



ExxonMobil

Taking on the world's toughest energy challenges.™

2005 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 long-term 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 1.A. of ExxonMobil's most recent Form 10-K.

Definitions of certain financial and operating measures and other terms used in this report are contained in the section titled "Frequently Used Terms" on pages 44 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 during the year.

Certain reclassifications to prior years have been made to conform to the 2005 presentation.

ON THE COVER

The first phase of our Sakhalin-1 project offshore eastern Russia commenced production in October 2005 with the capacity to deliver 50 thousand barrels of oil and 150 million cubic feet of gas per day. The successful start-up is a testament to our organization's ability to execute a complex project in challenging arctic conditions. Technologically advanced extended-reach wells are accessing reserves six miles from shore. Pictured on the cover is the world's most powerful land-based drilling rig, the Yastreb, and the adjacent interim production facilities.

Billions of times every day – at the flip of a switch, turn of a key, or push of a button – energy is delivered instantly, providing the fuel for the world’s growing economies. Affordable, reliable energy is a mainstay of everyday life. People simply expect it, and demand it. This is an enormous challenge – one that must be met practically, safely, and in an environmentally and socially responsible manner. To this challenge we bring continued dedication to the values we live by – **consistency, integrity, discipline, reliability, and ingenuity.** These principles are fundamental to our success today, and will remain so as we take on the world’s toughest energy challenges.

The ExxonMobil logo, featuring the word "Exxon" in red with a stylized "X" and "Mobil" in black.

To Our Shareholders

2005 was an outstanding year for ExxonMobil with net income of \$36 billion, the highest in the history of the Corporation. Return on average capital employed increased to 31 percent. This success was spread across the company with the Upstream, Downstream, and Chemical businesses all posting strong earnings. These results demonstrate the strength of our business model and its ability to capture fully the benefits of a robust business environment.

The Corporation continues to grow shareholder distributions. In 2005, dividends grew to \$7 billion, while share purchases to reduce shares outstanding grew by \$8 billion to \$16 billion, increasing total distributions to \$23 billion. This brings cumulative distributions since 2001 to more than \$71 billion.

As we look back at the impact of the hurricanes on the oil and gas industry, one thing is clear: The market worked. As production was shut-in and refineries went offline, prices rose. With the rise in prices, exports to the U.S. increased, consumption declined, and the industry worked to restore facilities as quickly as possible. As a result, there were no shortages outside the directly affected areas, and gasoline prices soon declined to below pre-hurricane levels. Such is the case as well with longer-term supply and demand fundamentals. The global petroleum and petrochemical industry, including your company, has demonstrated throughout its history an ability to meet the world's growing energy needs. When markets are allowed to work without interference and when industry is allowed access to new areas of resource potential, reliable and affordable energy supplies are available to support the world's economic growth. Your company understands well the long-term nature of these fundamentals.

We invested \$18 billion in the business in 2005. As in previous years, investment decisions were made in a disciplined manner consistent with the long-term fundamentals of our cyclical business. With projects lasting decades, they must be profitable across a range of price environments. As a result, today's oil and gas prices are almost immaterial to the many factors that must be considered before we will commit the Corporation's funds – your funds – to a development project. This long-term approach, combined with our unmatched financial strength, allows ExxonMobil to invest wisely and timely throughout the industry business cycle and as opportunities arise. For example, in 2002 when oil prices were substantially lower than today, ExxonMobil invested \$14 billion while earning \$11 billion.

Our 2005 Upstream project start-ups are contributing significantly to ExxonMobil's production and global supply. In the Downstream, we continued to efficiently expand our existing facilities at a fraction of the cost of building a new refinery. Over the last 10 years, ExxonMobil's refining capacity has increased an average of 50 thousand barrels per day, per year. This is equivalent to building a new grass-roots refinery every three years.

Our record of on-time and on-budget start-ups of complex projects around the world and across our business units also demonstrates our commitment to operational excellence.

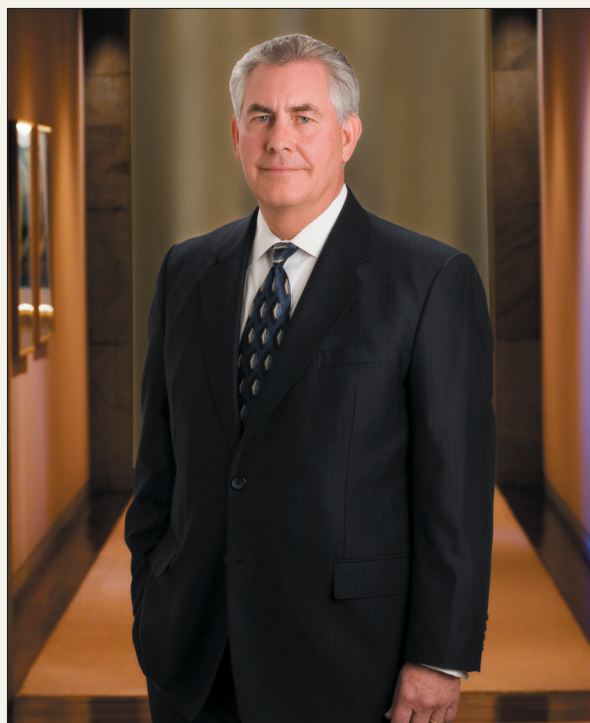
We reliably meet our commitments and set industry benchmarks in the process. The Corporation's business units are organized globally and managed centrally. We call this the global functional organization. It has allowed rapid deployment of best practices and resulted in project management performance significantly better than our competitors'. This represents a true competitive advantage.

ExxonMobil is committed to maintaining its industry leadership in technology. Innovation has been, and will continue to be, critical to our success. We pursue research into proprietary breakthrough technologies that will not only enhance existing businesses, but provide step changes in the Corporation's competitive position. This commitment to technology will have a lasting and material benefit for our shareholders and customers.

We believe an organization that has a disciplined, successful approach to safety carries that discipline and success into all aspects of its operations.

We place great emphasis on being prepared to respond quickly and effectively. As Hurricanes Katrina and Rita passed through the Gulf region, our employees showed tremendous skill, competence, and bravery, often in the face of personal loss. They accomplished enormous feats in mitigating and repairing hurricane damage to both our onshore and offshore facilities, and were instrumental in progressing the restoration of the vital Gulf of Mexico energy infrastructure.

We believe that both results and the manner in which those results are achieved matter. As central to our commitment to corporate citizenship, we have long emphasized to our employees the necessity of maintaining the highest standards of ethics and business integrity. We take great pride in knowing that all aspects of our business are conducted in a manner that is consistent with these high standards.



As the global economy evolves and expands, it presents enormous opportunities for the energy industry. **Even with significant energy efficiency gains, we estimate the world's oil and gas needs are likely to grow 40 percent by 2030.** Meeting these needs in a safe, environmentally and socially responsible way is essential to support the development that drives improvement in the world's standard of living.

The challenges ahead play to ExxonMobil's strengths.

Each of our business units has unique strategies that were crafted with a long-term view of the business. It is through adherence to these strategies throughout the business cycle that we achieve industry-leading results as we take on the world's toughest energy challenges.

We remain committed to creating long-term shareholder value. And in this pursuit, I assure you we will stay the course.

Rex W. Tillerson

Chairman and CEO

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

<i>(millions of dollars, unless noted)</i>	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Sales and other operating revenue	358,955	291,252	237,054	200,949	208,715
Net income	36,130	25,330	21,510	11,460	15,320
Cash flow from operations and asset sales ⁽¹⁾	54,174	43,305	30,788	24,061	23,967
Capital and exploration expenditures ⁽¹⁾	17,699	14,885	15,525	13,955	12,311
Cash dividends to ExxonMobil shareholders	7,185	6,896	6,515	6,217	6,254
Common stock purchases <i>(gross)</i>	18,221	9,951	5,881	4,798	5,721
Research and development costs	712	649	618	631	603
Cash and cash equivalents at year end ⁽²⁾	28,671	18,531	10,626	7,229	6,547
Total assets at year end	208,335	195,256	174,278	152,644	143,174
Total debt at year end	7,991	8,293	9,545	10,748	10,802
Shareholders' equity at year end	111,186	101,756	89,915	74,597	73,161
Average capital employed ⁽¹⁾	116,961	107,339	95,373	88,342	88,000
Share price at year end <i>(dollars)</i>	56.17	51.26	41.00	34.94	39.30
Market valuation at year end	344,491	328,128	269,294	234,101	267,577
Regular employees at year end <i>(thousands)</i>	83.7	85.9	88.3	92.5	97.9

KEY FINANCIAL RATIOS

	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Net income per common share <i>(dollars)</i>	5.76	3.91	3.24	1.69	2.23
Net income per common share – assuming dilution <i>(dollars)</i>	5.71	3.89	3.23	1.68	2.21
Return on average capital employed ⁽¹⁾ <i>(percent)</i>	31.3	23.8	20.9	13.5	17.8
Net income to average shareholders' equity <i>(percent)</i>	33.9	26.4	26.2	15.5	21.3
Debt to capital ⁽³⁾ <i>(percent)</i>	6.5	7.3	9.3	12.2	12.4
Net debt to capital ⁽⁴⁾ <i>(percent)</i>	(22.0)	(10.7)	(1.2)	4.4	5.3
Current assets to current liabilities	1.58	1.40	1.20	1.15	1.18
Fixed charge coverage <i>(times)</i>	50.2	36.1	30.8	13.8	17.7

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

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

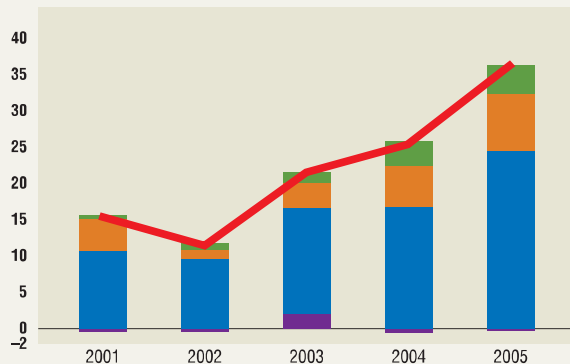
(3) Debt includes short- and long-term debt. Capital includes short- and long-term debt, shareholders' equity, and minority interests.

(4) Debt net of cash, excluding restricted cash. The ratio of net debt to capital including restricted cash is (28.3) percent for 2005.

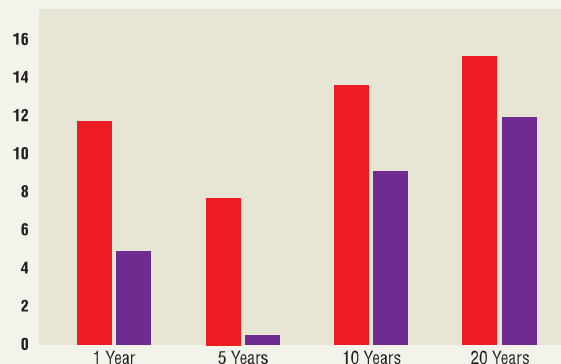
RECORD EARNINGS IN 2005

Functional Earnings and Net Income

■ Upstream ■ Downstream ■ Chemical ■ Corporate and Financing ■ Net Income
(billions of dollars)

SUPERIOR SHAREHOLDER RETURNS⁽¹⁾

■ ExxonMobil ■ S&P 500
(percent per year)



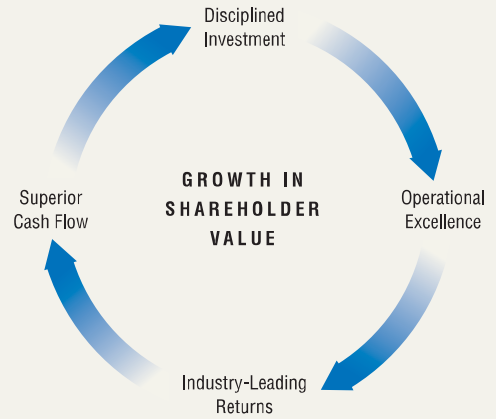
(1) See Frequently Used Terms on pages 44 and 45.

BUSINESS MODEL

Our business model is straightforward and focused on fostering growth while managing risk. We begin by coupling our disciplined investment approach with flawless execution, as demonstrated by our industry-best safety record. Our operational excellence drives our superior returns. In 2005, our return on capital employed (ROCE) again demonstrated our ability to generate more income from a highly efficient capital base – something we have consistently done for years across all phases of the business cycle. These returns lead to the strong cash flows that deliver growth in shareholder value.

EXXONMOBIL'S CORE OBJECTIVE: DELIVERING LONG-TERM GROWTH IN SHAREHOLDER VALUE

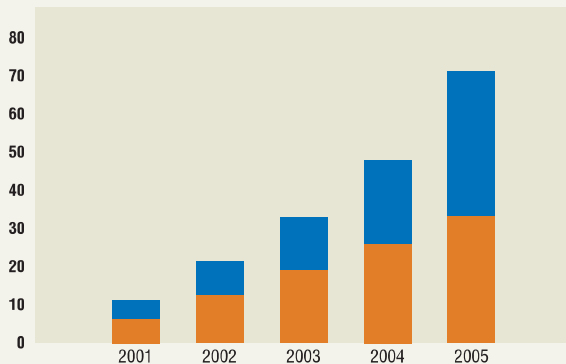
Since 2001, we have distributed over \$71 billion to shareholders in dividend payments and share purchases to reduce shares outstanding. Of that, nearly half, or \$33 billion, has been distributed to shareholders via dividends, which have grown 32 percent since the first quarter of 2001 – from \$0.22 to \$0.29 per share per quarter. The Corporation has paid a dividend each year for over a century, and has increased the annual dividend every year since 1983.



ExxonMobil has distributed over \$38 billion of cash to shareholders through its flexible share-reduction purchase program since 2001. By reducing the number of shares outstanding, we increase the percent ownership of the company that each share represents. Since 2001, we have reduced the number of shares outstanding by 11.5 percent, thereby contributing to increased earnings and cash flow per share.

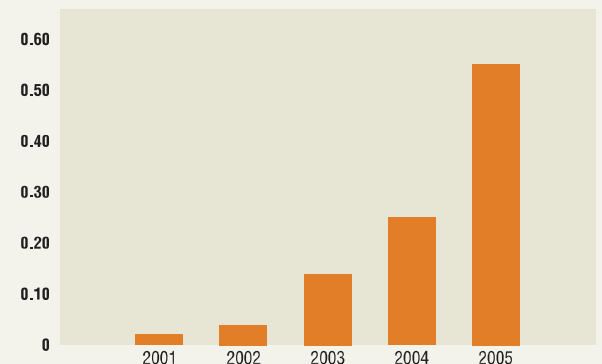
CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS

■ Dividends ■ Share Purchases to Reduce Shares Outstanding
(billions of dollars)



IMPACT OF SHARE REDUCTIONS SINCE 2001 ON EARNINGS PER SHARE

(dollars)





Consistency.

Producing Results

Kizomba B, our latest Angola deepwater project came online in July 2005. The tension leg platform (TLP) and floating production, storage, and offloading (FPSO) vessel took advantage of our “Design One, Build Multiple” approach, which allowed us to commence production six months ahead of schedule and within budget estimates. Kizomba B is currently producing more than 250 thousand barrels of oil per day, with production expected to continue for more than 25 years. Our first investments in the Angolan acreage were made in 1994, when oil prices were less than \$20 per barrel.

ExxonMobil's performance is guided by several fundamental principles. They define the type of company that ExxonMobil is and will continue to be. Adherence to these principles in the implementation of our strategies leads to superior shareholder returns, results in ExxonMobil being a valued member of each community in which we do business, and allows us to continue being a company that our shareholders can be proud to own.

