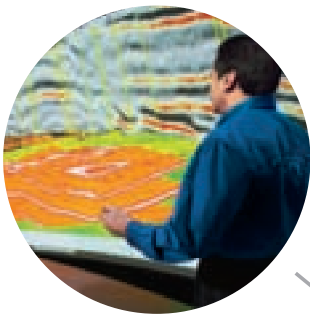
ExxonMobil

Taking on the world's toughest energy challenges.™



2006 summary annual report

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

Projections, targets, expectations, estimates, and business plans in this report are forward-looking statements. Actual future results, including demand growth and energy mix; capacity growth; the impact of new technologies; capital expenditures; project plans, dates, and capacities; production rates and resource recoveries; and, efficiency gains and cost savings could differ materially due to, for example, changes in oil and gas prices or other market conditions affecting the oil and gas industry; reservoir performance; timely completion of development projects; war and other political or security disturbances; changes in law or government regulation; the actions of competitors; unexpected technological developments; the occurrence and duration of economic recessions; the outcome of commercial negotiations; unforeseen technical difficulties; and other factors discussed in this report and in Item 1A. of ExxonMobil's most recent Form 10-K. See ExxonMobil's 2006 Financial and Operating Review for ExxonMobil's net interest in specific projects.

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

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

Prior years' data have been reclassified in certain cases to conform to the 2006 presentation basis.

ON THE COVER

ExxonMobil is involved in every level of the hydrocarbon exploration, production and supply chain, bringing technological strength, operational excellence, and long-term focus to all parts of its business. In the Upstream, this ranges from advanced visualization techniques to identify potential hydrocarbon deposits (top left), to technically-advanced supply infrastructure such as the Erha floating, production, storage, and offloading vessel (middle right) in deepwater offshore Nigeria, one of the most advanced facilities of its kind, producing and storing crude oil for distribution to international markets. Integrating our Downstream and Chemical facilities such as at Baytown, Texas (middle left) provides unique operational synergies and competitive advantage, while our global network of branded service stations brings high quality petroleum products and convenience services (bottom) to our retail customers.

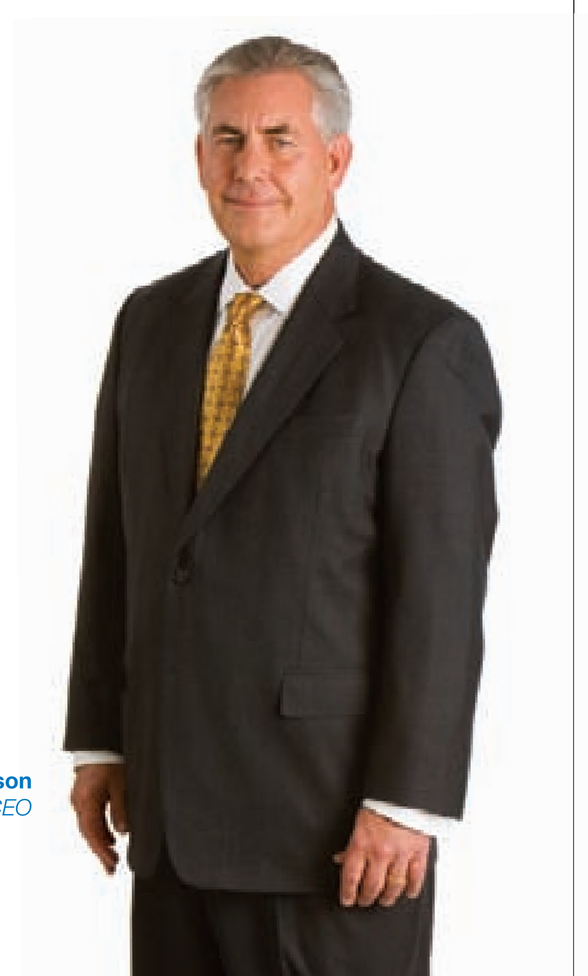
Consistency.
In our shareholder focus, in our long-term approach.

Integrity.
In our business practices, in our operations, in our people.

Discipline.
In our investment decisions, in our execution of fundamental business strategies.

Reliability.
In the quality of our products, in our daily operations, in meeting our commitments.

Ingenuity.
In our proprietary research, in our technology applications, in our thinking.



Energy is fundamental to the world's economies. Improving living standards around the globe requires affordable, reliable energy. Providing this energy is an enormous challenge – one that must be met practically, safely, and in an environmentally and socially responsible manner.

ExxonMobil

Rex W. Tillerson
Chairman and CEO

To Our Shareholders

In 2006 ExxonMobil delivered our strongest-ever results with net income of more than $39 billion and return on average capital employed of 32 percent. Each of our businesses – Upstream, Downstream, and Chemical – posted record net income. These superior results are a testament to the strength of our long-standing business model – a rigorous and systematic approach which delivers industry-leading results across the business cycle.

The Corporation continued to grow shareholder value in 2006 with a total return of 39 percent. Cash returned to you, our shareholders, was an all time high with dividends of $7.6 billion and share purchases to reduce shares outstanding of $25 billion, for a combined distribution of $32.6 billion. This brings cumulative distributions over the last five years to over $92 billion.

Continuing our disciplined capital investment program, we invested almost $20 billion in our businesses in 2006. The projects in which we invest often involve billions of dollars, require many years to develop, and are expected to operate and deliver results for decades. To be successful requires a disciplined approach which looks through the petroleum and petrochemical business cycles to focus on the long-term viability of each project. We continue to identify and progress a diverse portfolio of world-class profitable investment opportunities, with over 60 major projects currently in development.

Our Upstream business started up seven major projects in 2006 in locations including West Africa, Malaysia, Azerbaijan, Norway, and Canada. These projects are the culmination of many years of investment and development. Each of these projects is delivering new supplies of oil and natural gas to global markets and value to resource owners and our shareholders. In addition, we made significant progress in advancing our large portfolio of projects currently in development and further enhanced operations of our producing assets. We commissioned new production and export facilities to increase production from our projects at Sakhalin Island in Russia. ExxonMobil's ability to deliver such large and complex projects on-schedule and on-budget is a significant competitive advantage.

Our Downstream and Chemical businesses continued to invest to meet increasing product demand and environmental expectations, including clean fuels requirements. We invest in projects that increase the capacity of our existing facilities at a fraction of grassroots cost, and also make strategic investments to profitably meet future demand growth and changing product specifications.

Technology is integrated into all aspects of our business and is critical to our current and future success. In 2006 we continued our significant investment in technology, spending more than $700 million on research and development. Technology advances create opportunities, allowing us to find and recover more resources, develop resources with less impact on the environment, expand capacity at existing refining and petrochemical sites, and develop premium products to meet customer needs, efficiently and reliably. Our scientists develop technologies to support continued improvements in our daily operations, as well as deliver proprietary breakthroughs to maintain our competitive position.

ExxonMobil focuses on world-class operational performance. We relentlessly pursue operations excellence employing consistent practices globally. In 2006 we delivered our best-ever workforce safety performance and had the fewest hydrocarbon spills on record for the Corporation.

Our extensive global expertise uniquely positions ExxonMobil to maximize resource value. Integrating our Upstream, Downstream, and Chemical expertise and experience to identify resource opportunities, produce hydrocarbons efficiently and reliably, refine and market fuels and lubricants, and supply chemical products creates capabilities unmatched in the energy industry. The result is a portfolio that delivers long-term business success through an integrated approach to maximizing resource value.

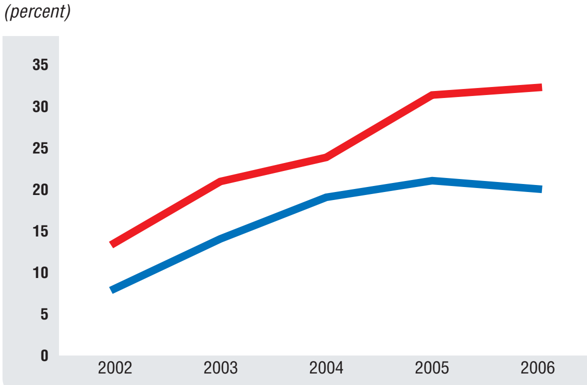
Integrity is the cornerstone of our business and operating philosophy. It defines the way we operate every day in every aspect of our business. We maintain an unwavering commitment to honest and ethical behavior, and demand of ourselves the highest standards of business conduct wherever we operate around the world.

As economies grow and standards of living rise, more energy is required. By 2030, we expect the world's energy needs will be 60 percent greater than in 2000, with the majority of that demand met by fossil fuels. This will contribute to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions and concerns about the risks to society and ecosystems. ExxonMobil's scientists and engineers are taking action to address the risks posed by greenhouse gas emissions – reducing emissions from our facilities; deploying energy-efficient technologies across our global operations; working with partners to improve our customers' fuel efficiency; and investing in research to foster development of global energy technologies with significantly reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

2007 marks our 125th year of taking on the world's toughest energy challenges. We are proud of our long history of contributions to meet the world's energy needs and to serve our customers with dependable, high-quality products. Our industry has seen significant changes, through which we have consistently delivered superior results. As we look forward, changing conditions, growing demand, and evolving environmental expectations will require innovation, financial discipline, and operating excellence. I believe ExxonMobil is uniquely positioned to take on these challenges. You, our shareholders, can count on the consistency of our underlying approach – consistency in our high standards of operational excellence, consistency in the way our investment decisions are made, consistency in delivering differentiating technology, and consistency in our commitment to grow long-term shareholder value.

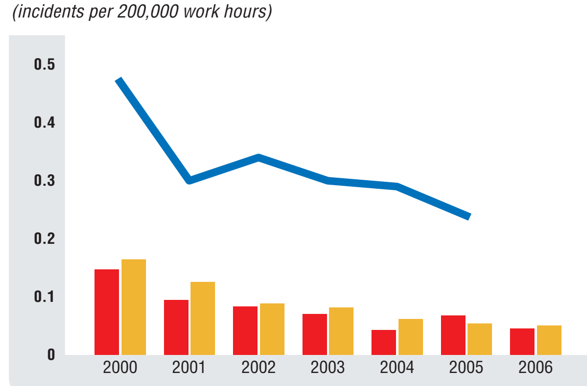
Rex W. Tillerson
Chairman and CEO

ROCE LEADERSHIP
Annual Return on Average Capital Employed
■ ExxonMobil ■ Integrated Oil Competitor Average(1)
(percent)



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

INDUSTRY–LEADING SAFETY
Lost-Time Injuries and Illnesses
■ ExxonMobil Employees ■ ExxonMobil Contractors
■ U.S. Petroleum Industry Benchmark(1)
(incidents per 200,000 work hours)



(1) Employee safety data from participating American Petroleum Institute companies (2006 industry data not available at time of publication).

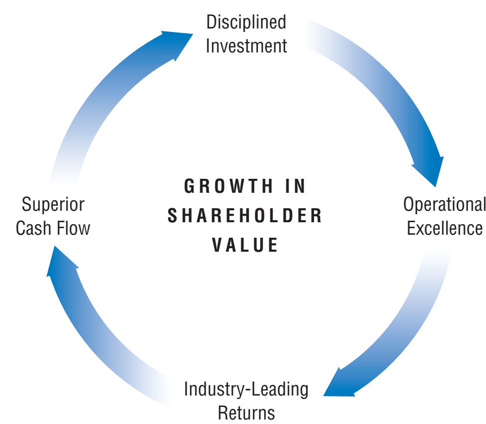
ExxonMobil leads our industry by consistently delivering superior operating and financial results. Our business model maintains focus on long-term fundamentals and growing shareholder value.

FUNDAMENTALS OF OUR APPROACH

➤ Consistency. ➤ Integrity. ➤ Discipline. ➤ Reliability. ➤ Ingenuity.

BUSINESS MODEL

Our business model is disciplined and straightforward; taking a long-term perspective and focusing on generating growth in shareholder value while managing risk. We begin with a disciplined investment approach. We combine this with operational excellence, as demonstrated by our industry-leading safety record. Our superior return on capital employed (ROCE) reflects our ability to generate more income from a highly efficient capital base. Rigorous execution of this model delivers industry-leading financial and operating results that generate greater long-term returns for our shareholders.



Superior 2006 Results

- **Industry-leading safety record**
- **Record earnings of $39.5 billion**
- **Dividend payments per share grew 12.3 percent and increased for the 24th consecutive year**
- **$32.6 billion in distributions to shareholders, an increase of 41 percent or $9.4 billion versus 2005**
- **Industry-leading return on average capital employed (ROCE) of 32.2 percent**
- **Proved reserves additions replaced 122 percent of production**
- **Production increased by 4 percent year on year, 7 percent excluding divestment and entitlement effects**
- **Seven major Upstream projects began production**
- **Downstream and Chemical operating cost efficiencies and revenue enhancements exceeded $1.5 billion after tax**

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

(millions of dollars, unless noted)	**2006**	2005	2004	2003	2002
Sales and other operating revenue(1)(2)	**365,467**	358,955	291,252	237,054	200,949
Net income	**39,500**	36,130	25,330	21,510	11,460
Cash flow from operations and asset sales(3)	**52,366**	54,174	43,305	30,788	24,061
Capital and exploration expenditures(3)	**19,855**	17,699	14,885	15,525	13,955
Cash dividends to ExxonMobil shareholders	**7,628**	7,185	6,896	6,515	6,217
Common stock purchases *(gross)*	**29,558**	18,221	9,951	5,881	4,798
Research and development costs	**733**	712	649	618	631
Cash and cash equivalents at year end(4)	**28,244**	28,671	18,531	10,626	7,229
Total assets at year end	**219,015**	208,335	195,256	174,278	152,644
Total debt at year end	**8,347**	7,991	8,293	9,545	10,748
Shareholders' equity at year end	**113,844**	111,186	101,756	89,915	74,597
Average capital employed(3)	**122,573**	116,961	107,339	95,373	88,342
Share price at year end *(dollars)*	**76.63**	56.17	51.26	41.00	34.94
Market valuation at year end	**438,990**	344,491	328,128	269,294	234,101
Regular employees at year end *(thousands)*	**82.1**	83.7	85.9	88.3	92.5

KEY FINANCIAL RATIOS

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Net income per common share *(dollars)*	**6.68**	5.76	3.91	3.24	1.69
Net income per common share – assuming dilution *(dollars)*	**6.62**	5.71	3.89	3.23	1.68
Return on average capital employed(3) *(percent)*	**32.2**	31.3	23.8	20.9	13.5
Net income to average shareholders' equity *(percent)*	**35.1**	33.9	26.4	26.2	15.5
Debt to capital(5) *(percent)*	**6.6**	6.5	7.3	9.3	12.2
Net debt to capital(6) *(percent)*	**(20.4)**	(22.0)	(10.7)	(1.2)	4.4
Current assets to current liabilities	**1.55**	1.58	1.40	1.20	1.15
Fixed charge coverage *(times)*	**46.3**	50.2	36.1	30.8	13.8

(1) Sales and other operating revenue includes sales-based taxes of $30,381 million for 2006, $30,742 million for 2005, $27,263 million for 2004, $23,855 million for 2003 and $22,040 million for 2002.

