

ExxonMobil

Taking on the world's toughest energy challenges.™

The Outlook for Energy: A View to 2030

Todd W. Onderdonk
Corporate Planning

STI/SPFA Spring Pressure
Vessel Conference

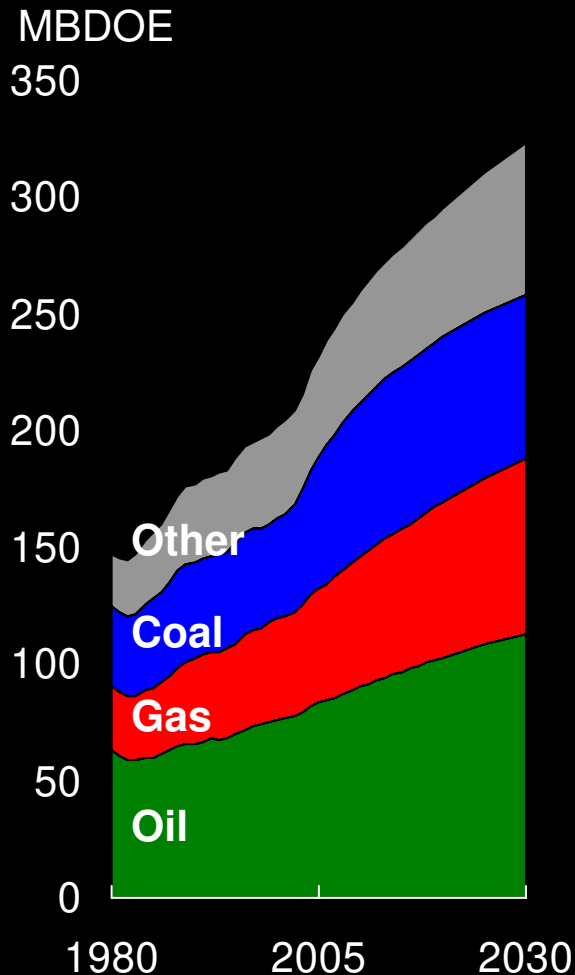
May 15, 2008



This presentation includes forward-looking statements. Actual future conditions (including economic conditions, energy demand, and energy supply) could differ materially due to changes in technology, the development of new supply sources, political events, demographic changes, and other factors discussed herein (and in Item 1 of ExxonMobil's latest report on Form 10-K). This material is not to be reproduced without the permission of Exxon Mobil Corporation.

2007 Energy Outlook Basis

Energy Supply/Demand



- **Energy Demand Outlook**

- Detailed buildup by country and end-use sector
- Links energy use to economic drivers
- Incorporates efficiency improvements
- Considers trends, economics, and supply by fuel type
- Reflects assessment of potential policy initiatives

- **Oil & Gas Supply Outlook**

- Incorporates ultimate recoverable resource estimates
- Models production profiles for all countries or regions
- Considers economics and ongoing advances in technology

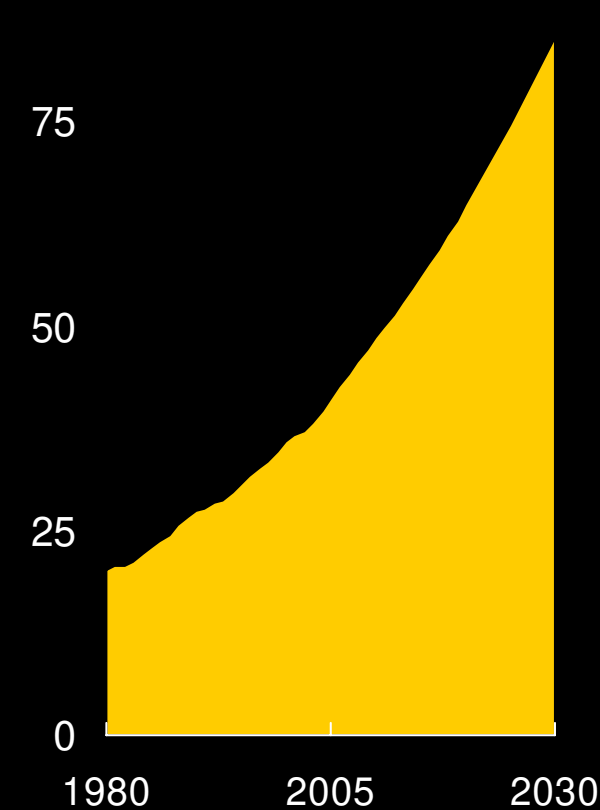
Global Economics and Energy

GDP

Trillion 2005\$

Average Growth / Yr.

