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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

☒ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2013

or

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from__________to________

Commission File Number 1-2256

EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

NEW JERSEY	**13-5409005**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

5959 LAS COLINAS BOULEVARD, IRVING, TEXAS 75039-2298
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(972) 444-1000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursua Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	☒	Accelerated filer	☐
Non-accelerated filer	☐	Smaller reporting company	☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Outstanding as of June 30, 2013
Common stock, without par value	**4,401,631,689**

EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION
FORM 10-Q
FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME
(millions of dollars)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	201
Revenues and other income				
Sales and other operating revenue *(1)*	102,853	112,745	206,681	
Income from equity affiliates	3,098	3,651	7,516	
Other income	518	10,967	1,079	
Total revenues and other income	106,469	127,363	215,276	
Costs and other deductions				
Crude oil and product purchases	59,481	66,344	119,380	
Production and manufacturing expenses	10,278	9,787	20,014	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	3,268	3,486	6,386	
Depreciation and depletion	4,405	3,899	8,515	
Exploration expenses, including dry holes	454	372	899	
Interest expense	85	50	109	
Sales-based taxes *(1)*	7,552	8,027	15,044	
Other taxes and duties	8,178	9,207	16,123	
Total costs and other deductions	93,701	101,172	186,470	
Income before income taxes	12,768	26,191	28,806	
Income taxes	5,793	8,537	12,070	
Net income including noncontrolling interests	6,975	17,654	16,736	
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	115	1,744	376	
Net income attributable to ExxonMobil	6,860	15,910	16,360	
Earnings per common share *(dollars)*	1.55	3.41	3.67	
Earnings per common share - assuming dilution *(dollars)*	1.55	3.41	3.67	
Dividends per common share *(dollars)*	0.63	0.57	1.20	
(1) Sales-based taxes included in sales and other operating revenue	*7,552*	*8,027*	*15,044*	

The information in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements is an integral part of these statements.

EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(millions of dollars)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	**2012**	**2013**	**201**
Net income including noncontrolling interests	6,975	17,654	16,736	
Other comprehensive income (net of income taxes)				
Foreign exchange translation adjustment	(2,337)	(1,367)	(3,546)	
Adjustment for foreign exchange translation (gain)/loss included in net income	-	(4,302)	-	
Postretirement benefits reserves adjustment (excluding amortization)	99	224	164	
Amortization and settlement of postretirement benefits reserves adjustment included in net periodic benefit costs	454	1,236	898	
Total other comprehensive income	(1,784)	(4,209)	(2,484)	
Comprehensive income including noncontrolling interests	5,191	13,445	14,252	
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(55)	196	89	
Comprehensive income attributable to ExxonMobil	5,246	13,249	14,163	

The information in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements is an integral part of these statements.

EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
(millions of dollars)

	June 30, 2013	Dec. 31, 2012
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,609	9,582
Cash and cash equivalents – restricted	403	341
Notes and accounts receivable – net	35,340	34,987
Inventories		
Crude oil, products and merchandise	13,373	10,836
Materials and supplies	3,824	3,706
Other current assets	5,295	5,008
Total current assets	62,844	64,460
Investments, advances and long-term receivables	35,643	34,718
Property, plant and equipment – net	235,240	226,949
Other assets, including intangibles – net	7,888	7,668
Total assets	341,615	333,795
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Notes and loans payable	11,861	3,653
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	52,619	50,728
Income taxes payable	8,208	9,758
Total current liabilities	72,688	64,139
Long-term debt	7,496	7,928
Postretirement benefits reserves	25,281	25,267
Deferred income tax liabilities	38,947	37,570
Long-term obligations to equity companies	4,045	3,555
Other long-term obligations	21,570	23,676
Total liabilities	170,027	162,135
Commitments and contingencies (Note 2)		
Equity		
Common stock without par value		
(9,000 million shares authorized, 8,019 million shares issued)	9,882	9,653
Earnings reinvested	376,732	365,727
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(14,381)	(12,184)
Common stock held in treasury		
(3,617 million shares at June 30, 2013 and 3,517 million shares at Dec. 31, 2012)	(206,586)	(197,333)
ExxonMobil share of equity	165,647	165,863
Noncontrolling interests	5,941	5,797
Total equity	171,588	171,660
Total liabilities and equity	341,615	333,795

The information in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements is an integral part of these statements.

EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(millions of dollars)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income including noncontrolling interests	16,736	27,453
Depreciation and depletion	8,515	7,741
Changes in operational working capital, excluding cash and debt	(2,962)	3,408
Net (gain) on asset sales	(358)	(11,109)
All other items – net	(656)	2,011
Net cash provided by operating activities	21,275	29,504
Cash flows from investing activities		
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(16,145)	(16,188)
Proceeds associated with sales of subsidiaries, property, plant and equipment, and sales and returns of investments	665	6,243
Additional investments and advances	(3,464)	(241)
Other investing activities – net	397	1,079
Net cash used in investing activities	(18,547)	(9,107)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Additions to long-term debt	202	389
Reductions in long-term debt	-	(11)
Additions/(reductions) in short-term debt – net	7,566	(214)
Cash dividends to ExxonMobil shareholders	(5,355)	(4,878)
Cash dividends to noncontrolling interests	(185)	(137)
Changes in noncontrolling interests	(1)	198
Tax benefits related to stock-based awards	7	-
Common stock acquired	(9,652)	(10,716)
Common stock sold	9	86
Net cash used in financing activities	(7,409)	(15,283)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash	(292)	24
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(4,973)	5,138
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	9,582	12,664
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	4,609	17,802
Supplemental Disclosures		
Income taxes paid	14,660	12,327
Cash interest paid	219	290

The information in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements is an integral part of these statements.

EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(millions of dollars)

	ExxonMobil Share of Equity						
	Common Stock	Earnings Reinvested	Accumulated Other Compre-hensive Income	Common Stock Held in Treasury	ExxonMobil Share of Equity	Non-controlling Interests	Tot Equ
Balance as of December 31, 2011	9,512	330,939	(9,123)	(176,932)	154,396	6,348	
Amortization of stock-based awards	439	-	-	-	439	-	
Tax benefits related to stock-based awards	23	-	-	-	23	-	
Other	(753)	-	-	-	(753)	(1,450)	
Net income for the period	-	25,360	-	-	25,360	2,093	
Dividends – common shares	-	(4,878)	-	-	(4,878)	(214)	
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(1,536)	-	(1,536)	(1,572)	
Acquisitions, at cost	-	-	-	(10,716)	(10,716)	(31)	(
Dispositions	-	-	-	476	476	-	
Balance as of June 30, 2012	9,221	351,421	(10,659)	(187,172)	162,811	5,174	
Balance as of December 31, 2012	9,653	365,727	(12,184)	(197,333)	165,863	5,797	
Amortization of stock-based awards	428	-	-	-	428	-	
Tax benefits related to stock-based awards	192	-	-	-	192	-	
Other	(391)	-	-	-	(391)	241	
Net income for the period	-	16,360	-	-	16,360	376	
Dividends – common shares	-	(5,355)	-	-	(5,355)	(185)	
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(2,197)	-	(2,197)	(287)	
Acquisitions, at cost	-	-	-	(9,652)	(9,652)	(1)	
Dispositions	-	-	-	399	399	-	
Balance as of June 30, 2013	9,882	376,732	(14,381)	(206,586)	165,647	5,941	

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2013			Six Months Ended June 30, 2012		
<u>Common Stock Share Activity</u>	Issued	Held in Treasury	Outstanding	Issued	Held in Treasury	Outsta
		(millions of shares)			*(millions of shares)*	
Balance as of December 31	8,019	(3,517)	4,502	8,019	(3,285)	
Acquisitions	-	(108)	(108)	-	(127)	
Dispositions	-	8	8	-	9	
Balance as of June 30	8,019	(3,617)	4,402	8,019	(3,403)	

The information in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements is an integral part of these statements.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Basis of Financial Statement Preparation

These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in the context of the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto filed with the Securit Exchange Commission in the Corporation's 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K. In the opinion of the Corporation, the information furnished herein reflects all known accru adjustments necessary for a fair statement of the results for the periods reported herein. All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. Prior year's data has been reclass certain cases to conform to the 2013 presentation basis.

The Corporation's exploration and production activities are accounted for under the "successful efforts" method.

2. Litigation and Other Contingencies

Litigation

A variety of claims have been made against ExxonMobil and certain of its consolidated subsidiaries in a number of pending lawsuits. Management has regular litigation reviews, in updates from corporate and outside counsel, to assess the need for accounting recognition or disclosure of these contingencies. The Corporation accrues an undiscounted liab those contingencies where the incurrence of a loss is probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. If a range of amounts can be reasonably estimated and no amount wi range is a better estimate than any other amount, then the minimum of the range is accrued. The Corporation does not record liabilities when the likelihood that the liability ha incurred is probable but the amount cannot be reasonably estimated or when the liability is believed to be only reasonably possible or remote. For contingencies where an unfa outcome is reasonably possible and which are significant, the Corporation discloses the nature of the contingency and, where feasible, an estimate of the possible loss. For purp our contingency disclosures, "significant" includes material matters as well as other matters which management believes should be disclosed. ExxonMobil will continue to defe vigorously in these matters. Based on a consideration of all relevant facts and circumstances, the Corporation does not believe the ultimate outcome of any currently pending against ExxonMobil will have a material adverse effect upon the Corporation's operations, financial condition, or financial statements taken as a whole.

Other Contingencies

The Corporation and certain of its consolidated subsidiaries were contingently liable at June 30, 2013, for guarantees relating to notes, loans and performance under contracts. guarantees for environmental remediation and other similar matters do not include a stated cap, the amounts reflect management's estimate of the maximum potential exposure guarantees are not reasonably likely to have a material effect on the Corporation's financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of ope liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

	As of June 30, 2013		
	Equity Company Obligations *(1)*	**Other Third Party Obligations**	**Total**
		(millions of dollars)	
Guarantees			
Debt-related	2,793	52	2,845
Other	4,145	4,585	8,730
Total	6,938	4,637	11,575

(1) ExxonMobil share

Additionally, the Corporation and its affiliates have numerous long-term sales and purchase commitments in their various business activities, all of which are expected to be fulfill no adverse consequences material to the Corporation’s operations or financial condition. The Corporation's outstanding unconditional purchase obligations at June 30, 2013, were to those at the prior year-end period. Unconditional purchase obligations as defined by accounting standards are those long-term commitments that are noncancelable or cancelal under certain conditions, and that third parties have used to secure financing for the facilities that will provide the contracted goods or services.

The operations and earnings of the Corporation and its affiliates throughout the world have been, and may in the future be, affected from time to time in varying degree by developments and laws and regulations, such as forced divestiture of assets; restrictions on production, imports and exports; price controls; tax increases and retroactive tax expropriation of property; cancellation of contract rights and environmental regulations. Both the likelihood of such occurrences and their overall effect upon the Corporati greatly from country to country and are not predictable.

