand

By Fuel Type



By Region



Source: ExxonMobil, *2017 The Outlook for Energy: A View to 2040*

Global Downstream Asset Portfolio

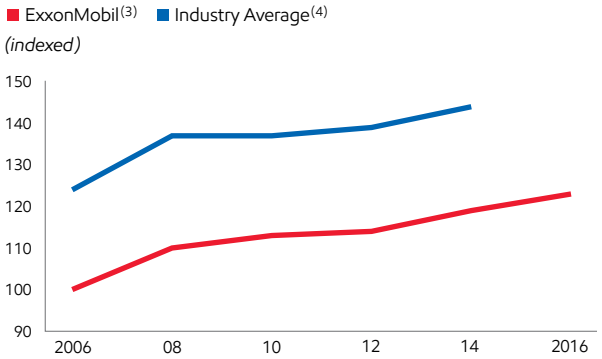
ExxonMobil achieves strong financial and operating results across a wide range of market conditions. As one of the world's largest integrated refiners and manufacturers of lube basestocks, and a leading producer of finished lubricants, the quality, size, and diversity of our Downstream portfolio are competitive advantages.

The Value of the Integrated Model

Integrated manufacturing, combined with our scale, helps us maintain best-in-class operating efficiency. Industry-leading integration with chemical and lubricants operations allows our refineries to reduce costs by sharing services and capitalizing on operational synergies. For example, at each of our integrated sites, we have a shared site management and support services structure, which reduces overhead and administrative costs. We also leverage common utilities and infrastructure to reduce energy and maintenance expenses. In addition, the average capacity of our refineries is more than 75-percent larger than industry.

As a result, the worldwide cash operating cost of our portfolio of refineries is approximately 15 percent below the industry average.

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 2016 portfolio.
(4) 2016 industry data not available. ExxonMobil data estimated.

Functional excellence enables effective execution of the specific tasks of refining, logistics, and marketing, while cross-functional excellence ensures collaboration and coordination across the value chain to maximize profitability. For example, integrated business teams pursue profitable volume growth and upgrade sales to the highest-value channels by optimizing each step of the supply chain, from crude oil acquisition to finished product delivery. Relentlessly focusing on functional and cross-functional excellence allows us to maximize the value of our integrated business to provide superior returns across the Downstream business.

Worldwide Downstream Operations

We have a refining presence in most major regions of the world, making us one of the most geographically balanced integrated oil companies. Our facilities convert crude oil into fuels for transportation, lubricants to reduce friction and inhibit corrosion, and chemical plant feedstocks for plastics and many other consumer and industrial products. Logistics assets, including 6,000 miles of active pipelines globally, provide a competitive advantage by connecting our manufacturing sites to higher-value sales channels, as well as 24 lubricant plants, and approximately 215 fuel terminals and depots around the world.

North America

ExxonMobil operates eight refineries across North America with five in the United States as well as three in Canada through our majority-owned affiliate Imperial Oil (ExxonMobil interest, 69.6 percent). We can process about 2.1 million barrels of crude oil per day in the region, representing 45 percent of our global refining capacity.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana ▪ At 503 thousand barrels per day, the Baton Rouge Refinery is among the largest in the United States. The site's scale and exemplary cost control make it among the most cost-competitive globally. The refinery's profitability benefits from optimization opportunities across multiple value chains. The site produces finished clean fuels products, high-value lubricant basestock blending components, and is co-located with chemical manufacturing. The Baton Rouge Refinery's competitiveness continues to improve with the recent completion of logistics improvements and a sulfur-handling expansion, both of which will reduce raw material costs and improve profitability.

Baytown, Texas ▪ ExxonMobil's largest refining complex in the United States is the Baytown Refinery, which has a capacity of 561 thousand barrels per day. Crude oil is sourced from all over the world including domestic conventional and unconventional sources. The site has premium Group II lube basestock production and is co-located with chemical

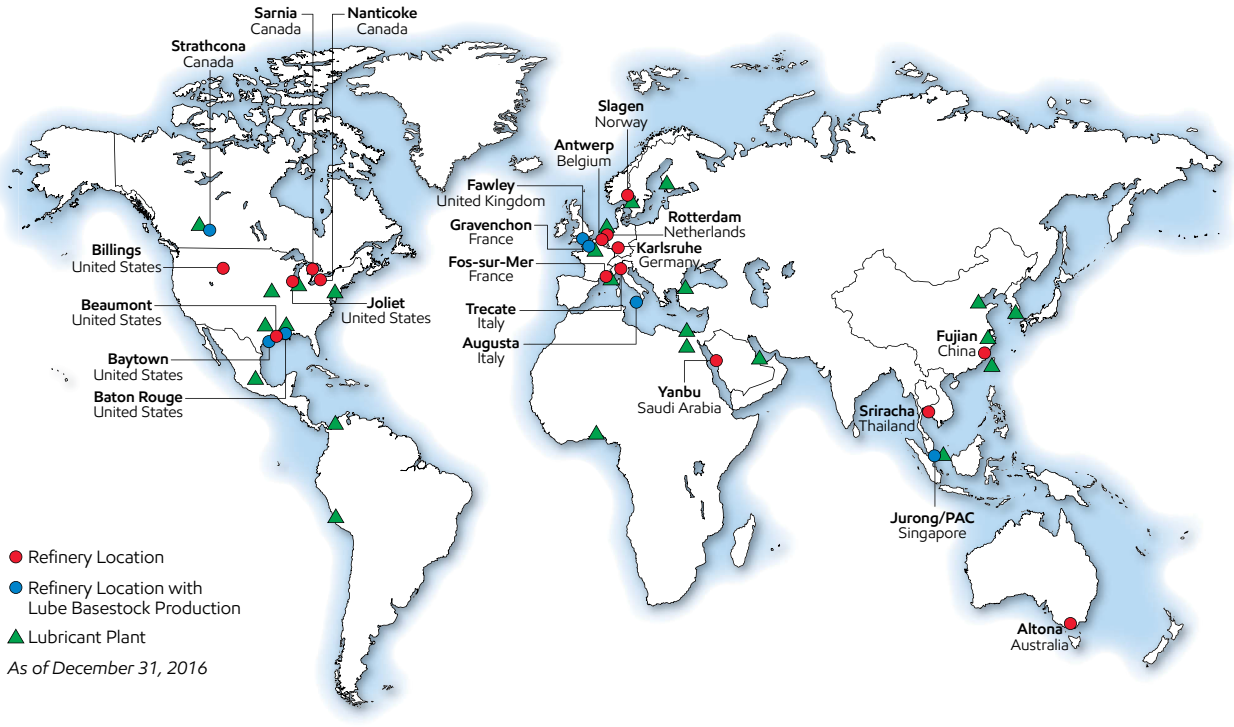
manufacturing. Additionally, waterborne logistics improvements in 2016 increased the site's capability to supply gasoline to additional markets and maximize downstream value-chain capture.

Beaumont, Texas ▪ The Beaumont Refinery has a capacity of 363 thousand barrels per day. Its position on the U.S. Gulf Coast and connectivity to multiple crude oil pipelines provides advantaged logistics to process attractive crude oils. The site's flexibility to run North American or international crude oil was further enhanced in 2016 with a 20-thousand-barrel-per-day crude expansion project that increased the site's flexibility to process domestic light crude oils and improved its energy efficiency. To improve its product slate, the site is expanding ultra-low sulfur diesel and gasoline capacity by 40 thousand barrels per day. This project is expected to start up by 2018.

The recently commissioned light crude oil expansion at the Beaumont Refinery will reduce raw material costs, increase production of higher-value products, and improve energy efficiency.

Joliet, Illinois ▪ The Joliet Refinery is one of the most energy efficient in the United States. It is a key supplier of petroleum products to the Midwest with a total capacity of 236 thousand barrels of crude oil per day. About 80 percent of the site's production is diesel and gasoline products. The remaining 20 percent consists of propane, butane, industrial fuels, and asphalt. The Joliet Refinery is ideally located to receive and process heavy Canadian crude oil delivered by pipeline and was specifically designed for this purpose.

Strathcona, Alberta ▪ The Strathcona Refinery, with a capacity of 191 thousand barrels per day, produces a wide range of petroleum products, including gasoline, aviation fuel, diesel, lube basestocks, petroleum waxes, heavy fuel oil, and asphalt. The refinery's location provides lower-cost access to Canadian crude oil. Logistics improvements in 2016 have enhanced its processing flexibility.



Global Downstream Asset Portfolio, continued

Midstream Operations

U.S. Operations ▪ ExxonMobil Pipeline Company operates more than 4,000 miles of active pipelines in the United States. These pipelines transport more than 2.7 million barrels per day of crude oil, products, gases, and chemical feedstocks. Sixteen distribution terminals and three salt-dome storage facilities across the country help us efficiently manage volume movements. We continue to optimize our active pipeline network to improve access to advantaged products and markets while reducing risk. Efforts to extend reach into Northeastern markets in the United States are under way with the extension of our Wolverine Pipeline. Additionally, a recently announced joint venture with Energy Transfer Partners will improve access to crude oils from the Permian and Ardmore basins for our Gulf Coast refineries.

At our Antwerp Refinery, we are installing a new delayed coker that will convert lower-value fuel oil into higher-value diesel products when it starts up in 2017.

Edmonton Rail Terminal, Alberta ▪ The Edmonton Rail Terminal, a joint venture with Kinder Morgan Canada Terminals, has successfully loaded more than 30 million barrels since start-up in 2015. The terminal has shipped crude oil to refining market destinations across the United States and is well positioned to respond to dynamic market changes with shipments up to 210 thousand barrels per day of crude oil.

