

ExxonMobil

A dark, textured world map serves as the background for the slide. The map is rendered in shades of brown and black, giving it a topographical or satellite-like appearance. A horizontal red line is positioned below the main title.

The Outlook for Energy - A Focus on Oil

A 2030 View

**2005 EIA Midterm Energy Outlook & Modeling Conference
April 12, 2005**

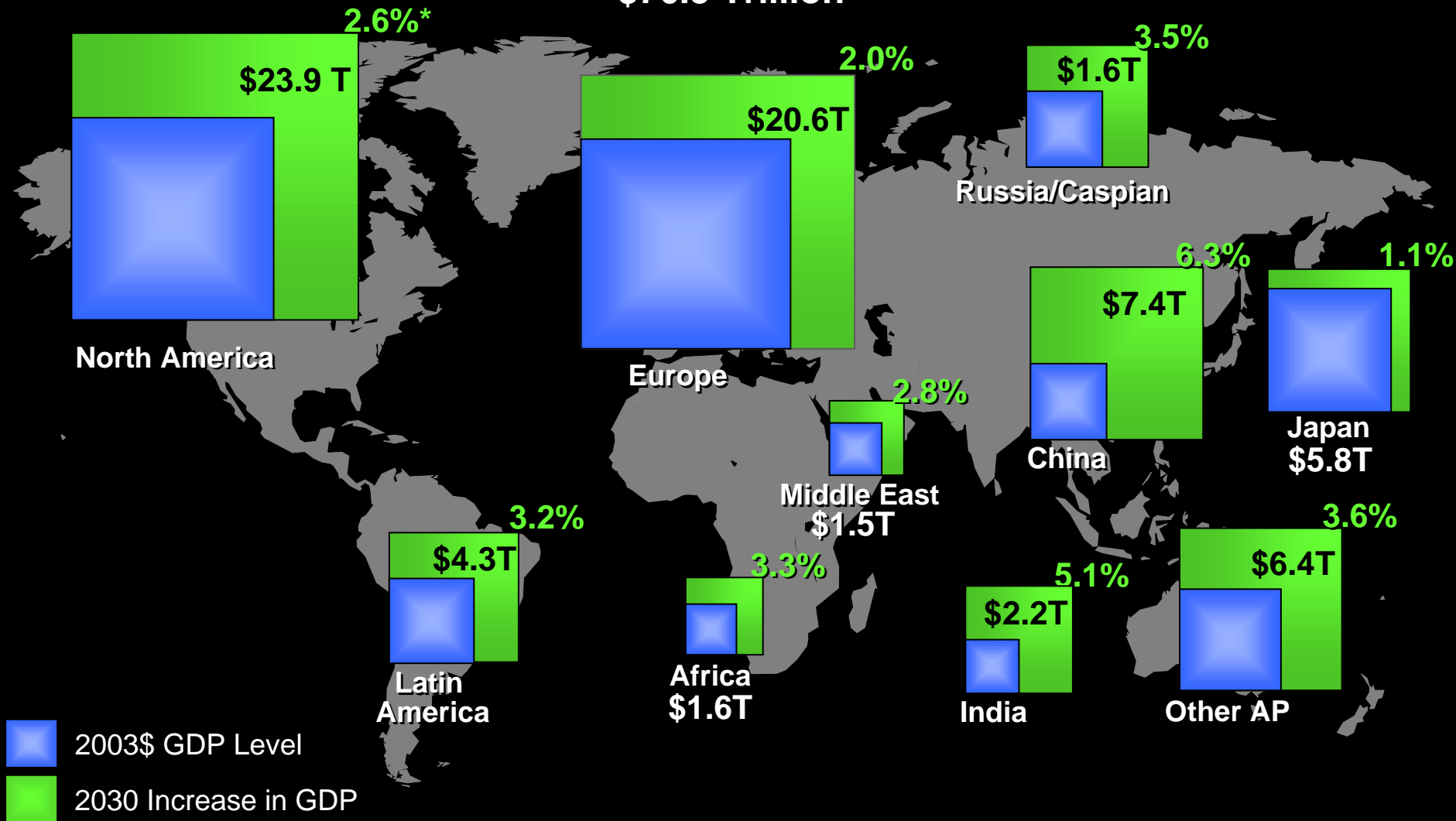
**Todd Onderdonk
Corporate Planning**

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.

World GDP Grows by 2.8% Annually

2030 World GDP

\$76.5 Trillion



2003\$ GDP Level

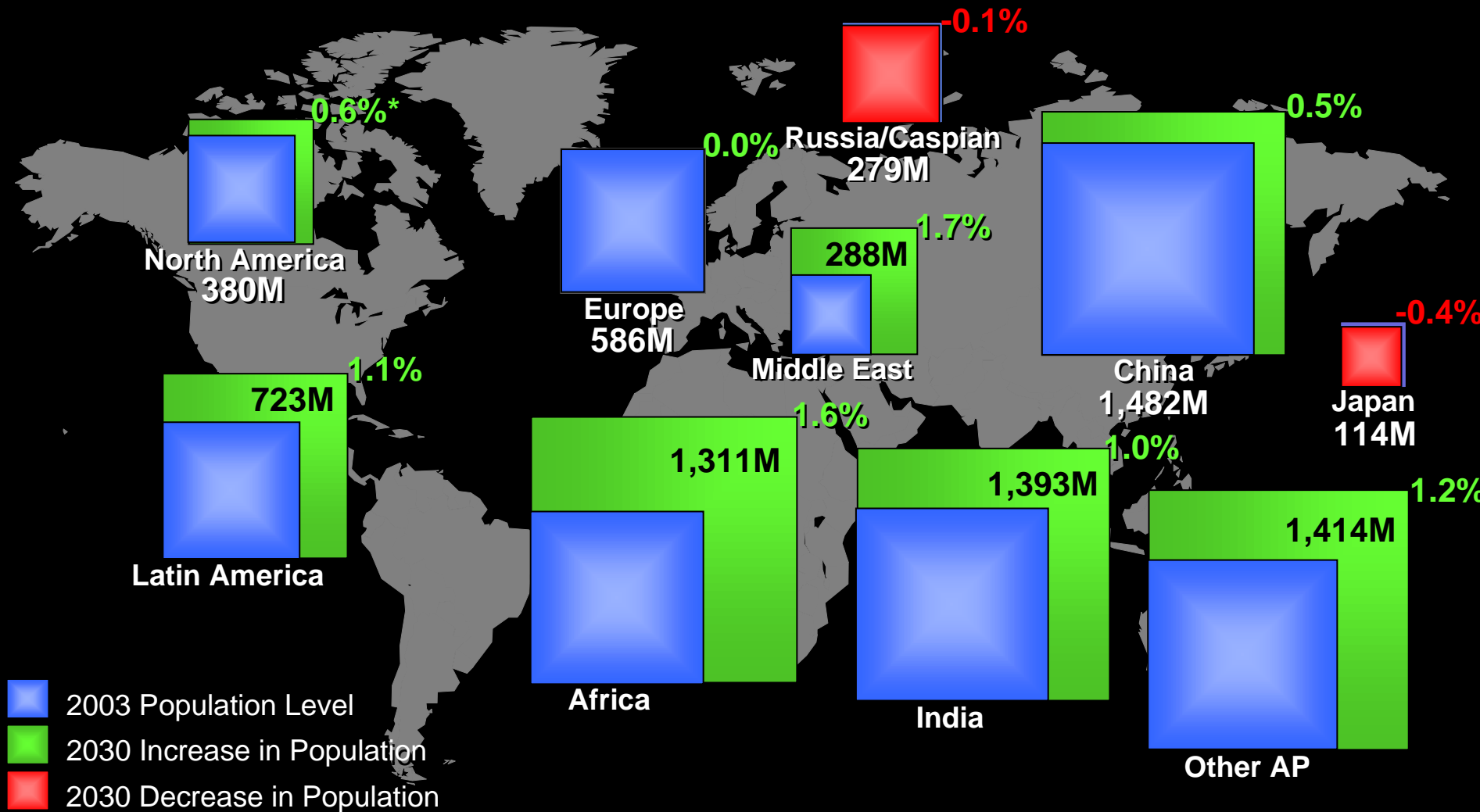
2030 Increase in GDP

* 2003-2030 Annual Growth Rate

Population Grows 27% by 2030

2030 World Population

8.0 Billion



- 2003 Population Level
- 2030 Increase in Population
- 2030 Decrease in Population