Consistent Long-Term Approach

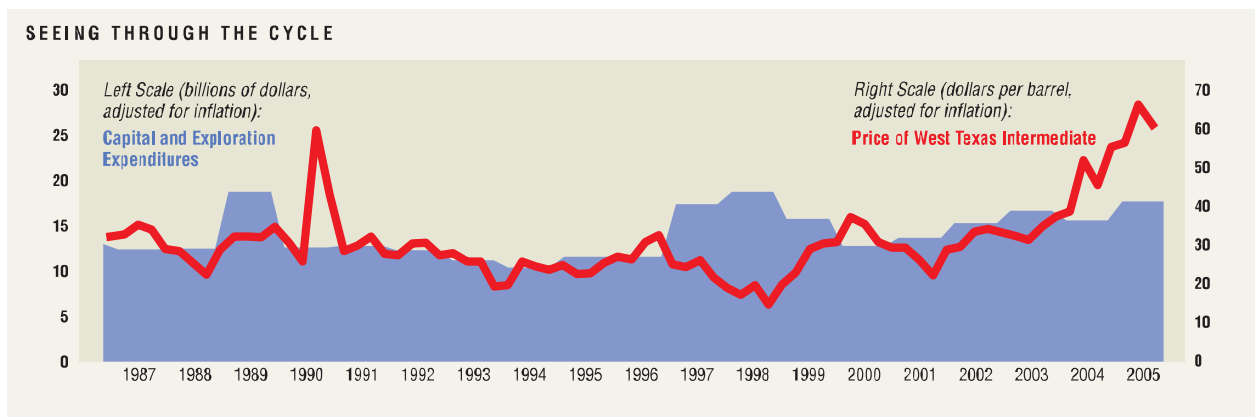
Energy is key for economic growth and progress. Large-scale energy projects cost hundreds of millions of dollars, take years to build, and last for decades.

It is only with a focus on the long term that the needs of a growing world

Our long-term view allows us to focus on shareholder value and business fundamentals rather than trying to react to short-term trends in the energy markets.

economy can be met. We therefore design our strategies and organization specifically to look through the cyclical fluctuations of our industry, and remain focused on the trends that drive the business.

Our capital spending demonstrates this long-term approach. Since 2001, the Corporation has invested nearly \$75 billion. This spending represents a disciplined evaluation of each project in our growing development portfolio as our spending increased from \$12 billion in 2001 to \$18 billion in 2005. This approach separates current market fluctuations from long-term investment decisions. Over the past 20 years, the company invested more than it earned.



The Value of Integrity

The Corporation cares how results are obtained, not just that they are obtained. ExxonMobil's commitment to good corporate citizenship is founded upon an Ethics Policy that goes beyond compliance with relevant laws and regulations. Even where the law is permissive, the Corporation chooses the course of highest integrity. Local customs, traditions, and norms differ from place to place, and this must be recognized. But honesty is not subject to criticism in any culture. A well-founded reputation for honest dealing is itself a priceless corporate asset.

We are committed to maintaining high standards of safety, product quality, and environmental care. For example, in recognizing the risk of climate

change, we are taking actions to improve

Integrity is ingrained in the business philosophy of ExxonMobil and permeates our internal and external operational processes.

efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Our cogeneration capacity alone enables greenhouse gas emission reductions of 9 million metric tons per year versus conventional power generation.

This is equivalent to removing more than 1 million cars from U.S. roads. Providing a safe and environmentally sound work environment is indicative of operational excellence in all aspects of our business.

It All Starts with Operations Integrity

Our global health and safety goal is zero injuries and illnesses. Since 1994, we have achieved a ten-fold reduction in lost-time injuries and illnesses through our Operations Integrity Management System.

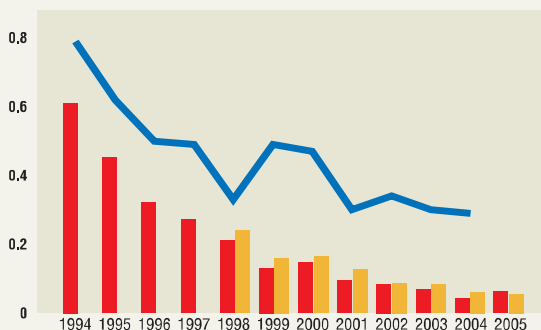
INDUSTRY-LEADING SAFETY

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 (2005 industry data not available at time of publication).

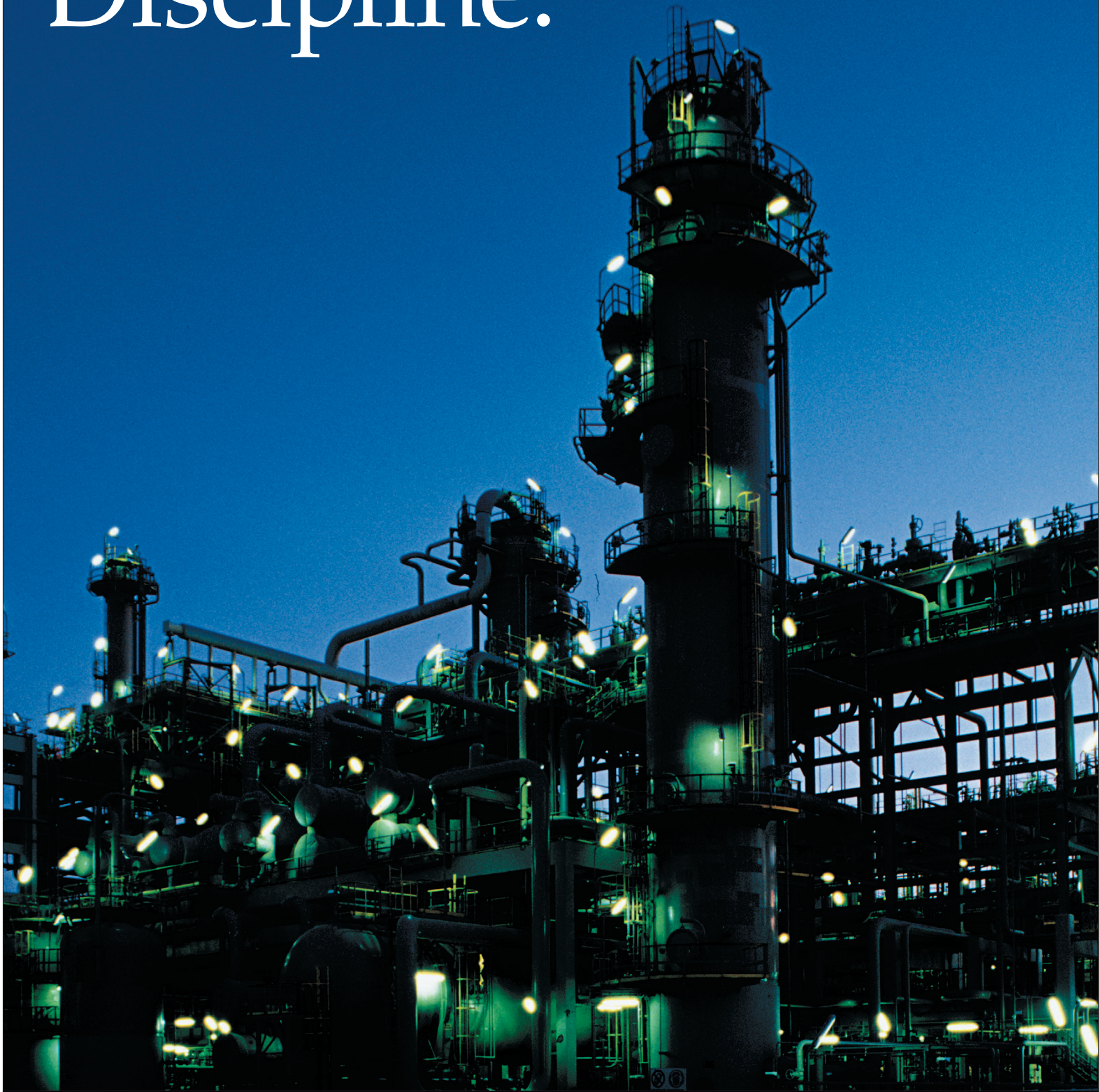


Integrity.

Trusted Products

One year after celebrating its 30th anniversary, *Mobil 1* motor oil continues to provide leading-edge technology with the 2005 introduction of its extended performance formula, protecting engines for 15,000 miles between oil changes. Drivers and automakers around the world trust and depend on *Mobil 1* oil to protect their engines. The official motor oil of NASCAR, *Mobil 1* has more endorsements, recommendations, and/or approvals than any other engine oil in the North American market.

Discipline.



RasGas Train 3

RasGas liquefied natural gas (LNG) Trains 3 and 4 in Qatar demonstrate the benefits of our rigorous approach. These projects, developed in partnership with Qatar Petroleum, have been designed to be technically and commercially strong over their 25-year project lives. RasGas LNG Train 3 (pictured above) produces LNG for sale to India, while RasGas LNG Train 4 supplies LNG for sale primarily to Europe. Both LNG trains started up on time and under budget.

Disciplined Investment

Our capital spending is the outcome of a disciplined project selection process. Only those projects that we are confident will grow shareholder value are funded. Our projects must be assets that the Corporation will be able to profitably own for decades.

We are not opportunity constrained, but we are patient and disciplined. Our **Discipline extends from the rigorous assessment of each investment opportunity, to the manner in which we conduct daily business in our worldwide operations.** financial strength and superior asset base ensure that we are not forced to sacrifice long-term shareholder value for short-term needs.

Our disciplined project selection is coupled with industry-leading execution to consistently complete world-scale projects on time, and within budget.

We regularly review all assets in our portfolio to ensure alignment with strategic objectives and continued generation of long-term shareholder value. This process gives us a systematic approach to capturing the maximum possible knowledge from each project, and using this in other projects to maximize shareholder value.

ROCE and Asset Write-Offs

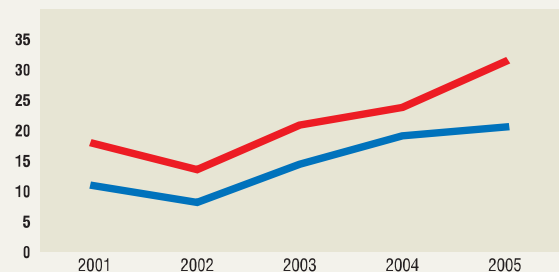
Every dollar we invest belongs to you, the shareholder. One way to measure our stewardship of your money is Return on Capital Employed (ROCE), a metric upon which ExxonMobil consistently outperforms its competitors. Another measure is asset write-offs, which lower capital employed and increase ROCE, but are a loss to the shareholder and are a direct measure of the quality of past investment decisions.

ExxonMobil's rigorous approach to investment has consistently delivered higher ROCE and fewer asset write-offs than our competitors over many years.

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.

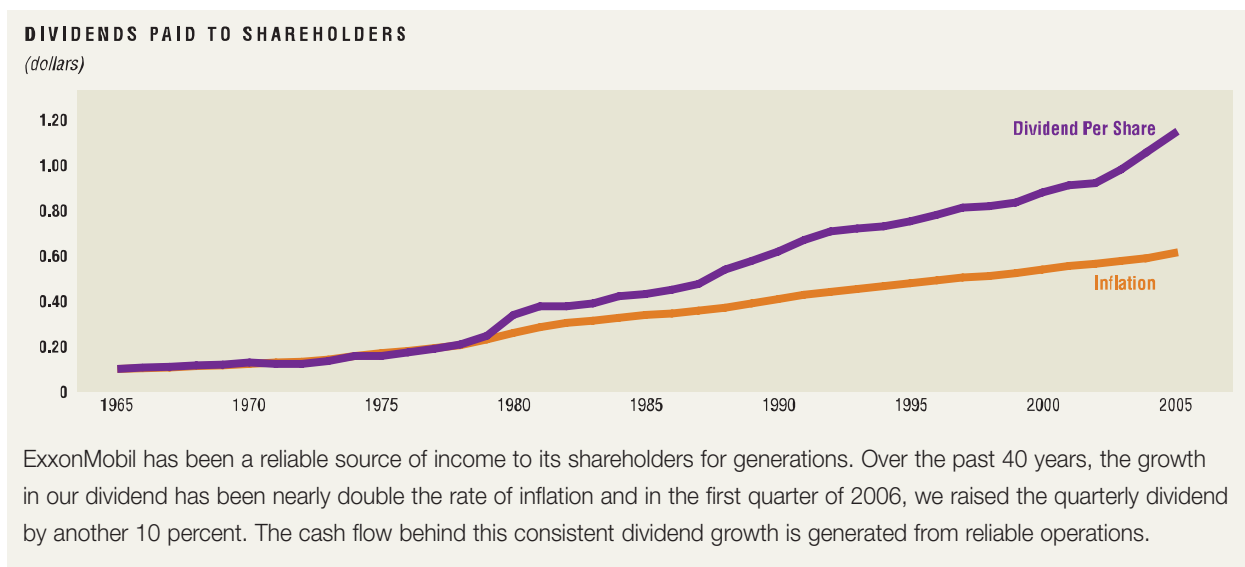
A Tradition of Reliability

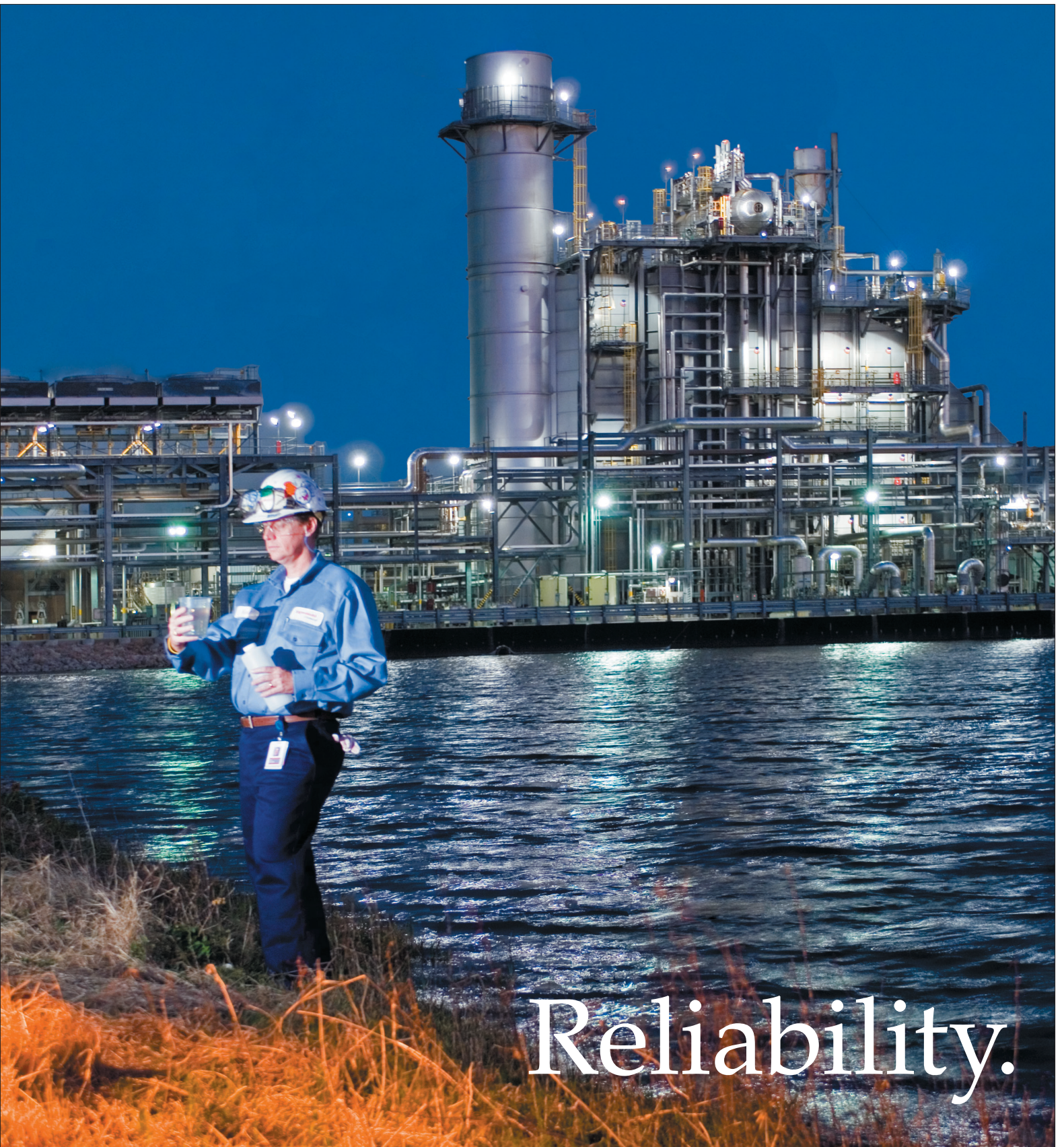
ExxonMobil has an unwavering commitment to operations excellence and flawless execution. These concepts are part of our culture and are one reason our new projects meet expectations, our refineries are industry leaders in safe and reliable operations, and our products consistently meet customer requirements. Such achievements contribute to the industry-leading return on capital employed that the Corporation generates throughout the business cycle.