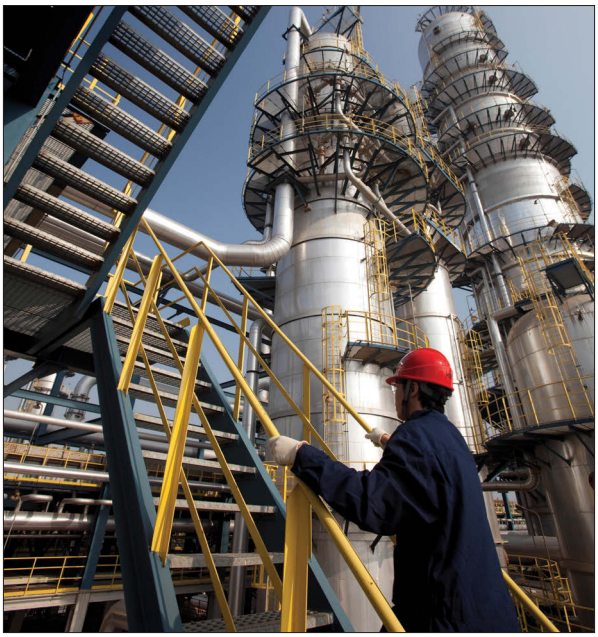
Europe

European operations represent about 35 percent of ExxonMobil's global refining capacity. Our integrated business approach and manufacturing circuit, including world-scale refineries at Antwerp, Fawley, Gravenchon, and Rotterdam, allow 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 the largest ExxonMobil site in Europe with more than 300 thousand barrels per day of crude oil capacity. It is one of the most energy efficient in our global circuit, providing a competitive cost advantage. It is fully integrated with our chemical business and is the largest hydrocarbon fluids manufacturing site in Europe. The site also supplies numerous feedstocks to the chemical sector.

Fawley, United Kingdom ▪ The Fawley Refinery, near Southampton, is the largest in the United Kingdom. It has the ability to process 261 thousand barrels of crude oil per day and accounts for more than 20 percent of the refining capacity in the United Kingdom. The site also produces lube basestocks and provides feedstocks to our integrated chemical manufacturing plants.

Rotterdam, Netherlands ▪ The Rotterdam Refinery is a fully integrated refining and chemical complex and can process more than 190 thousand barrels per day of a variety of crude oils. This high-conversion refinery has processing capability to convert crude oil and other feedstocks into light-oil products, gas, and coke. The site also has a cogeneration unit that efficiently produces most of the steam and electricity needed for its manufacturing operations.



The Fujian Refining and Petrochemical Complex serves the rapidly growing Chinese market.

Asia Pacific

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

Fujian, China ▪ The Fujian Refining and Petrochemical Complex (ExxonMobil interest, 25 percent) is a 268-thousand-barrel-per-day joint venture plant. The facilities are part of Downstream and Chemical value chains operating in China to supply local customers.

Singapore ▪ The Singapore Refinery has the largest lube basestock production in the region. We recently expanded our lube basestock capacity, improving the quality and competitiveness of the site. Additionally, Singapore produces a range of fuel products and feedstocks for our integrated chemical manufacturing facilities.

Mobil 1, our flagship passenger car motor oil, is sold in more than 130 countries around the world.

Global Lube Basestocks and Finished Lubricants

As the world's largest producer of lube basestocks, the major component of lubricating oils, ExxonMobil has seven refineries that make lube basestocks and four chemical facilities producing synthetic basestocks. Our commitment to the basestocks business is supported by investments around the globe, including recent Group II lube basestock expansions at our Baytown and Singapore refineries. In addition, the Rotterdam hydrocracker project will make ExxonMobil the first large-scale producer of Group II lube basestocks in Europe when it starts up in 2018.

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 nine facilities in the Americas, six in Europe, four in the Middle East and Africa, and five in Asia. In 2016, we started up a state-of-the-art facility in Port Allen, Louisiana, that blends and packages aviation lubricants including *Mobil Jet* Oil II and *Mobil Jet* Oil 387. We are also expanding our lubricants plant in Singapore. When complete, it will be the only plant producing *Mobil 1* engine oil in Asia Pacific and is uniquely positioned to meet growing demand in the region.

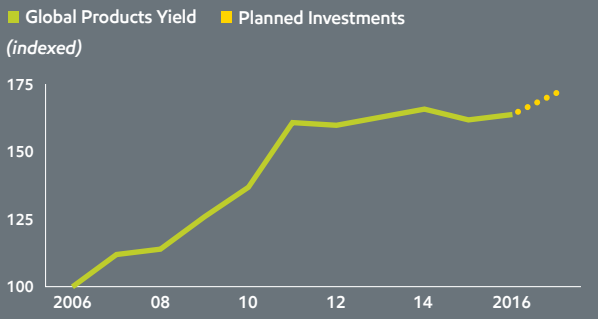
Technology: Unique Emphasis on Fundamentals Supports Leading-Edge Technology

ExxonMobil's emphasis on fundamental science is unique in industry and key to developing new and innovative solutions.

Our ability to characterize crude oil and other feed streams at the molecular level, combined with world-class process modeling and optimization expertise, has allowed our refineries to capture significant cost advantages from processing higher percentages of challenged crude oils than the industry average. Likewise, using leading expertise in catalyst and process technology, we are upgrading our product mix with step-change yield improvements. Our Rotterdam hydrocracker project exemplifies this approach, producing ultra-low sulfur diesel and high-quality lube basestocks from heavy by-products, ultimately increasing the site's high-value product yield above 60 percent.

ExxonMobil also partners with leading universities, government laboratories, and companies with complementary expertise to address industry needs. For example, efforts with the Georgia Institute of Technology encompass a broad suite of membrane separation technologies, complementing our internal portfolio. Together, these technologies have the potential to significantly reduce energy costs and emissions.

High-Value Products Growth[1]



(1) High-value products include premium distillates, lube basestocks/specialties, and chemical feedstocks.

Global Downstream Value Chains

Our Downstream business leverages integration with advantaged manufacturing assets, innovative technologies, and strong brands to globally supply high-quality products. We have a strong branded presence with fuels products sold in more than 35 countries, and *Mobil*-branded lubricants in more than 130 countries.

Integrated Fuels Business

ExxonMobil's globally integrated business model positions us to maximize the value of every molecule that we produce from the wellhead to the consumer. Working across the Downstream segment, cross-functional business teams operate within each market to optimize the production and sale of fuel products to the highest value channel. Development and execution of strategies by these teams results in strong returns across a broad range of market conditions.

We have expanded our *Synergy*-branded fuels program and launched our re-imaged retail sites in many markets around the world.

Retail Fuels

Retail sales through *Exxon*-, *Mobil*-, and *Esso*-branded stations represent the highest-value channel for our consumer fuel products. In 2016, we continued to expand our retail brand presence. Retail sites exceed 20,000 around the world. At the same time, in select markets, we reduced the number of company-owned locations through sales to branded wholesalers that specialize in operating retail sites. This strategic approach has secured an attractive long-term market outlet for our refining capacity while reducing our operating risks and decreasing our capital employed. To continue to capture the highest value from the retail channel, we are further differentiating our offer with innovative brand marketing and technology programs that increase customer loyalty and provide quality products. In 2016, we continued the roll-out of our *Synergy*-branded fuels, which offer better-performing gasoline and diesel products in many markets around the world. Additionally, we continue to enhance our customer service by globally upgrading site image and brand experience.

Commercial Fuels

ExxonMobil's broad commercial fuels offering serves marine, aviation, road transportation, mining, and wholesale customers around the world. These customers value operational excellence, supply reliability, ease of doing business, and product and brand quality, enabling us to grow profitable sales volume by 8 percent over the past five years in this segment. Key to our success is providing innovative products to our customers. A recent example is the roll-out of *Diesel Efficient* fuel, a differentiated performance product that targets heavy-duty truck customers. This fuel-efficient diesel is formulated to clean heavy-duty fuel injectors, helping improve engine performance and mileage while reducing emissions.

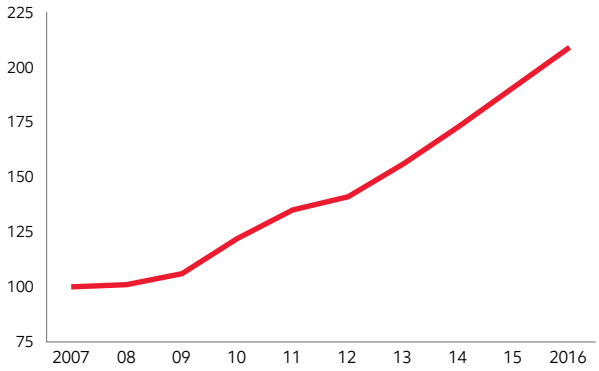
Diesel Efficient fuel is being launched in select markets around the world.

Integrated Lubricants Business

The year 2016 marked ExxonMobil's 150th anniversary of offering lubricant solutions to the world. This business dates to 1866 and the pioneering Vacuum Oil Company, one of the first companies to manufacture lubricants. Today, we offer a broad portfolio of finished lubricants, basestocks, and specialty products. We are a market leader in high-value synthetic lubricants, with sales having more than doubled over the past 10 years. The business posted record sales of synthetic lubricants in 2016.

Synthetic Lubricants Sales Growth

(volume, indexed)



As a result of our focus on business integration, ExxonMobil is uniquely positioned across the global lubricants value chain. We manufacture all groups of lube basestocks, from Group I to V, as well as a comprehensive slate of additives products through our Infineum chemical joint venture. Our business also includes lubricants blending, packaging, and marketing activities. A large share of our lubricants are formulated with basestocks sourced from our own refineries and chemical plants. In addition, as the largest manufacturer of conventional lube basestocks and a leading producer of synthetic basestocks, we supply many of the industry's other leading lubricant companies.

Our continued growth in the lubricants value chain is underpinned by our leading-edge product technology platform and successful strategic alliances with leading automotive and industrial equipment manufacturers. This facilitates the development of new technologies to further differentiate our products and provide distinct value to our customers. For example, the recent development of *Mobil 1 Annual Protection* lubricant allows motorists to go a full year, or 20,000 miles, between engine oil changes, maximizes wear protection, and prevents harmful engine sludge.

Technology: Proprietary Technology Delivers Superior Performance

ExxonMobil scientists and engineers have a long history of developing leading products across the fuels and lubricants value chains. Extending this historical track record, our recently developed lubricant products provide proven superior performance.