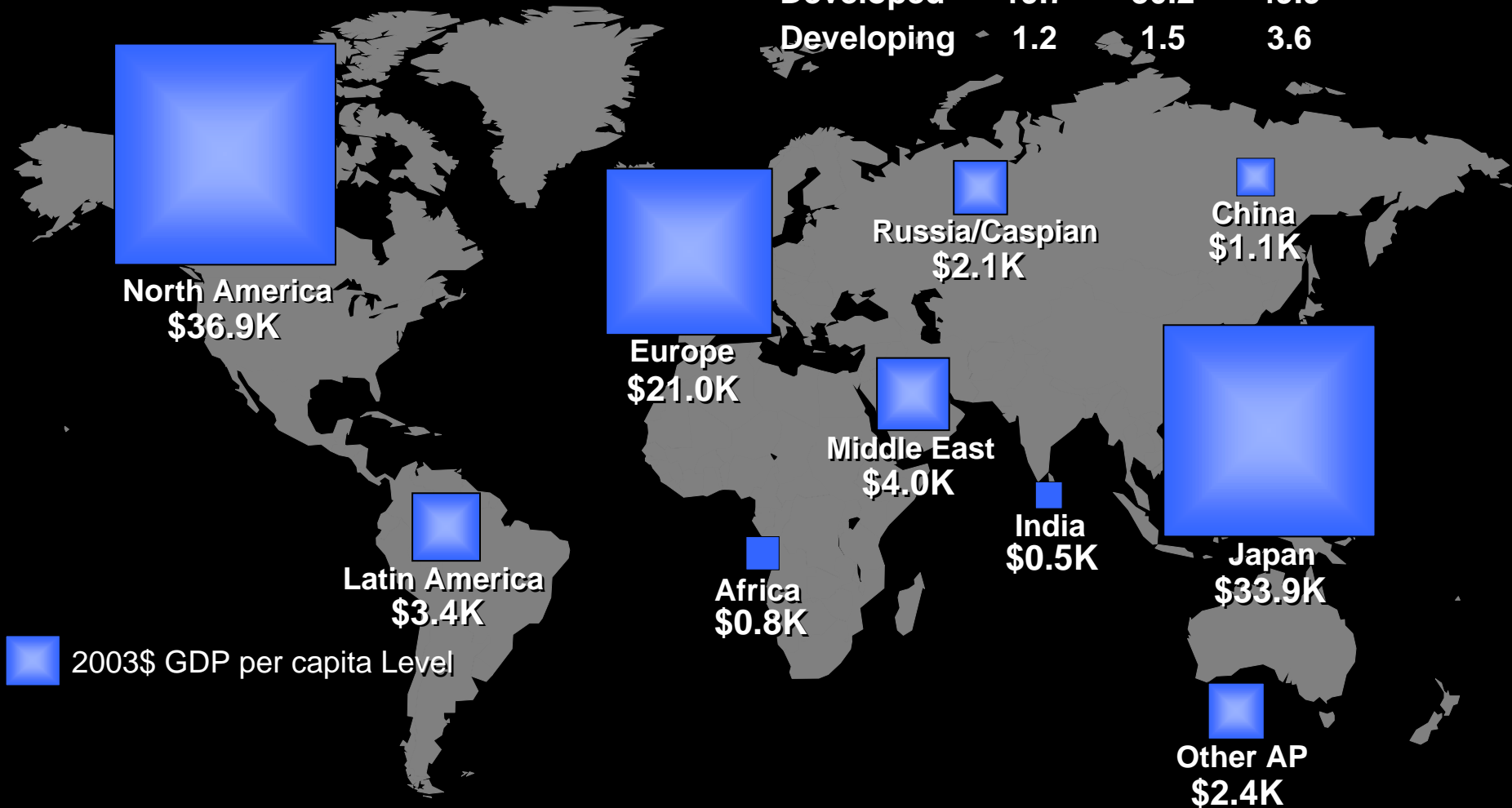
* 2003-2030 Annual Growth Rate

GDP per Capita in Developing Areas Still Small

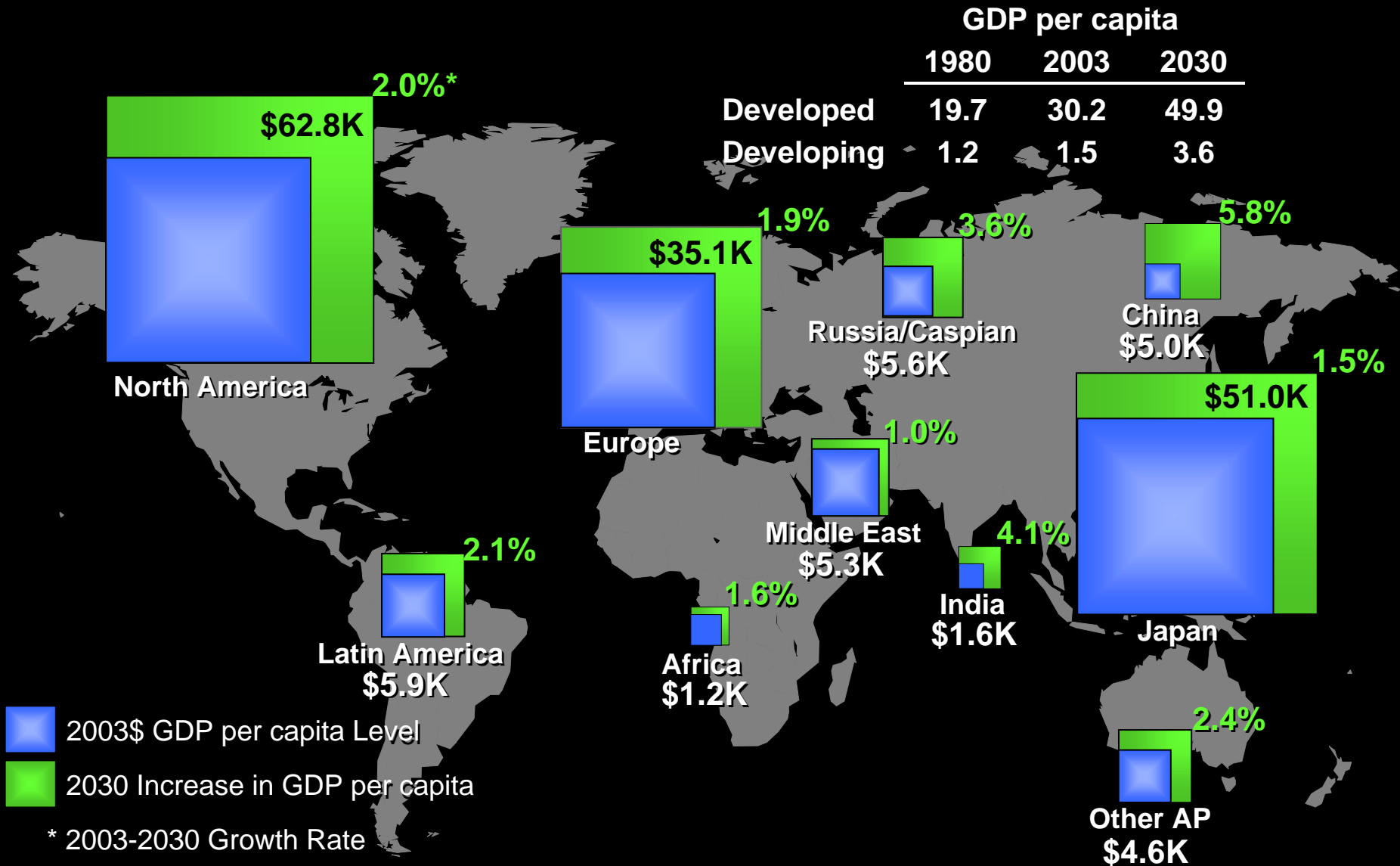
GDP per capita

	1980	2003	2030
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Developed	19.7	30.2	49.9
Developing	1.2	1.5	3.6