We believe that being a reliable supplier to our customers, an employer and contributor in our host communities, and a responsible

When ExxonMobil makes a commitment, we deliver. Our reputation for reliability, like our reputation for honest dealing, is a prized corporate asset.

steward of our investments, helps us to be a reliable source of value growth for our shareholders. The Corporation has paid a dividend each year for over a century and has increased the annual dividend every year since 1983. In addition, the company has distributed over \$38 billion to shareholders since 2001 in the form of share purchases to reduce shares outstanding.

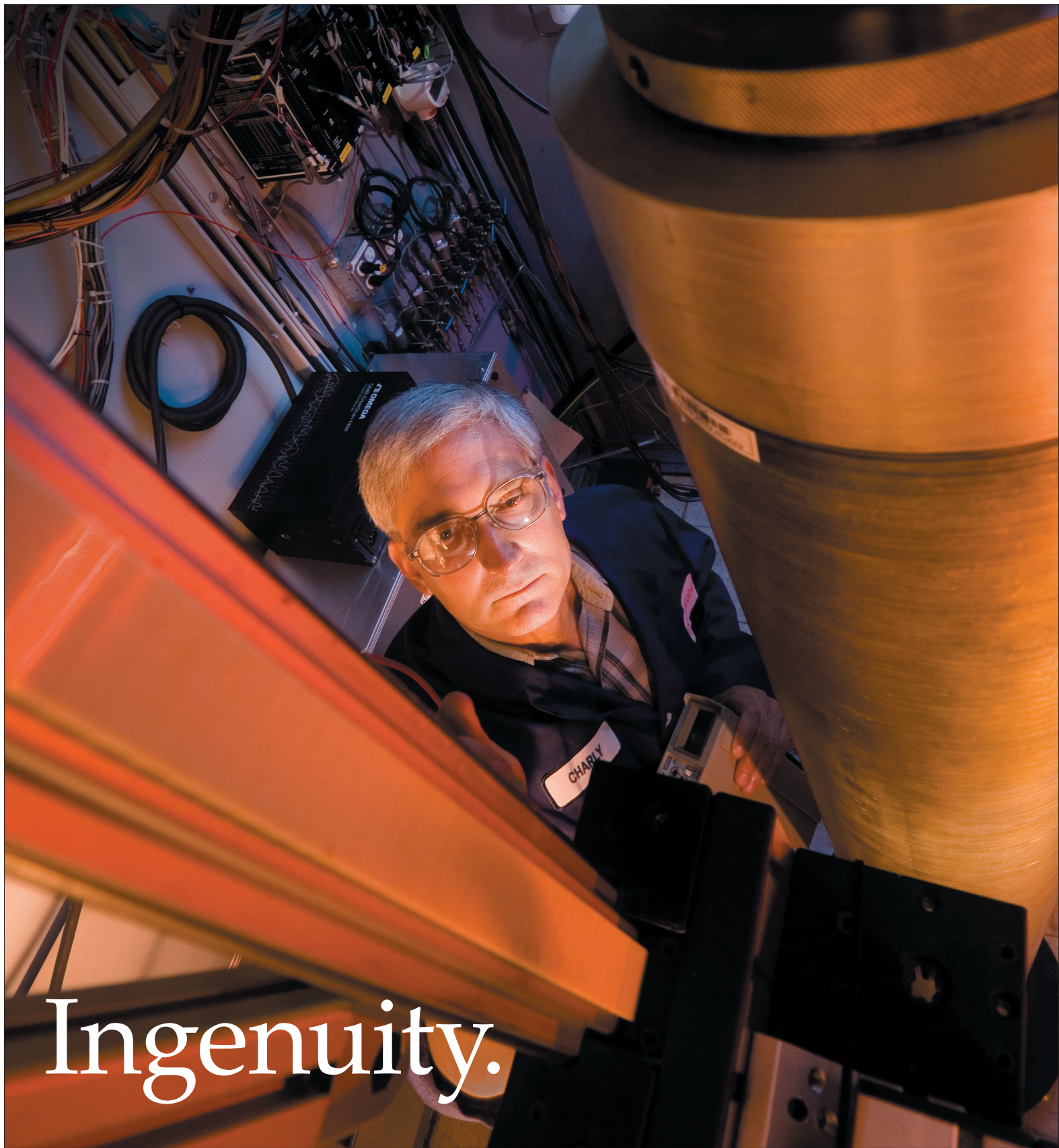




Reliability.

A Core Value

Many businesses target reliable performance, but few demonstrate the kind of results achieved by our global refinery network, which has reduced unplanned downtime by approximately 30 percent since 2000, to a level about one-half the industry average. This significantly improves output at a facility like our Baytown, Texas, plant, the largest refinery in the United States, with the capacity to process 563 thousand barrels of crude oil daily, and to supply product to millions of customers. In the picture above, a Baytown employee monitors operations near one of the cogeneration units.



Ingenuity.

Enhanced Oil Recovery

At the Upstream Research Center in Houston, we have industry's only laboratory capable of testing multiphase flow through full-size rock cores at subsurface temperature and pressure conditions. Such capability is critical for understanding a reservoir's properties in sufficient detail to maximize recovery of oil and gas.

Commitment to Technology

Ingenuity and the technological improvements and innovations it drives are key elements in ExxonMobil's ability to take on the world's toughest energy challenges. We have consistently invested more than \$600 million a year on research and development in a disciplined and thoughtful manner.

The scientists and engineers of ExxonMobil work in collaborative teams with

Our research priorities are determined in conjunction with operational managers to enhance our competitive position and increase shareholder value.

their business partners and utilize state-of-the-art research techniques to develop innovative new products and new processes that deliver

competitive differentiation. One recent example is the success of our breakthrough research program in developing new technology to unlock "tight gas" resources that had previously been uneconomic to develop. This new technology was awarded the Platts 2005 Global Energy Award for the Most Innovative Technology of the Year.

As the world's energy challenges become ever more complex, we work independently and in collaboration with third-party scientists from universities and governments. Towards this end, ExxonMobil initiated the largest privately-funded low greenhouse-gas energy research effort in history, the Global Climate and Energy Project led by Stanford University.

Science and Technology – Essential to Solving Tomorrow's Energy Challenges.

At ExxonMobil, we help to develop the scientists and engineers that will take on these future challenges by investing in education. Our affiliates around the world gave more than \$42 million in support of educational programs in 2005. In developed countries, we focus on science and math. In the developing world, our newest initiative aims to improve education and training opportunities for women and girls.

Taking on the world's toughest energy challenges.™

Following is ExxonMobil's global energy outlook from now until 2030. The outlook has multiple purposes. For current and potential shareholders, it provides our view of the fundamentals that underpin the world's use of energy and our business. We use this long-term view as a strategic framework to aid our disciplined evaluation and selection of business opportunities that hold the most promise for our shareholders and customers.

Energy Outlook

For ExxonMobil, supplying energy is a challenge that must be met reliably, affordably, safely, and in an environmentally and socially responsible manner. To do so requires an understanding of the long-term objectives and challenges.

KEY CONCLUSIONS

- By 2030, energy demand will increase almost 50 percent from today's level, driven by economic progress and population growth;
- Roughly 80 percent of the growth in energy demand will occur in non-OECD⁽¹⁾ nations;
- Energy efficiency gains, enabled by advanced technologies, will accelerate;
- Oil, gas, and coal will remain predominant, representing about 80 percent of total energy consumed;
- Access to resources and timely investments remain vital;
- Abundant oil and gas sources remain;
- Increases in fossil-fuel use will lead to increases in carbon dioxide emissions, with the vast majority of increases coming from developing nations; and,
- Technological advances will remain critical to successfully meeting energy supply and demand challenges.

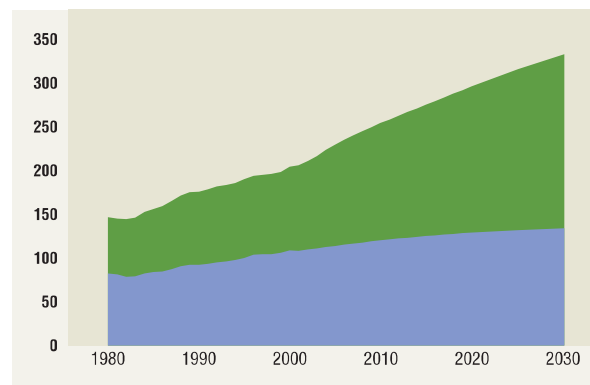
(1) Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development consists of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Republic of Korea, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

ENERGY NEEDS FOR ECONOMIC PROGRESS

Today, there are nearly 6.5 billion people in the world; by 2030, that number is expected to reach nearly 8 billion. During that same time, the global economy will double in size. Our outlook recognizes this growing number of energy users, and their common quest for improved living standards. Achieving broad progress for billions of people means the need for reliable, affordable, and cleaner energy supplies will grow. It is our objective to help meet this need.

WORLD ENERGY DEMAND GROWS

■ OECD Nations ■ Non-OECD Nations
(millions of oil-equivalent barrels per day)



ENERGY DEMAND

The world currently consumes the equivalent of close to 230 million barrels of oil per day. By 2030, we expect the world's energy needs will reach nearly 335 million oil-equivalent barrels per day, which is an increase of almost 50 percent. Perhaps most significantly, we anticipate energy demand in developing Asia Pacific to grow on average at 3.2 percent annually, increasing to one-third of the world's total, and equivalent to North America and Europe combined.

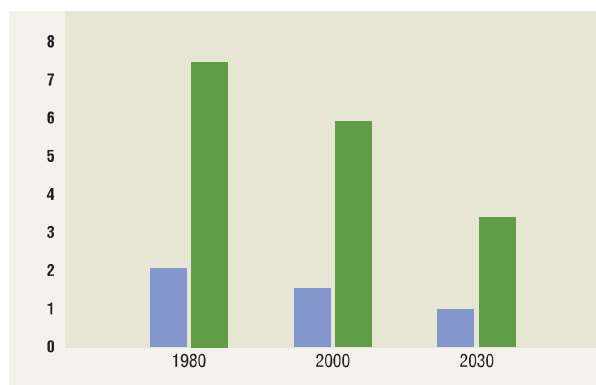
Fossil fuels will continue to provide the majority of energy through 2030. These are the only fuels with the scale and flexibility to meet the bulk of our global needs over the next 25 years. Oil and gas combined will represent close to 60 percent of the overall energy supply – comparable to their share today.

Growth in oil demand will be driven by increasing transportation needs, especially in developing countries. Oil is uniquely suited as a transport fuel; there is no practical alternative on a global scale in the near term.

Natural gas demand will continue to rise with the increasing need for electricity generation, due to advantages inherent in the high efficiencies of gas combined-cycle plants and low emissions versus other fuels. This global demand growth will be accompanied by growing international trade in natural gas, most notably through imports into the mature regions of North America and Europe, where local production is expected to decline.

ENERGY INTENSITY DECLINING

■ OECD Nations ■ Non-OECD Nations
(barrels of oil-equivalent energy per \$1,000 gross domestic product)



OIL AND GAS SUPPLY

By 2030, we expect oil and gas demand to be the equivalent of 190 million barrels per day of oil. This will require not only finding new sources of production, but also extending and expanding production from the sources we know today. Technological advances are critical to increasing future oil and gas supplies by enabling more effective resource recovery while minimizing costs and environmental effects. New technology will promote economic development of frontier resources (extra heavy oil, oil sands, oil shale) to help ensure adequate supplies of fossil fuels at affordable prices through 2030.

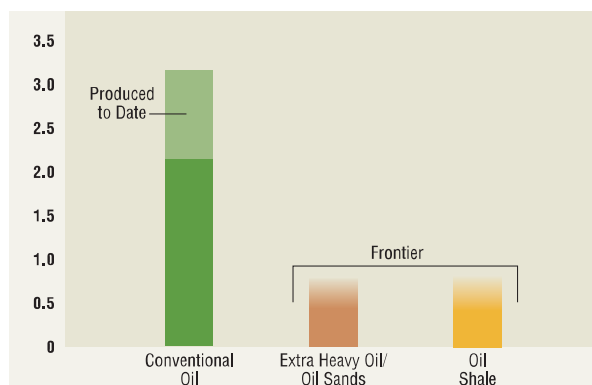
The costs to develop these resources are large. According to the International Energy Agency, the investment required to meet total energy needs worldwide from 2004 through 2030 will be \$17 trillion, with over \$200 billion per year for oil and gas.

ABUNDANT OIL RESOURCES EXIST

In assessing global demand for oil, we also take into account the worldwide oil resources that will supply this demand. We estimate recoverable worldwide conventional oil resources at 3.2 trillion barrels, with additional frontier resources bringing this total to more than 4 trillion barrels. Of this amount, approximately 1 trillion barrels have been produced. These global resources will support liquids production growth through the 2030 time horizon, with growing contributions from OPEC countries and the Russia/Caspian region.

RECOVERABLE OIL RESOURCES

(trillions of barrels)





Upstream

Exploration, Development, Production, and Gas and Power Marketing

Development drilling offshore Nigeria – the Erha/Erha North project is designed to produce 190 thousand barrels of oil per day (gross) with start-up in 2006.

Statistical Recap	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Earnings (millions of dollars)	24,349	16,675	14,502	9,598	10,736
Liquids production (thousands of barrels per day)	2,523	2,571	2,516	2,496	2,542
Natural gas production available for sale (millions of cubic feet per day)	9,251	9,864	10,119	10,452	10,279
Oil-equivalent production (thousands of barrels per day)	4,065	4,215	4,203	4,238	4,255
Proved reserves replacement ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ (percent)	129	125	107	118	111
Resource additions ⁽²⁾ (millions of oil-equivalent barrels)	4,365	2,940	2,110	2,150	2,490
Average capital employed ⁽²⁾ (millions of dollars)	53,261	50,642	47,672	43,064	40,029
Return on average capital employed ⁽²⁾ (percent)	45.7	32.9	30.4	22.3	26.8
Capital and exploration expenditures ⁽²⁾ (millions of dollars)	14,470	11,715	11,988	10,394	8,816

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

(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:

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

ExxonMobil has the global organization, systems, processes, and research capabilities to execute these fundamental strategies across our entire Upstream portfolio, and create the value that distinguishes us from our competitors.