For passenger vehicles, we've developed *Mobil 1 Annual Protection* lubricant that is specially formulated and scientifically proven to resist the primary causes of oil breakdown and extend drain intervals. For commercial vehicles, the evolution of industry standards towards lower emissions and improved fuel efficiency requires a new generation of lubricants. After accumulating more than 30 million miles of testing data, the new PC-11 *Mobil Delvac* engine oils have demonstrated improved wear protection, oxidation resistance, and high-temperature viscosity control while showing enhanced fuel economy potential and protection beyond Original Equipment Manufacturer oil drain intervals.

PHOTO: Our newly released *Mobil 1 Annual Protection* lubricant is another example of ExxonMobil technology delivering superior performance.

Downstream Operating Statistics

Throughput, Capacity, and Utilization[1]

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Refinery Throughput[2] *(thousands of barrels per day)*					
United States	**1,591**	1,709	1,809	1,819	1,816
Canada	**363**	386	394	426	435
Europe	**1,417**	1,496	1,454	1,400	1,504
Asia Pacific	**708**	647	628	779	998
Middle East/Other	**190**	194	191	161	261
Total worldwide	**4,269**	4,432	4,476	4,585	5,014
Average Refining Capacity[3] *(thousands of barrels per day)*					
United States	**1,789**	1,935	1,951	1,951	1,951
Canada	**422**	421	421	485	506
Europe	**1,655**	1,651	1,646	1,644	1,761
Asia Pacific	**905**	904	925	1,059	1,285
Middle East/Other	**200**	200	201	202	274
Total worldwide	**4,971**	5,111	5,144	5,341	5,777
Utilization of Refining Capacity *(percent)*					
United States	**89**	88	93	93	93
Canada	**86**	92	94	88	86
Europe	**86**	91	88	85	85
Asia Pacific	**78**	72	68	74	78
Middle East/Other	**95**	97	95	80	95
Total worldwide	**86**	87	87	86	87

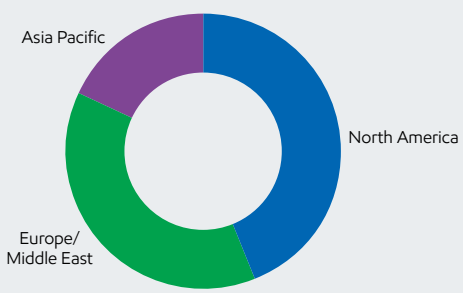
(1) Excludes refineries owned through cost companies in Japan and New Zealand, as well as the Laffan Refinery in Qatar, for which results are reported in the Upstream segment.

(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.

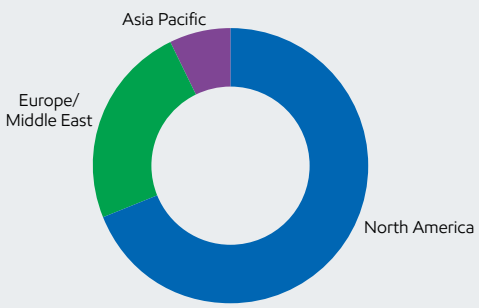
Distillation Capacity by Region

(percent, year-end 2016)



Conversion Capacity by Region

(percent, year-end 2016)



Refining Capacity at Year-End 2016[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	0	55	0	100
Baton Rouge	Louisiana	■ ●	503	503	231	25	117	16	100
Billings	Montana	●	60	60	21	6	10	0	100
Baytown	Texas	■ ●	561	561	204	27	90	28	100
Beaumont	Texas	■ ●	363	363	113	61	46	0	100
Total United States			1,723	1,723	663	119	318	44	
Canada									
Strathcona	Alberta		191	191	65	0	0	2	69.6
Nanticoke	Ontario	▲	113	113	48	0	0	0	69.6
Sarnia	Ontario	■ ●	119	119	30	19	25	0	69.6
Total Canada			423	423	143	19	25	2	
Europe									
Antwerp	Belgium	■ ●	307	307	35	0	0	0	100
Fos-sur-Mer	France	● ▲	133	133	31	0	0	0	82.9
Gravenchon	France	■ ●	239	239	42	0	0	13	82.9
Karlsruhe	Germany	● ▲	78	310	86	0	30	0	25
Augusta	Italy	● ▲	198	198	50	0	0	14	100
Trecate	Italy	● ▲	132	132	35	0	0	0	74.8
Rotterdam	Netherlands	■ ●	191	191	0	52	41	0	100
Slagen	Norway		116	116	0	0	32	0	100
Fawley	United Kingdom	■ ●	261	261	89	0	37	9	100
Total Europe			1,655	1,887	368	52	140	36	
Asia Pacific									
Altona	Australia	▲	80	80	28	0	0	0	100
Fujian	China	■ ●	67	268	45	47	10	0	25
Jurong/PAC	Singapore	■ ●	592	592	0	34	48	44	100
Sriracha	Thailand	■ ●	167	167	41	0	0	0	66
Total Asia Pacific			906	1,107	114	81	58	44	
Middle East									
Yanbu	Saudi Arabia		200	400	96	0	51	0	50
Total worldwide			4,907	5,540	1,384	271	592	126	

■ 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) Lubricants capacity based on dewaxed oil production.

Downstream Operating Statistics, continued

Petroleum Product Sales[1][2] by Geographic Area

(thousands of barrels per day)	**2016**	2015	2014	2013	2012
United States					
Motor gasoline, naphthas	**1,338**	1,439	1,493	1,467	1,416
Heating oils, kerosene, diesel oils	**470**	582	632	570	565
Aviation fuels	**152**	174	168	195	184
Heavy fuels	**55**	71	81	90	113
Lubricants, specialty, and other petroleum products	**235**	255	281	287	291
Total United States	**2,250**	2,521	2,655	2,609	2,569
Canada					
Motor gasoline, naphthas	**260**	246	243	222	219
Heating oils, kerosene, diesel oils	**135**	134	143	124	121
Aviation fuels	**36**	37	37	37	31
Heavy fuels	**16**	16	21	28	30
Lubricants, specialty, and other petroleum products	**44**	55	52	53	52
Total Canada	**491**	488	496	464	453
Europe					
Motor gasoline, naphthas	**384**	401	434	414	423
Heating oils, kerosene, diesel oils	**774**	787	761	712	722
Aviation fuels	**81**	81	96	98	106
Heavy fuels	**115**	116	110	129	158
Lubricants, specialty, and other petroleum products	**165**	157	154	144	162
Total Europe	**1,519**	1,542	1,555	1,497	1,571
Asia Pacific					
Motor gasoline, naphthas	**162**	159	159	193	269
Heating oils, kerosene, diesel oils	**241**	266	244	295	345
Aviation fuels	**88**	83	79	82	91
Heavy fuels	**149**	147	141	159	172
Lubricants, specialty, and other petroleum products	**101**	91	98	149	139
Total Asia Pacific	**741**	746	721	878	1,016

Petroleum Product Sales by Geographic Area, continued on page 71

(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.

Recognizable Brands

ExxonMobil markets fuels and lubricants around the globe through its recognizable portfolio of brands that are synonymous with quality, reliability, and performance.

Exxon™ Mobil™ Esso™ Mobil 1™

Petroleum Product Sales[1] by Geographic Area *(continued)*

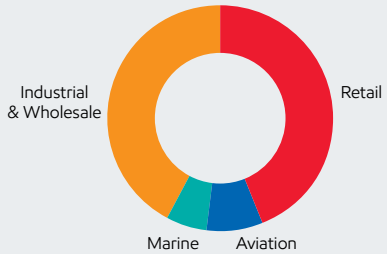
(thousands of barrels per day)	**2016**	2015	2014	2013	2012
Latin America					
Motor gasoline, naphthas	**35**	32	30	36	60
Heating oils, kerosene, diesel oils	**33**	32	34	40	80
Aviation fuels	**2**	1	7	18	24
Heavy fuels	**2**	3	3	6	16
Lubricants, specialty, and other petroleum products	**10**	11	10	11	20
Total Latin America	**82**	79	84	111	200
Middle East/Africa					
Motor gasoline, naphthas	**91**	86	93	86	102
Heating oils, kerosene, diesel oils	**119**	123	98	97	114
Aviation fuels	**40**	37	36	32	37
Heavy fuels	**33**	24	34	19	26
Lubricants, specialty, and other petroleum products	**116**	108	103	94	86
Total Middle East/Africa	**399**	378	364	328	365
Worldwide					
Motor gasoline, naphthas	**2,270**	2,363	2,452	2,418	2,489
Heating oils, kerosene, diesel oils	**1,772**	1,924	1,912	1,838	1,947
Aviation fuels	**399**	413	423	462	473
Heavy fuels	**370**	377	390	431	515
Lubricants, specialty, and other petroleum products	**671**	677	698	738	750
Total worldwide	**5,482**	5,754	5,875	5,887	6,174

Retail Sites

(number of sites at year end)	**2016**	2015	2014	2013	2012
Worldwide					
Owned/leased	**3,214**	3,938	4,754	5,072	5,593
Distributors/resellers	**17,569**	16,313	15,463	14,482	13,789
Total worldwide	**20,783**	20,251	20,217	19,554	19,382

Global Fuels Marketing Sales[2]

(percent, 2016)



(1) See footnotes on page 70.
(2) Fuels marketing petroleum product sales are to retail sites as well as commercial and wholesale accounts.

Chemical

ExxonMobil Chemical is one of the largest chemical companies in the world. Our unique portfolio of specialty and commodity businesses delivers superior returns across the business cycle.

45% chemical demand growth estimated over the next 10 years

PHOTO: A new 1.5-million-tonne-per-year ethane steam cracker at our Baytown complex will benefit from abundant, affordable supplies of U.S. natural gas liquids.

