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 September 30, 2015
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 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 September 30, 2015
Common stock, without par value	**4,162,938,512**

EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION
FORM 10-Q
FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

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

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	201
Revenues and other income				
Sales and other operating revenue *(1)*	65,679	103,206	201,797	3
Income from equity affiliates	1,783	3,211	6,125	
Other income	(118)	713	1,153	
Total revenues and other income	67,344	107,130	209,075	3
Costs and other deductions				
Crude oil and product purchases	32,276	60,068	102,286	1
Production and manufacturing expenses	8,614	9,951	26,579	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2,967	3,169	8,511	
Depreciation and depletion	4,542	4,362	13,293	
Exploration expenses, including dry holes	324	319	1,005	
Interest expense	78	88	251	
Sales-based taxes *(1)*	5,813	7,519	17,308	
Other taxes and duties	6,981	8,244	20,504	
Total costs and other deductions	61,595	93,720	189,737	2
Income before income taxes	5,749	13,410	19,338	
Income taxes	1,365	5,064	5,617	
Net income including noncontrolling interests	4,384	8,346	13,721	
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	144	276	351	
Net income attributable to ExxonMobil	4,240	8,070	13,370	
Earnings per common share *(dollars)*	1.01	1.89	3.18	
Earnings per common share - assuming dilution *(dollars)*	1.01	1.89	3.18	
Dividends per common share *(dollars)*	0.73	0.69	2.15	
(1) Sales-based taxes included in sales and other operating revenue	*5,813*	*7,519*	*17,308*	*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 COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(millions of dollars)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	201
Net income including noncontrolling interests	4,384	8,346	13,721	
Other comprehensive income (net of income taxes)				
Foreign exchange translation adjustment	(4,023)	(3,828)	(8,379)	
Adjustment for foreign exchange translation (gain)/loss included in net income	-	-	-	
Postretirement benefits reserves adjustment (excluding amortization)	484	372	1,111	
Amortization and settlement of postretirement benefits reserves adjustment included in net periodic benefit costs	367	289	1,075	
Unrealized change in fair value of stock investments	7	(21)	26	
Realized (gain)/loss from stock investments included in net income	3	-	15	
Total other comprehensive income	(3,162)	(3,188)	(6,152)	
Comprehensive income including noncontrolling interests	1,222	5,158	7,569	
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(175)	(27)	(422)	
Comprehensive income attributable to ExxonMobil	1,397	5,185	7,991	

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)

	Sept. 30, 2015	Dec. 31, 2014
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,296	4,616
Cash and cash equivalents – restricted	-	42
Notes and accounts receivable – net	22,157	28,009
Inventories		
Crude oil, products and merchandise	12,249	12,384
Materials and supplies	4,335	4,294
Other current assets	4,197	3,565
Total current assets	47,234	52,910
Investments, advances and long-term receivables	34,315	35,239
Property, plant and equipment – net	250,583	252,668
Other assets, including intangibles – net	8,530	8,676
Total assets	340,662	349,493
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Notes and loans payable	14,473	17,468
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	36,681	42,227
Income taxes payable	3,674	4,938
Total current liabilities	54,828	64,633
Long-term debt	19,839	11,653
Postretirement benefits reserves	24,422	25,802
Deferred income tax liabilities	38,210	39,230
Long-term obligations to equity companies	5,524	5,325
Other long-term obligations	21,000	21,786
Total liabilities	163,823	168,429
Commitments and contingencies (Note 3)		
Equity		
Common stock without par value		
(9,000 million shares authorized, 8,019 million shares issued)	11,443	10,792
Earnings reinvested	412,718	408,384
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(24,336)	(18,957)
Common stock held in treasury		
(3,856 million shares at September 30, 2015 and		
3,818 million shares at December 31, 2014)	(229,102)	(225,820)
ExxonMobil share of equity	170,723	174,399
Noncontrolling interests	6,116	6,665
Total equity	176,839	181,064
Total liabilities and equity	340,662	349,493