(2) Sales and other operating revenue includes $30,810 million for 2005, $25,289 million for 2004, $20,936 million for 2003, and $18,150 million for 2002 for purchases/sales contracts with the same counterparty. Associated costs were included in Crude oil and product purchases. Effective January 1, 2006, these purchases/sales were recorded on a net basis with no resulting impact on net income.

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

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

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

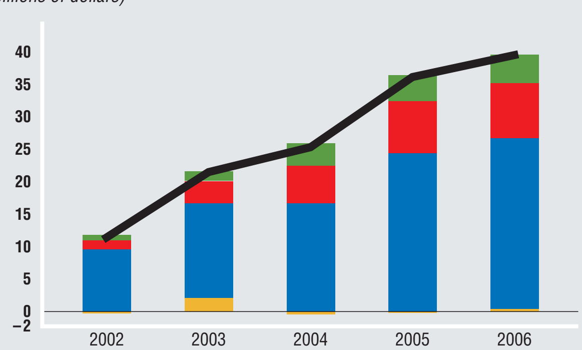
(6) Debt net of cash, excluding restricted cash. The ratio of net debt to capital including restricted cash is (26.3) percent for 2006.

RECORD EARNINGS IN 2006

Functional Earnings and Net Income

■ Upstream ■ Downstream ■ Chemical ■ Corporate and Financing ■ Net Income

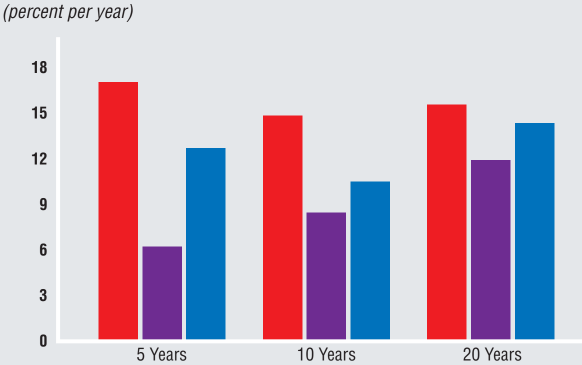
(billions of dollars)



TOTAL SHAREHOLDER RETURNS(1)

■ ExxonMobil ■ S&P 500 ■ Integrated Oil Competitor Data(2)

(percent per year)



(1) Total return to shareholders is the change in the stock price over a given period plus the value of the dividends, with dividend reinvestment, divided by the stock price at the beginning of the measurement period.

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

Consistency.

Our approach to the business is consistent – a long-term view and focus on shareholder value.

Providing energy to meet the world's demand is a complex business. In meeting this challenge, we have always taken a long-term view rather than reacting to short-term business cycles.

Our continued capital investment through all parts of the business cycle supports this consistent, long-term approach. Energy projects are large scale and capital intensive, and often require substantial lead time – measured in years or sometimes decades – to develop. Once developed, our projects typically operate for several decades. These projects must be selected, designed, and constructed to withstand changing market conditions, varying customer demand, and the challenges of operating equipment over the course of many years.

The long-term nature of our business requires that we look through cyclical fluctuations when making investment decisions. While short-term trends in the energy markets vary, we concentrate on business fundamentals and on maximizing shareholder value.

Investment in the heavy oil of Cold Lake, Canada, began in the 1970s. Since that time, phased developments have been brought online, resulting in steady production growth to a record in 2006 of greater than 160 thousand barrels per day. Through continued technology development and deployment, the estimated reservoir recovery factor has more than doubled to over 30 percent.

Integrity.

ExxonMobil has an unwavering commitment to high ethical standards and operations excellence.

We have long recognized the importance and value of maintaining high standards of ethics and business integrity. We care about how results are obtained, not just the results. These standards are applied globally to all aspects of our business.

In managing the Corporation's day-to-day activities throughout the world, we work to ensure that all our operations are safe and environmentally responsible. Our globally implemented management systems provide a framework for proactively managing risk, and move us further toward our goal of zero safety incidents and operations with minimal environmental impact. We are committed to operations excellence in all areas of our business.

The results of our high level of integrity are demonstrated through the products we deliver to customers, through our business relationships, and through continuous pursuit of operations excellence. We view our corporate integrity as a valuable asset that must be protected.

Our operations are complex and involve inherent risks. We manage these risks proactively across the globe with consistent systems and high standards for our people. This is true of all of our sites, including this Chemical facility that produces polyolefins for distribution around the world. We are the world's leading supplier of polyolefins.

Discipline.

Our selective and disciplined investment approach delivers industry-leading returns.

Through use of our disciplined project selection process, we work to identify and fund investment opportunities that will grow long-term shareholder value. New opportunities must pass rigorous assessments and reviews to ensure each project is technically, operationally, and financially robust. We only fund projects that meet these requirements and reinforce our strategic objectives.

Investment in our world-scale projects is the outcome of this disciplined project selection process. Our record of completing these projects on-budget and on-schedule provides a distinct competitive advantage.

Financial strength and a superior asset base allow us to be patient and selective – long-term shareholder value is not sacrificed for short-term needs.

We continuously assess our project portfolio to ensure all of our assets are aligned with our strategic objectives and will generate long-term shareholder value.

The East Area Project offshore Nigeria that started up in 2006 is expected to increase reservoir recovery by 560 million oil-equivalent barrels (gross) and minimize gas flaring from six joint-venture fields. It is part of an ongoing, long-term, disciplined investment program in this prolific oil and gas region.

Reliability.

Reliable operations are safer, more efficient, and more profitable.

Reliability delivers value to our shareholders, our customers, and our business partners. At ExxonMobil, we are serious about meeting our commitments to customers, employees, investors, partners, and the communities in which we operate.

Our focus on execution excellence in our daily operations results in world-class facilities that are leaders in safe and reliable operations. We continuously work to improve our operations reliability through enhanced designs, advances in technology, and improved maintenance and operating procedures.

Reliability improvements result in a safer workplace and a more efficient operation by lowering costs to run the business. Reliable operations ensure delivery of quality products that meet the standards of our customers in a timely manner.

Because we recognize the value of reliability, we relentlessly pursue excellence in all aspects of our operations.

Our chemical and refining facilities, such as the Baytown complex, the largest in the United States, are implementing our global reliability management system. This system utilizes proven maintenance and operating practices to increase facility throughput and reduce the risks inherent to our industry.

Ingenuity.

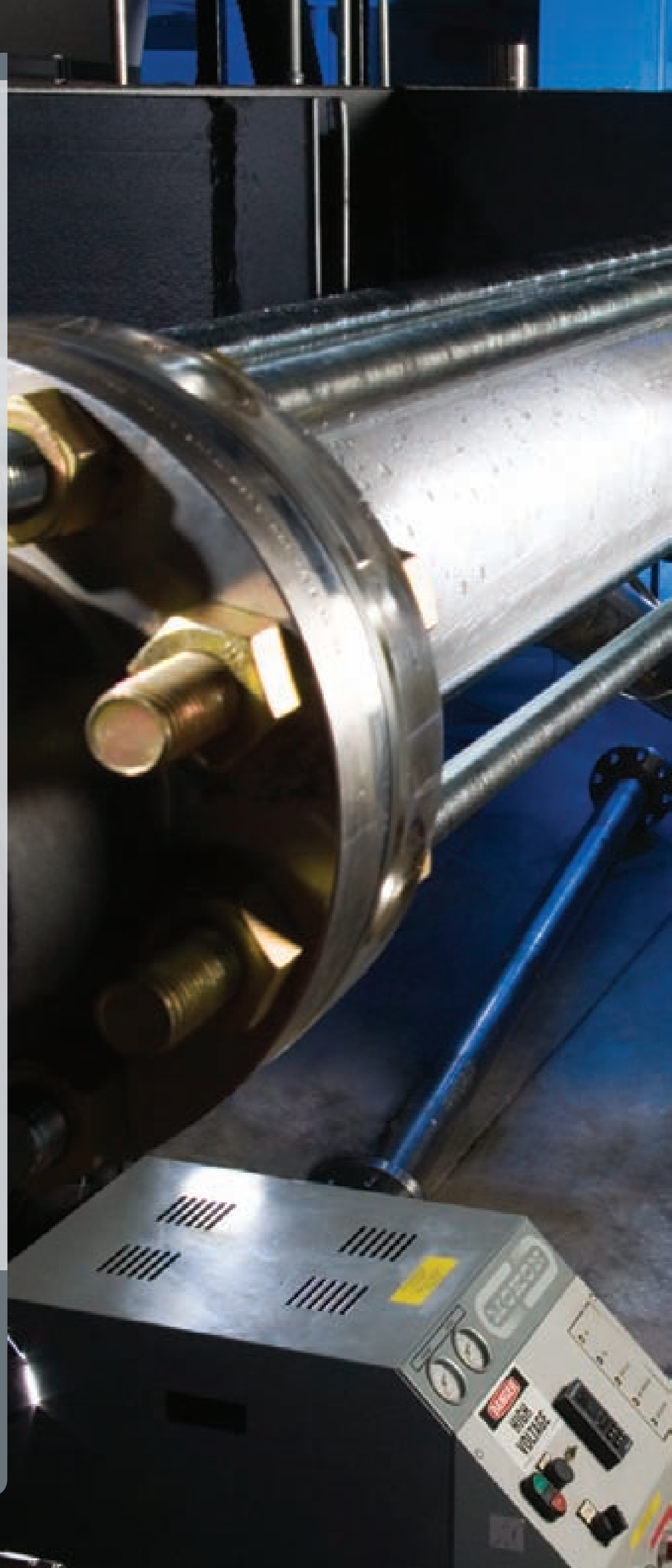
Our commitment to and success in technology differentiates us from others and is reflected in our business results.

Scientists and engineers at ExxonMobil seek innovative solutions to the technical challenges we face around the globe. These solutions enable ExxonMobil to remain at the forefront of our industry.

We focus on both step-changing, breakthrough concepts as well as evolutionary technology improvements. Our research priorities are determined by business requirements, and our technology solutions, such as reservoir imaging techniques and clean fuels catalysts, are the result of decades of commitment to technology and ingenuity.

Our consistent investment in research and development, which has grown to over $700 million annually, ensures we have the capabilities to develop and apply the technology that underpins our business results.

ExxonMobil's commitment to technology extends beyond our company – we also partner with third-party scientists from universities and governments in the pursuit of technological innovation.



Scientists at our Upstream research facility use specialized equipment to develop and test technologies critical to our operations, including a unique flow loop used to rapidly create and deploy advanced corrosion control methods.


ExxonMobil

Energy Outlook – A View to 2030

At ExxonMobil, our greatest challenge lies in helping meet the world's rising energy needs.

The Energy Outlook summarizes our view of the fundamentals that underpin world energy supply and demand through 2030. It provides a strategic foundation, aiding our evaluation and selection of business opportunities that hold the most promise. We continuously update our outlook to ensure that new technologies and information are considered in addition to past experience.

GROWING POPULATIONS AND IMPROVING LIVING STANDARDS

Progress for billions of people around the world is driving a growing need for reliable, affordable, and cleaner energy. We aim to help meet this need.

For progress to occur, access to modern energy supplies and technologies is critical. This requires disciplined investments in energy as well as basic infrastructure to support economic progress. At the same time, continuing to develop and adopt efficient energy practices and technologies is extremely important and prudent.

DEMAND FOR LIQUIDS

As the world's population grows, and as incomes increase, so does the global demand for liquid energy supplies (e.g., oil, biofuels).

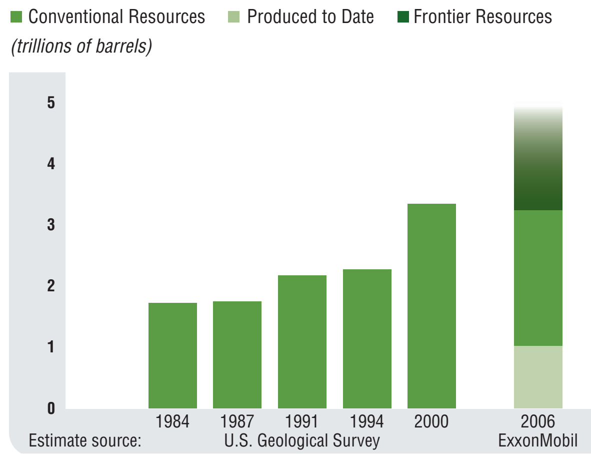
A key factor driving demand is the growth in ownership of personal vehicles. This is most evident with the emergence of rapidly expanding non-OECD economies, which we expect will approach half a billion personal vehicles by 2030.

Working to offset demand growth will be continuing improvements in conventional engines and deployment of emerging technologies, such as hybrid vehicles. These advances should enable significant gains in vehicle fuel economy.

Today, technology allows for liquid fuels to be derived from coal, natural gas, and crops. But even under the most optimistic scenarios, these alternatives will supply only a small fraction of the fuel needed on a global basis. Oil is the world's transportation fuel of choice, and will remain so for decades.

WORLD'S OIL RESOURCE BASE

Estimates of Recoverable Oil



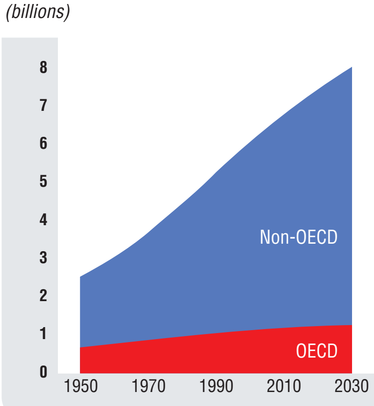
OIL SUPPLY

By 2030 we expect total liquids demand to be about 115 million barrels per day. The world is endowed with huge oil resources, which are adequate to meet rising demand through 2030. However, access to these resources, huge investments, and the ongoing development and application of technology are essential to develop new supplies.

Emerging technologies promise to further advance our capability to extend recoverable resources worldwide. New technology will promote economic development of frontier resources, such as heavy oil and shale oil, to help ensure adequate supplies well past 2030.

