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 March 31, 2016

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 such sl 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 pursuant to 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 March 31, 2016
Common stock, without par value	**4,146,611,352**

EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION
FORM 10-Q
FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2016

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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 March 31,	
	2016	**2015**
Revenues and other income		
Sales and other operating revenue *(1)*	47,105	64,758
Income from equity affiliates	1,251	2,261
Other income	351	599
Total revenues and other income	48,707	67,618
Costs and other deductions		
Crude oil and product purchases	20,707	32,698
Production and manufacturing expenses	7,561	8,730
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2,593	2,713
Depreciation and depletion	4,765	4,300
Exploration expenses, including dry holes	355	311
Interest expense	77	88
Sales-based taxes *(1)*	4,815	5,530
Other taxes and duties	6,104	6,613
Total costs and other deductions	46,977	60,983
Income before income taxes	1,730	6,635
Income taxes	(51)	1,560
Net income including noncontrolling interests	1,781	5,075
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(29)	135
Net income attributable to ExxonMobil	1,810	4,940
Earnings per common share *(dollars)*	0.43	1.17
Earnings per common share - assuming dilution *(dollars)*	0.43	1.17
Dividends per common share *(dollars)*	0.73	0.69
(1) Sales-based taxes included in sales and other operating revenue	*4,815*	*5,530*

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 March 31,	
	2016	2015
Net income including noncontrolling interests	1,781	5,075
Other comprehensive income (net of income taxes)		
Foreign exchange translation adjustment	3,340	(5,353)
Postretirement benefits reserves adjustment (excluding amortization)	(119)	813
Amortization and settlement of postretirement benefits reserves adjustment included in net periodic benefit costs	289	351
Unrealized change in fair value of stock investments	-	2
Realized (gain)/loss from stock investments included in net income	-	8
Total other comprehensive income	3,510	(4,179)
Comprehensive income including noncontrolling interests	5,291	896
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	354	(406)
Comprehensive income attributable to ExxonMobil	4,937	1,302

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)

	Mar. 31, 2016	Dec. 31, 2015
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,846	3,705
Notes and accounts receivable – net	19,814	19,875
Inventories		
Crude oil, products and merchandise	11,837	12,037
Materials and supplies	4,386	4,208
Other current assets	3,368	2,798
Total current assets	44,251	42,623
Investments, advances and long-term receivables	34,915	34,245
Property, plant and equipment – net	255,257	251,605
Other assets, including intangibles – net	8,366	8,285
Total assets	342,789	336,758
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Notes and loans payable	13,540	18,762
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	32,294	32,412
Income taxes payable	2,892	2,802
Total current liabilities	48,726	53,976
Long-term debt	29,568	19,925
Postretirement benefits reserves	22,401	22,647
Deferred income tax liabilities	36,293	36,818
Long-term obligations to equity companies	5,457	5,417
Other long-term obligations	21,846	21,165
Total liabilities	164,291	159,948
Commitments and contingencies (Note 3)		
Equity		
Common stock without par value		
(9,000 million shares authorized, 8,019 million shares issued)	11,825	11,612
Earnings reinvested	411,200	412,444
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(20,384)	(23,511)
Common stock held in treasury		
(3,872 million shares at March 31, 2016 and		
3,863 million shares at December 31, 2015)	(230,454)	(229,734)
ExxonMobil share of equity	172,187	170,811
Noncontrolling interests	6,311	5,999
Total equity	178,498	176,810
Total liabilities and equity	342,789	336,758

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)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income including noncontrolling interests	1,781	5,075
Depreciation and depletion	4,765	4,300
Changes in operational working capital, excluding cash and debt	(399)	(509)
All other items – net	(1,335)	(868)
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,812	7,998
Cash flows from investing activities		
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(4,601)	(6,844)
Proceeds associated with sales of subsidiaries, property, plant and equipment, and sales and returns of investments	177	484
Additional investments and advances	(234)	(282)
Other investing activities – net	309	290
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,349)	(6,352)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Additions to long-term debt	11,963	8,000
Reductions in long-term debt	-	(10)
Additions/(reductions) in short-term debt – net	(28)	(157)
Additions/(reductions) in commercial paper, and debt with three months or less maturity *(1)*	(7,594)	(3,956)
Cash dividends to ExxonMobil shareholders	(3,054)	(2,910)
Cash dividends to noncontrolling interests	(42)	(40)
Common stock acquired	(726)	(1,781)
Common stock sold	5	-
Net cash used in financing activities	524	(854)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash	154	(224)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,141	568
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,705	4,616
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	4,846	5,184
Supplemental Disclosures		
Income taxes paid	749	1,226
Cash interest paid	223	170