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)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income including noncontrolling interests	13,721	26,833
Depreciation and depletion	13,293	12,839
Changes in operational working capital, excluding cash and debt	(1,037)	(460)
All other items – net	(13)	(1,511)
Net cash provided by operating activities	25,964	37,701
Cash flows from investing activities		
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(20,354)	(24,068)
Proceeds associated with sales of subsidiaries, property, plant and equipment, and sales and returns of investments	1,604	3,794
Additional investments and advances	(412)	(1,269)
Other investing activities – net	662	3,415
Net cash used in investing activities	(18,500)	(18,128)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Additions to long-term debt	8,028	5,503
Reductions in long-term debt	(18)	-
Additions/(reductions) in short-term debt – net	(475)	(514)
Additions/(reductions) in debt with three months or less maturity	(2,537)	(5,413)
Cash dividends to ExxonMobil shareholders	(9,036)	(8,644)
Cash dividends to noncontrolling interests	(127)	(172)
Tax benefits related to stock-based awards	-	10
Common stock acquired	(3,285)	(9,865)
Common stock sold	-	10
Net cash used in financing activities	(7,450)	(19,085)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash	(334)	(170)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(320)	318
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	4,616	4,644
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	4,296	4,962
Supplemental Disclosures		
Income taxes paid	5,594	14,338
Cash interest paid	459	295

2015 Non-Cash Transactions

An asset exchange resulted in value received of approximately $500 million including $100 million in cash. The non-cash portion was not included in the "Proceeds associated with : subsidiaries, property, plant and equipment, and sales and returns of investments" or the "All other items-net" lines on the Statement of Cash Flows.

Capital leases of approximately $800 million were not included in "Additions to long-term debt" or "Additions to property, plant and equipment" lines on the Statement of Cash Flow

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, 2013	10,077	387,432	(10,725)	(212,781)	174,003	6,492	[illegible]
Amortization of stock-based awards	588	-	-	-	588	-	
Tax benefits related to stock-based awards	10	-	-	-	10	-	
Other	6	-	-	-	6	-	
Net income for the period	-	25,950	-	-	25,950	883	
Dividends – common shares	-	(8,644)	-	-	(8,644)	(172)	
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(1,471)	-	(1,471)	(295)	
Acquisitions, at cost	-	-	-	(9,865)	(9,865)	-	
Dispositions	-	-	-	10	10	-	
Balance as of September 30, 2014	10,681	404,738	(12,196)	(222,636)	180,587	6,908	[illegible]
Balance as of December 31, 2014	10,792	408,384	(18,957)	(225,820)	174,399	6,665	[illegible]
Amortization of stock-based awards	647	-	-	-	647	-	
Tax benefits related to stock-based awards	9	-	-	-	9	-	
Other	(5)	-	-	-	(5)	-	
Net income for the period	-	13,370	-	-	13,370	351	
Dividends – common shares	-	(9,036)	-	-	(9,036)	(127)	
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(5,379)	-	(5,379)	(773)	
Acquisitions, at cost	-	-	-	(3,285)	(3,285)	-	
Dispositions	-	-	-	3	3	-	
Balance as of September 30, 2015	11,443	412,718	(24,336)	(229,102)	170,723	6,116	[illegible]

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015			Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014		
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	(3,818)	4,201	8,019	(3,684)	[illegible]
Acquisitions	-	(38)	(38)	-	(100)	[illegible]
Dispositions	-	-	-	-	-	[illegible]
Balance as of September 30	8,019	(3,856)	4,163	8,019	(3,784)	[illegible]

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 2014 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 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 Standard

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 ExxonMobil is evaluating the standard and its effect on the Corporation's 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 h 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 September 30, 2015, 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 September 30, 2015		
	Equity Company Obligations *(1)*	Other Third Party Obligations	Total
		(millions of dollars)	
Guarantees			
Debt-related	85	37	122
Other	2,665	4,546	7,211
Total	2,750	4,583	7,333

(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 September 30, 201
similar 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 car
only 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) assum
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
associated with that application. On July 28, 2015, the Committee issued an order that would lift the stay of enforcement unless, within 30 days, Venezuela delivered a commitment
the award if the application to annul is denied. On September 17, 2015, the Committee ruled that Venezuela had complied with the requirement to submit a written commitment to p
award and so left the stay of enforcement in place. A hearing on Venezuela's application for annulment is scheduled for January 25-27, 2016.

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 judgm
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.