Chemical

2016 Results & Highlights

- Achieved best-ever safety performance with more than three years since last employee lost-time injury
- Delivered earnings of $4.6 billion and return on average capital employed of 18.6 percent, averaging 21.1 percent over the past 10 years
- Sold 24.9 million tonnes of prime products, including record sales of metallocene products
- Invested $2.2 billion, with selective investments in specialty businesses, capturing advantaged feedstocks, high-return efficiency projects, and low-cost capacity debottlenecks

Strategies

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

- Completed start-up of a 400-thousand-tonnes-per-year specialty elastomers plant in Saudi Arabia with our joint venture partner that will supply synthetic rubber and related products
- Advanced construction of major expansions at our Baytown and Mont Belvieu, Texas, facilities, including a new world-scale ethane steam cracker and polyethylene units, to meet rapidly growing demand for performance polymers
- Progressed construction of a new 230-thousand-tonnes-per-year specialty polymers project in Singapore to meet growing demand for synthetic rubber and adhesives in Asia Pacific
- Began construction to expand production of *Santoprene* high-performance elastomers in Wales, United Kingdom
- Approved a project to expand polyethylene production by an additional 650 thousand tonnes per year at our facility in Beaumont, Texas, furthering our commitment to meet rapidly growing demand for high-performance plastics

Chemical Statistical Recap	**2016**	2015	2014	2013	2012
Earnings *(millions of dollars)*	**4,615**	4,418	4,315	3,828	3,898
Prime product sales[1][2] *(thousands of tonnes)*	**24,925**	24,713	24,235	24,063	24,157
Average capital employed[1] *(millions of dollars)*	**24,844**	23,750	22,197	20,665	20,148
Return on average capital employed[1] *(percent)*	**18.6**	18.6	19.4	18.5	19.3
Capital expenditures[1] *(millions of dollars)*	**2,207**	2,843	2,741	1,832	1,418

(1) See Frequently Used Terms on pages 90 through 93.
(2) Prime product sales data reported net of purchases/sales contracts with the same counterparty.

Business Overview

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

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

Business Environment

Worldwide chemical demand growth remained strong in 2016, supported by growth of the broader economy. Over the next decade, we estimate global chemical demand to grow nearly 45 percent, or about 4 percent per year, which is a faster pace than energy demand and economic growth.

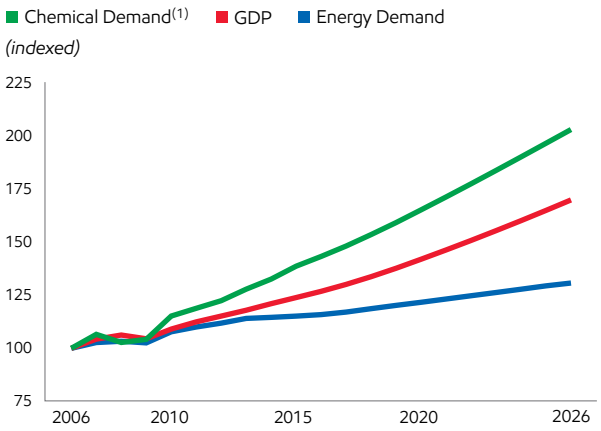
Nearly three-quarters of the increased demand is expected to be in Asia Pacific with rising prosperity and a growing middle class. As middle-class consumers seek higher standards of living and move to cities, they are expected to purchase more packaged goods, appliances, cars, and clothing, many of which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

While chemical demand growth is expected to be driven mainly by developing economies, regions with advantaged feedstocks are participating in supply growth. For example, unconventional natural gas development in the United States has brought significant benefits to domestic chemical producers by providing lower-cost feedstocks and energy.

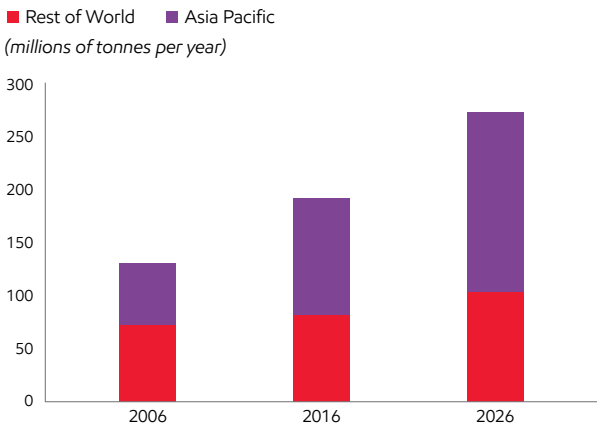
For decades, chemical markets have been supplied from within regions, but global trade in chemicals is increasing. Ten years ago, the volume of chemicals traded between regions totaled about 10 percent of global production. By 2020, trade volumes are expected to be nearly 20 percent, and ExxonMobil projects that by 2025, North America could more than double its exports of major petrochemical products.

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

Global Industry Demand Growth



Global Chemical Industry Demand(1)



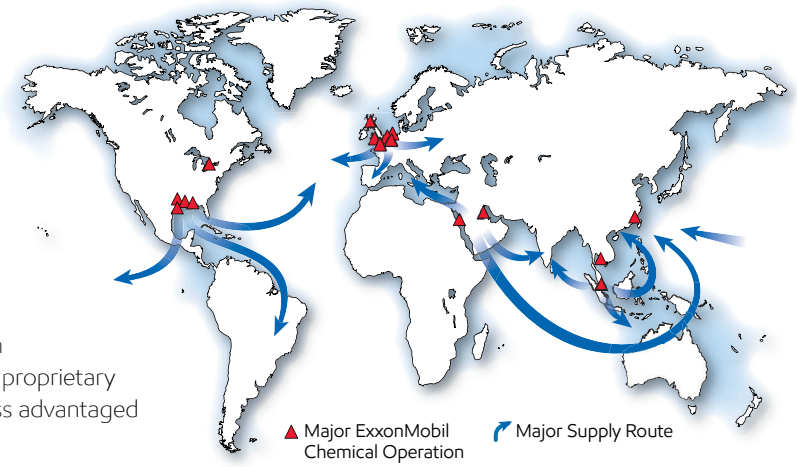
Sources: ExxonMobil, *2017 The Outlook for Energy: A View to 2040*; IHS Chemical; and ExxonMobil estimates
(1) Includes polyethylene, polypropylene, and paraxylene.

Global Chemical Manufacturing Portfolio

ExxonMobil Chemical has world-scale specialty and commodity manufacturing capacity in every major region of the world, serving large and growing markets. Around 90 percent of our chemical capacity is integrated with large refineries or natural gas processing plants, providing unique access to advantaged feedstocks.

North America

Approximately 45 percent of our global capacity is located in North America, where we manufacture products across all of our business lines to supply growth markets around the world. Our three largest U.S. chemical plants – in Baton Rouge, Louisiana; and Baytown and Beaumont, Texas – are integrated with refineries and have access to a wide range of feedstocks, from light gases to heavy liquids. Strong integration with ExxonMobil's Upstream and Downstream businesses, coupled with our proprietary technologies, maximizes our flexibility to process advantaged feedstocks into performance products.



Baton Rouge, Louisiana ▪ The Baton Rouge complex has world-scale manufacturing capacity, producing nearly all of our commodity and specialty product families. It is home to the world's largest production facilities for halobutyl rubber and isopropyl alcohol. The complex also produces oxo alcohol and is closely linked with two nearby polymer plants that produce polyethylene and metallocene elastomers.

Baytown and Mont Belvieu, Texas ▪ The Baytown Plant is the largest integrated refining and petrochemical complex in the United States. It is also our largest ethylene production facility in the world and is closely integrated with the nearby Mont Belvieu Plastics Plant, which produces performance metallocene polyethylene. We are currently constructing a world-scale ethane cracker and new polyethylene complexes that will more than double current polyethylene capacity.

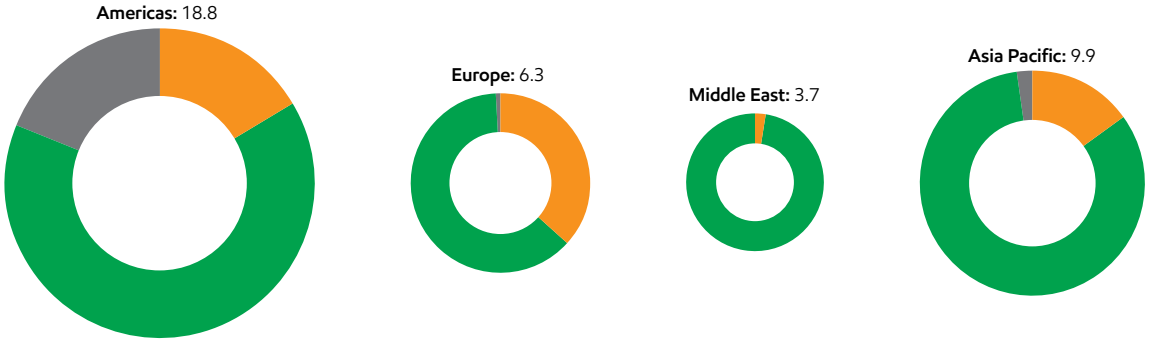
Baytown also produces aromatics, polypropylene, halobutyl rubber, metallocene-based synthetic basestocks, and a wide range of premium hydrocarbon fluids. The complex generates its own low-cost electricity and high-pressure steam through high-efficiency cogeneration plants.

Beaumont, Texas ▪ The Beaumont Plant is a large producer of aromatics, with significant capacity for steam cracking and derivatives such as polyethylene. The site also produces proprietary synthetic basestocks used in high-performance motor oils and industrial lubricants, as well as high-performance catalysts used for lubricant refining and chemical manufacturing. In 2016, we began an expansion project to increase polyethylene production capacity by 65 percent.

Worldwide Capacity and Distribution

Specialties Commodities In Construction

(millions of tonnes equity capacity)



Europe

Europe represents more than 15 percent of our global capacity. Major facilities in northwest Europe are highly integrated with ExxonMobil refineries, upstream facilities, and our other chemical plants across the region. This level of integration provides economies of scale, access to low-cost feedstocks, and logistics advantages.

Fife, United Kingdom ▪ ExxonMobil's Upstream business supplies natural gas liquids from North Sea gas fields as feedstock for the Fife Ethylene Plant. Ethylene produced at Fife is transported to our plants at Antwerp and Meerhout, Belgium, where performance polyethylene accounts for a large share of production.

Gravenchon, France ▪ The Gravenchon Plant is integrated with ExxonMobil's adjacent refinery. It produces olefins and polyolefins, including metallocene polyethylene. The site also manufactures a number of specialty products such as adhesives, specialty elastomers, and synthetic basestocks.