2005 RESULTS AND HIGHLIGHTS

Earnings were a record \$24 billion, up 46 percent.

Upstream return on average capital employed was 46 percent in 2005, and has averaged 32 percent over the past five years.

Earnings per oil-equivalent barrel were \$16.41, exceeding those of our competitors.

Total liquids and gas production available for sale was 4.1 million oil-equivalent barrels per day, the highest among our competitors.

Proved oil and gas reserves additions totaled 2.0 billion oil-equivalent barrels, excluding asset sales and year-end price/cost revisions. The Corporation replaced 112 percent of production including asset sales, and 129 percent excluding asset sales. This is the 12th consecutive year that ExxonMobil has more than replaced reserves produced.

Proved reserves increased to 22.4 billion oil-equivalent barrels at year-end 2005. Resource additions totaled 4.4 billion oil-equivalent barrels in 2005. ExxonMobil's resource base now stands at 73 billion oil-equivalent barrels.

Finding and resource-acquisition costs were \$0.43 per oil-equivalent barrel.

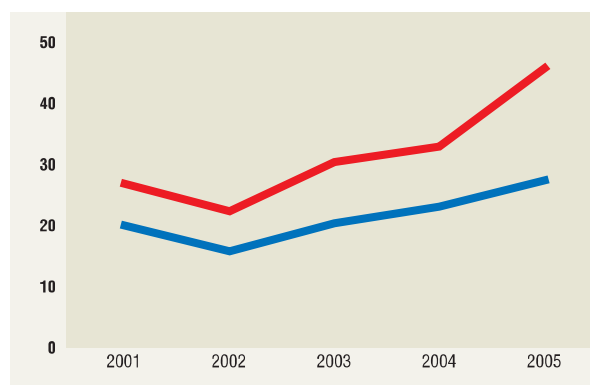
Upstream capital and exploration spending increased to \$14.5 billion, driven by a strong portfolio of development projects.

ExxonMobil believes that return on average capital employed (ROCE) is the most relevant metric for measuring financial performance in a capital-intensive business such as the Upstream.

ROCE is a direct measure of the cumulative contribution from all of our Upstream competitive advantages, and in 2005, has continued to distinguish the performance of our Upstream business relative to competitors.

UPSTREAM 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.

Maximize Profitability of Existing Oil and Gas Production

ExxonMobil's Upstream strategy begins with maximizing the profitability of existing oil and gas production. We accomplish this by applying the most cost-effective technology and operations management systems to each and every asset to maximize the commercial recovery of hydrocarbons.

ExxonMobil's asset base is highly profitable and geographically balanced. It is also balanced between mature producing fields and fields that are early in their producing lives with significant opportunity for growth.

We continually invest in our existing asset base to increase resource recovery, maximize profitability, and extend field life. New production volumes are generated through workovers, drilling new wells, and project implementation.

We establish priorities on a global basis, and deploy the people with the right skills when and where they are needed. ExxonMobil has an experienced, dedicated, and diverse workforce of exceptional quality.

INDUSTRY-LEADING PROFITABILITY

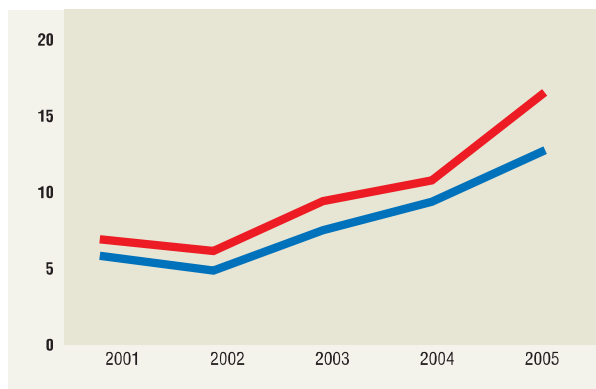
Our Upstream business consistently captures more earnings per barrel than our competitors. This is a reflection of our investment discipline and commitment to flawless execution.

PRODUCTION VOLUMES OUTLOOK

In 2005, total liquids production was 2523 thousand barrels per day. Natural gas production available for sale totaled 9251 million cubic feet per day. New projects and work programs more than offset declines in existing mature fields. However, total production was lower than 2004 levels due

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.



The Cold Lake thermal bitumen recovery project operated by Imperial Oil (ExxonMobil interest, 69.6 percent) in Canada is the largest of its kind in the world.

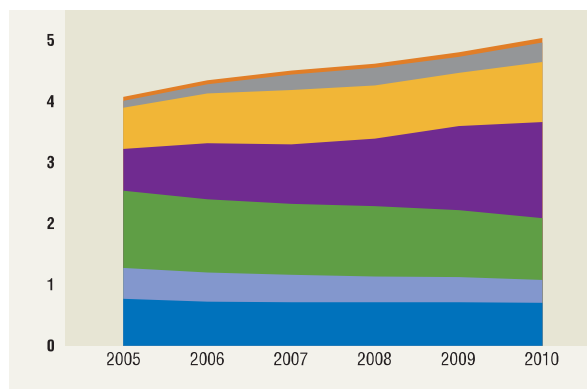
primarily to the impacts of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, asset sales, and reduced entitlements associated with higher prices.

We anticipate production capacity to grow over the period 2006 to 2010. Near-term growth is expected to be led by key liquids projects offshore West Africa, Russia, and the Caspian. Growth in production capacity later in the decade is expected to come from our significant gas activities in Qatar. Production from the United States, Canada, and Europe is expected to continue to provide the strong, profitable base underpinning our growth.

Actual production volumes will vary from year to year due to the timing of individual project start-ups, operational outages, reservoir performance, regulatory changes, asset sales, severe weather events, price effects under production sharing contracts, and other factors.

TOTAL PRODUCTION VOLUMES

■ United States ■ Europe ■ Africa ■ Other
■ Canada ■ Asia Pacific/Middle East ■ Russia/Caspian
(millions of oil-equivalent barrels per day)



Identify and Pursue All Attractive Exploration Opportunities

ExxonMobil's Exploration Company is organized to identify, pursue, capture, and evaluate all high-quality exploration opportunities. ExxonMobil's gross undeveloped exploration acreage totaled 115 million acres in 33 countries at year-end 2005. 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 2.8 billion oil-equivalent barrels to the resource base per year over the past five years. Finding and resource-acquisition costs have averaged \$0.53 per oil-equivalent barrel over the past five years.

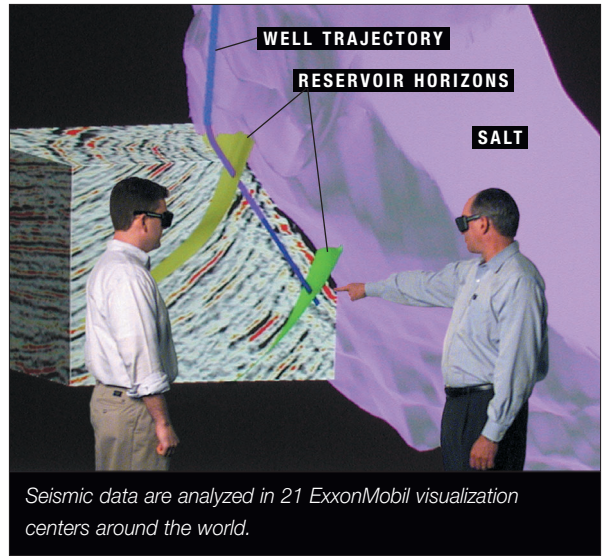
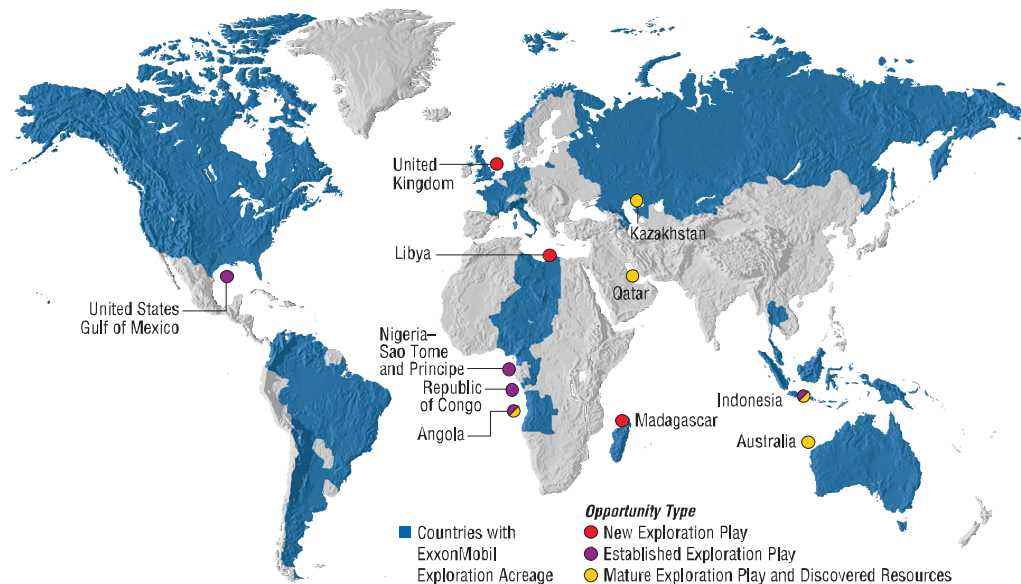
CAPTURING NEW OPPORTUNITIES

ExxonMobil pursues a balanced portfolio of opportunities that range from:

- New exploration concepts and tests of new plays, which if successful, will provide significant long-term resource growth;
- Further exploration of established plays. These typically have the potential for near-term additions to the resource base; and,
- Mature exploration plays and discoveries that are undeveloped or only partially developed.

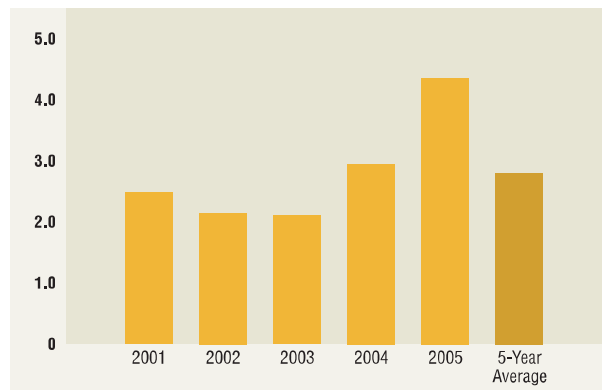
In 2005, we were successful in capturing 11 new opportunities spanning the full range from new, untested exploration plays to already-developed resources.

ELEVEN NEW OPPORTUNITIES CAPTURED IN 2005



RESOURCE ADDITIONS / ACQUISITIONS

(billions of oil-equivalent barrels)



Invest in Projects that Deliver Superior Returns

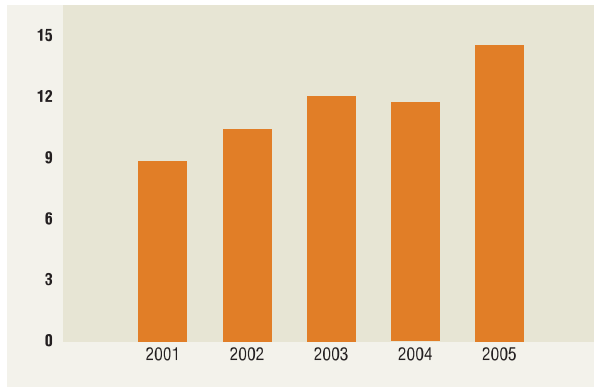
ExxonMobil has a development portfolio of more than 110 projects with potential net investment in excess of \$120 billion. Built on the success of our exploration strategy, it is this portfolio from which we select the best projects for investment and delivery of superior returns. Upstream capital spending has increased steadily since 2001 to develop major new resources.

PROJECTS DRIVE GROWTH

Projects currently in the planning, design, and implementation stages are anticipated to be major contributors to ExxonMobil's future production. The net production capacity anticipated in 2010 from all ExxonMobil projects started up from 2004 onward is more than 2 million oil-equivalent barrels per day. Since 1999, more than 80 major projects have been brought online, and it is expected that these will have produced more than 4.5 billion net oil-equivalent barrels by 2010.

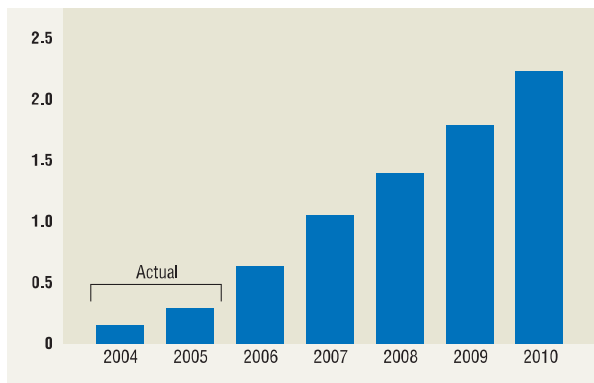
UPSTREAM CAPITAL AND EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES

(billions of dollars)



NET CAPACITY CONTRIBUTION FROM PROJECTS ANTICIPATED TO START UP BETWEEN 2004 AND 2010

(millions of oil-equivalent barrels per day)

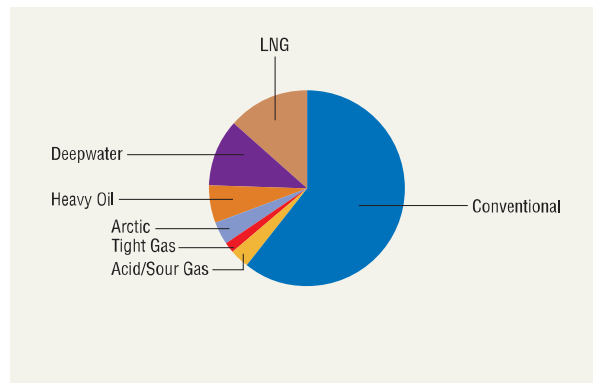


RasGas Train 4 in Qatar started up on schedule, and is currently producing LNG for sale primarily to Europe.

EVOLVING PROJECT TYPES

As we progress new developments, 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, continuing to require innovations in technology. Such developments include tight gas, heavy oil, acid/sour gas, arctic conditions, deepwater, LNG, and gas-to-liquids. By 2010, these resource types are likely to account for about 40 percent of our production volumes, increasing from approximately 25 percent in 2005. This shift plays to our strengths, as ExxonMobil is unique in its ability to effectively design and execute the variety of projects needed to efficiently commercialize these diverse resources.

PRODUCTION VOLUME CONTRIBUTION BY RESOURCE TYPE IN 2010



DEEPWATER

The move into deeper and deeper water has been enabled by a succession of technological innovations, many of which ExxonMobil pioneered as part of our focused, long-term commitment to the development of deepwater technology.