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, 2013	(846)	(9,879)	-	(
Current period change excluding amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(2,637)	176	(57)	
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	163	884	-	
Total change in accumulated other comprehensive income	(2,474)	1,060	(57)	
Balance as of September 30, 2014	(3,320)	(8,819)	(57)	(
Balance as of December 31, 2014	(5,952)	(12,945)	(60)	(
Current period change excluding amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(7,497)	1,036	26	
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	-	1,041	15	
Total change in accumulated other comprehensive income	(7,497)	2,077	41	
Balance as of September 30, 2015	(13,449)	(10,868)	(19)	(

Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income - Before-tax Income/(Expense)	**Three Months Ended September 30,**		**Nine Months Ended September 30,**	
	2015	**2014**	**2015**	**2**
		(millions of dollars)		
Foreign exchange translation gain/(loss) included in net income (Statement of Income line: Other income)	-	-	-	
Amortization and settlement of postretirement benefits reserves adjustment included in net periodic benefit costs *(1)*	(534)	(430)	(1,552)	
Realized change in fair value of stock investments included in net income (Statement of Income line: Other income)	(5)	-	(23)	

(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 September 30,**		**Nine Months Ende September 30,**	
	2015	**2014**	**2015**	**2**
		(millions of dollars)		
Foreign exchange translation adjustment	82	70	147	
Postretirement benefits reserves adjustment (excluding amortization)	(225)	(138)	(527)	
Amortization and settlement of postretirement benefits reserves adjustment included in net periodic benefit costs	(167)	(141)	(477)	
Unrealized change in fair value of stock investments	(3)	11	(14)	
Realized change in fair value of stock investments included in net income	(2)	-	(8)	
Total	(315)	(198)	(879)	

5. Earnings Per Share

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2(
Earnings per common share				
Net income attributable to ExxonMobil *(millions of dollars)*	4,240	8,070	13,370	
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding *(millions of shares)*	4,190	4,267	4,201	
Earnings per common share *(dollars) (1)*	1.01	1.89	3.18	

(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 September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	20
		(millions of dollars)		
Components of net benefit cost				
Pension Benefits - U.S.				
Service cost	231	156	625	
Interest cost	196	202	589	
Expected return on plan assets	(208)	(200)	(622)	
Amortization of actuarial loss/(gain) and prior service cost	137	105	411	
Net pension enhancement and curtailment/settlement cost	117	113	351	
Net benefit cost	473	376	1,354	
Pension Benefits - Non-U.S.				
Service cost	170	144	518	
Interest cost	206	285	636	
Expected return on plan assets	(268)	(300)	(819)	
Amortization of actuarial loss/(gain) and prior service cost	198	183	617	
Net pension enhancement and curtailment/settlement cost	24	-	24	
Net benefit cost	330	312	976	
Other Postretirement Benefits				
Service cost	42	32	127	
Interest cost	86	89	259	
Expected return on plan assets	(7)	(9)	(21)	
Amortization of actuarial loss/(gain) and prior service cost	46	29	137	
Net benefit cost	167	141	502	

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 $19,064 million at September 30, 2015, and $11,660 million at December 31, 2014, as compared to recorded book values of $18,790 million at September 30, 2015, and $11,278 m December 31, 2014. The increase in the estimated fair value and book value of long-term debt reflects the Corporation's issuance of $8.0 billion of long-term debt in the first quarter c The $8.0 billion of long-term debt is comprised of $500 million of floating-rate notes due in 2018, $500 million of floating-rate notes due in 2022, $1,600 million of 1.305% notes due $1,500 million of 1.912% notes due in 2020, $1,150 million of 2.397% notes due in 2022, $1,750 million of 2.709% notes due in 2025, and $1,000 million of 3.567% notes due in 2045.

The fair value of long-term debt by hierarchy level at September 30, 2015, is: Level 1 $18,699 million; Level 2 $303 million; and Level 3 $62 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.

8. **Disclosures about Segments and Related Information**

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	201
	(millions of dollars)			
Earnings After Income Tax				
Upstream				
United States	(442)	1,257	(541)	
Non-U.S.	1,800	5,159	6,785	
Downstream				
United States	487	460	1,466	
Non-U.S.	1,546	564	3,740	
Chemical				
United States	526	765	1,866	
Non-U.S.	701	435	1,589	
All other	(378)	(570)	(1,535)	
Corporate total	4,240	8,070	13,370	
Sales and Other Operating Revenue *(1)*				
Upstream				
United States	2,115	3,773	6,471	
Non-U.S.	3,760	5,367	12,268	
Downstream				
United States	18,737	31,367	57,920	
Non-U.S.	34,033	52,580	103,691	1
Chemical				
United States	2,718	3,920	8,298	
Non-U.S.	4,314	6,196	13,143	
All other	2	3	6	
Corporate total	65,679	103,206	201,797	[illegible]