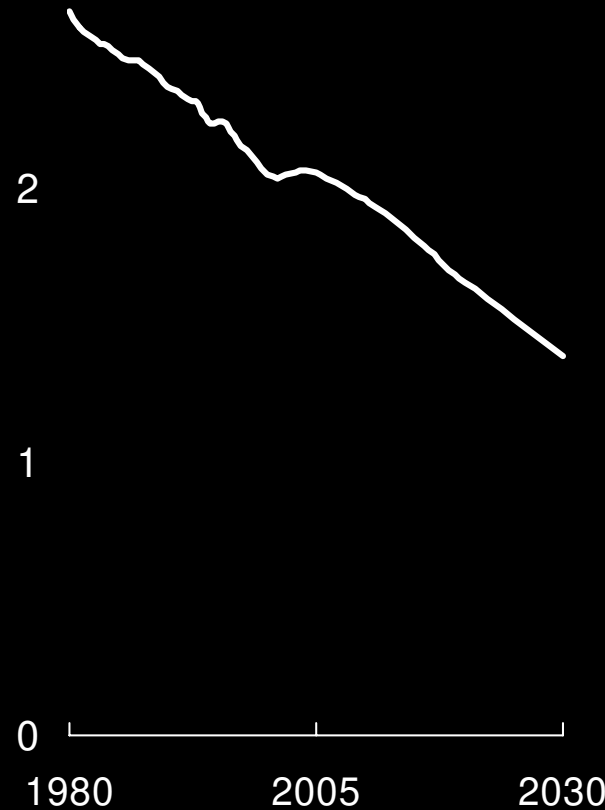
100 1980 – 2005 2005 – 2030
2.9% 3.0%



Energy Intensity

BOE/2005\$K GDP

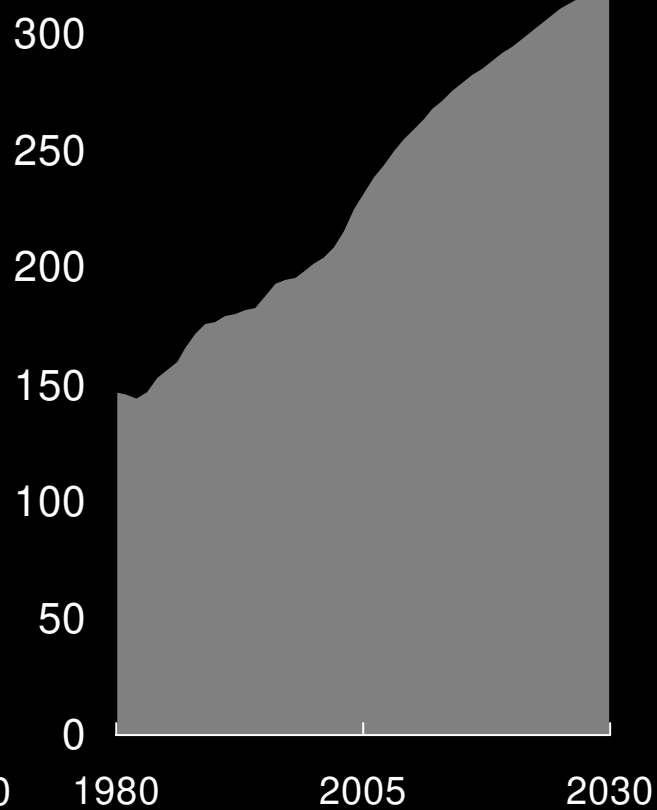
3
-1.0% -1.6%



Energy Demand

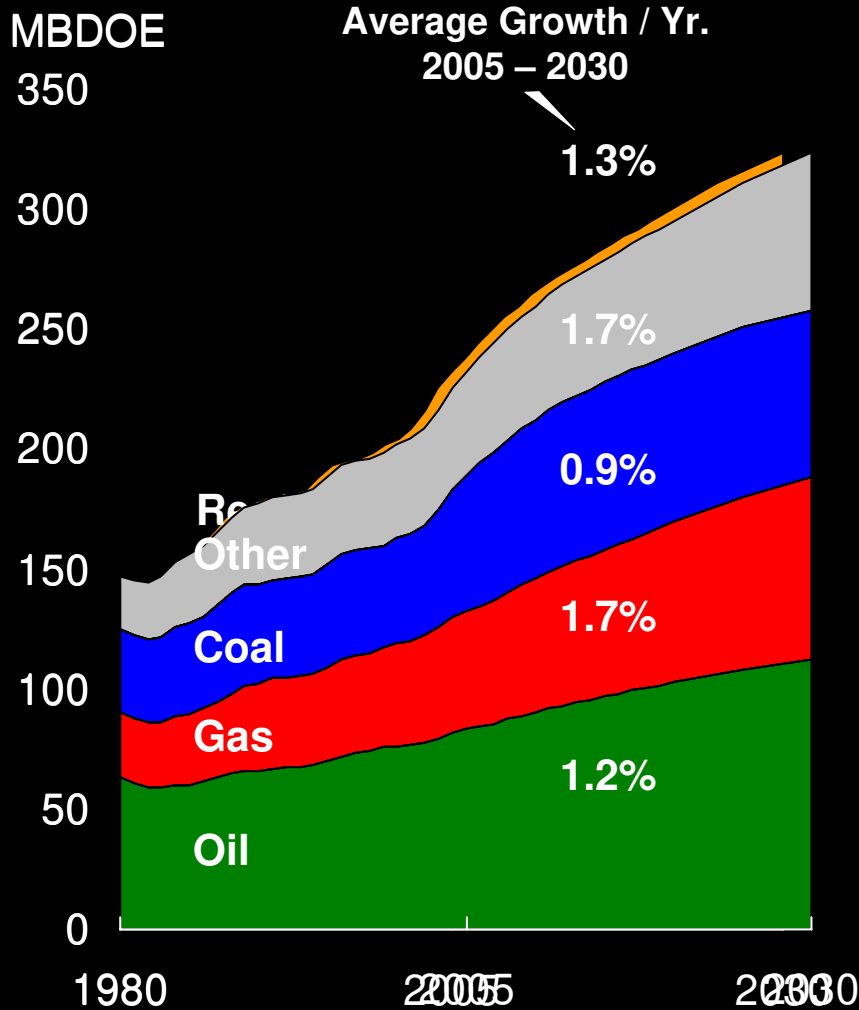
MBDOE

350
1.8% 1.3%

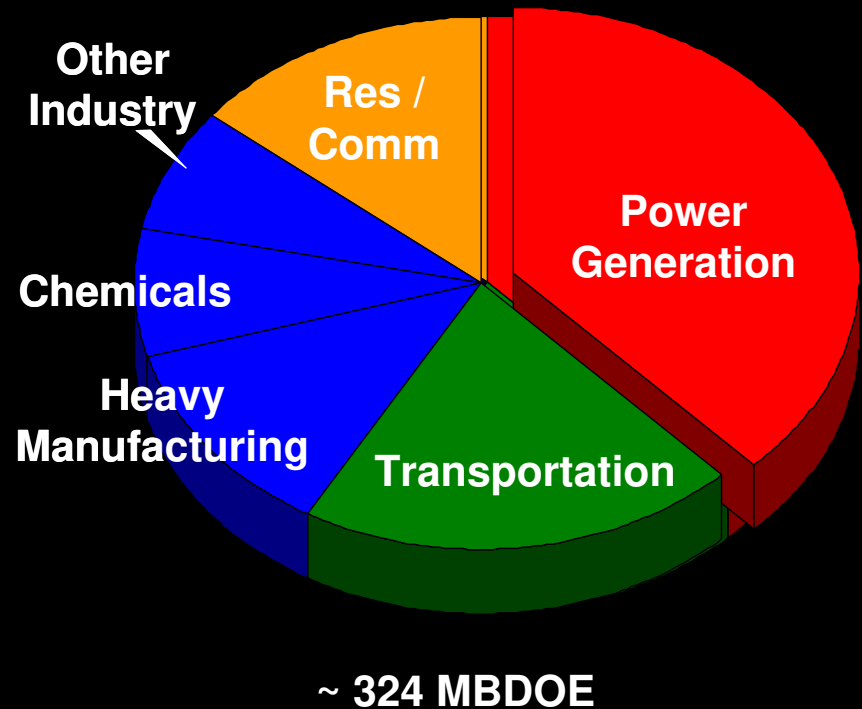


World Energy Demand

By Sector



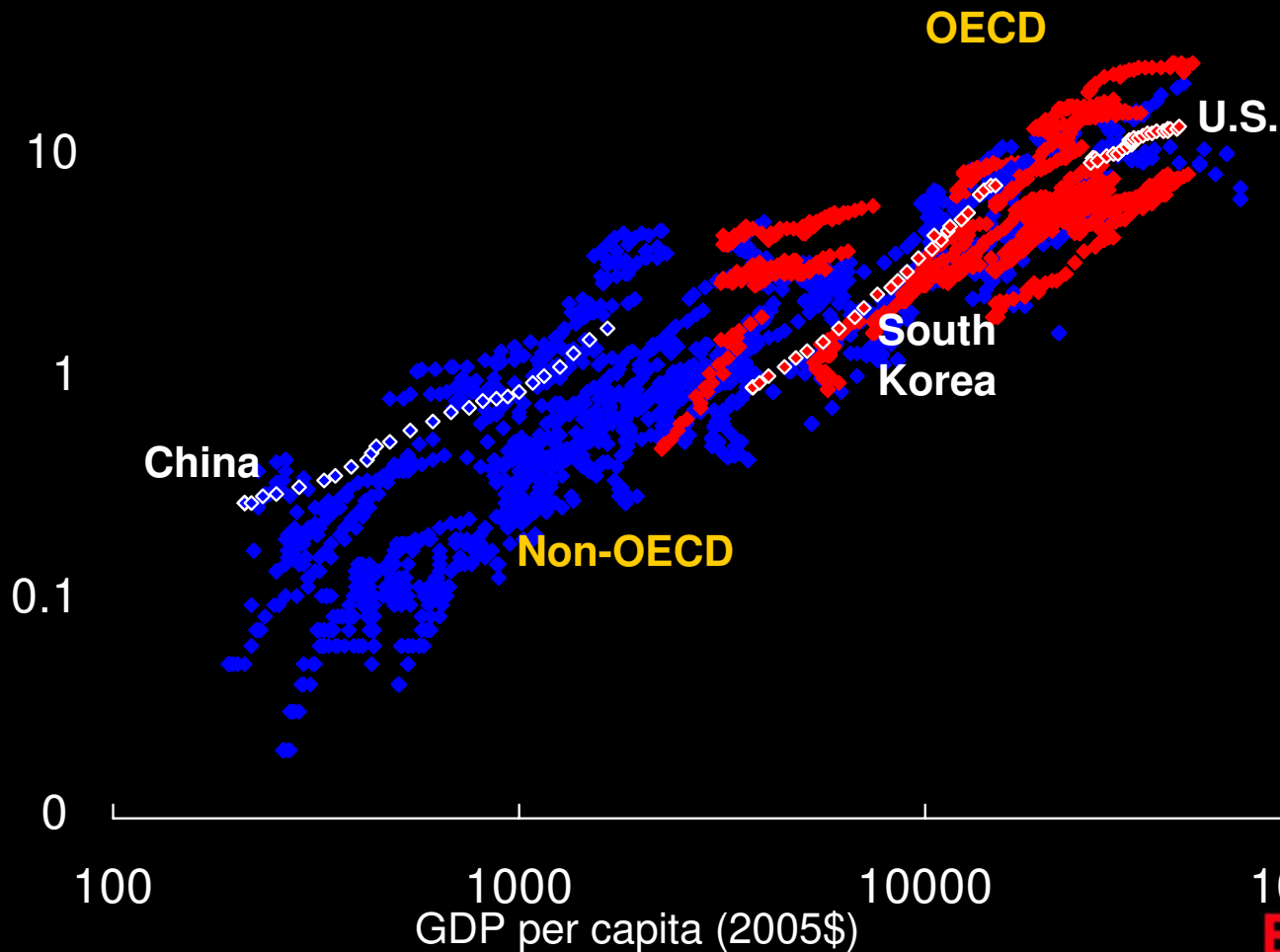
By Sector - 2030



Electricity Demand Linked to GDP

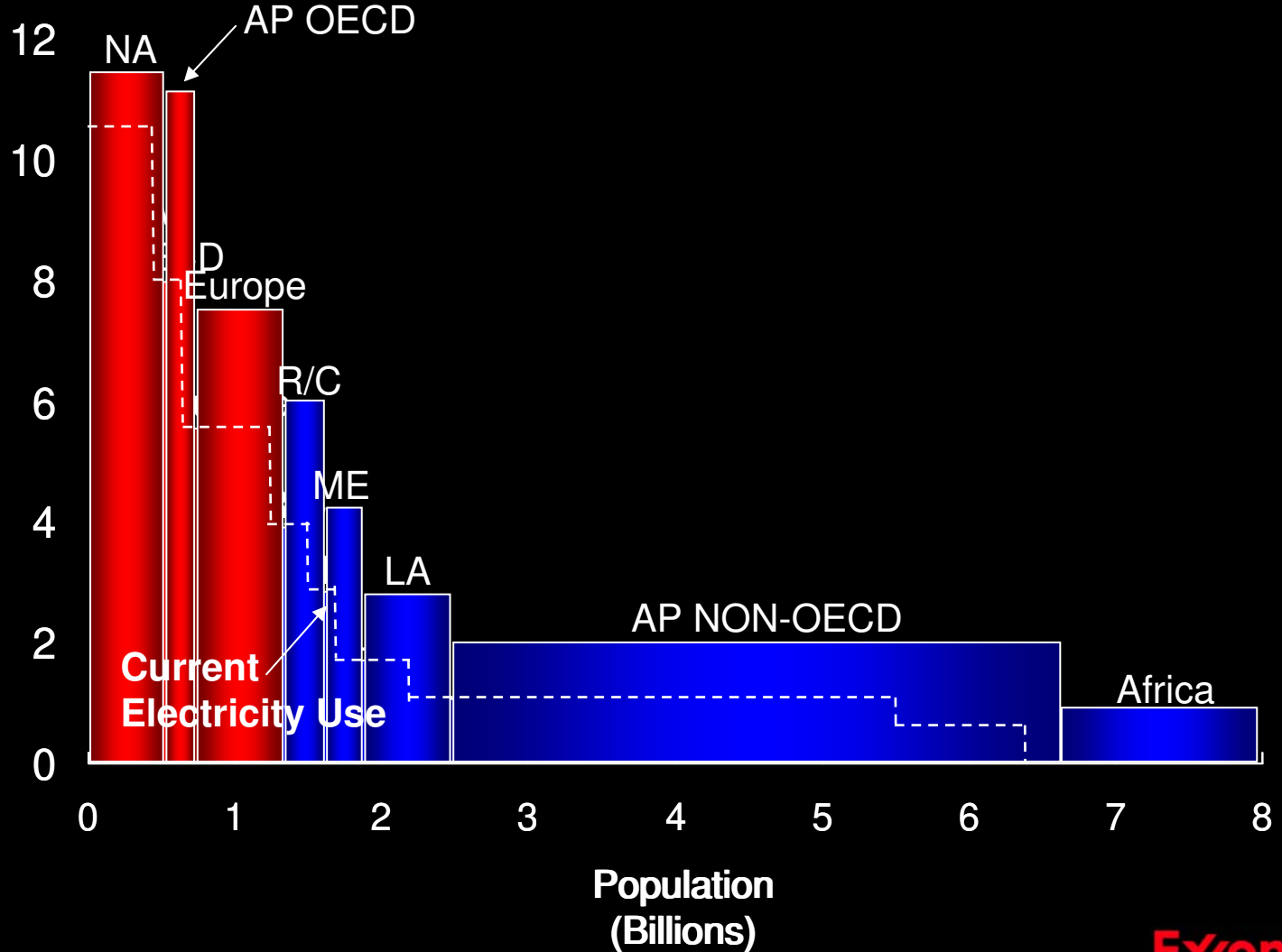
1000 kW hours
per capita
100

1980 to 2005



2030 Electricity Use by Region

1000 kW hours
per capita

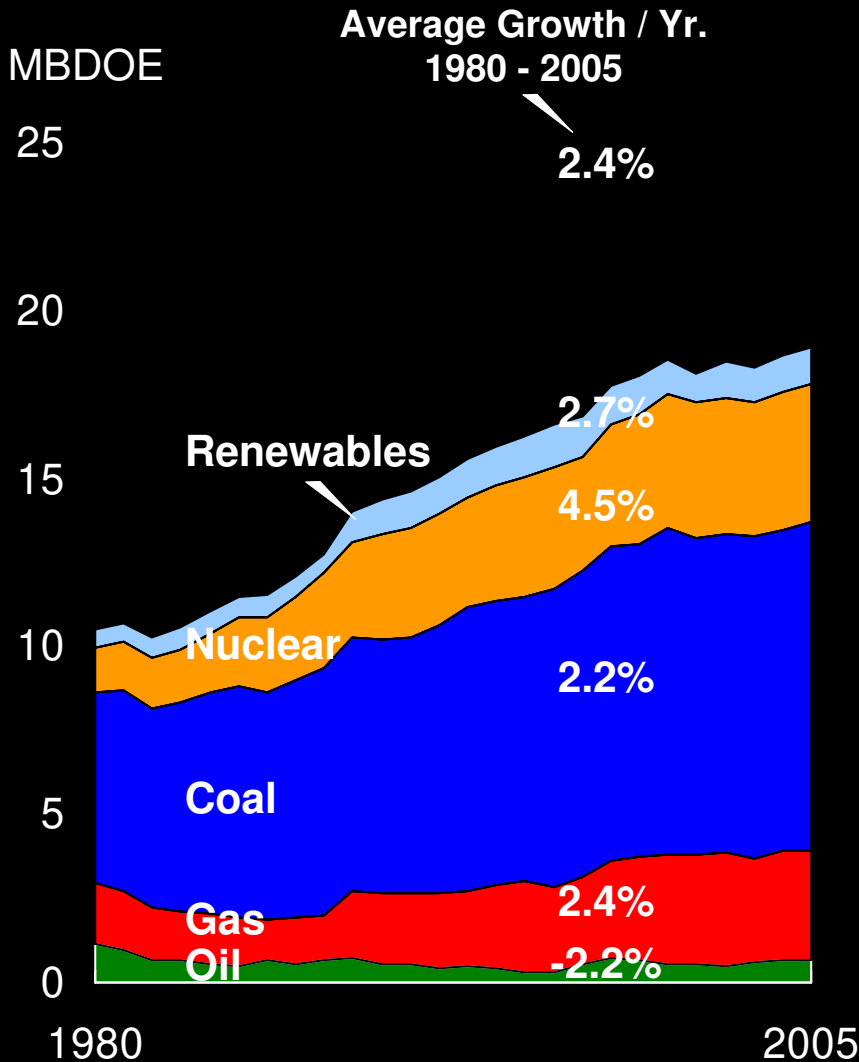


Power Generation



U.S. Power Generation

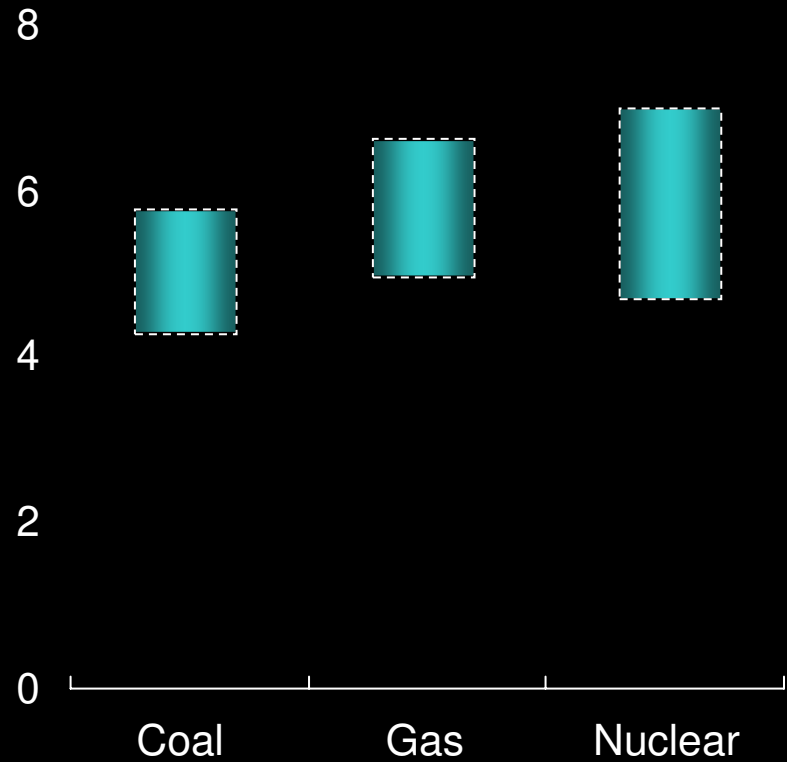
By Fuel



Economics

2005 Cents/
kWhr*

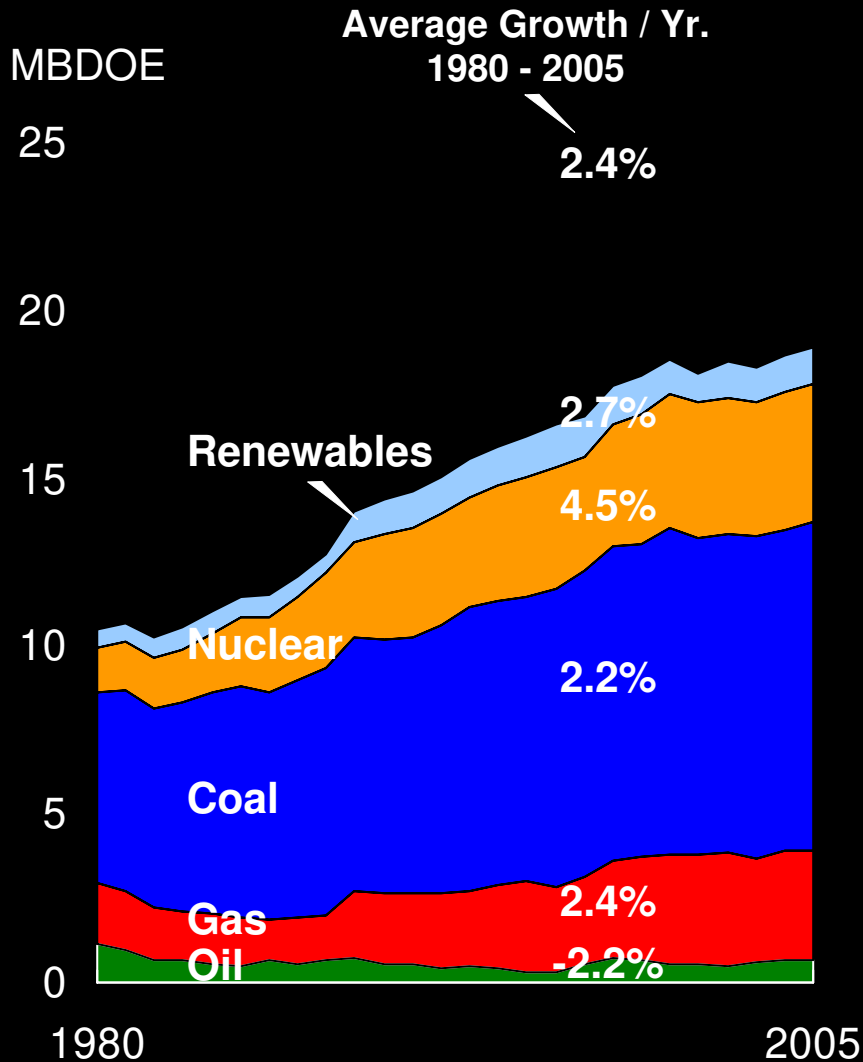
10
Baseload Power Generation
U.S. New Builds, Startup 2020