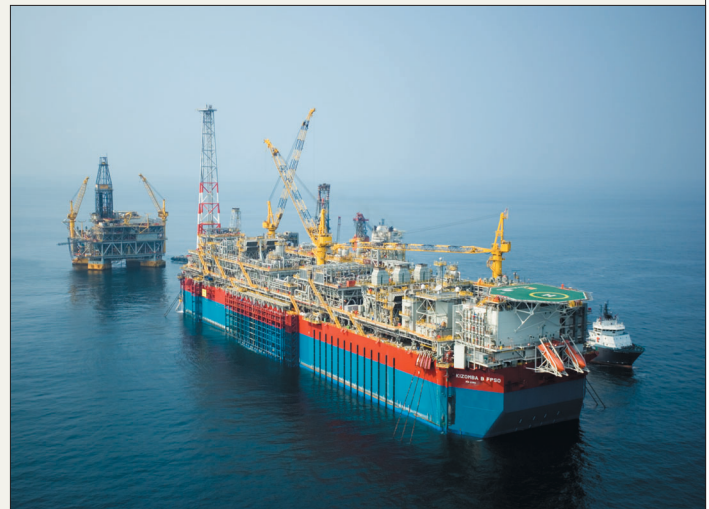
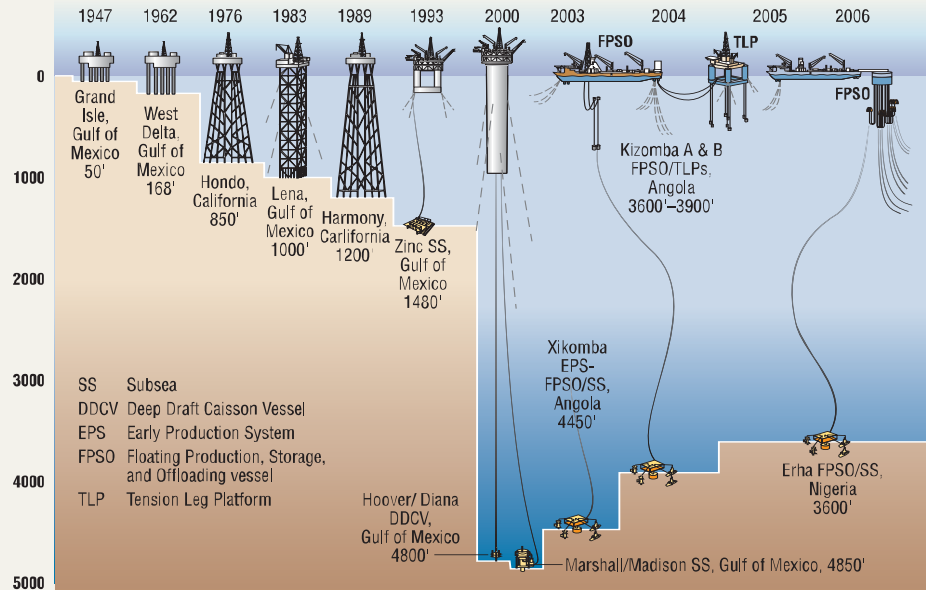
Recent ExxonMobil-operated deepwater projects offshore West Africa have used tension leg platforms (TLPs) or subsea (SS) completions tied to floating production, storage, and offloading vessels (FPSOs). FPSO technology is used in our early production systems (EPSs) employed in West Africa. These EPSs have added value through early revenue generation and lower development costs.

Our new-build FPSOs for the Kizomba A and B developments are the largest in the world. Both the EPSs and the Kizomba and Erha FPSO projects are benefitting from our “Design One, Build Multiple” approach, which allows us to leverage our broad deepwater portfolio to achieve design and construction efficiencies that improve project economics and deliver superior returns.

Through year-end 2005, ExxonMobil had participated in 54 deepwater discoveries in West Africa estimated to contain more than 16 billion gross oil-equivalent barrels of recoverable resources; 16 deepwater discoveries in the Gulf of Mexico with 4 billion gross recoverable oil-equivalent barrels; and 20 other deepwater discoveries in Australia, Norway, and Brazil with nearly 13 billion gross recoverable oil-equivalent barrels.

THE STRETCH TO DEEP WATER

(water depth in feet)



Kizomba B continues to demonstrate the success of our “Design One, Build Multiple” approach.

TIGHT GAS

Tight gas reservoirs can be thousands of times less permeable than conventional oil and gas reservoirs. However, with effective technology, tight gas reservoirs can become prolific producers, and their contribution to ExxonMobil’s production volumes is anticipated to grow through the end of the decade and beyond. Breakthrough technology, involving state-of-the-art ExxonMobil proprietary multi-zone stimulation technology, is one of the keys to unlock the economic potential of tight gas reservoirs.

ExxonMobil has more than 9 trillion cubic feet of gas in the resource base from tight reservoirs. In the United States, ExxonMobil’s acreage in the Piceance Basin in Colorado contains a potential resource of more than 35 trillion cubic feet of gas.

EXECUTION EXCELLENCE

ExxonMobil sets benchmarks as the industry leader in project execution and operating performance. ExxonMobil-operated Development Company projects started up since 2000: are delivering volumes on or better than full-funding estimates; were implemented at development costs within 6 percent of funding; and overall, were executed on schedule.

Unit development costs are as much as 20 percent lower than comparable competitor developments. The time from full funding to start-up is, on average, 15 percent shorter for ExxonMobil-operated projects than for competitors.

EIGHT MAJOR PROJECT START-UPS IN 2005

EXXONMOBIL-OPERATED AND JOINT OPERATION

Kizomba B – Angola

The Kizomba B project in deepwater offshore Angola Block 15 commenced production in July 2005, setting a new industry record for the fastest development time for a project of its size and complexity. Production ramped up rapidly to its current rate of more than 250 thousand barrels of oil per day.

Sakhalin-1 (Chayvo) Phase 1 – Russia

Phase 1 of the multiphase Sakhalin-1 project started up in 2005 via an interim production system with capacity to deliver 50 thousand barrels of oil and 150 million cubic feet of gas per day to the Russian market. Start-up of full field production facilities for Chayvo Phase 1 is anticipated in 2006 with peak oil rate of 250 thousand barrels per day.

RasGas Train 4 – Qatar

RasGas Train 4, the joint venturer's second 4.7-million-ton-per-year LNG train, started up on schedule and under budget, with integrated natural gas liquids recovery planned for first-quarter 2006 start-up.

Al Khaleej Gas Phase 1 – Qatar

Construction was completed on schedule for Al Khaleej Gas Phase 1, with first gas sales in November 2005 to domestic customers in Qatar. Peak capacity is 675 million cubic feet per day.

Arthur – United Kingdom

By leveraging existing infrastructure, the Arthur project started up only 15 months after discovery. Wells were tied back to an existing ExxonMobil-operated platform via a new 20-mile pipeline.

CO-VENTURER OPERATED

Azeri-Chirag-Gunashli Phase 1 – Azerbaijan

Azeri-Chirag-Gunashli (ACG) Phase 1 began production from the Central Azeri field in February 2005. Development included the construction and installation of platforms in 420 feet of water, along with 100 miles of subsea oil and gas pipelines.

Bonga – Nigeria

Bonga is the fourth large, deepwater development to have started up in West Africa with ExxonMobil participation. Start-up occurred in November 2005, following a 56-month construction period.

Kristin – Norway

Early production from the Kristin project, which is developing high-pressure, high-temperature resources in the Norwegian Sea, started up ahead of the full production planned for 2006.



Drilling from the Orlan drilling and production platform commenced in December 2005, offshore Sakhalin Island.

Capitalize on Growing Natural Gas and Power Markets

ExxonMobil sells natural gas in 25 countries and across five continents in most major gas markets in the world. Our expertise in integrating advanced technologies throughout the gas value chain and our market presence and knowledge provide a substantial competitive advantage. Gas is sold under daily, monthly, and multiyear contracts to a portfolio of customers, including power companies, industrial users, and distributors. In addition to current sales activity, ExxonMobil is working to develop new markets.

NORTH AMERICAN GAS MARKET

With gas demand expected to grow 1 percent per year on average through 2020, and with domestic supply declining, continued investment in both existing and new gas supplies is required.

ExxonMobil is actively developing gas resources to meet North America's increasing demand. These include pipeline gas from the North Slope of Alaska and the Mackenzie Delta region of northern Canada, where combined we hold the leading resource position. These also include LNG imports from Qatar, expanding development of tight gas in the Piceance Basin in Colorado, and exploring for gas in the Gulf of Mexico.

ExxonMobil has extensive experience in the North American gas market, which is comprised of a number of regional markets defined by different demographics, weather patterns,

cost of transportation, and available storage and infrastructure. ExxonMobil's understanding of these factors is critical in maximizing the value of our gas. This market understanding underpins our straightforward business model of selling equity and co-venturer-interest gas at optimized outlets relative to transparent indices. We do not trade speculatively or trade in NYMEX gas futures.

EUROPEAN GAS MARKET

European gas demand continues to grow at about 2 percent per year, while local production is declining. As a consequence, Europe will become more dependent on imported natural gas. By 2020, we expect over 70 percent of gas demand will be satisfied by imports.

While we continue to search for new local supplies by exploring areas such as the Norwegian-Danish Basin in the North Sea, ExxonMobil is also participating in several new import projects, including bringing LNG from Qatar.

ExxonMobil's involvement in the development and growth of the European natural gas business since its inception over 40 years ago has provided us with a broad and deep understanding of the market and regulatory environment. In response to evolving regulatory requirements, ExxonMobil has transferred its 25-percent ownership share in Gasunie's transportation business to the state of the Netherlands for approximately \$1.6 billion (earnings after tax).

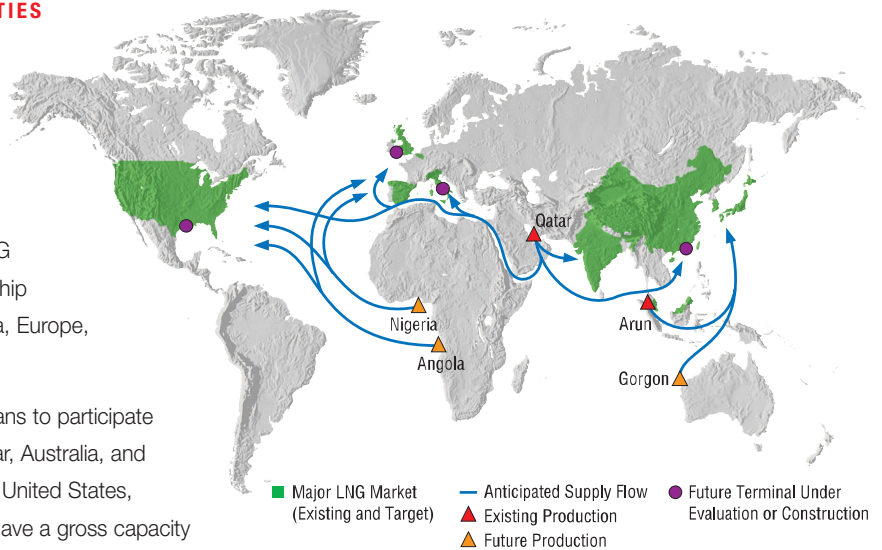
EXXONMOBIL GLOBAL LNG ACTIVITIES

With over 30 years of LNG experience, ExxonMobil and our co-venturers were among the first to develop LNG markets in Japan, Korea, and India.

ExxonMobil currently participates in LNG operations in Indonesia and Qatar. We ship LNG to customers in Japan, India, Korea, Europe, and the United States.

Between 2007 and 2011, ExxonMobil plans to participate in the start-up of eight LNG trains in Qatar, Australia, and Angola, targeting growing markets in the United States, Europe, and Asia. These new trains will have a gross capacity of nearly 7 billion cubic feet per day, or 51 million tons per year, representing approximately 35 percent of industry's new LNG capacity expected to be added by 2011.

To prepare for this added capacity, ExxonMobil and Qatar Petroleum are constructing receiving terminals in the United Kingdom and offshore Italy. We have received permits for two terminals along the U.S. Gulf Coast, and are evaluating a terminal in Hong Kong.





Downstream

Refining and Supply, Fuels Marketing, and Lubricants and Specialties

A technician works inside the new Low Sulfur Diesel unit at the Joliet refinery, one of several ExxonMobil clean fuels production facilities that will start up in 2006. We are focused on selective and resilient investments to not only meet future product quality requirements, but also to enhance refinery capacity and yield.

Statistical Recap	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Earnings (millions of dollars)	7,992	5,706	3,516	1,300	4,227
Refinery throughput (thousands of barrels per day)	5,723	5,713	5,510	5,443	5,542
Petroleum product sales (thousands of barrels per day)	8,257	8,210	7,957	7,757	7,971
Average capital employed (millions of dollars)	24,680	27,173	26,965	26,045	26,321
Return on average capital employed (percent)	32.4	21.0	13.0	5.0	16.1
Capital expenditures (millions of dollars)	2,495	2,405	2,781	2,450	2,322

DOWNSTREAM STRATEGIES

ExxonMobil has refining operations in 25 countries, over 35 thousand retail sites in nearly 100 countries, and lubricants marketing activities in approximately 160 countries and territories. Our financial objectives in the Downstream can be summarized into three broad areas – margin enhancement, cost efficiency, and capital discipline. The key strategies we pursue to meet these objectives are:

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

Delivering on these objectives enables us to create long-term value for shareholders through industry-leading performance, such as return on average capital employed.

2005 RESULTS AND HIGHLIGHTS

Continued leadership in safety, reliability, scale, and technology helped contribute to our best-ever financial and operating results.

Earnings increased 40 percent versus 2004 to \$8 billion.

More than \$2.0 billion of pretax operating cost efficiencies and revenue enhancements were achieved. We have delivered an average of \$1.6 billion in pretax savings per year since 2001 through improvements that leverage our industry-leading proprietary technology, scale, and global functional organization.

Downstream capital expenditures were \$2.5 billion in 2005, up 4 percent versus 2004, due to opportunities associated with economic growth in Asia Pacific.

Downstream return on average capital employed was 32 percent, up from 21 percent in 2004, aided by stronger industry margins and ongoing “self-help” improvements.

Refinery throughput, at 5.7 million barrels per day, was the highest since 2000 following the merger. Higher throughput in Asia Pacific more than offset the effects of the U.S. Gulf Coast hurricanes.

Petroleum product sales of 8.3 million barrels per day were the highest since 2000 following the merger, largely due to higher refinery throughput and stronger industry demand.

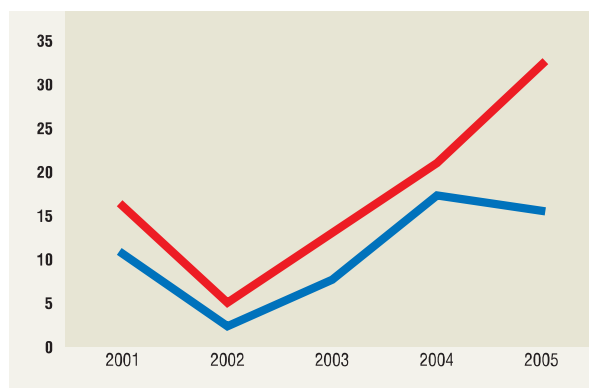
DOWNSTREAM COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES

ExxonMobil's Downstream business is a large, diversified, and profitable portfolio, with refining facilities and marketing presence around the world. In pursuing our Downstream strategies, we have created sustainable competitive advantage in a number of areas:

- Our manufacturing facilities are highly integrated with other ExxonMobil operations. Integration provides us with the flexibility to optimize feedstock and product streams in a refining-chemical complex to the highest-value outlet. It also enables us to share infrastructure and support staff, lowering operating costs.
- Our global functional organization enables better prioritization and rapid deployment of new technologies, while fully leveraging best practices and cost efficiencies across the Downstream businesses.
- The *Exxon*, *Mobil*, and *Esso* brands are well-recognized and respected throughout the world, and are valued by customers for superior quality, performance, and reliability.

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.

