UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D. C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(X) QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2000

OR

(   ) TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _________ to ________

Commission File Number 1-2256

EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

NEW JERSEY	13-5409005
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

5959 Las Colinas Boulevard, Irving, Texas	75039-2298
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

(972) 444-1000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes X No ___.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Outstanding as of June 30, 2000
Common stock, without par value	3,483,841,401

EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION

FORM 10-Q

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2000

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page Number

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

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

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2000	1999	2000	1999
REVENUE				
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Sales and other operating revenue, including excise taxes	$54,936	$42,458	$108,209	$80,440
Earnings from equity interests and other revenue	1,020	819	1,828	1,519
Total revenue	55,956	43,277	110,037	81,959
COSTS AND OTHER DEDUCTIONS				
Crude oil and product purchases	26,340	17,543	51,304	31,452
Operating expenses	4,456	3,827	8,741	7,970
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2,830	3,338	5,707	6,582
Depreciation and depletion	1,939	1,989	4,067	4,160
Exploration expenses, including dry holes	166	297	376	539
Merger related expenses	202	20	732	27
Interest expense	126	128	300	310
Excise taxes	5,457	5,222	10,950	10,100
Other taxes and duties	7,624	8,222	15,706	16,442
Income applicable to minority and preferred interests	110	7	182	16
Total costs and other deductions	49,250	40,593	98,065	77,598
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	6,706	2,684	11,972	4,361

Income taxes	2,706	730	4,947	923
INCOME BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEM	4,000	1,954	7,025	3,438
Extraordinary gain from required asset divestitures, net of income tax	530	0	985	0
NET INCOME	$ 4,530	$ 1,954	$ 8,010	$ 3,438
NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE (DOLLARS)				
Before extraordinary gain	$ 1.15	$ 0.57	$ 2.02	$ 0.99
Extraordinary gain, net of income tax	0.15	0.00	0.28	0.00
Net Income	$ 1.30	$ 0.57	$ 2.30	$ 0.99
NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE - ASSUMING DILUTION (DOLLARS)				
Before extraordinary gain	$ 1.13	$ 0.56	$ 1.99	$ 0.98
Extraordinary gain, net of income tax	0.15	0.00	0.28	0.00
Net Income	$ 1.28	$ 0.56	$ 2.27	$ 0.98
Dividends per common share	$ 0.44	$ 0.42	$ 0.88	$ 0.83

</TABLE>

EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
(millions of dollars)

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	June 30, 2000	Dec. 31, 1999
<S>	<C>	<C>
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 5,813	$ 1,688
Other marketable securities	50	73
Notes and accounts receivable - net	20,285	19,155
Inventories		
Crude oil, products and merchandise	7,444	7,370
Materials and supplies	1,055	1,122
Prepaid taxes and expenses	2,404	1,733
Total current assets	37,051	31,141
Property, plant and equipment - net	91,303	94,043
Investments and other assets	18,264	19,337
TOTAL ASSETS	$146,618	$144,521
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Notes and loans payable	$ 6,617	$ 10,570
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	27,217	25,492
Income taxes payable	4,758	2,671
Total current liabilities	38,592	38,733
Long-term debt	8,009	8,402
Annuity reserves, deferred credits and other liabilities	33,081	33,920
TOTAL LIABILITIES	79,682	81,055
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Benefit plan related balances	(267)	(298)
Common stock, without par value:		
Authorized: 4,500 million shares		
Issued: 4,010 million shares	3,510	3,403
Earnings reinvested	80,002	75,055
Accumulated other nonowner changes in equity		
Cumulative foreign exchange translation adjustment	(4,054)	(2,300)
Minimum pension liability adjustment	(299)	(299)
Unrealized gains on stock investments	40	31
Common stock held in treasury:		
526 million shares at June 30, 2000	(11,996)	
533 million shares at Dec. 31, 1999		(12,126)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	66,936	63,466
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	$146,618	$144,521

</TABLE>

The number of shares of common stock issued and outstanding at June 30, 2000 and December 31, 1999 were 3,483,841,401 and 3,477,423,323, respectively.

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

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2000	Six Months Ended June 30, 1999
<S>	<C>	<C>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	$ 8,010	$ 3,438
Depreciation and depletion	4,067	4,160
Changes in operational working capital, excluding cash and debt	2,224	2
All other items - net	(2,847)	(1,079)
Net cash provided by operating activities	11,454	6,521
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(3,801)	(5,731)
Sales of subsidiaries and property, plant and equipment	3,209	520
Other investing activities - net	699	(60)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	107	(5,271)
NET CASH GENERATION BEFORE FINANCING ACTIVITIES	11,561	1,250
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Additions to long-term debt	143	378
Reductions in long-term debt	(280)	(164)
Additions/(reductions) in short-term debt - net	(4,178)	1,878
Cash dividends to ExxonMobil shareholders	(3,063)	(2,910)
Cash dividends to minority interests	(91)	(88)
Changes in minority interests and sales/(purchases) of affiliate stock	(112)	(236)
Net ExxonMobil shares sold/(acquired)	195	(292)
Net cash used in financing activities	(7,386)	(1,434)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash	(50)	(27)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	4,125	(211)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,688	2,386
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	$ 5,813	$ 2,175
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES		
Income taxes paid	$ 2,582	$ 1,267
Cash interest paid	$ 476	$ 384