* Reflective of recent fuel prices

U.S. Power Generation

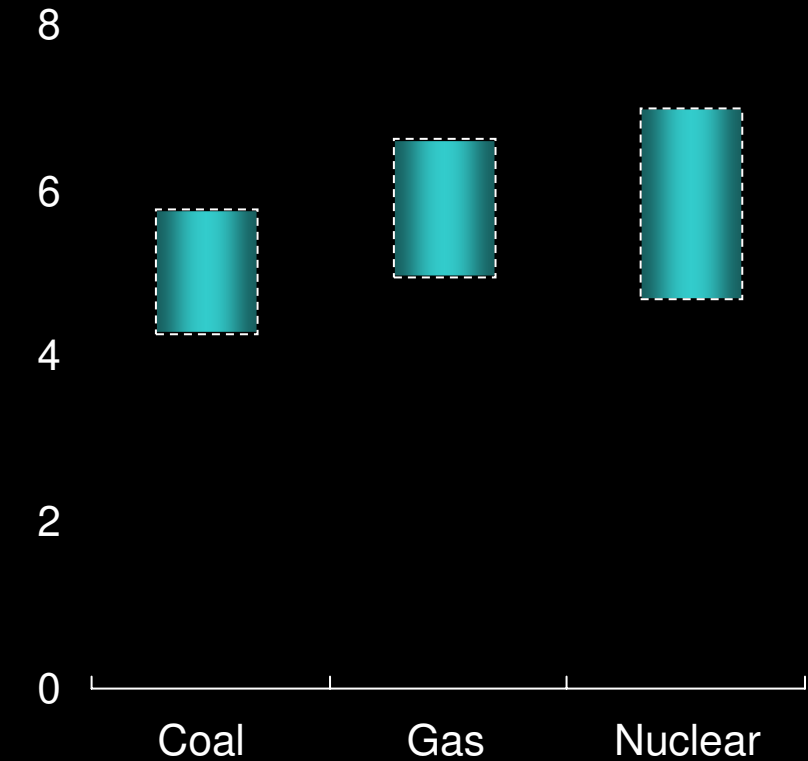
By Fuel



Economics

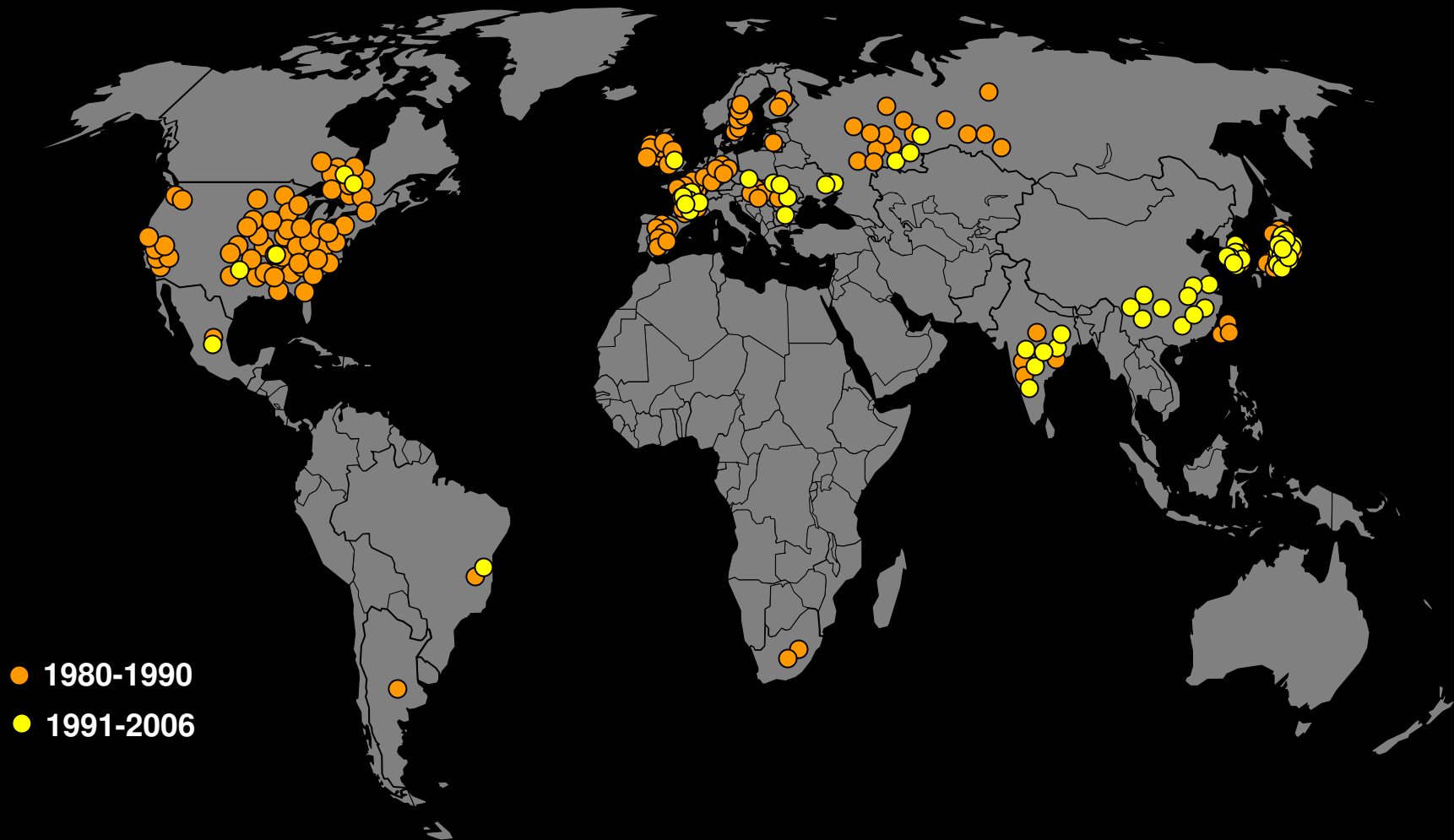
2005 Cents/
kWhr*

Baseload Power Generation
U.S. New Builds, Startup 2020
CO₂ Prices @ \$30/MT



* Reflective of recent fuel prices

Nuclear Capacity Additions

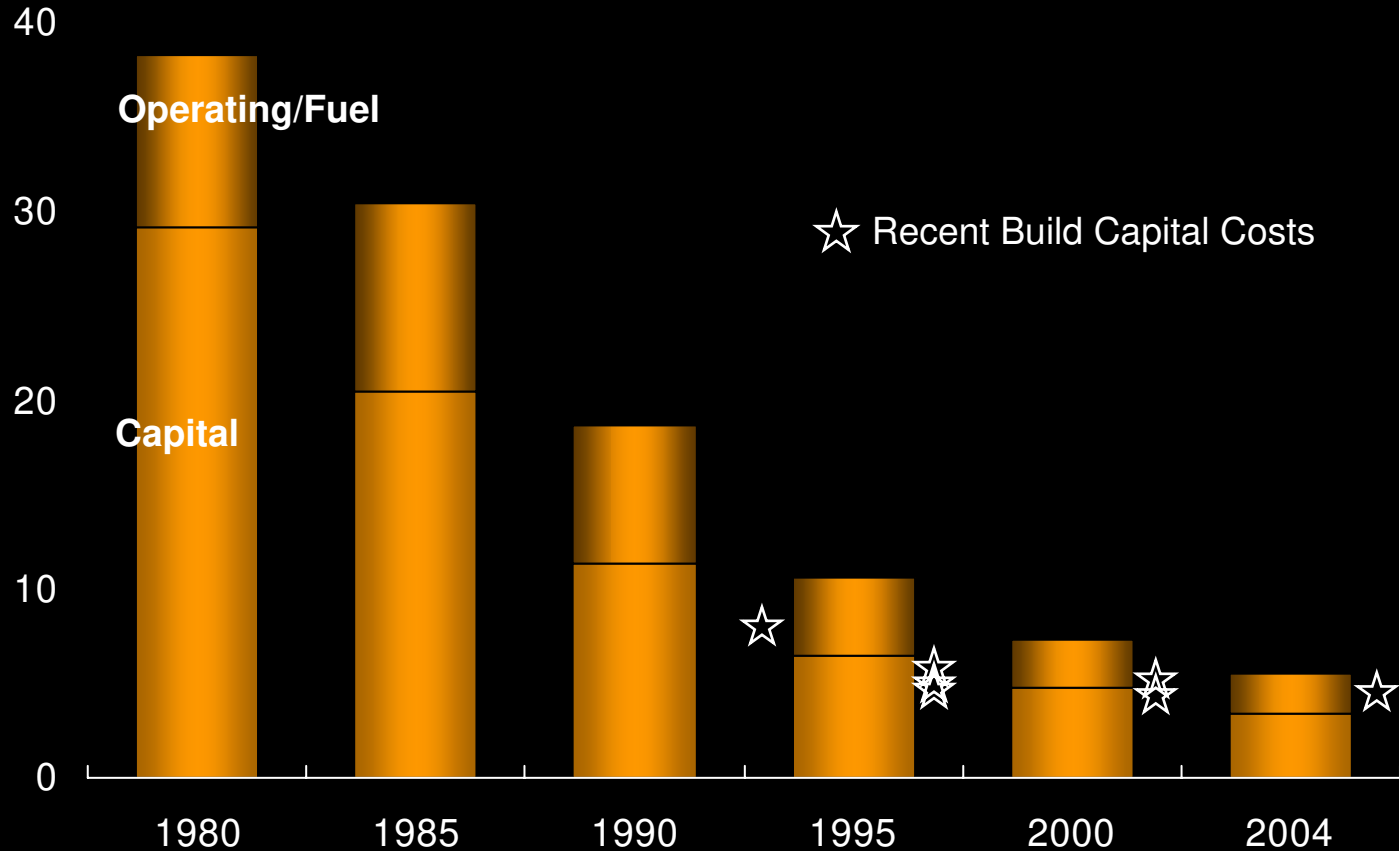


Source: World Nuclear Association

Improving Economics

U.S. Nuclear Cost of Electricity

2005 Cents/kWhr



Source: CERA

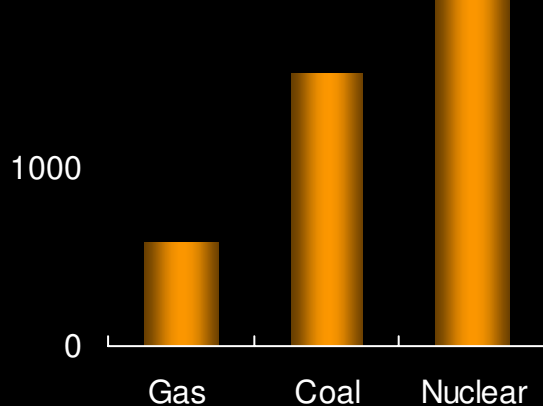
Nuclear Challenges

Challenges

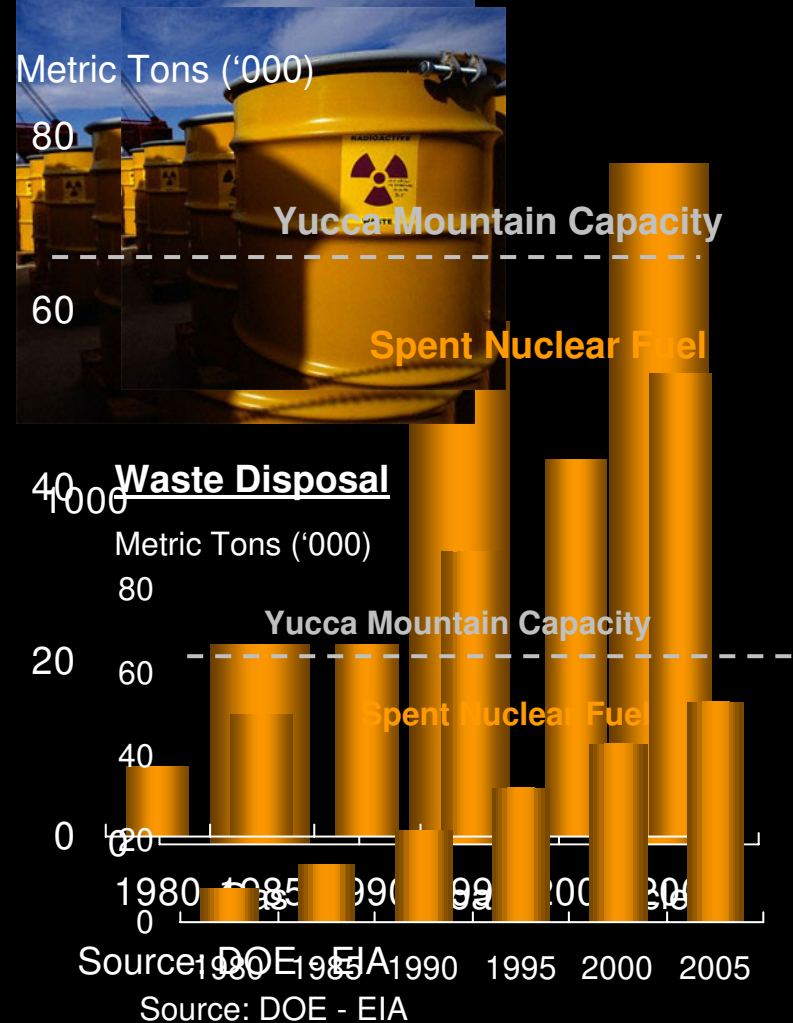
- Capital Costs
- Waste Disposal
- Proliferation Concerns
- Siting Issues

Capital Cost

2005\$ per kW
2000

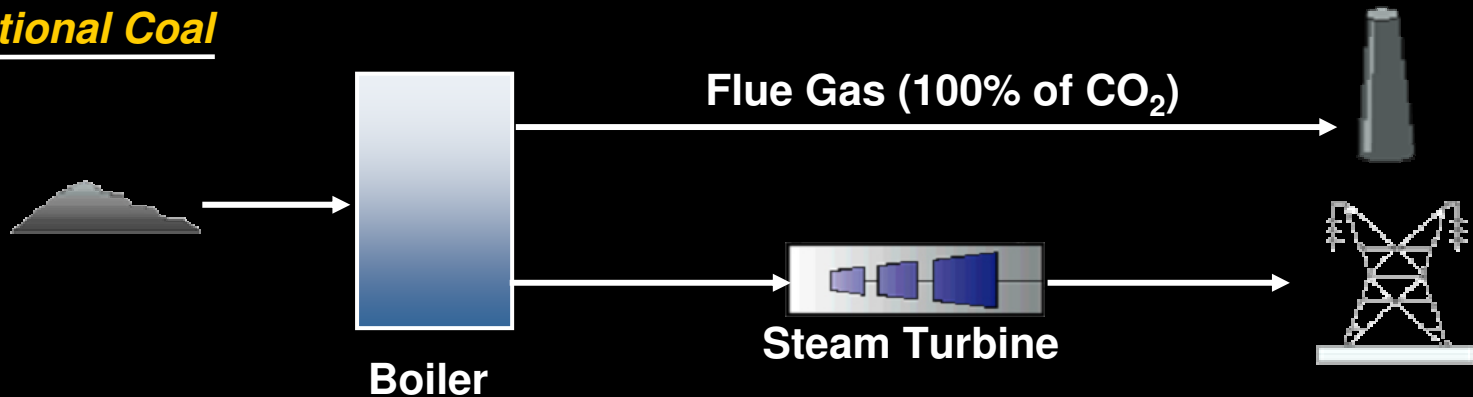


Waste Disposal

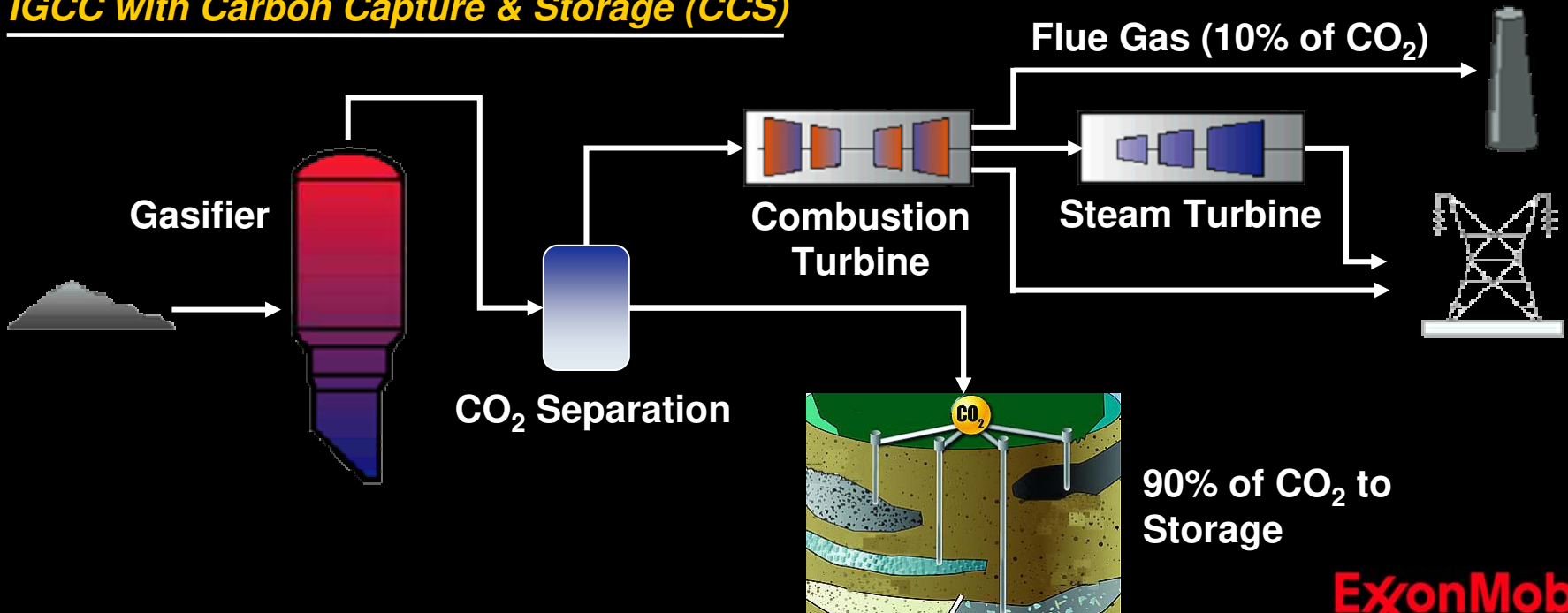


Coal Power Generation Options

Conventional Coal



IGCC with Carbon Capture & Storage (CCS)