In accordance with a nationalization decree issued by Venezuela’s president in February 2007, by May 1, 2007, a subsidiary of the Venezuelan National Oil Company (PdVSA) as the operatorship of the Cerro Negro Heavy Oil Project. This Project had been operated and owned by ExxonMobil affiliates holding a 41.67 percent ownership interest in the Proje decree also required conversion of the Cerro Negro Project into a “mixed enterprise” and an increase in PdVSA’s or one of its affiliate’s ownership interest in the Project, w stipulation that if ExxonMobil refused to accept the terms for the formation of the mixed enterprise within a specified period of time, the government would “directly assume the ac carried out by the joint venture. ExxonMobil refused to accede to the terms proffered by the government, and on June 27, 2007, the government expropriated ExxonMobil’s 41.67 interest in the Cerro Negro Project. ExxonMobil’s remaining net book investment in Cerro Negro producing assets is about $750 million.

On September 6, 2007, affiliates of ExxonMobil filed a Request for Arbitration with the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) invoking ICSID juris under Venezuela’s Investment Law and the Netherlands-Venezuela Bilateral Investment Treaty. The ICSID Tribunal issued a decision on June 10, 2010, finding that it had jurisdic proceed on the basis of the Netherlands-Venezuela Bilateral Investment Treaty. The ICSID arbitration proceeding is continuing and a hearing on the merits was held in February 2(this time, the net impact of these matters on the Corporation’s consolidated financial results cannot be reasonably estimated. Regardless, the Corporation does not expect the res to have a material effect upon the Corporation’s operations or financial condition.

An affiliate of ExxonMobil is one of the Contractors under a Production Sharing Contract (PSC) with the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) covering the Erh located in the offshore waters of Nigeria. ExxonMobil's affiliate is the operator of the block and owns a 56.25 percent interest under the PSC. The Contractors are in dispute witl regarding NNPC's lifting of crude oil in excess of its entitlement under the terms of the PSC. In accordance with the terms of the PSC, the Contractors initiated arbitration in Abuja, under the Nigerian Arbitration and Conciliation Act. On October 24, 2011, a three-member arbitral Tribunal issued an award upholding the Contractors' position in all material respe awarding damages to the Contractors jointly in an amount of approximately $1.8 billion plus $234 million in accrued interest. The Contractors petitioned a Nigerian federal c enforcement of the award, and NNPC petitioned the same court to have the award set aside. On May 22, 2012, the court set aside the award. The Contractors have appea judgment. In June 2013, the Contractors filed a lawsuit against NNPC in the Nigerian federal high court in order to preserve their ability to seek enforcement of the PSC in the c necessary. At this time, the net impact of this matter on the Corporation's consolidated financial results cannot be reasonably estimated. However, regardless of the outc enforcement proceedings, the Corporation does not expect the proceedings to have a material effect upon the Corporation's operations or financial condition.

3. Other Comprehensive Income Information

ExxonMobil Share of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	**Cumulative Foreign Exchange Translation Adjustment**	**Post-retirement Benefits Reserves Adjustment**	**Tota**
	(millions of dollars)		
Balance as of December 31, 2011	4,168	(13,291)	
Current period change excluding amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(266)	(152)	
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(2,484)	1,366	
Total change in accumulated other comprehensive income	(2,750)	1,214	
Balance as of June 30, 2012	1,418	(12,077)	
Balance as of December 31, 2012	2,410	(14,594)	
Current period change excluding amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(3,214)	152	
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	-	865	
Total change in accumulated other comprehensive income	(3,214)	1,017	
Balance as of June 30, 2013	(804)	(13,577)	

Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income - Before-tax Income/(Expense)	**Three Months Ended June 30,**		**Six Months Ended June 30,**	
	2013	**2012**	**2013**	**2**
	(millions of dollars)			
Foreign exchange translation gain/(loss) included in net income (Statement of Income line: Other income)	-	4,302	-	
Amortization and settlement of postretirement benefits reserves adjustment included in net periodic benefit costs *(1)*	(659)	(1,979)	(1,303)	

(1) These accumulated other comprehensive income components are included in the computation of net periodic pension cost. (See Note 5 – Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits for additional details.)

Income Tax (Expense)/Credit For Components of Other Comprehensive Income	**Three Months Ended June 30,**		**Six Months Ended June 30,**	
	2013	**2012**	**2013**	**2**
	(millions of dollars)			
Foreign exchange translation adjustment	79	23	116	
Postretirement benefits reserves adjustment				
Postretirement benefits reserves adjustment (excluding amortization)	(38)	(71)	(57)	
Amortization and settlement of postretirement benefits reserves adjustment included in net periodic benefit costs	(205)	(743)	(405)	
Total	(164)	(791)	(346)	

4. **Earnings Per Share**

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	20
Earnings per common share				
Net income attributable to ExxonMobil *(millions of dollars)*	6,860	15,910	16,360	
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding *(millions of shares)*	4,433	4,656	4,459	
Earnings per common share *(dollars)*	1.55	3.41	3.67	
Earnings per common share - assuming dilution				
Net income attributable to ExxonMobil *(millions of dollars)*	6,860	15,910	16,360	
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (millions of shares)	4,433	4,656	4,459	
Effect of employee stock-based awards	-	1	-	
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - assuming dilution	4,433	4,657	4,459	
Earnings per common share - assuming dilution *(dollars)*	1.55	3.41	3.67	

5. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2013	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012	Six Months Ended June 30, 2013
		(millions of dollars)	
Pension Benefits - U.S.			
Components of net benefit cost			
Service cost	188	160	375
Interest cost	187	205	374
Expected return on plan assets	(208)	(204)	(417)
Amortization of actuarial loss/(gain) and prior service cost	164	144	328
Net pension enhancement and curtailment/settlement cost	197	123	364
Net benefit cost	528	428	1,024
Pension Benefits - Non-U.S.			
Components of net benefit cost			
Service cost	173	166	351
Interest cost	261	282	538
Expected return on plan assets	(271)	(273)	(563)
Amortization of actuarial loss/(gain) and prior service cost	235	237	485
Net pension enhancement and curtailment/settlement cost *(1)*	1	1,423	1
Net benefit cost	399	1,835	812
Other Postretirement Benefits			
Components of net benefit cost			
Service cost	43	36	79
Interest cost	86	101	177
Expected return on plan assets	(10)	(10)	(20)
Amortization of actuarial loss/(gain) and prior service cost	62	55	125
Net benefit cost	181	182	361

(1) Non-U.S. net pension enhancement and curtailment/settlement cost for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2012, includes $1,420 million (on a consolidated-company, before-tax basis) of accumulated other comprehensive income for the postretirement benefit reserves adjustment that was recycled into earning and included in the Japan restructuring gain reported in "Other income".

6. Financial Instruments

The fair value of financial instruments is determined by reference to observable market data and other valuation techniques as appropriate. The only category of financial inst where the difference between fair value and recorded book value is notable is long-term debt. The estimated fair value of total long-term debt, excluding capitalized lease obligatio $7,454 million at June 30, 2013, and $8,027 million at December 31, 2012, as compared to recorded book values of $7,098 million at June 30, 2013, and $7,497 million at December 31, 2(

The fair value of long-term debt by hierarchy level at June 30, 2013, is: Level 1 $6,043 million; Level 2 $1,347 million; and Level 3 $64 million. Level 1 represents quoted prices i markets. Level 2 includes debt whose fair value is based upon a publicly available index. Level 3 involves using internal data augmented by relevant market indicators if available.

7. Disclosures about Segments and Related Information

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	20
	(millions of dollars)			
EARNINGS AFTER INCOME TAX				
Upstream				
United States	1,096	678	1,955	
Non-U.S.	5,209	7,680	11,387	
Downstream				
United States	248	834	1,287	
Non-U.S. *(1)*	148	5,812	654	
Chemical				
United States	515	494	1,267	
Non-U.S. *(1)*	241	955	626	
All other	(597)	(543)	(816)	
Corporate total	6,860	15,910	16,360	

(1) 2012 periods include gain associated with the Japan restructuring of $5.3 billion in the non-U.S. Downstream and $0.6 billion in the non-U.S. Chemical segments.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	20
SALES AND OTHER OPERATING REVENUE *(2)*				
Upstream				
United States	3,020	2,607	6,100	
Non-U.S.	6,953	7,059	13,355	
Downstream				
United States	29,965	30,461	60,963	
Non-U.S.	53,480	62,809	106,887	
Chemical				
United States	3,723	3,747	7,606	
Non-U.S.	5,705	6,055	11,755	
All other	7	7	15	
Corporate total	102,853	112,745	206,681	

(2) Includes sales-based taxes

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	20
INTERSEGMENT REVENUE				
Upstream				
United States	2,034	2,111	4,309	
Non-U.S.	11,205	11,896	22,592	
Downstream				
United States	5,086	5,282	10,256	
Non-U.S.	11,647	14,737	25,164	
Chemical				
United States	2,959	3,000	6,186	
Non-U.S.	1,993	2,580	4,055	
All other	71	67	138	

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

FUNCTIONAL EARNINGS SUMMARY

	Second Quarter		First Six Months
Earnings (U.S. GAAP)	2013	2012	2013
		(millions of dollars)	
Upstream			
United States	1,096	678	1,955
Non-U.S.	5,209	7,680	11,387
Downstream			
United States	248	834	1,287
Non-U.S.	148	5,812	654
Chemical			
United States	515	494	1,267
Non-U.S.	241	955	626
Corporate and financing	(597)	(543)	(816)
Net Income attributable to ExxonMobil (U.S. GAAP)	6,860	15,910	16,360
Earnings per common share *(dollars)*	1.55	3.41	3.67
Earnings per common share - assuming dilution *(dollars)*	1.55	3.41	3.67

References in this discussion to corporate earnings mean net income attributable to ExxonMobil (U.S. GAAP) from the consolidated income statement. Unless otherwise indicated, references to earnings, Upstream, Downstream, Chemical and Corporate and Financing segment earnings, and earnings per share are ExxonMobil's share after excluding amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests.

REVIEW OF SECOND QUARTER 2013 RESULTS

ExxonMobil's results for the second quarter of 2013 reflect continued strong operational performance and investments to meet growing demand for oil, natural gas and chemical p in the years ahead.

Second quarter earnings were $6.9 billion, down 57 percent from the second quarter of 2012. Excluding the prior year net gain of $7.5 billion associated with divestments and tax items, earnings were down 19 percent. Weaker refining margins and volumes associated with planned refinery turnaround and maintenance activities negatively impacted Dow earnings.

In the second quarter, capital and exploration expenditures were $10.2 billion, in line with anticipated spending plans.

The Corporation distributed $6.8 billion to shareholders in the second quarter through dividends and share purchases to reduce shares outstanding.

Earnings in the first six months of 2013 of $16,360 million decreased $9,000 million from 2012.

Earnings per share – assuming dilution for the first six months of 2013 decreased 32 percent to $3.67.