Refining and Supply

ExxonMobil's Refining and Supply business utilizes a highly efficient network of manufacturing facilities and transportation and distribution systems to provide clean fuels, lubricants, and other high-value products and feedstocks to our customers around the world. Our global supply organization places the Upstream's equity crude production in its highest-value disposition, and optimizes the supply of raw materials to our refineries and products to our customers.

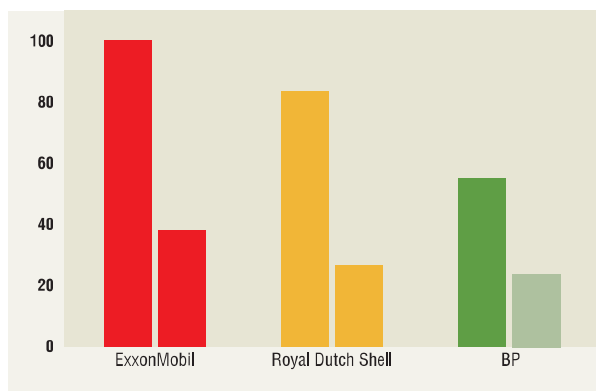
GLOBAL SCALE AND INTEGRATION

We are the world's largest global refining company and manufacturer of lube basestocks. We have more distillation and conversion capacity than any refiner in the world. Overall, our refineries are 65 percent larger than the industry average, and are integrated with chemical or lubricants operations at many locations. Combined, these factors enable us to place molecules in the highest-value outlet, and provide advantages through improved feedstock flexibility and lower site-operating costs. In addition to being large, we are an industry leader in operations excellence, including safety and reliability, as well as in improving margin, operating efficiency, and capital productivity.

Our scale, integration, functional organization, and technical capabilities combine to provide us with significant competitive advantages versus industry. These structural strengths are difficult for competitors to duplicate. We leverage them across our global network to yield results that are 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.



ExxonMobil's Singapore Refinery Visbreaker was recommissioned in 2005 – one example of how we are increasing refinery conversion and overall refinery capacity utilization.

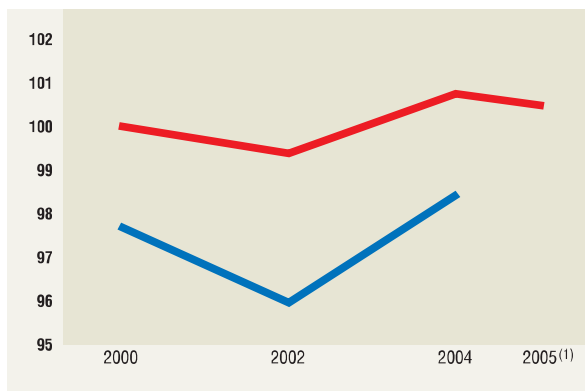
IMPROVING MARGIN

We improve returns and create shareholder value by lowering our raw materials cost, by improving our yield of high-value products, and by increasing refinery utilization. We are an industry leader in operating reliability and utilization of our refining capacity.

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.

REFINING UNIT UTILIZATION

■ ExxonMobil ■ Industry
(indexed Solomon data)



(1) Estimated Solomon data; survey is only prepared in even years. Utilization would have been higher in 2005 versus 2004 absent the U.S. hurricanes.

Technology and innovation are also keys to maximizing yields of high-value products, and our global functional organization is focused on quickly moving technological breakthroughs from the drawing board to the field. 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 margin, 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 2005, we had our best-ever energy efficiency performance, and have been improving 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. More than \$1 billion of pretax energy savings has been identified to date, equal to 15 to 20 percent of the energy consumed at our facilities. As of year-end 2005, we have captured 50 percent of these savings. We also continue to make significant investments in cogeneration facilities, which simultaneously produce electric power and steam. In addition



In 2005, ExxonMobil commissioned two of these 160-megawatt cogeneration trains at Beaumont, Texas. Cogeneration is up to twice as efficient as traditional power generation technology.

to improving efficiency, our GEMS system and cogeneration decrease greenhouse gas emissions.

Another factor in improving cost efficiency is workforce productivity, which continues to increase as we leverage our global functional organization and reduce overhead costs.

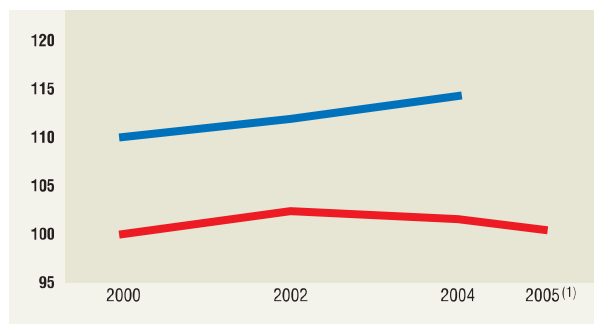
INVESTING FOR ADVANTAGED RETURNS

Refining and 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-sized refinery to our portfolio every three years and an average conversion unit every year, at a fraction of grass-roots cost.

UNIT CASH OPERATING EXPENDITURES

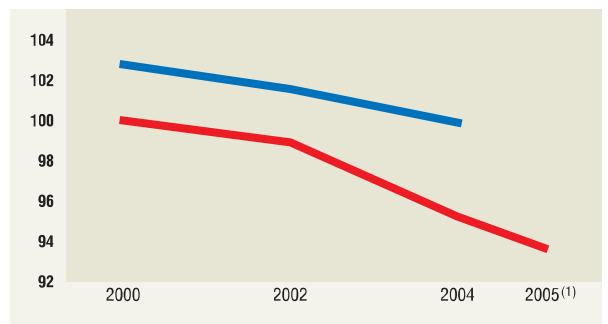
■ ExxonMobil ■ Industry
(indexed Solomon data)



(1) Estimated Solomon data; survey is prepared only in even years.

ENERGY INTENSITY

■ ExxonMobil ■ Industry
(indexed Solomon data)



(1) Estimated Solomon data; survey is prepared only in even years.

Fuels Marketing

ExxonMobil Fuels Marketing sells high-quality products to millions of customers around the globe. Our retail business operates in nearly 100 countries and includes 35 thousand service stations. In addition to our retail business, our three business-to-business segments – Industrial and Wholesale, Aviation, and Marine – sell ExxonMobil fuels to over 1 million customers at locations around the world, including nearly 700 airports and over 200 marine ports.

Fuels Marketing provides a stable outlet for our refining division and continues to create long-term value by focusing on the fundamentals of our business: superior safety and environmental performance, disciplined capital management, operating efficiencies from our global scale, and customer focused marketing initiatives and alliances to ensure that our three well-known brands, *Exxon*, *Mobil*, and *Esso*, are trusted by consumers around the world.

DISCIPLINED CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Fuels Marketing utilizes a targeted capital management strategy focused on selective investments, divestments, and asset highgrading to optimize the profitability of our retail chain. We prioritize our focus market investments using sophisticated global tools and models that incorporate factors such as customer demographics and preferences.

Our focused investment decisions are complemented by equally selective divestments, which highgrade our asset base and optimize returns from the business. This disciplined and consistent process has reduced the size of our retail portfolio by over 20 percent since 2000; however, in markets where we have seen the full benefits of a focused market approach, our chain's volumes are 50 percent higher than the industry average.



ExxonMobil's retail business operates in nearly 100 countries around the world.



On the Run stores, like this site in the United Kingdom, can be found in more than 45 countries selling high-quality products to millions of customers around the globe.

GLOBAL SCALE AND INTEGRATION

We capture efficiencies through the global application of innovative technologies, by simplifying and automating work processes, and by centralizing support activities. In 2005, the combined impact of our efficiency initiatives reduced ongoing operating expenses by over \$150 million. The combined benefit of higher efficiencies and growth in nonfuels income has further reduced the fuels margin we require to break-even after netting nonfuels income against site-operating costs.

COMMERCIAL BUSINESS

Our three strong commercial businesses – Industrial and Wholesale, Aviation, and Marine – serve growing markets with distinct customer needs. Our global functional organizations, in partnership with Refining and Supply, bring added focus and expertise to ensure we capture the opportunities in this important sector. This has resulted in the continued profitable growth of our base volumes.

GROWING NONFUELS INCOME

Fuels Marketing offers a suite of innovative retail products and formats to meet our customers' diverse lifestyle needs by delivering convenience, value, and quality. These tailored programs reflect extensive market research and leading-edge technology, and are designed to optimize site profitability by increasing nonfuels income.

In 2005, we continued the global expansion of our popular, award-winning *On the Run* convenience store format. We added over 250 new *On the Run* stores, bringing the total to over 1500 in over 45 countries.

Lubricants and Specialties

ExxonMobil is the world's largest supplier of lube basestocks and a leading marketer of finished lubricants and specialty products. Anchored by *Mobil 1*, the world's leading synthetic motor oil, we leverage three strong global brands, *Mobil*, *Exxon*, and *Esso*. Many of the world's top original equipment manufacturers trust us to deliver technically superior products that provide the lubrication they need to keep their vehicle engines and industrial machines running at peak performance. Our dedicated organization and strong distributor network supply high-quality lubricants and technical application expertise to customers around the world.

We produce high-quality basestocks through interests in 14 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 52 blend plants around the world. We have continued to streamline our supply chain, resulting in a 6-percent reduction in production costs in 2005 – a benefit that flows directly to the bottom line.

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 global approach enables ExxonMobil to deliver consistent global brand messages – *Mobil* for the customer who requires high performance and innovation, and *Exxon* or *Esso* for customers who value quality and reliability.

In 2005, we introduced a new line of passenger vehicle lubricants in the United States – *Mobil 1 Extended Performance*, *Mobil Clean 7500*, and *Mobil Clean 5000* – which guarantees



Through the introduction of the new high-endurance product family of Mobil lubricants, consumers can now confidently extend their oil change intervals to meet the manufacturer's recommendations for their vehicles.

extended engine protection. In basestocks, our proprietary catalysis research has produced the MSDW-2 catalyst, which is used as the industry's leading technology for making high-quality lube basestocks at lower cost.

SATISFYING CUSTOMERS

We respect our customers' opinions and strive to improve the attributes that they value most. Our recent global customer benchmark survey shows that overall satisfaction has increased nearly 8 percent year-on-year and that ExxonMobil continues to perform in the top 10 percent of business-to-business companies.

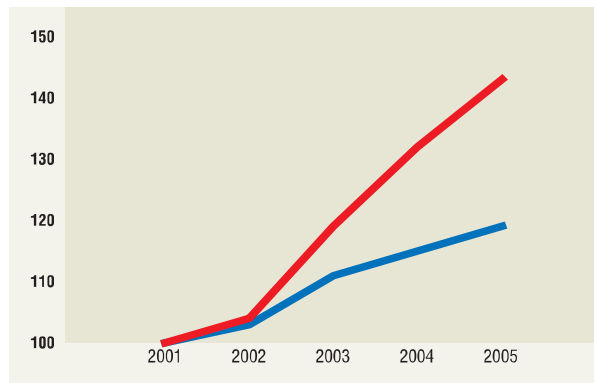
GROWING IN EMERGING MARKETS AND PREMIUM PRODUCTS

Developing economies, with increasing demand for both industrial and automotive lubricants, present growth opportunities for ExxonMobil. Outstanding global brands, proprietary technology, and a low-cost, efficient supply chain help position us for continued growth and success in emerging markets. In China and Russia, we have grown our business by nearly two-fold since 2000, and have become the leading international marketer in these countries.

As the world's economies grow, so does the demand for higher-quality lubricants like *Mobil 1*. ExxonMobil continues to grow market share in this very profitable part of the finished lubricants business. *Mobil 1* motor oil has more endorsements, recommendations, and/or approvals than any other engine oil in the North American market.

EMERGING MARKET SALES

■ ExxonMobil ■ Industry⁽¹⁾
(finished lubricants, indexed 2001 = 100)



(1) ExxonMobil analysis of available industry data.



Chemical

The Baytown, Texas, chemical plant is among the largest petrochemical complexes in the world. Chemical and refining operations are highly integrated and achieved best-ever reliability performance in 2005.

Statistical Recap	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Earnings ⁽¹⁾ (millions of dollars)	3,943	3,428	1,432	830	882
Prime product sales ⁽²⁾ (thousands of metric tons)	26,777	27,788	26,567	26,606	25,780
Average capital employed (millions of dollars)	14,064	14,608	14,099	13,645	13,839
Return on average capital employed (percent)	28.0	23.5	10.2	6.1	6.4
Capital expenditures (millions of dollars)	654	690	692	954	872

(1) 2001 earnings include a \$175 million extraordinary gain on asset divestitures.

(2) 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 has produced industry-leading returns and earnings growth through the effective implementation of our fundamental strategies, which have been proven over several decades. We remain committed to these strategies across changing business environments:

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

These strategies reflect our commitment to the industry, and they remain the foundation for our business, and ultimately, our performance.

2005 RESULTS AND HIGHLIGHTS

Total 2005 earnings of \$3.9 billion were up 15 percent versus 2004. Earnings included \$540 million from the sale of Sinopec shares and joint-venture litigation. In generating these strong financial results, ExxonMobil continued to benefit from our unique mix of businesses, broad geographic coverage, and feedstock and integration advantages.

Return on average capital employed reached 28 percent, up from 23 percent in 2004. ExxonMobil Chemical returns continue to exceed the average of our major chemical competitors. Over the last 10 years, our chemical segment has achieved an average return of 14 percent while making substantial investments to support long-term growth. During the same period, our competitors averaged 8 percent.

2005 prime product sales volume of 27 million tons was 4 percent lower than the 2004 record. Industry-wide inventory reduction during the first half of the year, combined with the impact of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, challenged sales in an otherwise stable global economic market. Our chemical sales in Asia grew 4 percent, with sales in China up 18 percent, supported by the high reliability of our operations.

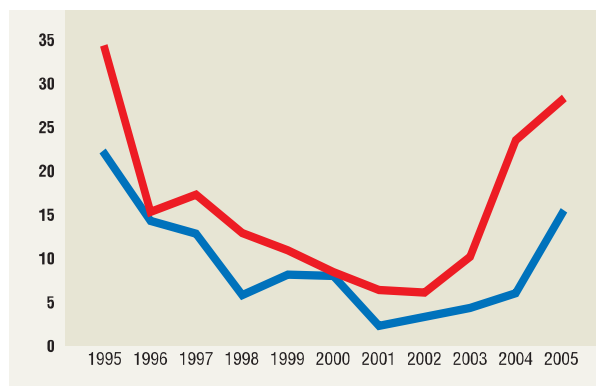
Capital expenditures were \$650 million. The company continued to invest selectively in high-return efficiency projects, low-cost debottlenecks, and projects to support the growth of its specialty businesses.

Announced plans for a second steam cracker and derivative units to supply growing Asia Pacific market needs. This project would be located at our existing complex in Singapore, which is strategically positioned to serve the high-growth markets in Asia, especially China.

**CHEMICAL OUTPERFORMED COMPETITION
ACROSS THE BUSINESS CYCLE**

Return on Average Capital Employed

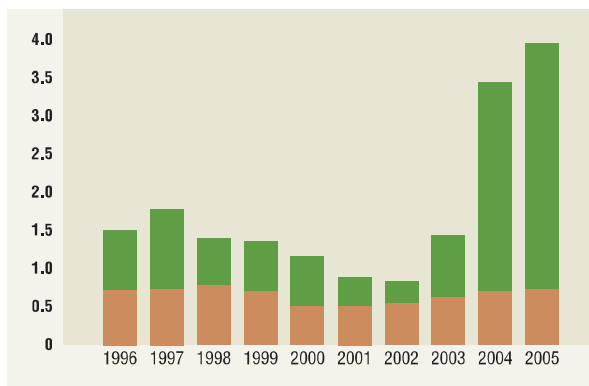
■ ExxonMobil ■ Major Chemical Competitors⁽¹⁾
(percent)



DIFFERENTIATED BUSINESS MIX

Segment Earnings

■ Specialties ■ Commodities
(billions of dollars)



(1) Chemical competitor values are estimated on a consistent basis with ExxonMobil, based on public information.

