

Module: Introduction

Page: Introduction

CC0.1

Introduction

Please give a general description and introduction to your organization.

ExxonMobil is the world's largest publicly traded international oil and gas company. We hold an industry-leading inventory of global oil and gas resources. We are the world's largest integrated refiner and manufacturer of lube basestocks, a leading marketer of petroleum products and finished lubricants, and one of the largest chemical companies in the world. We are also a technology company, applying science and innovation to find better, safer and cleaner ways to deliver the energy the world needs.

Our Upstream business encompasses high-quality exploration opportunities across all resource types and geographies, an industry-leading resource base, a portfolio of world-class projects, and a diverse set of producing assets. We have an active exploration or production presence in 36 countries. We sell natural gas in almost all major and developing markets. Our total net oil and gas production available for sale in 2015 averaged 4.1 million oil-equivalent barrels per day.

ExxonMobil's Downstream business has a diverse global portfolio of refining and distribution facilities, lubricant plants, marketing operations, and brands, supported by a world-class research and engineering organization. We are one of the world's largest refiners and lube basestock manufacturers. ExxonMobil's operating results reflect 23 refineries with distillation capacity of more than 5 million barrels per day and lube basestock capacity of 136 thousand barrels per day. Our fuels and lubricants marketing businesses have a global reach, supported by world-renowned brands, including Exxon, Mobil, and Esso.

ExxonMobil Chemical Company is one of the largest chemical companies in the world. Our product portfolio is a unique combination of commodity and specialty businesses that have been developed through proprietary technology. We are one of the largest producers of aromatics and olefins, the basic petrochemical building blocks, and polyolefins, including plastics such as polyethylene and polypropylene. Our world-scale, integrated facilities allow us to produce a diverse set of less cyclical specialty products that deliver advanced performance and value to our customers in a broad array of applications. In 2015, chemical prime product sales totaled 24.7 million metric tons.

Note: The term 'project' as used in this report does not necessarily have the same meaning as under any government payment transparency reporting rules

CC0.2

Reporting Year

Please state the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

The current reporting year is the latest/most recent 12-month period for which data is reported. Enter the dates of this year first.

We request data for more than one reporting period for some emission accounting questions. Please provide data for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not provided this information before, or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. (This does not apply if you have been offered and selected the option of answering the shorter questionnaire). If you are going to provide additional years of data, please give the dates of those reporting periods here. Work backwards from the most recent reporting year.

Please enter dates in following format: day(DD)/month(MM)/year(YYYY) (i.e. 31/01/2001).

Enter Periods that will be disclosed

Thu 01 Jan 2015 - Thu 31 Dec 2015

CC0.3

Country list configuration

Please select the countries for which you will be supplying data. If you are responding to the Electric Utilities module, this selection will be carried forward to assist you in completing your response.

Select country

Rest of world

CC0.4

Currency selection

Please select the currency in which you would like to submit your response. All financial information contained in the response should be in this currency.

USD(\$)

CC0.6

Modules

As part of the request for information on behalf of investors, electric utilities, companies with electric utility activities or assets, companies in the automobile or auto component manufacture sub-industries, companies in the oil and gas sub-industries, companies in the information technology and telecommunications sectors and companies in the food, beverage and tobacco industry group should complete supplementary questions in addition to the main questionnaire.

If you are in these sector groupings (according to the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS)), the corresponding sector modules will not appear below but will automatically appear in the navigation bar when you save this page. If you want to query your classification, please email respond@cdp.net.

If you have not been presented with a sector module that you consider would be appropriate for your company to answer, please select the module below. If you wish to view the questions first, please see <https://www.cdp.net/en-US/Programmes/Pages/More-questionnaires.aspx>.

Further Information

Module: Management

Page: CC1. Governance

CC1.1

Where is the highest level of direct responsibility for climate change within your organization?

Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or other committee appointed by the Board

CC1.1a

Please identify the position of the individual or name of the committee with this responsibility

The Board of Directors is comprised of twelve independent directors and two executive directors. The Board's Public Issues and Contributions Committee is responsible for the oversight of safety, health, and environmental performance, including issues associated with the risks of climate change. This committee reviews the effectiveness of the Corporation's policies, programs, and practices on safety, health and the environment, and social responsibility. The Committee hears reports relating to operating units' safety and environmental activities and also visits operating sites to observe and comment on current operating practices. All members of the Committee are independent within the meaning of the NYSE listing standards. The Committee's charter is available on the Corporate Governance section of our website. Corporate governance is managed with systems and standards for all aspects of our business. With regard to management, the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, the President and the other members of the Management Committee ultimately have responsibility for climate change matters. Specific to environmental issues including climate change, there are timely interactions with members of the Management Committee as well as updates at least annually with the ExxonMobil Board of Directors and the Public Issues and Contributions Committee. On the subject of the risks of climate change, the full ExxonMobil Board of Directors receives in depth briefings at least annually that cover updates on public policy, scientific and technical research, as well as company positions and actions in this area. In addition, the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, the President and the other members of the Management Committee are actively engaged in discussions relating to greenhouse gas emissions and the risks of climate change on an ongoing basis.

CC1.2
Do you provide incentives for the management of climate change issues, including the attainment of targets?

Yes

CC1.2a
Please provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate change issues

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator	Comment
Other: Board Chairman, CEO, Management Committee, and all management, professional, and technical employees	Monetary reward	Other: See Comment	Environmental performance (including GHG emissions and energy efficiency) is assessed and recognized through the annual planning and budget process. During this process, key strategies and objectives are established for each business line for both the short and long term. Results are regularly stewarded against prior commitments. Each year the businesses and individual sites are assessed on how well they are executing the strategies outlined for their operating unit. They are assessed on the performance of the Corporation overall and each of the respective business lines for which they have responsibility, on both an absolute basis and relative to companies of comparable size and scope of business activities. Performance is assessed throughout the year during specific business reviews and other meetings that provide reports on strategy development; operating and financial results; safety, health, and environmental results, including GHG emissions and energy efficiency; business controls; and other areas pertinent to the general performance of the Company. In assessing the performance, weights are not assigned to the factors considered. Performance in environmental stewardship areas is used in our merit-driven employee development and compensation systems.

Further Information

Page: **CC2, Strategy**

CC2.1
Please select the option that best describes your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company wide risk management processes

CC2.1a
Please provide further details on your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities

Frequency of monitoring	To whom are results reported?	Geographical areas considered	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Annually	Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or committee appointed by the Board	We consider risks associated with climate change across our global operations	> 6 years	ExxonMobil reviews the risks of climate change with its full Board of Directors annually

CC2.1b
Please describe how your risk and opportunity identification processes are applied at both company and asset level

ExxonMobil is committed to conducting business in a manner that is compatible with the environmental and economic needs of the communities in which we operate, and that protects the safety, security, and health of our employees, those involved with our operations, our customers, and the public. These commitments are documented in our Safety, Health, Environment, and Product Safety policies. These policies are put into practice through a disciplined management framework called the Operations Integrity Management System (OIMS).

ExxonMobil's OIMS Framework establishes common worldwide expectations for addressing risks inherent in our business. The term Operations Integrity (OI) is used by ExxonMobil to address all aspects of its business that can impact personnel and process safety, security, health, and environmental performance, including energy efficiency and risks from climate change.

The OIMS Framework includes 11 Elements. Each Element contains an underlying principle and a set of Expectations. The OIMS Framework also includes the characteristics of, and processes for, evaluating and implementing OI Management Systems.

Application of the OIMS Framework is required across all of ExxonMobil, with particular emphasis on design, construction and operations. Management is responsible for ensuring that management systems satisfying the Framework are in place. The scope, priority and pace of management system implementation should be consistent with the risks associated with the business.

The eleven elements of OIMS are:

1. Management, Leadership, and Accountability
2. Risk Assessment and Management
3. Facilities Design and Construction
4. Information/Documentation
5. Personnel and Training
6. Operations and Maintenance
7. Management of Change
8. Third-Party Services
9. Incident Investigation and Analysis
10. Community Awareness and Emergency Response
11. Operations Integrity Assessment and Improvement

CC2.1c

How do you prioritize the risks and opportunities identified?

ExxonMobil applies established OIMS systems and process to assess risks and opportunities, identify potential actions and prioritize the rate and pace of implementation.

**CC2.2
Is climate change integrated into your business strategy?**

Yes

**CC2.2a
Please describe the process of how climate change is integrated into your business strategy and any outcomes of this process**

Society continues to face the dual challenge of meeting energy demand to support the economic growth needed for improved living standards, while simultaneously addressing the risks posed by rising greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. While future temperature changes and the associated impacts are difficult to accurately predict, we believe the risks of climate change are real and warrant thoughtful action. ExxonMobil is committed to providing affordable energy to support human progress while advancing effective solutions to address the risks of climate change. Our climate change risk management strategy includes four components: engaging on climate change policy, developing future technology, mitigating greenhouse gas emissions in our operations and developing solutions that reduce greenhouse gas emissions for our customers.

Managing the risks of climate change will require increased innovation and collaboration. Therefore, ExxonMobil engages a variety of stakeholders — including policymakers, investors, consumers, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academics and the public — on climate change issues of direct relevance to the company.

As society transitions to lower greenhouse gas emission energy solutions, technological advancements that change the way we produce and use energy will be instrumental in providing the global economy with the energy it needs while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Recognizing the limitations associated with most existing low greenhouse gas emissions energy technologies, particularly in delivering the necessary economy and scale, we are conducting fundamental research to develop low greenhouse gas emission energy solutions that have the potential to be economically feasible without subsidies, standards or mandates. ExxonMobil is pioneering scientific research to discover innovative approaches to enhance existing and develop next-generation energy sources.

As we seek to increase production of oil and natural gas to meet growing global energy demand, we are committed to continuing to take actions to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions within our operations. In the near term, we are working to increase energy efficiency while reducing flaring, venting and fugitive emissions in our operations. In the medium term, we are deploying proven technologies such as cogeneration and carbon capture and sequestration where technically and economically feasible. Longer term, we are conducting and supporting research to develop breakthrough, game-changing technologies. Through our commitment to energy efficiency, application of structured processes and continued use of a bottom-up approach, we continue to yield industry-leading results. For example, in the 2010, 2012 and 2014 Refining Industry Surveys, ExxonMobil's global refining operations achieved first quartile energy efficiency performance. Since 2000, ExxonMobil has spent approximately \$7 billion to develop lower-emission energy solutions.