	Second Quarter		First Six Months	
	2013	2012	2013	2
	(millions of dollars)			
Upstream earnings				
United States	1,096	678	1,955	
Non-U.S.	5,209	7,680	11,387	
Total	6,305	8,358	13,342	

Upstream earnings were $6,305 million in the second quarter of 2013, down $2,053 million from the second quarter of 2012. Higher natural gas realizations, partially offset by lower realizations, increased earnings by $90 million, while lower volumes reduced earnings by $70 million. All other items reduced earnings by about $2.1 billion, primarily reflect absence of a prior year gain in Angola and higher operating expenses, including reimbursement of past exploratory costs to Rosneft for the Black Sea and Kara Sea Joint Ventures.

On an oil-equivalent basis, production decreased 1.9 percent from the second quarter of 2012. Excluding the impacts of entitlement volumes, OPEC quota effects and dives production was essentially flat.

Liquids production totaled 2,182 kbd (thousands of barrels per day), down 26 kbd from the second quarter of 2012. Excluding the impacts of entitlement volumes, OPEC quota and divestments, liquids production was flat, as field decline was offset by project ramp-up and lower downtime.

Second quarter natural gas production was 11,354 mcfd (millions of cubic feet per day), down 307 mcfd from 2012. Excluding the impacts of entitlement volumes and dives natural gas production was flat, as field decline was offset by higher demand, lower downtime and project ramp-up.

Earnings from U.S. Upstream operations were $1,096 million, $418 million higher than the second quarter of 2012. Non-U.S. Upstream earnings were $5,209 million, down $2,471 from the prior year.

Upstream earnings in the first six months of 2013 were $13,342 million, down $2,818 million from 2012. Lower liquids realizations, partially offset by higher gas realizations, earnings by $140 million. Lower sales volumes decreased earnings by $340 million. All other items, including lower net gains on asset sales, mainly in Angola, and higher ex reduced earnings by $2.3 billion.

On an oil-equivalent basis, production was down 2.7 percent compared to the same period in 2012. Excluding the impacts of entitlement volumes, OPEC quota effects and dives production was down 0.9 percent.

Liquids production of 2,188 kbd decreased 23 kbd compared with 2012. Excluding the impacts of entitlement volumes, OPEC quota effects and divestments, liquids product down 0.9 percent, as field decline was partly offset by project ramp-up and lower downtime.

Natural gas production of 12,278 mcfd decreased 571 mcfd from 2012. Excluding the impacts of entitlement volumes and divestments, natural gas production was down 0.9 with field decline partly offset by higher demand, lower downtime and project ramp-up.

Earnings in the first six months of 2013 from U.S. Upstream operations were $1,955 million, up $267 million from 2012. Earnings outside the U.S. were $11,387 million, dow million from the prior year.

Upstream additional information	Second Quarter	First Six Months
	(thousands of barrels daily)	
Volumes reconciliation (Oil-equivalent production)*(1)*		
2012	4,152	4,352
Entitlements - Net Interest	-	(62)
Entitlements - Price / Spend	(47)	3
Quotas	(1)	5
Divestments	(26)	(25)
Net growth	(4)	(39)
2013	4,074	4,234

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

Listed below are descriptions of ExxonMobil's entitlement volume effects. These descriptions are provided to facilitate understanding of the terms.

Production Sharing Contract (PSC) Net Interest Reductions are contractual reductions in ExxonMobil's share of production volumes covered by PSCs. These reductions t occur when cumulative investment returns or production volumes achieve thresholds as specified in the PSCs. Once a net interest reduction has occurred, it typically will not be r by subsequent events, such as lower crude oil prices.

Price and Spend Impacts on Volumes are fluctuations in ExxonMobil's share of production volumes caused by changes in oil and gas prices or spending levels from one p another. For example, at higher prices, fewer barrels are required for ExxonMobil to recover its costs. According to the terms of contractual arrangements or government royalty r price or spending variability can increase or decrease royalty burdens and/or volumes attributable to ExxonMobil. These effects generally vary from period to period with field s patterns or market prices for crude oil or natural gas.

	Second Quarter		First Six Months	
	2013	2012	2013	2
	(millions of dollars)			
Downstream earnings				
United States	248	834	1,287	
Non-U.S.	148	5,812	654	
Total	396	6,646	1,941	

Second quarter 2013 Downstream earnings were $396 million, down $6,250 million from the second quarter of 2012, due primarily to the absence of the $5.3 billion gain associated Japan restructuring. Weaker margins, mainly in refining, decreased earnings by $510 million. Volume and mix effects decreased earnings by $370 million, due primarily to higher maintenance. All other items, primarily higher expenses, decreased earnings by $70 million. Petroleum product sales of 5,765 kbd were 406 kbd lower than last year's second reflecting the Japan restructuring and other divestment-related impacts.

Earnings from the U.S. Downstream were $248 million, down $586 million from the second quarter of 2012. Non-U.S. Downstream earnings of $148 million were $5,664 million lov last year.

Downstream earnings in the first six months of 2013 of $1,941 million decreased $6,291 million from 2012 driven by the absence of the $5.3 billion gain associated with th restructuring. Higher margins increased earnings by $230 million, while volume and mix effects decreased earnings by $640 million. All other items, including higher operating e and lower divestments, decreased earnings by $580 million. Petroleum product sales of 5,760 kbd decreased 483 kbd from 2012.

U.S. Downstream earnings in the first six months of 2013 were $1,287 million, down $150 million from 2012. Non-U.S. Downstream earnings were $654 million, a decr $6,141 million from last year.