GDP per Capita in Developing Areas Still Small

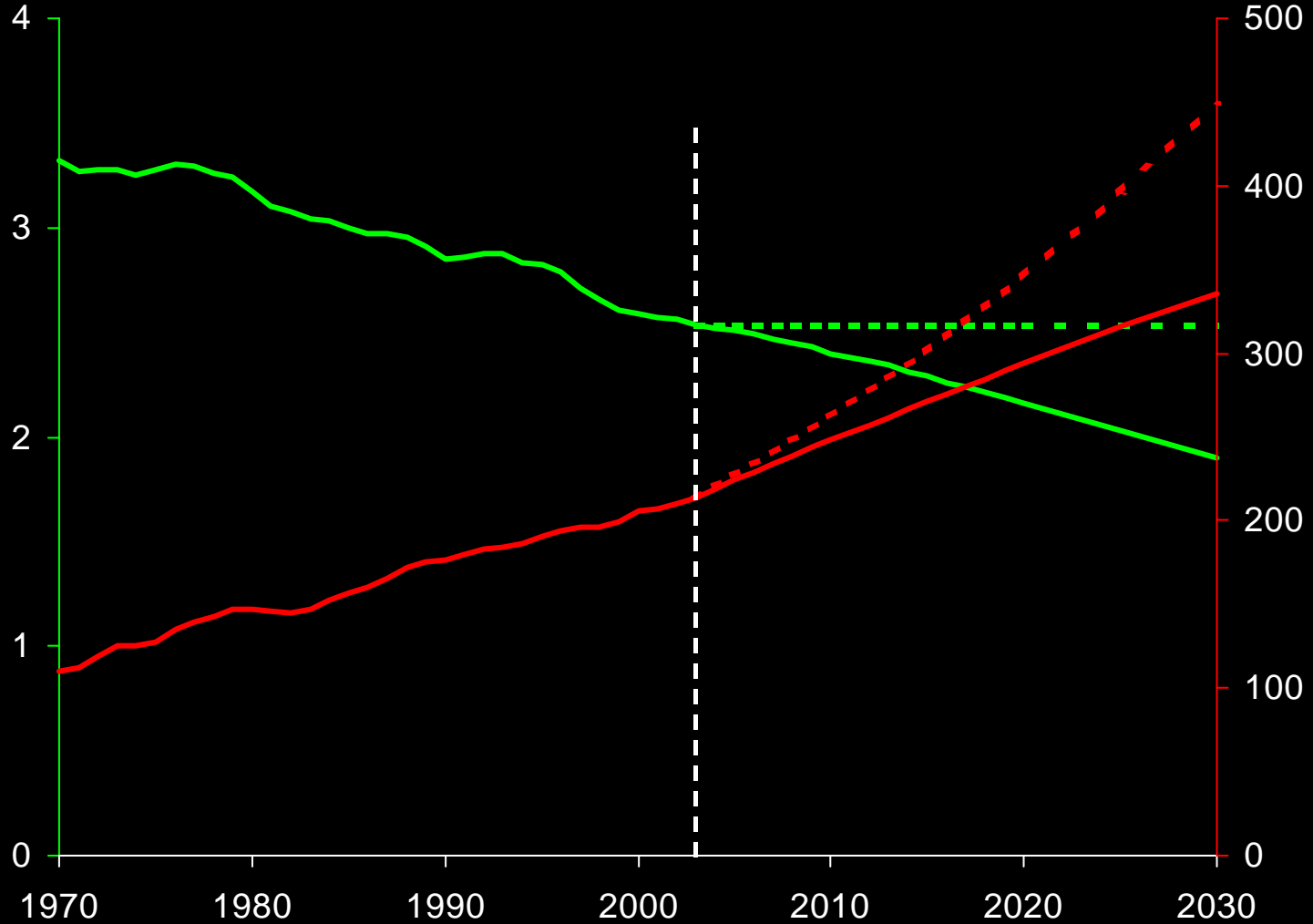


Conservation Reduces Energy Requirements

Energy/GDP
BOE/\$K GDP

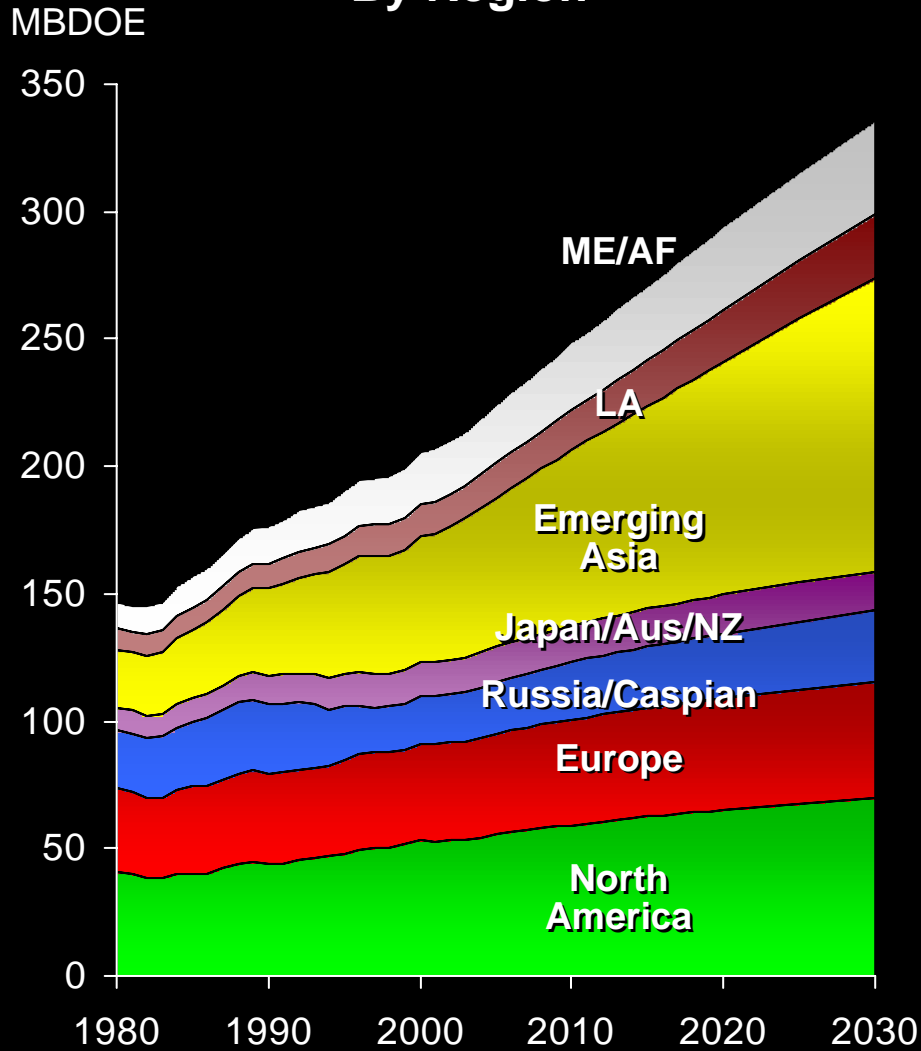
World

Energy Demand
MBDOE

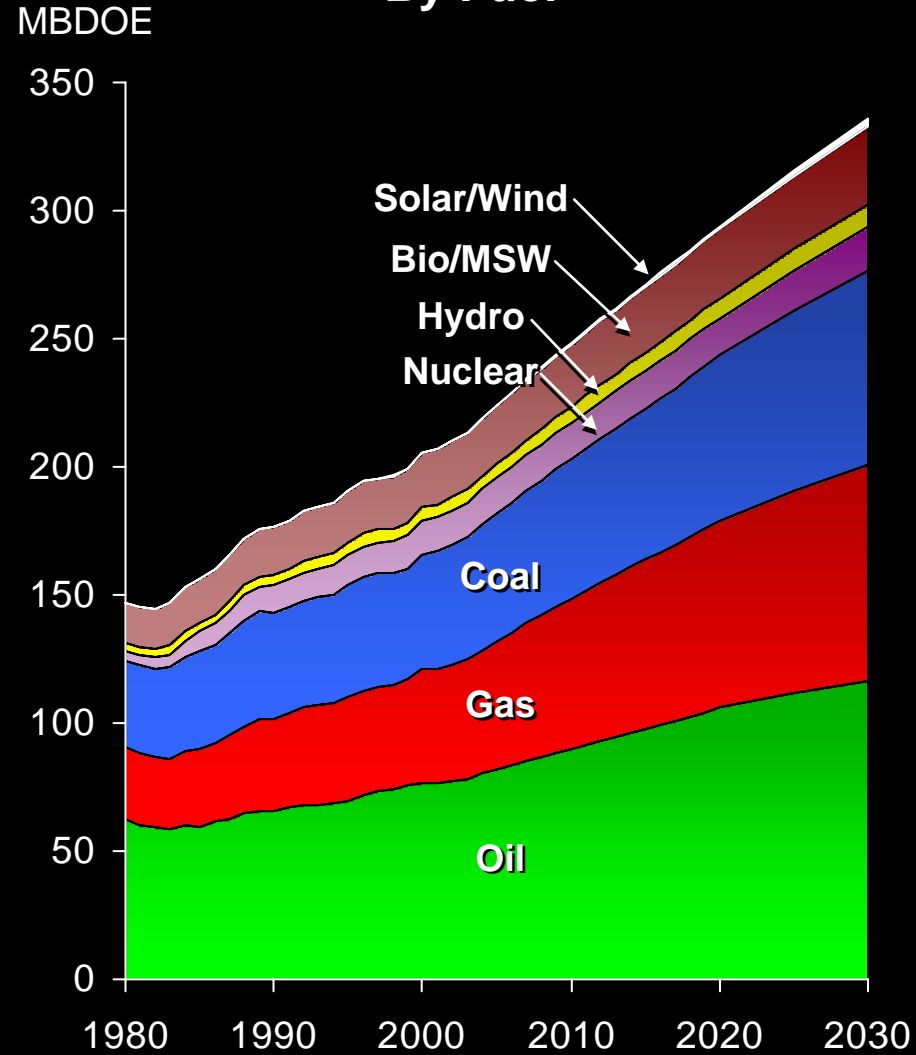