While ExxonMobil strives to improve efficiency throughout our own operations, we are also delivering solutions that enable our customers to reduce their own emissions and improve their own energy efficiency as well as increase reliability, performance and longevity of the associated products. These solutions can be characterized as: 1) Expanding the supply of cleaner-burning natural gas to reduce emissions in power generation, 2) Developing premium, high-efficiency fuels and lubricants and 3) Creating innovative chemical materials that can be applied in a range of consumer products. One of the greatest opportunities for society to reduce greenhouse gas emissions is through the use of natural gas in power generation. Natural gas is a flexible, abundant and low emissions fuel that is available across the globe. On a life cycle basis, from extraction through electricity consumption, using natural gas emits up to 60 percent fewer greenhouse gas emissions than coal. It is also the ideal partner for intermittent renewable energy sources, such as solar or wind, as it can provide reliable power when these renewable sources are not available. As the world moves toward a lower greenhouse gas emissions-intensive energy mix over the coming decades, natural gas will be one of the most important fuels to enable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

**CC2.2c
Does your company use an internal price of carbon?**

Yes

**CC2.2d
Please provide details and examples of how your company uses an internal price of carbon**

ExxonMobil's long-range annual forecast, The Outlook for Energy, examines energy supply and demand trends for approximately 100 countries, 15 demand sectors and 20 different energy types. The Outlook forms the foundation for the company's business strategies and helps guide our investment decisions. In response to projected increases in global fuel and electricity demand, our 2016 Outlook estimates that global energy-related CO2 emissions will peak around 2030 and then begin to decline. A host of trends contribute to this downturn — including slowing population growth, maturing economies and a shift to cleaner fuels like natural gas and renewables — some voluntary and some the result of policy.

ExxonMobil addresses the potential for future climate change policy, including the potential for restrictions on emissions, by estimating a proxy cost of carbon. This cost, which in some geographies may approach \$80 per ton by 2040, has been included in our Outlook for several years. This approach seeks to reflect potential policies governments may employ related to the exploration, development, production, transportation or use of carbon-based fuels. We believe our view on the potential for future policy action is realistic and by no means represents a "business-as-usual" case. We require all of our business lines to include, where appropriate, an estimate of greenhouse gas-related emissions costs in their economics when seeking funding for capital investments.

**CC2.3
Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate change through any of the following? (tick all that apply)**

- Direct engagement with policy makers
- Trade associations
- Funding research organizations

**CC2.3a
On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?**

Focus of legislation	Corporate Position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
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Other: Sound Climate Policy	Support	ExxonMobil engages a variety of stakeholders — including policymakers, investors, consumers, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academics and the public — on climate change issues of direct relevance to the company. We engage stakeholders directly and with trade associations around the world to encourage sound policy solutions for addressing these risks.	ExxonMobil believes the long-term objective of effective policy is to reduce the risks posed by climate change at minimum societal cost, in balance with other societal priorities such as poverty eradication, education, health, security and affordable energy. We fundamentally believe that free markets, innovation and technology are essential to addressing the risks of climate change. Success in developing and deploying impactful technologies will highly depend on governments creating a policy landscape that enables innovation and competition. Policies need to be clear and guard against duplicative, overlapping and conflicting regulations, which send mixed signals to the market and impose unnecessary costs on consumers. We believe that effective policies are those that: Promote global participation; Let market prices drive the selection of solutions; Ensure a uniform and predictable cost of greenhouse gas emissions across the economy; Minimize complexity and administrative costs; Maximize transparency; and Provide flexibility for future adjustments to react to developments in climate science and the economic impacts of climate policies. Policies based on these principles minimize overall costs to society and allow markets to help determine the most effective and commercially viable solutions. Given the wide range of societal priorities and limited global resources, all policies, including climate change policy, must be as economically efficient as possible. ExxonMobil believes that market-based systems that impose a uniform, economy-wide cost on greenhouse gas emissions are more economically efficient policy options than mandates or standards. This is because market-based policies more effectively drive consumer behavior and technology innovation, while mandates and standards eliminate consumer choice and can perpetuate ineffective technologies. Since 2009, ExxonMobil has held the view that a properly designed, revenue-neutral carbon tax is a more effective market-based option than a cap-and-trade approach. A carbon tax is more transparent, can be implemented in existing tax infrastructure, avoids the complexity of creating and regulating carbon markets where none exist and reduces greenhouse gas emissions price volatility, thus delivering a clearer, more consistent long-term market price signal.
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CC2.3b
Are you on the Board of any trade associations or provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

CC2.3c
Please enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation

Trade association	Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?	Please explain the trade association's position	How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)	Consistent	In June 2015, IPIECA published a series of position paper on climate change under the title: "The Paris Puzzle - The pathway to a low-emissions future. These papers are available on the IPIECA website. ExxonMobil's views are generally consistent with those expressed in these position papers, which express an industry consensus position.	ExxonMobil actively participates in multiple IPIECA work activities, including those related to crafting climate change policy positions
International Oil & Gas Producers (IOGP)	Consistent	In November 2014, an "IOGP position paper on climate change" was published and is available on the IOGP website. ExxonMobil's views are generally consistent with those expressed in this position paper, which express an industry consensus position.	ExxonMobil actively participates in multiple IOGP work activities, including those related to crafting climate change policy positions.

CC2.3d
Do you publicly disclose a list of all the research organizations that you fund?

Yes

CC2.3f
What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

In order to ensure that our corporate communications accurately reflect our internal policy positions, we employ a corporate-wide global climate change and greenhouse gas issue management team. As issues arise at the local, state, national and regional levels, our global team of experts evaluates and develops company position.

Further Information

Page: CC3. Targets and Initiatives

CC3.1
Did you have an emissions reduction or renewable energy consumption or production target that was active (ongoing or reached completion) in the reporting year?

No

CC3.1f
Please explain (i) why you do not have a target; and (ii) forecast how your emissions will change over the next five years

As we seek to increase production of oil and natural gas to meet growing global energy demand, we are committed to continuing to take actions to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions within our operations. ExxonMobil has a robust set of processes designed to improve efficiency, reduce emissions and contribute to effective long-term solutions to manage climate change risks. These processes include, where appropriate, setting tailored objectives at the business, site and equipment levels, and then stewarding progress toward meeting those objectives. Based on decades of experience, ExxonMobil believes this rigorous bottom-up approach is a more effective and meaningful way to drive efficiency improvement and greenhouse gas emissions reduction than simply setting high-level corporate targets. We also believe that continuing to use this approach will yield further improvements in all sectors of our business.

In the near term, we are working to increase energy efficiency while reducing flaring, venting and fugitive emissions in our operations. In the medium term, we are deploying proven technologies such as cogeneration and carbon capture and sequestration where technically and economically feasible. Longer term, we are conducting and supporting research to develop breakthrough, game-changing technologies. Since 2000, ExxonMobil has spent approximately \$7 billion to develop lower-emission energy solutions. In 2015, greenhouse gas emissions avoided from ExxonMobil actions were 20.5 million metric tons, cumulative since 2006. This represents an additional reduction of 0.8 million metric tons compared with our 2014 performance.

In general, energy is required to produce and process oil and gas, so increases in production volumes that are needed to meet the world's rising need for energy will lead to increases in emissions from our operations and from end use by customers.

CC3.2

Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

CC3.2a

Please provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions

Level of aggregation	Description of product/Group of products	Are you reporting low carbon product/s or avoided emissions?	Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product/s as low carbon or to calculate avoided emissions	% revenue from low carbon product/s in the reporting year	% R&D in low carbon product/s in the reporting year	Comment
Product	Natural gas	Low carbon product	Other: Life Cycle Assessment	6%	Less than or equal to 10%	One of the greatest opportunities for society to reduce greenhouse gas emissions is through the use of natural gas in power generation. Natural gas is a flexible, abundant and low emissions fuel that is available across the globe. On a life cycle basis, from extraction through electricity consumption, using natural gas emits up to 60 percent fewer greenhouse gas emissions than coal. It is also the ideal partner for intermittent renewable energy sources, such as solar or wind, as it can provide reliable power when these renewable sources are not available. As the world moves toward a lower greenhouse gas emissions-intensive energy mix over the coming decades, natural gas will be one of the most important fuels to enable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.
Product	Plastics	Low carbon product	Other: Life Cycle Assessment		Less than or equal to 10%	Materials developed by ExxonMobil provide manufacturers with quantifiable benefits in a multitude of consumer applications. These materials include resilient, lightweight plastics that are used by automotive manufacturers to reduce vehicle weight and deliver greater efficiency for drivers. Additionally, our next-generation plastic packaging reduces total product weight and allows more products per shipment, fewer trucks on the road, less gasoline and energy used, fewer greenhouse gas emissions and ultimately less material to be reused, recovered or recycled. ExxonMobil plastic products also contribute to safety within the food industry. Plastic packaging is lightweight, durable and flexible, which makes it ideal for preserving food. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, one-third of the food produced in the world goes to waste each year. Plastic packaging can help reduce spoilage, increase access to food and improve food safety for consumers around the world.
Product	Lubricants	Low carbon product	Other: Life Cycle Assessment		Less than or equal to 10%	ExxonMobil produces fuels and lubricants that deliver higher vehicle efficiency and lower emissions. In addition, we continue working on research and development of new fuels and lubricants. Our extensive family of high performance lubricants includes synthetic lubricants that have sustainable customer benefits, such as longer drain intervals than conventional mineral oils, meaning they can be replaced with less frequency, therefore reducing the volume of used oil for disposal or recycle. In addition, extending lubrication service intervals increases efficiency and lowers maintenance costs while reducing potential risks from worker and machine interactions. There are also specific application advantages for these products, including in wind turbine applications where machinery is several hundreds of feet in the air and exposed to weather. Mobil lubricants are used in more than 40,000 wind turbines worldwide.