	Second Quarter		First Six Months	
	2013	2012	2013	2(
	(millions of dollars)			
Chemical earnings				
United States	515	494	1,267	
Non-U.S.	241	955	626	
Total	756	1,449	1,893	

Second quarter 2013 Chemical earnings of $756 million were $693 million lower than the second quarter of 2012. The absence of the gain associated with the Japan restructuring de earnings by $630 million. Lower specialties margins decreased earnings by $100 million. Volume and mix effects increased earnings by $120 million. All other items, including operating expenses, decreased earnings by $80 million. Second quarter prime product sales of 5,831 kt (thousands of metric tons) were 141 kt lower than last year's second quarter.

Chemical earnings in the first six months of 2013 of $1,893 million were $257 million lower than 2012. The absence of the gain associated with the Japan restructuring decreased e by $630 million. Higher margins increased earnings by $210 million, while volume and mix effects increased earnings by $130 million. All other items increased earnings by $30 Prime product sales of 11,741 kt were down 568 kt from 2012.

	Second Quarter		First Six Months	
	2013	2012	2013	2(
	(millions of dollars)			
Corporate and financing earnings	(597)	(543)	(816)	

Corporate and financing expenses of $597 million in the second quarter of 2013 were relatively flat with the second quarter of 2012.

Corporate and financing expenses were $816 million for the first six months of 2013, down $366 million from 2012, as favorable tax impacts were partially offset by the absence of th restructuring impact.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

	Second Quarter		First Six Months	
	2013	2012	2013	20
		(millions of dollars)		
Net cash provided by/(used in)				
Operating activities			21,275	
Investing activities			(18,547)	
Financing activities			(7,409)	
Effect of exchange rate changes			(292)	
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			(4,973)	
Cash and cash equivalents (at end of period)			4,609	
Cash and cash equivalents – restricted (at end of period)			403	
Total cash and cash equivalents (at end of period)			5,012	
Cash flow from operations and asset sales				
Net cash provided by operating activities (U.S. GAAP)	7,683	10,217	21,275	
Proceeds associated with sales of subsidiaries, property, plant & equipment, and sales and returns of investments	305	3,730	665	
Cash flow from operations and asset sales	7,988	13,947	21,940	

Because of the ongoing nature of our asset management and divestment program, we believe it is useful for investors to consider proceeds associated with asset sales together with cash provided by operating activities when evaluating cash available for investment in the business and financing activities, including shareholder distributions.

Cash flow from operations and asset sales in the second quarter of 2013 of $8.0 billion, including asset sales of $0.3 billion, decreased $6.0 billion from the comparable 2012 period. proceeds from asset sales, driven by the 2012 Japan restructuring, and the timing of tax payments accounted for the majority of the cash flow decrease.

Cash provided by operating activities totaled $21.3 billion for the first six months of 2013, $8.2 billion lower than 2012. The major source of funds was net income in noncontrolling interests of $16.7 billion, a decrease of $10.7 billion from the prior year period. The adjustment for the noncash provision of $8.5 billion for depreciation and de increased by $0.8 billion. Changes in operational working capital decreased cash flows by $3.0 billion in 2013, primarily due to an increase in inventory. Changes in operational v capital increased cash flows by $3.4 billion in 2012 primarily due to changes in payable and receivable balances. Net gain on asset sales was $0.4 billion in 2013 and $11.1 billion i All other items net in 2013 decreased cash by $0.7 billion versus an increase of $2.0 billion in 2012. For additional details, see the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Fl page 6.

Investing activities for the first six months of 2013 used net cash of $18.5 billion, an increase of $9.4 billion compared to the prior year. Spending for additions to property, pla equipment of $16.1 billion was flat with 2012. Proceeds from asset sales of $0.7 billion decreased $5.6 billion. Additional investment and advances increased $3.2 billion to $3.5 reflecting the impact of the acquisition of Celtic Exploration Ltd.

Cash flow from operations and asset sales in the first six months of 2013 of $21.9 billion, including asset sales of $0.7 billion, decreased $13.8 billion. This reflects the change flows from operating activities described above and the lower proceeds from asset sales, driven by the 2012 Japan restructuring.

Net cash used in financing activities of $7.4 billion in the first six months of 2013 was $7.9 billion lower than 2012, reflecting short-term debt issuance in 2013.

During the second quarter of 2013, Exxon Mobil Corporation purchased 45 million shares of its common stock for the treasury at a gross cost of $4.0 billion. These purchases reduce the number of shares outstanding. Shares outstanding decreased from 4,446 million at the end of first quarter to 4,402 million at the end of the second quarter 2013. Purchas be made in both the open market and through negotiated transactions, and may be increased, decreased or discontinued at any time without prior notice.

The Corporation distributed to shareholders a total of $6.8 billion in the second quarter of 2013 through dividends and share purchases to reduce shares outstanding.

Total cash and cash equivalents of $5.0 billion at the end of the second quarter of 2013 compared to $18.0 billion at the end of the second quarter of 2012.

Total debt of $19.4 billion compared to $11.6 billion at year-end 2012. The Corporation's debt to total capital ratio was 10.1 percent at the end of the second quarter of 2013 comp 6.3 percent at year-end 2012.

Although the Corporation issues long-term debt from time to time, the Corporation currently expects to cover its near-term financial requirements predominantly with in generated funds, supplemented by its revolving commercial paper program.

The Corporation, as part of its ongoing asset management program, continues to evaluate its mix of assets for potential upgrade. Because of the ongoing nature of this p dispositions will continue to be made from time to time which will result in either gains or losses. Additionally, the Corporation continues to evaluate opportunities to enha business portfolio through acquisitions of assets or companies, and enters into such transactions from time to time. Key criteria for evaluating acquisitions include potential fo growth and attractive current valuations. Acquisitions may be made with cash, shares of the Corporation's common stock, or both.