Comparative Costs incl. CCS

2005 Cents/
kWhr*
10

Baseload Power Generation
U.S. New Builds, Startup 2020

CO₂ Prices @ \$30/MT

8

6

4

2

0

Coal

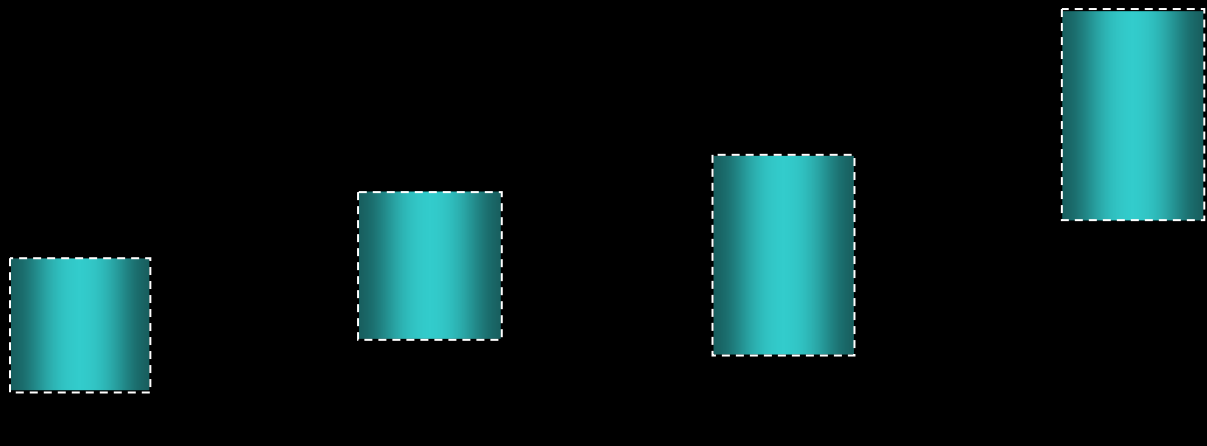
Gas

Nuclear

IGCC-CCS

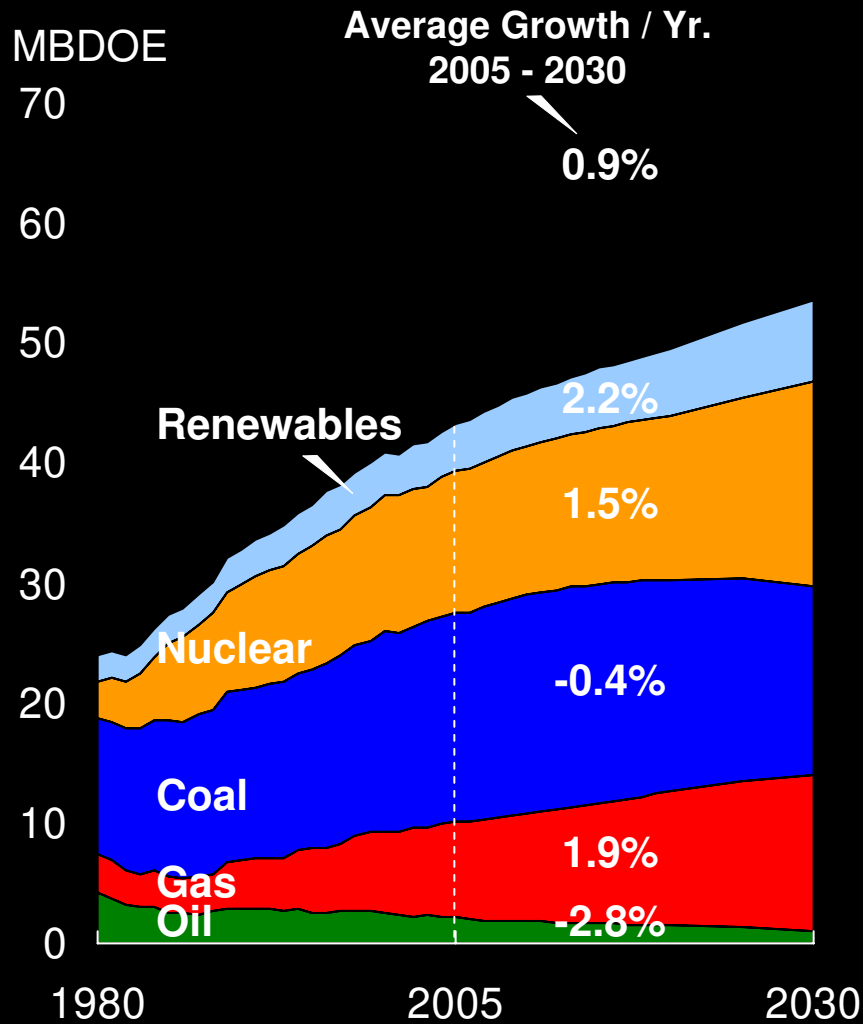
* Reflective of recent fuel prices

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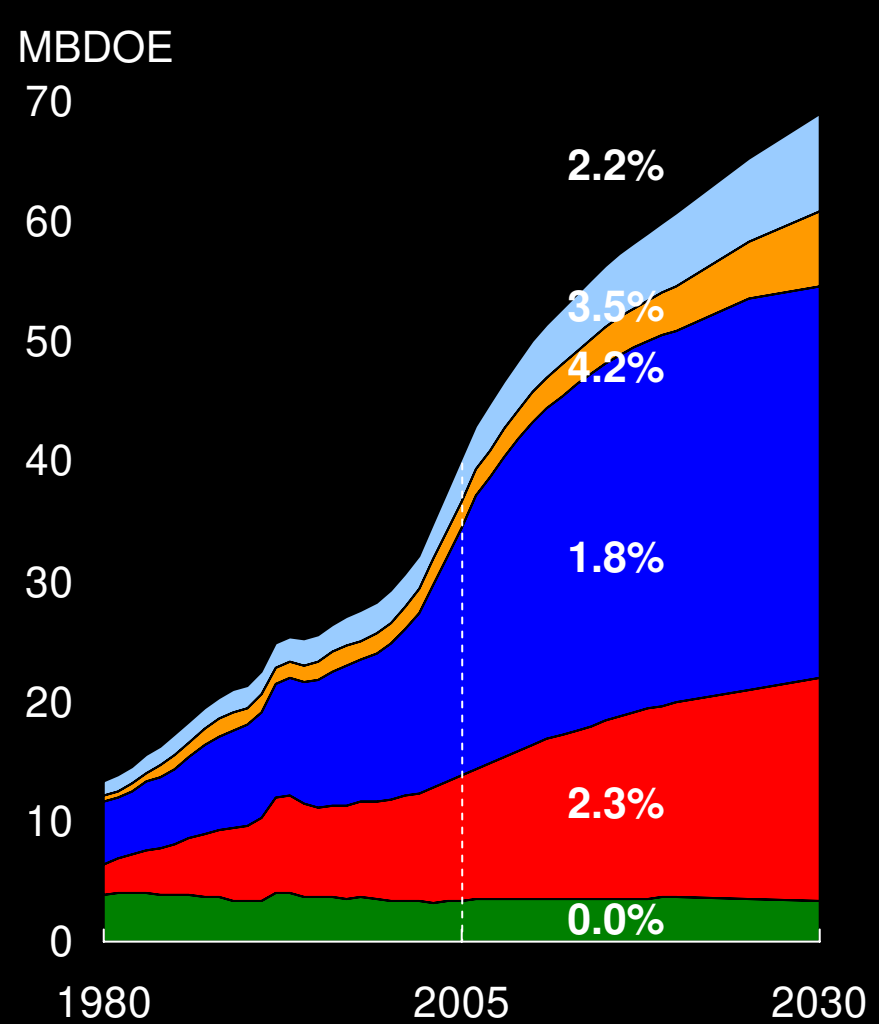