(1) Includes a net addition of commercial paper with a maturity of over three months of $0.7 billion in 2016 and $2.6 billion in 2015. The gross amount of commercial paper wit maturity of over three months issued was $1.0 billion in 2016 and $2.6 billion in 2015, while the gross amount repaid was $0.3 billion in 2016. There were no payments in 2(

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 Equi
Balance as of December 31, 2014	10,792	408,384	(18,957)	(225,820)	174,399	6,665	1
Amortization of stock-based awards	213	-	-	-	213	-	
Tax benefits related to stock-based awards	3	-	-	-	3	-	
Other	(2)	-	-	-	(2)	-	
Net income for the period	-	4,940	-	-	4,940	135	
Dividends – common shares	-	(2,910)	-	-	(2,910)	(40)	
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(3,638)	-	(3,638)	(541)	
Acquisitions, at cost	-	-	-	(1,781)	(1,781)	-	
Dispositions	-	-	-	3	3	-	
Balance as of March 31, 2015	11,006	410,414	(22,595)	(227,598)	171,227	6,219	1
Balance as of December 31, 2015	11,612	412,444	(23,511)	(229,734)	170,811	5,999	1
Amortization of stock-based awards	211	-	-	-	211	-	
Tax benefits related to stock-based awards	4	-	-	-	4	-	
Other	(2)	-	-	-	(2)	-	
Net income for the period	-	1,810	-	-	1,810	(29)	
Dividends – common shares	-	(3,054)	-	-	(3,054)	(42)	
Other comprehensive income	-	-	3,127	-	3,127	383	
Acquisitions, at cost	-	-	-	(726)	(726)	-	
Dispositions	-	-	-	6	6	-	
Balance as of March 31, 2016	11,825	411,200	(20,384)	(230,454)	172,187	6,311	1

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016			Three Months Ended March 31, 2015		
Common Stock Share Activity	Issued	Held in Treasury	Outstanding	Issued	Held in Treasury	Outsta
		(millions of shares)			*(millions of shares)*	
Balance as of December 31	8,019	(3,863)	4,156	8,019	(3,818)	
Acquisitions	-	(9)	(9)	-	(20)	
Dispositions	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance as of March 31	8,019	(3,872)	4,147	8,019	(3,838)	

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 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K. In the opinion of the Corporation, the information furnished herein reflects all known accrua adjustments necessary for a fair statement of the results for the periods reported herein. All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. Prior data has been reclassified in cases to conform to the current presentation basis.

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

2. Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued a new standard, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. The standard establishes a single revenue recognition m all contracts with customers, eliminates industry specific requirements, and expands disclosure requirements. The standard is required to be adopted beginning January 1, 2018.

“Sales and Other Operating Revenue” on the Consolidated Statement of Income includes sales, excise and value-added taxes on sales transactions. When the Corporation ado standard, revenue will exclude sales-based taxes collected on behalf of third parties. This change in reporting will not impact earnings.

The Corporation continues to evaluate other areas of the standard and its effect on the Corporation’s financial statements.

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued a new standard, *Leases*. The standard requires all leases with an initial term greater than one year be recorded balance sheet as an asset and a lease liability. The standard is required to be adopted beginning January 1, 2019. ExxonMobil is evaluating the standard and its effect on the Corpor financial statements.

3. 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 March 31, 2016, 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 operations, li capital expenditures or capital resources.

	As of March 31, 2016		
	Equity Company Obligations *(1)*	Other Third Party Obligations	Total
		(millions of dollars)	
Guarantees			
Debt-related	111	38	149
Other	2,761	4,576	7,337
Total	2,872	4,614	7,486

(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 March 31, 2016, 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 cancelab 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 p 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 Corporation vary 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) assun 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 Project. The 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, with the stipulation 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 activities" carried out 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 percent interest in th Negro Project.