Litigation and other contingencies are discussed in Note 2 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

TAXES

	Second Quarter		First Six Months	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(millions of dollars)			
Income taxes	5,793	8,537	12,070	16,
Effective income tax rate	*51 %*	*36 %*	*48 %*	
Sales-based taxes	7,552	8,027	15,044	16,
All other taxes and duties	8,986	10,036	17,767	21,
Total	22,331	26,600	44,881	54,

Income, sales-based and all other taxes and duties totaled $22.3 billion for the second quarter of 2013, a decrease of $4.3 billion from 2012. Income tax expense decreased by $2.7 bil $5.8 billion with the impact of lower earnings partially offset by the higher effective tax rate. The effective income tax rate was 51 percent compared to 36 percent in the prior year pe due to the absence of the lower effective tax rate on divestments. Sales-based taxes and all other taxes and duties decreased by $1.5 billion to $16.5 billion reflecting the Japan restructuring.

Income, sales-based and all other taxes and duties totaled $44.9 billion for the first six months of 2013, a decrease of $9.1 billion from 2012. Income tax expense decreased by $4.2 bil $12.1 billion with the impact of lower earnings partially offset by the higher effective tax rate. The effective income tax rate was 48 percent compared to 41 percent in the prior year c the absence of the lower effective tax rate on divestments. Sales-based and all other taxes decreased by $4.9 billion reflecting the Japan restructuring.

CAPITAL AND EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES

	Second Quarter		First Six Months	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
		(millions of dollars)		
Upstream (including exploration expenses)	9,277	8,393	20,124	16,47
Downstream	575	569	1,184	1,0(
Chemical	390	368	706	6ł
Other	2	9	5	[illegible]
Total	10,244	9,339	22,019	18,17

Capital and exploration expenditures in the second quarter of 2013 were $10.2 billion, up 10 percent from second quarter of 2012, in line with anticipated spending plans.

Capital and exploration expenditures in the first six months of 2013 were $22 billion, up 21 percent from the first six months of 2012 in line with anticipated spending plans and incluc billion for the acquisition of Celtic Exploration Ltd. The Corporation anticipates an investment profile of about $38 billion per year for the next several years. Actual spending cou depending on the progress of individual projects and property acquisitions.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements relating to future plans, projections, events or conditions are forward-looking statements. Actual results, including project plans, costs, timing, and capacities; cap exploration expenditures; resource recoveries; and share purchase levels, could differ materially due to factors including: changes in oil or gas prices or other market or ec conditions affecting the oil and gas industry, including the scope and duration of economic recessions; the outcome of exploration and development efforts; changes in government regulation, including tax and environmental requirements; the outcome of commercial negotiations; changes in technical or operating conditions; and other factors dis under the heading "Factors Affecting Future Results" in the "Investors" section of our website and in Item 1A of ExxonMobil's 2012 Form 10-K. We assume no duty to updat statements as of any future date.

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

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Information about market risks for the six months ended June 30, 2013, does not differ materially from that discussed under Item 7A of the registrant's Annual Report on Form 2012.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

As indicated in the certifications in Exhibit 31 of this report, the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer, Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer have evalua Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2013. Based on that evaluation, these officers have concluded that the Corporation's disclosure controls and proc are effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by the Corporation in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amer accumulated and communicated to them in a manner that allows for timely decisions regarding required disclosures and are effective in ensuring that such information is re processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. There were no changes during the Corporatio fiscal quarter that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

On June 24, 2013, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) issued a revised Notice of Intent to file a Civil Administrative Complaint (NOI) to the Joliet Refine revised NOI superseded a May 17, 2013, NOI initially issued. The revised NOI alleged violations of release reporting requirements under the Emergency Planning and Community to-Know Act and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. USEPA asserts that the Complaint will allege that the Refinery failed to imme report two sulfur dioxide releases on December 17, 2008, and July 20, 2009, to the State Emergency Response Commission and the Local Emergency Planning Committee, as releases of hazardous wastes on October 31, 2009, and November 1, 2009, to the National Response Center. USEPA indicated that it plans to seek a penalty of $1,326,460 for the vic alleged in the revised NOI; ExxonMobil and USEPA are discussing the issues at this time.

In April 2013, the California South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD) initiated discussions with ExxonMobil Oil Corporation (EMOC) to settle six outstanding No Violation (NOV) (five issued to the Torrance Refinery and one issued to the Vernon Terminal), covering operating years 2010 through 2012 related to a number of AQMD regulatic applicable Title V permit conditions. The NOV issued to the Vernon Terminal was dismissed. The parties entered into a settlement agreement effective July 3, 2013, and EMOC penalty of $139,000, in full settlement of the NOVs issued to the Torrance Refinery.

In May 2013, the final agreement was signed between EMOC and California Air Resources Board, and payment of a $120,000 penalty was made by EMOC, to settle the concerning EMOC's 2011 California Greenhouse Gas Mandatory Report as reported in the Corporation's Form 10-Q for the first quarter of 2013.

With regard to the discharge of oil from the Pegasus Pipeline in Mayflower, Faulkner County, Arkansas, on March 29, 2013, reported in the Corporation's Form 10-Q for the first of 2013, on June 13, 2013, the United States, on behalf of the USEPA, and the State of Arkansas, on behalf of the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), f enforcement action against ExxonMobil Pipeline Company (EMPCo). The USEPA and ADEQ allege that the discharge contaminated land, waterways, air and habitat resu violations of the Clean Water Act and various Arkansas environmental statutes and regulations. Total penalties are expected to exceed $100,000.