CC3.3

Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year (this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases)

Yes

CC3.3a

Please identify the total number of projects at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings

Stage of development	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	7	900000
To be implemented*	0	
Implementation commenced*	2	200000
Implemented*	0	
Not to be implemented	2	100000

CC3.3b

For those initiatives implemented in the reporting year, please provide details in the table below

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
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Energy efficiency: Processes	Energy Efficiency: Since 2000, we have used our Global Energy Management System in the Downstream and Chemical businesses, and our Production Operations Energy Management System in our Upstream businesses to identify and act on energy savings opportunities.		Scope 1	Voluntary				Ongoing	In 2015, energy used in our operations totaled 1.7 billion gigajoules. Energy consumed in our operations generates more than 80 percent of our direct greenhouse gas emissions and is one of our largest operating costs. As such, we have focused on energy efficiency for several decades. Through our commitment to energy efficiency, application of structured processes and continued use of a bottom-up approach, we continue to yield industry-leading results. For example, in the 2010, 2012 and 2014 Refining Industry Surveys ExxonMobil's global refining operations achieved first quartile energy efficiency performance.
Energy efficiency: Processes	Flaring Reduction: ExxonMobil is a charter member of the Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership. In addition, we put in place our own parameters, the Upstream Flaring and Venting Reduction Environmental Standard for Projects, in 2005. Accordingly, our goal is to responsibly avoid routine flaring in new Upstream projects and reduce "legacy" flaring in our existing operations.		Scope 1	Voluntary				Ongoing	In 2015, flaring volume from our combined Upstream, Downstream and Chemical operations totaled 5.3 million metric tons. This represents an increase of 0.8 million metric tons compared with our 2014 performance. The increase in flaring in 2015 was primarily due to operations in Angola, where a third-party-operated liquefied natural gas (LNG) plant was not operating. These increases were partially offset by flaring reductions resulting from the completion of commissioning work at our Papua New Guinea LNG plant and operational improvements at the Usan production field in Nigeria.
Fugitive emissions reductions	Venting and Fugitive Emissions Reduction: We continue to look for cost-effective ways to reduce methane and other hydrocarbon emissions in our operations, such as replacing high-bleed pneumatic devices with lower-emission technology and conducting green well completions in targeted Upstream operations.		Scope 1	Voluntary				Ongoing	Our venting and fugitive emissions in 2015 totaled 6 million CO ₂ -equivalent metric tons, which is essentially flat relative to our 2014 performance. While venting and fugitive emissions, most of which are methane, represent approximately 5 percent of our direct greenhouse gas emissions, we recognize the importance of reducing these emissions. XTO Energy manages methane emissions as a matter of safety and environmental responsibility. Responsible methane containment practices are applied during drilling, completion and production operations to minimize methane emissions. We manage emissions through a mix of voluntary and regulatory actions, such as implementing leak detection and repair programs, reducing oil and gas completion emissions and targeting replacement of high-bleed pneumatics with lower-emitting devices.

Energy efficiency: Processes	Cogeneration: We have interests in approximately 5,500 megawatts of Cogeneration capacity in more than 100 installations at more than 30 locations around the world. This capacity is equivalent to the annual energy needed to power 2.5 million U.S. homes. Over the past decade, we have added more than 1,000 megawatts of cogeneration capacity and continue to develop additional investment opportunities.	6000000	Scope 1	Voluntary			Ongoing	Cogeneration technology captures heat generated from the production of electricity for use in production, refining and chemical processing operations. Due to its inherent energy efficiency, the use of cogeneration leads to reduced greenhouse gas emissions. Our cogeneration facilities alone enable the avoidance of approximately 6 million metric tons per year of greenhouse gas emissions.
Other	Carbon Capture and Sequestration: With a working interest in approximately one-third of the world's total CCS capacity, ExxonMobil is a leader in one of the most important next-generation low-carbon technologies. In 2015, we captured 6.9 million metric tons of CO2 for sequestration.	6900000	Scope 1	Voluntary			Ongoing	CCS is the process by which CO2 gas that would otherwise be released into the atmosphere is captured, compressed and injected into underground geologic formations for permanent storage. ExxonMobil is conducting proprietary, fundamental research to develop breakthrough carbon capture technologies that have the potential to be economically feasible without government subsidies, standards or mandates.

CC3.3c

What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Other	Adherence to internal standards and objectives: Our Operations Integrity Management System (OIMS) provides a systematic and disciplined approach to managing safety, security, health, environmental, and social risks. OIMS is consistent with the standard for environmental management systems established by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO14001:2004). Together, our Corporate Environment Policy and OIMS Framework set an expectation that all projects will be developed, constructed, maintained, and operated in compliance with all applicable environmental laws and regulations and with responsible standards where laws and regulations are not adequately protective. Our Protect Tomorrow Today initiative outlines our expectations for each business to deliver superior environmental performance, drive environmental incidents with real impact to zero, and achieve industry-leading performance in focus areas of importance to each business. Progress toward these goals is managed through our Environmental Business Planning (EBP) process, which integrates environmental improvement into overall business plans and strategies. The businesses use EBP to identify key environmental drivers, set targets in high-priority focus areas, and identify actions to achieve these targets.
Internal price of carbon	ExxonMobil addresses the potential for future climate change policy, including the potential for restrictions on emissions, by estimating a proxy cost of carbon. This cost, which in some geographies may approach \$80 per ton by 2040, has been included in our Outlook for several years. This approach seeks to reflect potential policies governments may employ related to the exploration, development, production, transportation or use of carbon-based fuels. We believe our view on the potential for future policy action is realistic and by no means represents a "business-as-usual" case. We require all of our business lines to include, where appropriate, an estimate of greenhouse gas-related emissions costs in their economics when seeking funding for capital investments. We evaluate potential investments and projects using a wide range of economic conditions and commodity prices. We apply prudent and substantial margins in our planning assumptions to help ensure competitive returns over a wide range of market conditions. We also financially stress test our investment opportunities, which provides an added margin against uncertainties, such as those related to technology development, costs, geopolitics, availability of required materials, services and labor. Stress testing further enables us to consider a wide range of market environments in our planning and investment process.

Further Information

For Question 3.3a, only our cogeneration projects are represented. These projects are developed based on financial return, but also result in significant GHG emission reductions.

Page: CC4. Communication

CC4.1

Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s)

Publication	Status	Page/Section reference	Attach the document	Comment
In mainstream reports (including an integrated report) but have not used the CDSB Framework	Complete	Pages: 37 & 38	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/36/6136/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/2015_Summary_Annual_Report.pdf	2015 Summary Annual Report
In mainstream reports (including an integrated report) but have not used the CDSB Framework	Complete	Pages: 8, 9, 21	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/36/6136/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/2015_Financial_Statements.pdf	2015 Financial Statements and Supplemental Information
In other regulatory filings	Complete	Pages: 3, 4, 41, 42, 54	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/36/6136/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/ExxonMobilCorp_02242016_10-K.pdf	2015 FORM 10-K
In mainstream reports (including an integrated report) but have not used the CDSB Framework	Complete	Pages: 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 12, 29-41, 85, 89-94	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/36/6136/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/2015_corporate_citizenship_report_full_approved-pdf.pdf	2015 Corporate Citizenship Report

Publication	Status	Page/Section reference	Attach the document	Comment
In mainstream reports (including an integrated report) but have not used the CDSB Framework	Complete	Pages: 3, 6, 9, 41-44, 47-53, 55-57 & 77	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/36/6136/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/2016-outlook-for-energy.pdf	2016 The Outlook for Energy: A View to 2040
In voluntary communications	Complete	Pages: 1-30	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/36/6136/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/2014_ Exxonmobil Report - Energy and Carbon - Managing the Risks.pdf	2014 Energy and Carbon Managing the Risks
In voluntary communications	Complete	Pages: 1-21		2014 Energy and Climate

Further Information

Module: Risks and Opportunities

Page: CC5. Climate Change Risks

CC5.1

Have you identified any inherent climate change risks that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

- Risks driven by changes in regulation
- Risks driven by changes in physical climate parameters
- Risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments

CC5.1a

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in regulation

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
International agreements	The climate policy debate has shifted from a focus primarily on targets to limit near-term emissions to also include consideration of long-term emissions pathways that ultimately stabilize GHG concentrations. As well, International and national attention has turned to focus on adaptation as a strategy to mitigate risk. There has been extensive international focus on the costs and benefits of policies to reduce GHG emissions and address the risk of climate change. Throughout the world, national and regional policymakers are considering a variety of legislative and regulatory options to mitigate GHG emissions and to develop capacity to adapt to potential impacts.	Increased operational cost	1 to 3 years	Direct	Unknown	Unknown	Technological, political, and regulatory risks have been inherent in the oil and gas industry since its earliest beginnings. The uncertainties associated with these regulatory risks impede assessment of potential financial implications.	ExxonMobil will respond to these uncertainties and developments using our traditional approach: disciplined planning and investment, financial strength, efficient and reliable operations, and research and development.	Our investments in energy efficiency, cogeneration, developing energy-efficient products, flaring / venting reduction, and production of lower carbon resources all contribute to preparing for these risks.
Carbon taxes	If policy makers choose to address the risks of climate change, ExxonMobil believes that a properly designed, revenue-neutral carbon tax is more effective policy option to impose a cost on carbon to reduce GHG emissions than an emissions Cap and Trade scheme or regulations, mandates and standards.	Increased operational cost	Up to 1 year	Direct	Likely	Unknown	Technological, political, and regulatory risks have been inherent in the oil and gas industry since its earliest beginnings. The uncertainties associated with these regulatory risks impede assessment of potential financial implications.	ExxonMobil will respond to these uncertainties and developments using our traditional approach: disciplined planning and investment, financial strength, efficient and reliable operations, and research and development.	Our investments in energy efficiency, cogeneration, developing energy-efficient products, flaring / venting reduction, and production of lower carbon resources all contribute to preparing for these risks.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Cap and trade schemes	Cap-and-trade systems inevitably introduce unnecessary cost and complexity, as well as unpredictable price volatility, as evidenced recently by the EU ETS. It is important to remember that a cap-and-trade system requires a new market infrastructure for traders to trade emissions allowances.	Increased operational cost	Up to 1 year	Direct	Very likely	Unknown	Technological, political, and regulatory risks have been inherent in the oil and gas industry since its earliest beginnings. The uncertainties associated with these regulatory risks impede assessment of potential financial implications.	ExxonMobil will respond to these uncertainties and developments using our traditional approach: disciplined planning and investment, financial strength, efficient and reliable operations, and research and development.	Our investments in energy efficiency, cogeneration, developing energy-efficient products, flaring / venting reduction, and production of lower carbon resources all contribute to preparing for these risks.
Emission reporting obligations	Current and pending greenhouse gas regulations may increase our compliance costs, such as monitoring and reporting. These requirements could make our products more expensive and reduce demand for hydrocarbons, as well as shifting hydrocarbon demand toward relatively lower-carbon sources such as natural gas.	Increased operational cost	Up to 1 year	Direct	Very likely	Low	Technological, political, and regulatory risks have been inherent in the oil and gas industry since its earliest beginnings. The uncertainties associated with these regulatory risks impede assessment of potential financial implications.	ExxonMobil will respond to these uncertainties and developments using our traditional approach: disciplined planning and investment, financial strength, efficient and reliable operations, and research and development.	Our investments in energy efficiency, cogeneration, developing energy-efficient products, flaring / venting reduction, and production of lower carbon resources all contribute to preparing for these risks.
Product efficiency regulations and standards	Efficiency or specific product regulations or standards (e.g. CAFE, LCFS, RPS, RFS), may exceed the technological or economic limitations of specific processes or products thereby increasing costs to consumers or reducing supplies in the marketplace. Standards or mandates generally result in higher cost emission reductions versus establishing a price on emissions and allowing the market to select the solutions.	Increased operational cost	Up to 1 year	Direct	More likely than not	Unknown	Technological, political, and regulatory risks have been inherent in the oil and gas industry since its earliest beginnings. The uncertainties associated with these regulatory risks impede assessment of potential financial implications.	ExxonMobil will respond to these uncertainties and developments using our traditional approach: disciplined planning and investment, financial strength, efficient and reliable operations, and research and development.	Our investments in energy efficiency, cogeneration, developing energy-efficient products, flaring / venting reduction, and production of lower carbon resources all contribute to preparing for these risks.
Uncertainty surrounding new regulation	ExxonMobil's financial and operating results are subject to a variety of risks inherent in the global oil and gas business. Many of these risk factors are not within the Company's control and could adversely affect our business, our financial and operating results or our financial condition. Due to concern over the potential risk of climate change, a number of countries have adopted, or are considering the adoption of, regulatory frameworks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. These include adoption of cap and trade regimes, carbon taxes, increased efficiency standards, and incentives or mandates for renewable energy. These requirements could make our products more expensive and reduce demand for hydrocarbons, as well as shifting hydrocarbon demand toward relatively lower-carbon sources such as natural gas. Current and pending greenhouse gas regulations may also increase our compliance costs, such as monitoring or sequestering emissions.	Increased operational cost	Up to 1 year	Direct	More likely than not	Unknown	Technological, political, and regulatory risks have been inherent in the oil and gas industry since its earliest beginnings. The uncertainties associated with these regulatory risks impede assessment of potential financial implications.	ExxonMobil will respond to these uncertainties and developments using our traditional approach: disciplined planning and investment, financial strength, efficient and reliable operations, and research and development.	Our investments in energy efficiency, cogeneration, developing energy-efficient products, flaring / venting reduction, and production of lower carbon resources all contribute to preparing for these risks.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
General environmental regulations, including planning	Throughout the world, national and regional policymakers are considering a variety of legislative and regulatory options to mitigate GHG emissions and to develop capacity to adapt to potential impacts. Policy options and their overall effect upon the Corporation vary greatly from country to country and are not predictable. These requirements could make our products more expensive and reduce demand for hydrocarbons, as well as shifting hydrocarbon demand toward relatively lower-carbon sources such as natural gas.	Increased operational cost	1 to 3 years	Direct	More likely than not	Unknown	Technological, political, and regulatory risks have been inherent in the oil and gas industry since its earliest beginnings. The uncertainties associated with these regulatory risks impede assessment of potential financial implications.	ExxonMobil will respond to these uncertainties and developments using our traditional approach: disciplined planning and investment, financial strength, efficient and reliable operations, and research and development.	Our investments in energy efficiency, cogeneration, developing energy-efficient products, flaring / venting reduction, and production of lower carbon resources all contribute to preparing for these risks.
Renewable energy regulation	Several jurisdictions have implemented or are considering regulations that require a designated amount of electricity to come from renewable sources. Similarly, several jurisdictions are requiring designated amounts of biofuels in transport fuel, or low carbon fuel standards. Other mechanisms for similar ends are subsidies, feed-in-tariffs, etc. These regulations force higher cost GHG mitigation solutions, thus costing society more for fewer emission reductions. Market-based mechanisms can be far more effective in achieving the greatest emission reductions at the least cost and maintaining a level playing field. When evaluating the benefits of various renewable energy sources, policymakers should ensure full lifecycle analyses are used to evaluate the benefits, including indirect land use change effects.	Reduced demand for goods/services	Up to 1 year	Direct	Very likely	Unknown	Technological, political, and regulatory risks have been inherent in the oil and gas industry since its earliest beginnings. The uncertainties associated with these regulatory risks impede assessment of potential financial implications.	ExxonMobil will respond to these uncertainties and developments using our traditional approach: disciplined planning and investment, financial strength, efficient and reliable operations, and research and development.	Our investments in energy efficiency, cogeneration, developing energy-efficient products, flaring / venting reduction, and production of lower carbon resources all contribute to preparing for these risks.

CC5.1b

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in physical climate parameters

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Uncertainty of physical risks	Current scientific understanding provides limited guidance on the likelihood, magnitude, and timeframe of physical risks such as sea level rise, extreme weather events, temperature extremes, and precipitation. While these potential climate change impacts are slow-evolving, they could impact our operations. There is more uncertainty at the regional or local level versus global averages. In addition to potential production disruptions, these impacts can lead to increased costs.	Reduction/disruption in production capacity	>6 years	Direct	Unknown	Unknown	ExxonMobil's operations around the world include both onshore and offshore activities that can experience weather extremes and storms, large sea level variations and wave height, and temperature and precipitation extremes. We design, construct and operate our facilities to withstand a variety of extreme weather conditions, including much of the range of potential outcomes.	At ExxonMobil, risks are mitigated with appropriate contingency planning and the application of a comprehensive risk management system. Known risks are mitigated first of all by factoring them into equipment and facility design, construction and operations. Business continuity planning and emergency preparedness are two essential elements to manage risks of business disruption, so that we can continue supplying fuels for transportation and electrical power as well as chemicals for consumer products.	Regular updates to our engineering standards and operating practices incorporate new knowledge on extreme conditions and events, which can impact capital and operating costs.

CC5.1c

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Reputation	Effective management of business and operational risks, including risks related to greenhouse gas emissions, is essential to promoting and maintaining a good corporate reputation. A reputation for effective, responsible and ethical management, in turn, is an important component of the corporation's dealings with governments, business partners, employees and shareholders. Any lack of effective management can negatively impact reputation.	Other: Increased regulatory, capital and other costs.	>6 years	Direct	Unknown	Unknown	ExxonMobil believes that our ability to consistently deliver strong returns to shareholders is a direct result of our ability to effectively manage risk. Risk cannot be eliminated, but it can be managed.	ExxonMobil manages risk through a capable and committed workforce with clear accountability, well-developed and clearly defined policies and procedures, high standards of design, rigorously applied management systems, employee and contractor training, and a systematic approach to assessing performance that drives continuous improvement. ExxonMobil employs our Operations Integrity Management System (OIMS). OIMS is the cornerstone of our commitment to managing risks to safety, security, health, and the environment. It guides the activities of each of our employees and contractors around the world. OIMS is a rigorous, 11-element system designed to identify hazards and manage risks. It covers: design, construction and maintenance of facilities; preparation of employees and communities for natural disaster or other incidents; and thorough investigations into accidents and safety incidents.	The costs associated with our management systems are not considered to be incremental, but instead inherent costs of running the business.

Further Information

Page: CC6. Climate Change Opportunities

CC6.1

Have you identified any inherent climate change opportunities that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

- Opportunities driven by changes in regulation
- Opportunities driven by changes in other climate-related developments

CC6.1a

Please describe your inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in regulation