World Energy Demand Grows 1.7% Per Year

By Region

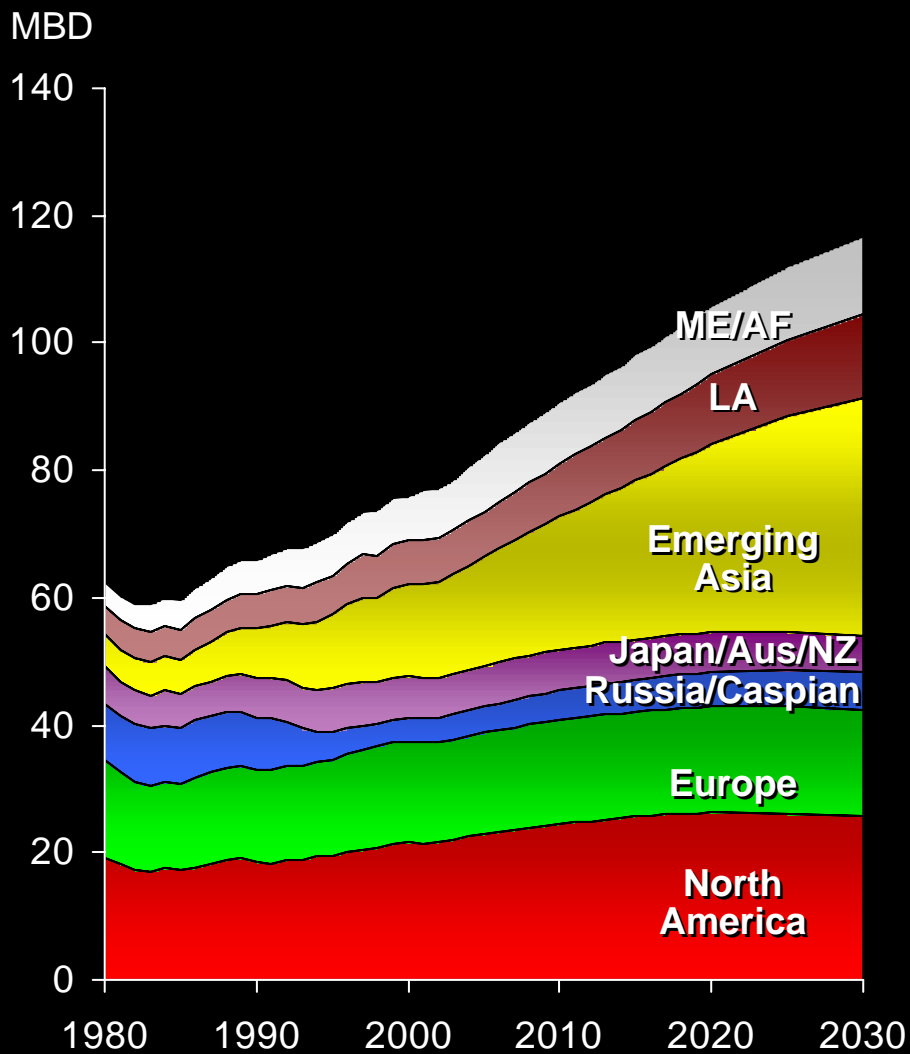


By Fuel

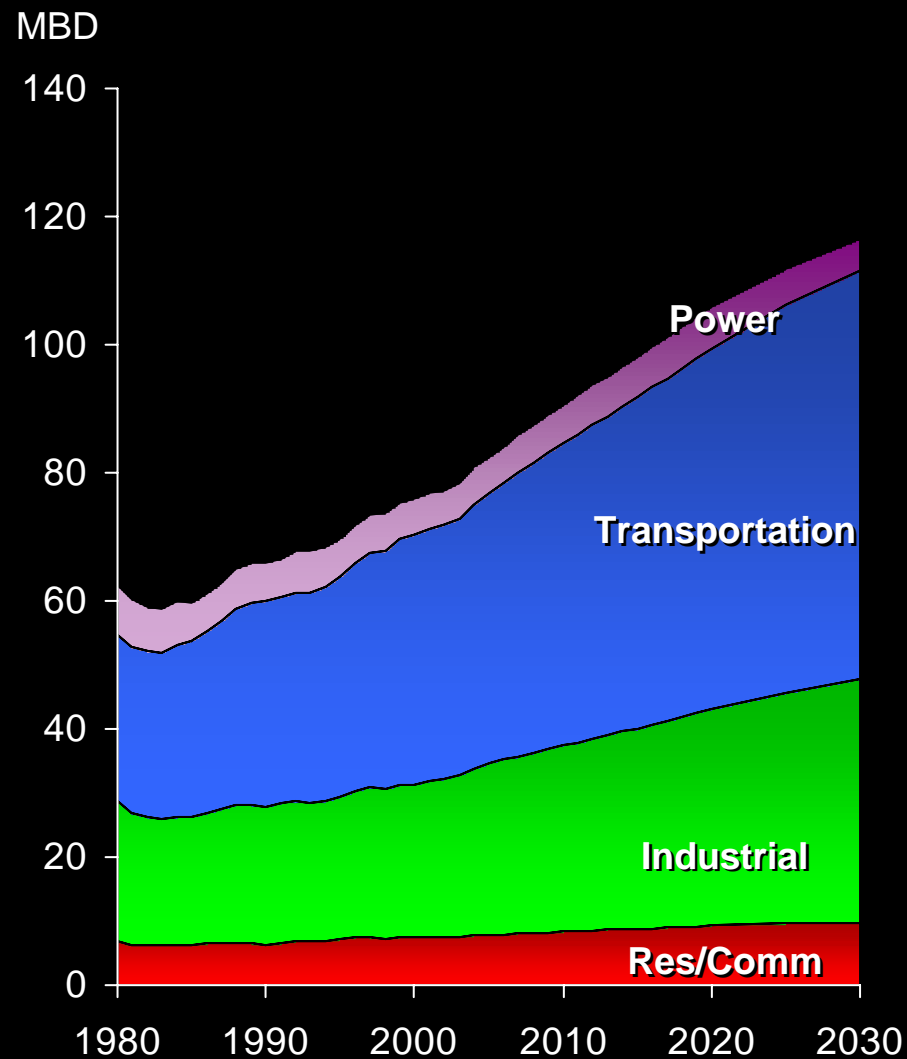


World Oil Demand Grows 1.5% Per Year

By Region



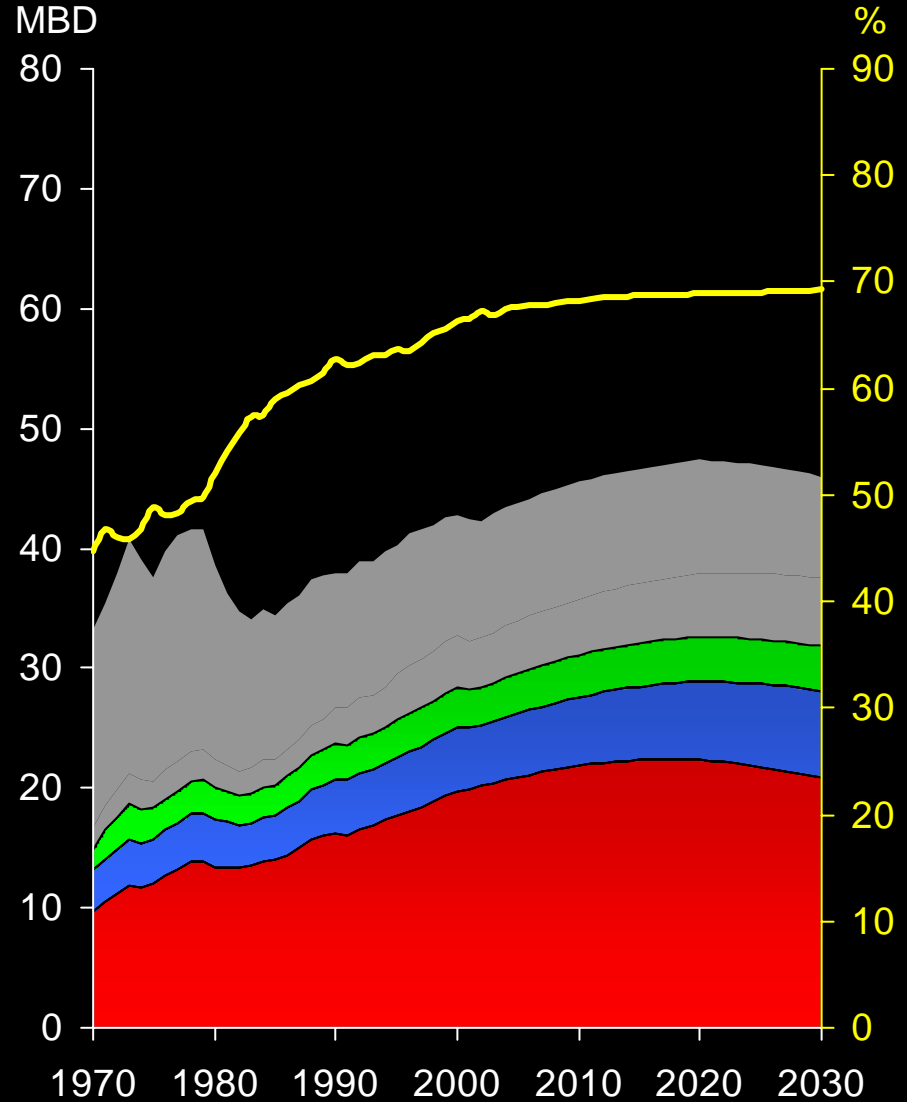
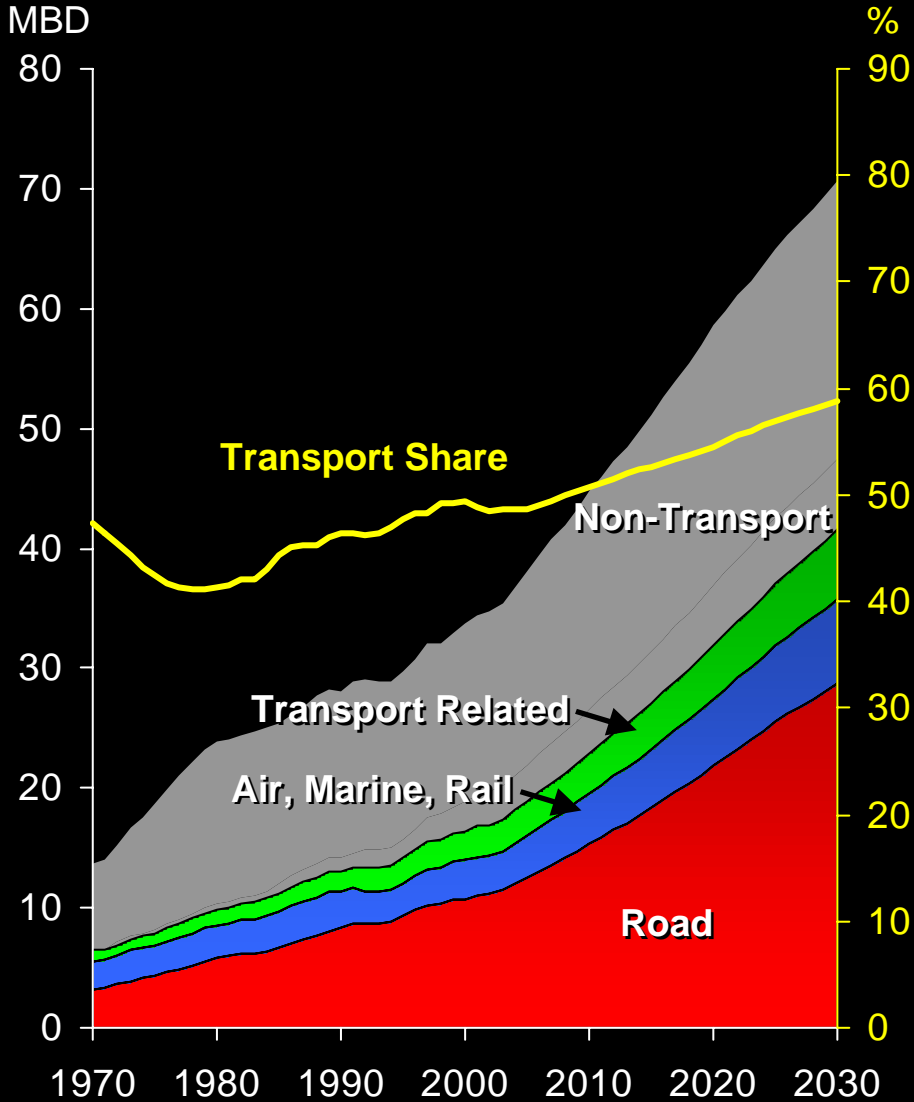
By Sector