Regarding the matter involving EMPCo's pipeline integrity management program previously reported in the Corporation's Form 10-Q for the first quarter of 2012, on July EMPCo received a Final Order of the U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline & Hazardous Material Safety Administration (PHMSA) which assessed a civil penalty of $ reduced from the $151,100 proposed in the original Notice of Probable Violation. The penalty included 1) $102,300 for operating 19 pipeline segments without documented hydro-p tests and 2) $10,000 for inappropriately establishing a "Discovery" date for a pipeline condition requiring repair on one pipeline segment. (A second, similar allegation was withdrav additional proposed penalty of $20,800 was withdrawn based upon a finding that EMPCo had complied with the PHMSA regulations regarding evaluation and repair of "immediat conditions". The Final Order contains a Compliance Order requiring EMPCo to hydro-pressure test certain of its line segments within one year and further requiring EMPCo to ar Integrity Management Procedures in accordance with the order. On July 22, 2013, EMPCo filed a Petition for Reconsideration with PHMSA asking that the Agency withdraw the of violation with respect to 16 of the 19 pipeline segments, reduce the proposed penalty and modify the Compliance Order insofar as it requires hydro-pressure tests of the 16 segments.

Regarding the discharge of crude oil into the Yellowstone River from EMPCo's Silvertip Pipeline near Laurel, Montana, as reported in the Company's Form 10-Q for the first qu 2013, the PHMSA is proposing to assess a $1.7 million civil penalty in connection with this matter and to require additional training of certain EMPCo personnel. EMPCo reque administrative hearing to contest the allegations and the proposed penalty. PHMSA conducted a hearing on July 17, 2013.

The Agreed Final Judgment between the Corporation and Harris County, Texas and the State of Texas resolving alleged violations of the Clean Air Act at the Corporation's Ba Olefins Plant and Baytown Refinery reported in the Corporation's Form 10-Q for the first quarter of 2013 and the third quarter of 2011 was entered by the 129th Judicial District C Houston, Texas on June 11, 2013. Under the Agreed Final Judgment, the Corporation paid a penalty of $277,500 and $150,000 in reimbursement of attorney fees incurred by Harris and the State of Texas.

Regarding the North Dakota Department of Health (NDDOH) air enforcement matter previously reported in the Corporation's Form 10-Q for the first quarter of 2013, on June 27, 2 the NDDOH and XTO Energy Inc. (XTO) agreed to a settlement of air permitting and emission controls issues for listed well sites historically owned and operated by XTO. The settlement requires that XTO pay a civil penalty of $74,400, install appropriate emission controls and revise air permits to reflect current equipment and operations. The settlement a requires that, within 90 days of execution, XTO update the list of well sites in the settlement to include newly acquired assets with permitting or air emissions control compliance iss is anticipated that the updated listing will compel an additional penalty assessment in the future.

Regarding a matter previously reported in the Corporation's 2010 Form 10-K and its Form 10-Q for the third quarter of 2012, involving the issuance of a Notice of Violation (NO likely enforcement action by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and the United States Department of Justice (DOJ) relating to the discharge of f XTO's Marquardt Well Site in Penn Township, Pennsylvania, on July 18, 2013, the DOJ, on behalf of the USEPA, filed a complaint and consent decree reflecting a settlement with X alleged violations of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. The settlement requires that XTO pay a civil penalty of $100,000 and implement work plans for well pad spill conta measures, water recycling and periodic reporting of spills and consent decree compliance to resolve the alleged violations of the federal Water Pollution Control Act. Add enforcement actions by the state to resolve the issue raised in the DEP NOV are anticipated, but to date, have not yet been filed.

Refer to the relevant portions of Note 2 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further information on legal proceedings.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Issuer Purchase of Equity Securities for Quarter Ended June 30, 2013

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Numbe of Shares that Ma Yet Be Purchasec Under the Plans o Programs
April 2013	18,014,702	$88.49	18,014,702	
May 2013	13,953,098	$91.08	13,953,098	
June 2013	12,896,368	$90.35	12,896,368	
Total	44,864,168	$89.83	44,864,168	(See Note 1)

Note 1 - On August 1, 2000, the Corporation announced its intention to resume purchases of shares of its common stock for the treasury both to offset shares issued in conjuncti company benefit plans and programs and to gradually reduce the number of shares outstanding. The announcement did not specify an amount or expiration date. The Corporat continued to purchase shares since this announcement and to report purchased volumes in its quarterly earnings releases. In its most recent earnings release dated August 1, 2(Corporation stated that third quarter 2013 share purchases to reduce shares outstanding are anticipated to equal $3 billion. Purchases may be made in both the open market and t negotiated transactions, and purchases may be increased, decreased or discontinued at any time without prior notice.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit	Description
31.1	Certification (pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a)) by Chief Executive Officer.
31.2	Certification (pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a)) by Principal Financial Officer.
31.3	Certification (pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a)) by Principal Accounting Officer.
32.1	Section 1350 Certification (pursuant to Sarbanes-Oxley Section 906) by Chief Executive Officer.
32.2	Section 1350 Certification (pursuant to Sarbanes-Oxley Section 906) by Principal Financial Officer.
32.3	Section 1350 Certification (pursuant to Sarbanes-Oxley Section 906) by Principal Accounting Officer.
101	Interactive Data Files.

EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly autho

EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION

Date: August 6, 2013

By: /s/ PATRICK T. MULVA

Patrick T. Mulva
Vice President, Controller and
Principal Accounting Officer

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

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