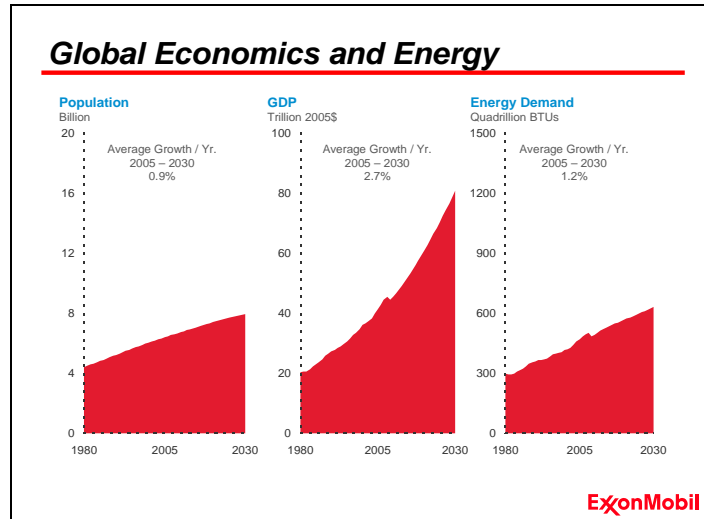


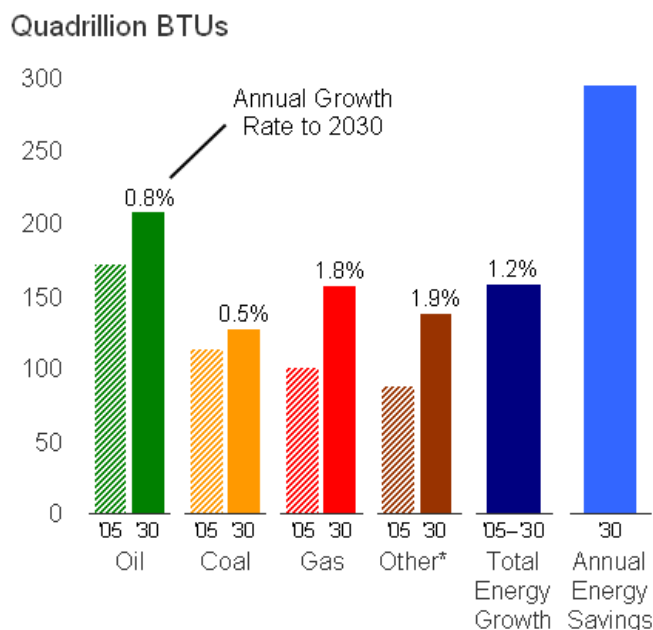
Responding to world energy needs and fostering economic recovery

- While the current global economic downturn has dampened world energy demand, ExxonMobil's long-term projection is for demand to increase by almost 35 percent (2005 – 2030), driven predominantly by growing population and economic growth in developing countries, even with substantial efficiency gains in all regions.



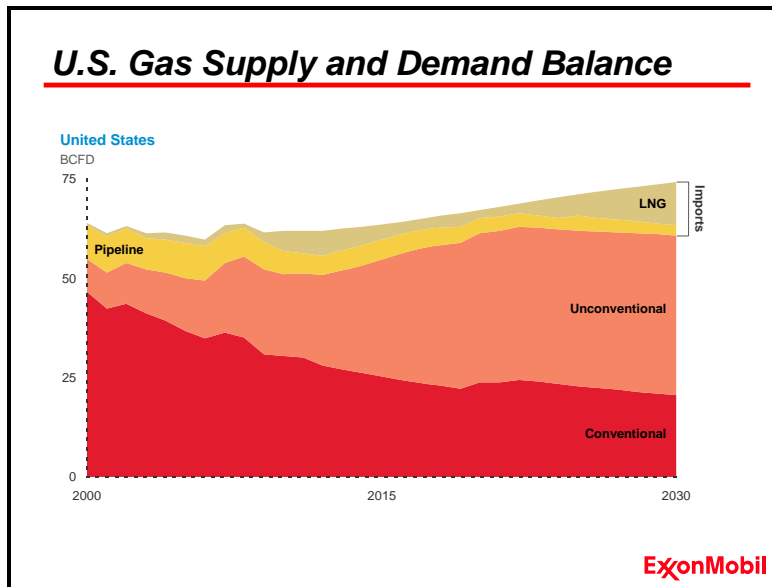
- ✓ Oil, natural gas and coal will continue to provide the vast majority of the world's energy needs — meeting close to 80 percent of global demand through 2030. Oil and natural gas alone will still comprise almost 60 percent of global energy supplies in 2030.
- ✓ The fastest-growing fossil fuel will be natural gas, because it is abundant, affordable and the cleanest-burning. By 2030, global demand for natural gas will be more than 55 percent higher than in 2005. Energy saved through projected efficiency gains is expected to be about twice the growth in global energy demand.