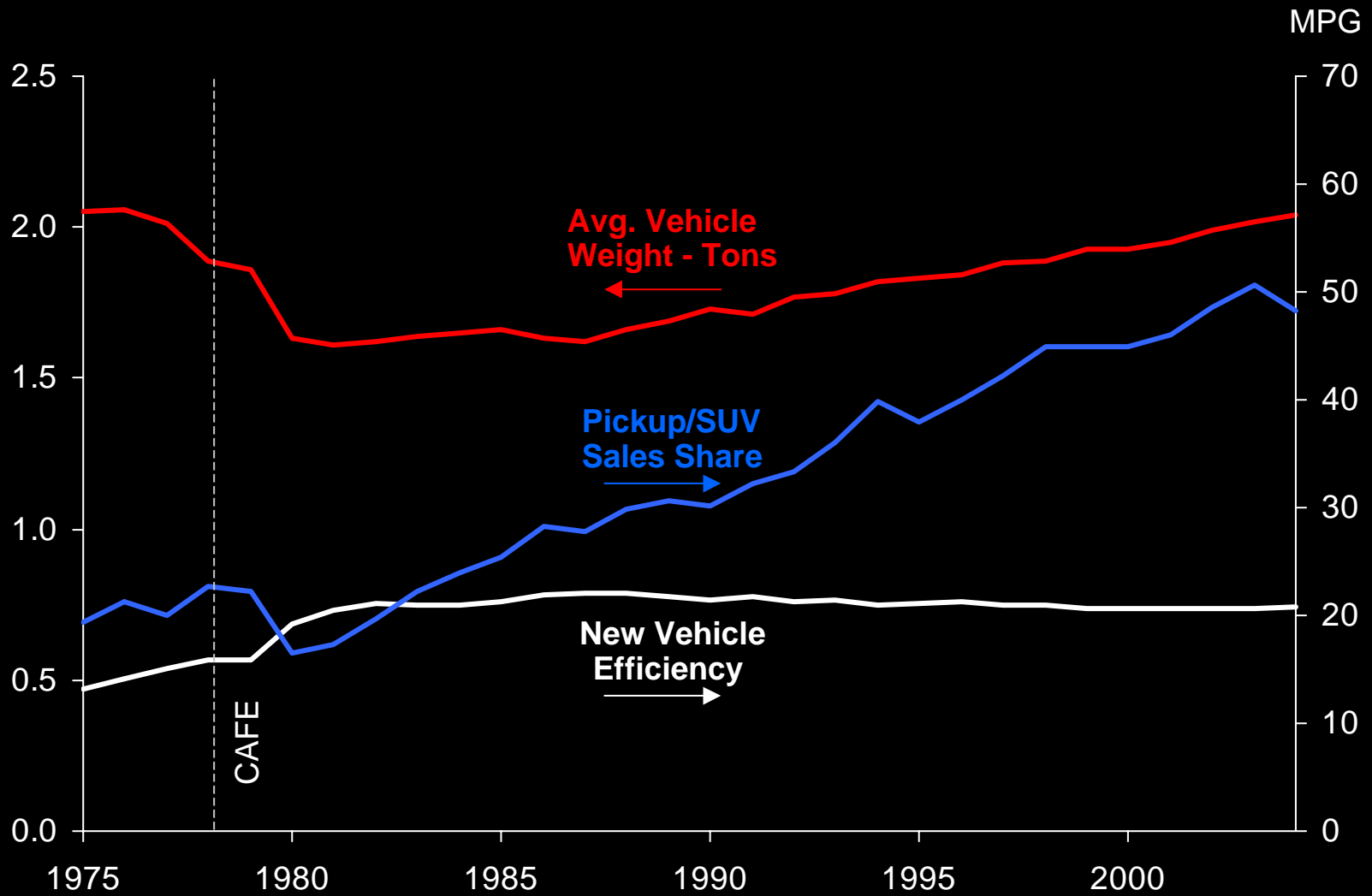
Transportation Demand Shapes the Oil Barrel

Developing

Developed

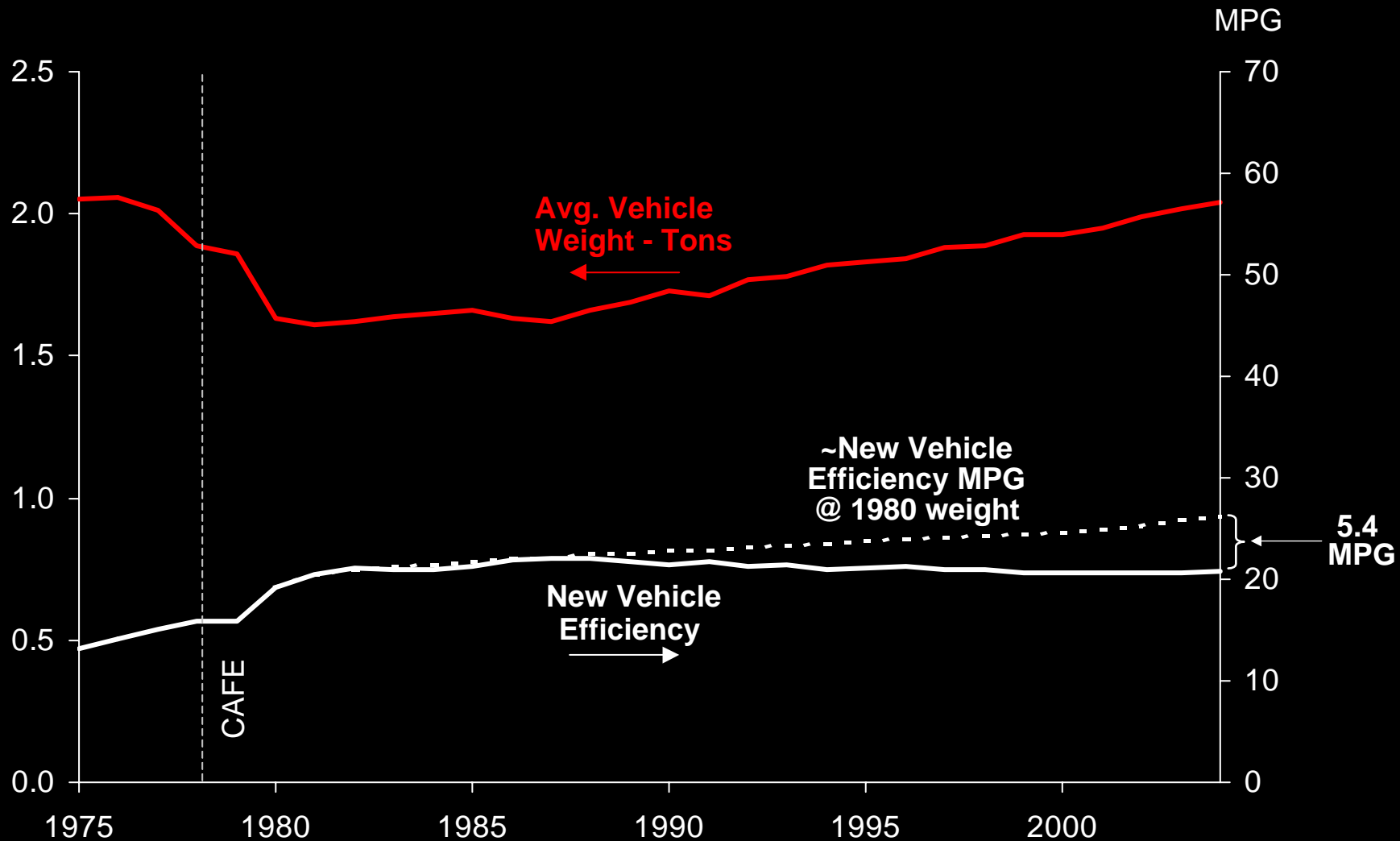


Efficiency Gains Offset by Sales Mix & Weight



Source: U.S. EPA

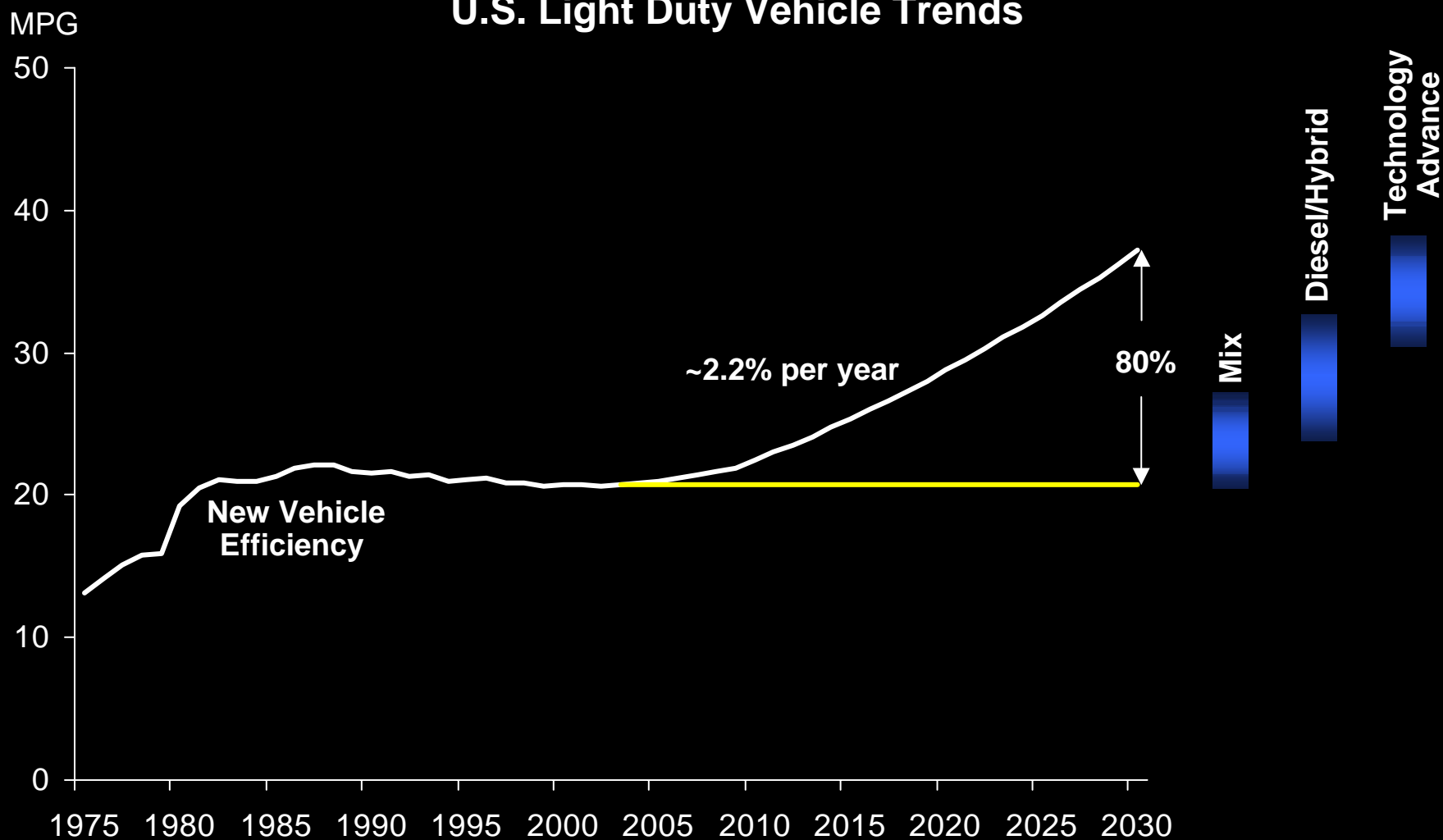
Efficiency Gains Offset by Sales Mix & Weight