</TABLE>

EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Basis Of Financial Statement Preparation

These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in the context of the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in the corporation's 1999 Annual Report on Form 10-K. In the opinion of the corporation, the information furnished herein reflects all known accruals and adjustments necessary for a fair statement of the results for the periods reported herein. All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. The corporation's exploration and production activities are accounted for under the "successful efforts" method.

2. Recently Issued Statements of Financial Accounting Standards

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board released Statement No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities Information." Several requirements of Statement No. 133 were amended in Statement No. 138 issued in June 2000. The accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments established in these statements must be adopted by Exxon Mobil Corporation beginning no later than January 1, 2001. These statements require that an entity recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the financial statements and measure those instruments at fair value. These statements also define the accounting for changes in the fair value of the derivatives based on the intended use of the derivative. Adoption of these statements is not expected to have a material effect upon the corporation's operations or financial condition.

3. Merger of Exxon Corporation and Mobil Corporation

On November 30, 1999, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Exxon Corporation merged with Mobil Corporation so that Mobil became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Exxon (the "Merger"). At the same time, Exxon changed its name to Exxon Mobil Corporation.

As a result of the Merger, the accounts of certain refining, marketing and chemicals operations jointly controlled by the combining companies have been included in the consolidated financial statements. These operations were previously accounted for by Exxon and Mobil as separate companies using the equity method of accounting.

The Merger was accounted for as a pooling of interests. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements give retroactive effect to the Merger, with all periods presented as if Exxon and Mobil had always been combined.

In the second quarter of 2000, in association with the Merger, $202 million of before tax costs ($150 million after tax) were recorded as merger related expenses. For the six months ended June 30, 2000 merger related expenses totaled $732 million before tax ($475 million after tax).

Charges in the second quarter of 2000 included separation expenses of approximately $120 million related to workforce reductions (for an additional 800 employees) plus other merger implementation expenses. During the quarter, 2,100 employees actually separated and were paid pursuant to various severance plans.

The severance reserve balance is expected to be expended in 2000, 2001 and 2002. The following table summarizes the activity in the severance reserve for the six months ended June 30, 2000:

Opening Balance	Additions	Deductions	Balance at Period End
	(millions of dollars)		
330	532	467	395

4. Extraordinary Gain on Required Asset Divestitures

Second quarter 2000 results included a net after tax gain of $530 million (net of $75 million of income taxes), or $0.15 per common share, from asset divestments that were required as a condition of the regulatory approval of the Merger. Second quarter divestments included Exxon's Benicia refinery, Exxon marketing assets in California, and certain Mobil European gas marketing operations.

For the six months ended June 30, 2000, the net after tax gain from required asset divestitures totaled $985 million (net of $624 million of income taxes). The net after tax gain on required divestments was reported as an extraordinary item according to accounting requirements for business combinations accounted for as a pooling of interests.

5. Litigation and Other Contingencies

A number of lawsuits, including class actions, were brought in various courts against the corporation and certain of its subsidiaries relating to the accidental release of crude oil from the tanker Exxon Valdez in 1989. Essentially all of these lawsuits have now been resolved or are subject to appeal.

On September 24, 1996, the United States District Court for the District of Alaska entered a judgment in the amount of $5.058 billion in the Exxon Valdez civil trial that began in May 1994. The District Court awarded approximately $19.6 million in compensatory damages to fisher plaintiffs, $38 million in prejudgment interest on the compensatory damages and $5 billion in punitive damages to a class composed of all persons and entities who asserted claims for punitive damages from the corporation as a result of the Exxon Valdez grounding. The District Court also ordered that these awards shall bear interest from and after entry of the judgment. The District Court stayed execution on the judgment pending appeal based on a $6.75 billion letter of credit posted by the corporation. The corporation has appealed the judgment. The corporation has also appealed the District Court's denial of its renewed motion for a new trial. The United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit heard oral arguments on the appeals on May 3, 1999. In March 2000, the Ninth Circuit ruled solely on the issue of the corporation's renewed motion for a new trial upholding the District Court's denial of the motion. In July 2000, the corporation requested the United States Supreme Court review the Court of Appeals' March decision. The corporation continues to believe that the punitive damages in this case are unwarranted and that the judgment should be set aside or substantially reduced by the appellate courts.