On September 6, 2007, affiliates of ExxonMobil filed a Request for Arbitration with the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). The ICSID Tribunal is decision on June 10, 2010, finding that it had jurisdiction to proceed on the basis of the Netherlands-Venezuela Bilateral Investment Treaty. On October 9, 2014, the ICSID Tribunal its final award finding in favor of the ExxonMobil affiliates and awarding $1.6 billion as of the date of expropriation, June 27, 2007, and interest from that date at 3.25% compounded a until the date of payment in full. The Tribunal also noted that one of the Cerro Negro Project agreements provides a mechanism to prevent double recovery between the ICSID aw all or part of an earlier award of $908 million to an ExxonMobil affiliate, Mobil Cerro Negro, Ltd., against PdVSA and a PdVSA affiliate, PdVSA CN, in an arbitration under the rules International Chamber of Commerce.

On June 12, 2015, the Tribunal rejected in its entirety Venezuela's October 23, 2014, application to revise the ICSID award. The Tribunal also lifted the associated stay of enforceme had been entered upon the filing of the application to revise.

Still pending is Venezuela's February 2, 2015, application to ICSID seeking annulment of the ICSID award. That application alleges that, in issuing the ICSID award, the Tribunal ex its powers, failed to state reasons on which the ICSID award was based, and departed from a fundamental rule of procedure. A separate stay of the ICSID award was entered follow filing of the annulment application. On July 7, 2015, the ICSID Committee considering the annulment application heard arguments from the parties on whether to lift the stay of the award associated with that application. On July 28, 2015, the Committee issued an order that would lift the stay of enforcement within 30 days, Venezuela delivered a commitment to pay the award if the application to annul is denied. On September 17, 2015, the Committee ruled that Venezuela had complied v requirement to submit a written commitment to pay the award and so left the stay of enforcement in place. A hearing on Venezuela's application for annulment was held March 8-9, 2

The United States District Court for the Southern District of New York entered judgment on the ICSID award on October 10, 2014. Motions filed by Venezuela to vacate that judgn procedural grounds and to modify the judgment by reducing the rate of interest to be paid on the ICSID award from the entry of the court's judgment, until the date of paymen denied on February 13, 2015, and March 4, 2015, respectively. On March 9, 2015, Venezuela filed a notice of appeal of the court's actions on the two motions. Oral arguments on this were held before the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit on January 7, 2016.

The District Court's judgment on the ICSID award is currently stayed until such time as ICSID's stay of the award entered following Venezuela's filing of its application to annul ha lifted. The net impact of these matters on the Corporation's consolidated financial results cannot be reasonably estimated. Regardless, the Corporation does not expect the resolu 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 Erha block 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 with NNPC re 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, Nigeria, un Nigerian Arbitration and Conciliation Act. On October 24, 2011, a three-member arbitral Tribunal issued an award upholding the Contractors' position in all material respects and av 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 court for enforcemen 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 appealed that judgment to the Court of Abuja Judicial Division. 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 PS courts if necessary. In October 2014, the Contractors filed suit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to enforce, if necessary, the arbitration against NNPC assets residing within that jurisdiction. NNPC has moved to dismiss the lawsuit. Proceedings in the Southern District of New York are currently stayed. At this time, impact of this matter on the Corporation's consolidated financial results cannot be reasonably estimated. However, regardless of the outcome of enforcement proceedings, the Corp does not expect the proceedings to have a material effect upon the Corporation's operations or financial condition.

4. Other Comprehensive Income Information

ExxonMobil Share of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	**Cumulative Foreign Exchange Translation Adjustment**	**Post-retirement Benefits Reserves Adjustment**	**Unrealized Change in Stock Investments**	**Tot**
		(millions of dollars)		
Balance as of December 31, 2014	(5,952)	(12,945)	(60)	(
Current period change excluding amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(4,784)	796	2	
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	-	340	8	
Total change in accumulated other comprehensive income	(4,784)	1,136	10	
Balance as of March 31, 2015	(10,736)	(11,809)	(50)	(
Balance as of December 31, 2015	(14,170)	(9,341)	-	(
Current period change excluding amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	2,962	(116)	-	
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	-	281	-	
Total change in accumulated other comprehensive income	2,962	165	-	
Balance as of March 31, 2016	(11,208)	(9,176)	-	(

Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income - Before-tax Income/(Expense)	**Three Months Ended March 31, 2016**	**201**
	(millions of dollars)	
Amortization and settlement of postretirement benefits reserves adjustment included in net periodic benefit costs *(1)*	(414)	
Realized change in fair value of stock investments included in net income (Statement of Income line: Other income)	-	

(1) These accumulated other comprehensive income components are included in the computation of net periodic pension cost. (See Note 6 – Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits for additional details.)