(1) Includes sales-based taxes

Intersegment Revenue				
Upstream				
United States	982	1,866	3,386	
Non-U.S.	5,266	10,466	16,209	
Downstream				
United States	3,075	4,390	9,700	
Non-U.S.	5,424	11,086	17,224	
Chemical				
United States	1,858	2,775	5,765	
Non-U.S.	1,380	2,328	4,063	
All other	74	69	212	

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

FUNCTIONAL EARNINGS SUMMARY

Earnings (U.S. GAAP)	Third Quarter		First Nine Months	
	2015	2014	2015	20
		(millions of dollars)		
Upstream				
United States	(442)	1,257	(541)	
Non-U.S.	1,800	5,159	6,785	
Downstream				
United States	487	460	1,466	
Non-U.S.	1,546	564	3,740	
Chemical				
United States	526	765	1,866	
Non-U.S.	701	435	1,589	
Corporate and financing	(378)	(570)	(1,535)	
Net Income attributable to ExxonMobil (U.S. GAAP)	4,240	8,070	13,370	
Earnings per common share *(dollars)*	1.01	1.89	3.18	
Earnings per common share - assuming dilution *(dollars)*	1.01	1.89	3.18	

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 THIRD QUARTER 2015 RESULTS

ExxonMobil's third quarter 2015 earnings were $4.2 billion, or $1.01 per diluted share, compared with $8.1 billion a year earlier. Significantly lower Upstream realizations more thar higher Downstream and Chemical earnings.

The Corporation maintains a relentless focus on business fundamentals, including cost management, regardless of commodity prices. Quarterly results reflect the continued strengtl Downstream and Chemical businesses and underscore the benefits of our integrated business model.

Upstream production volumes increased 2.3 percent, or 87,000 barrels per day, to 3.9 million oil-equivalent barrels per day. Liquids volumes of 2.3 million barrels per day rose 13 j driven by new developments in Canada, Indonesia, the United States, Angola and Nigeria.

Earnings in the first nine months of 2015 were $13.4 billion, down $12.6 billion, or 48 percent, from 2014.

Earnings per share, assuming dilution, decreased 47 percent to $3.18.

Capital and exploration expenditures were $23.6 billion, down 16 percent from 2014.

Oil-equivalent production increased 2.7 percent from 2014, with liquids up 10 percent and natural gas down 5.7 percent.

The corporation distributed $11.5 billion to shareholders in the first nine months of 2015 through $9 billion in dividends and $2.5 billion in share purchases to reduce shares outstanc

	Third Quarter		First Nine Months	
	2015	2014	2015	2
		(millions of dollars)		
Upstream earnings				
United States	(442)	1,257	(541)	
Non-U.S.	1,800	5,159	6,785	
Total	1,358	6,416	6,244	

Upstream earnings were $1,358 million in the third quarter of 2015, down $5,058 million from the third quarter of 2014. Lower liquids and gas realizations decreased earnings by $5.1 while volume and mix effects, driven by new developments, increased earnings by $110 million. All other items decreased earnings by $70 million.

On an oil-equivalent basis, production increased 2.3 percent from the third quarter of 2014. Liquids production totaled 2.3 million barrels per day, up 266,000 barrels per day, with ramp-up and entitlement effects partly offset by field decline. Natural gas production was 9.5 billion cubic feet per day, down 1.1 billion cubic feet per day from 2014 due to reg restrictions in the Netherlands and field decline, partly offset by project volumes.

U.S. Upstream earnings declined $1,699 million from the third quarter of 2014 to a loss of $442 million in the third quarter of 2015. Non-U.S. Upstream earnings were $1,800 million $3,359 million from the prior year.

Upstream earnings were $6,244 million for the first nine months of 2015, down $15,836 million from 2014. Lower realizations decreased earnings by $15.1 billion. Favorable volume effects increased earnings by $680 million. All other items, primarily the absence of prior year asset management gains, decreased earnings by $1.5 billion.