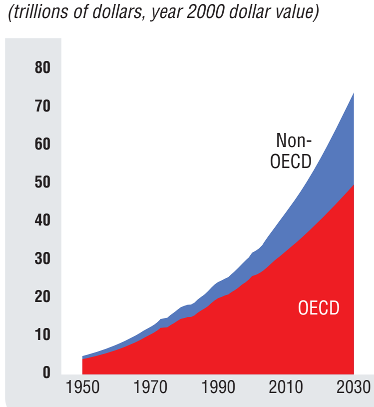
GLOBAL POPULATION

(billions)



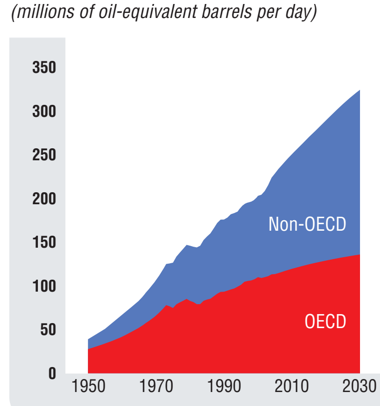
WORLDWIDE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

(trillions of dollars, year 2000 dollar value)



WORLD ENERGY DEMAND

(millions of oil-equivalent barrels per day)



OECD – *Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development*

THE NEED FOR POWER

Economic growth and improvements in living standards are reflected in the demand for electricity. Those across the world without access to reliable electricity lack a basic ingredient that would allow them to not only improve their lives, but also compete in today's global economy.

In developed economies, natural gas will provide the most growth in power generation. These countries have access to gas supplies and existing infrastructure. At the same time, gas has advantages in the high efficiency of combined-cycle plants and low emissions versus other fuels.

Emerging economies will generally continue to prefer coal. This is especially true in China and India, where coal is abundant, provides supply security, and offers the lowest-cost option for huge populations with surging demand for electricity.

While natural gas and coal demand will grow the most in absolute terms, nuclear and renewable fuels will also see significant growth.

GROWING ENERGY DEMAND AND CO_2 EMISSIONS

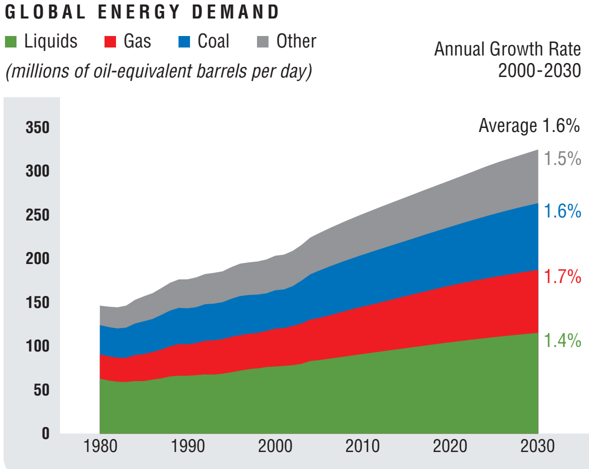
As the world's energy consumption continues to grow, we must be mindful of the implications.

First, large timely investments are necessary to develop the resources required to meet the world's energy needs. These investments can be made only if industry is allowed access to the resources.

Second, continuing development and application of technology is essential, both in stretching supplies and dampening demand increases.

Third, rising consumption of oil, gas, and coal means that CO_2 emissions will also increase. Rising CO_2 emissions pose risks for society and ecosystems, which could prove to be significant. Therefore, it is wise to identify the best options to mitigate global CO_2 emissions.

GLOBAL ENERGY DEMAND



Clearly a variety of options exist to mitigate CO_2 emissions, but they each come at a cost, ultimately borne by consumers. Effectively addressing this issue requires understanding the potential scale, cost, and tradeoffs involved.

CONCLUSIONS

Key conclusions of our outlook include:

- By 2030, energy demand will increase about 60 percent compared to 2000. The vast majority of this increase will occur in developing nations, but efficiency gains throughout the world will remain important.
- The global energy mix will look very similar 25 years from now, as oil, gas, and coal will remain predominant.
- Resources are adequate to support global demand growth. Access to these resources and large, timely investments will be needed to ensure reliable energy supplies.
- Global trade, particularly for oil and natural gas, will continue to grow.
- Technology will remain critical to success in all aspects of our energy challenges, whether mitigating demand growth, expanding supplies, or protecting the environment.

Our outlook is focused on the world's rising energy needs and how we expect these needs to be met, considering scale and cost issues.

Providing this energy is not easy or automatic. The challenges reflect the global magnitude of the task, as well as often competing objectives related to economic development, energy security, and the environment.

Our approach is to address global energy challenges in a pragmatic fashion, recognizing that proposed solutions which are not feasible on a broad-based, commercial scale are not solutions at all.

With our leading resource base, financial and technological strength, disciplined investment approach, and project portfolio, we are well-positioned to help meet the global needs for substantial new energy supplies. These assets provide us with a sustainable competitive advantage and help us remain at the forefront in meeting the energy challenges and capitalizing on the opportunities ahead.

upstream

Exploration, Development, Production, and Gas & Power Marketing

ExxonMobil-interest acreage in the Piceance Basin in western Colorado holds an estimated 35 trillion cubic feet of recoverable natural gas. ExxonMobil is implementing a phased development approach utilizing proprietary technologies such as the Fast Drill Process and Multi-Zone Stimulation.

UPSTREAM STATISTICAL RECAP	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Earnings *(millions of dollars)*	**26,230**	24,349	16,675	14,502	9,598
Liquids production *(thousands of barrels per day)*	**2,681**	2,523	2,571	2,516	2,496
Natural gas production available for sale *(millions of cubic feet per day)*	**9,334**	9,251	9,864	10,119	10,452
Oil-equivalent production *(thousands of barrels per day)*	**4,237**	4,065	4,215	4,203	4,238
Proved reserves replacement(1)(2) *(percent)*	**129**	129	125	107	118
Resource additions(2) *(millions of oil-equivalent barrels)*	**4,270**	4,365	2,940	2,110	2,150
Average capital employed(2) *(millions of dollars)*	**57,871**	53,261	50,642	47,672	43,064
Return on average capital employed(2) *(percent)*	**45.3**	45.7	32.9	30.4	22.3
Capital and exploration expenditures(2) *(millions of dollars)*	**16,231**	14,470	11,715	11,988	10,394

(1) Excluding asset sales and year-end price/cost effects.

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

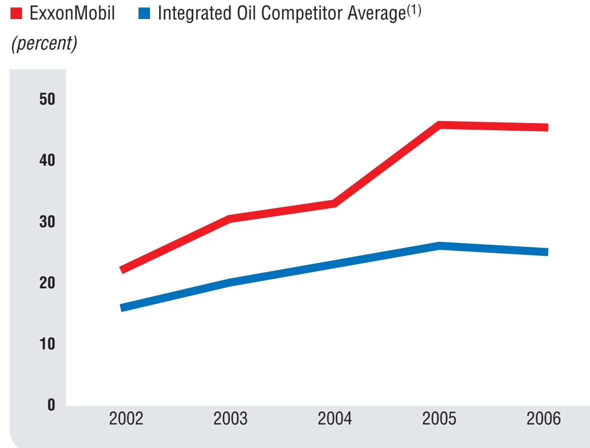
UPSTREAM STRATEGIES

Consistent with the long-term nature of the Upstream business, ExxonMobil's four fundamental strategies for our global exploration, development, production, and gas and power marketing activities have remained unchanged from year to year:

- Identify and pursue all attractive exploration opportunities;
- Invest in projects that deliver superior returns;
- Maximize profitability of existing oil and gas production; and,
- Capitalize on growing natural gas and power markets.

These strategies are successfully executed by utilizing ExxonMobil's global organization, systems, processes, and capabilities across the entire Upstream portfolio to maximize shareholder value.

UPSTREAM RETURN ON AVERAGE CAPITAL EMPLOYED



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

2006 Results and Highlights

Matched best-ever employee safety performance with lost-time and total recordable incident rates of 0.045 and 0.42 respectively.

Earnings were a record $26.2 billion, up 8 percent from 2005.

Upstream return on average capital employed was 45 percent in 2006, and has averaged 35 percent over the past five years. We have grown our competitive lead in this important measure of performance.

Earnings per oil-equivalent barrel were $16.96, exceeding those of our competitors.

Total liquids and gas production available for sale was 4.2 million oil-equivalent barrels per day, up 4 percent from 2005 and the highest among our competitors.

Proved oil and gas reserves additions totaled 2.0 billion oil-equivalent barrels, excluding year-end price/cost effects. In 2006 the Corporation replaced 122 percent of production including asset sales, and has replaced 114 percent of production on average over the last five years.

Resource base additions totaled 4.3 billion oil-equivalent barrels in 2006. ExxonMobil's resource base now stands at 74 billion oil-equivalent barrels.

Finding and resource-acquisition costs were $0.53 per oil-equivalent barrel, consistent with our five-year average of $0.51 per oil-equivalent barrel.

Upstream capital and exploration spending increased to $16.2 billion, driven by an active exploration program, selective investment in a strong portfolio of development projects, and continued investment to enhance the value of existing assets.

UPSTREAM COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES

Portfolio Quality – The industry's largest resource base and a project inventory of over 24 billion oil-equivalent barrels provide a portfolio that underpins an attractive long-term outlook.

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

Discipline and Consistency – Rigorous exploration assessment, project management, and production optimization combined with a consistent focus on operational integrity and technology form the basis for management of the Upstream business.

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

Long-Term Perspective – Consistent, selective capital investment and focused technology development throughout the commodity price cycle ensure robust investments that reward shareholders over the long term.

Identify and Pursue All Attractive Exploration Opportunities

ExxonMobil's Exploration Company is organized to identify, evaluate, pursue, and capture all high-quality exploration opportunities. ExxonMobil's gross undeveloped exploration acreage totaled 105 million acres in 31 countries at year-end 2006. This geographically and geologically diverse, high-quality portfolio balances risk and reward to deliver both near-term production and long-term resource growth.

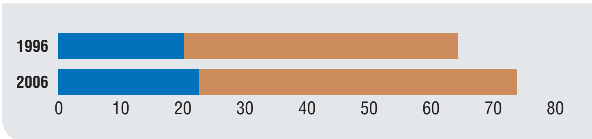
GROWING THE RESOURCE BASE

The success of our approach is demonstrated by the addition of an average of 3.2 billion oil-equivalent barrels to the resource base per year over the past five years. The result is a resource base of 74 billion oil-equivalent barrels. Finding and resource-acquisition costs have averaged $0.51 per oil-equivalent barrel over the past five years.

RESOURCE BASE[1]

■ Proved ■ Non-proved

(billions of oil-equivalent barrels at year end)



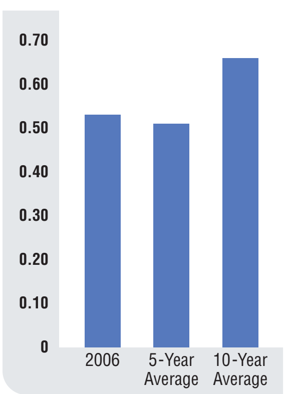
(1) See Frequently Used Terms on pages 44 and 45.

DISCIPLINED APPROACH TO PROVED RESERVES

All reserves additions and revisions follow a rigorous and structured management review process that is stewarded by a team of experienced reserves experts with global responsibility. ExxonMobil has added over 18 billion oil-equivalent barrels to proved reserves over the past 10 years, replacing 115 percent of production. Total proved reserves of 22.7 billion oil-equivalent barrels would yield 14.2 years of production at current levels.

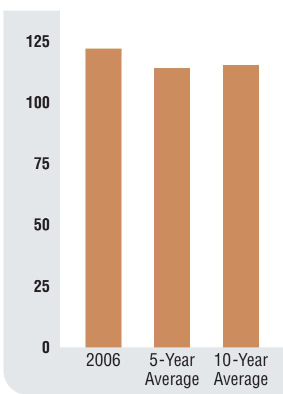
FINDING AND RESOURCE–ACQUISITION COST

(dollars per oil-equivalent barrel)

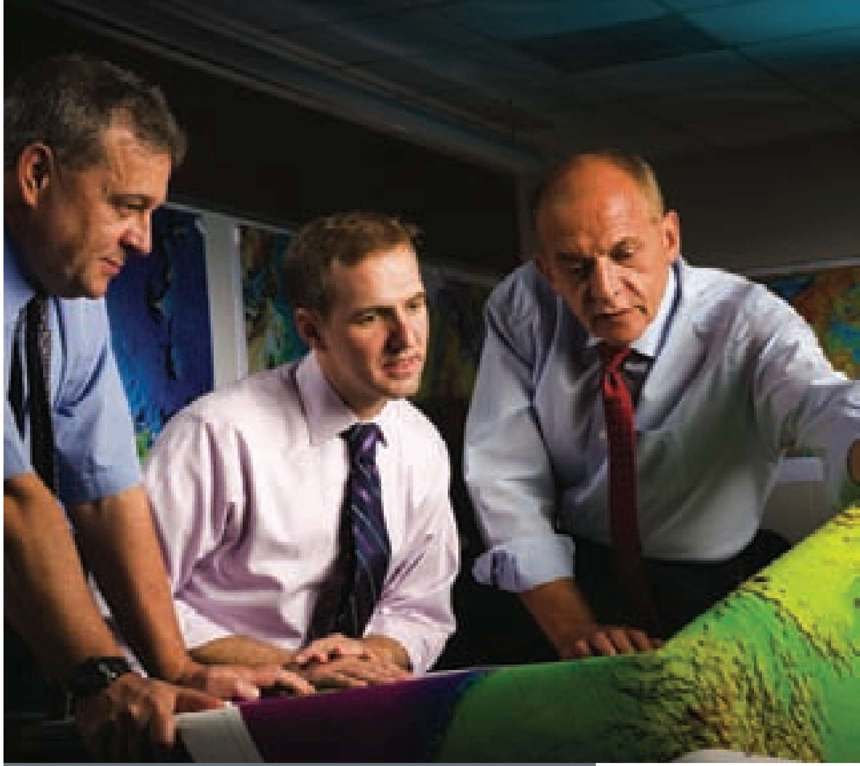


PROVED RESERVES REPLACEMENT[1]

(percent of annual production replaced with proved reserves additions)



(1) Includes asset sales, excludes year-end price/cost effects. See Frequently Used Terms on pages 44 and 45.



In 2006 ExxonMobil added 4.3 billion oil-equivalent barrels of new resources to our industry-leading resource base.

2006 EXPLORATION AND RESOURCE CAPTURE MILESTONES

- Acquired a 28-percent interest in the Upper Zakum field in Abu Dhabi
- Captured two additional exploration blocks offshore Western Australia
- Participated in the Chandon-1 gas discovery offshore Western Australia
- Acquired acreage in three separate tender rounds onshore western Canada
- Awarded the deepwater Surumana Block in the Makassar Strait in the 2005 Indonesian bid round
- Signed a new joint operating agreement with Pertamina for the Cepu Block in Indonesia
- Acquired 80-percent interest in five deepwater Porcupine Basin blocks offshore Ireland
- Increased interest in the developing Tyrihans field offshore Norway to 12 percent
- Acquired 50-percent equity and operatorship of SC-56 Block in the Philippines
- Acquired 50-percent interest in the 2.2-million-acre Block 2 concession onshore Qatar
- Signed agreement with the State of Qatar to expand the Al Khaleej domestic gas project in Qatar
- Acquired 11,000 acres and initiated drilling on six wells in the Barnett Shale play in the Dallas-Fort Worth area
- Awarded seven leases in the Gulf of Mexico Central Lease Sale 198

Invest in Projects that Deliver Superior Returns

ExxonMobil has a development portfolio that is expected to ultimately develop more than 24 billion oil-equivalent barrels (net). The company continues to demonstrate an ability to deliver superior returns from development projects through disciplined investment, industry-leading project execution, and a suite of relevant proprietary technologies.