Energy Demand



* Other includes nuclear, hydro, geothermal, biomass, wind, solar, and biofuels

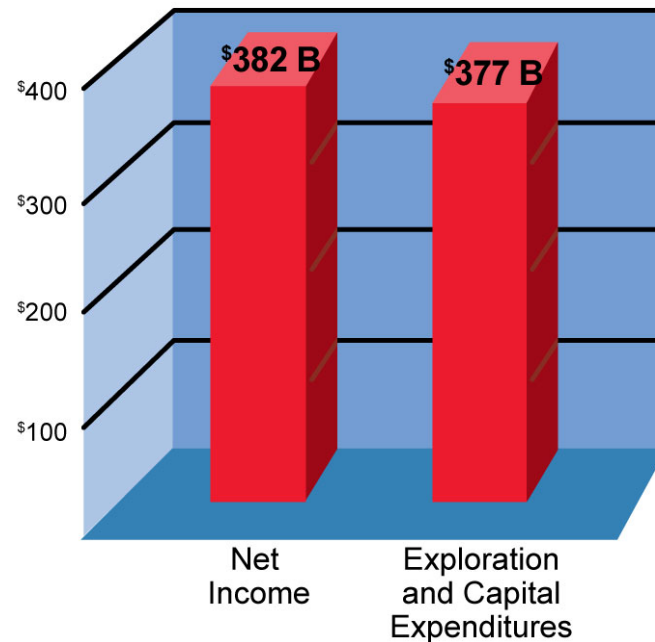
- **Clean-burning U.S. natural gas resource estimates have increased 35 percent in the last two years, allowing Americans to count on about a century of natural gas supplies at current rates of consumption. Natural gas has the potential to meet a growing share of home heating and electricity needs in coming decades. U.S. natural gas demand is expected to increase by over 20 percent from 2005 to 2030.**



- ✓ A technology developed by ExxonMobil enables us to produce more of the United States' vast resources of 'tight gas' — natural gas trapped in rock formations. Such breakthroughs allow increased supplies and use of this reliable, affordable energy source, while at the same time reducing air emissions and greenhouse gases. Natural gas used for electricity generation can reduce carbon-dioxide emissions by up to 60 percent.
- ✓ America's natural gas industry contributed \$385 billion to our nation's economy and supported more than 2.8 million American jobs in 2008. More than 620,000 of these jobs were through direct employment, representing a 20 percent increase in jobs since 2006. Significant job growth occurred in many states, including Arkansas, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Texas.
- ✓ The U.S. currently meets about 85 percent of its natural gas needs from domestic production.
- ✓ U.S. natural gas consumption increased by over 4 percent in the first half of 2010 (from 2009), reaching about 69 billion cubic feet per day.
- **Meeting growing global energy demand requires sustained investments, through periods of both low and high commodity prices. ExxonMobil plans to invest between \$25 billion - \$30 billion annually for the next several years.**
 - ✓ The International Energy Agency estimates that approximately \$11 trillion in new investments in oil and gas supplies will be needed in the 2008 – 2030 timeframe, averaging \$480 billion per year.
 - ✓ ExxonMobil plans to invest at record levels through the current business cycle. We invested \$27 billion in 2009, and more than \$110 billion over the past five years.

- ✓ For the 25 year period (1985 through 2009), ExxonMobil's capital and exploration expenditures totaled \$377 billion, essentially equaling our cumulative earnings of \$382 billion over the period.

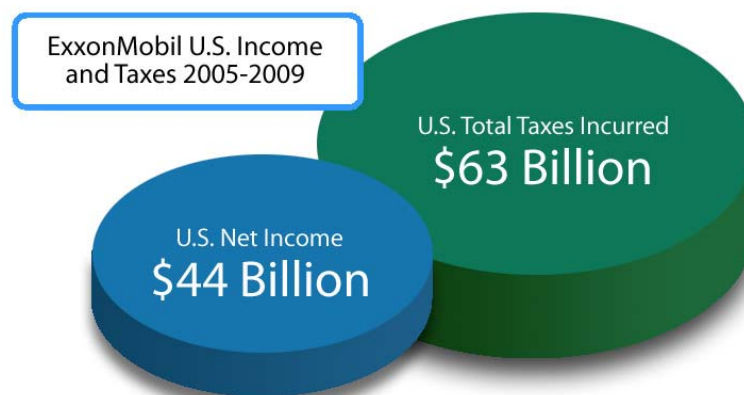
25 Year Investments & Earnings (in Billions, 1985 - 2009)