On January 29, 1997, a settlement agreement was concluded resolving all remaining matters between the corporation and various insurers arising from the Valdez accident. Under terms of this settlement, the corporation received $480 million. Final income statement recognition of this settlement continues to be deferred in view of uncertainty regarding the ultimate cost to the corporation of the Valdez accident.

The ultimate cost to the corporation from the lawsuits arising from the Exxon Valdez grounding is not possible to predict and may not be resolved for a number of years.

Under the October 8, 1991, civil agreement and consent decrees with the U.S. and Alaska governments, the corporation has made annual payments since 1991, which in each of the years 1999, 1998, and 1997, were $70 million. These payments were charged against the provision that was previously established to cover the costs of the settlement.

German and Dutch affiliated companies are the concessionaires of a natural gas field subject to a treaty between the governments of Germany and the Netherlands under which the gas reserves in an undefined border or common area are to be shared equally. Entitlement to the reserves is determined by calculating the amount of gas which can be recovered from this area. Based on the final reserve determination, the German affiliate has received more gas than its entitlement. Arbitration proceedings, as provided in the agreements, were conducted to resolve issues concerning the compensation for the overlifted gas.

By final award dated July 2, 1999, preceded by an interim award in 1996, an arbitral tribunal established the full amount of the compensation for the excess gas. This amount has now been paid, but the Dutch affiliate is seeking to have the award set aside. Other substantive matters remain outstanding, including recovery of royalties paid on such excess gas and the taxes payable on the final compensation amount. The ultimate outcome is not expected to have a materially adverse effect upon the corporation's operations or financial condition.

The U.S. Tax Court has decided the issue with respect to the pricing of crude oil purchased from Saudi Arabia for the years 1979-1981 in favor of the corporation. This decision is subject to appeal. Certain other issues for the years 1979-1988 remain pending before the Tax Court. The ultimate resolution of these issues is not expected to have a materially adverse effect upon the corporation's operations or financial condition.

Claims for substantial amounts have been made against the corporation and certain of its consolidated subsidiaries in other pending lawsuits, the outcome of which is not expected to have a materially adverse effect upon the corporation's operations or financial condition.

The corporation and certain of its consolidated subsidiaries are directly and indirectly contingently liable for amounts similar to those at the prior year-end relating to guarantees for notes, loans and performance under contracts, including guarantees of non-U.S. excise taxes and customs duties of other companies, entered into as a normal business practice, under reciprocal arrangements.

Additionally, the corporation and its affiliates have numerous long-term sales and purchase commitments in their various business activities, all of which are expected to be fulfilled with no adverse consequences material to the corporation's operations or financial condition.

The operations and earnings of the corporation and its affiliates throughout the world have been, and may in the future be, affected from time to time in varying degree by political developments and laws and regulations, such as forced divestiture of assets; restrictions on production, imports and exports; price controls; tax increases and retroactive tax claims; expropriation of property; cancellation of contract rights and environmental regulations. Both the likelihood of such occurrences and their overall effect upon the corporation vary greatly from country to country and are not predictable.

6. Nonowner Changes in Shareholders' Equity

The total nonowner changes in shareholders' equity for the three months ended June 30, 2000 and 1999 were $3,746 million and $1,657 million, respectively. The total nonowner changes in shareholders' equity for the six months ended June 30, 2000 and 1999 were $6,265 million and $2,323 million, respectively. Total nonowner changes in shareholders' equity include net income and the change in the cumulative foreign exchange translation adjustment, the minimum pension liability adjustment and the unrealized gains on stock investments components of shareholders' equity.

7. Earnings Per Share

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2000	1999	2000	1999
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE				
Income before extraordinary item (millions of dollars)	$4,000	$1,954	$7,025	$3,438
Less: Preferred stock dividends	0	(13)	0	(27)
Income available to common shares	$4,000	$1,941	$7,025	$3,411
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (millions of shares)	3,481	3,451	3,481	3,450
Net income per common share (dollars)				
Before extraordinary item	$ 1.15	$ 0.57	$ 2.02	$ 0.99
Extraordinary gain, net of income tax	0.15	0.00	0.28	0.00
Net income	$ 1.30	$ 0.57	$ 2.30	$ 0.99
NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE - ASSUMING DILUTION				
Income before extraordinary item (millions of dollars)	$4,000	$1,954	$7,025	$3,438
Adjustment for assumed dilution	(3)	1	(10)	0
Income available to common shares	$3,997	$1,955	$7,015	$3,438
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (millions of shares)	3,481	3,451	3,481	3,450
Plus: Issued on assumed exercise of stock options	43	48	43	44
Plus: Assumed conversion of preferred stock	0	23	0	23
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	3,524	3,522	3,524	3,517
Net income per common share - assuming dilution (dollars)				
Before extraordinary item	$ 1.13	$ 0.56	$ 1.99	$ 0.98
Extraordinary gain, net of income tax	0.15	0.00	0.28	0.00
Net income	$ 1.28	$ 0.56	$ 2.27	$ 0.98