On an oil-equivalent basis, production of 4 million barrels per day was up 2.7 percent compared to the same period in 2014. Liquids production of 2.3 million barrels per day in 213,000 barrels per day, with project ramp-up and entitlement effects partly offset by field decline. Natural gas production of 10.5 billion cubic feet per day decreased 630 million cu per day from 2014 as regulatory restrictions in the Netherlands and field decline were partly offset by project ramp-up and entitlement effects.

U.S. Upstream earnings declined $4,235 million from 2014 to a loss of $541 million for the first nine months of 2015. Earnings outside the U.S. were $6,785 million, down $11,601 milli the prior year.

Upstream additional information	Third Quarter	First Nine Months
	(thousands of barrels daily)	
Volumes reconciliation (Oil-equivalent production)*(1)*		
2014	3,831	3,940
Entitlements - Net interest	(32)	(26)
Entitlements - Price / Spend / Other	132	159
Quotas	-	-
Divestments	(17)	(27)
Growth / Other	4	1
2015	3,918	4,047

(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 consis 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.

	Third Quarter		First Nine Months	
	2015	2014	2015	2
		(millions of dollars)		
Downstream earnings				
United States	487	460	1,466	
Non-U.S.	1,546	564	3,740	
Total	2,033	1,024	5,206	

Downstream earnings were $2,033 million, up $1,009 million from the third quarter of 2014. Stronger margins increased earnings by $1.4 billion. Lower refining volumes due to maintenance-related activities decreased earnings by $280 million. All other items, including maintenance-driven expenditures partly offset by favorable foreign exchange i decreased earnings by $110 million. Petroleum product sales of 5.8 million barrels per day were 211,000 barrels per day lower than the prior year.

Earnings from the U.S. Downstream were $487 million, up $27 million from the third quarter of 2014. Non-U.S. Downstream earnings of $1,546 million were $982 million higher than last

---

Downstream earnings of $5,206 million for the first nine months of 2015 increased $2,658 million from 2014. Stronger margins increased earnings by $3.5 billion. Volume and mix decreased earnings by $280 million. All other items, including higher maintenance expense, decreased earnings by $580 million. Petroleum product sales of 5.8 million barrels per da 107,000 barrels per day lower than 2014.

U.S. Downstream earnings were $1,466 million, a decrease of $153 million from 2014. Non-U.S. Downstream earnings were $3,740 million, up $2,811 million from the prior year.

	Third Quarter		First Nine Months	
	2015	2014	2015	2
		(millions of dollars)		
Chemical earnings				
United States	526	765	1,866	
Non-U.S.	701	435	1,589	
Total	1,227	1,200	3,455	

Chemical earnings of $1,227 million were $27 million higher than the third quarter of 2014. Margins increased earnings by $210 million, benefiting from lower feedstock costs. Volu effects increased earnings by $30 million. All other items, primarily unfavorable foreign exchange effects, decreased earnings by $210 million. Third quarter prime product sales of 6.1 metric tons were 167,000 metric tons lower than the prior year's third quarter.

Chemical earnings of $3,455 million for the first nine months of 2015 increased $367 million from 2014. Higher margins increased earnings by $790 million. Favorable volume mix increased earnings by $130 million. All other items, including unfavorable foreign exchange effects partly offset by asset management gains, decreased earnings by $560 millior product sales of 18.2 million metric tons were down 287,000 metric tons from 2014.

	Third Quarter		First Nine Months	
	2015	2014	2015	2
		(millions of dollars)		
Corporate and financing earnings	(378)	(570)	(1,535)	

Corporate and financing expenses were $378 million for the third quarter of 2015, down $192 million from the third quarter of 2014 driven by favorable tax and financing items.

Corporate and financing expenses were $1,535 billion in the first nine months of 2015, down $231 million from 2014.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

	Third Quarter		First Nine Months	
	2015	2014	2015	20
		(millions of dollars)		
Net cash provided by/(used in)				
Operating activities			25,964	
Investing activities			(18,500)	(
Financing activities			(7,450)	(
Effect of exchange rate changes			(334)	
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			(320)	
Cash and cash equivalents (at end of period)			4,296	
Cash and cash equivalents – restricted (at end of period)			-	
Total cash and cash equivalents (at end of period)			4,296	
Cash flow from operations and asset sales				
Net cash provided by operating activities (U.S. GAAP)	9,174	12,396	25,964	
Proceeds associated with sales of subsidiaries, property, plant & equipment, and sales and returns of investments	491	127	1,604	
Cash flow from operations and asset sales	9,665	12,523	27,568	

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 third quarter of 2015 was $9.7 billion, including asset sales of $0.5 billion, a decrease of $2.8 billion from the comparable 2014 perioc lower earnings partially offset by higher proceeds from asset sales.