PROJECT EXECUTION

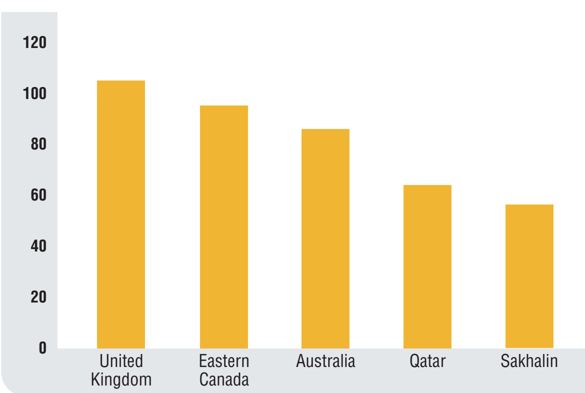
The competitive advantage we have built in project execution is multifaceted. Our project portfolio size and the experience of our people, developed by working on many projects of similar types across the world, provide ExxonMobil with the capacity to effectively execute today's mega-projects. Our functional organization facilitates a very disciplined approach to project management as well as the swift transfer of lessons learned and best practices. The ExxonMobil Capital Project System, or EMCAPS, is utilized to systematically manage project investments across the Upstream, Downstream, and Chemical businesses. It utilizes best-practice work processes, tools, expectations, and decision points that are well understood by the workforce.

PROJECT TECHNOLOGIES

Our commitment and investment in technology bring lower costs and higher reliability through innovative solutions to today's complex challenges. In the years to come, we expect an evolution in the type of oil and gas resources from which we will be producing and in the physical conditions in which we will be operating. Many new developments will be located in more challenging environments that will require innovations in technology, playing to ExxonMobil's strengths. From our history of over 35 years of LNG technological leadership, to the breakthrough Multi-Zone Stimulation Technology completions employed to unlock tight gas, to the improved drilling performance made possible through the application of the Fast Drill Process, our suite of proprietary technologies facilitates successful development of challenging resources, on-time and on-budget.

FAST DRILL PROCESS RESULTS

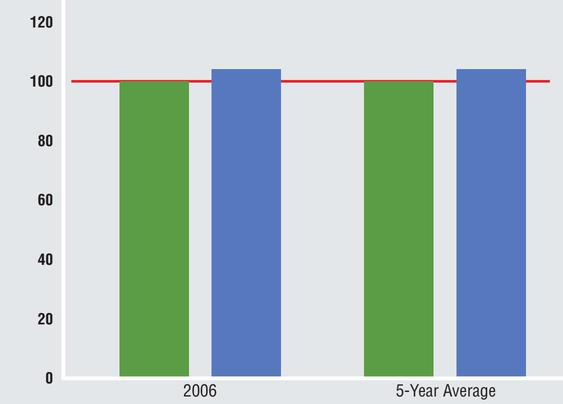
(percent increase in feet per day)



PROJECT EXECUTION PERFORMANCE

Projected cost and schedule ■ Actual facilities cost ■ Actual schedule

(percent)



Project Execution Excellence

The professionalism, organization, and experience of ExxonMobil's workforce result in the delivery of on-time and on-budget projects. Our 2006 performance was consistent with that of the last five years. Over this time period, the average facilities cost of 47 ExxonMobil-operated projects came in at the level projected at funding. On average, these projects were brought onstream within 5 percent of the timing projected at funding. This represents industry-leading performance.

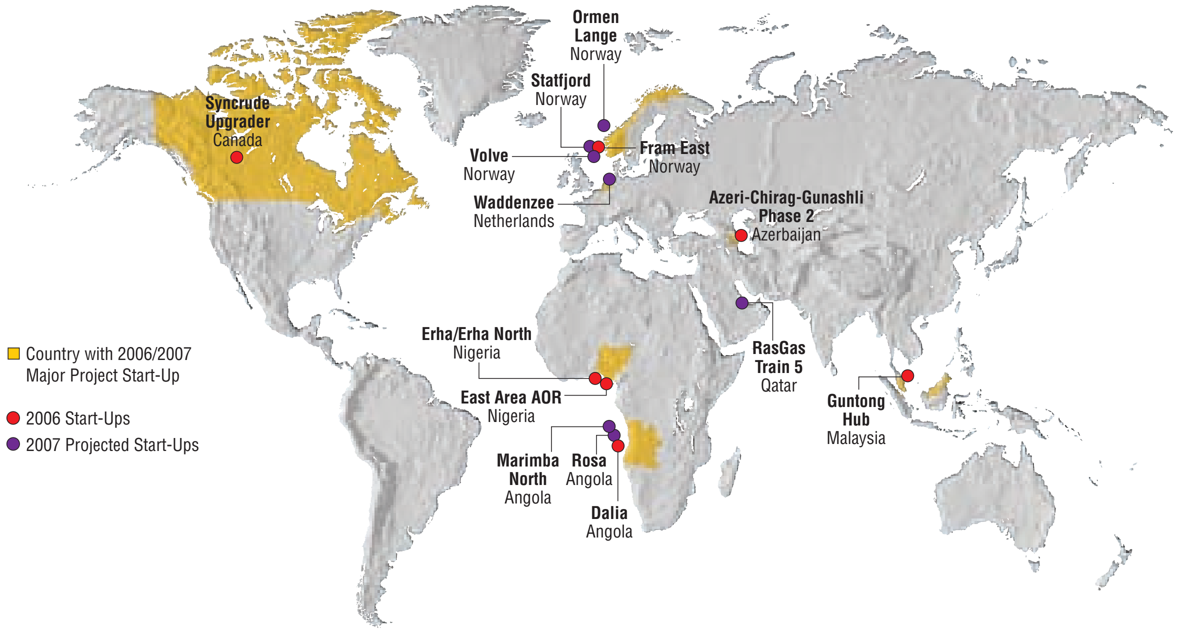
DRILLING AND COMPLETIONS

ExxonMobil utilizes a standard, global well planning process to ensure that all wells are optimally designed. This disciplined approach guides multifunctional teams to balance cost optimization and wellbore functionality. During the design phase, all available information is incorporated, and the well is designed using standards established by the Global Drilling Organization. During the execution phase, on-site ExxonMobil personnel along with third-party contractors continually analyze well data to reduce time and cost utilizing our Fast Drill Process. Lessons learned from each well are shared throughout the Global Drilling Organization.

Extended-reach drilling practices developed offshore California enabled record-setting performance at Sakhalin-1.

Major Development Projects

ExxonMobil completed seven major project start-ups in 2006, with seven more planned for 2007. Beyond 2007, an additional 50 major projects are in various stages of project planning.



2006 PROJECT START-UPS

Erha / Erha North – These operated projects to develop deepwater deposits offshore Nigeria commenced production in March and September, respectively. Combined, they were producing in excess of 200 thousand barrels per day (gross) at year end 2006. Erha North set a Nigeria deepwater record with first production within 30 months of discovery.

East Area Additional Oil Recovery (AOR) – The AOR project started-up in June and is expected to increase oil recovery by 560 million barrels of oil equivalent (gross) and reduce gas flaring from six fields in the Joint Venture Area offshore Nigeria. We project peak incremental production to be 120 thousand barrels per day (gross).

Onboard the Erha floating production, storage, and off-loading (FPSO) vessel, among the largest in the world, a technician conducts diagnostic checks.

Dalia – This deepwater development project in Block 17 offshore Angola is expected to recover 1 billion barrels of oil (gross). First oil flowed in December, and production is ramping up to an expected 225 thousand barrels per day (gross) peak rate.

Guntong Hub – The Guntong E platform, the first phase of the Guntong Hub development, started up in June. It is anticipated to produce and process over 4 trillion cubic feet of gas for sale in Peninsular Malaysia to help meet increasing domestic gas demand.

Azeri–Chirag–Gunashli (Phase 2) – The project develops the west and east ends of the Azeri field from two additional platforms that came online in January and November, respectively, adding peak production capacity of over 450 thousand barrels per day (gross).

Fram East – As the second phase of the Fram field development, the project scope includes seven subsea wells tied-back to the Troll C platform.

Syncrude Upgrader – Consisting of the addition of a second train at the Aurora oil sands mine and a third coker, new aromatic saturation unit, and new hydrogen plant at the project upgrader, the expansion increased capacity by 100 thousand barrels of synthetic crude oil per day (gross).

The LNG ship Tenbek is floated out of the building dock during construction in Korea for the Qatar Petroleum-ExxonMobil joint ventures in Qatar. When delivered in October 2007, this LNG ship will be the world's largest, with a capacity of 216,200 cubic meters.

OTHER PROJECTS PROGRESSING

Sakhalin-1 – Following initial production in 2005, the Chayvo onshore processing facility and oil export facilities, including the DeKastri terminal, were started up in 2006. Also in 2006, a gas export project was progressed with the signing of a Heads of Agreement with China National Petroleum Company for natural gas sales via pipeline to northeast China. The initial investment in the Chayvo field will be followed by development of the Odoptu and Arkutun-Dagi fields.

Kizomba C – This project includes the fourth and fifth deepwater production hubs in Block 15 offshore Angola to develop three fields. The development includes subsea completions tied-back to two floating production, storage, and offloading vessels that are currently under construction.

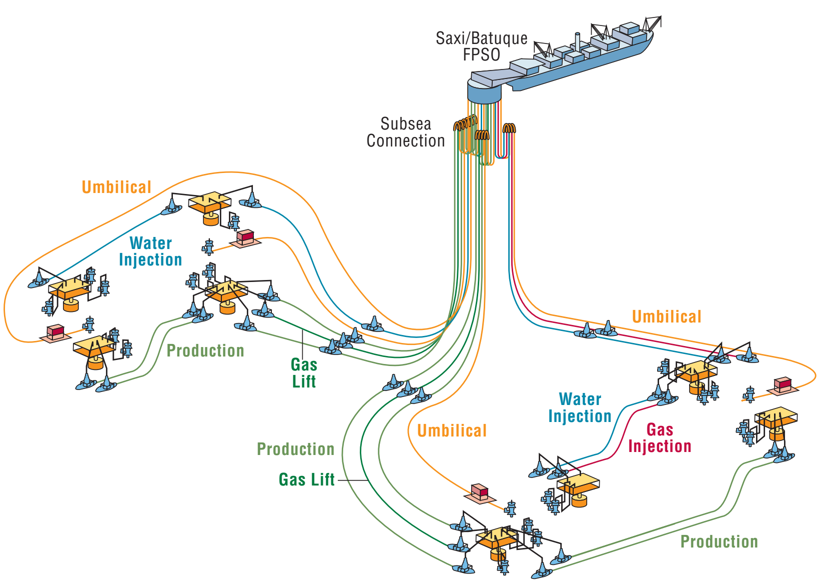
Kearl Oil Sands – This project will develop a world-class resource in northern Alberta estimated to contain over 4 billion barrels of recoverable resource (gross). Regulatory hearings were completed in 2006.

Greater Gorgon – Front-End Engineering Design for offshore development and two 5-million-tons-per-year LNG trains on Barrow Island was completed at the end of 2006. Engineering optimization, design enhancement studies, and regulatory approval processes continue into 2007.

RasGas Train 5 – The final of a series of three 4.7-million-tons-per-year LNG trains, this project has realized cost reductions despite a heated market environment, and was constructed 15 percent faster than previous trains. First LNG was achieved in November 2006, and the offshore development for the train's feed gas started up in January 2007.

Qatargas II Train 4 – The first of four record-setting, next-generation 7.8-million-tons-per-year LNG trains is under construction in Ras Laffan Industrial City. A LNG receiving terminal in Milford Haven, United Kingdom, and Q-Flex LNG ships, 40 percent larger than conventional ships, are also under construction for this integrated LNG project.

Piceance Gas Development – Projects are under way to significantly increase ExxonMobil's current 55 million cubic feet per day (gross) of natural gas production from the nearly 300,000 gross acres under lease in the western Colorado Piceance Basin, estimated to hold 35 trillion cubic feet of recoverable gas.



Shown above is a schematic of one of two floating production, storage, and offloading vessels planned for Kizomba C, with subsea wellheads, manifolds, and flowlines that span some 4 to 6 miles on the seafloor in a water depth of 2400 feet.

A Piceance plant supervisor conducts routine maintenance activities at the Central Treating Facility, where Piceance Basin gas production is processed for sales.

Maximize Profitability of Existing Oil and Gas Production

While continuing to bring new assets online, maximizing the profitability of existing oil and gas production is of paramount importance. This is accomplished by application of cost-effective technology and operations management systems to each and every asset to maximize the commercial recovery of hydrocarbons.

MANAGING THE BASE

ExxonMobil's asset base is highly profitable and geographically diverse. Significant emphasis is placed on managing underlying base performance and opportunity generation to maximize value. We continually invest to increase resource recovery, maximize profitability, and extend field life. New production volumes are generated through workovers, drilling new wells, and project implementation. Some assets may have characteristics favorable for enhanced oil recovery, a technology in which ExxonMobil is a recognized industry leader. Our Upstream business consistently captures higher earnings per barrel than our competitors, a reflection of our investment discipline and commitment to excellence in execution.

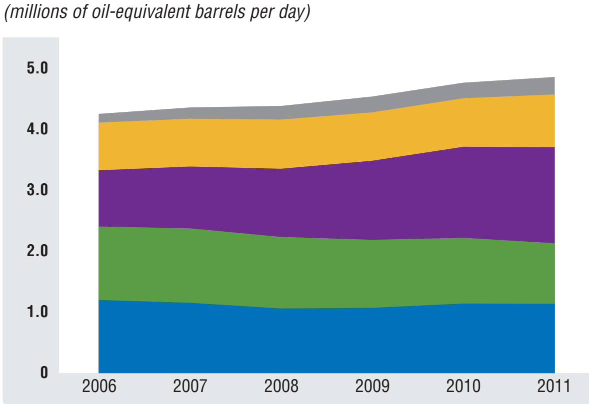
FOCUSING ON OPERATIONS INTEGRITY

Operations integrity is fundamental to our success and is a top priority. Our integrity management systems address all aspects of our business and define our global standards for safe and environmentally sound operations. For example, our Facility Integrity Management System ensures that critical equipment is proactively inspected and maintained consistently throughout its lifecycle. The objective is to eliminate critical incidents by pre-empting equipment failure, which translates to better safety performance, higher production reliability, and lower cost.