</TABLE>

8. Disclosures about Segments and Related Information

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2000	1999	2000	1999
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>

	(millions of dollars)			
EARNINGS AFTER INCOME TAX				
(Before extraordinary item)				
Upstream				
United States	$ 1,086	$ 351	$ 1,966	$ 510
Non-U.S.	1,679	919	3,553	1,552
Downstream				
United States	594	322	776	384
Non-U.S.	404	156	591	511
Chemicals				
United States	238	202	419	342
Non-U.S.	124	96	263	267
All Other	(125)	(92)	(543)	(128)
Corporate Total	$ 4,000	$ 1,954	$ 7,025	$ 3,438
SALES AND OTHER OPERATING REVENUE				
Upstream				
United States	$ 1,195	$ 709	$ 2,191	$ 1,323
Non-U.S.	3,312	2,697	7,115	5,431
Downstream				
United States	14,100	10,150	27,117	18,058
Non-U.S.	31,696	25,523	62,788	49,131
Chemicals				
United States	2,113	1,521	4,082	2,926
Non-U.S.	2,302	1,638	4,472	3,149
All Other	218	220	444	422
Corporate Total	$54,936	$42,458	$108,209	$80,440
INTERSEGMENT REVENUE				
Upstream				
United States	$ 1,467	$ 852	$ 2,948	$ 1,501
Non-U.S.	3,971	1,677	7,686	3,099
Downstream				
United States	1,099	720	1,972	1,066
Non-U.S.	2,188	1,351	4,109	2,441
Chemicals				
United States	608	450	1,190	804
Non-U.S.	458	321	904	585
All Other	98	177	272	332

</TABLE>

EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION

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

FUNCTIONAL EARNINGS SUMMARY

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	Second Quarter		First Six Months	
	2000	1999	2000	1999
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
	(millions of dollars)			
Earnings including merger effects and special items				
Exploration and production				
United States	$1,086	$ 351	$1,966	$ 510
Non-U.S.	1,679	919	3,553	1,552
Refining and marketing				
United States	594	322	776	384
Non-U.S.	404	156	591	511
Chemicals				
United States	238	202	419	342
Non-U.S.	124	96	263	267
Other operations	127	85	246	182
Corporate and financing	(102)	(157)	(314)	(283)
Merger expenses	(150)	(20)	(475)	(27)
Gain on required asset divestitures	530	0	985	0
NET INCOME	$4,530	$1,954	$8,010	$3,438
Net income per common share	$ 1.30	$ 0.57	$ 2.30	$ 0.99
Net income per common share - assuming dilution	$ 1.28	$ 0.56	$ 2.27	$ 0.98

Merger effects and special items

Exploration and production				
Non-U.S.	$ 0	$ 119	$ 0	$ 119
Refining and marketing				
Non-U.S.	0	0	0	(120)
Merger expenses	(150)	(20)	(475)	(27)
Gain on required asset divestitures	530	0	985	0
TOTAL	$ 380	$ 99	$ 510	$ (28)
	======	======	======	======
Earnings excluding merger effects and special items				
Exploration and production				
United States	$1,086	$ 351	$1,966	$ 510
Non-U.S.	1,679	800	3,553	1,433
Refining and marketing				
United States	594	322	776	384
Non-U.S.	404	156	591	631
Chemicals				
United States	238	202	419	342
Non-U.S.	124	96	263	267
Other operations	127	85	246	182
Corporate and financing	(102)	(157)	(314)	(283)
TOTAL	$4,150	$1,855	$7,500	$3,466
	======	======	======	======
Earnings per common share	$ 1.20	$ 0.54	$ 2.16	$ 1.00
Earnings per common share - assuming dilution	$ 1.18	$ 0.53	$ 2.13	$ 0.99

</TABLE>

SECOND QUARTER 2000 COMPARED WITH SECOND QUARTER 1999

Exxon Mobil Corporation reported record results for the second consecutive quarter. Excluding merger effects and special items, estimated second quarter 2000 earnings of $4,150 million ($1.18 per share) increased $2,295 million from the second quarter of last year. Including net favorable merger effects of $380 million, estimated net income of $4,530 million ($1.28 per share) increased $2,576 million from the second quarter of last year.

Revenue for the second quarter of 2000 totaled $55,956 million compared with $43,277 million in 1999. Capital and exploration expenditures of $2,424 million in the second quarter of 2000 were up about 10 percent from the first quarter and will continue to increase over the remainder of the year. Second quarter spending was below last year's level of $3,561 million due to the completion of several major projects.