Rotterdam, Netherlands ▪ The Rotterdam Plant processes feedstocks from ExxonMobil's regional refineries and is the largest producer of aromatics in Europe. In addition, the site manufactures oxo-alcohol-based specialty products.

Asia Pacific/Middle East

Our Asia Pacific and Middle East facilities account for nearly 40 percent of our global capacity and are well positioned to serve growth markets with plants in China, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, and Thailand.

Fujian, China ▪ The Fujian joint venture facility is a fully integrated refining and petrochemical complex.

Al-Jubail and Yanbu, Saudi Arabia ▪ Together with our joint venture partner, Saudi Basic Industries Corporation, we have two chemical facilities in Saudi Arabia that utilize local ethane and other feedstocks to produce chemical products for local demand and export. Manufacturing units at these sites include steam crackers and derivative processing units that produce polyethylene, polypropylene, and ethylene glycol. We started up our 400-thousand-tonnes-per-year expansion in 2016 to support growing global demand for tires and other rubber applications.

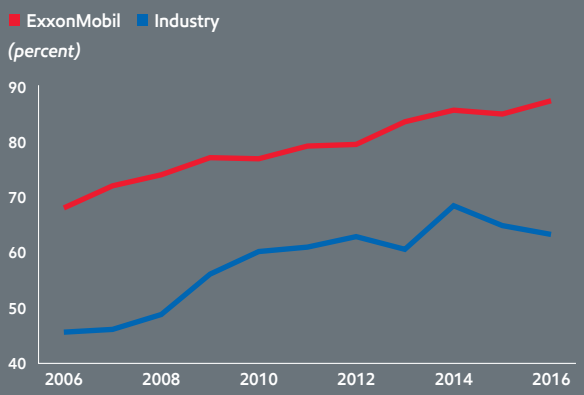
Singapore ▪ Singapore is our largest integrated petrochemical complex and accounts for about one-fourth of ExxonMobil's global chemical capacity. The site can process an unprecedented range of feedstocks, from light gases to crude oil. Singapore produces nearly all of our major product lines, including performance products such as metallocene polyethylene, metallocene elastomers, and oxo alcohol. In 2017, we will begin phased start-up of our new 230-thousand-tonnes-per-year performance adhesives and halobutyl rubber facilities.

Highlight: Maximizing Advantaged Feedstocks Through Leading-Edge Technology

ExxonMobil continues to increase the flexibility of our steam crackers resulting in industry-leading levels of advantaged feedstock utilization. Improvements in technology, operations, and logistics have allowed us to take advantage of a full spectrum of low-cost feedstocks that range from light gases to crude oil.

In North America, we have increased our ability to crack low-cost ethane by 20 percent since the beginning of the shale revolution. This improvement was enabled by low-cost feedstock flexibility projects and our proprietary steam-cracking technology. We will continue to work to maximize the use of advantaged chemical feedstocks.

U.S. Ethylene Production from Ethane(1)



Source: Jacobs Consultancy, *The Hodson Report*
(1) Includes ethane and ethane equivalents.

Global Chemical Product Portfolio

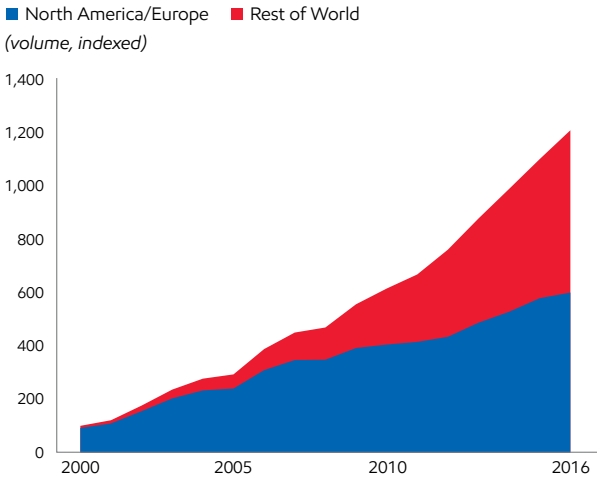
We enhance shareholder value through our broad portfolio of commodity and specialty products. We leverage proprietary technology to deliver differentiated products that command a margin premium in growth markets around the globe.

Differentiated Portfolio to Meet Global Demand Growth

Middle-class growth, urbanization, and sustainability are the megatrends driving increased demand for chemical products that serve large end-use segments such as packaging, automotive, consumer goods, and construction. ExxonMobil's portfolio of commodity and specialty products is unique to industry and well positioned to meet the changing needs of society while delivering profitable growth to our shareholders. Efficiently produced, high-volume commodity chemicals capture earnings upside when margins are strong and provide a low cost structure for co-located specialties production. Specialty products command a margin premium due to their attributes in higher-value applications.

Our broad product offering of commodity and specialty products, combined with our scale and global reach, provides a structural advantage.

Metallocene Polyethylene Sales Growth



Automotive

Today's plastics make up 50 percent of the volume of a new car, but only 10 percent of its weight, making modern vehicles lighter and more fuel efficient. As plastics penetrate further into automotive applications and the number of personal vehicles more than doubles between 2010 and 2040, we expect significant global demand growth for these chemical products.

Several of our performance and specialty product lines, such as butyl rubber, specialty elastomers, plasticizers, polypropylene, and polyethylene, are used extensively by the automotive industry to build cars with improved mileage and lower emissions. For example, polypropylene-based polymers are used to manufacture lighter-weight dashboards and bumpers. Halobutyl polymers help tires maintain proper pressure,

Highlight: Increasing Value Through High-Performance Plastics

Over the next 25 years, the global population is expected to expand by nearly 2 billion people. To feed this increase in population, agricultural efficiencies are critical. In 2016, we introduced a next-generation plastic, *Exceed* XP, that delivers exceptional performance advantages in highly demanding applications to meet this challenge.

This product allows development of new-to-the-world, cost-effective film and liner solutions in a range of applications that help reduce food spoilage, decrease supply chain costs, and increase crop yields. Applications include soft-shrink and food lamination packaging, as well as agricultural and greenhouse films.

Agricultural film can increase yields up to 60 percent through improved moisture retention, weed control, and temperature management, supporting an extended growing season. These films help farmers economically increase their efficiency, allowing them to feed more people, while conserving resources such as water, nutrients, and fertilizer.

PHOTO: Large greenhouse coverings up to 65 feet across utilize the strength of *Exceed* XP to protect crops from external environmental conditions.

resulting in improved fuel economy. Specialty elastomers, such as ethylene propylene diene monomer (EPDM) rubber, are lightweight materials used in underhood hoses and belts as well as window and door seals. Based on capacity, we hold the No. 1 and No. 2 positions for halobutyl and EPDM rubbers, respectively.

Synthetic basestocks are key components of advanced lubricants, such as *Mobil 1*, that can help deliver energy efficiency, long drain intervals, and excellent performance in extreme conditions. With a half century of technology leadership, we have developed one of the industry's broadest portfolios of synthetic basestocks, designed to provide exceptional performance capabilities and blending flexibility.

Consumer Goods

The growing consumer market includes applications for apparel, appliances, housewares, sporting goods, electronics, and personal care items such as diapers, all of which can be made from our innovative products.

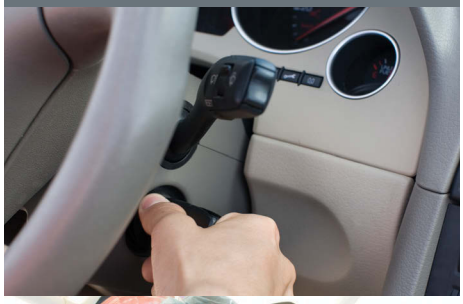
ExxonMobil resins impart strength, barriers, drapability, and softness to nonwoven fabrics used in the manufacture of baby diapers, surgical coverings, and other hygiene items. In elastic nonwoven fabrics, *Vistamaxx* propylene-based elastomers help improve fit and comfort.

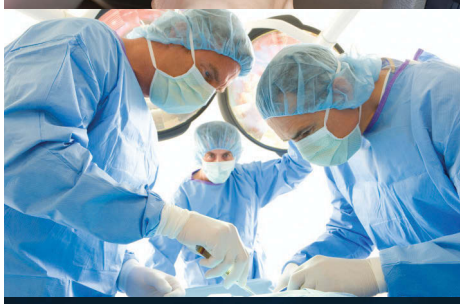
Thermoplastic elastomers and a wide range of polypropylene products improve durability and appearance in clothes washers and dryers, dishwashers, refrigerators, and small appliances. Our specialty elastomers and hydrocarbon and oxygenated fluids contribute to the quality and effectiveness of household items ranging from cleaning products to kitchen tool handles.

Industrial and Construction

ExxonMobil products, such as specialty elastomers, polyethylene, synthetic fluids, plasticizers, and hydrocarbon and oxygenated fluids, help developers and manufacturers of industrial and construction products meet ever-increasing performance specifications. In large gas-, hydraulic-, or wind-powered electricity generation turbines, using our synthetic basestocks in lubricants can help provide low-temperature fluidity, oxidative and high-temperature stability, as well as wear protection.

End Use: Our Chemicals Help Build a Wide Variety of Everyday Items





Packaging

The demand for plastic packaging is expected to outpace global economic growth as movement of packaged goods around the world increases. ExxonMobil supplies materials and expertise to solve a variety of packaging challenges with leading-edge polyethylene and polypropylene resins, propylene-based elastomers, and property modifiers.

The company holds a leading position in metallocene-based polyethylene for packaging film. Proprietary technology provides stronger, lighter, and lower-cost packaging solutions with reduced environmental impacts. As an example, our customers can now make heavy-duty bags for shipping that are 50-percent thinner than before while also improving product strength and ease of processing. This decrease in the amount of material used benefits the entire value chain by reducing packaging weight, shipping costs, energy consumption, emissions, and waste. These performance and sustainability advantages result in higher margins and stronger growth versus commodity polyethylene.

