
**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
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SCHEDULE 14A

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The following communication was a presentation made March 24.

**J. Sink, Director, Innovation Advisor, ExxonMobil
Remarks at Advanced Reactors Summit VIII
March 24, 2021**

No slides, but thank you for introduction. I appreciate the background. So I'm part of the tech scouting organization. And one of my focus areas is industrial heat and industrial heat is one of those tough areas to decarbonize. So we look, we kind of connect the dots internally and externally. Sometimes we're trying to bring stuff out of the company and sometimes bring it in, but really trying to articulate the opportunities that are out there. And then get them heard by the right folks. So ExxonMobil, we produce a huge amount of hydrogen. We produce 1.3 million tons per year. And then we also buy hydrogen. So most of that hydrogen is consumed internally. One of the interesting aspects of advanced reactors, and the the topping stuff from Jose was interesting as well, is the ability to produce that in intense industrial heat.

That's also carbon free. The manufacturing processes we do to make petrochemicals, including hydrogen require an immense amount of, of energy in the form of heat. And there's really a lack of alternatives in this space. I believe that it's two thirds...two thirds of the emissions are from furnaces in the world. And only 20% of the funding to address as emissions is addressed to those things. And then high capacity factors, like Jose mentioned as well. And a culture of safety around the processes are things that the petrochemical industry and the nuclear industry share. So last month, ExxonMobil launched our low carbon solutions business,

It focuses on difficult to decarbonize businesses, with commercially ready carbon capture. And we've been doing carbon capture for decades. It takes a long time to take a new technology and make it work in industrial scale. And I think one of our strengths is being able to do that with a new technology through the whole process. We have a proven track record of developing these new technologies and a broad, broad R and D collaboration, including with the National Labs, where I got to meet Corey, where we look to de-risk and also monitor what's coming. Advanced reactors could one day provide intense industrial heat for chemical applications, including hydrogen production. But the key question really is cost.

And what is the return [be]cause you're competing in a business where the customers want low carbon, and they want the lowest price, which is tricky. The advanced reactor demonstration projects are a great step in technically de-risking this. But it's gonna take a lot of time, integrating it into new areas like industrial, where, you know, where it's been power in the past is going to be going to be difficult. And it's going to require competitive costs, collaboration with academia, national labs, and business to really pull it off. So, all of the demonstration projects has been really inspiring in the past couple of months, and I'm excited to kind of be a part of this panel and see how it develops.

Okay. A big question. So I think when you look at innovation, I mean the technologies that are coming forward to advanced nuclear aren't necessarily new. But the application into industrial would be very new. There's a lot of trickiness to moving a technology into a new application versus versus just applying the application to the existing application. So when you say nuclear people's brain says power or utility, it's just automatic. It's like when you say peanut butter and their brain says jelly, and it takes, it takes a bunch of conversations to move people off of electricity and onto using this technology for heat. So it's more of, you know, because it's not familiar to people because it's not an industry that exists. So that's a big challenge. And that takes, I think, organizational readiness and creating the right systems around a new application are going to be more critical even though the technology, because it's technology is, you know, that's been around for a long time, but actually applying it to a new use case is going to be, it's going to be hard because it's a big change of perspective for folks.

Engineers like to solve problems. And when you give somebody a good solution, if it, even if they don't like at first their brain mulls on it. So, I mean, there's a certain elegance nuclear with this energy density and a lot of the new safety that's put around these new reactors, that's very intriguing. So you've gotta be patient with people and let their brains kind of roll around on the concept and in the event, you know, even the critics will come back with ways that you can improve it later as they, as they kind of mull on the idea. So it's being patient with folks, it's being able to articulate it clearly and then, kind of waiting to see what comes back.

So, I'm going to skip the color and go for low cost ... Yes. So we'll take any color, low cost. I think it's exciting to see the demonstrations going forward and you really learn by doing things. I think there's going to be a tremendous amount to learn. I've taken a lot of notes myself during this panel, so I've enjoyed learning just from this, this engagement. But I do think, being able to target those difficult to decarbonize industries and working through all the issues with that, I mean, it's a tremendous opportunity if all those things can be worked through. It's exciting to kind of be a part of this panel and meet all you guys.

Important Additional Information Regarding Proxy Solicitation

Exxon Mobil Corporation (“ExxonMobil”) has filed a definitive proxy statement and form of associated BLUE proxy card with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) in connection with the solicitation of proxies for ExxonMobil’s 2021 Annual Meeting (the “Proxy Statement”). ExxonMobil, its directors and certain of its executive officers will be participants in the solicitation of proxies from shareholders in respect of the 2021 Annual Meeting. Information regarding the names of ExxonMobil’s directors and executive officers and their respective interests in ExxonMobil by security holdings or otherwise is set forth in the Proxy Statement. To the extent holdings of such participants in ExxonMobil’s securities are not reported, or have changed since the amounts described, in the Proxy Statement, such changes have been reflected on Initial Statements of Beneficial Ownership on Form 3 or Statements of Change in Ownership on Form 4 filed with the SEC. Details concerning the nominees of ExxonMobil’s Board of Directors for election at the 2021 Annual Meeting are included in the Proxy Statement. **BEFORE MAKING ANY VOTING DECISION, INVESTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY ARE URGED TO READ ALL RELEVANT DOCUMENTS FILED WITH OR FURNISHED TO THE SEC, INCLUDING THE COMPANY’S DEFINITIVE PROXY STATEMENT AND ANY SUPPLEMENTS THERETO AND ACCOMPANYING BLUE PROXY CARD, BECAUSE THEY CONTAIN IMPORTANT INFORMATION.** Investors and shareholders can obtain a copy of the Proxy Statement and other relevant documents filed by ExxonMobil free of charge from the SEC’s website, www.sec.gov. ExxonMobil’s shareholders can also obtain, without charge, a copy of the Proxy Statement and other relevant filed documents by directing a request by mail to ExxonMobil Shareholder Services at 5959 Las Colinas Boulevard, Irving, Texas, 75039-2298 or at shareholderrelations@exxonmobil.com or from the investor relations section of ExxonMobil’s website, www.exxonmobil.com/investor.