Cash provided by operating activities totaled $26.0 billion for the first nine months of 2015, $11.7 billion lower than 2014. The major source of funds was net income in noncontrolling interests of $13.7 billion, a decrease of $13.1 billion from the prior year period. The adjustment for the noncash provision of $13.3 billion for depreciation and de increased by $0.5 billion. Changes in operational working capital decreased cash flows by $1.0 billion in 2015 and $0.5 billion in 2014. All other items net had no impact on cash in 20 decreased cash by $1.5 billion in 2014. For additional details, see the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows on page 6.

Investing activities for the first nine months of 2015 used net cash of $18.5 billion, a decrease of $0.4 billion compared to the prior year. Spending for additions to property, pla equipment of $20.4 billion was $3.7 billion lower than 2014. Proceeds from asset sales of $1.6 billion decreased $2.2 billion. Additional investment and advances decreased $0.9 billion billion. Other investing activities – net decreased $2.7 billion to $0.7 billion.

Cash flow from operations and asset sales in the first nine months of 2015 was $27.6 billion, including asset sales of $1.6 billion, and decreased $13.9 billion from the comparable 2014 primarily due to lower earnings and lower proceeds from asset sales.

During the first quarter of 2015, the Corporation issued $8.0 billion of long-term debt and used part of the proceeds to reduce short-term debt. Net cash used in financing activities billion in the first nine months of 2015 was $11.6 billion lower than 2014 reflecting the 2015 debt issuance and a lower level of purchases of shares of ExxonMobil stock in 2015.

During the third quarter of 2015, Exxon Mobil Corporation purchased 6.5 million shares of its common stock for the treasury at a gross cost of $500 million. These purchases were to the number of shares outstanding. Shares outstanding decreased from 4,169 million at the end of second quarter to 4,163 million at the end of the third quarter 2015. Purchases may b 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 $3.6 billion in the third quarter of 2015 through dividends and share purchases to reduce shares outstanding.

Total cash and cash equivalents of $4.3 billion at the end of the third quarter of 2015 compared to $5.0 billion at the end of the third quarter of 2014.

Total debt of $34.3 billion compared to $29.1 billion at year-end 2014. The Corporation's debt to total capital ratio was 16.2 percent at the end of the third quarter of 2015 compared percent at year-end 2014.

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

	Third Quarter		First Nine Months	
	2015	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
		(millions of dollars)		
Income taxes	1,365	5,064	5,617	15
Effective income tax rate	*32%*	*43%*	*37%*	
Sales-based taxes	5,813	7,519	17,308	22
All other taxes and duties	7,585	9,060	22,454	27
Total	14,763	21,643	45,379	65

Income, sales-based and all other taxes and duties totaled $14.8 billion for the third quarter of 2015, a decrease of $6.9 billion from 2014. Income tax expense decreased by $3.7 billion billion reflecting lower earnings and a lower effective tax rate. The effective income tax rate was 32 percent compared to 43 percent in the prior year period due to favorable one-tin and a lower share of earnings in higher tax jurisdictions. Sales-based taxes and all other taxes and duties decreased by $3.2 billion to $13.4 billion as a result of lower sales realizations

---

Income, sales-based and all other taxes and duties totaled $45.4 billion for the first nine months of 2015, a decrease of $20.6 billion from 2014. Income tax expense decreased by $10. to $5.6 billion as a result of lower earnings and a lower effective tax rate. The effective income tax rate was 37 percent compared to 43 percent in the prior year due primarily to a low of earnings in higher tax jurisdictions. Sales-based and all other taxes decreased by $10.3 billion to $39.8 billion as a result of lower sales realizations.

CAPITAL AND EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES

	Third Quarter		First Nine Months	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
		(millions of dollars)		
Upstream (including exploration expenses)	6,374	8,424	19,537	24,08
Downstream	586	780	1,834	2,00
Chemical	669	626	2,151	1,97
Other	41	7	113	1
Total	7,670	9,837	23,635	28,07

Capital and exploration expenditures in the third quarter of 2015 were $7.7 billion, down 22 percent from the third quarter of 2014, in line with plan.