ExxonMobil's second quarter 2000 earnings improved substantially from the same period a year ago, and were a second consecutive quarterly record. These results reflect not only historically high crude oil and natural gas prices, but also the fact that the merger is on track and synergy capture is well underway. First half total operating costs, excluding merger expenses, were down about $800 million (before tax) from the first half of 1999. The combined assets of the new company are performing well and the financial results for each of the major businesses improved. The majority of the improvement in profits this quarter came from outside the U.S. and from the upstream business due to higher crude and natural gas prices. These prices, which are the raw material costs for the downstream and chemicals businesses, increased at a faster pace than prices in the highly competitive end-user and consumer market places.

Upstream earnings were $2.8 billion and represented a third consecutive record quarter. Upstream results benefited from higher crude oil prices, which were up over $11 per barrel from the second quarter of 1999, reflecting the impact of tight worldwide crude oil markets. Higher natural gas prices, particularly in the U.S., also contributed to improved earnings. Liquids production, excluding the effects of lower entitlements caused by higher crude prices, was 3 percent higher this quarter, mainly reflecting new production from fields in the North Sea and Venezuela and increased production from eastern Canada.

Downstream earnings improved from last year's results when business fundamentals were deteriorating due to product oversupply and the inability of product prices to keep pace with rising crude costs. That supply and demand environment persisted through 1999 and has continued into 2000 in many parts of the world. This year's results reflect improved refining margins in the U.S. and Europe, partly offset by lower Asia-Pacific refining margins and lower marketing margins in most geographic areas. As perspective, though higher than the depressed level of 1999, this year's second quarter results are in line with downstream earnings in both the second quarter of 1997 and 1998.

Chemicals earnings also improved from last year. Record sales volumes helped earnings. However, in the face of higher feedstock costs the business had difficulty in maintaining margins, particularly in the specialty businesses. Earnings from other operations also improved due to higher copper prices.

During the quarter, ExxonMobil continued its active investment program, spending $2,424 million on capital and exploration projects, up about 10 percent from the first quarter. Capital expenditures should continue to increase throughout the rest of the year.

OTHER COMMENTS ON SECOND QUARTER COMPARISON

Upstream earnings benefited from higher crude oil prices that averaged over $11 per barrel more than the second quarter of 1999. Worldwide average natural gas realizations were almost 50 percent higher than last year, partly driven by much higher U.S. gas prices as a result of lower industry inventory levels. Lower exploration expenses also benefited upstream results.

Liquids production increased 31 kbd (thousands of barrels per day) or 1 percent to 2,504 kbd. Excluding the impact of lower entitlement volumes that resulted from higher crude prices, the increase was 3 percent, reflecting a second full quarter of production from the Balder and Jotun developments in Norway and the Cerro Negro development in Venezuela. These increases more than offset the effects of natural field declines. Second quarter natural gas production of 9,238 mcfd (millions of cubic feet per day) was up 60 mcfd or 1 percent from the prior year due to higher production in Europe, eastern Canada and Qatar, partly offset by lower Indonesian volumes.

Earnings from U.S. upstream operations were $1,086 million, an increase of $735 million from the prior year. Upstream earnings outside the U.S. were $1,679 million, an increase of $879 million, after excluding special items of $119 million from 1999.

Downstream results improved mainly as a result of stronger refining margins in the U.S. and Europe. Lower operating expenses also benefited earnings. These favorable effects were partly offset by lower refining margins in Asia-Pacific and lower marketing margins in most geographic areas. Petroleum product sales were 7,895 kbd compared with 8,842 kbd in the prior year's second quarter. The reduction was mainly due to the required divestiture of Mobil's European fuels joint venture and lower supply sales in Asia-Pacific as a result of the low margin environment. Sales volumes increased 98 kbd from first quarter.

U.S. downstream earnings were $594 million, up $272 million from the prior year as a result of higher refining margins, improved operating performance and lower operating expenses, partly offset by lower marketing margins. Outside of the U.S., higher European refining margins more than offset the effects of lower refining margins in Asia-Pacific and lower marketing margins. Earnings of $404 million were $248 million higher than the second quarter of 1999.

Although total downstream earnings improved from last year's depressed levels, the business had difficulty in recovering the significantly higher crude oil costs in the market place. Even with these improved results, the U.S. business made about 5 cents per gallon.

Chemicals earnings were $362 million, up $64 million from the same quarter a year ago. Prime product sales volumes of 6,596 kt (thousands of metric tons) were a record and were 456 kt or 7 percent higher than last year. Feedstock cost increases put significant pressure on both commodity and specialty product margins.

Earnings from other operations, including coal, minerals and power, totaled $127 million, compared with $85 million in the second quarter of 1999. Earnings improved on higher copper prices, partly offset by lower coal prices.

Corporate and financing expenses of $102 million compared with $157 million in the second quarter of 1999. The decrease was driven by a reduction in administrative expenses as a result of combining Exxon and Mobil headquarters operations. Lower interest expenses as a result of lower debt levels and higher tax-related benefits also contributed to the improvement.

During the period, the company's operating segments continued to benefit from reductions in the tax rates of several countries and the favorable resolution of tax-related issues.