Chemical Operating Statistics

Large/Integrated Production Complex Capacity – at Year-End 2016[1][2]

(millions of tonnes per year)	Ethylene	Polyethylene	Polypropylene	Paraxylene	Additional Products
North America					
Baton Rouge, Louisiana	1.0	1.3	0.4	–	P B E A F O S
Baytown, Texas	2.2	–	0.7	0.7	P B F S
Beaumont, Texas	0.9	1.0	–	0.3	P S
Mont Belvieu, Texas	–	1.0	–	–	
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	1.0	P E F O Z
Sriracha, Thailand	–	–	–	0.5	F
Total worldwide	9.0	8.6	2.7	3.4	

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 2016[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	**2016**	2015	2014	2013	2012
Worldwide Production Volumes *(thousands of tonnes)*					
Ethylene	**8,594**	8,167	7,846	7,586	6,911
Polyethylene	**7,698**	7,465	7,279	6,906	6,572
Polypropylene	**2,401**	2,330	2,213	2,040	1,937
Paraxylene	**2,533**	2,443	2,418	2,668	2,875
Prime Product Sales Volumes[2][3] by Region *(thousands of tonnes)*					
Americas[4]	**10,501**	10,632	10,498	10,675	10,450
Europe/Middle East/Africa	**6,466**	6,367	5,795	6,165	6,310
Asia Pacific	**7,958**	7,714	7,942	7,223	7,397
Total worldwide	**24,925**	24,713	24,235	24,063	24,157
Prime Product Sales Volumes[2][3] by Business *(thousands of tonnes)*					
Specialties	**5,186**	5,060	5,092	5,090	5,219
Commodities	**19,739**	19,653	19,143	18,973	18,938
Total	**24,925**	24,713	24,235	24,063	24,157

(1) Excludes volumes from cost companies in Japan.
(2) See Frequently Used Terms on pages 90 through 93.
(3) Prime product sales data reported net of purchases/sales contracts with the same counterparty.
(4) Includes North America and Latin America.

Financial Information

Financial Highlights

(millions of dollars, unless noted)	**2016**	2015	2014	2013	2012
Net income attributable to ExxonMobil	**7,840**	16,150	32,520	32,580	44,880
Cash flow from operations and asset sales[1]	**26,357**	32,733	49,151	47,621	63,825
Capital and exploration expenditures[1]	**19,304**	31,051	38,537	42,489	39,799
Research and development costs	**1,058**	1,008	971	1,044	1,042
Total debt at year end	**42,762**	38,687	29,121	22,699	11,581
Average capital employed[1]	**212,226**	208,755	203,110	191,575	179,094
Market valuation at year end	**374,438**	323,928	388,398	438,684	389,680
Regular employees at year end *(thousands)*	**71.1**	73.5	75.3	75.0	76.9

Key Financial Ratios

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Return on average capital employed[1] *(percent)*	**3.9**	7.9	16.2	17.2	25.4
Earnings to average ExxonMobil share of equity *(percent)*	**4.6**	9.4	18.7	19.2	28.0
Debt to capital[2] *(percent)*	**19.7**	18.0	13.9	11.2	6.3
Net debt to capital[3] *(percent)*	**18.4**	16.5	11.9	9.1	1.2
Current assets to current liabilities *(times)*	**0.87**	0.79	0.82	0.83	1.01
Fixed-charge coverage *(times)*	**5.7**	17.6	46.9	55.7	62.4

Dividend and Shareholder Return Information

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Dividends per common share *(dollars)*	**2.98**	2.88	2.70	2.46	2.18
Dividends per share growth *(annual percent)*	**3.5**	6.7	9.8	12.8	17.8
Number of common shares outstanding *(millions)*					
Average	**4,177**	4,196	4,282	4,419	4,628
Average – assuming dilution	**4,177**	4,196	4,282	4,419	4,628
Year end	**4,148**	4,156	4,201	4,335	4,502
Total shareholder return[1] *(annual percent)*	**19.8**	(12.6)	(6.0)	20.1	4.7
Common stock purchases *(millions of dollars)*	**977**	4,039	13,183	15,998	21,068
Market quotations for common stock *(dollars)*					
High	**95.55**	93.45	104.76	101.74	93.67
Low	**71.55**	66.55	86.19	84.79	77.13
Average daily close	**86.22**	82.83	97.27	90.51	86.53
Year-end close	**90.26**	77.95	92.45	101.20	86.55

(1) See Frequently Used Terms on pages 90 through 93.
(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.

Functional Earnings[1]

(millions of dollars)	2016 Quarters								
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Earnings (U.S. GAAP)									
Upstream									
United States	**(832)**	**(514)**	**(477)**	**(2,328)**	**(4,151)**	(1,079)	5,197	4,191	3,925
Non-U.S.	**756**	**808**	**1,097**	**1,686**	**4,347**	8,180	22,351	22,650	25,970
Total	**(76)**	**294**	**620**	**(642)**	**196**	7,101	27,548	26,841	29,895
Downstream									
United States	**187**	**412**	**225**	**270**	**1,094**	1,901	1,618	2,199	3,575
Non-U.S.	**719**	**413**	**1,004**	**971**	**3,107**	4,656	1,427	1,250	9,615
Total	**906**	**825**	**1,229**	**1,241**	**4,201**	6,557	3,045	3,449	13,190
Chemical									
United States	**581**	**509**	**434**	**352**	**1,876**	2,386	2,804	2,755	2,220
Non-U.S.	**774**	**708**	**737**	**520**	**2,739**	2,032	1,511	1,073	1,678
Total	**1,355**	**1,217**	**1,171**	**872**	**4,615**	4,418	4,315	3,828	3,898
Corporate and Financing	**(375)**	**(636)**	**(370)**	**209**	**(1,172)**	(1,926)	(2,388)	(1,538)	(2,103)
Net income attributable to ExxonMobil (U.S. GAAP)	**1,810**	**1,700**	**2,650**	**1,680**	**7,840**	16,150	32,520	32,580	44,880

Average Capital Employed[2][3] by Business

(millions of dollars)	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Upstream					
United States	**62,114**	64,086	62,403	59,898	57,631
Non-U.S.	**107,941**	105,868	102,562	93,071	81,811
Total	**170,055**	169,954	164,965	152,969	139,442
Downstream					
United States	**7,573**	7,497	6,070	4,757	4,630
Non-U.S.	**14,231**	15,756	17,907	19,673	19,401
Total	**21,804**	23,253	23,977	24,430	24,031
Chemical					
United States	**9,018**	7,696	6,121	4,872	4,671
Non-U.S.	**15,826**	16,054	16,076	15,793	15,477
Total	**24,844**	23,750	22,197	20,665	20,148
Corporate and Financing	**(4,477)**	(8,202)	(8,029)	(6,489)	(4,527)
Corporate total	**212,226**	208,755	203,110	191,575	179,094
Average capital employed applicable to equity companies included above	**34,190**	34,248	35,403	35,234	32,962

Return on Average Capital Employed[3] by Business

(percent)	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Upstream					
United States	**(6.7)**	(1.7)	8.3	7.0	6.8
Non-U.S.	**4.0**	7.7	21.8	24.3	31.7
Total	**0.1**	4.2	16.7	17.5	21.4
Downstream					
United States	**14.4**	25.4	26.7	46.2	77.2
Non-U.S.	**21.8**	29.6	8.0	6.4	49.6
Total	**19.3**	28.2	12.7	14.1	54.9
Chemical					
United States	**20.8**	31.0	45.8	56.5	47.5
Non-U.S.	**17.3**	12.7	9.4	6.8	10.8
Total	**18.6**	18.6	19.4	18.5	19.3
Corporate and Financing	**N.A.**	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Corporate total	**3.9**	7.9	16.2	17.2	25.4

(1) Net income attributable to ExxonMobil (U.S. GAAP) corresponds to the Summary Statement of Income on page 87. 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.

(2) 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.

(3) See Frequently Used Terms on pages 90 through 93.

Financial Information, continued

Capital and Exploration Expenditures[1]

(millions of dollars)	**2016**	2015	2014	2013	2012
Upstream					
Exploration					
United States	**252**	491	448	1,032	2,386
Non-U.S.	**1,574**	2,189	3,241	6,123	2,354
Total	**1,826**	2,680	3,689	7,155	4,740
Production[2]					
United States	**3,266**	7,331	8,953	8,113	8,694
Non-U.S.	**9,450**	15,396	20,085	22,826	22,395
Total	**12,716**	22,727	29,038	30,939	31,089
Power					
United States	**–**	–	–	–	–
Non-U.S.	**–**	–	–	137	255
Total	**–**	–	–	137	255
Total Upstream	**14,542**	25,407	32,727	38,231	36,084
Downstream					
Refining					
United States	**675**	830	967	651	482
Non-U.S.	**1,337**	1,153	1,042	1,046	1,233
Total	**2,012**	1,983	2,009	1,697	1,715
Marketing					
United States	**27**	142	285	159	118
Non-U.S.	**286**	421	682	413	385
Total	**313**	563	967	572	503
Pipeline/Marine					
United States	**137**	67	58	141	34
Non-U.S.	**–**	–	–	3	10
Total	**137**	67	58	144	44
Total Downstream	**2,462**	2,613	3,034	2,413	2,262
Chemical					
United States	**1,553**	1,945	1,690	963	408
Non-U.S.	**654**	898	1,051	869	1,010
Total Chemical	**2,207**	2,843	2,741	1,832	1,418
Other					
United States	**93**	188	35	13	35
Non-U.S.	**–**	–	–	–	–
Total other	**93**	188	35	13	35
Total capital and exploration expenditures	**19,304**	31,051	38,537	42,489	39,799

(1) See Frequently Used Terms on pages 90 through 93.
(2) Including related transportation.