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
General environmental regulations, including planning	ExxonMobil's strength in management systems provides us an ongoing opportunity to comply with emerging regulations in a manner that is more efficient and provides an economic advantage with respect to competitors. Examples include our leadership in energy efficiency through the Global Energy Management System.	Other: Improved competitive position	Up to 1 year	Direct	Unknown	Unknown	Technological, political, and regulatory risks have been inherent in the oil and gas industry since its earliest beginnings. The uncertainties associated with the physical and regulatory risks impede assessment of potential financial implications.	ExxonMobil will respond to these uncertainties and developments using our traditional approach: disciplined planning and investment, risk management, financial strength, efficient and reliable operations, and research and development.	Our investments in energy efficiency, cogeneration, developing energy-efficient products, flaring / venting reduction, and production of lower carbon resources all contribute to preparing for these opportunities.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Emission reporting obligations	ExxonMobil's strength in management systems provides us an ongoing opportunity to comply with emerging regulations in a manner that is more efficient and provides an economic advantage with respect to competitors.	Other: Improved competitive position	Up to 1 year	Direct	Unknown	Unknown	Technological, political, and regulatory risks have been inherent in the oil and gas industry since its earliest beginnings. The uncertainties associated with the physical and regulatory risks impede assessment of potential financial implications.	ExxonMobil will respond to these uncertainties and developments using our traditional approach: disciplined planning and investment, risk management, financial strength, efficient and reliable operations, and research and development.	Our investments in energy efficiency, cogeneration, developing energy-efficient products, flaring / venting reduction, and production of lower carbon resources all contribute to preparing for these opportunities.
Product efficiency regulations and standards	Innovations in the chemicals industry play an important role in meeting the world's energy and environmental challenges. Through lightweight plastics and other products that enable consumers to use energy more efficiently, ExxonMobil is helping reduce emissions associated with energy use. In fact, a recent study – industry-commissioned and independently validated – concluded that for every unit of greenhouse gas (GHG) emitted by the chemical industry during production, more than two units of GHGs are saved by society through the use of products and technologies enabled by our industry. As a leader in the global petrochemical industry, ExxonMobil is focused on providing value and improving the efficiency of our customers throughout the supply chain.	New products/business services	1 to 3 years	Indirect (Client)	Unknown	Unknown	Technological, political, and regulatory risks have been inherent in the oil and gas industry since its earliest beginnings. The uncertainties associated with the physical and regulatory risks impede assessment of potential financial implications.	ExxonMobil will respond to these uncertainties and developments using our traditional approach: disciplined planning and investment, risk management, financial strength, efficient and reliable operations, and research and development.	Our investments in energy efficiency, cogeneration, developing energy-efficient products, flaring / venting reduction, and production of lower carbon resources all contribute to preparing for these opportunities.
Other regulatory drivers	The adoption of climate policies by countries or regions could shift hydrocarbon demand toward relatively lower-carbon sources such as natural gas. ExxonMobil is the largest producer of natural gas in the U.S. and one of the largest in the world.	Increased demand for existing products/services	>6 years	Direct	Likely	Medium-high	Technological, political, and regulatory risks have been inherent in the oil and gas industry since its earliest beginnings. The uncertainties associated with the physical and regulatory risks impede assessment of potential financial implications.	ExxonMobil will respond to these uncertainties and developments using our traditional approach: disciplined planning and investment, risk management, financial strength, efficient and reliable operations, and research and development.	Our investments in energy efficiency, cogeneration, developing energy-efficient products, flaring / venting reduction, and production of lower carbon resources all contribute to preparing for these opportunities.

CC6.1c

Please describe the inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
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<p>Reputation</p>	<p>The risk associated with major energy projects and the day-to-day operations we undertake are considerable. The importance of risk management has been brought back into the market spotlight as a variety of sectors in the global economy have experienced significant challenges stemming from the failure to assess and manage risk effectively. ExxonMobil is experienced in managing the financial, technological, market, and operational risks that are inherent to our industry. Long-term planning is fundamental to our approach to risk management. Our long-term view also guides our commitment to technology. Technology gives us the confidence in our ability to deliver new solutions, to invest in unconventional resources, and to continue to deliver operational excellence. Technology also enables us to operate with less impact on the environment.</p>	<p>Other: Improved reputation</p>	<p>>6 years</p>	<p>Direct</p>	<p>Unknown</p>	<p>Unknown</p>	<p>Meeting the dual challenge of supplying the world the energy it needs to support economic growth and raise living standards, while minimizing the impact on the environment will require new technologies.</p>	<p>To develop new technologies, ExxonMobil was the founding sponsor of the Global Climate and Energy Project (GCEP) at Stanford University. We have since contributed over three-quarters of our \$100 million commitment to the program. This pioneering research program is focused on identifying breakthrough energy technologies that reduce GHG emissions and that could be developed on a large scale within a 10-to-50-year timeframe. GCEP has sponsored more than 40 research programs in Australia, Europe, Japan, and the United States. In addition, ExxonMobil researchers are active in technology development.</p>	<p>ExxonMobil's commitment to invest in technology enables us to develop innovative solutions to improve safety, minimize environmental impact, and maximize resource levels. We have invested approximately \$8 billion in research and development during the past 10 years, and almost \$2 billion on technologies related to safety and the environment.</p>
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Changing consumer behaviour	Perhaps the most obvious opportunity created by the concern over climate change lies in the enhanced use of natural gas to reduce emissions growth in electric power generation. As the leading private equity holder of gas reserves and a leader in LNG and tight gas technologies, ExxonMobil is well positioned to play a leading role in meeting rising demand for natural gas. Global demand for energy will continue to rise especially in developing countries where about 2.5 billion people who still rely on traditional biomass fuels for heating and cooking. We are well positioned to respond to this opportunity and challenge to develop and utilize efficient and clean energy technologies and products that meet growing demand.	Increased demand for existing products/services	Up to 1 year	Direct	Unknown	Unknown	Meeting the dual challenge of supplying the world the energy it needs to support economic growth and raise living standards, while minimizing impact on the environment will require new technologies.	To develop new technologies, ExxonMobil was the founding sponsor of the Global Climate and Energy Project (GCEP) at Stanford University. We have since contributed over three-quarters of our \$100 million commitment to the program. This pioneering research program is focused on identifying breakthrough energy technologies that reduce GHG emissions and that could be developed on a large scale within a 10-to-50-year timeframe. GCEP has sponsored more than 40 research programs in Australia, Europe, Japan, and the United States. In addition, ExxonMobil researchers are active in technology development.	ExxonMobil's commitment to invest in technology enables us to develop innovative solutions to improve safety, minimize environmental impact, and maximize resource levels. We have invested approximately \$8 billion in research and development during the past 10 years, and almost \$2 billion on technologies related to safety and the environment.
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CC6.1e
Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by physical climate parameters that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

We view potential changes to physical climate parameters as risks to be managed, similar to multiple other risks we successfully manage.

Further Information

Module: GHG Emissions Accounting, Energy and Fuel Use, and Trading

Page: CC7. Emissions Methodology

CC7.1
Please provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2)

Scope	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Scope 1	Sun 01 Jan 2006 - Sun 31 Dec 2006	143000000
Scope 2 (location-based)	Sun 01 Jan 2006 - Sun 31 Dec 2006	100000000
Scope 2 (market-based)		

CC7.2
Please give the name of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

Please select the published methodologies that you use
IPECA's Petroleum Industry Guidelines for reporting GHG emissions, 2nd edition, 2011
American Petroleum Institute Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry, 2009

CC7.2a
If you have selected "Other" in CC7.2 please provide details of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

CC7.3

Please give the source for the global warming potentials you have used

Gas	Reference
CO2	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
Other: N2O	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

CC7.4

Please give the emissions factors you have applied and their origin; alternatively, please attach an Excel spreadsheet with this data at the bottom of this page

Fuel/Material/Energy	Emission Factor	Unit	Reference
Natural gas	130.07	lb CO2e per million BTU	API GHG Compendium, 2009
Refinery gas	133.82	lb CO2e per million BTU	API GHG Compendium, 2009
Petroleum coke	237	lb CO2e per million BTU	API GHG Compendium, 2009
Distillate fuel oil No 4	176.81	lb CO2e per million BTU	API GHG Compendium, 2009
Residual fuel oil	182.76	lb CO2e per million BTU	API GHG Compendium, 2009
Other: Low BTU Gas	278	lb CO2e per million BTU	API GHG Compendium, 2009

Further Information

CC7.4 - The Fuel/Material/Energy categories listed comprise over 95% of our energy sources. Our operations utilize the most accurate emission factors available to them beginning with the API GHG Compendium emission factors, then applying locally regulated emission factors where required, and finally, by applying site specific emission factors, if determined to be more accurate than API.

Page: **CC8. Emissions Data - (1 Jan 2015 - 31 Dec 2015)**

CC8.1

Please select the boundary you are using for your Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas inventory

Equity share

CC8.2

Please provide your gross global Scope 1 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e

118000000

CC8.3

Does your company have any operations in markets providing product or supplier specific data in the form of contractual instruments?

Yes

CC8.3a

Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e

Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)	Comment
8000000		

CC8.4

Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

CC8.5

Please estimate the level of uncertainty of the total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions figures that you have supplied and specify the sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling and calculations

Scope	Uncertainty range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
Scope 1	More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%	Metering/ Measurement Constraints Other: Published Emissions Factors	ExxonMobil has conducted a rigorous analysis of our GHG reporting uncertainty. The study showed that our reported Scope 1 emissions have an uncertainty of 5-10%. The degree of uncertainty varies by type, age, and location of facility.
Scope 2 (location-based)	More than 30% but less than or equal to 40%	Assumptions Other: Unknown due to global power sector variations	ExxonMobil has not undertaken an analysis of Scope 2 uncertainty. However, recent studies on electric power generation grid factor uncertainty, such as the one described in the paper by Christopher Weber, et al. from Carnegie Mellon University in 2009, indicate that uncertainty across the U.S. grid CO2 emission factors maybe in the range of 40%.
Scope 2 (market-based)		Other: Not applicable	Not applicable

CC8.6

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 1 emissions

Third party verification or assurance process in place

CC8.6a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements

Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 1 emissions verified (%)
Annual process	Complete	Reasonable assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/36/6136/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.6a/EXX150015_2015_CCR_FullReport_05102016.pdf	Page 90-94	ISAE3000	100

CC8.7

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to at least one of your reported Scope 2 emissions figures

Third party verification or assurance process in place

CC8.7a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your location-based and/or market-based Scope 2 emissions, and attach the relevant statements

Location-based or market-based figure?	Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 2 emissions verified (%)
Location-based	Annual process	Complete	Reasonable assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/36/6136/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.7a/EXX150015_2015_CCR_FullReport_05102016.pdf	Page 90-94	ISAE3000	100

CC8.8

Please identify if any data points have been verified as part of the third party verification work undertaken, other than the verification of emissions figures reported in CC8.6, CC8.7 and CC14.2

Additional data points verified	Comment
No additional data verified	

CC8.9

Are carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization?

No

Further Information

CC8.2: ~3 percent of ExxonMobil's Scope 1 emissions (4 million metric tonnes) are associated with electricity generated in company owned power plants or cogeneration facilities that is exported to others. Therefore, from a net emissions perspective, ExxonMobil's Scope 1 + Scope 2 emissions (less the Scope 1 emissions associated with export power) = 118 + 8 - 4 = 122 million metric tonnes. We believe net emissions are a more appropriate measure of a company's or facility's GHG emissions performance. Net emissions are reported in our Corporate Citizenship Report.