Power Generation Demand

OECD



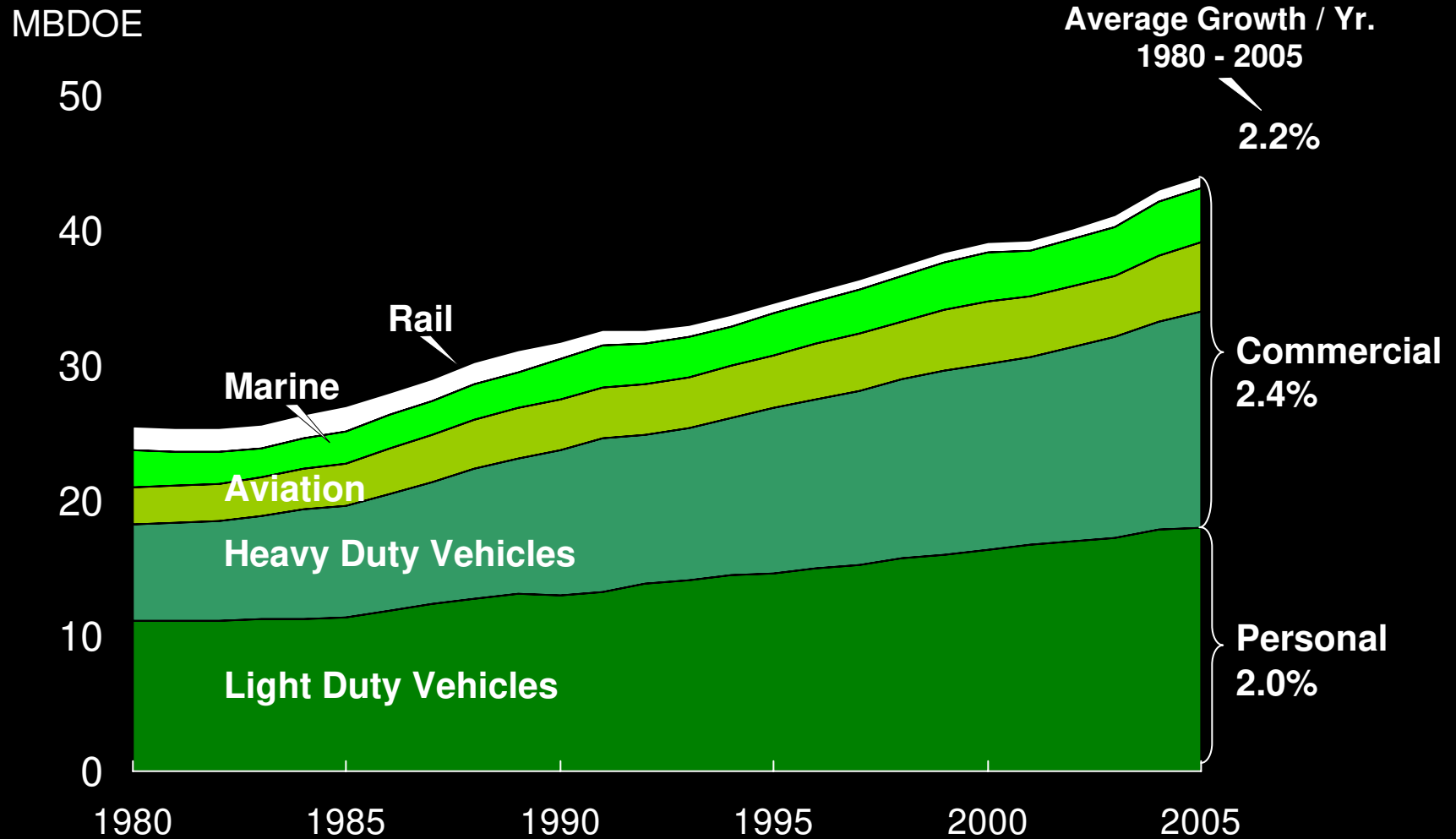
Non-OECD



Transportation

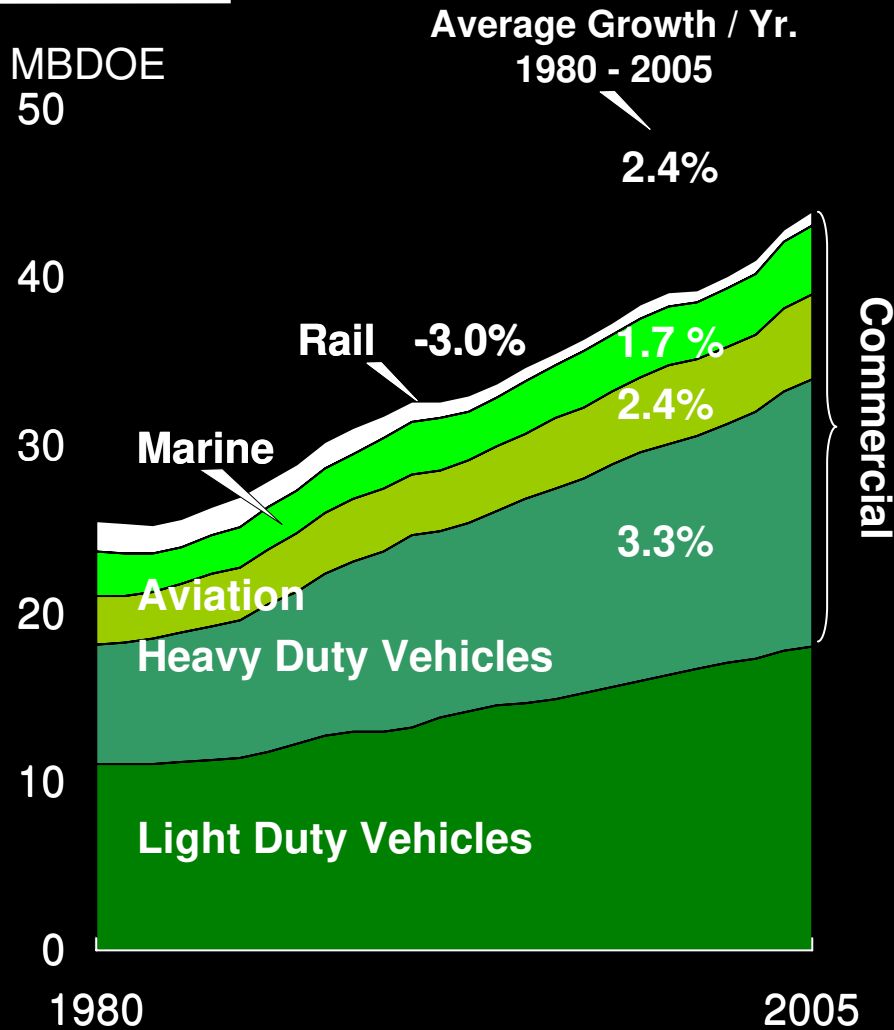


Global Transportation Demand

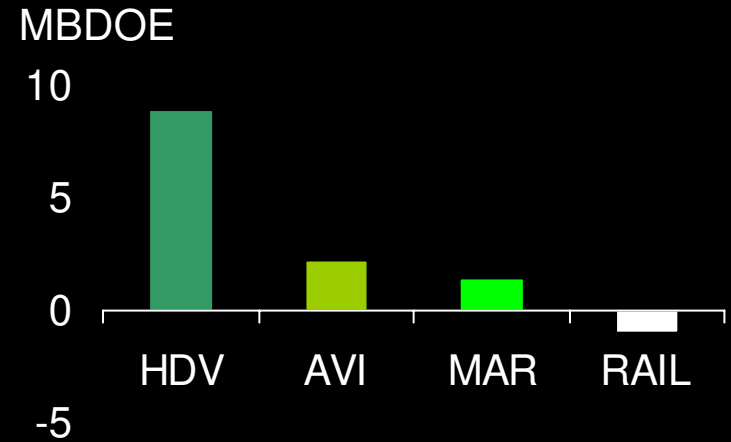


Global Commercial Transportation

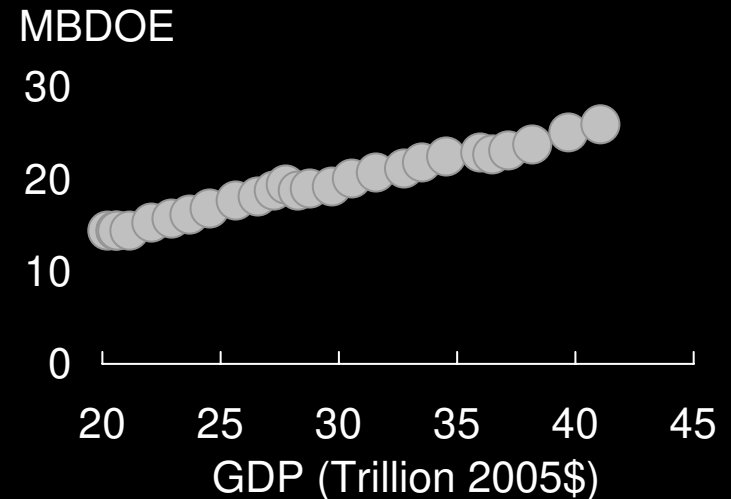
By Sector



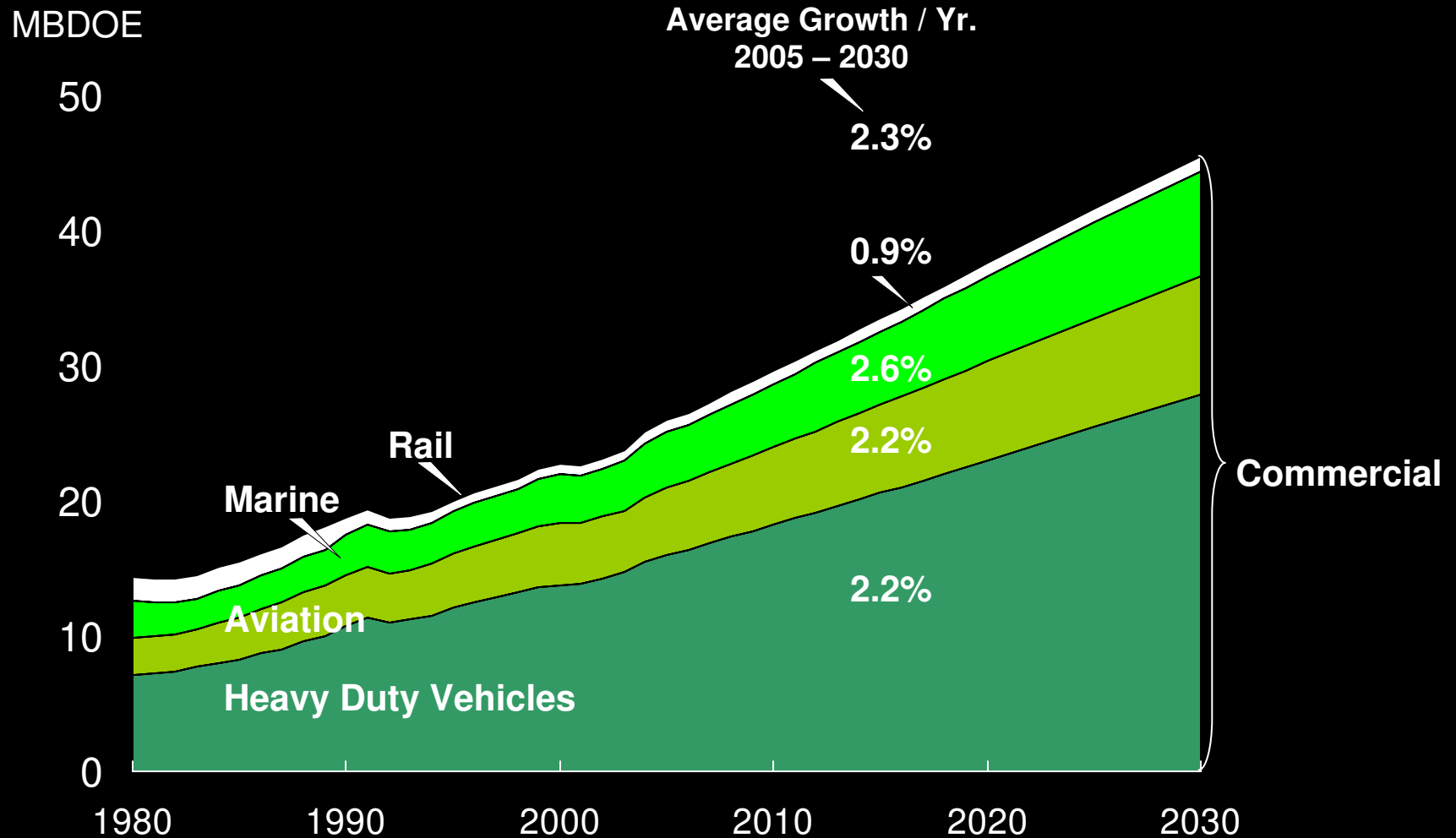
Growth 1980 - 2005



Demand versus GDP



Global Commercial Transportation



Global Personal Transportation

By Sector

MBDOE

50

Average Growth / Yr.
1980 - 2005

40

30

20

10

0

1980

2005

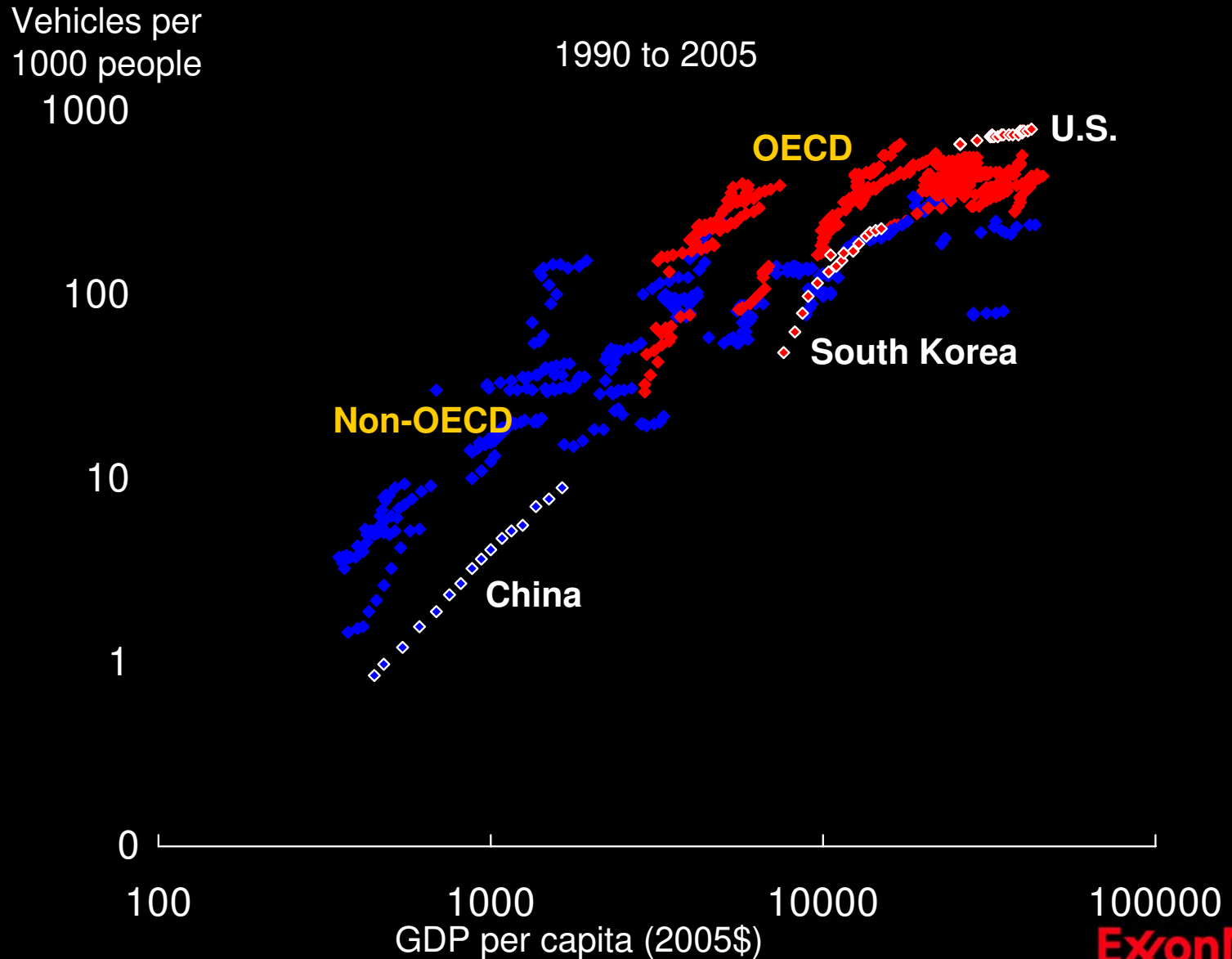
Light Duty Vehicles

2.0%



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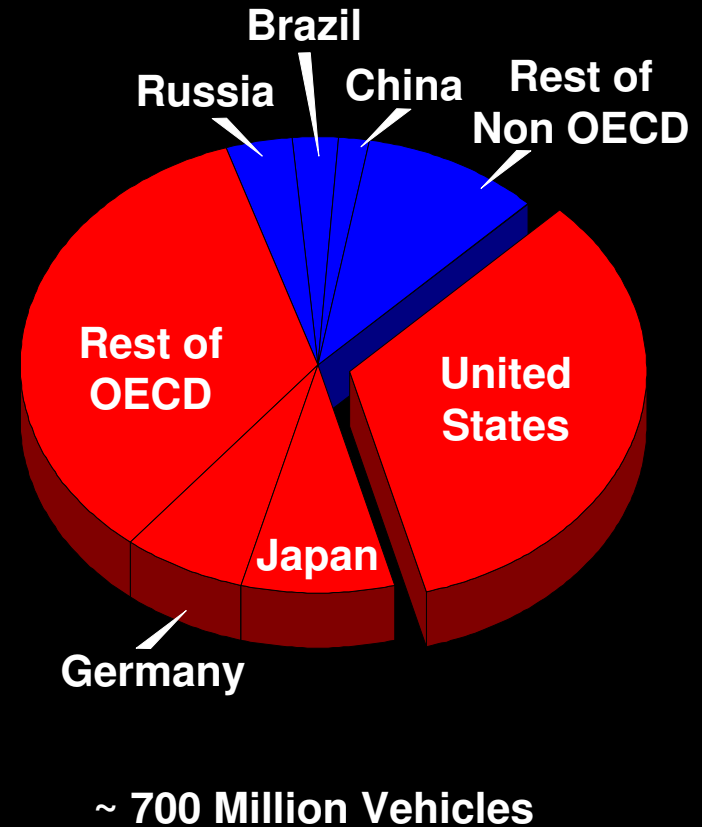
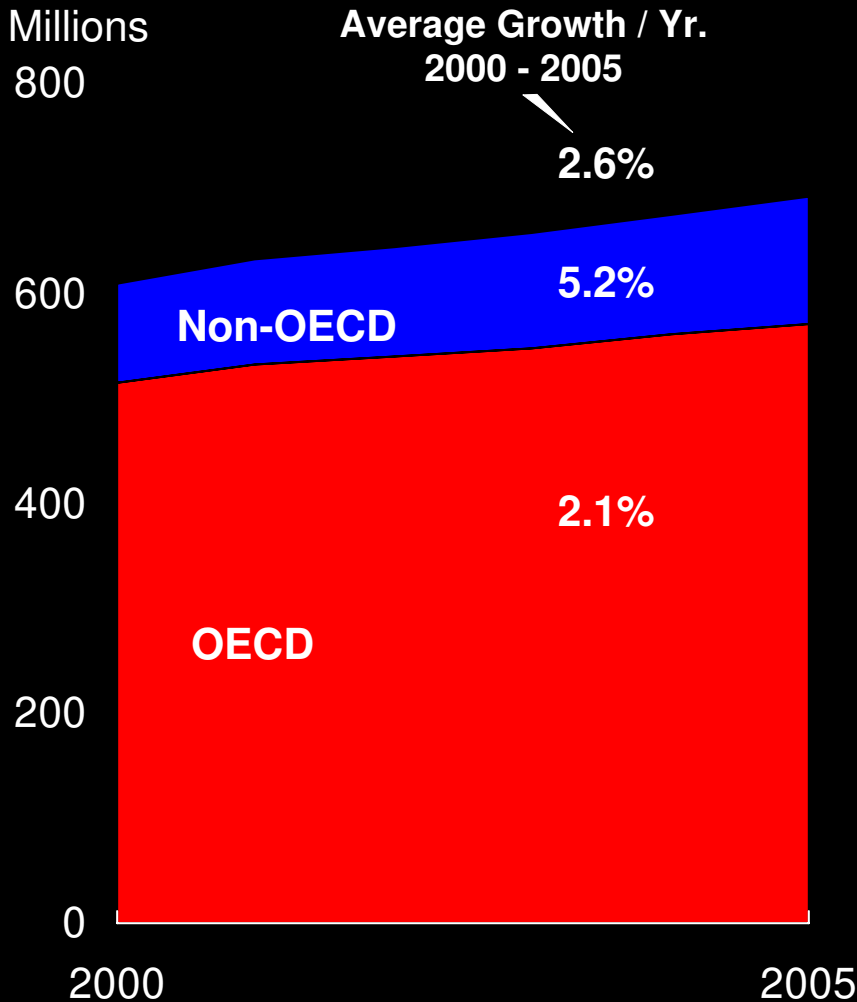
Light Duty Vehicle Penetration Linked to GDP