Income Tax (Expense)/Credit For Components of Other Comprehensive Income	**Three Months Ended March 31, 2016**	**201**
	(millions of dollars)	
Foreign exchange translation adjustment	(11)	
Postretirement benefits reserves adjustment (excluding amortization)	80	
Amortization and settlement of postretirement benefits reserves adjustment included in net periodic benefit costs	(125)	
Unrealized change in fair value of stock investments	-	
Realized change in fair value of stock investments included in net income	-	
Total	(56)	

5. Earnings Per Share

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Earnings per common share		
Net income attributable to ExxonMobil *(millions of dollars)*	1,810	4,940
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding *(millions of shares)*	4,178	4,211
Earnings per common share *(dollars) (1)*	0.43	1.17

(1) The calculation of earnings per common share and earnings per common share – assuming dilution are the same in each period shown.

6. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	20
	(millions of dollars)	
Components of net benefit cost		
Pension Benefits - U.S.		
Service cost	202	
Interest cost	198	
Expected return on plan assets	(182)	
Amortization of actuarial loss/(gain) and prior service cost	124	
Net pension enhancement and curtailment/settlement cost	111	
Net benefit cost	453	
Pension Benefits - Non-U.S.		
Service cost	149	
Interest cost	213	
Expected return on plan assets	(235)	
Amortization of actuarial loss/(gain) and prior service cost	148	
Net benefit cost	275	
Other Postretirement Benefits		
Service cost	35	
Interest cost	89	
Expected return on plan assets	(6)	
Amortization of actuarial loss/(gain) and prior service cost	31	
Net benefit cost	149	

7. 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 instr 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 $29,061 million at March 31, 2016, and $18,854 million at December 31, 2015, as compared to recorded book values of $28,306 million at March 31, 2016, and $18,687 million at Decen 2015. The increase in the estimated fair value and book value of long-term debt reflects the Corporation's issuance of $12.0 billion of long-term debt in the first quarter of 2016. Th billion of long-term debt is comprised of $750 million of floating-rate notes due in 2018, $250 million of floating-rate notes due in 2019, $1,000 million of 1.439% notes due in 2018 million of 1.708% notes due in 2019, $2,500 million of 2.222% notes due in 2021, $1,250 million of 2.726% notes due in 2023, $2,500 million of 3.043% notes due in 2026 and $2,500 m 4.114% notes due in 2046.

The fair value of long-term debt by hierarchy level at March 31, 2016, is: Level 1 $28,835 million; Level 2 $164 million; and Level 3 $62 million. Level 1 represents quoted prices ir 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.

8. Disclosures about Segments and Related Information

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	**2015**
Earnings After Income Tax	*(millions of dollars)*	
Upstream		
United States	(832)	
Non-U.S.	756	
Downstream		
United States	187	
Non-U.S.	719	
Chemical		
United States	581	
Non-U.S.	774	
All other	(375)	
Corporate total	1,810	
Sales and Other Operating Revenue *(1)*		
Upstream		
United States	1,450	
Non-U.S.	3,019	
Downstream		
United States	11,513	
Non-U.S.	24,937	
Chemical		
United States	2,385	
Non-U.S.	3,799	
All other	2	
Corporate total	47,105	

(1) Includes sales-based taxes

Intersegment Revenue		
Upstream		
United States	806	
Non-U.S.	3,453	
Downstream		
United States	2,390	
Non-U.S.	4,070	
Chemical		
United States	1,404	
Non-U.S.	952	
All other	58	

9. Accounting for Suspended Exploratory Well Costs

For the category of exploratory well costs at year-end 2015 that were suspended more than one year, a total of $74 million was expensed in the first three months of 2016.