Page: CC9. Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2015 - 31 Dec 2015)

CC9.1

Do you have Scope 1 emissions sources in more than one country?

Yes

CC9.1a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region

Country/Region	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Americas	62000000
Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)	43000000
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	13000000

CC9.2

Please indicate which other Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By business division
By GHG type

CC9.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Upstream	54000000
Downstream	45000000
Chemicals	19000000

CC9.2c

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by GHG type

GHG type	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
CO2	111000000
CH4	6000000
Other: Other GHG Combined	1000000

Further Information

Page: CC10. Scope 2 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2015 - 31 Dec 2015)

CC10.1
Do you have Scope 2 emissions sources in more than one country?

Yes

CC10.1a
Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions and energy consumption by country/region

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted in market-based approach (MWh)
Americas	5000000		27388000	0
Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Russia (EMEAR)	2000000		11343000	0
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	1000000		5064000	0

CC10.2
Please indicate which other Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By business division

CC10.2a
Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division

Business division	Scope 2 emissions, location based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2 emissions, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)
Upstream	3000000	
Downstream	2000000	
Chemicals	3000000	

Further Information

Page: CC11. Energy

CC11.1
What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

CC11.2
Please state how much heat, steam, and cooling in MWh your organization has purchased and consumed during the reporting year

Energy type	Energy purchased and consumed (MWh)
Heat	0
Steam	0
Cooling	0

CC11.3
Please state how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (for energy purposes) during the reporting year

363000000

CC11.3a
Please complete the table by breaking down the total "Fuel" figure entered above by fuel type

Fuels	MWh
Other: Blended mix of own produced and purchased fuel	363000000

CC11.4
Please provide details of the electricity, heat, steam or cooling amounts that were accounted at a low carbon emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in CC8.3a

Basis for applying a low carbon emission factor	MWh consumed associated with low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling	Comment
No purchases or generation of low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted with a low carbon emissions factor	0	

CC11.5
Please report how much electricity you produce in MWh, and how much electricity you consume in MWh

Total electricity consumed (MWh)	Consumed electricity that is purchased (MWh)	Total electricity produced (MWh)	Total renewable electricity produced (MWh)	Consumed renewable electricity that is produced by company (MWh)	Comment
	72427520		0	0	

Further Information

For question CC11.1, total operational spend includes "Costs of goods sold" per CDP definition

Page: CC12. Emissions Performance

CC12.1

How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to the previous year?

Decreased

CC12.1a

Please identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Please explain and include calculation
Emissions reduction activities	2	Decrease	Improved energy efficiency through projects and operational optimizations in our Refining business
Divestment	3	Decrease	Full year effect of Hong Kong Power divestment
Acquisitions	0	No change	
Mergers	0	No change	
Change in output	0	No change	
Change in methodology	0	No change	
Change in boundary	0	No change	
Change in physical operating conditions	1	Increase	Flaring increase in Angola, where a third-party-operated liquefied natural gas plant was not operating
Unidentified	0	No change	
Other	1	Increase	Mix of upstream production resources more energy-intensive

CC12.1b

Is your emissions performance calculations in CC12.1 and CC12.1a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

CC12.2

Please describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO2e per unit currency total revenue

Intensity figure =	Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	Metric denominator: Unit total revenue	Scope 2 figure used	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
.00047	metric tonnes CO2e	268882000000	Location-based	48	Decrease	Reported emissions decreased by 3% while revenue decreased by 35%. Revenue can vary significantly with the cyclic nature of the oil and gas industry. Emissions/Revenue is not a useful intensity measure for our industry.

CC12.3

Please provide any additional intensity (normalized) metrics that are appropriate to your business operations

Intensity figure =	Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	Metric denominator	Metric denominator: Unit total	Scope 2 figure used	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
24.3	metric tonnes CO2e	Other: 100 Metric tons of throughput (Refining) or production (Upstream / Chemicals)	5180000	Location-based	3	Decrease	Full year effect of asset divestment with emission (numerator effect), but no throughput (denominator effect) – Hong Kong Power

Further Information

Page: CC13. Emissions Trading

CC13.1

Do you participate in any emissions trading schemes?

Yes

CC13.1a

Please complete the following table for each of the emission trading schemes in which you participate

Scheme name	Period for which data is supplied	Allowances allocated	Allowances purchased	Verified emissions in metric tonnes CO2e	Details of ownership
California's Greenhouse Gas Cap and Trade Program	Thu 01 Jan 2015 - Thu 31 Dec 2015	2462490	9360109	9207583	Facilities we own and operate
European Union ETS	Thu 01 Jan 2015 - Thu 31 Dec 2015	13548000	3939000	17487000	Facilities we own and operate
New Zealand ETS	Thu 01 Jan 2015 - Thu 31 Dec 2015	0	2000000	3700000	Other: Products Sold
Other: Quebec Cap and Trade Program	Thu 01 Jan 2015 - Thu 31 Dec 2015	0	652000	177393	Other: Products Sold

CC13.1b

What is your strategy for complying with the schemes in which you participate or anticipate participating?

ExxonMobil's strategy is to manage compliance obligations of our regulated facilities through comprehensive measurement and reporting, ongoing assessment and implementation of cost effective energy efficiency and environmental improvements and ratable purchase and sale of allowances. ExxonMobil has traded allowances in regulated emissions trading schemes when cost-effective for compliance and expects to continue to do so in the future.

We comply with all applicable laws and regulations, including the existing programs in the European Union, New Zealand, California and Canada.

CC13.2

Has your organization originated any project-based carbon credits or purchased any within the reporting period?

Yes

CC13.2a

Please provide details on the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period

Credit origination or credit purchase	Project type	Project identification	Verified to which standard	Number of credits (metric tonnes of CO2e)	Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume	Credits cancelled	Purpose, e.g. compliance
Credit purchase	Other: Various wind, biogas, fuel switching projects	UNFCCC Reference Numbers: 2215, 3470, 3704, 5405, 4281, 4490, 1320	CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)	162000	162000	No	Compliance

Further Information

Page: **CC14. Scope 3 Emissions**

CC14.1

Please account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
Purchased goods and services					
Capital goods					
Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)					
Upstream transportation and distribution					
Waste generated in operations					
Business travel					
Employee commuting					
Upstream leased assets					
Downstream transportation and distribution					
Processing of sold products					
Use of sold products	Relevant, calculated	253907000	New Zealand GHG Regulation, U.S. EPA GHG Mandatory Reporting Rule, Quebec GHG Regulation	0%	NOTE: THIS IS NOT TOTAL CORPORATION DATA - ONLY U.S., NEW ZEALAND AND QUEBEC SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS SUBMITTED UNDER REGULATORY REPORTING REQUIREMENT. According to the International Energy Agency, approximately 90 percent of petroleum-related GHG emissions are generated when customers use our products and the remaining 10 percent are generated by industry operations.
End of life treatment of sold products					
Downstream leased assets					
Franchises					
Investments					
Other (upstream)					
Other (downstream)					

CC14.2

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 3 emissions

Third party verification or assurance process in place

CC14.2a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken, and attach the relevant statements

Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 3 emissions verified (%)
Annual process	Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached	Third party verification/assurance underway	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/36/6136/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC14.2a/2014 AB32 ExxonMobil Fuel Supplier Verification Report.pdf	1-21	California Mandatory GHG Reporting Regulations (CARB)	5

CC14.3

Are you able to compare your Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year with those for the previous year for any sources?

Yes

CC14.3a

Please identify the reasons for any change in your Scope 3 emissions and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Reason for change	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
Use of sold products	Change in output	13	Decrease	Lower refinery throughput and product sales

CC14.4

Do you engage with any of the elements of your value chain on GHG emissions and climate change strategies? (Tick all that apply)

Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers

CC14.4a

Please give details of methods of engagement, your strategy for prioritizing engagement and measures of success

In our oil & gas operations, the vast majority of our emissions are not in our supply chain, and therefore we choose to focus our GHG reduction efforts on our own internal operations vs suppliers and customers. In our lubricants and chemical businesses, we focus our efforts on customers that can benefit from the energy-saving/GHG reducing properties of our chemical and lubricant products.

CC14.4b

To give a sense of scale of this engagement, please give the number of suppliers with whom you are engaging and the proportion of your total spend that they represent

Number of suppliers	% of total spend (direct and indirect)	Comment
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CC14.4c

If you have data on your suppliers' GHG emissions and climate change strategies, please explain how you make use of that data

How you make use of the data	Please give details
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Further Information

According to the International Energy Agency, approximately 90 percent of petroleum-related GHG emissions are generated when customers use our products and the remaining 10 percent are generated by industry operations. Only Scope 3 emissions that have been reported under mandatory reporting regulations where consistent definitions are assured are included in this submission. U.S. EPA Scope 3 reporting rules include products that go into non-emissive uses such as asphalt and plastics. We report here consistent with those EPA reporting rules.

Module: Sign Off

Page: CC15. Sign Off

CC15.1

Please provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response

Name	Job title	Corresponding job category
Mr. Rex W. Tillerson	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer Exxon Mobil Corporation	Board chairman

Further Information

Module: Oil & Gas

Page: OG0. Reference information

OG0.1

Please identify the significant petroleum industry components of your business within your reporting boundary (select all that apply)

Exploration, production & gas processing
Storage, transportation & distribution
Specialty operations
Refining
Retail & marketing

Further Information

Page: OG1. Production & reserves by hydrocarbon type - (1 Jan 2015 - 31 Dec 2015)

OG1.1

Is your organization involved with oil & gas production or reserves?