Global Light Duty Vehicle Fleet

By Region

2005



U.S. Light Duty Vehicles – Fuel Economy

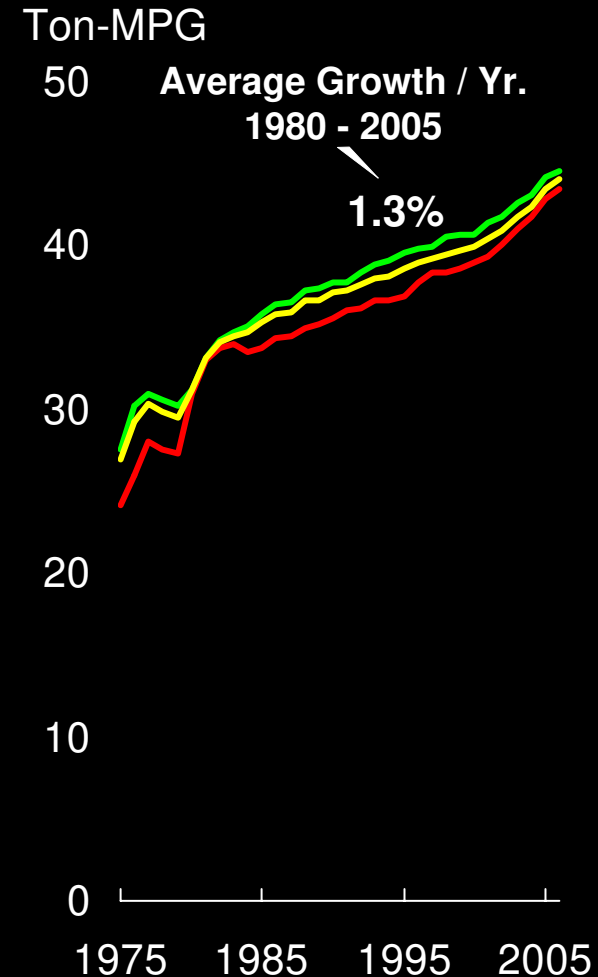
New Vehicles



Vehicle Weight



Efficiency

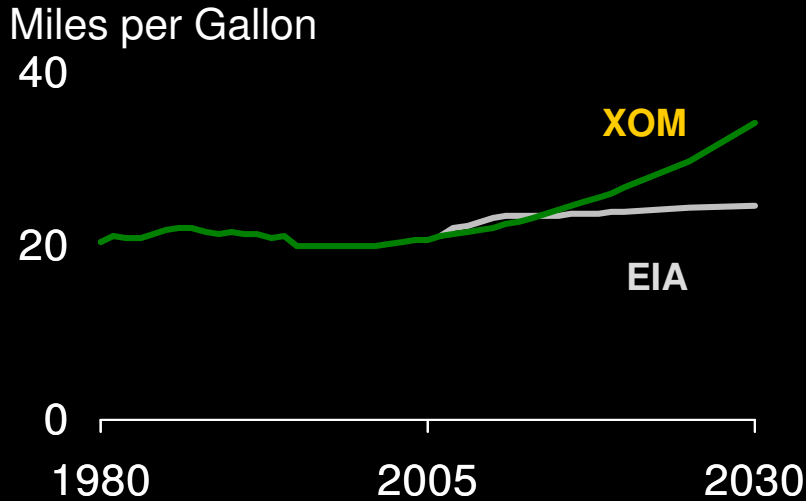


Source: U.S. EPA

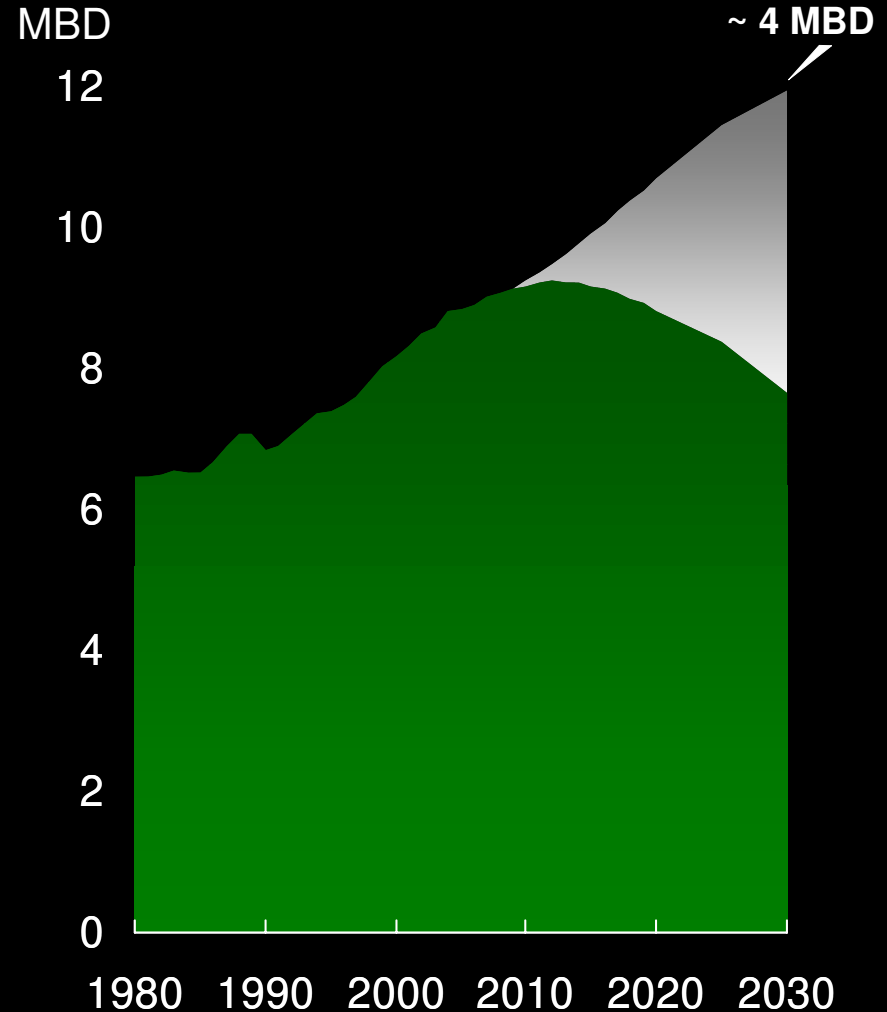
ExxonMobil

U.S. Light Duty Vehicles – Comparison with EIA

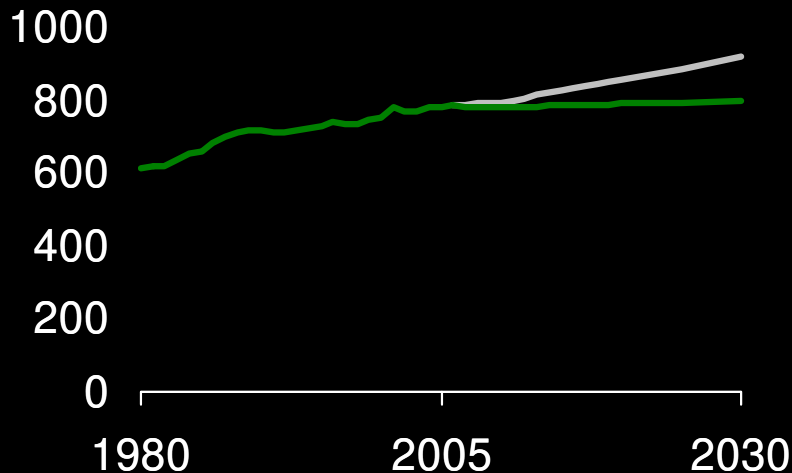
New Vehicle Fuel Economy



Light Duty Fuels Demand



Vehicles/1000 people

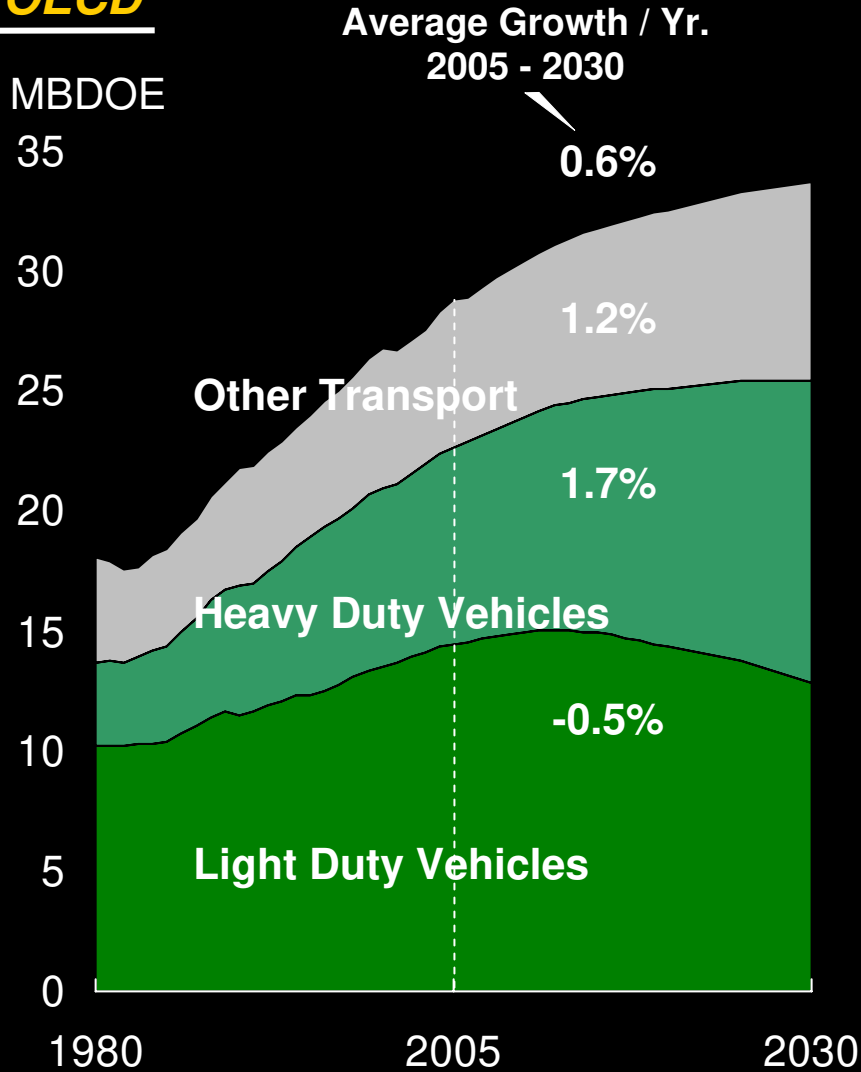


EIA Source: AEO2007

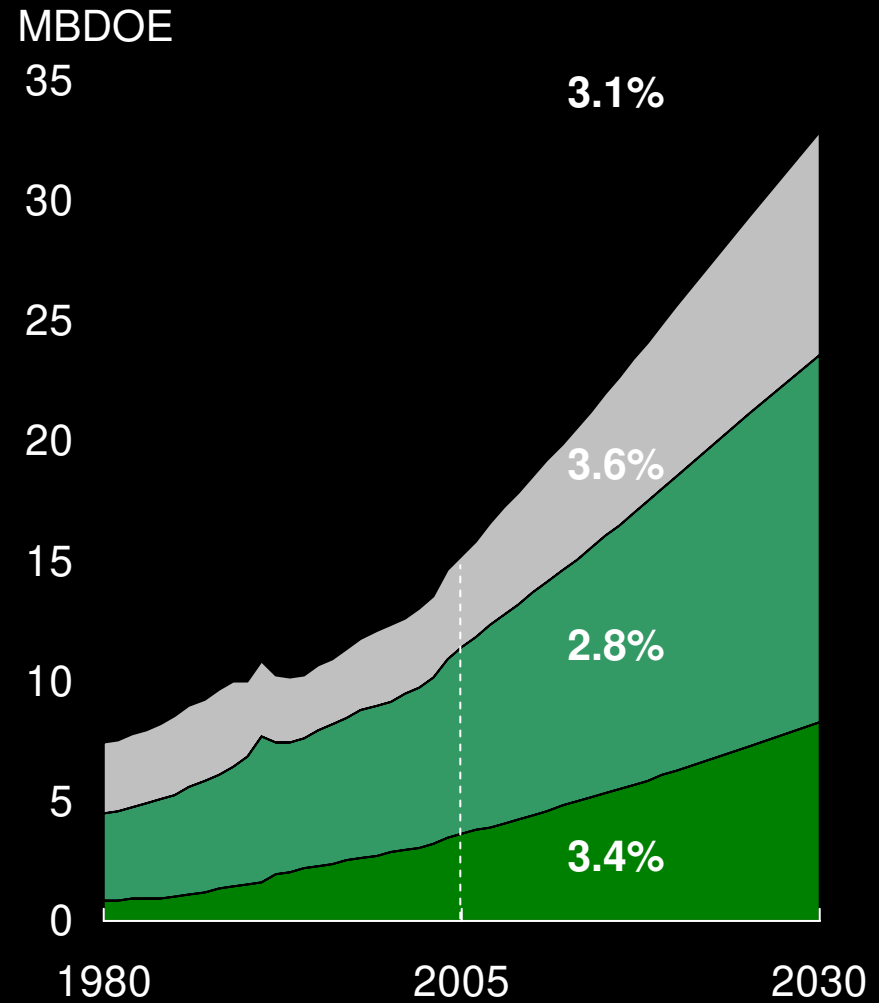
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Global Transportation Demand