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

FUNCTIONAL EARNINGS SUMMARY

<u>**Earnings (U.S. GAAP)**</u>	**First Three Months**	
	2016	**20**
	(millions of dollars)	
Upstream		
United States	(832)	
Non-U.S.	756	
Downstream		
United States	187	
Non-U.S.	719	
Chemical		
United States	581	
Non-U.S.	774	
Corporate and financing	(375)	
Net Income attributable to ExxonMobil	1,810	
Earnings per common share *(dollars)*	0.43	
Earnings per common share - assuming dilution *(dollars)*	0.43	

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 FIRST QUARTER 2016 RESULTS

ExxonMobil’s first quarter 2016 earnings were $1.8 billion, or $0.43 per diluted share, compared with $4.9 billion a year earlier. Lower Upstream and Downstream earnings were p offset by stronger Chemical results and lower corporate costs.

The organization continues to respond effectively to challenging industry conditions, capturing enhancements to operational performance and creating margin uplift despite low The scale and integrated nature of our cash flow provide competitive advantage and support consistent strategy execution.

New project capacity additions drove liquids production up 11.5 percent in the quarter, or 261,000 barrels per day. Total Upstream volumes increased to 4.3 million oil-equivalent bar day.

	First Three Months	
	2016	**20**
	(millions of dollars)	
<u>**Upstream earnings**</u>		
United States	(832)	
Non-U.S.	756	
Total	(76)	

Upstream earnings declined $2,931 million from the first quarter of 2015, to a loss of $76 million. Lower liquids and gas realizations decreased earnings by $2.6 billion. Sales mix decreased earnings by $100 million. All other items decreased earnings by $250 million, including lower gains on asset sales and less favorable tax items partly offset by lower expens

On an oil-equivalent basis, production increased 1.8 percent from the first quarter of 2015. Liquids production totaled 2.5 million barrels per day, up 261,000 barrels per day, while gas production was 10.7 billion cubic feet per day, down 1.1 billion cubic feet per day from 2015. Project ramp-up was partly offset by regulatory restrictions in the Netherlands, field and asset management impacts.

The U.S. Upstream operations recorded a loss of $832 million, compared to a loss of $52 million in the first quarter of 2015. Non-U.S. Upstream earnings were $756 million $2,151 million from the prior year.

Upstream additional information	First Quarter (thousands of barrels daily)
Volumes reconciliation (Oil-equivalent production) *(1)*	
2015	4,248
Entitlements - Net Interest	5
Entitlements - Price / Spend / Other	31
Quotas	-
Divestments	(41)
Growth / Other	82
2016	4,325

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

Listed below are descriptions of ExxonMobil's volumes reconciliation factors which are provided to facilitate understanding of the terms.

Entitlements - Net Interest are changes to ExxonMobil's share of production volumes caused by non-operational changes to volume-determining factors. These factors consist interest changes specified in Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) which typically occur when cumulative investment returns or production volumes achieve defined thresholds, c in equity upon achieving pay-out in partner investment carry situations, equity redeterminations as specified in venture agreements, or as a result of the termination or exp concession. Once a net interest change has occurred, it typically will not be reversed by subsequent events, such as lower crude oil prices.

Entitlements - Price, Spend and Other are changes to ExxonMobil's share of production volumes resulting from temporary changes to non-operational volume-determining factors factors include changes in oil and gas prices or spending levels from one period to another. According to the terms of contractual arrangements or government royalty regimes, p spending variability can increase or decrease royalty burdens and/or volumes attributable to ExxonMobil. For example, at higher prices, fewer barrels are required for ExxonMobil to its costs. These effects generally vary from period to period with field spending patterns or market prices for oil and natural gas. Such factors can also include other temporary cha net interest as dictated by specific provisions in production agreements.

Quotas are changes in ExxonMobil's allowable production arising from production constraints imposed by countries which are members of the Organization of the Petroleum Ex Countries (OPEC). Volumes reported in this category would have been readily producible in the absence of the quota.

Divestments are reductions in ExxonMobil's production arising from commercial arrangements to fully or partially reduce equity in a field or asset in exchange for financial c economic consideration.

Growth and Other factors comprise all other operational and non-operational factors not covered by the above definitions that may affect volumes attributable to ExxonMobil. Such include, but are not limited to, production enhancements from project and work program activities, acquisitions including additions from asset exchanges, downtime, market d natural field decline, and any fiscal or commercial terms that do not affect entitlements.