Focused Strategies

Our long-term strategies have produced competitive advantages that have resulted in superior returns versus competition across the business cycle. This strong performance is derived from our unique business mix, investment discipline, Upstream and Downstream integration, world-class operations, leading proprietary technologies, and product application expertise. Our strategies are designed to deliver earnings growth and attractive returns, strengthening our position as the world's premier petrochemical company.

CAPITALIZING ON CORE COMPETENCIES

ExxonMobil's unique mix of chemical businesses delivers superior performance relative to competition. The company holds strong positions in the supply chain for many of the largest-volume and highest-growth petrochemicals in the global economy. Specifically, we are:

- One of the largest producers of olefins, the basic petrochemical building blocks.
- The largest worldwide producer of polyolefins, including polyethylene, the largest-volume plastic; and polypropylene, one of the fastest-growing and most versatile polymers.
- The largest global producer of paraxylene and benzene. Paraxylene is one of the fastest-growing petrochemicals and the main raw material for the manufacture of polyester fibers and polyethylene terephthalate (PET) recyclable bottles. Benzene is a building block for a broad array of products ranging from nylon to polystyrene.



The Singapore chemical plant is producing paraxylene for fast-growing Asia Pacific polyester markets.

ExxonMobil also has premier positions in a diverse portfolio of less-cyclical specialty businesses, which we continue to profitably grow through new, advanced performance products and by expansion into new markets.

CAPTURING FULL BENEFITS OF INTEGRATION

More than 90 percent of our owned and operated chemical capacity is integrated with large refining complexes or Upstream gas processing plants. ExxonMobil's long-standing emphasis on integration is a key differentiator versus competition. Manufacturing sites are designed and managed to maximize synergies via optimized molecule management, coordinated technology development, joint facilities planning, and sharing of common systems and support functions.

The flexibility that comes from feedstock and fuels integration with world-scale refineries allows ExxonMobil Chemical to outperform competition. At our largest petrochemical complexes, more than 60 streams are transferred between the refinery and the chemical plants. Production and supply plans are continuously optimized using sophisticated models in response to changes in feedstock costs and market conditions. These benefits are not easily duplicated without common ownership and co-location of the refining and chemical facilities.

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
Ethylene Elastomers	#2
Petroleum Additives	#2

CONTINUALLY REDUCE COSTS TO ACHIEVE BEST-IN-CLASS PERFORMANCE

The company maintains a consistent and relentless focus on improving efficiency and reducing the costs of manufacturing, selling, and distributing its products.

Our disciplined approach to safety, productivity, reliability, and quality improvement has continually increased the contribution of existing assets. Structured programs that identify and rapidly capture process efficiencies support earnings growth by maximizing unit throughput, minimizing production upsets, and increasing effective capacity at significantly less than grass-roots cost.

BUILDING ON TECHNOLOGY LEADERSHIP

Technology is a major source of competitive advantage and differentiation. Our goal is to provide value to our customers by better understanding their needs, and meeting their expectations through focused product innovation and application support.

SELECTIVELY INVESTING IN ADVANTAGED PROJECTS

In 2005, the company continued to focus on growth of our specialty businesses, low-cost debottleneck projects, and high-return efficiency projects. Low-cost expansion projects over the past three years have added incremental capacity equivalent to one world-class steam cracker.

In addition, planning progressed for several world-scale advantaged projects which would provide attractive new capacity to serve growth markets.

- Project development 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-ton-per-year ethylene steam cracker, polyethylene and polypropylene units, and a 700 thousand-ton-per-year paraxylene unit.
- The study for a second world-scale steam cracker in Singapore to supply growing market needs in the Asia Pacific region continues, and detailed project definition is under way. The project scope includes associated derivative units, including new world-scale polyethylene, polypropylene, and specialty elastomers plants; an aromatics extraction unit; and an oxo-alcohol expansion.
- A joint feasibility study for a world-scale petrochemical complex is progressing between Qatar Petroleum and ExxonMobil. The complex would utilize feedstock from new gas development projects in Qatar's North Field, and supply competitively-advantaged products to Asia and Europe.
- ExxonMobil continues to explore additional opportunities for advantaged growth to support increasing global petrochemical demand.

PROJECT START-UPS		Capacity ⁽¹⁾ (metric tons per year)
	Location	
<i>Olefins/Polyolefins</i>		
2005	Ethylene (50% interest).....Yanpet	78,000
2005	Polyethylene (50% interest).....Yanpet	47,000
2006	Ethylene (50% interest).....Kemya	30,000
2006	Ethylene.....Singapore	75,000
2006	Polyethylene.....Singapore	45,000
2006	Polypropylene.....Baton Rouge, Louisiana	60,000
<i>Specialty Businesses</i>		
2005	Coated OPP Film.....Virton, Belgium	16,000
2006	Thermoplastic 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	Specialty Elastomers.....Baytown, Texas	1 line

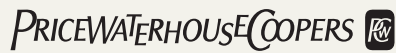
(1) ExxonMobil equity share of capacity addition.
 (2) Thousand square meters per year.



ExxonMobil is one of the world's largest suppliers of butyl rubber and is doubling the capacity of the proprietary Exxpro specialty elastomers in Baytown, Texas.

Financial Information

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM



TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION:

We have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements of Exxon Mobil Corporation as of December 31, 2005, and 2004, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005 (not presented herein), management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005 (not presented herein) and the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005; and in our report dated February 28, 2006, 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 appear in Appendix A to the Proxy Statement for the 2006 annual meeting of shareholders of the Corporation.

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Dallas, Texas

February 28, 2006

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 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.

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.

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.

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'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.

Asset retirement obligations that may be incurred at the end of the operating life of Upstream properties are recorded as liabilities at fair value when the assets are installed. Asset retirement obligations are not recorded for Downstream and Chemical facilities, because such potential obligations cannot be measured since it is not possible to estimate the settlement dates. Liabilities for environmental costs are recorded when it is probable that obligations have been incurred and the amounts can be reasonably estimated.

The "functional currency" for translating the accounts of the majority of Downstream and Chemical operations outside the United States is the local currency. 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.

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.

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 14 on page A44 of ExxonMobil's 2006 Proxy Statement.

Further information on the Corporation's accounting policies and practices can be found in ExxonMobil's 2006 Proxy Statement on pages A18 through A21 (Critical Accounting Policies) and on pages A28 through A30 (Note 1 to the Financial Statements).

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF INCOME

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	2005	2004	2003
Revenues and Other Income			
Sales and other operating revenue ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	358,955	291,252	237,054
Income from equity affiliates	7,583	4,961	4,373
Other income	4,142	1,822	5,311
Total revenues and other income	370,680	298,035	246,738
Costs and Other Deductions			
Crude oil and product purchases	185,219	139,224	107,658
Production and manufacturing expenses	26,819	23,225	21,260
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	14,402	13,849	13,396
Depreciation and depletion	10,253	9,767	9,047
Exploration expenses, including dry holes	964	1,098	1,010
Interest expense	496	638	207
Excise taxes ⁽¹⁾	30,742	27,263	23,855
Other taxes and duties	41,554	40,954	37,645
Income applicable to minority and preferred interests	799	776	694
Total costs and other deductions	311,248	256,794	214,772
Income before income taxes	59,432	41,241	31,966
Income taxes	23,302	15,911	11,006
Income from continuing operations	36,130	25,330	20,960
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of income tax	-	-	550
Net income	36,130	25,330	21,510
Net Income per Common Share <i>(dollars)</i>			
Income from continuing operations	5.76	3.91	3.16
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of income tax	-	-	0.08
Net income	5.76	3.91	3.24
Net Income per Common Share – Assuming Dilution <i>(dollars)</i>			
Income from continuing operations	5.71	3.89	3.15
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of income tax	-	-	0.08
Net income	5.71	3.89	3.23

(1) Sales and other operating revenue include excise taxes of \$30,742 million for 2005, \$27,263 million for 2004, and \$23,855 million for 2003.

(2) Sales and other operating revenue include purchases/sales contracts with the same counterparty. Associated costs are included in crude oil and product purchases.

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 2006 Proxy Statement. For complete consolidated financial statements, including notes, please refer to pages A24 through A51 of ExxonMobil's 2006 Proxy Statement. See also management's discussion and analysis of financial condition, and results of operations and other information on pages A7 through A21 of the 2006 Proxy Statement.

SUMMARY BALANCE SHEET AT YEAR END

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	2005	2004
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	28,671	18,531
Cash and cash equivalents – restricted	4,604	4,604
Notes and accounts receivable, less estimated doubtful amounts	27,484	25,359
Inventories		
Crude oil, products, and merchandise	7,852	8,136
Materials and supplies	1,469	1,351
Prepaid taxes and expenses	3,262	2,396
Total current assets	73,342	60,377
Investments and advances	20,592	18,404
Property, plant, and equipment, at cost, less accumulated depreciation and depletion	107,010	108,639
Other assets, including intangibles – net	7,391	7,836
Total assets	208,335	195,256
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Notes and loans payable	1,771	3,280
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	36,120	31,763
Income taxes payable	8,416	7,938
Total current liabilities	46,307	42,981
Long-term debt	6,220	5,013
Annuity reserves	10,220	10,850
Accrued liabilities	6,434	6,279
Deferred income tax liabilities	20,878	21,092
Deferred credits and other long-term obligations	3,563	3,333
Equity of minority and preferred shareholders in affiliated companies	3,527	3,952
Total liabilities	97,149	93,500
Commitments and Contingencies ⁽¹⁾		
Shareholders' Equity		
Benefit plan related balances	(1,266)	(1,014)
Common stock without par value (9,000 million shares authorized)	5,743	5,067
Earnings reinvested	163,335	134,390
Accumulated other nonowner changes in equity		
Cumulative foreign exchange translation adjustment	979	3,598
Minimum pension liability adjustment	(2,258)	(2,499)
Unrealized gains/(losses) on stock investments	–	428
Common stock held in treasury (1,886 million shares in 2005 and 1,618 million shares in 2004)	(55,347)	(38,214)
Total shareholders' equity	111,186	101,756
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	208,335	195,256

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(1) For more information, please refer to Note 14 of ExxonMobil's 2006 Proxy Statement.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	2005	2004	2003
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net income			
Accruing to ExxonMobil shareholders	36,130	25,330	21,510
Accruing to minority and preferred interests	799	776	694
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of income tax	-	-	(550)
Adjustments for noncash transactions			
Depreciation and depletion	10,253	9,767	9,047
Deferred income tax charges/(credits)	(429)	(1,134)	1,827
Annuity provisions	254	886	(1,489)
Accrued liability provisions	398	806	264
Dividends received greater than/(less than) equity in current earnings of equity companies	(734)	(1,643)	(402)
Changes in operational working capital, excluding cash and debt			
Reduction/(increase) – Notes and accounts receivable	(3,700)	(472)	(1,286)
– Inventories	(434)	(223)	(100)
– Prepaid taxes and expenses	(7)	11	42
Increase/(reduction) – Accounts and other payables	7,806	6,333	1,130
Net (gain) on asset sales and Ruhrgas transaction	(1,980)	(268)	(2,461)
All other items – net	(218)	382	272
Net cash provided by operating activities	48,138	40,551	28,498
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Additions to property, plant, and equipment	(13,839)	(11,986)	(12,859)
Sales of subsidiaries, investments, and property, plant, and equipment	6,036	2,754	2,290
Increase in restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	(4,604)	-
Additional investments and advances	(2,810)	(2,287)	(809)
Collection of advances	343	1,213	536
Net cash used in investing activities	(10,270)	(14,910)	(10,842)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Additions to long-term debt	195	470	127
Reductions in long-term debt	(81)	(562)	(914)
Additions to short-term debt	377	450	715
Reductions in short-term debt	(687)	(2,243)	(1,730)
Additions/(reductions) in debt with less than 90-day maturity	(1,306)	(66)	(322)
Cash dividends to ExxonMobil shareholders	(7,185)	(6,896)	(6,515)
Cash dividends to minority interests	(293)	(215)	(430)
Changes in minority interests and sales/(purchases) of affiliate stock	(681)	(215)	(247)
Common stock acquired	(18,221)	(9,951)	(5,881)
Common stock sold	941	960	434
Net cash used in financing activities	(26,941)	(18,268)	(14,763)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash	(787)	532	504
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	10,140	7,905	3,397
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	18,531	10,626	7,229
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	28,671	18,531	10,626

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 2006 Proxy Statement. For complete consolidated financial statements, including notes, please refer to pages A24 through A51 of ExxonMobil's 2006 Proxy Statement. See also management's discussion and analysis of financial condition, and results of operations and other information on pages A7 through A21 of the 2006 Proxy Statement.

DIVIDEND AND SHAREHOLDER RETURN INFORMATION

	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Net income per common share (dollars)	5.76	3.91	3.24	1.69	2.23
Net income per common share – assuming dilution (dollars)	5.71	3.89	3.23	1.68	2.21
Dividends per common share (dollars)					
First quarter	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.23	0.22
Second quarter	0.29	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.23
Third quarter	0.29	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.23
Fourth quarter	0.29	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.23
Total	1.14	1.06	0.98	0.92	0.91
Annual dividend per share growth (percent)	7.5	8.2	6.5	1.1	3.4
Number of common shares outstanding (millions)					
Average	6,266	6,482	6,634	6,753	6,868
Average – assuming dilution	6,322	6,519	6,662	6,803	6,941
At year end	6,133	6,401	6,568	6,700	6,809
Cash dividends paid on common stock (millions of dollars)	7,185	6,896	6,515	6,217	6,254
Cash dividends paid to net income (percent)	20	27	30	54	41
Cash dividends paid to cash flow ⁽¹⁾ (percent)	15	17	23	29	27
Annual total return to shareholders ⁽²⁾ (percent)	11.7	27.9	20.5	(8.9)	(7.6)
Market quotations for common stock (dollars)					
High	65.96	52.05	41.13	44.58	45.84
Low	49.25	39.91	31.58	29.75	35.01
Average daily close	58.24	45.29	36.14	37.70	41.29
Year-end close	56.17	51.26	41.00	34.94	39.30

(1) Cash flow from 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⁾

	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Liquids, Including Tar Sands and Non-Consolidated Reserves⁽¹⁾ (millions of barrels at year end)					
Net proved developed and undeveloped reserves					
United States	2,424	2,894	3,218	3,352	3,494
Canada ⁽¹⁾	1,701	1,848	1,975	2,085	2,098
Europe	886	1,029	1,204	1,359	1,503
Africa	2,527	2,654	2,742	2,626	2,461
Asia Pacific/Middle East	1,908	1,688	1,383	1,372	1,410
Russia/Caspian	1,798	1,922	1,822	1,302	801
Other	451	478	512	527	545
Total worldwide, excluding year-end price/cost revisions	11,695	12,513	12,856	12,623	12,312
Year-end price/cost revisions	(466)	(862)	–	–	–
Total worldwide	11,229	11,651	12,856	12,623	12,312
Natural Gas, Including Non-Consolidated Reserves (billions of cubic feet at year end)					
Net proved developed and undeveloped reserves					
United States	11,362	10,578	11,424	12,239	12,924
Canada	1,735	1,979	2,341	2,882	3,183
Europe	20,575	21,916	23,849	24,336	25,252
Africa	841	771	583	436	379
Asia Pacific/Middle East	26,662	19,938	13,993	13,467	12,576
Russia/Caspian	2,173	1,989	1,934	1,671	950
Other	619	769	645	687	682
Total worldwide, excluding year-end price/cost revisions	63,967	57,940	54,769	55,718	55,946
Year-end price/cost revisions	2,940	2,422	–	–	–
Total worldwide	66,907	60,362	54,769	55,718	55,946
Reserves replacement ratio, excluding asset sales⁽²⁾ (percent)	129	125	107	118	111
Reserves replacement ratio, including asset sales⁽²⁾ (percent)	112	112	105	117	110
Reserves replacement ratio, including asset sales and year-end price/cost revisions (percent)	143	83	NA	NA	NA

(1) ExxonMobil has significant interest in proven tar-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 revisions associated with using December 31 prices and costs.