Total Capital and Exploration Expenditures[1] by Geography

(millions of dollars)	**2016**	2015	2014	2013	2012
United States	**6,003**	10,994	12,436	11,072	12,157
Canada/Latin America	**2,762**	5,269	8,191	12,838	8,616
Europe	**2,088**	2,572	2,851	3,045	3,111
Africa	**2,295**	3,679	4,187	4,220	3,907
Asia	**4,684**	5,426	7,330	6,734	6,704
Australia/Oceania	**1,472**	3,111	3,542	4,580	5,304
Total worldwide	**19,304**	31,051	38,537	42,489	39,799

Distribution of Capital and Exploration Expenditures[1]

(millions of dollars)	**2016**	2015	2014	2013	2012
Consolidated Companies' Expenditures					
Capital expenditures	**16,009**	27,610	33,056	36,862	35,375
Exploration costs charged to expense					
United States	**220**	182	230	395	392
Non-U.S.	**1,242**	1,340	1,432	1,573	1,441
Depreciation on support equipment[2]	**5**	1	7	8	7
Total exploration expenses	**1,467**	1,523	1,669	1,976	1,840
Total consolidated companies' capital and exploration expenditures (excluding depreciation on support equipment)	**17,471**	29,132	34,718	38,830	37,208
ExxonMobil's Share of Non-Consolidated Companies' Expenditures					
Capital expenditures	**1,781**	1,871	3,517	3,199	2,565
Exploration costs charged to expense[3]	**52**	48	302	460	26
Total non-consolidated companies' capital and exploration expenditures	**1,833**	1,919	3,819	3,659	2,591
Total capital and exploration expenditures	**19,304**	31,051	38,537	42,489	39,799

(1) See Frequently Used Terms on pages 90 through 93.
(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 87.
(3) Excludes equity company depreciation on support equipment.

Financial Information, continued

Net Investment in Property, Plant and Equipment at Year End

(millions of dollars)	**2016**	2015	2014	2013	2012
Upstream					
United States	**78,294**	85,070	83,456	80,176	78,352
Non-U.S.	**117,610**	118,752	121,852	117,378	103,443
Total	**195,904**	203,822	205,308	197,554	181,795
Downstream					
United States	**9,662**	9,879	10,314	9,955	9,119
Non-U.S.	**10,926**	11,451	12,325	13,264	13,934
Total	**20,588**	21,330	22,639	23,219	23,053
Chemical					
United States	**8,070**	6,855	5,345	4,179	3,846
Non-U.S.	**9,331**	9,392	9,573	9,786	10,239
Total	**17,401**	16,247	14,918	13,965	14,085
Other	**10,331**	10,206	9,803	8,912	8,016
Total net investment	**244,224**	251,605	252,668	243,650	226,949

Depreciation and Depletion Expenses

(millions of dollars)	**2016**	2015	2014	2013	2012
Upstream					
United States	**9,626**	5,301	5,139	5,170	5,104
Non-U.S.	**9,550**	9,227	8,523	8,277	7,340
Total	**19,176**	14,528	13,662	13,447	12,444
Downstream					
United States	**628**	664	654	633	594
Non-U.S.	**889**	1,003	1,228	1,390	1,280
Total	**1,517**	1,667	1,882	2,023	1,874
Chemical					
United States	**275**	375	370	378	376
Non-U.S.	**477**	654	645	632	508
Total	**752**	1,029	1,015	1,010	884
Other	**863**	824	738	702	686
Total depreciation and depletion expenses	**22,308**	18,048	17,297	17,182	15,888

Operating Costs[1]

(millions of dollars)	**2016**	2015	2014	2013	2012
Production and manufacturing expenses	**31,927**	35,587	40,859	40,525	38,521
Selling, general and administrative	**10,799**	11,501	12,598	12,877	13,877
Depreciation and depletion	**22,308**	18,048	17,297	17,182	15,888
Exploration	**1,467**	1,523	1,669	1,976	1,840
Subtotal	**66,501**	66,659	72,423	72,560	70,126
ExxonMobil's share of equity company expenses	**7,409**	8,309	11,072	14,531	12,239
Total operating costs	**73,910**	74,968	83,495	87,091	82,365

(1) See Frequently Used Terms on pages 90 through 93.

Summary Statement of Income

(millions of dollars)	**2016**	2015	2014	2013	2012
Revenues and Other Income					
Sales and other operating revenue[1]	**218,608**	259,488	394,105	420,836	451,509
Income from equity affiliates	**4,806**	7,644	13,323	13,927	15,010
Other income	**2,680**	1,750	4,511	3,492	14,162
Total revenues and other income	**226,094**	268,882	411,939	438,255	480,681
Costs and Other Deductions					
Crude oil and product purchases	**104,171**	130,003	225,972	244,156	263,535
Production and manufacturing expenses	**31,927**	35,587	40,859	40,525	38,521
Selling, general and administrative expenses	**10,799**	11,501	12,598	12,877	13,877
Depreciation and depletion	**22,308**	18,048	17,297	17,182	15,888
Exploration expenses, including dry holes	**1,467**	1,523	1,669	1,976	1,840
Interest expense	**453**	311	286	9	327
Sales-based taxes[1]	**21,090**	22,678	29,342	30,589	32,409
Other taxes and duties	**25,910**	27,265	32,286	33,230	35,558
Total costs and other deductions	**218,125**	246,916	360,309	380,544	401,955
Income before income taxes	**7,969**	21,966	51,630	57,711	78,726
Income taxes	**(406)**	5,415	18,015	24,263	31,045
Net income including noncontrolling interests	**8,375**	16,551	33,615	33,448	47,681
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	**535**	401	1,095	868	2,801
Net income attributable to ExxonMobil	**7,840**	16,150	32,520	32,580	44,880
Earnings per common share *(dollars)*	**1.88**	3.85	7.60	7.37	9.70
Earnings per common share – assuming dilution *(dollars)*	**1.88**	3.85	7.60	7.37	9.70

(1) Sales and other operating revenue includes sales-based taxes of $21,090 million for 2016, $22,678 million for 2015, $29,342 million for 2014, $30,589 million for 2013, and $32,409 million for 2012.

The information in the Summary Statement of Income (for 2014 to 2016), the Summary Balance Sheet (for 2015 and 2016), and the Summary Statement of Cash Flows (for 2014 to 2016), shown on pages 87 through 89, 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 2016 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 2016 Form 10-K.

Financial Information, continued

Summary Balance Sheet at Year End

(millions of dollars)	**2016**	2015	2014	2013	2012
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	**3,657**	3,705	4,616	4,644	9,582
Cash and cash equivalents – restricted	**–**	–	42	269	341
Notes and accounts receivable, less estimated doubtful amounts	**21,394**	19,875	28,009	33,152	34,987
Inventories					
Crude oil, products and merchandise	**10,877**	12,037	12,384	12,117	10,836
Materials and supplies	**4,203**	4,208	4,294	4,018	3,706
Other current assets	**1,285**	2,798	3,565	5,108	5,008
Total current assets	**41,416**	42,623	52,910	59,308	64,460
Investments, advances and long-term receivables	**35,102**	34,245	35,239	36,328	34,718
Property, plant and equipment, at cost, less accumulated depreciation and depletion	**244,224**	251,605	252,668	243,650	226,949
Other assets, including intangibles, net	**9,572**	8,285	8,676	7,522	7,668
Total assets	**330,314**	336,758	349,493	346,808	333,795
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Notes and loans payable	**13,830**	18,762	17,468	15,808	3,653
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**31,193**	32,412	42,227	48,085	50,728
Income taxes payable	**2,615**	2,802	4,938	7,831	9,758
Total current liabilities	**47,638**	53,976	64,633	71,724	64,139
Long-term debt	**28,932**	19,925	11,653	6,891	7,928
Postretirement benefits reserves	**20,680**	22,647	25,802	20,646	25,267
Deferred income tax liabilities	**34,041**	36,818	39,230	40,530	37,570
Long-term obligations to equity companies	**5,124**	5,417	5,325	4,742	3,555
Other long-term obligations	**20,069**	21,165	21,786	21,780	23,676
Total liabilities	**156,484**	159,948	168,429	166,313	162,135
Commitments and contingencies			*See footnote 1*		
Equity					
Common stock without par value	**12,157**	11,612	10,792	10,077	9,653
Earnings reinvested	**407,831**	412,444	408,384	387,432	365,727
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**(22,239)**	(23,511)	(18,957)	(10,725)	(12,184)
Common stock held in treasury	**(230,424)**	(229,734)	(225,820)	(212,781)	(197,333)
ExxonMobil share of equity	**167,325**	170,811	174,399	174,003	165,863
Noncontrolling interests	**6,505**	5,999	6,665	6,492	5,797
Total equity	**173,830**	176,810	181,064	180,495	171,660
Total liabilities and equity	**330,314**	336,758	349,493	346,808	333,795

(1) For more information, please refer to Note 16 in the Financial Section of ExxonMobil's 2016 Form 10-K.

The information in the Summary Statement of Income (for 2014 to 2016), the Summary Balance Sheet (for 2015 and 2016), and the Summary Statement of Cash Flows (for 2014 to 2016), shown on pages 87 through 89, 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 2016 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 2016 Form 10-K.