	First Three Months	
	2016	20
	(millions of dollars)	
Downstream earnings		
United States	187	
Non-U.S.	719	
Total	906	

Downstream earnings were $906 million, down $761 million from the first quarter of 2015. Weaker margins decreased earnings by $860 million. Volume and mix effects increased earni $10 million. All other items, primarily favorable foreign exchange effects, increased earnings by $90 million. Petroleum product sales of 5.3 million barrels per day were 480,000 bar day lower than the prior year's first quarter.

Earnings from the U.S. Downstream were $187 million, down $380 million from the first quarter of 2015. Non-U.S. Downstream earnings of $719 million were $381 million lower than las

	First Three Months	
	2016	20
	(millions of dollars)	
Chemical earnings		
United States	581	
Non-U.S.	774	
Total	1,355	

Chemical earnings of $1,355 million were $373 million higher than the first quarter of 2015. Improved margins increased earnings by $250 million. Favorable volume and mix effects in earnings by $80 million. All other items, primarily lower expenses, increased earnings by $40 million. First quarter prime product sales of 6.2 million metric tons were 104,000 metr higher than last year's first quarter.

	First Three Months	
	2016	2
	(millions of dollars)	
Corporate and financing earnings	(375)	

Corporate and financing expenses were $375 million for the first quarter of 2016, down $189 million from the first quarter of 2015 due to favorable tax items.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

	First Three Months	
	2016	20
	(millions of dollars)	
Net cash provided by/(used in)		
Operating activities	4,812	
Investing activities	(4,349)	
Financing activities	524	
Effect of exchange rate changes	154	
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,141	
Cash and cash equivalents (at end of period)	4,846	
Cash and cash equivalents – restricted (at end of period)	-	
Total cash and cash equivalents (at end of period)	4,846	
Cash flow from operations and asset sales		
Net cash provided by operating activities (U.S. GAAP)	4,812	
Proceeds associated with sales of subsidiaries, property, plant & equipment, and sales and returns of investments	177	
Cash flow from operations and asset sales	4,989	

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 provided by operating activities totaled $4.8 billion for the first three months of 2016, $3.2 billion lower than 2015. Net income including noncontrolling interests was $1.8 b decrease of $3.3 billion from the prior year period. The adjustment for the noncash provision of $4.8 billion for depreciation and depletion increased by $0.5 billion. Changes in ope working capital decreased cash flows by $0.4 billion in 2016 and $0.5 billion in 2015. All other items net decreased cash by $1.3 billion in 2016 and $0.9 billion in 2015. For additional see the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows on page 6.

Investing activities for the first three months of 2016 used net cash of $4.3 billion, a decrease of $2.0 billion compared to the prior year. Spending for additions to property, pla equipment of $4.6 billion was $2.2 billion lower than 2015. Proceeds from asset sales of $0.2 billion decreased $0.3 billion. Other investing activities – net were unchanged at $0.3 billio

Cash flow from operations and asset sales in the first quarter of 2016 was $5.0 billion, including asset sales of $0.2 billion, and decreased $3.5 billion from the comparable 2015 primarily due to lower earnings.

During the first quarter of 2016, the Corporation issued $12.0 billion of long-term debt and used part of the proceeds to reduce short-term debt. The net cash generated by fir activities was $0.5 billion in the first three months of 2016, $1.4 billion higher than 2015 reflecting lower purchases of ExxonMobil stock in 2016.

During the first quarter of 2016, Exxon Mobil Corporation purchased 9 million shares of its common stock for the treasury at a gross cost of $0.7 billion. These purchases were r acquire shares in conjunction with the company's benefit plans and programs. Shares outstanding decreased from 4,156 million at year-end to 4,147 million at the end of the first 2016. Purchases may 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 $3.1 billion in the first quarter of 2016 through dividends.

Total cash and cash equivalents of $4.8 billion at the end of the first quarter of 2016 compared to $5.2 billion at the end of the first quarter of 2015.

Total debt of $43.1 billion compared to $38.7 billion at year-end 2015. The Corporation's debt to total capital ratio was 19.5 percent at the end of the first quarter of 2016 compared percent at year-end 2015.

The Corporation has access to significant capacity of long-term and short-term liquidity. Internally generated funds are expected to cover the majority of financial requir supplemented by long-term and short-term debt.