Second quarter net income included gains on required asset divestments of $530 million, offset by $150 million of merger expenses, including implementation expenses and employee separations.

FIRST SIX MONTHS 2000 COMPARED WITH FIRST SIX MONTHS 1999

Excluding merger effects and special items, first half 2000 earnings of $7,500 million ($2.13 per share) increased $4,034 million from the first half of last year. Including net favorable merger effects of $510 million in the current year, net income of $8,010 million ($2.27 per share) increased $4,572 million.

Upstream earnings increased due to higher crude oil and natural gas realizations, up 107 percent and 37 percent, respectively. Liquids production of 2,545 kbd compared with 2,506 kbd in the first half of 1999, primarily reflecting new production from the Jotun and Balder fields in Norway and from the Cerro Negro field in Venezuela. Worldwide natural gas production of 10,690 mcfd was up 350 mcfd reflecting higher production in eastern Canada, Europe and Qatar partly offset by lower production in Indonesia. Total oil equivalent production, net of entitlement effects, is 3 percent higher than last year. Exploration expenses were also lower this year.

Earnings from U.S. upstream operations for the first six months were $1,966 million, an increase of $1,456 million from 1999. Earnings outside the U.S. were $3,553 million, $2,120 million higher than last year, excluding special items from 1999.

Petroleum product sales of 7,846 kbd compared with 8,908 kbd in the first half of 1999. The decrease reflects the effects of the required divestiture of Mobil's European fuels joint venture and lower supply sales in Asia-Pacific as a result of the low margin environment. Overall first half results were impacted by difficulty in recovering the significant increases in raw material costs. Earnings from U.S. downstream operations were $776 million, up $392 million from 1999, reflecting stronger refining margins, improved operations and lower operating expense, partly offset by the effects of lower marketing margins. Excluding special items from 1999, earnings outside the U.S. of $591 million were $40 million lower than last year. The effects of lower Asia-Pacific refining margins and lower marketing margins and volumes were partly offset by stronger European refining margins.

Chemicals earnings totaled $682 million in the first half of 2000, up $73 million from last year. Prime product sales volumes of 13,115 kt were 8 percent higher than last year. Stronger industry commodity prices and record production helped offset significant margin pressure on specialty products.

Earnings from other operations totaled $246 million, an increase of $64 million from the first half of 1999, reflecting higher copper prices and higher copper and coal volumes, partly offset by lower coal prices. Corporate and financing expenses increased $31 million to $314 million, primarily reflecting higher interest rates.

MERGER OF EXXON CORPORATION AND MOBIL CORPORATION

On November 30, 1999, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Exxon Corporation merged with Mobil Corporation so that Mobil became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Exxon (the "Merger"). At the same time, Exxon changed its name to Exxon Mobil Corporation.

As a result of the Merger, the accounts of certain refining, marketing and chemicals operations jointly controlled by the combining companies have been included in the consolidated financial statements. These operations were previously accounted for by Exxon and Mobil as separate companies using the equity method of accounting.

The Merger was accounted for as a pooling of interests. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements give retroactive effect to the Merger, with all periods presented as if Exxon and Mobil had always been combined.

In the second quarter of 2000, in association with the Merger, $202 million of before tax costs ($150 million after tax) were recorded as merger related expenses. For the six months ended June 30, 2000 merger related expenses totaled $732 million before tax ($475 million after tax). Additional severance and implementation expenses will be recognized during 2000 as the merger implementation program progresses.

Charges in the second quarter of 2000 included separation expenses of approximately $120 million related to workforce reductions (for an additional 800 employees) plus other merger implementation expenses. During the quarter, 2,100 employees actually separated and were paid pursuant to various severance plans.

The severance reserve balance is expected to be expended in 2000, 2001 and 2002. The following table summarizes the activity in the severance reserve for the six months ended June 30, 2000:

Opening Balance	Additions	Deductions	Balance at Period End
	(millions of dollars)		
330	532	467	395

Merger related expenses are expected to grow to approximately $2.5 billion before tax on a cumulative basis by 2002. Pre-tax operating synergies associated with the Merger, including cost savings and efficiency gains, are expected to reach $4.6 billion per year by 2002. Merger synergy initiatives are on track and the rate of benefit capture is expected to increase as the year progresses.

Certain property -- primarily refining, marketing, pipeline and natural gas distribution assets -- must be divested as a condition of the regulatory approval of the Merger by the U.S. Federal Trade Commission and the European Commission. Second quarter 2000 results included a net after tax gain of $530 million (net of $75 million of income taxes), or $0.15 per common share, from such divestments. Second quarter divestments included Exxon's Benicia refinery, Exxon marketing assets in California, and certain Mobil European gas marketing operations.