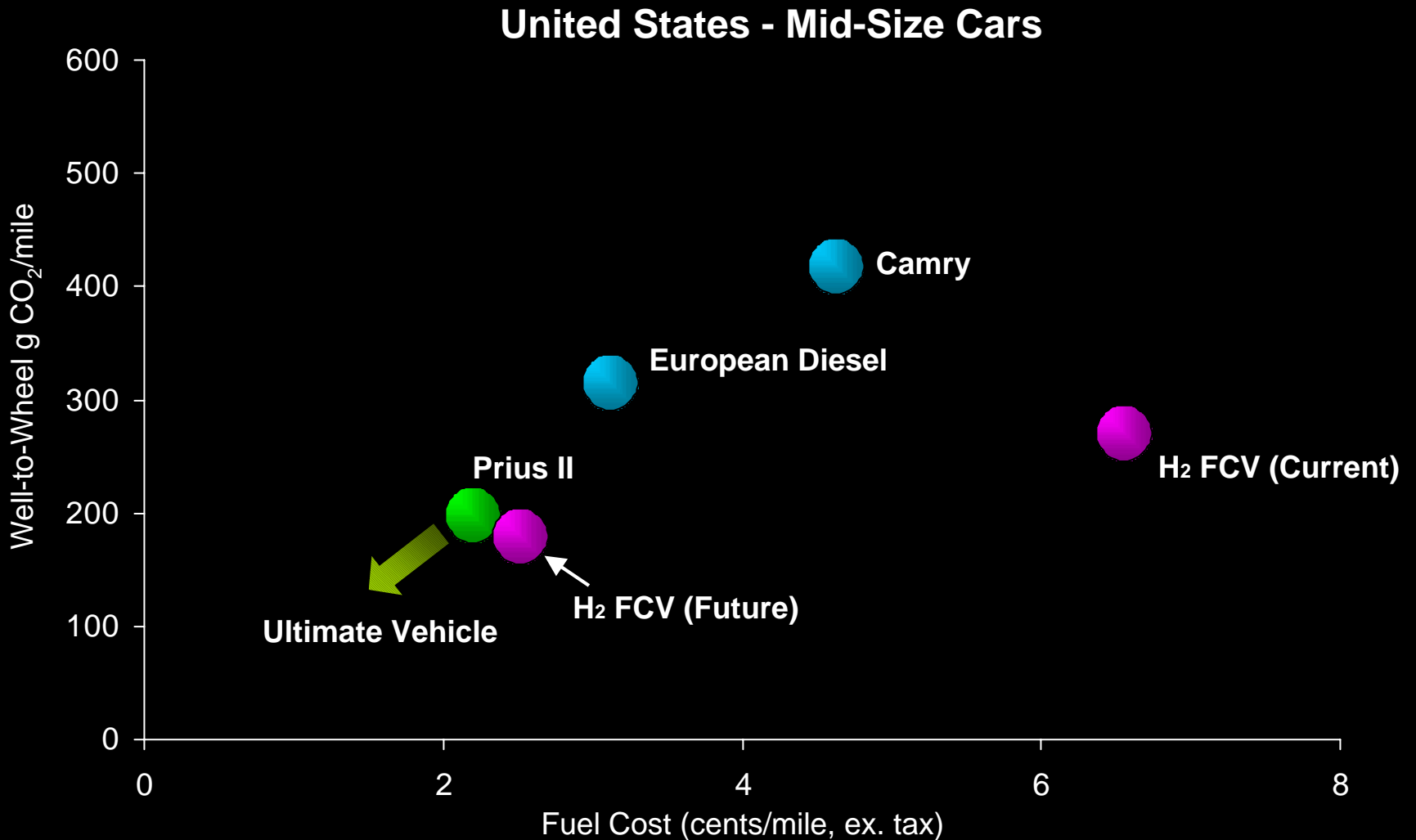
Source: U.S. EPA

Efficiency Gains Return

U.S. Light Duty Vehicle Trends



Hybrid Vehicles Have Highest Potential

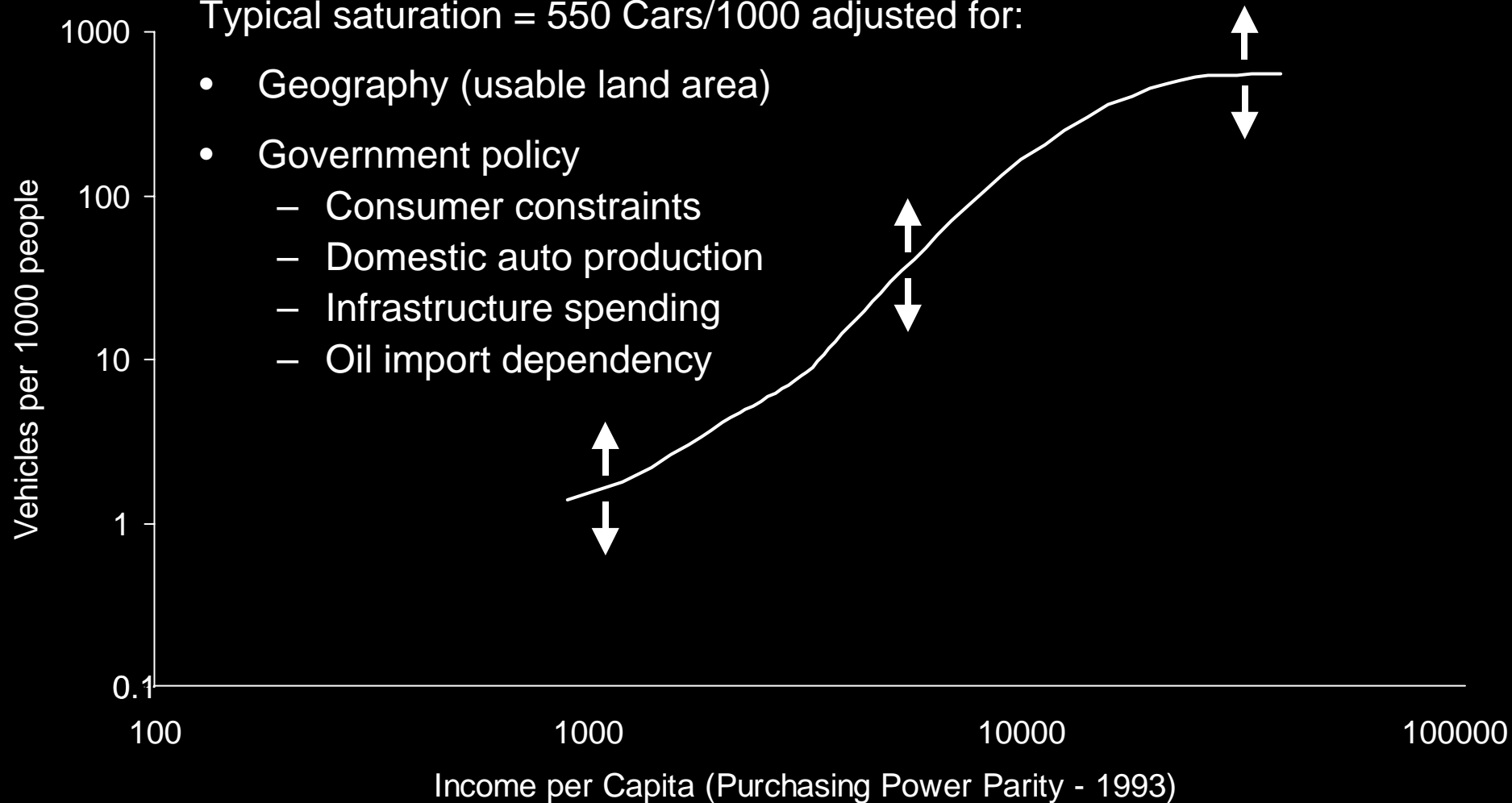


Sources: Argonne National Lab, Toyota, NRC, IEA, National Academy, EM analysis

Vehicle Penetration Follows a Pattern

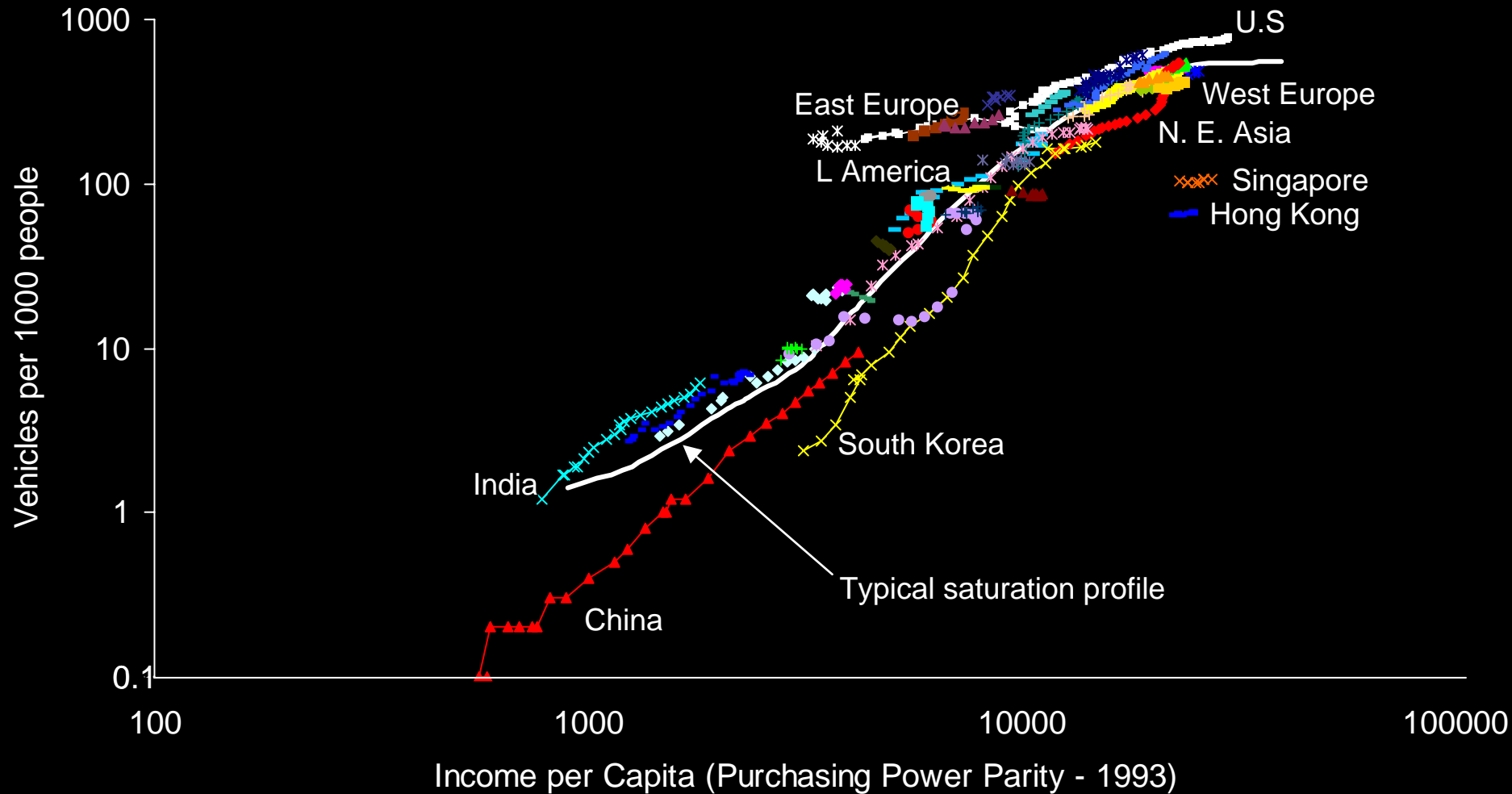
Typical saturation = 550 Cars/1000 adjusted for:

- Geography (usable land area)
- Government policy
 - Consumer constraints
 - Domestic auto production
 - Infrastructure spending
 - Oil import dependency



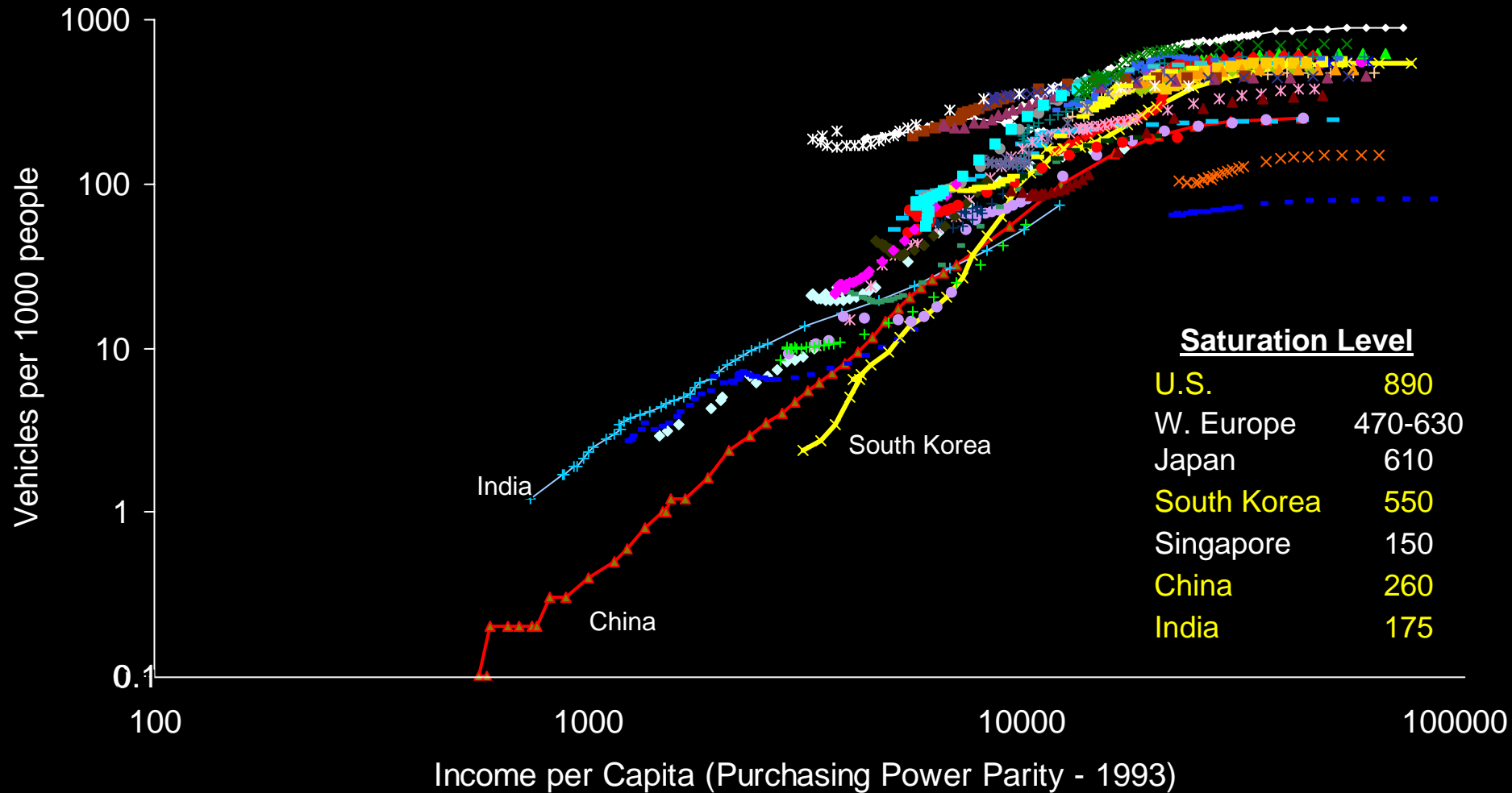
Personal Vehicles Function of Income Per Capita

Historical data through 2002



Personal Vehicles Function of Income Per Capita

History plus View to 2050



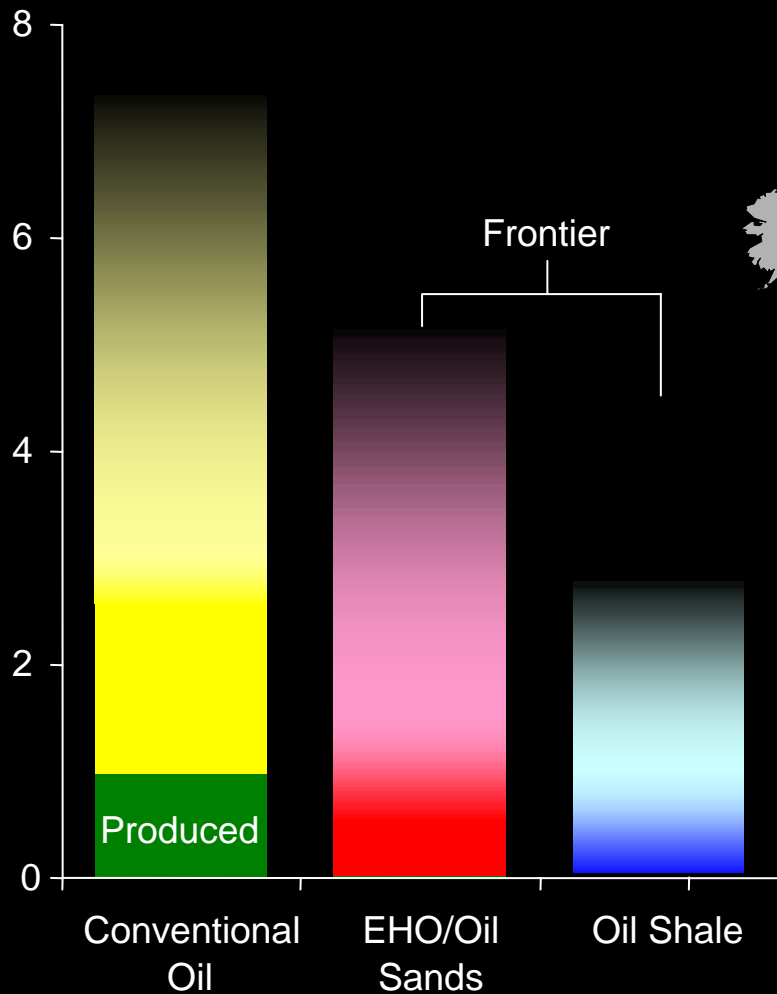
Emerging Asia Drives Fuels & Emissions Growth

	North America		Europe		Emerging AP	
	<u>2003</u>	<u>2030</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2030</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2030</u>
Number Vehicles (Million)	235	325	230	270	55	420
Cars/1000	730	855	395	460	15	100
Efficiency (MPG)						
Fleet	20.5	29.0	31.5	39.0	19.0	25.0
New Sales	21.0	38.0	35.0	43.0	20.0	29.0
Advanced ICE + Diesel (% Sales)	1%	42%	39%	57%	13%	22%
Light Duty Fuels (MBD)	9.5	8.8	3.7	3.6	1.8	7.9
Carbon Emissions (G Tonnes/Yr)	0.35	0.33	0.14	0.14	0.07	0.30