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 enhance its bu portfolio through acquisitions of assets or companies, and enters into such transactions from time to time. Key criteria for evaluating acquisitions include potential for future grov 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 3 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

TAXES

	First Three Months	
	2016	**2015**
	(millions of dollars)	
Income taxes	(51)	1,560
Effective income tax rate	*19 %*	*33 %*
Sales-based taxes	4,815	5,530
All other taxes and duties	6,731	7,274
Total	11,495	14,364

Income, sales-based and all other taxes and duties totaled $11.5 billion for the first quarter of 2016, a decrease of $2.9 billion from 2015. Income tax decreased by $1.6 billion and was of $51 million reflecting lower earnings, including a loss in the United States. The effective income tax rate, which is calculated based on consolidated company income ta: ExxonMobil share of equity company income taxes, was 19 percent compared to 33 percent in the prior year period due to a higher share of earnings in lower tax jurisdictions, the los United States, and favorable one-time tax items. Sales-based taxes and all other taxes and duties decreased by $1.3 billion to $11.5 billion as a result of lower sales realizations.

In the United States, the Corporation has various U.S. federal income tax positions at issue with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for tax years 2006-2011. For tax years 2010-2011, has asserted a penalty associated with several of those positions. The Corporation has not recognized the penalty as an expense because, in the Corporation's judgment, the IRS not be able to sustain the penalty under applicable law. The same U.S. federal income tax positions are at issue for tax years 2006-2009 and also could be subject to the asserti penalty. Unfavorable resolution of these issues would not have a materially adverse effect on the Corporation's net income or liquidity. The IRS has not completed its audit of ta after 2011.

CAPITAL AND EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES

	First Three Months	
	2016	**2015**
	(millions of dollars)	
Upstream (including exploration expenses)	3,979	6,417
Downstream	528	621
Chemical	611	654
Other	9	12
Total	5,127	7,704

Capital and exploration expenditures in the first quarter of 2016 were $5.1 billion, down 33 percent from the first quarter of 2015. The Corporation anticipates an investment level (billion in 2016. Actual spending could vary depending on the progress of individual projects and property acquisitions.

In 2014, the European Union and United States imposed sanctions relating to the Russian energy sector. ExxonMobil continues to comply with all sanctions and regulatory l applicable to its affiliates' investments in the Russian Federation.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued a new standard, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. The standard establishes a single revenue recognition m all contracts with customers, eliminates industry specific requirements, and expands disclosure requirements. The standard is required to be adopted beginning January 1, 2018.

"Sales and Other Operating Revenue" on the Consolidated Statement of Income includes sales, excise and value-added taxes on sales transactions. When the Corporation ado standard, revenue will exclude sales-based taxes collected on behalf of third parties. This change in reporting will not impact earnings.

The Corporation continues to evaluate other areas of the standard and its effect on the Corporation's financial statements.

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued a new standard, *Leases*. The standard requires all leases with an initial term greater than one year be recorded balance sheet as an asset and a lease liability. The standard is required to be adopted beginning January 1, 2019. ExxonMobil is evaluating the standard and its effect on the Corpor financial statements.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements relating to future plans, projections, events or conditions are forward-looking statements. Actual financial and operating results, including project plans, costs, timi capacities; capital and exploration expenditures; resource recoveries; and share purchase levels, could differ materially due to factors including: changes in oil or gas prices or other or economic conditions affecting the oil and gas industry, including the scope and duration of economic recessions; the outcome of exploration and development efforts; changes i government regulation, including tax and environmental requirements; the impact of fiscal and commercial terms; 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 2015 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 transparency re

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Information about market risks for the three months ended March 31, 2016, does not differ materially from that discussed under Item 7A of the registrant's Annual Report on Form 1 2015.

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 March 31, 2016. 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

ExxonMobil Chemical Company is in discussions with the United States Department of Justice and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to resolve claims of non-complian the Clean Air Act and New Source Review permits related to flaring at its eight U.S. chemical facilities with flares. The EPA has alleged the sites failed to properly operate and r flares. It is anticipated that the parties will enter into a Consent Decree and that the penalty in this matter will be in excess of $100,000.

As reported in the Corporation's Form 10-Q for the second quarter of 2004, in a lawsuit filed in June 2004, the State of New York sought compensatory damages of up to $2.4 milli penalties in excess of $250,000 in connection with remediation it undertook at a former Mobil-owned service station in Mahopac, New York. The State alleged the corporation viola New York State Navigation Law due to multiple releases and spills at the site in the 1970's, as well as a leaking underground storage tank and leaking waste oil tank in 1984, impact soil and groundwater in the vicinity. This case was settled as part of a global settlement of eight underground storage cases with the State of New York on January 27, 2016. As par global settlement, ExxonMobil Oil Corporation (EMOC) will make a non-penalty payment for past remediation costs in the amount of $10.75 million to the State.