OECD

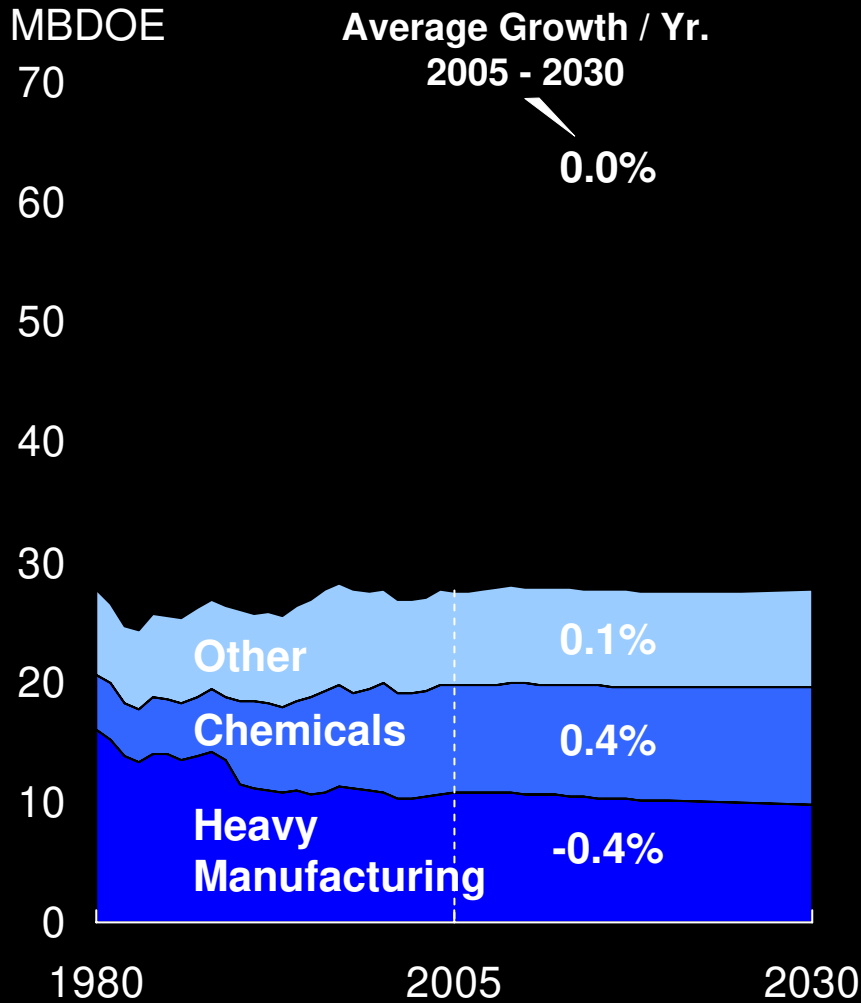


Non-OECD

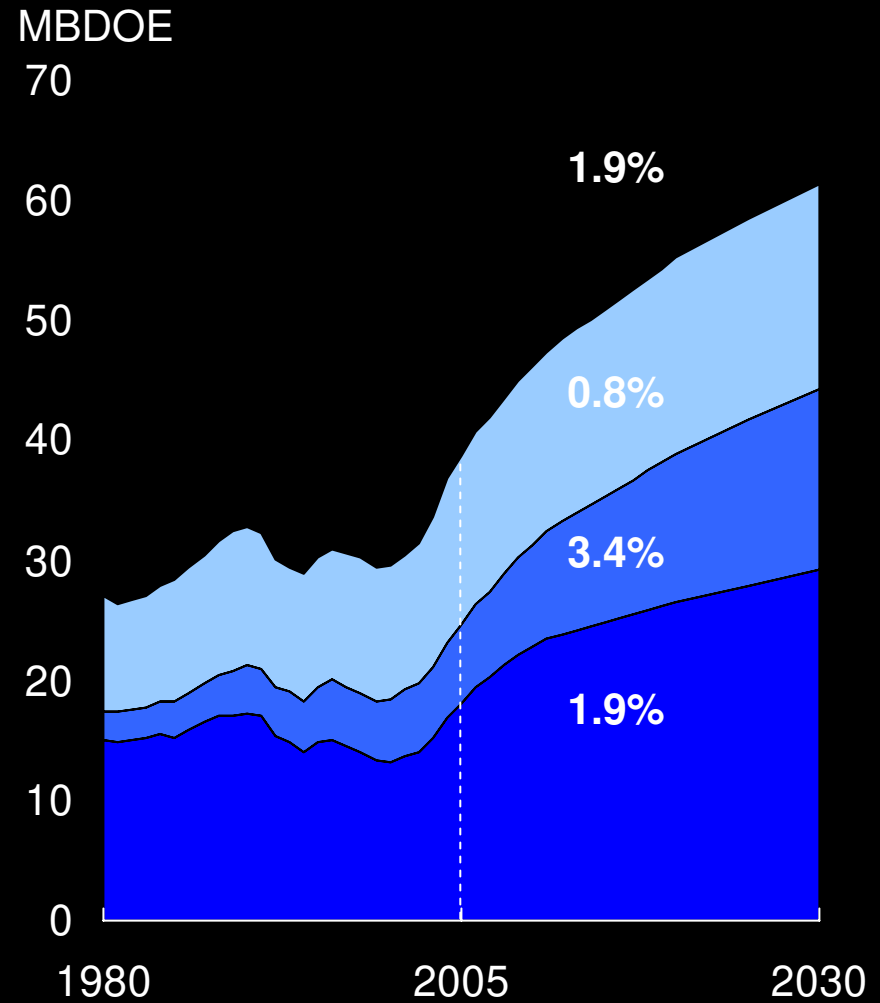


Global Industrial Demand

OECD

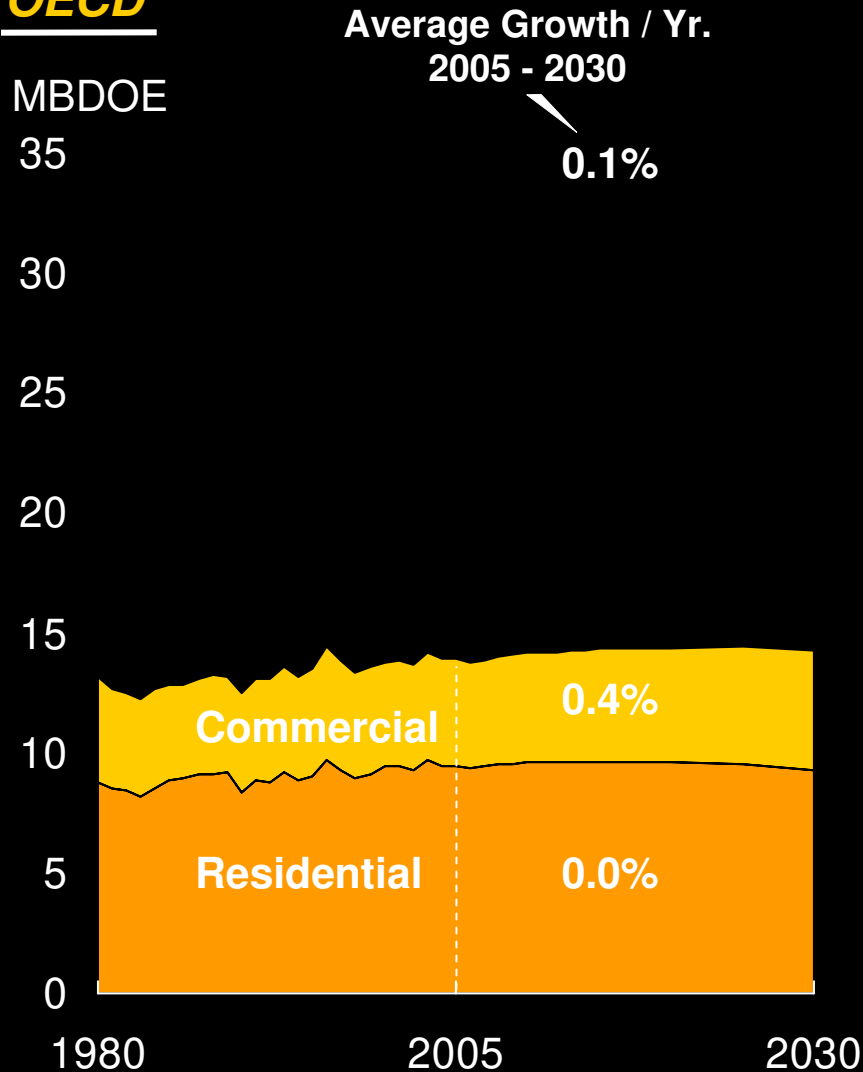


Non-OECD

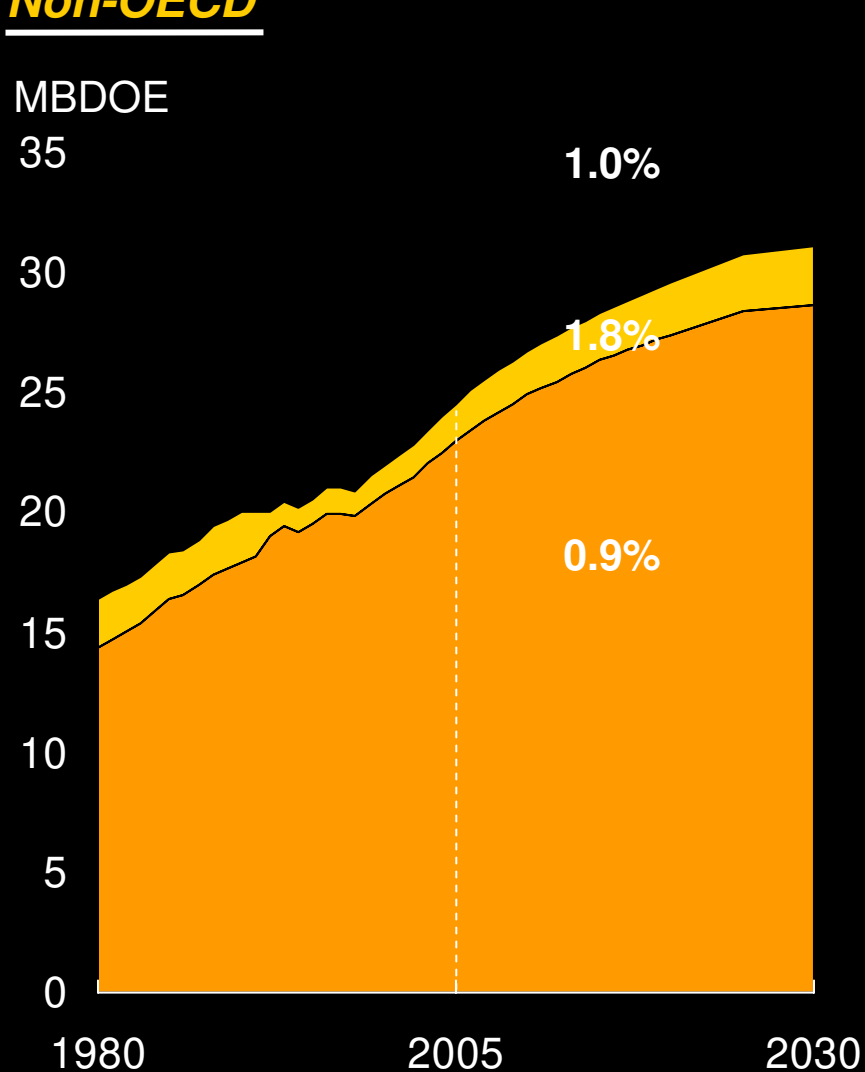


Global Residential / Commercial Demand

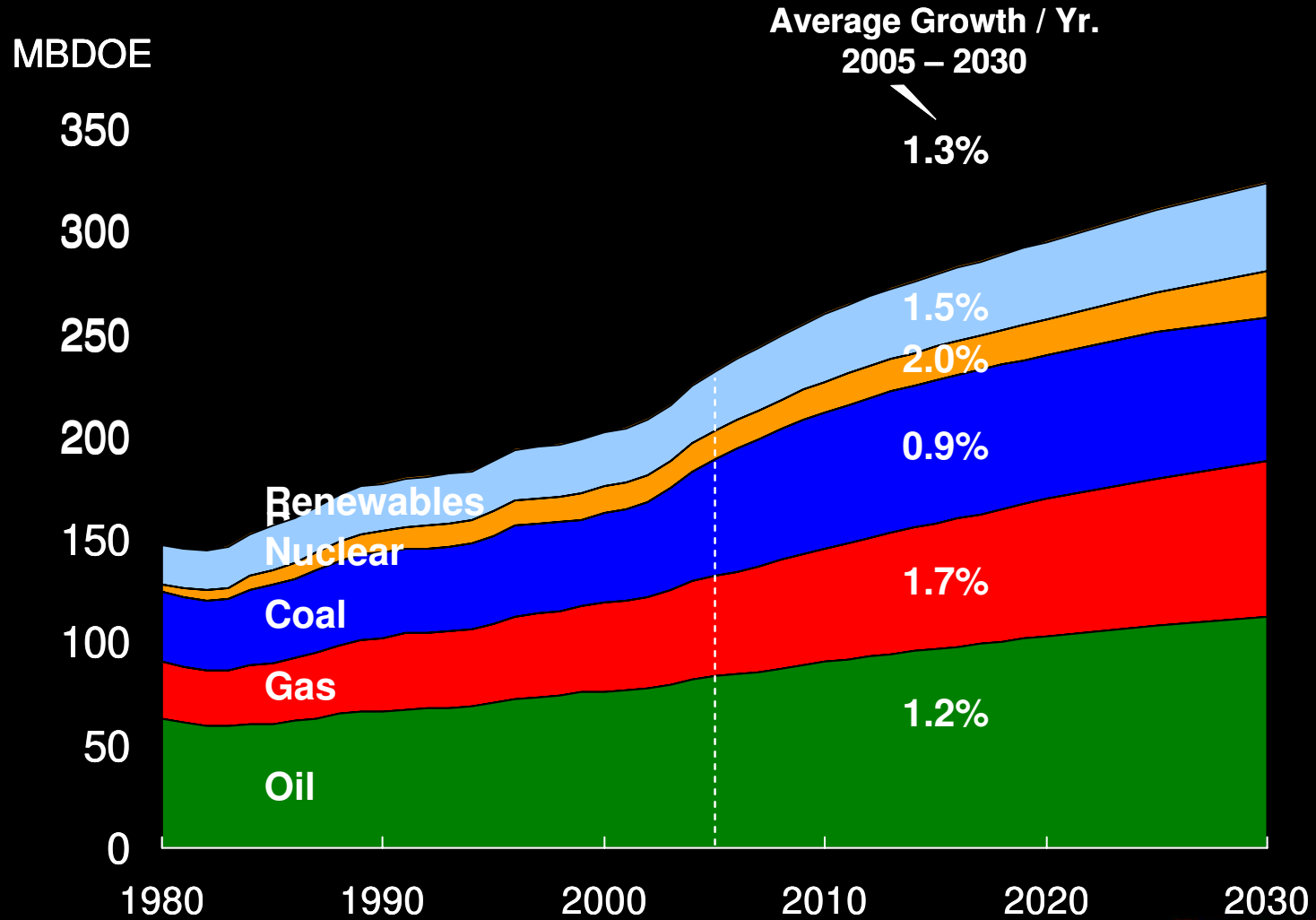
OECD



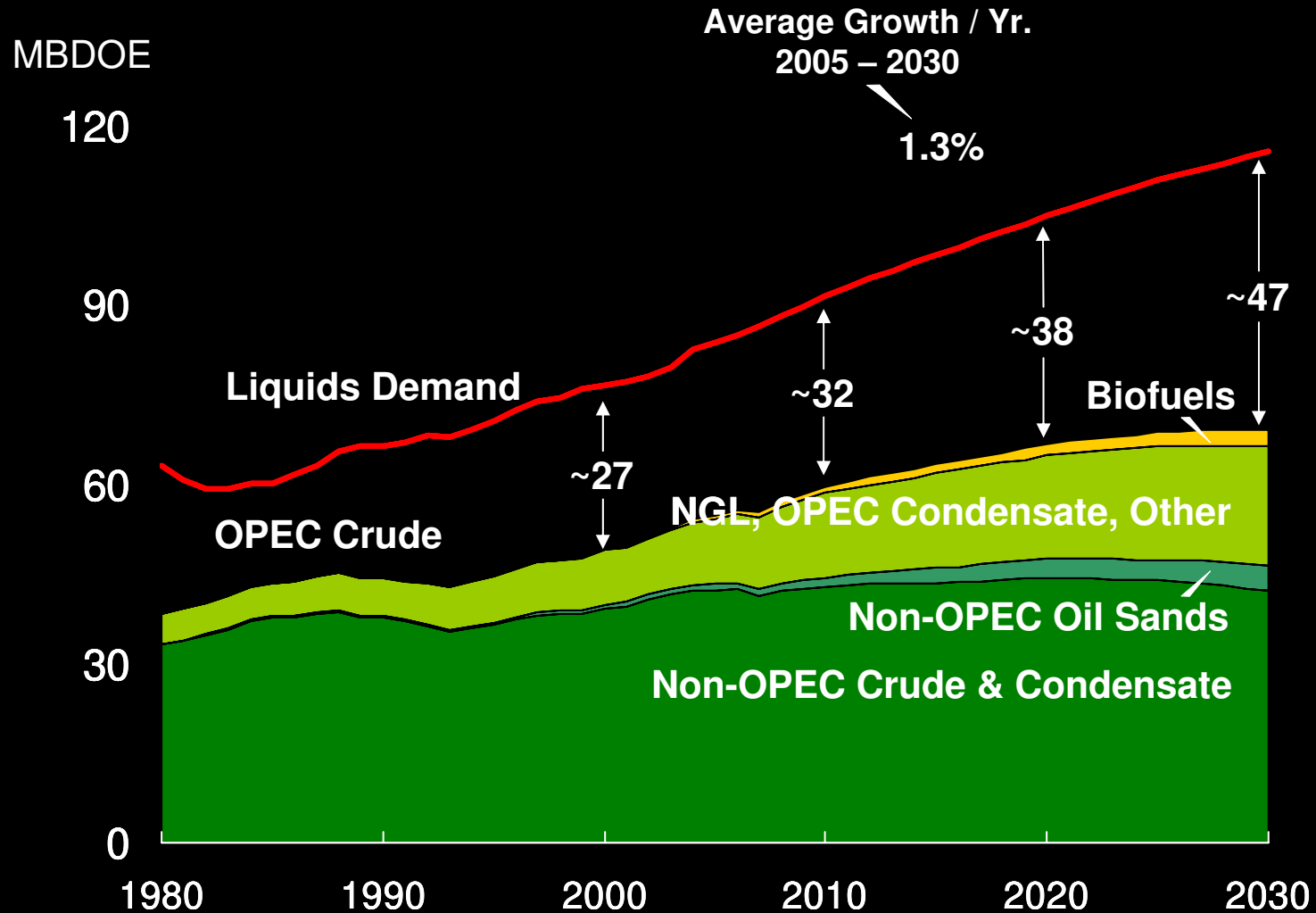
Non-OECD



World Energy Demand & Supply



Liquids Supply & Demand



Global Oil Resource Base

Recoverable Oil
Trillion Barrels

5

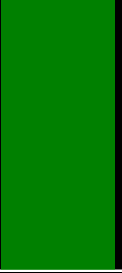
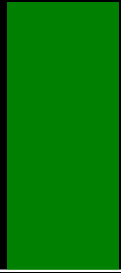
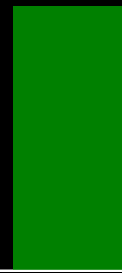
4

3

2

1

0



Frontier

Conventional

Produced
YE 2007

Estimate Source:

USGS
1984

USGS
1987

USGS
1991

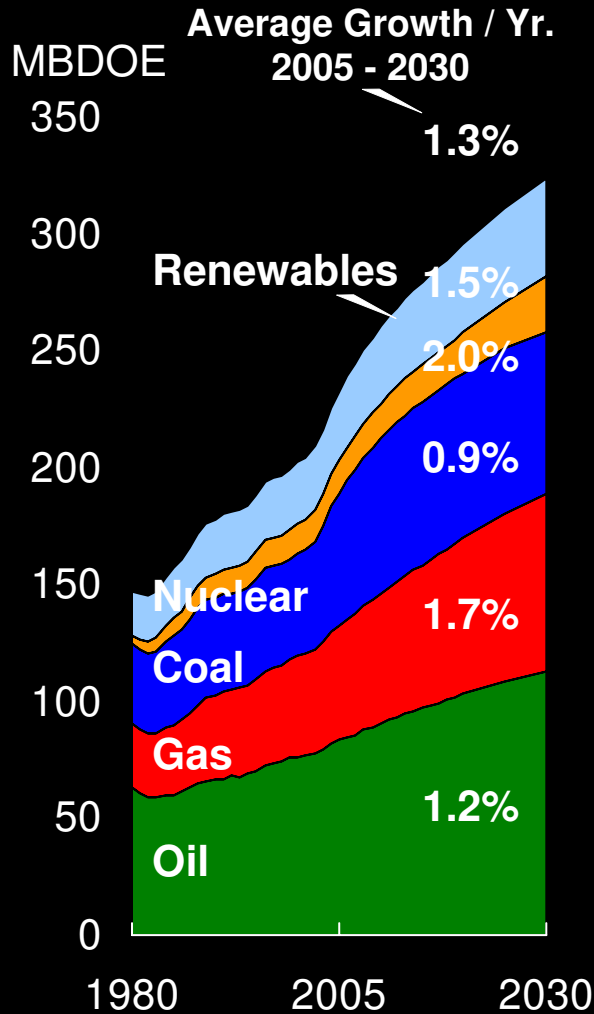
USGS
1994

USGS
2000

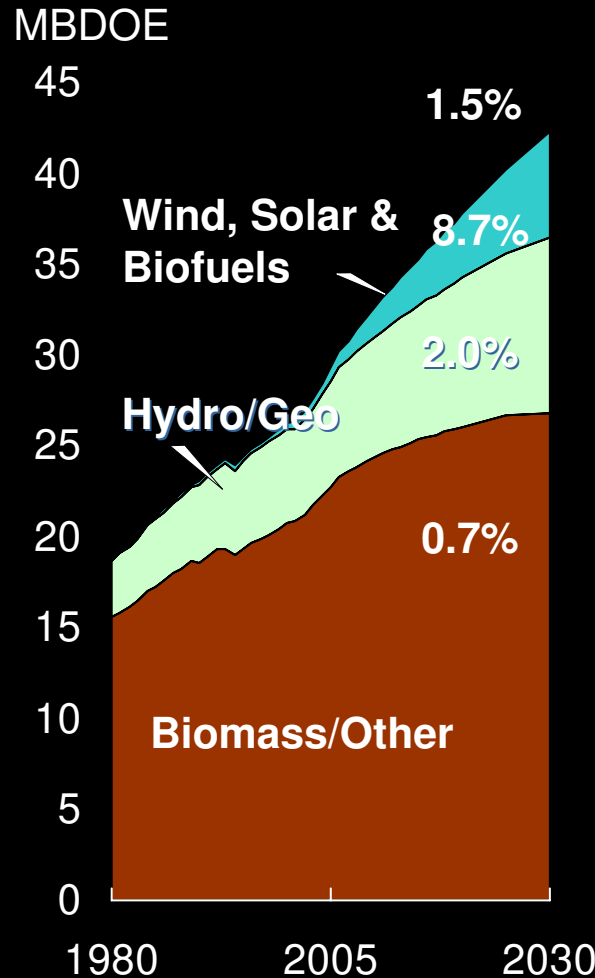
ExxonMobil
2007

World Energy Demand – Primary Energy Supplies

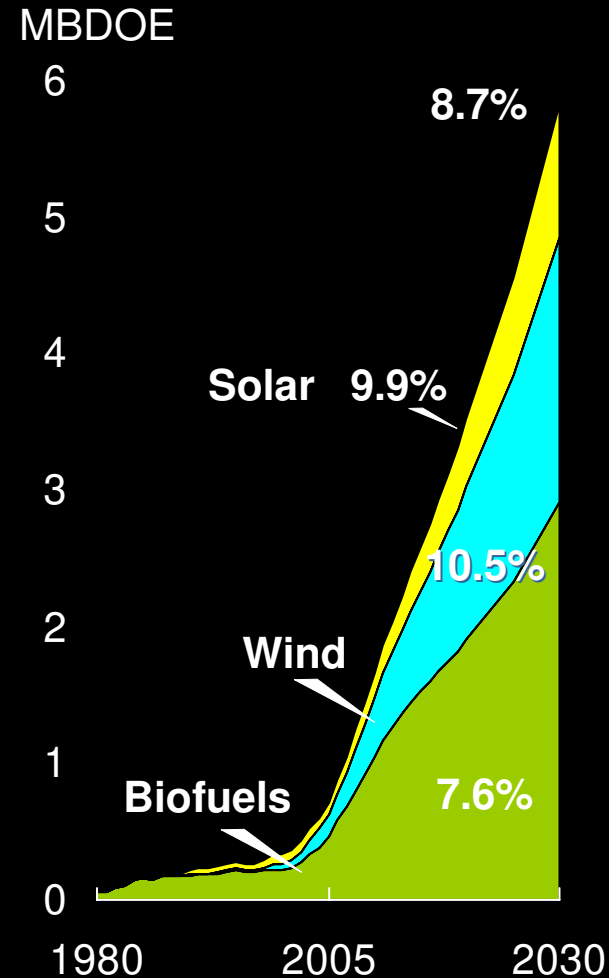
Primary Energy



Renewables



Wind, Solar & Biofuels

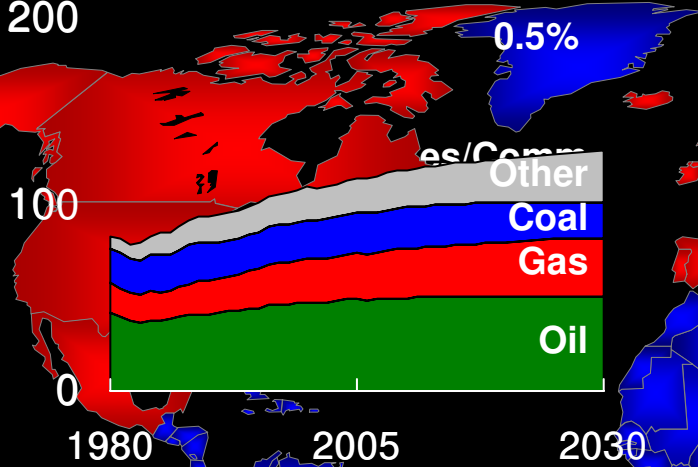


World Energy & CO₂ Emissions

OECD

MBDOE
200

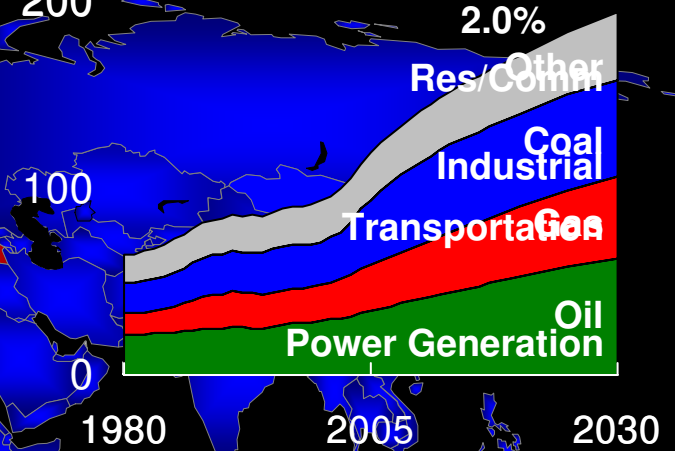
Average Growth / Yr.
2005 – 2030
0.5%



Non-OECD

MBDOE
200

2.0%



Billion Tonnes

30

20

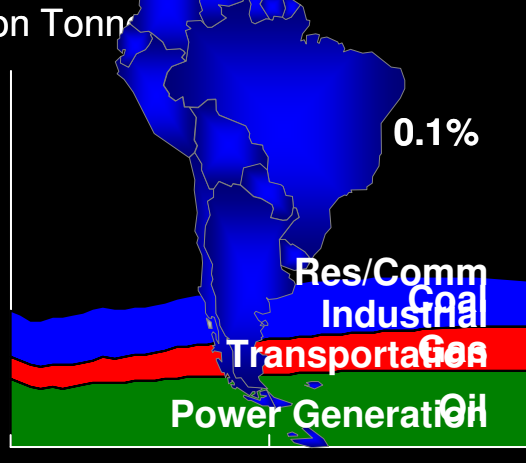
10

0

1980

2005

2030



Energy Demand
CO₂ Emissions

Billion Tonnes CO₂

30

20

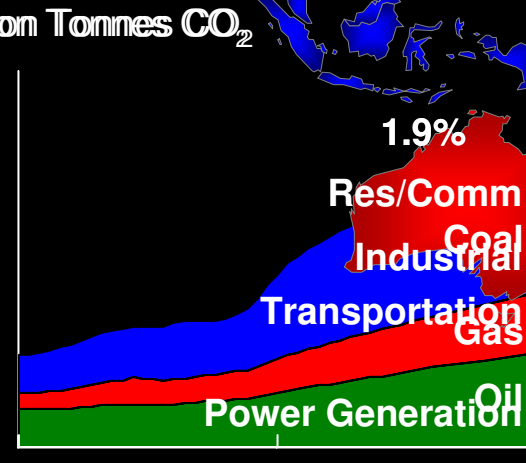
10

0

1980

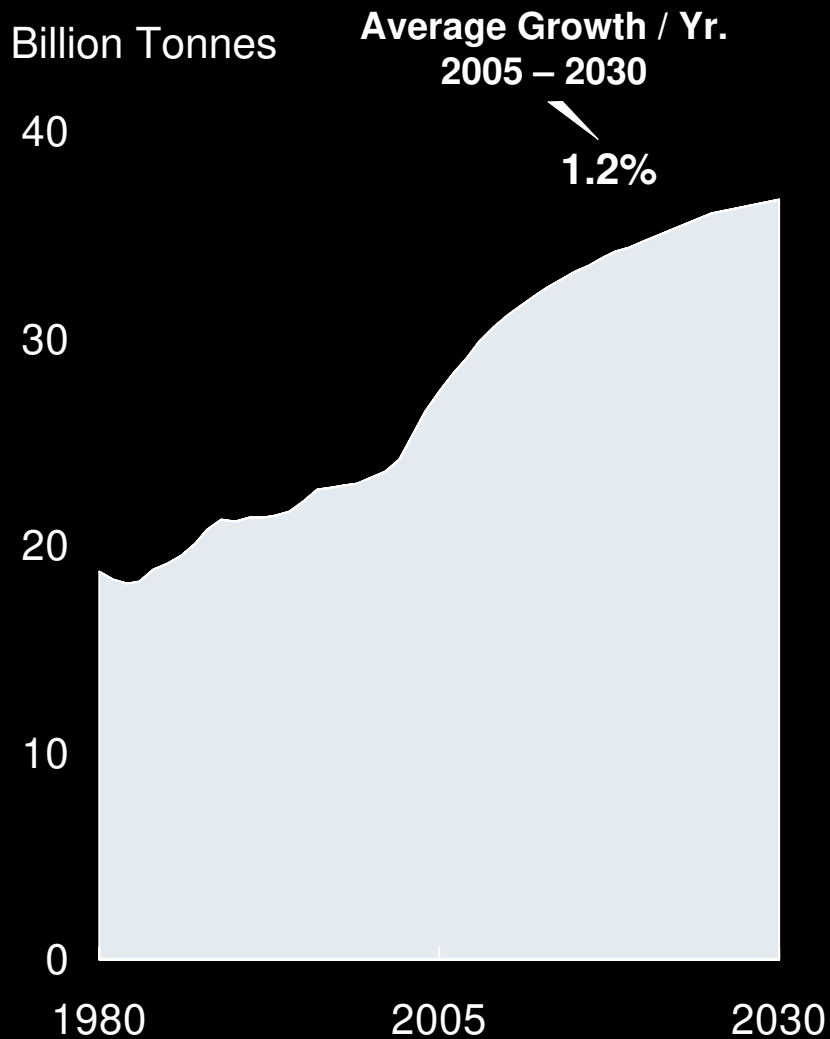
2005

2030



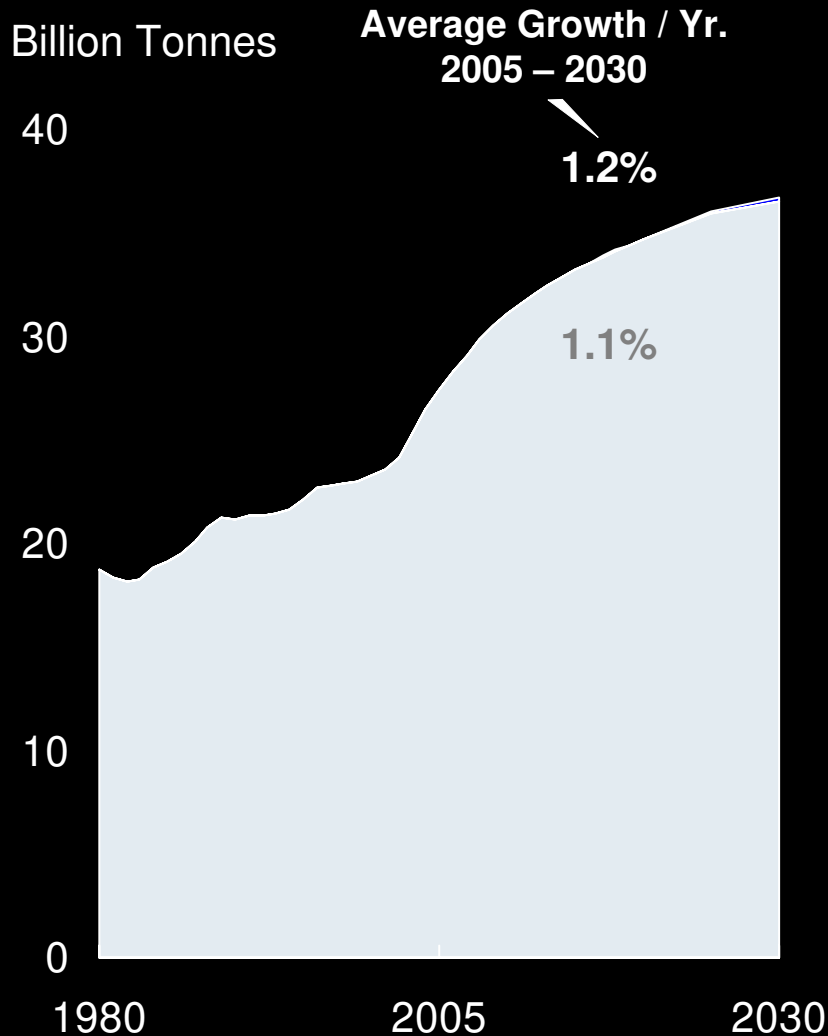
Global CO₂ Emissions

Energy Related CO₂ Emissions



Global CO₂ Emissions

Energy Related CO₂ Emissions

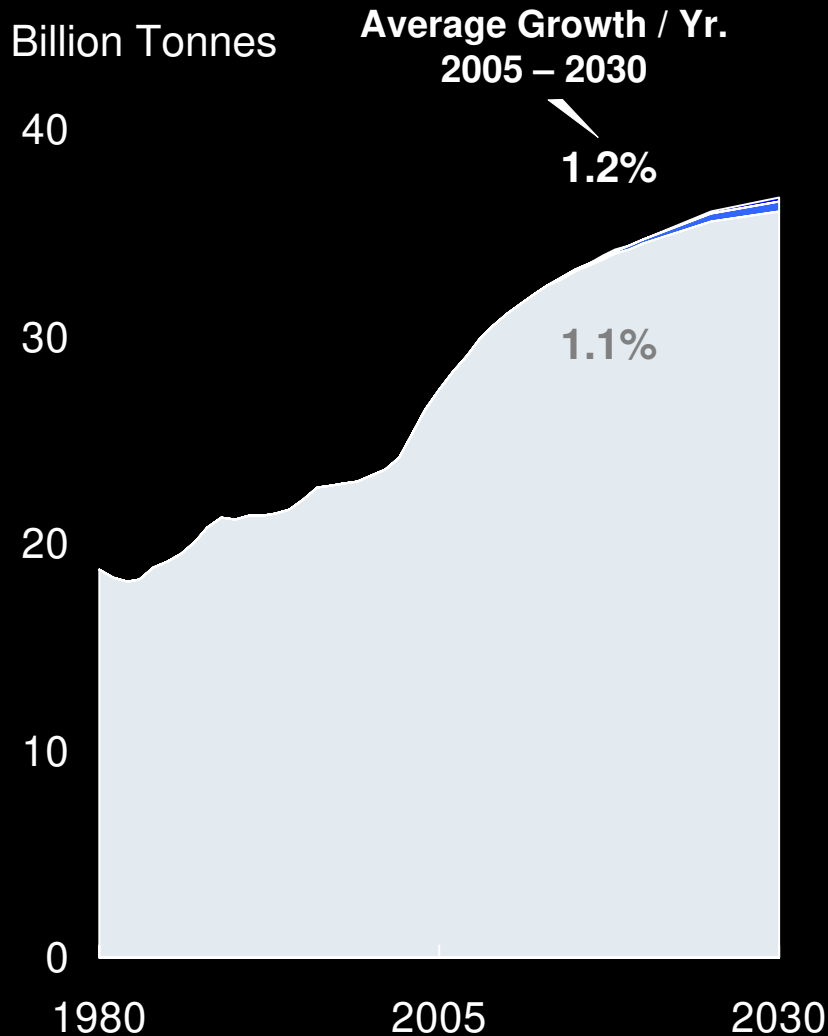


Sensitivities

- Double biofuels growth through cellulosic ethanol

Global CO₂ Emissions

Energy Related CO₂ Emissions

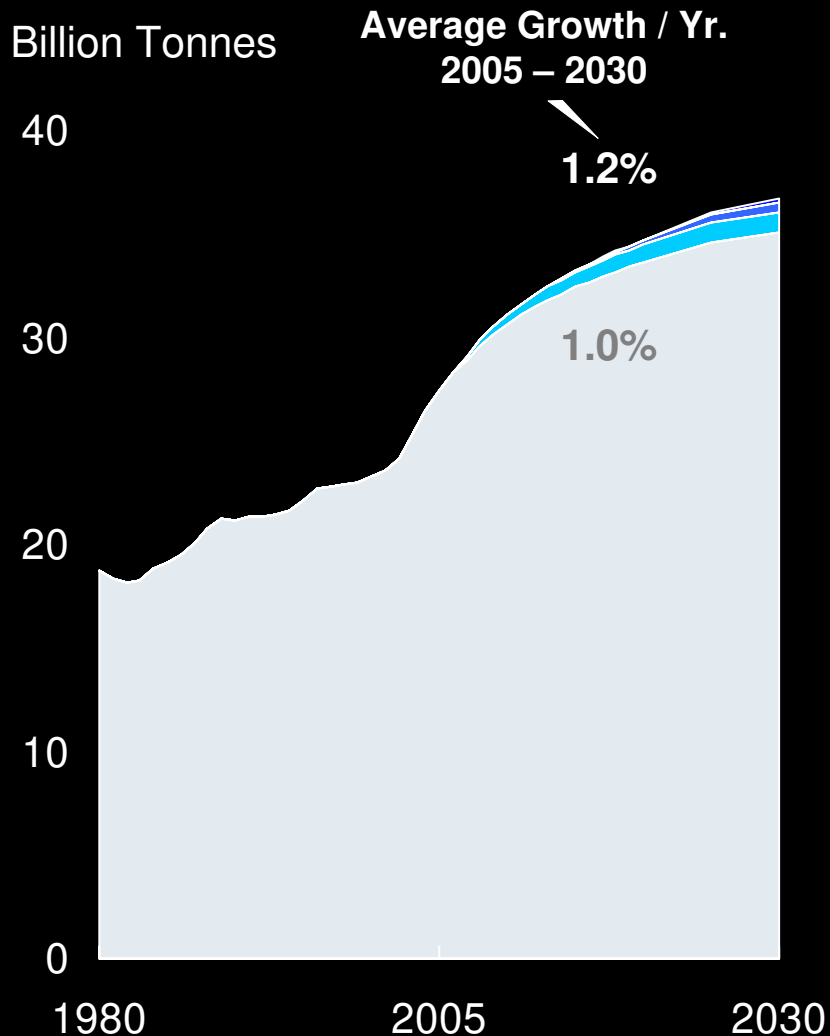


Sensitivities

- Double biofuels growth through cellulosic ethanol
- Double rate of improvement of new car efficiency

Global CO₂ Emissions

Energy Related CO₂ Emissions

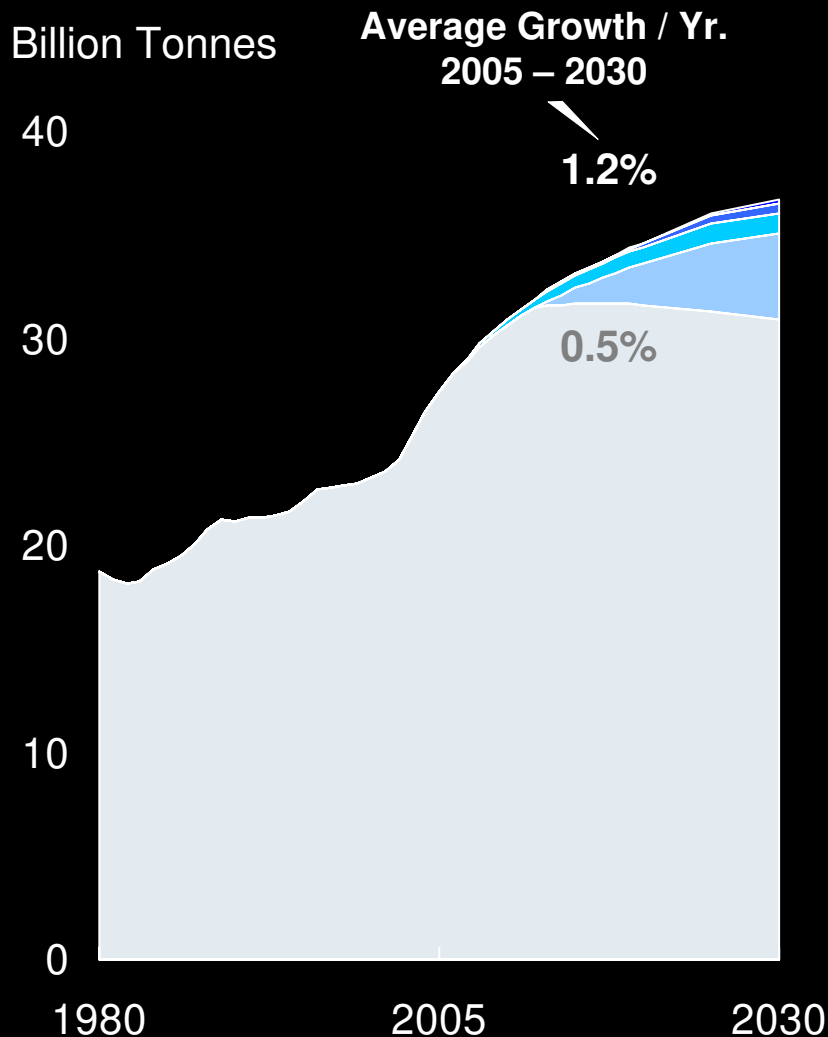


Sensitivities

- Double biofuels growth through cellulosic ethanol
- Double rate of improvement of new car efficiency
- Replace 1/2 of coal growth with nuclear / CCS

Global CO₂ Emissions

Energy Related CO₂ Emissions



Sensitivities

- Double biofuels growth through cellulosic ethanol
- Double rate of improvement of new car efficiency
- Replace 1/2 of coal growth with nuclear / CCS
- Retire coal plants at 40 years and replace with nuclear / CCS

Conclusions

- *Economic progress, especially in developing countries, will drive global energy demand higher despite substantial efficiency gains*
- *Oil, natural gas and coal are indispensable to meeting this energy demand, even with rapid growth in renewables*
- *Significantly impacting CO₂ emissions requires global participation, step changes in energy efficiency, technology gains and massive investment*

The Outlook for Energy

***For more information regarding ExxonMobil's Energy Outlook
please visit the link below:***

www.exxonmobil.com/energyoutlook



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