Source: ExxonMobil Financial Reports

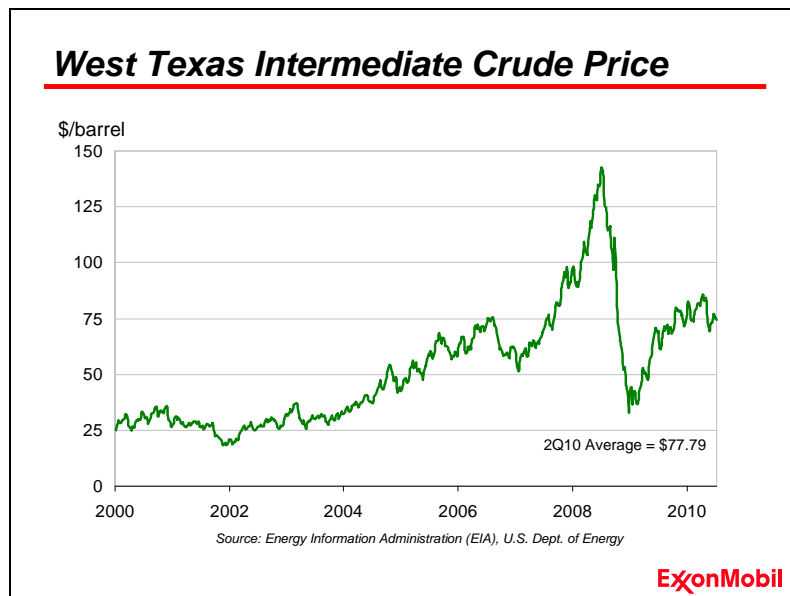
- ***Importance of the Oil and Gas Industry to the American Economy.*** A recent study by PricewaterhouseCoopers found that the U.S. oil and gas industry added over \$1 trillion to the American economy (7.5 percent of gross domestic product) and supported more than 9 million full- and part-time jobs in the United States. Given the critical need to foster economic recovery in the United States, and the goal of increasing energy security, policymakers should support measures to allow for job creation and growth.
 - ✓ ***Opportunity for Economic and Jobs Growth:*** A recent study by ICF International estimated that the development of oil and natural gas on federal lands (including the Outer Continental Shelf or "OCS") previously or currently closed could increase domestic oil production by as much as 2 million barrels per day, and natural gas production by over 5 billion cubic feet per day.
 - ✓ ***Over the next 20 years, such activity could create as many as 160,000 new jobs. The ICF International study also estimated that domestic oil and natural gas development could generate approximately \$1.7 trillion in federal, state and local government revenues to fund critical governmental priorities.***
 - ✓ The recent moratorium on OCS development activities in the Gulf of Mexico will increase job losses and lower U.S. oil and gas production in the future. While litigation and new moratoria standards are now being issued, the uncertainty surrounding this policy is likely to have severe impacts.

- According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), the Administration's six-month drilling moratorium (announced in May) would reduce crude oil output from Gulf of Mexico deepwater resources by 31,000 bbl/d (barrels per day) in the fourth quarter of 2010, and 82,000 bbl/d in 2011 (reaching 100,000 bbl/d by December 2011). EIA also estimated that Gulf of Mexico natural gas production would decrease by an average of 0.05 Bcf/d (billion cubic feet per day) for the last six months of 2010, and by 0.25 Bcf/d in 2011.
 - The International Energy Agency has said the moratorium will trim 30,000 bbl/d from U.S. crude oil production this year, and could reduce its 2015 forecast of Gulf of Mexico output by 100,000 - 300,000 bbl/d.
 - One deepwater drilling platform in the Gulf impacted by the moratorium would normally support about 1,400 direct and indirect jobs, translating to roughly 46,200 jobs lost as a result of the May moratorium, according to the Louisiana Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association. These jobs pay an average weekly wage of \$1,804; lost wages would be \$10 million per month, per platform.
- ✓ The Interior Department disbursed more than \$10.6 billion in royalties from oil and gas production on public lands and the outer continental shelf in 2009, and over \$23 billion in 2008.
 - ✓ **ExxonMobil and Deepwater:** Over the past 10 years, ExxonMobil has drilled 7,778 wells worldwide, of which 262 were in water depths of 2,500 feet or more. In the Gulf of Mexico, ExxonMobil safely drilled a total of 35 wells in water ranging from 4,000 feet to 8,700 feet over the past decade. We currently operate 516 wells in the Gulf of Mexico, including 20 wells in water depths equal to or greater than 2,500 feet (total includes both producing and shut-in wells) and 111 wells in the Gulf at equal or greater than 500 feet depth.
- **ExxonMobil's U.S. tax burden is already very large, and proposals to increase industry taxes even further would undermine the industry's ability to invest in the United States and contribute to job creation, economic recovery and increased energy security.**
 - ✓ Including all forms of taxation, from 2005 through 2009, our U.S. taxes (\$63 billion) *exceeded* our U.S. earnings (\$44 billion) by \$19 billion.