OIL–EQUIVALENT PRODUCTION OUTLOOK BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION

■ Americas ■ Europe ■ Asia Pacific/Middle East
■ Africa ■ Russia/Caspian

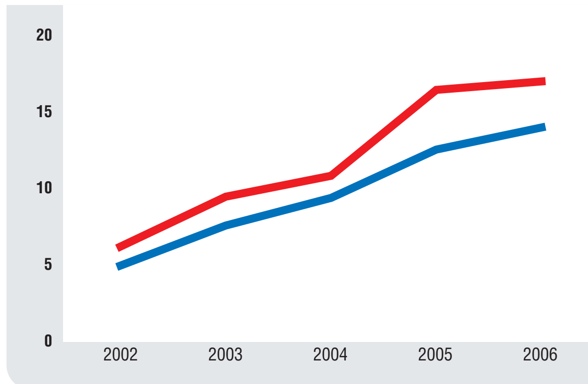
(millions of oil-equivalent barrels per day)



UPSTREAM EARNINGS PER BARREL

■ ExxonMobil ■ Integrated Oil Competitor Average[(1)]

(dollars per oil-equivalent barrel)



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

GROWING PRODUCTION

In 2006 total liquids production was 2.7 million barrels per day. Natural gas production available for sale totaled 9.3 billion cubic feet per day. New projects and work programs more than offset declines in existing mature fields. Although actual production volumes will vary from year to year due to the timing of individual projects and unforeseen events, production capacity is anticipated to grow through 2011. Near-term growth is expected to be led by key liquids projects offshore West Africa, Russia, and the Caspian, and from our significant gas activities in Qatar. Production from North America and Europe is expected to continue to provide a strong, profitable base underpinning our growth.

Engineers conduct a safety inspection at the Shute Creek Treating facility near La Barge, Wyoming, which supplies natural gas to the northern United States, CO_2 to oil fields for enhanced oil recovery, and helium to customers around the world.

Capitalize on Growing Natural Gas and Power Markets

ExxonMobil sells natural gas in 28 countries across five continents in most major gas markets in the world. Our expertise in integrating advanced technologies across the gas value chain and our market presence and knowledge provide a substantial competitive advantage.

NORTH AMERICAN GAS MARKET

With gas demand likely to grow about 0.5 percent per year on average to 2030, and domestic supply from existing wells declining, continued investments in existing fields and new discoveries are required. To this end, ExxonMobil is expanding development of tight gas in the Piceance Basin in Colorado. We also have a leading position in arctic gas resources in the Mackenzie Delta region of northern Canada and on the North Slope of Alaska. LNG imports are forecast to play an increasingly important role. ExxonMobil is participating in the building of the Golden Pass regasification terminal along the U.S. Gulf Coast, with a planned capacity of 2 billion cubic feet of gas per day.

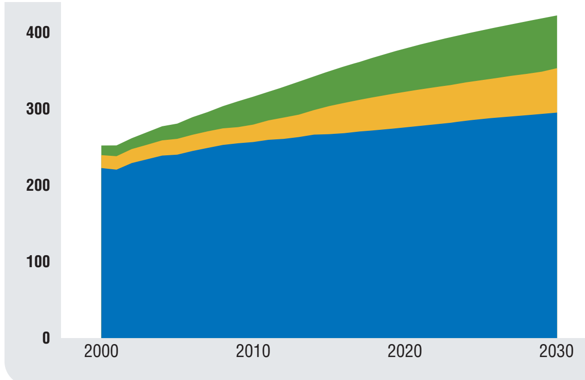
EUROPEAN GAS MARKET

European gas demand is expected to grow at about 1.5 percent per year through 2030 while local production of natural gas is anticipated to begin declining in the next few years. This will result in a rapid increase in the need for supplies from new LNG and pipeline projects. ExxonMobil is involved in multiple field developments in the North Sea, including the Ormen Lange and Statfjord Late Life projects. The company has access to new pipeline capacity in the Langeled pipeline from Norway to the U.K. and the BBL pipeline from the Netherlands to the U.K. To meet the growing demand for LNG in Europe, ExxonMobil and its partners are constructing the South Hook LNG Terminal in Milford Haven, U.K., and the offshore Adriatic LNG Terminal in Italy. Both terminals are expected to begin operation in 2008 with a combined planned capacity of 2.8 billion cubic feet of gas per day.

GLOBAL GAS DEMAND OUTLOOK

■ Regional Production ■ Pipeline Imports ■ LNG Imports

(billions of cubic feet per day)



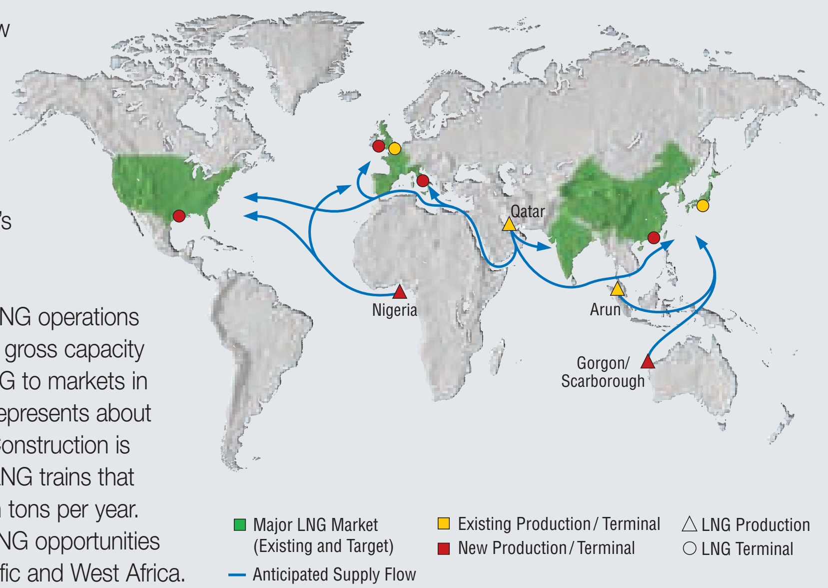
ASIA PACIFIC GAS MARKET

Asia Pacific gas demand is expected to grow faster than any other region of the world at about 3.7 percent per year through 2030, driven by the developing economies of Asia. ExxonMobil is among the largest suppliers in local markets of Australia and Malaysia, and also provides local supplies to markets in Thailand, Indonesia, Japan, and far east Russia. LNG operations in Indonesia and Qatar in which ExxonMobil participates are major exporters of LNG to Japan, South Korea, India, and Taiwan. Additional opportunities are being progressed in the Middle East, Australia, Indonesia, Russia, and Papua New Guinea, as well as an LNG terminal in Hong Kong.

GLOBAL LNG

Global LNG demand is expected to grow at more than 5 percent per year through 2030, driven by demand in North America and Europe as well as Asia Pacific markets. By 2030, LNG demand is expected to represent about 16 percent of the world's gas demand.

ExxonMobil is currently participating in LNG operations in Qatar and Indonesia with a combined gross capacity of 35 million tons per year, supplying LNG to markets in Asia, Europe, and North America. This represents about 20 percent of global industry capacity. Construction is progressing in Qatar on four additional LNG trains that will increase gross capacity by 30 million tons per year. In addition, ExxonMobil is progressing LNG opportunities that include additional trains in Asia Pacific and West Africa.



downstream

Refining & Supply, Fuels Marketing, and Lubricants & Specialties

Our Baton Rouge refinery realizes significant yield advantage by optimizing streams exchanged between fuels, chemical, lubes and specialties facilities. Over 75 percent of our refineries benefit from similar integration and optimization.

DOWNSTREAM STATISTICAL RECAP	**2006**	2005	2004	2003	2002
Earnings *(millions of dollars)*	**8,454**	7,992	5,706	3,516	1,300
Refinery throughput *(thousands of barrels per day)*	**5,603**	5,723	5,713	5,510	5,443
Petroleum product sales(1) *(thousands of barrels per day)*	**7,247**	7,519	7,511	7,270	7,075
Average capital employed *(millions of dollars)*	**23,628**	24,680	27,173	26,965	26,045
Return on average capital employed *(percent)*	**35.8**	32.4	21.0	13.0	5.0
Capital expenditures *(millions of dollars)*	**2,729**	2,495	2,405	2,781	2,450

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

DOWNSTREAM STRATEGIES

ExxonMobil's Downstream is a large, diversified, and profitable business, with marketing presence and refining complexes the world over. Our Downstream strategies position the company to be the industry leader, capable of outperforming the competition under a variety of market conditions:

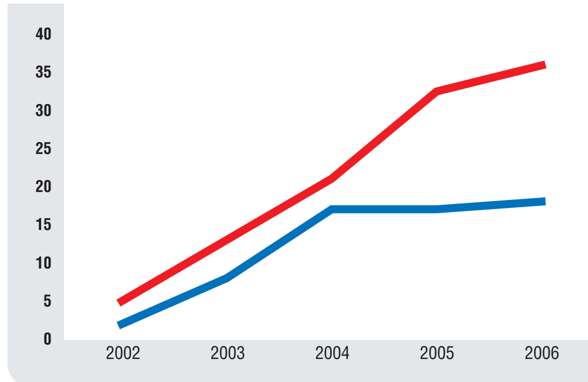
- Maintain best-in-class operations, in all respects
- Provide quality, valued products and services to our customers
- Lead industry in efficiency and effectiveness
- Capitalize on integration with other ExxonMobil businesses
- Selectively invest for resilient, advantaged returns
- Maximize value from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

Execution of these strategies combined with overall operations excellence continues to deliver superior results. Our financial objectives in the Downstream can be summarized into three broad areas – margin enhancement, cost efficiency, and capital discipline.

DOWNSTREAM RETURN ON AVERAGE CAPITAL EMPLOYED

ExxonMobil ■ Integrated Oil Competitor Average[1]

(percent)



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

2006 Results and Highlights

Continued leadership in safety, reliability, scale, and technology contributed to our best-ever financial performance and superior operating results.

Earnings were a record $8.5 billion, up 6 percent versus 2005.

More than $2 billion of pretax operating cost efficiencies and revenue enhancements were achieved. We have delivered an average of $1.7 billion in pretax improvements per year since 2001 through improvements delivered through our industry-leading proprietary technology, scale, and collaboration via our global functional organization.

Downstream capital expenditures were $2.7 billion in 2006, up more than 9 percent versus 2005, reflecting additional investment required to meet low-sulfur fuel and regulatory requirements.

Return on capital employed was 36 percent, up from 32 percent in 2005.

Refinery throughput was 5.6 million barrels a day, down 2 percent versus 2005, reflecting increased turnaround workload.

Petroleum product sales continued to be strong at 7.2 million barrels per day, largely due to industry demand and operating performance.

DOWNSTREAM COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES

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

Global Integration – Over 75 percent of our refining capacity is integrated with lubes and/or chemicals. Our global functional organization delivers efficient development and deployment of best practices and new technology.

Discipline and Consistency – Our processes and efficient execution have established us as an industry leader in operations excellence and cost effectiveness.

Value Maximization – Our molecule management technology allows us to optimize raw materials, maximize premium products, and optimize product placement.

Long-Term Perspective – We maintain a disciplined capital approach focused on selective and resilient investments that build on our advantages.

Refining & Supply

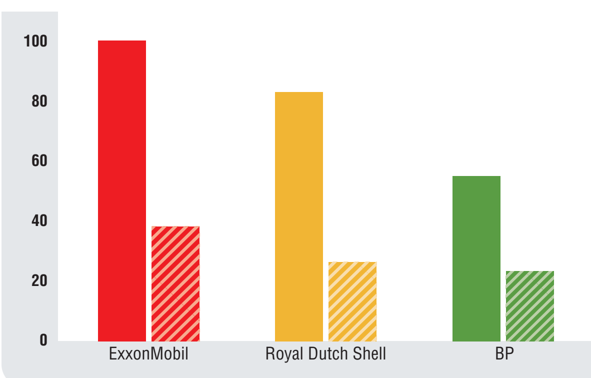
ExxonMobil's network of reliable and efficient manufacturing plants, transportation systems, and distribution centers provides clean fuels, lubricants, and other high-value products and feedstocks to customers around the world. Our global supply organization optimizes our system – the supply of raw materials to our refineries, products supplied to our customers, and Upstream equity crude placement.

Our proven business model is founded on continuous operations improvement, leveraging our global scale and integration to improve margins and deliver cost efficiencies, and a disciplined capital investment program to meet demands for high-quality products. Our scale, integration, global functional organization, and technical capabilities combine to provide us with significant competitive advantages versus industry. These structural advantages are difficult for competitors to duplicate, and we leverage these advantages to yield results better than industry.

EQUITY CAPACITY[1]

■ Distillation ▨ Conversion[2]

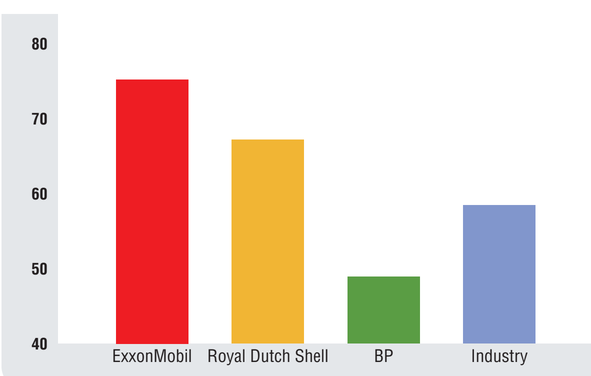
(indexed)



(1) Royal Dutch Shell and BP values calculated on a consistent basis with ExxonMobil, based on public information.
(2) Conversion capacity includes cat cracking, hydrocracking, and coking.

REFINERY INTEGRATION WITH CHEMICALS OR LUBES[1]

(percent)



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

OPERATIONS EXCELLENCE

Our goal is flawless operations. We continuously strive to improve personnel and operations safety, security, operations reliability, environmental performance, and business controls. We rely on the commitment of our people, global management systems, networks, and business planning processes to continuously improve performance. For example, our Operations Integrity Management System (OIMS) framework establishes common worldwide expectations for mitigating operations integrity risks that are inherent in our business. Our processes and efficient execution have established us as an industry leader in operations excellence.

GLOBAL SCALE AND INTEGRATION

We are the world's largest global refining company, with the most distillation, conversion, and lube basestock production capacity. On average, our refineries are over 60 percent larger than the industry average, and are more integrated with chemical and lubes operations. This provides us flexibility to optimize operations and to produce higher-value products with lower feedstock and operating costs.

INCREASING SHAREHOLDER VALUE

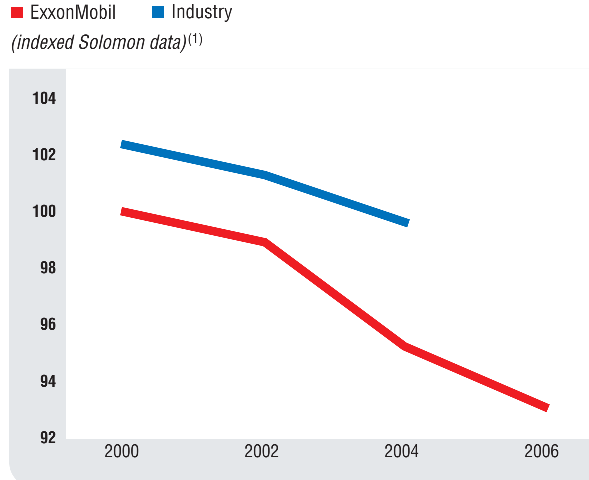
We improve returns and create shareholder value by maximizing utilization of refining capacity, economically growing capacity, reducing the cost of raw materials purchased, and improving yields of high-value products.