Capital and exploration expenditures in the first nine months of 2015 were $23.6 billion, down 16 percent from the first nine months of 2014 due primarily to lower major project sp The Corporation anticipates an average investment profile of about $34 billion per year for the next few years. Actual spending could vary depending on the progress of individual p 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. Exxo is evaluating the standard and its effect on the Corporation's financial statements.

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; capi 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 law or gove regulation, including tax and environmental requirements; the outcome of commercial negotiations; changes in technical or operating conditions; and other factors discussed un heading "Factors Affecting Future Results" in the "Investors" section of our website and in Item 1A of ExxonMobil's 2014 Form 10-K. We assume no duty to update these statemen 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 nine months ended September 30, 2015, does not differ materially from that discussed under Item 7A of the registrant's Annual Report on For for 2014.

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 September 30, 2015. Based on that evaluation, these officers have concluded that the Corporation's disclosure contr procedures 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 1 amended, is accumulated and communicated to them in a manner that allows for timely decisions regarding required disclosures and are effective in ensuring that such inform recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. There were no changes dur Corporation's last 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

Following ExxonMobil Oil Corporation's (EMOC) self-reporting of an air emission event at the ExxonMobil Beaumont Chemical Plant which exceeded provisions of the Administrative Code and Texas Health and Safety Code, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), on September 17, 2015, notified EMOC that TCEQ was seeking a of $150,000 in connection with the incident.

As last reported in the Corporation's Form 10-Q for the first quarter of 2015, ExxonMobil Pipeline Company (EMPCo), the United States and the State of Arkansas reached agreeme Consent Decree to resolve the enforcement action related to the discharge of crude oil from the Pegasus Pipeline in Mayflower, Faulkner County, Arkansas. Under the terms of the C Decree, EMPCo was to make several process changes and to pay a $3.19 million civil penalty to the United States and $1.88 million to the State of Arkansas consisting of a $1 milli penalty, $600,000 towards a supplemental environmental project and $280,000 to reimburse expenses of the Arkansas Attorney General's Office. The United States District Court Eastern District of Arkansas approved the Consent Decree on August 12, 2015 and EMPCo has made all payments required by the Consent Decree, with the exception of the Supple Environmental Project portion which continues to be progressed as contemplated under the Consent Decree. In a matter related to the same discharge of crude oil from the P Pipeline, on October 1, 2015, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration issued a Final Order arising from a November 2013 Notice of Probable Violation allegi EMPCo violated multiple federal Pipeline Safety Regulations. The Final Order imposed a penalty of $2,630,400 on EMPCo. EMPCo has filed a Petition for Reconsideration of the Fina The Final Order and demanded penalty are stayed.

As reported in the Corporation's Form 10-K for 2014 and Form 10-Q for the second quarter of 2012, Chalmette Refining LLC (CRLLC), at the time the owner of the Chalmette Refiner operated by EMOC), and the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, were in discussions to resolve self-reported deviations from refinery operations and relating to certai Air Act Title V permit conditions, limits and other requirements. On June 17, 2015, EMOC, Mobil Pipe Line Company, and PDV Chalmette LLC, the three holders of ownership inte CRLLC, entered into an Agreement with PBF Holding Company LLC (PBF) to sell their ownership interests to PBF. The agreement provides that, at change in control, which occu November 1, 2015, PBF would assume the environmental liabilities of CRLLC, including any potential fines, penalties, or enforcement action relating to historical Title V deviations from the operation of the refinery.

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

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
		Issuer Purchase of Equity Securities for Quarter Ended September 30, 2015		
July 2015	2,137,699	$81.99	2,137,699	
August 2015	2,198,427	$75.84	2,198,427	
September 2015	2,176,981	$73.02	2,176,981	
Total	6,513,107	$76.91	6,513,107	(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 October 30, 2 Corporation stated that fourth quarter 2015 share purchases to reduce shares outstanding are anticipated to equal $500 million. Purchases may be made in both the open mar through 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 author

EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION

Date: November 4, 2015	By:	/s/ DAVID S. ROSENTHAL
		David S. Rosenthal Vice President, Controller and Principal Accounting Officer

INDEX TO 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.