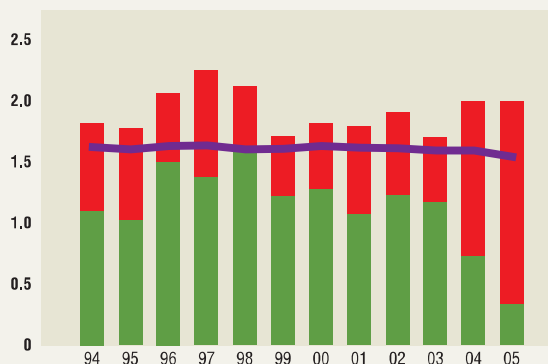
LEADING RESERVES BASE

Excluding sales and year-end price/cost revisions, ExxonMobil has added 19 billion oil-equivalent barrels to proved reserves over the last 10 years, more than replacing production.

ExxonMobil's proved reserve base of 22 billion oil-equivalent barrels equates to a reserve life, at current production rates, of 14 years.

PROVED RESERVES REPLACEMENT⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

■ Liquids Additions ■ Gas Additions ■ Production
(billions of oil-equivalent barrels)



(1) Excludes asset sales and year-end price/cost revisions.

(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		
	2005	2004	2003	2005	2004	2003	2005	2004	2003	2005	2004	2003
<i>(millions of dollars, except as noted)</i>										<i>(percent)</i>		
Upstream												
United States	6,200	4,948	3,905	2,142	1,922	2,125	13,491	13,355	13,508	46.0	37.0	28.9
Non-U.S.	18,149	11,727	10,597	12,328	9,793	9,863	39,770	37,287	34,164	45.6	31.5	31.0
Total	24,349	16,675	14,502	14,470	11,715	11,988	53,261	50,642	47,672	45.7	32.9	30.4
Downstream												
United States	3,911	2,186	1,348	753	775	1,244	6,650	7,632	8,090	58.8	28.6	16.7
Non-U.S.	4,081	3,520	2,168	1,742	1,630	1,537	18,030	19,541	18,875	22.6	18.0	11.5
Total	7,992	5,706	3,516	2,495	2,405	2,781	24,680	27,173	26,965	32.4	21.0	13.0
Chemical												
United States	1,186	1,020	381	243	262	333	5,145	5,246	5,194	23.1	19.4	7.3
Non-U.S.	2,757	2,408	1,051	411	428	359	8,919	9,362	8,905	30.9	25.7	11.8
Total	3,943	3,428	1,432	654	690	692	14,064	14,608	14,099	28.0	23.5	10.2
Corporate and financing	(154)	(479)	1,510	80	75	64	24,956	14,916	6,637	-	-	-
Accounting change	-	-	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ExxonMobil total	36,130	25,330	21,510	17,699	14,885	15,525	116,961	107,339	95,373	31.3	23.8	20.9

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

VOLUMES SUMMARY

	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Net production of crude oil and natural gas liquids					
			<i>(thousands of barrels daily)</i>		
United States	477	557	610	681	712
Non-U.S.	2,046	2,014	1,906	1,815	1,830
Total worldwide	2,523	2,571	2,516	2,496	2,542
Net natural gas production available for sale					
			<i>(millions of cubic feet daily)</i>		
United States	1,739	1,947	2,246	2,375	2,598
Non-U.S.	7,512	7,917	7,873	8,077	7,681
Total worldwide	9,251	9,864	10,119	10,452	10,279
Oil-equivalent production*	4,065	4,215	4,203	4,238	4,255
			<i>(thousands of oil-equivalent barrels daily)</i>		
Refinery throughput					
			<i>(thousands of barrels daily)</i>		
United States	1,794	1,850	1,806	1,834	1,811
Non-U.S.	3,929	3,863	3,704	3,609	3,731
Total worldwide	5,723	5,713	5,510	5,443	5,542
Petroleum product sales					
United States	2,915	2,872	2,729	2,731	2,751
Non-U.S.	5,342	5,338	5,228	5,026	5,220
Total worldwide	8,257	8,210	7,957	7,757	7,971
Gasoline, naphthas	3,274	3,301	3,238	3,176	3,165
Heating oils, kerosene, diesel	2,560	2,517	2,432	2,292	2,389
Aviation fuels	700	698	662	691	721
Heavy fuels	711	659	638	604	668
Specialty products	1,012	1,035	987	994	1,028
Total worldwide	8,257	8,210	7,957	7,757	7,971
Chemical prime product sales					
			<i>(thousands of metric tons)</i>		
United States	10,369	11,521	10,740	11,386	11,078
Non-U.S.	16,408	16,267	15,827	15,220	14,702
Total worldwide	26,777	27,788	26,567	26,606	25,780

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

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 divesting 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.

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	2005	2004	2003
Net cash provided by operating activities	48,138	40,551	28,498
Sales of subsidiaries, investments and property, plant, and equipment	6,036	2,754	2,290
Cash flow from operations and asset sales	54,174	43,305	30,788

CAPITAL EMPLOYED

Capital employed is a measure of net investment. When viewed from the perspective of how the capital is used by the business units, 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 that the Corporation believes should be included to provide a more comprehensive measure of capital employed.

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	2005	2004	2003
Business uses: asset and liability perspective			
Total assets	208,335	195,256	174,278
Less liabilities and minority share of assets and liabilities			
Total current liabilities excluding notes and loans payable	(44,536)	(39,701)	(33,597)
Total long-term liabilities excluding long-term debt and equity of minority and preferred shareholders in affiliated companies	(41,095)	(41,554)	(37,839)
Minority share of assets and liabilities	(4,863)	(5,285)	(4,945)
Add ExxonMobil share of debt-financed equity-company net assets	3,450	3,914	4,151
Total capital employed	121,291	112,630	102,048
Total corporate sources: debt and equity perspective			
Notes and loans payable	1,771	3,280	4,789
Long-term debt	6,220	5,013	4,756
Shareholders' equity	111,186	101,756	89,915
Less minority share of total debt	(1,336)	(1,333)	(1,563)
Add ExxonMobil share of equity-company debt	3,450	3,914	4,151
Total capital employed	121,291	112,630	102,048

CAPITAL AND EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES (CAPEX)

Capital and exploration expenditures (Capex) 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 (ROCE) is a performance measure ratio. From the perspective of the business segments, ROCE is annual business segment earnings divided by average business segment capital employed (average of beginning- and end-of-year amounts). These segment earnings include ExxonMobil's share of segment earnings of equity companies, consistent with our capital employed definition, and exclude the cost of financing. The Corporation's total ROCE is net income, 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 for future investment decisions.

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	2005	2004	2003
Net income	36,130	25,330	21,510
Financing costs (after tax)			
Third-party debt	(1)	(137)	(69)
ExxonMobil share of equity companies	(144)	(185)	(172)
All other financing costs – net ⁽¹⁾	(295)	54	1,775
Total financing costs	(440)	(268)	1,534
Earnings excluding financing costs	36,570	25,598	19,976
Average capital employed	116,961	107,339	95,373
Return on average capital employed – corporate total	31.3%	23.8%	20.9%

(1) "All other financing costs – net" in 2003 includes interest income (after tax) associated with the settlement of a U.S. tax dispute.

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 tar-sands reserves from Canadian Syncrude operations, which are reported separately as mining reserves in our SEC filings. Tar-sands reserves included in this report totaled 738 million barrels at year-end 2005, 757 million barrels at year-end 2004, 781 million barrels at year-end 2003, 800 million barrels at year-end 2002, and 821 million barrels at year-end 2001. For our own management purposes and as discussed in this report, we determine proved reserves based on our long-term view of future price levels consistent with our investment decisions. Based on Securities and Exchange Commission guidance, ExxonMobil also began in 2004 to state our results to reflect the impacts to proved reserves utilizing December 31 liquids and natural gas prices ("year-end price/cost revisions"). On this basis, year-end proved reserves, including year-end price/cost revisions, totaled 22.4 billion oil-equivalent barrels in 2005 and 21.7 billion oil-equivalent barrels in 2004. Excluding year-end price/cost revisions, 2005 proved reserves also 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 revisions, and includes Canadian tar-sands mining operations in both additions and production volumes. See the definition of "liquids and natural gas proved reserves" above. When reporting the ratio, the inclusions and exclusions are listed, as shown on page 42.

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.

	2005	2004	2003
Exploration portion of Upstream capital and exploration expenditures <i>(millions of dollars)</i>	1,693	1,283	1,215
Proved property acquisition costs <i>(millions of dollars)</i>	174	93	–
Total exploration and proved property acquisition costs <i>(millions of dollars)</i>	1,867	1,376	1,215
Resource additions <i>(millions of oil-equivalent barrels)</i>	4,365	2,950	2,115
Finding and resource-acquisition costs per oil-equivalent barrel <i>(dollars)</i>	0.43	0.47	0.57

Directors, Officers, and Affiliated Companies



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

William W. George *Professor of Management Practice, Harvard Business School. Former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Medtronic, Inc. (a medical technology company)*

James R. Houghton *Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Corning Incorporated (communications, advanced materials and display products)*

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

Reatha Clark King *Former Chairman of the Board of Trustees, General Mills Foundation, the philanthropic foundation of General Mills, Inc. (manufacturer and marketer of consumer food products)*

Philip E. Lippincott *Retired Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Scott Paper Company (sanitary paper, printing and publishing papers, and forestry operations); Retired Chairman of the Board, Campbell Soup Company (manufacturer and marketer of branded convenience food products)*

Board of Directors, from left to right:

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

Henry A. McKinnell, Jr. *Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Pfizer Inc (pharmaceuticals)*

Marilyn Carlson Nelson *Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Carlson Companies, Inc. (travel, hotel, restaurant, cruise, and marketing services)*

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

Walter V. Shipley *Retired Chairman of the Board, The Chase Manhattan Corporation and The Chase Manhattan Bank (banking and finance)*

J. Stephen Simon *Senior Vice President*

Rex W. Tillerson *Chairman and Chief Executive Officer*

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

Audit Committee	J.R. Houghton (<i>Chair</i>), W.R. Howell, R.C. King, P.E. Lippincott, H.A. McKinnell, Jr.
Board Advisory Committee on Contributions	M.C. Nelson (<i>Chair</i>), W.W. George, W.R. Howell, R.C. King, S.J. Palmisano
Board Affairs Committee	W.V. Shipley (<i>Chair</i>), M.J. Boskin, W.W. George, P.E. Lippincott, H.A. McKinnell, Jr.
Compensation Committee	W.R. Howell (<i>Chair</i>), J.R. Houghton, R.C. King, S.J. Palmisano, W.V. Shipley
Finance Committee	R.W. Tillerson (<i>Chair</i>), M.J. Boskin, J.R. Houghton, P.E. Lippincott, M.C. Nelson, S.J. Palmisano
Public Issues Committee	M.J. Boskin (<i>Chair</i>), W.W. George, H.A. McKinnell, Jr., M.C. Nelson, W.V. Shipley
Executive Committee	R.W. Tillerson (<i>Chair</i>), J.R. Houghton, W.R. Howell, P.E. Lippincott, M.C. Nelson

OFFICERS

R.W. Tillerson	<i>Chairman of the Board*</i>
D.D. Humphreys	<i>Senior Vice President and Treasurer*</i>
S.R. McGill	<i>Senior Vice President*</i>
J.S. Simon	<i>Senior Vice President*</i>
L.J. Cavanaugh	<i>Vice President – Human Resources</i>
A.T. Cejka	<i>Vice President*</i>
K.P. Cohen	<i>Vice President – Public Affairs</i>
H.R. Cramer	<i>Vice President*</i>
P.J. Dingle	<i>Vice President*</i>
M.J. Dolan	<i>Vice President*</i>
M.E. Foster	<i>Vice President*</i>
H.H. Hubble	<i>Vice President – Investor Relations and Secretary*</i>
G.L. Kohlenberger	<i>Vice President*</i>
C.W. Matthews	<i>Vice President and General Counsel*</i>
P.T. Mulva	<i>Vice President and Controller*</i>
R.D. Nelson	<i>Vice President – Washington Office</i>
S.D. Pryor	<i>Vice President*</i>
J.M. Spellings	<i>General Manager – Corporate Planning</i>
S.K. Stuewer	<i>Vice President – Safety, Health and Environment</i>
P.E. Sullivan	<i>Vice President and General Tax Counsel*</i>

FUNCTIONAL AND SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS**Upstream**

A.T. Cejka	<i>President, ExxonMobil Exploration Company*</i>
M.W. Albers	<i>President, ExxonMobil Development Company*</i>
M.E. Foster	<i>President, ExxonMobil Production Company*</i>
P.J. Dingle	<i>President, ExxonMobil Gas and Power Marketing Company*</i>
S.M. Cassiani	<i>President, ExxonMobil Upstream Research Company; President, ExxonMobil Upstream Technical Computing Company</i>

Downstream

S.D. Pryor	<i>President, ExxonMobil Refining and Supply Company*</i>
H.R. Cramer	<i>President, ExxonMobil Fuels Marketing Company*</i>
G.L. Kohlenberger ...	<i>President, ExxonMobil Lubricants and Petroleum Specialties Company*</i>
R.V. Pisarczyk	<i>President, ExxonMobil Research and Engineering Company</i>

Chemical

M.J. Dolan	<i>President, ExxonMobil Chemical Company*</i>
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Other

T.J. Hearn	<i>Chairman of the Board, Imperial Oil Limited</i>
T.R. Walters	<i>President, ExxonMobil Global Services Company</i>

*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 43008
Providence, RI 02940-3008

1-800-252-1800

(Within the continental U.S. and Canada)

1-781-575-2058

(Outside the continental U.S. and Canada)

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

Registered shareholders can access information about their ExxonMobil stock accounts via the Internet at 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
- Dividend Reinvestment Statements

STOCK PURCHASE AND DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN

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

DIVIDEND DIRECT DEPOSIT

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 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.

- *2005 Summary Annual Report*
- *2005 Annual Report on Form 10-K*
- *2005 Financial and Operating Review*, a report on ExxonMobil's businesses, strategies, and results
- *2005 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

DUPLICATE ANNUAL REPORTS

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

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

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

EXECUTIVE CERTIFICATIONS

ExxonMobil has included, as Exhibit 31 to its 2005 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.

exxonmobil.com

EXXONMOBIL ON THE INTERNET

A quick, easy way to get information about ExxonMobil

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

- Shareholder Publications
- Stock Prices
- Dividend Information
- Contact Information
- Shareholder Issues
- Press Releases
- Management Presentations
- Economic and Energy Outlook
- Corporate Governance Guidelines

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 2006 Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 9:00 a.m. Central Time on Wednesday, May 31, 2006, 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 2006 Annual Meeting. The Proxy Statement also includes management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations. The ExxonMobil Web site, www.exxonmobil.com, contains the Proxy Statement and other company publications, including ExxonMobil's *Financial and Operating Review*, which provides additional detail about the company's global operations.


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Annual Report 002CS-10278