We increase refinery utilization and throughput by improving reliability, eliminating constraints, shortening the time required to complete turnarounds, optimizing intervals between downtimes, and expanding market outlets. Our improvements are driven by the disciplined application of management systems such as our Global Reliability System and our Molecule Management Program.

We expanded distillation capacity at our Antwerp, Belgium, refinery by over 20 thousand barrels per day via low-cost debottlenecking steps. On average, we have added the capacity of a new industry-average-size refinery every three years.

Furnace optimization is one example of how our Global Energy Management System is applied to improve energy efficiency.

REFINING ENERGY INTENSITY



(1) Solomon data available for even years only.

We employ advanced molecular fingerprinting and modeling technologies that improve our understanding of the behavior and characteristics of materials moving through our refineries. This technology enables us to precisely select and blend crudes that will produce the highest margins through our operating facilities. Our Molecule Management technology enables us to optimize the composition of our products in real time and maximize yields of high-value products. We also realize a sizable yield advantage from our ability to optimize many product and feedstock streams and exchanges between chemical and/or lubricants and specialties operations.

OPERATING EFFICIENCIES

In addition to improving margins, we also increase returns by becoming more efficient. An ongoing focus on being the most efficient in all aspects of the business has resulted in worldwide cash operating costs at our refineries that are substantially below the industry average.

A key contributor to our better-than-industry cost performance is improved energy efficiency. In 2006 we sustained our improvement trend, and have been improving our energy efficiency at a rate about twice that of industry. ExxonMobil's proprietary Global Energy Management System (GEMS) focuses on opportunities that reduce the energy consumed at our refineries and chemical complexes. Approximately $1.5 billion of annual pretax savings has been identified to date, equal to 15 to 20 percent of the energy consumed at our refining and chemical facilities. As of year-end 2006, we have captured over 50 percent of these savings. We also continue to make significant investments in cogeneration facilities, which simultaneously produce electric power and steam. In addition to improving efficiency, our GEMS system and cogeneration decrease greenhouse gas emissions.

INVESTING FOR ADVANTAGED RETURNS

Refining & Supply capital expenditures are focused on selective and resilient investments to meet future product quality requirements, reduce environmental impact, further upgrade safety systems, lower operating costs, and produce higher-value products and chemical feedstocks using lower-cost raw materials.

We also implement projects that enhance refinery capacity and yield. By investing primarily in low-cost debottleneck steps, we have effectively added a new industry-average size refinery to our portfolio every three years and an average-size conversion unit every year, at a fraction of grassroots cost.

EMERGING MARKET GROWTH

World-class scale and integration, industry-leading efficiency, leading-edge technology, and globally respected brands enable ExxonMobil to take advantage of attractive emerging-growth opportunities around the globe.

For example, our assets are well-positioned and configured to supply liquids demand growth in Asia Pacific, which we estimate will average over 2 percent growth annually through 2030. Together with Saudi Aramco, Sinopec, and Fujian Province, we recently announced the signing of contracts for the first fully-integrated refining, petrochemicals, and fuels marketing joint-venture projects with foreign participation in China. The project expands an existing refinery from 80 thousand barrels per day to 240 thousand barrels per day and installs a world-scale integrated chemical plant. There will be a paired fuels marketing joint-venture that will include approximately 750 retail sites. The integrated approach, combined with leading technology, scale, and world-class operations positions this project to be highly competitive in the growing China market.

Fuels Marketing

ExxonMobil Fuels Marketing continues to create long-term value by selling high-quality products and services to millions of customers each day across the globe. Our respected *Exxon*, *Mobil*, *Esso*, and *On the Run* brands serve customers on the move at nearly 34,000 retail service stations. ExxonMobil fuel products and services are also provided through our three business-to-business segments – Industrial and Wholesale, Aviation, and Marine – to over 1 million customers worldwide.

Convenience, quality, and value are provided to customers at approximately 34,000 retail service stations.

Fuels Marketing provides a ratable and secure outlet for our refineries and continues to be well-positioned to successfully compete in a dynamic and competitive marketplace by maintaining focus on key business fundamentals: superior safety and environmental performance, operating efficiencies from our global scale and integration, disciplined capital management, and customer focused marketing initiatives.

OPERATING EFFICIENCIES AND INTEGRATION

We continue to leverage integration between our marketing and refining businesses. Downstream cross-functional teams focus on optimizing product placement across the broad spectrum of customer segments to capture the highest value for our refined molecules. Highgrading sales to higher-value channels increased fuels income by over $100 million in 2006.

Operating efficiencies continue to be captured from the global application of innovative technologies, centralization of support activities, and simplification and automation of work processes. In 2006 the combined impact of our efficiency initiatives reduced ongoing operating expenses by $150 million.

DISCIPLINED CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Fuels Marketing capital management strategy combines selective investments and ongoing portfolio highgrading to optimize the profitability of our business. Investments are prioritized through a rigorous, disciplined, and globally consistent market-planning process using sophisticated tools and models to assess factors such as customer demographics and preferences. Our selective investment approach is complemented by equally selective divestments that highgrade our asset base and optimize returns. This disciplined approach has reduced our number of retail service stations by nearly 20 percent and improved our capital efficiency by 13 percent since 2002.

GROWING NONFUELS INCOME

Fuels Marketing offers a portfolio of innovative market specific retail formats and products to fully meet our customers' needs and expectations by delivering convenience, quality, and value. Further increasing nonfuels income continues to be one of the key priorities to optimize retail site profitability.

In certain markets, we use strategic alliances with leading food and grocery marketers to complement our brand and enhance our convenience store offering by leveraging the strength of our partners' brand value, expertise, and distribution network. Examples include our alliances with *Tesco* in the United Kingdom and Thailand, *Doutor* and *7-Eleven* in Japan, *NTUC Fairprice* in Singapore, and *Tim Hortons* in Canada.

ExxonMobil offers its premium products around the world at sites featuring our award-winning *On the Run* convenience store format and our three trusted brands: *Exxon*, *Mobil*, and *Esso*.

Lubricants & Specialties

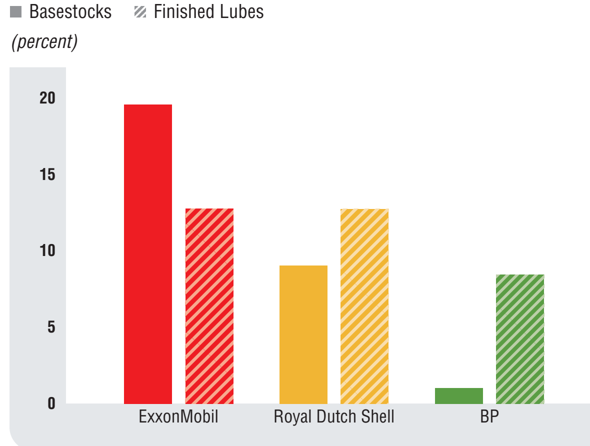
ExxonMobil is the world's No. 1 supplier of lube basestocks and a leader in marketing finished lubricants and specialty products. We market products under three strong global brands, *Mobil*, *Exxon*, and *Esso*. Anchoring these brands is *Mobil 1*, the world's leading synthetic motor oil. Many leading original equipment manufacturers around the world trust us to deliver technically superior products that provide the lubrication they need to protect and keep their vehicle engines and industrial machines running at peak performance. We have a dedicated organization and strong distributor network that supply high-quality lubricants and provide technical application expertise to customers throughout the globe.

We produce high-quality basestocks through interests in 13 lubricant refineries, supplying twice the volume as that of our next-largest competitor, and we manufacture our three brands of finished lubricants through interests in 48 blend plants around the world.

LEVERAGING OUR BRAND AND TECHNOLOGY

Customers rely on our high-quality finished lubricants to serve their automotive, industrial, commercial transportation, aviation, and marine needs. Our branded products have demonstrated the ability to withstand performance stresses, including those of motorsports racing such as *NASCAR*, *American LeMans*, and *Formula 1*, and are backed by technical services designed to provide customers with worry-free operations.

LUBRICANT MARKET SHARE(1)



(1) Royal Dutch Shell and BP values estimated based on public information.

In 2006 we expanded our new line of high-endurance motor oils in Mexico. *Mobil 1 ESP*, a low-ash lubricant for diesel engines that prolongs life of emission systems, was introduced into the United States following a successful 2005 launch in Europe.

STRATEGIC GLOBAL ALLIANCES

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

In 2006 ExxonMobil celebrated 10 years of partnership with Porsche. Porsche recommends *Mobil 1* motor oil exclusively, and every new *Porsche* automobile rolls off the assembly line filled with *Mobil 1* oil.

GROWTH IN PROFITABLE EMERGING MARKETS

As economies around the world develop and industrialize, they bring a demand for high-quality industrial and automotive lubricants. For example, in China and Russia, we have leveraged our well-recognized brands, strong equipment manufacturer relationships, and technical expertise to become a leading international lubes marketer in those markets. In these two countries alone, we have grown our business nearly two-fold since 2000.

Mobil 1 motor oil continues to increase its market share as demand for high quality lubricants grows. *Mobil 1* is the recommended engine oil for more than 50 percent of new luxury vehicles in the North American market. No other motor oil holds as many engine specification approvals, endorsements, or recommendations.

In 2006 ExxonMobil increased its *Mobil 1* production capacity in Beaumont, Texas, to meet the growing demand for our flagship product.

chemical

The Mont Belvieu Plastics Plant, located outside of Houston, Texas, is a leader in the development of advanced polyolefin catalyst and process technology. The site plays a key role enabling premium product growth for the polyethylene business.

CHEMICAL STATISTICAL RECAP	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Earnings *(millions of dollars)*	**4,382**	3,943	3,428	1,432	830
Prime product sales(1) *(thousands of metric tons)*	**27,350**	26,777	27,788	26,567	26,606
Average capital employed *(millions of dollars)*	**13,183**	14,064	14,608	14,099	13,645
Return on average capital employed *(percent)*	**33.2**	28.0	23.5	10.2	6.1
Capital expenditures *(millions of dollars)*	**756**	654	690	692	954

(1) Prime product sales include ExxonMobil's share of equity company volumes and finished-product transfers to the Downstream. Carbon-black oil volumes are excluded.

CHEMICAL STRATEGIES

ExxonMobil Chemical continues to produce superior returns and earnings growth through the effective implementation of our fundamental strategies. Proven over several decades, they reflect our ongoing commitment to the petrochemical business:

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

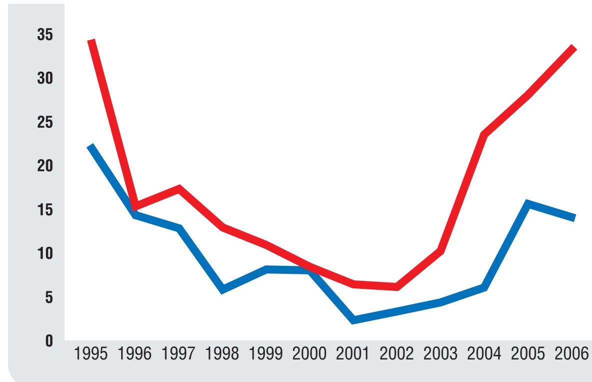
Together with the integrity of our business practices and operations, these strategies remain the foundation for our business, and ultimately, our performance.

CHEMICAL OUTPERFORMED COMPETITION ACROSS THE BUSINESS CYCLE

Return on Average Capital Employed

■ ExxonMobil ■ Major Chemical Competitors(1)

(percent)



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

2006 Results and Highlights

Operational performance continued to be strong with best-ever results in safety and energy efficiency.

Earnings were a record $4.4 billion, up 11 percent versus 2005. ExxonMobil continued to benefit from our unique business portfolio, global presence, and feedstock and integration advantages.

Return on average capital employed reached 33 percent, up from 28 percent in 2005. ExxonMobil Chemical returns continue to exceed the average of our major chemical competitors. While making substantial investments to support long-term growth, our chemical segment achieved an average return of 16 percent over the last 10 years. During this period, our competitors averaged 8 percent.

2006 prime product sales volume of 27 million tons was 2 percent higher than 2005. Revenue of $49 billion increased 14 percent from 2005.

Plans were announced for a proposed major petrochemical complex in Qatar with Qatar Petroleum. In addition, a feasibility study was begun with Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC) to define a potential project to grow our existing joint petrochemical ventures at Yanbu and Al Jubail.

Capital expenditures were $756 million with continued selective investment targeting high-return efficiency projects, low-cost debottlenecks, and growth of our profitable specialty businesses. In addition, significant progress was made in advancing our study of a second, parallel petrochemical train at our Singapore complex.

CHEMICAL COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES

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

Global Integration – Synergies with Upstream and Downstream operations continue to be identified and realized. Benefits are derived from the physical integration of sites, coordinated planning, global networks, feedstock integration, and shared services and best practices.

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

Value Maximization – Our proprietary technology has successfully led to the development and growth of higher-valued premium products in both our commodity and specialty businesses.

Long-Term Perspective – Through a highly structured capital management approach, we invest only in projects that can compete in the toughest environments based on feedstock, technology, or marketing advantages.

Fundamental Strategies

Through consistent deployment of our long-term strategies, we have demonstrated differentiated performance that has strengthened our position as a premier petrochemical company.

FOCUS ON BUSINESSES THAT CAPITALIZE ON CORE COMPETENCIES

ExxonMobil's unique portfolio of chemical businesses has been developed over many years based on fundamental competitive advantages.

The company holds leadership positions for some of the largest-volume and highest-growth petrochemicals in the global economy. We are one of the largest producers of olefins, the basic petrochemical building blocks for numerous derivative products. ExxonMobil is also the largest worldwide producer of polyolefins, including polyethylene and polypropylene, which are used in numerous areas ranging from food packaging to automotive and medical applications.

In addition, the company is one of the largest global producers of paraxylene and benzene. Paraxylene is one of the fastest-growing petrochemicals and the main raw material for polyester fibers and polyethylene terephthalate (PET) recyclable bottles. Benzene is a primary building block for a broad array of products ranging from nylon to polystyrene.

The company has a similar leadership presence in a diverse set of specialty businesses, composed of product families that deliver higher value through advanced performance. These businesses are grounded in proprietary technology, benefit from synergies across business lines, and are strong performers throughout the business cycle.