- ✓ In 2009, ExxonMobil's worldwide tax expenses amounted to \$81 billion, more than four times our earnings. About 25 percent of our revenue went to taxes around the world. Our earnings, after taxes, amounted to 6.2 percent of our revenues.
- ✓ ExxonMobil's worldwide effective income tax rate for 2009 was 47%.

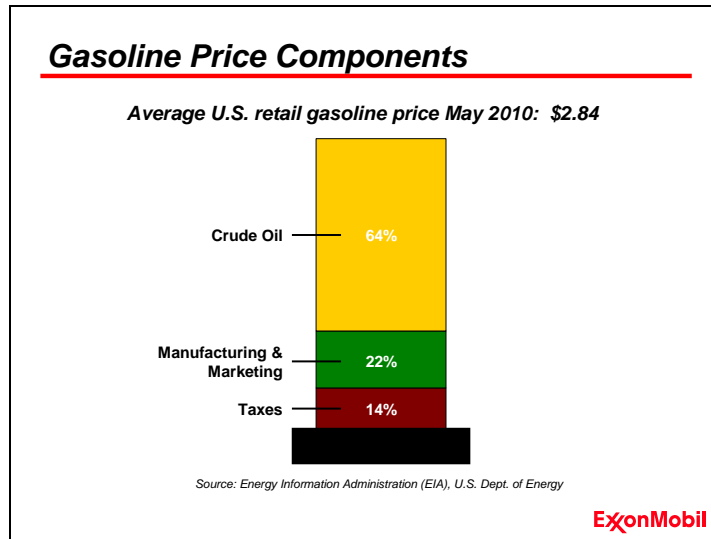
- ✓ In a commodities business, earnings rise and fall in cycles. Over 80% of ExxonMobil's earnings in 2009 came from outside the U.S.
 - ✓ The Administration's 2011 budget proposal seeks about \$80 billion in new taxes on the oil industry. Increasing industry taxes would disadvantage American companies competing in the global marketplace for energy. New taxes on American energy companies would discourage the critical investments needed to safeguard our energy security in coming decades.
 - ✓ Industry projects span decades, require massive investments, and utilize cutting-edge technologies that evolve throughout project lifecycles. Under these circumstances, long-term planning — which relies on stable legal, fiscal and regulatory frameworks — is critical.
- **As global commodities, oil and petroleum products (including gasoline and diesel) are subject to the price swings in free markets and can be influenced by perceptions about future supply and demand.**
 - ✓ ExxonMobil is the largest non-government owned company in the energy industry — yet we produce only about 3% of the world's oil and less than 2% of the world's energy.
 - ✓ Alongside initial signs of economic recovery, global liquids fuels consumption rose to approximately 85 million barrels per day in the first half of 2010, more than 1 million barrels per day higher than the first half of 2009.
 - ✓ ExxonMobil is a net buyer of crude oil and in 2009 refined about 5.4 million barrels per day, more than twice the company's daily crude oil production.
 - ✓ In the first half of 2010, U.S. liquid fuels consumption increased to 18.9 million barrels per day, compared to the 2009 average of 18.7 million barrels per day.
 - ✓ From April through June 2010, the WTI crude oil price averaged roughly \$78 per barrel.



- ✓ U.S. regular-grade retail gasoline prices averaged \$2.81 per gallon in the second quarter of 2010, and \$2.76 per gallon for the first half of 2010.
- ✓ The global price of crude oil is the primary determinant of the price at the pump. Rising crude oil prices are reflecting global demand from a recovering world economy. In May 2010, U.S. regular-

August 2010

grade retail gasoline prices averaged \$2.84 per gallon. According to the Energy Information Administration, crude oil costs made up 64% of the cost of gasoline, manufacturing and marketing costs were 22%, and taxes comprised 14% of the average U.S. retail price for regular gasoline.



- ✓ Combined state and federal taxes add about 48 cents per gallon to the price at the pump. In states like New York, Hawaii and California, these combined taxes exceed 60 cents per gallon.