For the six months ended June 30, 2000, the net after tax gain from required asset divestitures totaled $985 million (net of $624 million of income taxes). The net after tax gain on required divestments was reported as an extraordinary item according to accounting requirements for business combinations accounted for as a pooling of interests. Further required divestments will occur during the remainder of the year and are also expected to result in a net gain.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Net cash generation before financing activities was $11,561 million in the first six months of 2000 versus $1,250 million in the same period last year. Operating activities provided net cash of $11,454 million, an increase of $4,933 million from the prior year, influenced by higher net income. Investing activities provided net cash of $107 million, compared to a use of cash of $5,271 million in the prior year, reflecting lower additions to property, plant, and equipment and the proceeds from the asset divestments that were required as a condition of regulatory approval of the merger.

Net cash used in financing activities was $7,386 million in the first half of 2000 versus $1,434 million in the same period last year. The increase was driven by debt reductions in the current year period versus debt increases last year.

Prior to the merger, the corporation purchased shares of its common stock for the treasury to offset shares issued in conjunction with company benefit plans and programs. Consistent with pooling accounting requirements, these purchases were suspended effective with the close of the ExxonMobil merger on November 30, 1999. On August 1, 2000, the corporation announced its intention to purchase shares. Share purchases are expected to offset the dilution associated with the company's benefit plans and programs and gradually reduce shares of common stock outstanding. Purchases may be made in both the open market and through negotiated transactions, and may be discontinued at any time.

Revenue for the first half of 2000 totaled $110,037 million compared to $81,959 million in the first half of 1999.

Capital and exploration expenditures were $4,648 million in the first half 2000 compared to $6,915 million in last year's first half. The capital and exploration spending program for 2000 is forecast to be between $11 and $12 billion. Spending over the next several years is projected to be in the $13 billion plus range.

Total debt of $14.6 billion at June 30, 2000 decreased $4.3 billion from year-end 1999. The corporation's debt to total capital ratio was 17.2 percent at the end of the first half of 2000, compared to 22.0 percent at year-end 1999.

Over the twelve months ended June 30, 2000, return on average shareholders' equity was 19.4 percent. Return on average capital employed, which includes debt, was 15.2 percent over the same time period.

Although the corporation issues long-term debt from time to time and maintains a revolving commercial paper program, internally generated funds cover the majority of its financial requirements.

Litigation and other contingencies are discussed in note 5 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. There are no events or uncertainties known to management beyond those already included in reported financial information that would indicate a material change in future operating results or future financial condition.

The corporation, as part of its ongoing asset management program, continues to evaluate its mix of assets for potential upgrade. Because of the ongoing nature of this program, dispositions will continue to be made from time to time, within the constraints of pooling of interests accounting, which will result in either gains or losses.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements in this discussion regarding expectations, plans and future events or conditions are forward-looking statements. Actual future results, including synergy benefits from the merger; asset divestment proceeds; financing sources; the resolution of contingencies; the effect of changes in prices, interest rates and other market conditions; and environmental and capital expenditures could differ materially depending on a number of factors. These factors include management's ability to implement merger plans successfully and on schedule; the outcome of commercial negotiations; and other factors discussed above and in Item 1 of ExxonMobil's most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Information about market risks for the six months ended June 30, 2000 does not differ materially from that discussed under Item 7A of the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for 1999.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

On March 29, 2000, the California South Coast Air Quality Management District ("SCAQMD") issued an initial demand letter alleging that Mobil Oil Corporation's Torrance Refinery had underpaid air emissions fees during the period 1994-99 due to the use of incorrect emissions calculation methodologies. In addition to demanding payment of approximately $3,134,000 in fees, the letter proposes penalties of approximately $1,431,000. The SCAQMD Fee Review Committee is scheduled to consider the matter in August, 2000, and discussions with the authorities are on going.

On May 1, 2000, a previously-reported matter, involving allegations by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection ("NJDEP") that Mobil Oil Corporation's operations of a formerly-owned refinery in Paulsboro, New Jersey, had violated air permit conditions, was settled. The NJDEP had sought penalties of $111,600; the matter was settled with a payment of $67,500.

Refer to the relevant portions of Note 5 on pages 7 through 9 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further information on legal proceedings.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

At the annual meeting of shareholders on May 31, 2000, the following proposals were voted upon. Percentages are based on the total of the shares voted for and against.