Throughout ExxonMobil's commodity and specialty businesses, a key focus area is the continued upgrade of products to meet evolving customer needs. With growth rates more than double that of our overall business, the success of these premium products is underpinned by extensive customer application support, proprietary technology, and strong intellectual property positions.

BUSINESSES	Worldwide Rank Based on Market Position
Commodities	
Paraxylene	#1
Olefins	#2
Polyethylene	#2
Polypropylene	#5
Specialties	
Butyl Polymers	#1
Fluids	#1
Plasticizers/Oxo	#1
Synthetics	#1
Oriented Polypropylene Films	#1
Adhesive Polymers	#1
Specialty Elastomers	#2
Petroleum Additives	#2

CAPTURE FULL BENEFITS OF INTEGRATION ACROSS EXXONMOBIL OPERATIONS

Over 90 percent of the chemical capacity that ExxonMobil owns and operates is integrated with the company's large refining complexes or natural gas processing plants.

In addition to the flexibility and cost savings that physical integration of sites affords, optimization of feedstock and production plans through sophisticated models provides sustained advantages. At these joint sites, maintenance, laboratory, engineering, and other services are shared. More broadly, best practices in safety, reliability, and training are transferred globally across all organizations.

ExxonMobil's breadth of experience and commitment across the upstream, downstream, and petrochemical businesses are demonstrated sources of competitive advantage. In addition, our petrochemical technology, market understanding, and applications expertise enable the Corporation to offer potential partners and host governments a comprehensive, integrated approach to major project development.

CONSISTENTLY FOCUS ON BEST-IN-CLASS PERFORMANCE

The company maintains a consistent and relentless focus on operational excellence. Through many years of effort, business practices and systems have been developed to ensure the uncompromised integrity of our operations and delivery of industry-leading performance.

ExxonMobil's Fluids operation in Antwerp, Belgium, supplies premium products to a number of key markets and benefits from integration with the company's large refining complex.

By 2015 we expect Asia will contribute 50 percent of global demand for key commodity petrochemicals.

The company's disciplined approach to safety, productivity, reliability, and quality improvement has continually increased the contribution of existing assets. Over the last five years, improved reliability, elimination of constraints, and technology advances have added the equivalent capacity of about one-and-a-half steam crackers at significantly less than grassroots cost.

The company also benefits from marketing excellence initiatives aimed at continuously improving areas such as transactional excellence, optimization of supply chain networks, growth of premium products, working capital management, and continuous enhancement of enabling technology.

BUILD PROPRIETARY TECHNOLOGY POSITIONS

Technology is a major source of competitive advantage and differentiation. Our goal is to provide value to our customers through product innovation and application support. We also focus significant research toward the development of leading process technology and utilization of lower cost, advantaged feedstocks.

SELECTIVELY INVEST IN ADVANTAGED PROJECTS

The company made significant progress on plans for several world-scale advantaged projects to supply demand growth in Asia, and in particular China, which alone is expected to represent 25 percent of global key commodity demand by 2015. Several of these projects would build on our advantaged geographic footprint of world-scale facilities strategically located in the Middle East and Singapore.

- Detailed project definition for a second world-scale steam cracker complex in Singapore continues. The project coordination and services contractor, as well as the front-end engineering and design contractors for several derivative units, were selected. In addition to the steam cracker, the project scope includes new world-scale polyethylene, polypropylene, and specialty elastomers plants; an aromatics extraction unit; and an oxo-alcohol expansion. The project would be located at and integrated with the existing Singapore complex, providing feedstock, operating, and investment synergies with existing refining and chemical facilities.
- Project engineering and procurement activities continued on the Fujian integrated refining, petrochemical, and fuels marketing joint venture. This is the only fully integrated project in China and would involve construction of an 800 thousand-tons-per-year ethylene steam cracker, polyethylene and polypropylene units, and a 700 thousand-tons-per-year paraxylene unit.
- Qatar Petroleum and ExxonMobil Chemical Qatar signed a Heads of Agreement to progress studies for a world-scale petrochemical complex in Ras Laffan Industrial City, Qatar. The proposed complex includes a world-scale 1300 thousand-tons-per-year steam cracker, along with polyethylene and ethylene glycol units. The complex would utilize feedstock from gas development projects in Qatar's North Field and supply competitively-advantaged premium products to the Middle East, Asia, and Europe.
- Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC) and affiliates of ExxonMobil Chemical announced a feasibility study to define a potential project to grow the existing joint petrochemical ventures at Yanbu and Al Jubail. The project would target a domestic supply of petrochemical products to serve emerging local and international markets.

In addition, we continued to grow our specialty businesses and to progress low-cost expansion projects to serve existing and developing markets. These investments enable continued growth of premium products across our commodity and specialty businesses.

PROJECT START-UPS

		Location	Capacity[1] (metric tons per year)
Olefins/Polyolefins			
2006	Ethylene (50% interest)	Al Jubail, Saudi Arabia	30,000
2006	Polypropylene	Baton Rouge, Louisiana	60,000
2007	Ethylene	Singapore	75,000
2007	Polyethylene	Antwerp, Belgium	27,000
Specialty Businesses			
2006	Specialty Elastomers	Pensacola, Florida	1 line
2006	Polyethylene Film	Nasu, Japan	25,000[2]
2006	Oxo-Alcohols	Singapore	40,000
2006	Isopropyl Alcohol	Baton Rouge, Louisiana	40,000
2006	Halobutyl Rubber (50% interest)	Kashima, Japan	8,500
2006	Butyl Elastomers	Baytown, Texas	1 line
2007	Compounded Polymers	Baton Rouge, Louisiana	3 lines
2008	Adhesive Resins	Notre Dame de Gravenchon, France	18,000
2008	Bromobutyl Rubber	Baytown, Texas	60% increase

(1) ExxonMobil equity share of capacity addition.
(2) Thousand square meters per year.

Financial Summary

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS

To The Shareholders Of Exxon Mobil Corporation:
We have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements of Exxon Mobil Corporation as of December 31, 2006, and 2005, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006, management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 and the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006; and in our report dated February 28, 2007, we expressed unqualified opinions thereon. The consolidated financial statements and management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting referred to above (not presented herein) appear in Appendix A to the Proxy Statement for the 2007 annual meeting of shareholders of the Corporation.

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Dallas, Texas
February 28, 2007

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Effective in 2006, the Corporation recognized the underfunded or overfunded status of defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans as a liability or asset in the balance sheet with the offset in shareholders' equity, net of deferred taxes.

A variety of claims have been made against ExxonMobil and certain of its consolidated subsidiaries in a number of pending lawsuits and tax disputes. For further information on litigation and other contingencies, see Note 15 to the Financial Statements in ExxonMobil's 2007 Proxy Statement.

Share-based compensation is awarded to employees in the form of restricted stock. Compensation expense is measured by the market price of the restricted shares at the date of grant and is recognized over the requisite service period of each award.

Further information on the Corporation's accounting policies and practices can be found in ExxonMobil's 2007 Proxy Statement (Critical Accounting Policies and Note 1 to the Financial Statements).

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF INCOME

(millions of dollars)	**2006**	2005	2004
Revenues and Other Income			
Sales and other operating revenue(1)(2)	**365,467**	358,955	291,252
Income from equity affiliates	**6,985**	7,583	4,961
Other income	**5,183**	4,142	1,822
Total revenues and other income	**377,635**	370,680	298,035
Costs and Other Deductions			
Crude oil and product purchases	**182,546**	185,219	139,224
Production and manufacturing expenses	**29,528**	26,819	23,225
Selling, general and administrative expenses	**14,273**	14,402	13,849
Depreciation and depletion	**11,416**	10,253	9,767
Exploration expenses, including dry holes	**1,181**	964	1,098
Interest expense	**654**	496	638
Sales-based taxes(1)	**30,381**	30,742	27,263
Other taxes and duties	**39,203**	41,554	40,954
Income applicable to minority and preferred interests	**1,051**	799	776
Total costs and other deductions	**310,233**	311,248	256,794
Income before income taxes	**67,402**	59,432	41,241
Income taxes	**27,902**	23,302	15,911
Net Income	**39,500**	36,130	25,330
Net Income per Common Share *(dollars)*	**6.68**	5.76	3.91
Net Income per Common Share – Assuming Dilution *(dollars)*	**6.62**	5.71	3.89

(1) Sales and operating revenue includes sales-based taxes of $30,381 million for 2006, $30,742 million for 2005 and $27,263 million for 2004.

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

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

SUMMARY BALANCE SHEET AT YEAR END

(millions of dollars)	**2006**	2005
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**28,244**	28,671
Cash and cash equivalents – restricted	**4,604**	4,604
Notes and accounts receivable, less estimated doubtful amounts	**28,942**	27,484
Inventories		
Crude oil, products and merchandise	**8,979**	7,852
Materials and supplies	**1,735**	1,469
Prepaid taxes and expenses	**3,273**	3,262
Total current assets	**75,777**	73,342
Investments and advances	**23,237**	20,592
Property, plant and equipment, at cost, less accumulated depreciation and depletion	**113,687**	107,010
Other assets, including intangibles – net	**6,314**	7,391
Total assets	**219,015**	208,335
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Notes and loans payable	**1,702**	1,771
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**39,082**	36,120
Income taxes payable	**8,033**	8,416
Total current liabilities	**48,817**	46,307
Long-term debt	**6,645**	6,220
Postretirement benefits reserves	**13,931**	10,220
Accrued liabilities	**7,116**	6,434
Deferred income tax liabilities	**20,851**	20,878
Deferred credits and other long-term obligations	**4,007**	3,563
Equity of minority and preferred shareholders in affiliated companies	**3,804**	3,527
Total liabilities	**105,171**	97,149
Commitments and Contingencies[(1)]		
Shareholders' Equity		
Common stock without par value (9,000 million shares authorized, 8,019 million shares issued)	**4,786**	4,477
Earnings reinvested	**195,207**	163,335
Accumulated other nonowner changes in equity		
Cumulative foreign exchange translation adjustment	**3,733**	979
Postretirement benefits reserves adjustment	**(6,495)**	–
Minimum pension liability adjustment	**–**	(2,258)
Common stock held in treasury (2,290 million shares in 2006 and 1,886 million shares in 2005)	**(83,387)**	(55,347)
Total shareholders' equity	**113,844**	111,186
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**219,015**	208,335

(1) For more information, please refer to Note 15 of ExxonMobil's 2007 Proxy Statement.

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

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(millions of dollars)	**2006**	2005	2004
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net income			
Accruing to ExxonMobil shareholders	**39,500**	36,130	25,330
Accruing to minority and preferred interests	**1,051**	799	776
Adjustments for noncash transactions			
Depreciation and depletion	**11,416**	10,253	9,767
Deferred income tax charges/(credits)	**1,717**	(429)	(1,134)
Postretirement benefits expense in excess of/(less than) payments	**(1,787)**	254	886
Accrued liability provisions in excess of/(less than) payments	**(666)**	398	806
Dividends received greater than/(less than) equity in current earnings of equity companies	**(579)**	(734)	(1,643)
Changes in operational working capital, excluding cash and debt			
Reduction/(increase) – Notes and accounts receivable	**(181)**	(3,700)	(472)
– Inventories	**(1,057)**	(434)	(223)
– Prepaid taxes and expenses	**(385)**	(7)	11
Increase/(reduction) – Accounts and other payables	**1,160**	7,806	6,333
Net (gain) on asset sales	**(1,531)**	(1,980)	(268)
All other items – net	**628**	(218)	382
Net cash provided by operating activities	**49,286**	48,138	40,551
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	**(15,462)**	(13,839)	(11,986)
Sales of subsidiaries, investments and property, plant and equipment	**3,080**	6,036	2,754
Increase in restricted cash and cash equivalents	**–**	–	(4,604)
Additional investments and advances	**(2,604)**	(2,810)	(2,287)
Collection of advances	**756**	343	1,213
Net cash used in investing activities	**(14,230)**	(10,270)	(14,910)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Additions to long-term debt	**318**	195	470
Reductions in long-term debt	**(33)**	(81)	(562)
Additions to short-term debt	**334**	377	450
Reductions in short-term debt	**(451)**	(687)	(2,243)
Additions/(reductions) in debt with less than 90-day maturity	**(95)**	(1,306)	(66)
Cash dividends to ExxonMobil shareholders	**(7,628)**	(7,185)	(6,896)
Cash dividends to minority interests	**(239)**	(293)	(215)
Changes in minority interests and sales/(purchases) of affiliate stock	**(493)**	(681)	(215)
Tax benefits related to stock-based awards	**462**	–	–
Common stock acquired	**(29,558)**	(18,221)	(9,951)
Common stock sold	**1,173**	941	960
Net cash used in financing activities	**(36,210)**	(26,941)	(18,268)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash	**727**	(787)	532
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(427)**	10,140	7,905
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**28,671**	18,531	10,626
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**28,244**	28,671	18,531

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

DIVIDEND AND SHAREHOLDER RETURN INFORMATION

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Net income per common share *(dollars)*	**6.68**	5.76	3.91	3.24	1.69
Net income per common share – assuming dilution *(dollars)*	**6.62**	5.71	3.89	3.23	1.68
Dividends per common share *(dollars)*					
First quarter	**0.32**	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.23
Second quarter	**0.32**	0.29	0.27	0.25	0.23
Third quarter	**0.32**	0.29	0.27	0.25	0.23
Fourth quarter	**0.32**	0.29	0.27	0.25	0.23
Total	**1.28**	1.14	1.06	0.98	0.92
Dividends per share growth *(annual percent)*	**12.3**	7.5	8.2	6.5	1.1
Number of common shares outstanding *(millions)*					
Average	**5,913**	6,266	6,482	6,634	6,753
Average – assuming dilution	**5,970**	6,322	6,519	6,662	6,803
Year end	**5,729**	6,133	6,401	6,568	6,700
Cash dividends paid on common stock *(millions of dollars)*	**7,628**	7,185	6,896	6,515	6,217
Cash dividends paid to net income *(percent)*	**19**	20	27	30	54
Cash dividends paid to cash flow(1) *(percent)*	**15**	15	17	23	29
Total return to shareholders(2) *(annual percent)*	**39.2**	11.7	27.9	20.5	(8.9)
Market quotations for common stock *(dollars)*					
High	**79.00**	65.96	52.05	41.13	44.58
Low	**56.42**	49.25	39.91	31.58	29.75
Average daily close	**65.35**	58.24	45.29	36.14	37.70
Year-end close	**76.63**	56.17	51.26	41.00	34.94

(1) Net cash provided by operating activities.

(2) Total return to shareholders is the appreciation of the stock price over a year plus the value of the dividends, with dividend reinvestment, and excluding trading commissions and taxes.