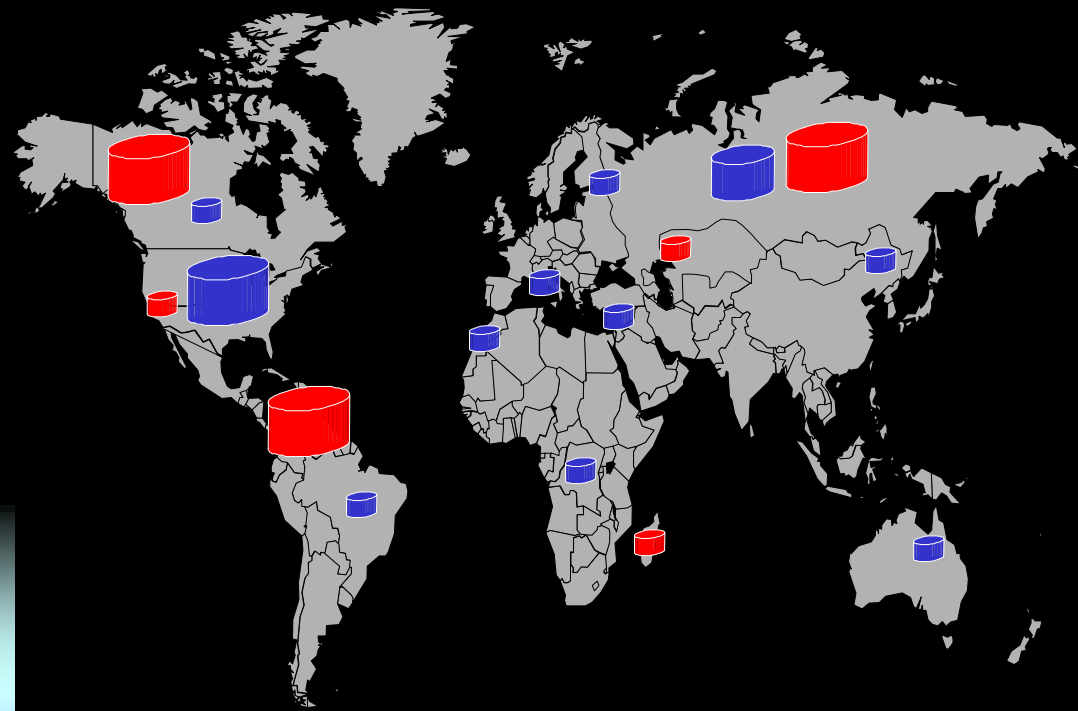
Large Oil Resources Exist

Trillions of Barrels

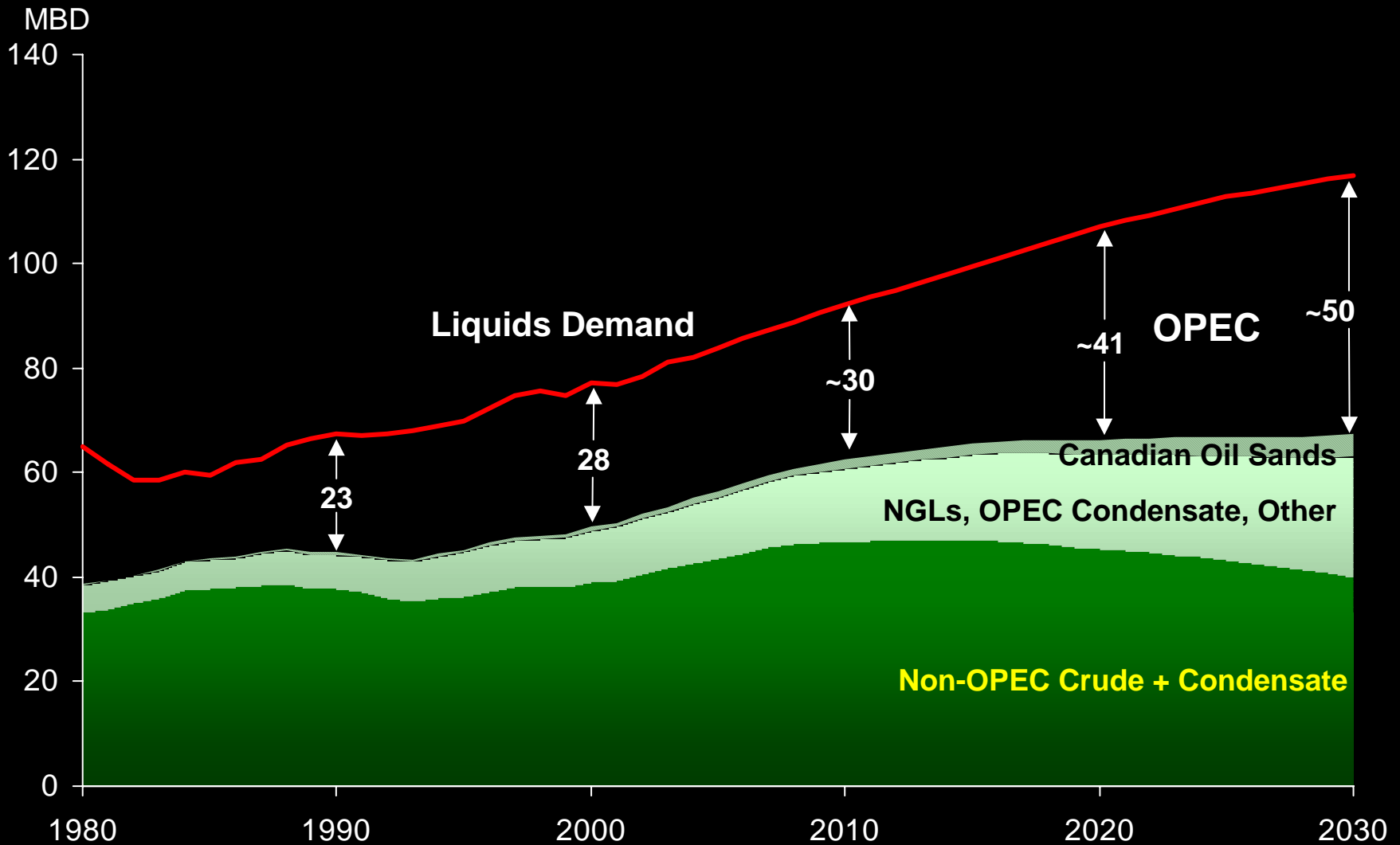
Oil in Place



Countries with Major Frontier Deposits



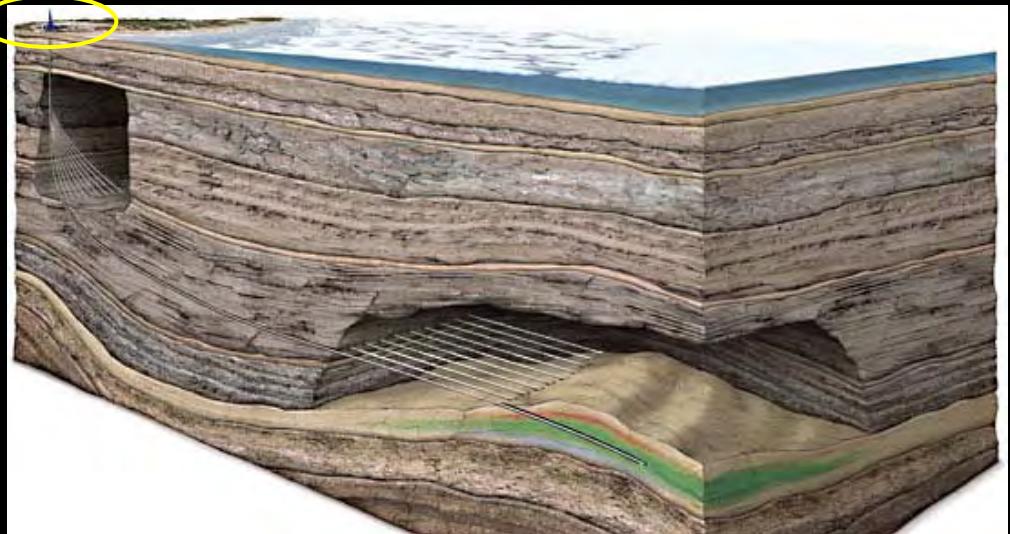
World Liquids Production Outlook



Technology Critical to Extend Resources

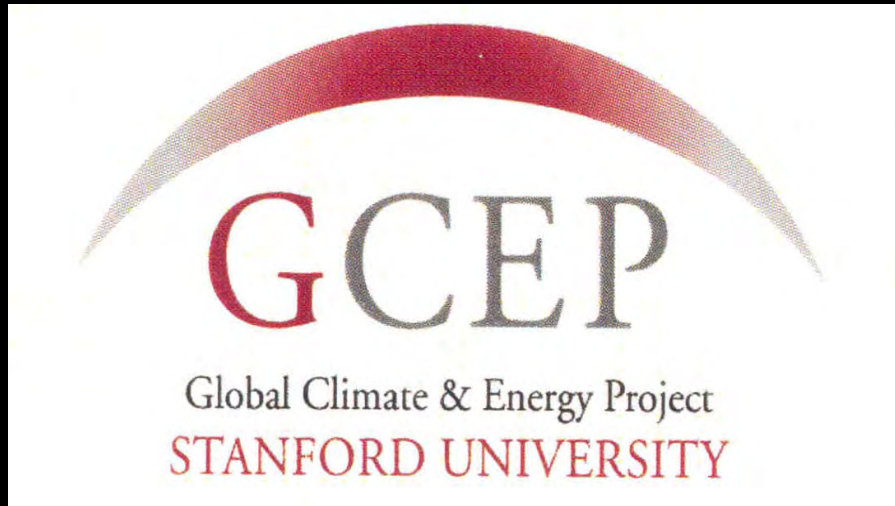
Sakhalin-1 Chayvo Field Development

- **Exploration**
 - 3-D seismic
 - Advanced interpretation
- **Drilling**
 - Extended horizontal reach
 - Complex well profiles
- **Offshore**
 - Deepwater drilling
 - Floating production units
- **Reservoir Management**
 - Digital reservoir simulation
 - Optimized drilling
- **Field Development**
 - Offshore arctic
 - Remote offtake



Groundbreaking Research Underway

GCEP: Researching commercially viable energy technologies that can substantially reduce greenhouse gas emissions



“The problems we face are extraordinarily complex in scope and scale. No one university, no single company, not even a single country can solve them all. That’s why this project is important.”

*John Hennessy,
Stanford University
President*

- **\$225 million over 10 years from:**
 - ExxonMobil
 - General Electric
 - Schlumberger
 - Toyota

Summary Conclusions

- **Economic growth generates increased demand for energy**
 - *Rising personal incomes and living standards in developing Asia*
 - *Worldwide consumption grows to 335 MBDOE in 2030*
- **Supporting demand growth requires accelerated efficiency gains**
 - *Portfolio of consumer acceptable options must be progressed*
 - *Efficiency gains aid compliance with environmental standards*
- **Providing timely & adequate supplies is large scale, long term challenge**
 - *Continued investment in new technology to provide economic supplies*
 - *Uncertain access and pace for OPEC and Russia projects*
- **Application of new technology best way to meet challenges**
 - *Growing and developing the resource base*
 - *Improving efficiency and reducing emissions*
- **Diversity of energy mix increasing longer term**
 - *Increasing opportunity for new coal, nuclear and bio-fuels*
- **Economic growth compromised if supply or demand challenges not met**

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