Concerning Election of Directors

Nominees for Directors	Votes Cast For	Votes Withheld
Michael J. Boskin	2,846,604,419	24,913,064
Rene Dahan	2,847,691,609	23,825,874
William T. Esrey	2,847,188,794	24,328,689
Donald V. Fites	2,843,925,776	27,591,707
Jess Hay	2,844,596,812	26,920,671
Charles A. Heimbold, Jr.	2,846,352,025	25,165,458
James R. Houghton	2,847,385,945	24,131,538
William R. Howell	2,844,686,180	26,831,303
Helene L. Kaplan	2,830,281,297	41,236,186
Reatha Clark King	2,846,811,836	24,705,647
Philip E. Lippincott	2,847,266,037	24,251,446
Harry J. Longwell	2,847,044,723	24,472,760
J. Richard Munro	2,846,096,456	25,421,027
Marilyn Carlson Nelson	2,847,010,223	24,507,260
Lucio A. Noto	2,846,029,043	25,488,440
Lee R. Raymond	2,845,803,311	25,714,172
Eugene A. Renna	2,847,005,957	24,511,526
Walter V. Shipley	2,847,045,215	24,472,268

Concerning Ratification of Independent Accountants

Votes Cast For:	2,844,764,945	99.6%
Votes Cast Against:	11,618,837	0.4%
Abstentions:	15,133,701	
Broker Non-Votes:	N/A	

Concerning Term Limit for Nonemployee Directors

Votes Cast For:	111,284,864	4.7%
Votes Cast Against:	2,231,649,435	95.3%
Abstentions:	57,796,237	
Broker Non-Votes:	470,786,947	

Concerning Policy on Board Diversity

Votes Cast For:	182,040,640	7.9%
Votes Cast Against:	2,114,109,373	92.1%
Abstentions:	104,580,864	
Broker Non-Votes:	470,786,606	

Concerning Renewable Energy Sources

Votes Cast For:	139,602,443	6.2%
Votes Cast Against:	2,107,393,495	93.8%
Abstentions:	153,740,445	
Broker Non-Votes:	470,781,100	

Concerning Additional Report on ANWR Drilling

Votes Cast For:	122,488,927	5.4%
Votes Cast Against:	2,166,399,655	94.6%
Abstentions:	111,842,312	
Broker Non-Votes:	470,786,589	

Concerning Additional Report on Chad-Cameroon Pipeline

Votes Cast For:	112,471,825	4.9%
Votes Cast Against:	2,170,098,710	95.1%
Abstentions:	118,160,357	
Broker Non-Votes:	470,786,591	

Concerning Amendment of EEO Policy

Votes Cast For:	186,005,588	8.3%
Votes Cast Against:	2,068,197,745	91.7%
Abstentions:	146,527,564	
Broker Non-Votes:	470,786,586	

Concerning Additional Report on Executive Compensation

Votes Cast For:	177,522,028	7.7%
Votes Cast Against:	2,123,556,681	92.3%
Abstentions:	99,513,516	
Broker Non-Votes:	470,925,258	

See also pages 3 through 10 and pages 27 through 43 of the registrant's definitive proxy statement dated April 14, 2000.

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

a) Exhibits

Exhibit 27 - Financial Data Schedule (included only in the electronic filing of this document).

b) Reports on Form 8-K

The registrant has not filed any reports on Form 8-K during the quarter.

EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION

Date: August 14, 2000 /s/ DONALD D. HUMPHREYS

Donald D. Humphreys, Vice President, Controller and Principal Accounting Officer

<TABLE> <S> <C>

<ARTICLE> 5

<LEGEND>

THE SCHEDULE CONTAINS SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION EXTRACTED FROM EXXONMOBIL'S CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AT 6/30/00 AND EXXONMOBIL'S CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 6/30/00, THAT ARE CONTAINED IN EXXONMOBIL'S FORM 10-Q FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED 6/30/00. THE SCHEDULE IS QUALIFIED IN ITS ENTIRETY BY REFERENCE TO SUCH FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

</LEGEND>

<MULTIPLIER> 1,000,000

<S>	<C>	
<PERIOD-TYPE>	6-MOS	
<FISCAL-YEAR-END>		DEC-31-2000
<PERIOD-END>		JUN-30-2000
<CASH>		5,813
<SECURITIES>		50
<RECEIVABLES>		14,983
<ALLOWANCES>		238
<INVENTORY>		8,499
<CURRENT-ASSETS>		37,051
<PP&E>		187,437
<DEPRECIATION>		96,134
<TOTAL-ASSETS>		146,618
<CURRENT-LIABILITIES>		38,592
<BONDS>		8,009
<PREFERRED-MANDATORY>		0
<PREFERRED>		0
<COMMON>		3,510
<OTHER-SE>		63,426
<TOTAL-LIABILITY-AND-EQUITY>		146,618
<SALES>		108,209
<TOTAL-REVENUES>		110,037
<CGS>		51,304
<TOTAL-COSTS>		51,304
<OTHER-EXPENSES>		13,184
<LOSS-PROVISION>		0
<INTEREST-EXPENSE>		300
<INCOME-PRETAX>		11,972
<INCOME-TAX>		4,947
<INCOME-CONTINUING>		7,025
<DISCONTINUED>		0
<EXTRAORDINARY>		985
<CHANGES>		0
<NET-INCOME>		8,010
<EPS-BASIC>		2.30
<EPS-DILUTED>		2.27

</TABLE>