RESERVES SUMMARY – Net Proved Developed and Undeveloped Reserves[1]

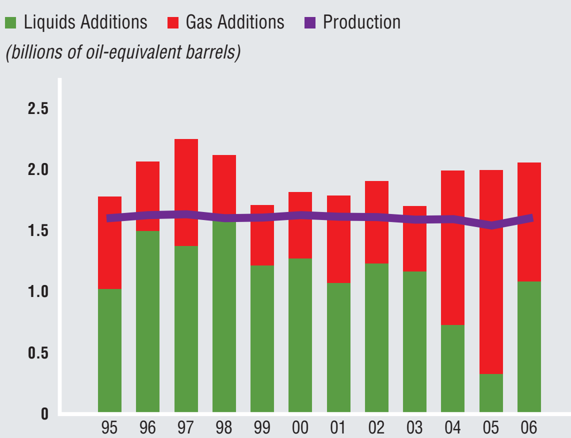
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Liquids, Including Oil Sands and Non-Consolidated Reserves[1] *(millions of barrels at year end)*					
Net proved developed and undeveloped reserves					
United States	**2,177**	2,424	2,894	3,218	3,352
Canada[1]	**1,552**	1,701	1,848	1,975	2,085
Europe	**750**	886	1,029	1,204	1,359
Africa	**2,266**	2,527	2,654	2,742	2,626
Asia Pacific/Middle East	**2,765**	1,908	1,688	1,383	1,372
Russia/Caspian	**1,766**	1,798	1,922	1,822	1,302
Other	**433**	451	478	512	527
Total worldwide, excluding year-end price/cost effects	**11,709**	11,695	12,513	12,856	12,623
Year-end price/cost effects	**(141)**	(466)	(862)	–	–
Total worldwide	**11,568**	11,229	11,651	12,856	12,623
Natural Gas, Including Non-Consolidated Reserves *(billions of cubic feet at year end)*					
Net proved developed and undeveloped reserves					
United States	**10,231**	11,362	10,578	11,424	12,239
Canada	**1,485**	1,735	1,979	2,341	2,882
Europe	**18,847**	20,575	21,916	23,849	24,336
Africa	**986**	841	771	583	436
Asia Pacific/Middle East	**31,878**	26,662	19,938	13,993	13,467
Russia/Caspian	**2,103**	2,173	1,989	1,934	1,671
Other	**467**	619	769	645	687
Total worldwide, excluding year-end price/cost effects	**65,997**	63,967	57,940	54,769	55,718
Year-end price/cost effects	**1,563**	2,940	2,422	–	–
Total worldwide	**67,560**	66,907	60,362	54,769	55,718
Reserves replacement ratio, excluding asset sales[2] *(percent)*	**129**	129	125	107	118
Reserves replacement ratio, including asset sales[2] *(percent)*	**122**	112	112	105	117
Reserves replacement ratio, including asset sales and year-end price/cost effects *(percent)*	**128**	143	83	NA	NA

(1) ExxonMobil has significant interest in proven oil-sands reserves in Canada. Please see Frequently Used Terms on pages 44 and 45 for the definition of liquids and natural gas proved reserves.
(2) Excluding year-end effects associated with using December 31 prices and costs.

LEADING RESERVES BASE

ExxonMobil has added over 18 billion oil-equivalent barrels to proved reserves over the last 10 years, more than replacing production. ExxonMobil's proved reserve base of 22.7 billion oil-equivalent barrels equates to a reserve life, at current production rates, of 14.2 years.

PROVED RESERVES REPLACEMENT[(1)(2)]



(1) Excludes asset sales and year-end price/cost effects.
(2) See Frequently Used Terms on pages 44 and 45.

BUSINESS PROFILE[1]

	Earnings After Income Taxes			Capital and Exploration Expenditures			Average Capital Employed			Return on Average Capital Employed		
	2006	2005	2004	**2006**	2005	2004	**2006**	2005	2004	**2006**	2005	2004
(millions of dollars, except as noted)											*(percent)*	
Upstream												
United States	5,168	6,200	4,948	2,486	2,142	1,922	13,940	13,491	13,355	37.1	46.0	37.0
Non-U.S.	21,062	18,149	11,727	13,745	12,328	9,793	43,931	39,770	37,287	47.9	45.6	31.5
Total	26,230	24,349	16,675	16,231	14,470	11,715	57,871	53,261	50,642	45.3	45.7	32.9
Downstream												
United States	4,250	3,911	2,186	824	753	775	6,456	6,650	7,632	65.8	58.8	28.6
Non-U.S.	4,204	4,081	3,520	1,905	1,742	1,630	17,172	18,030	19,541	24.5	22.6	18.0
Total	8,454	7,992	5,706	2,729	2,495	2,405	23,628	24,680	27,173	35.8	32.4	21.0
Chemical												
United States	1,360	1,186	1,020	280	243	262	4,911	5,145	5,246	27.7	23.1	19.4
Non-U.S.	3,022	2,757	2,408	476	411	428	8,272	8,919	9,362	36.5	30.9	25.7
Total	4,382	3,943	3,428	756	654	690	13,183	14,064	14,608	33.2	28.0	23.5
Corporate and financing	434	(154)	(479)	139	80	75	27,891	24,956	14,916	–	–	–
ExxonMobil total	39,500	36,130	25,330	19,855	17,699	14,885	122,573	116,961	107,339	32.2	31.3	23.8

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

VOLUMES SUMMARY

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Net production of crude oil and natural gas liquids			*(thousands of barrels daily)*		
United States	414	477	557	610	681
Non-U.S.	2,267	2,046	2,014	1,906	1,815
Total worldwide	2,681	2,523	2,571	2,516	2,496
Net natural gas production available for sale			*(millions of cubic feet daily)*		
United States	1,625	1,739	1,947	2,246	2,375
Non-U.S.	7,709	7,512	7,917	7,873	8,077
Total worldwide	9,334	9,251	9,864	10,119	10,452
			(thousands of oil-equivalent barrels daily)		
Oil-equivalent production[2]	4,237	4,065	4,215	4,203	4,238
Refinery throughput			*(thousands of barrels daily)*		
United States	1,760	1,794	1,850	1,806	1,834
Non-U.S.	3,843	3,929	3,863	3,704	3,609
Total worldwide	5,603	5,723	5,713	5,510	5,443
Petroleum product sales[3]					
United States	2,729	2,822	2,872	2,729	2,731
Non-U.S.	4,518	4,697	5,338	5,228	5,026
Purchases/sales with same counterparty included above	–	–	(699)	(687)	(682)
Total worldwide	7,247	7,519	7,511	7,270	7,075
Gasoline, naphthas	2,866	2,957	3,301	3,238	3,176
Heating oils, kerosene, diesel	2,191	2,230	2,517	2,432	2,292
Aviation fuels	651	676	698	662	691
Heavy fuels	682	689	659	638	604
Specialty products	857	967	1,035	987	994
Purchases/sales with same counterparty included above	–	–	(699)	(687)	(682)
Total worldwide	7,247	7,519	7,511	7,270	7,075
Chemical prime product sales			*(thousands of metric tons)*		
United States	10,703	10,369	11,521	10,740	11,386
Non-U.S.	16,647	16,408	16,267	15,827	15,220
Total worldwide	27,350	26,777	27,788	26,567	26,606

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

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

Frequently Used Terms

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

CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS AND ASSET SALES

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

(millions of dollars)	**2006**	2005	2004
Net cash provided by operating activities	**49,286**	48,138	40,551
Sales of subsidiaries, investments and property, plant, and equipment	**3,080**	6,036	2,754
Cash flow from operations and asset sales	**52,366**	54,174	43,305

CAPITAL EMPLOYED

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

(millions of dollars)	**2006**	2005	2004
Business uses: asset and liability perspective			
Total assets	**219,015**	208,335	195,256
Less liabilities and minority share of assets and liabilities			
Total current liabilities excluding notes and loans payable	**(47,115)**	(44,536)	(39,701)
Total long-term liabilities excluding long-term debt and equity of minority and preferred shareholders in affiliated companies	**(45,905)**	(41,095)	(41,554)
Minority share of assets and liabilities	**(4,948)**	(4,863)	(5,285)
Add ExxonMobil share of debt-financed equity-company net assets	**2,808**	3,450	3,914
Total capital employed	**123,855**	121,291	112,630
Total corporate sources: debt and equity perspective			
Notes and loans payable	**1,702**	1,771	3,280
Long-term debt	**6,645**	6,220	5,013
Shareholders' equity	**113,844**	111,186	101,756
Less minority share of total debt	**(1,144)**	(1,336)	(1,333)
Add ExxonMobil share of equity-company debt	**2,808**	3,450	3,914
Total capital employed	**123,855**	121,291	112,630

CAPITAL AND EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES (Capex)

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

RETURN ON AVERAGE CAPITAL EMPLOYED (ROCE)

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

(millions of dollars)	**2006**	2005	2004
Net income	**39,500**	36,130	25,330
Financing costs (after tax)			
Third-party debt	**44**	(1)	(137)
ExxonMobil share of equity companies	**(156)**	(144)	(185)
All other financing costs – net	**191**	(295)	54
Total financing costs	**79**	(440)	(268)
Earnings excluding financing costs	**39,421**	36,570	25,598
Average capital employed	**122,573**	116,961	107,339
Return on average capital employed – corporate total	**32.2%**	31.3%	23.8%

LIQUIDS AND NATURAL GAS PROVED RESERVES

In this report, we use the term "proved reserves" to mean quantities of oil and gas that ExxonMobil has determined to be reasonably certain of recovery under existing economic and operating conditions on the basis of our long-standing, rigorous management review process. We only book proved reserves when we have made significant funding commitments for the related projects. In this report, we aggregate proved reserves of consolidated and equity companies, excluding royalties and quantities due others, since ExxonMobil does not view these reserves differently from a management perspective. To reflect management's view of ExxonMobil's total liquids reserves, proved reserves in this report also include oil-sands reserves from Canadian Syncrude operations, which are reported separately as mining reserves in our Form 10-K and proxy statement. Oil-sands reserves included in this report totaled 718 million barrels in 2006, 738 million barrels at year-end 2005, 757 million barrels at year-end 2004, 781 million barrels at year-end 2003, and 800 million barrels at year-end 2002. For our own management purposes and as discussed in this report, we determine proved reserves based on price and cost assumptions that are consistent with those used to make investment decisions. Therefore, the proved reserves in this report are not directly comparable to the data reported in our Form 10-K and proxy statement. Based on regulatory guidance, ExxonMobil began in 2004 to state our results in the Form 10-K and proxy statement to reflect the impacts on proved reserves of utilizing December 31 liquids and natural gas prices ("year-end price/cost effects"). On this basis, year-end proved reserves, including year-end price/cost effects, totaled 22.8 billion oil-equivalent barrels in 2006, 22.4 billion oil-equivalent barrels in 2005 and 21.7 billion oil-equivalent barrels in 2004. Excluding year-end price/cost effects, 2006 proved reserves totaled 22.7 billion oil-equivalent barrels, 2005 proved reserves totaled 22.4 billion oil-equivalent barrels, while 2004 proved reserves totaled 22.2 billion oil-equivalent barrels.

RESOURCES, RESOURCE BASE, AND RECOVERABLE RESOURCES

Resources, resource base, recoverable oil, recoverable hydrocarbons, recoverable resources, and similar terms used in this report are the total remaining estimated quantities of oil and gas that are expected to be ultimately recoverable. In addition to proved reserves, the resource base includes quantities of oil and gas that are not yet classified as proved reserves, but which ExxonMobil believes will likely be moved into the proved reserves category and produced in the future.

PROVED RESERVES REPLACEMENT RATIO

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

FINDING AND RESOURCE-ACQUISITION COSTS

Finding and resource-acquisition costs per oil-equivalent barrel is a performance measure that is calculated using the Exploration portion of Upstream capital and exploration expenditures and proved property acquisition costs divided by resource additions (in oil-equivalent barrels). ExxonMobil refers to new discoveries and acquisitions of discovered resources as resource additions. In addition to proved reserves, resource additions include quantities of oil and gas that are not yet classified as proved reserves, but which ExxonMobil believes will likely be moved into the proved reserves category and produced in the future.

	2006	2005	2004
Exploration portion of Upstream capital and exploration expenditures *(millions of dollars)*	**2,044**	1,693	1,283
Proved property acquisition costs *(millions of dollars)*	**234**	174	93
Total exploration and proved property acquisition costs *(millions of dollars)*	**2,278**	1,867	1,376
Resource additions *(millions of oil-equivalent barrels)*	**4,270**	4,365	2,940
Finding and resource-acquisition costs per oil-equivalent barrel *(dollars)*	**0.53**	0.43	0.47

Directors, Officers, and Affiliated Companies

Clockwise, starting at left: Reatha Clark King, William R. Howell, William W. George, Walter V. Shipley, James R. Houghton, J. Stephen Simon, Henry A. McKinnell, Jr., Samuel J. Palmisano, Philip E. Lippincott, Rex W. Tillerson, Marilyn Carlson Nelson, Michael J. Boskin

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William R. Howell....... *Chairman Emeritus, J.C. Penney Company, Inc. (department store and catalog chain)*

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Other

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* Required to file reports under Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Investor Information

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

SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

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

ExxonMobil Shareholder Services
P.O. Box 43078
Providence, RI 02940-3078

1-800-252-1800
(Within the continental U.S. and Canada)

1-781-575-2300
(Outside the continental U.S. and Canada)

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

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

ELECTRONIC DELIVERY OF DOCUMENTS

Registered shareholders can receive the following online, instead of by mail:

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

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

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

EXXONMOBIL PUBLICATIONS

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

- *2006 Summary Annual Report*
- *2006 Annual Report on Form 10-K*
- *2006 Financial and Operating Review*, a report on ExxonMobil's businesses, strategies, and results
- *2006 Corporate Citizenship Report*
- *The Lamp*, a shareholder magazine with news and features about ExxonMobil's worldwide activities
- *Tomorrow's Energy*, a perspective on energy trends, greenhouse gas emissions, and future energy options

ELIMINATE ANNUAL REPORT MAILINGS

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

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Our Corporate Governance Guidelines and related materials are available by selecting Investor Information on our Web site at *exxonmobil.com*.

EXECUTIVE CERTIFICATIONS

ExxonMobil has included, as Exhibits 31 and 32 to its 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, certificates of the chief executive officer, principal accounting officer, and principal financial officer of the Corporation regarding the quality of the Corporation's public disclosure. The Corporation has also submitted to the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) a certificate of the CEO certifying that he is not aware of any violation by the Corporation of NYSE corporate governance listing standards.

General Information

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

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

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

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

Annual Meeting
The 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 9:00 a.m. Central Time on Wednesday, May 30, 2007, at:

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

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

ExxonMobil

Included in this *Summary Annual Report* are financial and operating highlights and summary financial statements. For complete financial statements, including notes, please refer to the Proxy Statement for ExxonMobil's 2007 Annual Meeting. The Proxy Statement also includes Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. The Investor Information section of ExxonMobil's Web site (*exxonmobil.com*), contains the Proxy Statement and other company publications, including ExxonMobil's *Financial and Operating Review*. These publications provide additional detail about the company's global operations.

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