Yes

OG1.2

Please provide values for annual gross and net production by hydrocarbon type (in units of BOE) for the reporting year in the following table. The values required are aggregate values for the reporting organization

Product	Gross production (BOE)	Net production (BOE)	Production consolidation boundary
Natural gas condensate			
Natural gas liquids (NGL)			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)			
Light oil			
Medium oil			
Heavy oil		855925000	Equity share
Extraheavy oil			
Bitumen (oil sands)			
Shale oil			
Synthetic oil			
Tight oil			
Conventional non-associated natural gas			
Associated natural gas		639663000	Equity share
Shale gas			
Tight gas			

OG1.3

Please provide values for reserves by hydrocarbon type (in units of BOE) for the reporting year. Please indicate if the figures are for reserves that are proved, probable or both proved and probable. The values required are aggregate values for the reporting organization

Product	Country/region	Reserves (BOE)	Date of assessment	Proved/Probable/Proved+Probable
Natural gas condensate				
Natural gas liquids (NGL)				
Light oil				
Medium oil	Rest of world	9583000000	Thu 31 Dec 2015	Proved
Heavy oil				
Extraheavy oil				
Shale oil				
Tight oil				
Bitumen (oil sands)	Rest of world	5141000000	Thu 31 Dec 2015	Proved
Synthetic oil				
Conventional non-associated natural gas				
Associated natural gas	Rest of world	10035000000	Thu 31 Dec 2015	
Shale gas				
Tight gas				

OG1.4

Please explain which listing requirements or other methodologies you have used to provide reserves data in OG1.3. If your organization cannot provide data due to legal restrictions on reporting reserves figures in certain countries, please explain this

Proved reserves in this submission are based on current SEC definitions.

OG1.5

Please provide the average breakeven cost of current production used in estimation of proven reserves

Hydrocarbon/project	Breakeven cost/BOE	Comment

OG1.6

In your economic assessment of hydrocarbon reserves, resources or assets, do you conduct scenario analysis and/or portfolio stress testing consistent with a low-carbon energy transition?

Yes, other

OG1.6a

Please describe your scenario analysis and/or portfolio stress testing, the inputs used and the implications for your capital expenditure plans and investment decisions

ExxonMobil's long-range annual forecast, The Outlook for Energy, examines energy supply and demand trends for approximately 100 countries, 15 demand sectors and 20 different energy types. The Outlook forms the foundation for the company's business strategies and helps guide our investment decisions. In response to projected increases in global fuel and electricity demand, our 2016 Outlook estimates that global energy-related CO2 emissions will peak around 2030 and then begin to decline. A host of trends contribute to this downturn — including slowing population growth, maturing economies and a shift to cleaner fuels like natural gas and renewables — some voluntary and some the result of policy.

ExxonMobil addresses the potential for future climate change policy, including the potential for restrictions on emissions, by estimating a proxy cost of carbon. This cost, which in some geographies may approach \$80 per ton by 2040, has been included in our Outlook for several years. This approach seeks to reflect potential policies governments may employ related to the exploration, development, production, transportation or use of carbon-based fuels. We believe our view on the potential for future policy action is realistic and by no means represents a "business-as-usual" case. We require all of our business lines to include, where appropriate, an estimate of greenhouse gas-related emissions costs in their economics when seeking funding for capital investments.

We evaluate potential investments and projects using a wide range of economic conditions and commodity prices. We apply prudent and substantial margins in our planning assumptions to help ensure competitive returns over a wide range of market conditions. We also financially stress test our investment opportunities, which provides an added margin against uncertainties, such as those related to technology development, costs, geopolitics, availability of required materials, services and labor. Stress testing further enables us to consider a wide range of market environments in our planning and investment process.

Further Information

Anti-trust laws in the United States and other jurisdictions require that companies avoid providing information about levels of future business activity which could be competitively sensitive.

Please indicate the consolidation basis (financial control, operational control, equity share) used to report the Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by segment in the O&G value chain. Further information can be provided in the text box in OG2.2

Segment	Consolidation basis for reporting Scope 1 emissions	Consolidation basis for reporting Scope 2 emissions
Exploration, production & gas processing	Equity Share	Equity Share
Refining	Equity Share	Equity Share
Specialty operations	Equity Share	Equity Share

OG2.2
Please provide clarification for cases in which different consolidation bases have been used and the level/focus of disclosure. For example, a reporting organization whose business is solely in storage, transportation and distribution (STD) may use the text box to explain why only the STD row has been completed

ExxonMobil consolidates GHG emissions information by business unit (Upstream, Downstream and Chemicals) for the oil and gas sectors with the specific activities of storage, transportation and distribution integrated into the respective business unit. Therefore, our submission includes Upstream activities listed under "Exploration, production & gas processing", Downstream activities (including Retail & Marketing) listed under "refining" and chemicals activities under "Specialty operations".

OG2.3
Please provide masses of gross Scope 1 carbon dioxide and methane emissions in units of metric tonnes CO2 and CH4, respectively, for the organization's owned/controlled operations broken down by value chain segment

Segment	Gross Scope 1 carbon dioxide emissions (metric tonnes CO2)	Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tonnes CH4)
Exploration, production & gas processing	48000000	252000
Refining	44000000	5000
Specialty operations	19000000	1000

OG2.4
Please provide masses of gross Scope 2 GHG emissions in units of metric tonnes CO2e for the organization's owned/controlled operations broken down by value chain segment

Segment	Gross Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Comment
Exploration, production & gas processing	3000000	
Refining	2000000	
Specialty operations	3000000	

Further Information

Page: **OG3. Scope 1 emissions by emissions category - (1 Jan 2015 - 31 Dec 2015)**

OG3.1
Please confirm the consolidation basis (financial control, operational control, equity share) used to report Scope 1 emissions by emissions category

Segment	Consolidation basis for reporting Scope 1 emissions by emissions category
Exploration, production & gas processing	Equity Share
Refining	Equity Share
Specialty operations	Equity Share

OG3.2
Please provide clarification for cases in which different consolidation bases have been used to report by emissions categories (combustion, flaring, process emissions, vented emissions, fugitive emissions) in the various segments

Equity share is applied for our GHG emissions; no further clarification required.

OG3.3
Please provide masses of gross Scope 1 carbon dioxide and methane emissions released into the atmosphere in units of metric tonnes CO2 and CH4, respectively, for the whole organization broken down by emissions category

Emissions category	Gross Scope 1 carbon dioxide emissions (metric tonnes CO2)	Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tonnes CH4)
Combustion	119000000	
Flaring		
Process emissions		
Vented emissions		
Fugitive emissions		240000

OG3.4
Please describe your organization's efforts to reduce flaring, including any flaring reduction targets set and/or its involvement in voluntary flaring reduction programs, if flaring is relevant to your operations

ExxonMobil is a charter member of the Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership. In addition, we put in place our own parameters, the Upstream Flaring and Venting Reduction Environmental Standard for Projects, in 2005. Accordingly, our goal is to responsibly avoid routine flaring in new Upstream projects and reduce "legacy" flaring in our existing operations. For example, our joint venture operations in Qatar have recently begun using a jetty boil-off gas (JBOG) recovery facility to recover the natural gas that was previously flared during LNG vessel loading at the marine berths located at the Ras Laffan Port. Approximately 1 percent of the LNG loaded onto the ships evaporates due to the difference in temperature between the LNG and the ship tank. The JBOG recovery facility collects the boil-off gas and returns it to the LNG plants to be used as fuel or converted back into LNG. During one year of operation, the JBOG facility has recovered more than 500,000 metric tons of gas and reduced LNG vessel loading-related flaring by around 90 percent.

Further Information

For question OG3.3, CO2 emission from "Flaring" and "Process emissions" are included in "Combustion". Similarly, methane emissions from "Vented emissions" are included in "Fugitive emissions".

Page: **OG4. Transfers & sequestration of CO2 emissions - (1 Jan 2015 - 31 Dec 2015)**

OG4.1
Is your organization involved in the transfer or sequestration of CO2?

Yes

OG4.2
Please indicate the consolidation basis (financial control, operational control, equity share) used to report transfers and sequestration of CO2 emissions

Activity	Consolidation basis
Transfers	Equity Share
Sequestration of CO2 emissions	Equity Share

OG4.3
Please provide clarification for cases in which different consolidation bases have been used (e.g. for a given activity, capture, injection or storage pathway)

Equity share is applied for our GHG emissions; no further clarification required.

OG4.4
Using the units of metric tonnes of CO2, please provide gross masses of CO2 transferred in and out of the reporting organization (as defined by the consolidation basis). Please note that questions of ownership of the CO2 are addressed in OG4.6

Transfer direction	CO2 transferred – Reporting year
CO2 transferred in	0
CO2 transferred out	12088000

OG4.5
Please provide clarification on whether any oil reservoirs and/or sequestration system (geological or oceanic) have been included within the boundary of the reporting organization. Provide details, including degrees to which reservoirs are shared with other entities

Saline reservoir for CO2 injection from Sleipner field in Norway is included within our boundary in this report. In 2015, we had a 32% equity interest in Sleipner, which is operated by Statoil. Our equity share of oil reservoirs in Texas and New Mexico where CO2 is injected for Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) is included within our boundary. Also included within our boundary is the acid gas injection well at our Labarge, Wyoming facility where we are the 100% owner and operator. CO2 transferred noted in Question OG4.4 represents CO2 purchased from 3rd parties to use in our own EOR operations. The 3rd party source is not included within our boundary, but our EOR operations are. CO2 transferred out in Question OG4.4 represents CO2 from our facilities that is sold to others, primarily for Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR). Their EOR storage is not included within our boundary in this report.

OG4.6
Please explain who (e.g. the reporting organization) owns the transferred emissions and what potential liabilities are attached. In the case of sequestered emissions, please clarify whether the reporting organization or one or more third parties owns the sequestered emissions and who has potential liability for them

The CO2 that is sold (transferred out) from our facilities and any associated responsibilities are owned by the purchasers. We retain our 32% equity ownership of the CO2 sequestered at Sleipner and 100% ownership of the CO2 sequestered via acid gas injection at Labarge, as well as our varying equity interests in the Texas and New Mexico EOR fields.