Summary Statement of Cash Flows

(millions of dollars)	**2016**	2015	2014	2013	2012
Cash Flows from Operating Activities					
Net income including noncontrolling interests	**8,375**	16,551	33,615	33,448	47,681
Adjustments for noncash transactions					
Depreciation and depletion	**22,308**	18,048	17,297	17,182	15,888
Deferred income tax charges/(credits)	**(4,386)**	(1,832)	1,540	754	3,142
Postretirement benefits expense in excess of/(less than) net payments	**(329)**	2,153	524	2,291	(315)
Other long-term obligation provisions in excess of/(less than) payments	**(19)**	(380)	1,404	(2,566)	1,643
Dividends received greater than/(less than) equity in current earnings of equity companies	**(579)**	(691)	(358)	3	(1,157)
Changes in operational working capital, excluding cash and debt					
Reduction/(increase) – Notes and accounts receivable	**(2,090)**	4,692	3,118	(305)	(1,082)
– Inventories	**(388)**	(379)	(1,343)	(1,812)	(1,873)
– Other current assets	**171**	45	(68)	(105)	(42)
Increase/(reduction) – Accounts and other payables	**915**	(7,471)	(6,639)	(2,498)	3,624
Net (gain) on asset sales	**(1,682)**	(226)	(3,151)	(1,828)	(13,018)
All other items – net	**(214)**	(166)	(823)	350	1,679
Net cash provided by operating activities	**22,082**	30,344	45,116	44,914	56,170
Cash Flows from Investing Activities					
Additions to property, plant and equipment	**(16,163)**	(26,490)	(32,952)	(33,669)	(34,271)
Proceeds associated with sales of subsidiaries, property, plant and equipment, and sales and returns of investments	**4,275**	2,389	4,035	2,707	7,655
Decrease/(increase) in restricted cash and cash equivalents	**–**	42	227	72	63
Additional investments and advances	**(1,417)**	(607)	(1,631)	(4,435)	(598)
Collection of advances	**902**	842	3,346	1,124	1,550
Net cash used in investing activities	**(12,403)**	(23,824)	(26,975)	(34,201)	(25,601)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities					
Additions to long-term debt	**12,066**	8,028	5,731	345	995
Reductions in long-term debt	**–**	(26)	(69)	(13)	(147)
Additions to short-term debt	**–**	–	–	16	958
Reductions in short-term debt	**(314)**	(506)	(745)	(756)	(4,488)
Additions/(reductions) in commercial paper, and debt with three months or less maturity	**(7,459)**	1,759	2,049	12,012	(226)
Cash dividends to ExxonMobil shareholders	**(12,453)**	(12,090)	(11,568)	(10,875)	(10,092)
Cash dividends to noncontrolling interests	**(162)**	(170)	(248)	(304)	(327)
Changes in noncontrolling interests	**–**	–	–	(1)	204
Tax benefits related to stock-based awards	**–**	2	115	48	130
Common stock acquired	**(977)**	(4,039)	(13,183)	(15,998)	(21,068)
Common stock sold	**6**	5	30	50	193
Net cash used in financing activities	**(9,293)**	(7,037)	(17,888)	(15,476)	(33,868)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash	**(434)**	(394)	(281)	(175)	217
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(48)**	(911)	(28)	(4,938)	(3,082)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**3,705**	4,616	4,644	9,582	12,664
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**3,657**	3,705	4,616	4,644	9,582

The information in the Summary Statement of Income (for 2014 to 2016), the Summary Balance Sheet (for 2015 and 2016), and the Summary Statement of Cash Flows (for 2014 to 2016), shown on pages 87 through 89, 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 2016 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 2016 Form 10-K.

Frequently Used Terms

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

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

Capital and Exploration Expenditures (Capex) ▪ Represents the combined total of additions at cost to property, plant and equipment and exploration expenses on a before-tax basis from the Summary Statement of Income. ExxonMobil's Capex includes its share of similar costs for equity companies. Capex excludes assets acquired in nonmonetary exchanges (effective 2013), 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 thousand centipoise, whereas the viscosity of bitumen is greater than 10 thousand centipoise. The term "oil sands" is used to indicate heavy oil (generally bitumen) that is recovered in a mining operation.

Proved Reserves ▪ Proved reserve figures in this publication are determined in accordance with SEC definitions in effect at the end of each applicable year, except that 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 gas that are expected to be ultimately recoverable. ExxonMobil refers to new discoveries and acquisitions of discovered resources as resource additions. The resource base includes quantities of oil and gas that are not yet classified as proved reserves, but which ExxonMobil believes will likely be moved into the proved reserves category and produced in the future. The term "resource base" is not intended to correspond to SEC definitions such as "probable" or "possible" reserves.

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

Proved Reserves Replacement Costs	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Costs incurred *(millions of dollars)*					
Property acquisition costs	**270**	477	1,472	5,186	2,207
Exploration costs	**1,700**	2,245	3,472	2,972	2,861
Development costs	**10,811**	20,629	26,848	27,807	27,482
Total costs incurred	**12,781**	23,351	31,792	35,965	32,550
Proved oil-equivalent reserves additions *(millions of barrels)*					
Revisions	**(3,809)**	(584)	1,011	770	159
Improved recovery	**–**	2	–	–	23
Extensions/discoveries	**454**	1,405	584	726	1,490
Purchases	**135**	246	64	170	304
Total oil-equivalent reserves additions	**(3,220)**	1,069	1,659	1,666	1,976
Proved reserves replacement costs *(dollars per barrel)*	**–**	21.84	19.16	21.59	16.47

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" on previous page.

Exploration Resource Addition Cost	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Exploration portion of Upstream Capex *(millions of dollars)*	**1,826**	2,680	3,689	7,155	4,740
Exploration resource additions *(millions of oil-equivalent barrels)*	**2,318**	1,138	2,942	5,703	3,734
Exploration resource addition cost per OEB *(dollars)*	**0.79**	2.36	1.25	1.25	1.27

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

Cash Flow from Operations and Asset Sales	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
(millions of dollars)					
Net cash provided by operating activities	**22,082**	30,344	45,116	44,914	56,170
Proceeds associated with sales of subsidiaries, property, plant and equipment, and sales and returns of investments	**4,275**	2,389	4,035	2,707	7,655
Cash flow from operations and asset sales	**26,357**	32,733	49,151	47,621	63,825

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

Frequently Used Terms, continued

Operating Costs

(millions of dollars)	**2016**	2015	2014	2013	2012
Reconciliation of Operating Costs					
From ExxonMobil's Consolidated Statement of Income					
Total costs and other deductions	**218,125**	246,916	360,309	380,544	401,955
Less:					
Crude oil and product purchases	**104,171**	130,003	225,972	244,156	263,535
Interest expense	**453**	311	286	9	327
Sales-based taxes	**21,090**	22,678	29,342	30,589	32,409
Other taxes and duties	**25,910**	27,265	32,286	33,230	35,558
Subtotal	**66,501**	66,659	72,423	72,560	70,126
ExxonMobil's share of equity company expenses	**7,409**	8,309	11,072	14,531	12,239
Total operating costs	**73,910**	74,968	83,495	87,091	82,365
Components of Operating Costs					
From ExxonMobil's Consolidated Statement of Income					
Production and manufacturing expenses	**31,927**	35,587	40,859	40,525	38,521
Selling, general and administrative expenses	**10,799**	11,501	12,598	12,877	13,877
Depreciation and depletion	**22,308**	18,048	17,297	17,182	15,888
Exploration expenses, including dry holes	**1,467**	1,523	1,669	1,976	1,840
Subtotal	**66,501**	66,659	72,423	72,560	70,126
ExxonMobil's share of equity company expenses	**7,409**	8,309	11,072	14,531	12,239
Total operating costs	**73,910**	74,968	83,495	87,091	82,365

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.

Free Cash Flow

(millions of dollars)	**2016**	2015	2014	2013	2012
Net cash provided by operating activities	**22,082**	30,344	45,116	44,914	56,170
Additions to property, plant and equipment	**(16,163)**	(26,490)	(32,952)	(33,669)	(34,271)
Proceeds associated with sales of subsidiaries, property, plant and equipment, and sales and returns of investments	**4,275**	2,389	4,035	2,707	7,655
Additional investments and advances	**(1,417)**	(607)	(1,631)	(4,435)	(598)
Collection of advances	**902**	842	3,346	1,124	1,550
Free cash flow	**9,679**	6,478	17,914	10,641	30,506

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

Distributions to Shareholders

(millions of dollars)	**2016**	2015	2014	2013	2012
Dividends paid to ExxonMobil shareholders	**12,453**	12,090	11,568	10,875	10,092
Cost of shares purchased to reduce shares outstanding	**–**	3,000	12,000	15,000	20,000
Distributions to ExxonMobil shareholders	**12,453**	15,090	23,568	25,875	30,092
Memo: Gross cost of shares purchased to offset shares or units settled in shares issued under benefit plans and programs	**977**	1,039	1,183	998	1,068

The Corporation distributes cash to shareholders in the form of both dividends and share purchases. Shares are purchased both to reduce shares outstanding and to offset shares 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 purchased to reduce shares outstanding.

Capital Employed at Year End	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
(millions of dollars)					
Business Uses: Asset and Liability Perspective					
Total assets	**330,314**	336,758	349,493	346,808	333,795
Less liabilities and noncontrolling interests share of assets and liabilities					
Total current liabilities excluding notes and loans payable	**(33,808)**	(35,214)	(47,165)	(55,916)	(60,486)
Total long-term liabilities excluding long-term debt	**(79,914)**	(86,047)	(92,143)	(87,698)	(90,068)
Noncontrolling interests share of assets and liabilities	**(8,031)**	(8,286)	(9,099)	(8,935)	(6,235)
Add ExxonMobil share of debt-financed equity company net assets	**4,233**	4,447	4,766	6,109	5,775
Total capital employed	**212,794**	211,658	205,852	200,368	182,781
Total Corporate Sources: Debt and Equity Perspective					
Notes and loans payable	**13,830**	18,762	17,468	15,808	3,653
Long-term debt	**28,932**	19,925	11,653	6,891	7,928
ExxonMobil share of equity	**167,325**	170,811	174,399	174,003	165,863
Less noncontrolling interests share of total debt	**(1,526)**	(2,287)	(2,434)	(2,443)	(438)
Add ExxonMobil share of equity company debt	**4,233**	4,447	4,766	6,109	5,775
Total capital employed	**212,794**	211,658	205,852	200,368	182,781

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)	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
(millions of dollars)					
Net income attributable to ExxonMobil	**7,840**	16,150	32,520	32,580	44,880
Financing costs (after tax)					
Gross third-party debt	**(683)**	(362)	(140)	(163)	(401)
ExxonMobil share of equity companies	**(225)**	(170)	(256)	(239)	(257)
All other financing costs – net	**423**	88	(68)	83	100
Total financing costs	**(485)**	(444)	(464)	(319)	(558)
Earnings excluding financing costs	**8,325**	16,594	32,984	32,899	45,438
Average capital employed	**212,226**	208,755	203,110	191,575	179,094
Return on average capital employed – corporate total	**3.9%**	7.9%	16.2%	17.2%	25.4%

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 83 for segment information relevant to ROCE.

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Corporate Financial Tables

Business Tables

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General Information

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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 2017 Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 9:30 a.m. Central Time on Wednesday, May 31, 2017, at:

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

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

ExxonMobil

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