On July 24, 2015, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) of California issued a Notice of Violation alleging violation of SCAQMD Rule 403 on fugitive du result of a rapid overpressure that occurred at the Torrance Refinery's electrostatic precipitators on February 18, 2015, which resulted in a release of catalyst dust into the air. EMC reported other violations of SCAQMD rules and regulations, provisions of the California Health and Safety Code, provisions of federal regulations, and applicable Title V Permit Cor within the SCAQMD's authority to enforce that were caused by or contributed to the February 18, 2015, incident. On April 1, 2016, the parties agreed to settle all alleged vic resulting from both the overpressure event and the subsequent start-up of the fluid catalytic cracking unit. As part of the settlement, EMOC agreed to pay $4,712,500 ($2,356,250 penalties and $2,356,250 to a Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP) fund set up by the SCAQMD). Additionally, EMOC agreed to pay up to $100,000 a day, equally split betwe penalties and the SEP fund, relating to potential non-compliance during the start-up process.

As reported in the Corporation's 2012 Form 10-K, on October 31, 2012, the Illinois Attorney General and Will County State's Attorney filed a civil complaint and sought a preli injunction against EMOC relating to an October 18, 2012, release of oil mist from a pressure relief valve associated with the coker unit at EMOC's Joliet Refinery. The refinery repor incident promptly to regulatory authorities and took prompt response actions. The State's civil complaint sought a penalty in excess of $100,000. On November 14, 2012, the parties into an Agreed Order resolving some of the issues, including the State's demand for injunctive relief. The parties agreed in the first quarter of 2016 to resolve and settle all remaining The settlement requires that EMOC pay a penalty of $300,000 and reimburse $26,000 to the Illinois EPA for expenses incurred. Additionally, EMOC is required to complete a cok project by December 31, 2018. The settlement awaits approval and entry by the Will County Court, which is expected to occur in the second quarter of 2016.

Regarding allegations raised by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) concerning the April 28, 2012, discharge of crude oil from ExxonMobil Pipeline Com (EMPCo) North Line Pipeline near Torbert in Point Coupee Parish, Louisiana, previously reported in the Corporation's 2014 Form 10-K and Forms 10-Q for third quarter of 2014 ar quarter of 2013, on March 23, 2016, EMPCo finalized a settlement with LDEQ whereby EMPCo will pay a total of $85,000 ($35,000 in penalties and $50,000 to be paid for a Be Environmental Project) as full resolution of LDEQ's claims related to the discharge.

As last reported in the Corporation's Form 10-Q for the third quarter of 2015, in a matter related to the discharge of crude oil from the Pegasus Pipeline in Mayflower, Faulkner C Arkansas, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) on October 1, 2015, issued a Final Order arising from a November 2013 Notice of Probable V alleging that EMPCo violated multiple federal Pipeline Safety Regulations. The Final Order imposed a penalty of $2,630,400. EMPCo's Petition for Reconsideration of the Final Orc denied by the PHMSA on April 1, 2016, and EMPCo paid the penalty on April 21, 2016.

Refer to the relevant portions of Note 3 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 March 31, 2016

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 Purchased Under the Plans o Programs
January 2016	2,854,156	$76.08	2,854,156	
February 2016	3,037,478	$80.06	3,037,478	
March 2016	3,195,918	$83.12	3,195,918	
Total	9,087,552	$79.89	9,087,552	(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 earnings release dated February 2, 2016, the Corp stated it will continue to acquire shares to offset dilution in conjunction with benefit plans and programs, but had suspended making purchases to reduce shares outstanding e beginning the first quarter of 2016.

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.

The registrant has not filed with this report copies of the instruments defining the rights of holders of long-term debt of the registrant and its subsidiaries for which consolid unconsolidated financial statements are required to be filed. The registrant agrees to furnish a copy of any such instrument to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon reques

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 author

EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION

Date: May 4, 2016	By:	/s/ DAVID S. ROSENTHAL
		David S. Rosenthal Vice President, Controller and Principal Accounting Officer

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

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