OG4.7
Please provide masses in metric tonnes of gross CO2 captured for purposes of carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) during the reporting year according to capture pathway. For each pathway, please provide a breakdown of the percentage of the gross captured CO2 that was transferred into the reporting organization and the percentage that was transferred out of the organization (to be stored)

Capture pathway in CCS	Captured CO2 (metric tonnes CO2)	Percentage transferred in	Percentage transferred out
Gas stream separation from natural gas purification	6900000	9%	91%

OG4.8
Please provide masses in metric tonnes of gross CO2 injected and stored for purposes of CCS during the reporting year according to injection and storage pathway

Injection and storage pathway	Injected CO2 (metric tonnes CO2)	Percentage of injected CO2 intended for long-term (>100 year) storage	Year in which injection began	Cumulative CO2 injected and stored (metric tonnes CO2)
CO2 injected into a geological formation or saline formation for long-term storage	228000	100%	1996	5100000
Acid gas injection (CO2 and H2S co-injected into a production reservoir)	368000	100%	2005	3300000
CO2 used for enhanced oil recovery (EOR) or enhanced gas recovery (EGR)	2272000	100%	1980	

OG4.9
Please provide details of risk management performed by the reporting organization and/or third party in relation to its CCS activities. This should cover pre-operational evaluation of the storage (e.g. site characterisation), operational monitoring, closure monitoring, remediation for CO2 leakage, and results of third party verification

Our Operations Integrity Management System (OIMS) is the cornerstone to managing the safety, security, health and environmental risks in our operations and achieving excellence in performance. As such, OIMS is rigorously applied in our CCS activities. The Sleipner project involved extensive storage site characterization prior to injection. Operational monitoring is extensive using 2-D, 3-D and 4-D seismic, time-lapse, and gravity monitoring. Monitoring has been and continues to be supported by various consortia including SACS, CO2STORE and CO2REMOVE, and the results are shared broadly to promote learning, and advance technology and best practices. Extensive dispersion modeling and reservoir characterization was used to select the injection site for the Labarge, Wyoming acid gas injection facilities. Rigorous state agency permitting requirements were met. Extensive pressure monitoring and continuous air monitoring with alarms have been applied throughout the operation. Comprehensive personnel training has been applied and refresher training is on-going. Rigorous mechanical integrity testing is conducted annually.

Further Information

Page: **OG5. Sales and emissions intensity - (1 Jan 2015 - 31 Dec 2015)**

OG5.1
Please provide values for annual sales of hydrocarbon types (in units of BOE) for the reporting year in the following table. The values required are aggregate values for the reporting organization

Product	Sales (BOE)
Refined products	2100210000
Other: Natural Gas Available for Sale	

OG5.2

Please provide estimated emissions intensities (Scope 1 + Scope 2) associated with current production and operations

Year ending	Segment	Hydrocarbon/product	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e per thousand BOE)	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
2010	Refining	Refined products	20.8	1	Decrease	
2011	Refining	Refined products	20.0	4	Decrease	
2012	Refining	Refined products	19.6	2	Decrease	
2013	Refining	Refined products	19.7	1	Increase	
2014	Refining	Refined products	19.2	3	Decrease	
2015	Refining	Refined products	18.9	2	Decrease	

OG5.3

Please clarify how each of the emissions intensities has been derived and supply information on the methodology used where this differs from information already given in answer to the methodology questions in the main information request

Emissions intensities are based on greenhouse gas emissions (net equity, CO2-equivalent emissions) normalized to 100 metric tons of throughput (Refining)

Further Information

Page: [OG6. Development strategy - \(1 Jan 2015 - 31 Dec 2015\)](#)

OG6.1

For each relevant strategic development area, please provide financial information for the reporting year

Strategic development area	Describe how this relates to your business strategy	Sales generated	EBITDA	Net assets	CAPEX	OPEX	Comment
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OG6.2

Please describe your future capital expenditure plans for different strategic development areas

Strategic development area	CAPEX	Total return expected from CAPEX investments	Comment
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OG6.3

Please describe your current expenses in research and development (R&D) and future R&D expenditure plans for different strategic development areas

Strategic development area	R&D expenses – Reporting year	R&D expenses – Future plans	Comment
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Further Information

Society continues to face the dual challenge of meeting energy demand to support the economic growth needed for improved living standards, while simultaneously addressing the risks posed by rising greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. While future temperature changes and the associated impacts are difficult to accurately predict, we believe the risks of climate change are real and warrant thoughtful action. ExxonMobil is committed to providing affordable energy to support human progress while advancing effective solutions to address the risks of climate change. Our climate change risk management strategy includes four components: engaging on climate change policy, developing future technology, mitigating greenhouse gas emissions in our operations and developing solutions that reduce greenhouse gas emissions for our customers. ExxonMobil actively advocates for responsible policies that would be effective in addressing the risks of climate change. When we encounter proposals, we offer informed data and policy analysis and engage in thoughtful debate. We have had hundreds of meetings with policymakers in the United States, the European Union and Canada to share our views on carbon pricing policy. We will continue to meet with policymakers and other stakeholders to discuss effective approaches to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. ExxonMobil's Emerging Technologies program brings together executives, scientists and engineers from across ExxonMobil's businesses to identify and evaluate technology research opportunities with a long-term strategic focus. The Emerging Technologies team seeks to understand a wide range of technology options and how they may impact the global energy system in the near term and as far as 50 years into the future. Our evaluation extends well beyond our base business and near-term focus. If a technology could have a material effect on the future of energy, we insist on knowing about it and understanding the related science. Understanding the fundamental science serves as a basis for our broader research efforts and may lead to further technology development aimed at practical application, such as our work on biofuels. Additionally, this awareness informs our internal analysis of the global energy landscape as reflected and encapsulated in our annual Outlook for Energy. As we seek to increase production of oil and natural gas to meet growing global energy demand, we are committed to continuing to take actions to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions within our operations. ExxonMobil has a robust set of processes designed to improve efficiency, reduce emissions and contribute to effective long-term solutions to manage climate change risks. These processes include, where appropriate, setting tailored objectives at the business, site and equipment levels, and then stewarding progress toward meeting those objectives. In the near term, we are working to increase energy efficiency while reducing flaring, venting and fugitive emissions in our operations. In the medium term, we are deploying proven technologies such as cogeneration and carbon capture and sequestration where technically and economically feasible. Longer term, we are conducting and supporting research to develop breakthrough, game-changing technologies. Since 2000, ExxonMobil has spent approximately \$7 billion to develop lower-emission energy solutions. While ExxonMobil strives to improve efficiency throughout our own operations, we are also delivering solutions that enable our customers to reduce their own emissions and improve their own energy efficiency as well as increase reliability, performance and longevity of the associated products. These solutions can be characterized as: 1) Expanding the supply of cleaner-burning natural gas to reduce emissions in power generation, 2) Developing premium, high-efficiency fuels and lubricants and 3) Creating innovative chemical materials that can be applied in a range of consumer products. One of the greatest opportunities for society to reduce greenhouse gas emissions is through the use of natural gas in power generation. Natural gas is a flexible, abundant and low emissions fuel that is available across the globe. On a life cycle basis, from extraction through electricity consumption, using natural gas emits up to 60 percent fewer greenhouse gas emissions than coal. It is also the ideal partner for intermittent renewable energy sources, such as solar or wind, as it can provide reliable power when these renewable sources are not available. As the world moves toward a lower greenhouse gas emissions-intensive energy mix over the coming decades, natural gas will be one of the most important fuels to enable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

Page: [OG7. Methane from the natural gas value chain](#)

OG7.1

Please indicate the consolidation basis (financial control, operational control, equity share) used to prepare data to answer the questions in OG7

Segment	Consolidation basis
Exploration, production & gas processing	Equity Share

OG7.2

Please provide clarification for cases in which different consolidation bases have been used

The reported information only describes XTO Energy operations.

OG7.3

Does your organization conduct leak detection and repair (LDAR), or use other methods to find and fix fugitive methane emissions?

Yes

OG7.3a
Please describe the protocol through which methane leak detection and repair, or other leak detection methods, are conducted, including predominant frequency of inspections, estimates of assets covered, and methodologies employed

A 'find and fix' initiative is employed. The effort is performed due to federal and state regulations as well as a voluntary effort. Company personnel or contractors perform inspections at variable frequencies but typically on a semi-annual to annual basis. The tools and methods used are mainly audio, visual, olfactory (AVO), optical gas imaging cameras (infrared) that can detect leaks and in some cases, EPA Method 21 is employed as required at certain facilities. When leaks are encountered, they are corrected by inspection personnel or maintenance orders are issued. Plans are in place to acquire more cameras, train personnel, and to expand the program.

OG7.4
Please indicate the proportion of your organization's methane emissions inventory estimated using the following methodologies (+/- 5%)

Methodology	Proportion of total methane emissions estimated with methodology	What area of your operations does this answer relate to?
Direct detection and measurement	>0% to <5%	Other: XTO Energy
Engineering calculations	10% to <25%	Other: XTO Energy
Source-specific emission factors (IPCC Tier 3)	>75%	Other: XTO Energy
IPCC Tier 1 and/or Tier 2 emission factors	0%	Other: XTO Energy

OG7.5
Please use the following table to report your methane emissions rate

Year ending	Segment	Estimate total methane emitted expressed as % of natural gas production or throughput at given segment	Estimate total methane emitted expressed as % of total hydrocarbon production or throughput at given segment
2015	Exploration, production & gas processing	0.62%	0.4%

OG7.6
Does your organization participate in voluntary methane emissions reduction programs?

No

OG7.7
Were methane emissions incorporated in targets reported in CC3?

No

OG7.7b
Please explain: (i) why you do not incorporate methane into your targets; and (ii) forecast how your methane emissions will change over the next five years

As we seek to increase production of oil and natural gas to meet growing global energy demand, we are committed to continuing to take actions to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions within our operations. ExxonMobil has a robust set of processes designed to improve efficiency, reduce emissions and contribute to effective long-term solutions to manage climate change risks. These processes include, where appropriate, setting tailored objectives at the business, site and equipment levels, and then stewarding progress toward meeting those objectives. Based on decades of experience, ExxonMobil believes this rigorous bottom-up approach is a more effective and meaningful way to drive efficiency improvement and greenhouse gas emissions reduction than simply setting high-level corporate targets. We also believe that continuing to use this approach will yield further improvements in all sectors of our business.

Further Information

CDP: [W][-,][AQ][Pu][E2]